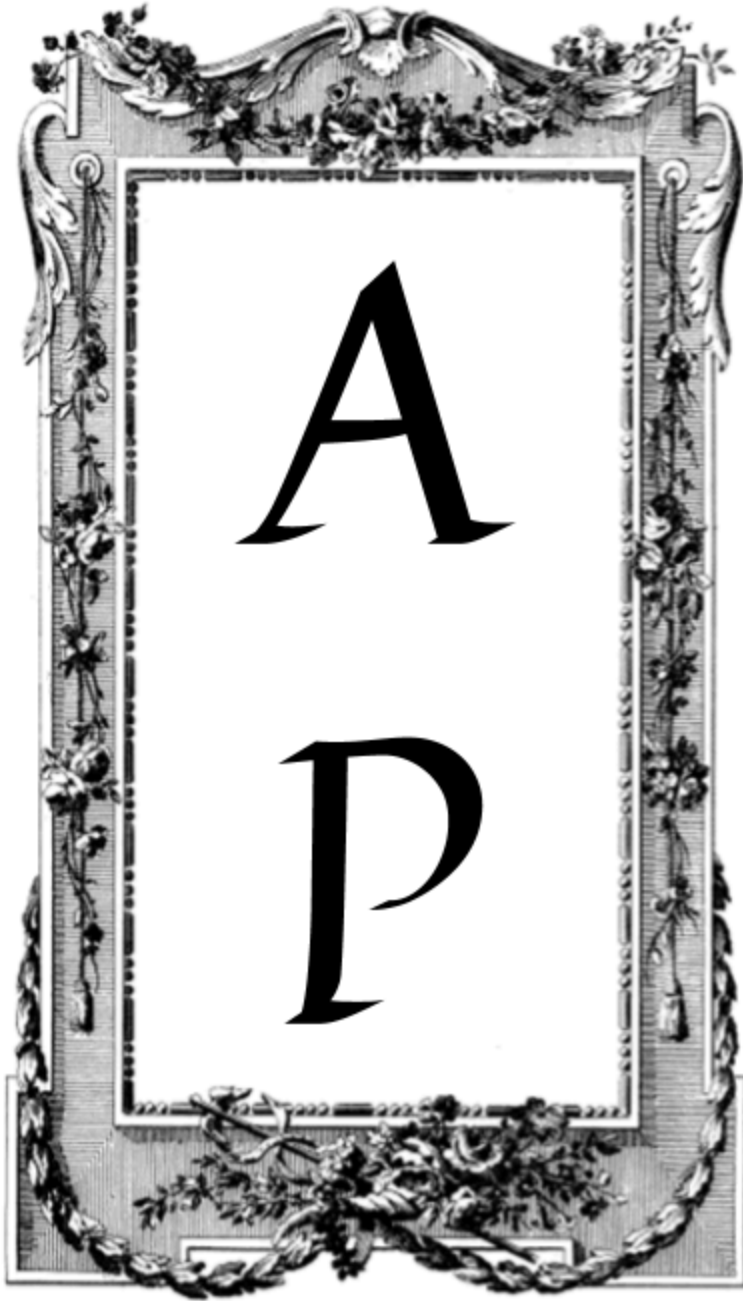


The Nereus Classical Commentary Series



Indexed to
The Advanced
Placement Texts of
Pliny and Vergil

*With indexed standards to
The National Latin Exam,
(Level IV), the Global Seal
of Biliteracy, as well as the
Grammar Terms found in
the College Board AP Latin
Exam.*

Rev. B.A. Gregg,
Managing Editor

αλφα
Edition

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General Index

- Appendix A:** Nouns, 1
Appendix B: Pronouns, 2
Appendix C: Adjectives, 4
Appendix D: Adverbs and Conjunctions, 8
Appendix E: IceMan (AP), 11
Appendix F: Beast (AP), 12
Appendix G: Cyclops (AP), 15
Appendix H: FireStar (AP), 16
Appendix I: Gambit (AP), 19
Appendix J: Indicative Mode Verbs, 20
Appendix K: Irregular Indicatives, 26
Appendix L: Imperative Mode Verbs, 27
Appendix M: Subjunctive Mode Verbs, 28
Appendix N: Irregular Subjunctive Verbs, 29
Appendix O: Rogue (AP), 30
Appendix P: Jubilee (AP), 33
Appendix Q: Jean Grey (AP), 34
Appendix R: Infinitive Mode Verbs, 35
Appendix S: Storm, Infinitives (AP), 36
Appendix T: Participle Mode Verbs, 38
Appendix U: Storm, Participles (AP), 36
Appendix V: Wolverine (AP), 40
Appendix W: Vision (AP), 40
Appendix X: Glossary to Caesar and Vergil, 45

Standards Index: Danger Room Old Time Latin Grammar

Beast (AP)

- OL2311 ABL of Agent, 12
OL2333 ABL of Deg. of Diff., 12
OL2312 ABL Absolute, 13
OL2313 Objective ABL, 13
OL2321 ABL of Cause, 13
OL2322 ABL of Means, 14
OL2331 ABL of Comparison, 14
OL2332 ABL of Description, 14

Cyclops (AP)

- OL2342 ABL of Manner, 15
OL2351 ABL of Accompaniment, 15
OL2352 ABL of Place, 15
OL2353 ABL of Separation, 16
OL2354 ABL of Time, 16

Firestar (AP)

- OL2410 DAT of Agent, 16
OL2420 DAT of Reference, 17
OL2430 DAT Obj Compound Verb, 17
OL2440 DAT Obj of Special Verb, 18
OL2450 DAT of Possession, 18
OL2460 DAT of Purpose, 18
OL2470 DAT Indirect Object, 19
OL2480 DAT of Direction,

Gambit (AP)

- OL2510 GEN of Possessive, 19
OL2520 Partitive GEN, 19
OL2540 Objective GEN, 20
OL2550 GEN of Description, 20
OL2560 GEN of Reason, 20

Ice Man (AP)

- OL2230 ACC of Extent, 11
OL2250 ACC of Place to Which, 12
OL2210 ACC Direct Object, 11
OL2220 ACC of Respect, 11
OL2260 ACC Subject of INF, 12

Jubilee (AP)

- OL3111 cum (accompaniment), 15
OL3112 cum (causal), 33
OL3113 cum (circumstantial), 33
OL3114 cum (concessive), 34
OL3115 cum (temporal), 34

Jean Grey (AP)

- OL3210 contrapositive (unreal), 34
OL3220 deliberative/ potential, 34
OL3230 hortatory/ jussive, 35
OL3240 optative (wishing), 35

Rogue (AP)

- OL3120 Fearing, 30
OL3141 Indirect Command, 30
OL3130 Indirect Question, 31
OL3142 Purpose Clause, 31
OL3153 REL of Purpose, 32
OL3143 Result Clause, 32
OL3152 REL of Characteristic, 32

Storm (AP)

- OL3160 Complementary Infinitive, 36
OL3160 Predicate Infinitive, 36
OL3340 Indirect Statement, 37
OL3350 Indirect Question, 32

Wolverine (AP)

- OL3310 Gerund, 40
OL3320 Gerundive, 41
OL3322 Gerundive Obligation, 41
OL3324 Gerundive Purpose, 41
OL3330 Supine, 42

The Vision (SAT2)

- XL2214 VERB: Syncopated, 42
XL3720 Scansion, 43
VL2306 ACC+POE Respect, 11

Appendix A: Declinables

L2101 NOUNS: 1st and 2nd Declensions

Hawkeye (SAT2)

	1st	2nd	2nd VAR	2i	2 neu	1. Certain nouns in the First Declensions are Masculine. Common are the PPAIN Nouns of pirata pirate, poeta poet, agricola farmer, incola serf, and nauta sailor.
S VOC	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortē</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādiī</i>	<i>bellum</i>	
S NOM	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādius</i>	<i>bellum</i>	2. The Latin word deus god, often appears in contracted forms when it occurs in plural: dī for deī (P NOM), dīs for deīs (P ABL or DAT), and deum for deōrum (P GEN).
S ACC	<i>silvam</i>	<i>hortum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>glādium</i>	<i>bellum</i>	
S ABL	<i>silvā</i>	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>glādiō</i>	<i>bellō</i>	3. To distinguish the P ABL or P DAT of filia daughter and dea goddess from filius son and deus god, the forms deābus and filiābus are found.
S DAT	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>glādiō</i>	<i>bellō</i>	
S GEN	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādiī</i>	<i>bellī</i>	
P VOC	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādiī</i>	<i>bella</i>	
P NOM	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādiī</i>	<i>bella</i>	
P ACC	<i>silvās</i>	<i>hortōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>glādiōs</i>	<i>bella</i>	
P ABL	<i>silvīs</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>glādiīs</i>	<i>bellīs</i>	
P DAT	<i>silvīs</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>glādiīs</i>	<i>bellīs</i>	
P GEN	<i>silvārum</i>	<i>hortōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>glādiōrum</i>	<i>bellōrum</i>	

VL2102 3rd Declension

Hawkeye (SAT2)

	3rd	3rd NEU	3i	3i NEU	The 3rd Declension noun vīs , vīris force, power is quite irregular: S ACC vīm , S ABL/DAT vī S GEN vīris
S NOM	<i>cōsul</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>mare</i>	
S ACC	<i>cōsulem</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>nāvem</i>	<i>mare</i>	
S ABL	<i>cōsule</i>	<i>tempore</i>	<i>nāvī</i>	<i>marī</i>	
S DAT	<i>cōsulī</i>	<i>temporī</i>	<i>nāvī</i>	<i>marī</i>	
S GEN	<i>cōsulīs</i>	<i>temporis</i>	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>maris</i>	
P NOM	<i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>tempora</i>	<i>nāvēs</i>	<i>maria</i>	P NOM vīrēs ,
P ACC	<i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>tempora</i>	<i>nāvīs</i>	<i>maria</i>	P ACC vīrīs ,
P ABL	<i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>temporibus</i>	<i>nāvibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>	P ABL/DAT vīribus
P DAT	<i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>temporibus</i>	<i>nāvibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>	P GEN vīrium .
P GEN	<i>cōsulum</i>	<i>temporum</i>	<i>nāvium</i>	<i>marium</i>	

VL2103 4th, 5th Declensions

Hawkeye (SAT2)

	4th	4th NEU	5th	Common 4th Declension Nouns:	Common 5th Declension Nouns:
S NOM	<i>portus</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>rēs</i>	aestus heat	aciēs line of battle
S ACC	<i>portum</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>rem</i>	arcus arch	diēs day
S ABL	<i>portū</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>rē</i>	cantus singing	effigiēs image
S DAT	<i>portuī</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>reī</i>	cāsus disaster	fidēs trust
S GEN	<i>portūs</i>	<i>cornūs</i>	<i>reī</i>	domus home	meridiēs midday
P NOM	<i>portūs</i>	<i>cornua</i>	<i>rēs</i>	manus band of men	rēs thing, item
P ACC	<i>portūs</i>	<i>cornua</i>	<i>rēs</i>	metus fear	speciēs appearance
P ABL	<i>portibus</i>	<i>cornibus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	sonitus sound	spēs hope
P DAT	<i>portibus</i>	<i>cornibus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	spīritus breath, soul	
P GEN	<i>portuum</i>	<i>cornuum</i>	<i>rērum</i>		

XL2302 NOM+= Equational Phrase (Predicate Nominative)

Hawkeye (SAT2)

1. A Predicate Noun (Equational Phrase) agrees with its Subject in Case. A Predicate Noun is one which explains another noun referring to the same thing, and is connected with it by some verb of Being, Seeming, Becoming, or the like:

Romulus rex fuit, *Romulus was King*

2. In Advanced Latin, we move away from the simple **sum** to more complex constructions usually with a Passive Verb:

Caesar factus est Dictator, *Caesar became Dictator.*

Pompeius vocatus est Magnus, *Pompey was called the Great.*

Cicero videtur facundus, *Cicero seems eloquent.*

The following is a list of the most important Link Verbs in Latin:

sum, *I am.*

videor, *I seem.*

dicor, *I am called.*

legor, *I am chosen.*

appellor, *I am called.*

putor, *I am thought.*

fio, *I become.*

nascor, *I am born.*

creor, *I am created.*

vocor, *I am called.*

habeor, *I am thought.*

credor, *I am thought*

XL2392 Locative+o Place Phrase

Hawkeye (SAT2)

Gamora (NLE4)

The Place Phrase is expressed by the in+Ablative. But the following are used without a preposition: Names of towns and little islands:

Carthāgine, *at Carthage.* **Athēnīs**, *at Athens.*

Here may be included the following Locative Case and is used:

(1) Names of cities, towns small islands; in the singular of 1st and 2nd Declensions:

Rōmae, *at Rome.* **Ephesī**, *at Ephesus.* **Rhodī ego nōn fui**, *I was not at Rhodes.*

(2) General usage of **domī**, *at home*, **humī**, *on the ground.*

L2391 Vocative+o Address Phrase

Hawkeye (SAT2)

The Vocative is regularly the Case of Direct Address, with or without an Interjection:

ō dī immortalēs, *O immortal gods!*

audī, fili mī, *hear, my son!*

The Vocative Case presents little problem for English speakers. It is usually the same as the Nominative, as in English, and it **is used when you address someone directly**. The exceptions to the rule that the vocative is the same as the nominative are summarized in the phrase: **Marce mī fili**. Which is the Vocative for **Marcus meus filius**, and is a convenient way to remember that all 2nd declension nouns in **-us**, have a Vocative **-e**, that the Vocative of **meus** is **mī**, and that all 2nd declension nouns in **-ius** have a Vocative **-ī**.

Appendix B: Pronouns

L2192 PRON: Personal

VL2193 PRON: Reflexive

Black Widow (SAT2)

	1st PER	2nd PER	REFLEX
S NOM	ego	tū	—
S ACC	mē	tē	sē / sēsē
S ABL	mē	tē	sē / sēsē
S DAT	mihi	tibi	sibi
S GEN	meī	tuī	suī
P NOM	nōs	vōs	—
P ACC	nōs	vōs	sē / sēsē
P ABL	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē / sēsē
P DAT	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
P GEN	nostrum/ī	vestrum/ī	suī

The reflexive pronoun **sē** is never a subject phrase. It is used when the subject acts upon, or for, itself. It is NOT to be confused with the Demonstrative Adjective **ipse**.

The reflexive pronoun **sē** is used in Indirect Statement Clauses and Complementary Infinitive Clauses to show that the subject of the Infinitive Clause is the same as the subject of the governing clause.

VL2162 PRONOUN: Relative

VL2164 PRONOUN: Interrogative

Black Widow (SAT2)				Black Widow (SAT2)			
	FEM	MAS	NEU		FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	quae	quī	quod	S NOM	quis?	quis?	quid?
S ACC	quam	quem	quod	S ACC	quam?	quem?	quid?
S ABL	quā	quō	quō	S ABL	quā?	quō?	quō?
S DAT	cui	cui	cui	S DAT	cui?	cui?	cui?
S GEN	cuius	cuius	cuius	S GEN	cuius?	cuius?	cuius?
P NOM	quae	quī	quae	P NOM	quae?	quī?	quae?
P ACC	quās	quōs	quae	P ACC	quās?	quōs?	quae?
P ABL	quibus	quibus	quibus	P ABL	quibus?	quibus?	quibus?
P DAT	quibus	quibus	quibus	P DAT	quibus?	quibus?	quibus?
P GEN	quārum	quōrum	quōrum	P GEN	quārum?	quōrum?	quōrum?

VL2914 CLAUSE: Relative ADJECTIVE

Black Widow (SAT2)

The Relative Pronoun or Adjective agrees with its Antecedent in Gender and Number, but its Case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands. If the Relative is agreeing with a noun within the Relative Clause, then it is a **Relative Adjective**. Otherwise, with no noun within the Relative Clause, it is a **Relative Pronoun**. The Antecedent is the word to which the Relative Pronoun refers:

is minimo eget, qui minimum cupit, *he needs least, who wants least*.

liber, quem legis, meus est, *the book which you are reading is mine*.

flūmen, quod in Rhodanum influit, *a river which empties into the Rhone*.

When there is more than one Antecedent the Relative follows the rule for Predicate Adjectives:

pater et filius, qui sunt mortuī, *father and son, who are dead*.

pater et mater, qui sunt mortuī, *father and mother, who are dead*.

dīvitiae et honorēs, quae sunt cadūca, *riches and honors, which are perishable*.

XL2166 PRON: Indefinite

Adam Warlock (400)

Black Widow (SAT2)

Certain compound Indefinite Adjectives are formed off the Interrogative (**quis?/ quis?/ quid?**) and Relative Adjectives (**quae/ quī/ quod**). These compound Indefinite Adjectives are regular in their formation:

- **aliquis/ aliquid** (pro.) *someone/ -thing, anyone/ -thing*.
- **aliquī/ aliqua/ aliquod** (adj.) *some, any*
- **quaecumque/ quicumque/ quodcumque** (adj.) *whoever, whatever*
- **quaedam/ quīdam/ quoddam** (adj.) *a certain one, a certain*
- **quisque/ quidque** (pro.) *each one, everyone*
- **quisquam/ quidquam** (pro.) *someone, something, anyone, anything*
- **quaequam/ quīquam/ quodquam** (adj.) *any*
- **quaevis/ quīvis/ quodvis** (adj.) *whoever, whatever, any whatever*

The Indefinite Adjective **aliquis/ aliquis/ aliquid** will become truncated when following the conditional clause signal **sī** or the complement/ fearing clause signal **nē**. Knowing shriveled-up Latin teachers making exams, these truncation questions will be common. Remember it by singing, "After **sī** or **nē**, the **ali**'s go away."

VL2393 Appositional Phrase

Falcon (SAT2)

When a noun functions as an Adjective, in other words, modifying another noun, this is the Appositional Phrase. An Appositive (Noun) agrees with its Subject in Case. An Appositive is a noun which explains another noun referring to the same thing, and is joined to it without any connecting word:

urbs Rōma, *the city Rōme*

flūmen Rhēnus, *the river Rhine*

Vergilius poēta, *Virgil the poet*

1. When possible, the Appositive agrees with its subject in Gender and Number:

Ōrion vēnātor, *Orion the hunter.*

Tullia, dēliciae meae, *Tullia, my darling.*

2. Partitive Apposition:

Caesar et Bibulus cōsulēs, *Caesar and Bibulus, the consuls.*

3. A common noun in Apposition with Locative is put in the Ablative:

Antiochiāe, celebrī urbe, *at Antioch, a famous city.*

Appendix C: Adjectives

L2111 NOUN/ ADJECTIVE Agreement

Hawkeye (SAT2)

Adjectives and Participles are in general formed and declined like Nouns, differing from them only in their use. In accordance with their use, they distinguish gender by different forms in the same word, and agree with their nouns in Gender, Number, and Case. Thus,—

bonus puer, *the good boy*

bona puella, *the good girl.*

bonum dōnum, *the good gift.*

In their inflection they are either (1) of the First and Second Declensions, or (2) of the Third Declension.

An **Attributive Adjective** is one which modifies its Subject directly:

vīta brevis, *a short life.*

A **Predicate Adjective** (Equational Phrase) is one which modifies its Subject by the help of a verb to which it is joined:

vīta brevis est, *life is short*

ars est longa, *art is long.*

With two or more Nouns in different Genders—

An Attributive Adjective usually agrees with one noun:

cūncta maria terraeque, *all seas and lands.*

A Predicate Adjective is Masculine when the nouns denote persons, and Neuter when the nouns denote things:

pater et mater mortui sunt, *father and mother are dead.*

īra et odium turpia sunt, *anger and hatred are base.*

When the nouns include persons and things, the Adjective may be Masculine or Neuter:

rēx rēgiaque classis ūnā profecti, *the king and the royal fleet set sail together.*

nātūrā inimīca sunt libera cīvītās et rēx, *hostile by nature are a free state and a king*

L2115 ADJ: 1/2 Declension

Black Widow (SAT2)

In Latin, adjectives must agree with the nouns they modify in case and number, as well as gender. This means that like Nouns, Latin Adjectives must be declined. Latin Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declensions are declined like **silva**, **hortus**, and **bellum**. Most First Declension Nouns are Feminine. Most Second are Masculine. There are some exceptions: PPAIN: **Poeta**, **Pirata**, **Agricola**, **Incola**, and **Nauta** that are First Declension, but Masculine.

Stems ending in **ro-** preceded by **e** form the Nominative Masculine like **puer** and are declined above:
Like **miser** are declined **asper**, **gibber**, **lacer**, **liber**, **prosper** (also **prosperus**), **satur** (**-ura**, **-urum**), **tener**,
with compounds of **-fer** and **-ger** : as, **saetiger**, **-era**, **-erum**, *bristle-bearing* ; also, usually, **dexter**. In these
the **e** belongs to the stem ; but in **dextra** it is often omitted : as **dextra manus**, *the right hand*.

L2115 ADJ: 1/2 Decl. (-a/-us/-um)**L2115 ADJ: 1/2 Decl. (-a/-er/-um)**

	FEM	MAS	NEU		FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	magna	magnus	magnum	S NOM	nostra	noster	nostrum
S ACC	magnam	magnum	magnum	S ACC	nostram	nostrum	nostrum
S ABL	magnā	magnō	magnō	S ABL	nostrā	nostrō	nostrō
S DAT	magnae	magnō	magnō	S DAT	nostrae	nostrō	nostrō
S GEN	magnae	magnī	magnī	S GEN	nostrae	nostrī	nostrī
P NOM	magnae	magnī	magna	P NOM	nostrae	nostrī	nostra
P ACC	magnās	magnōs	magna	P ACC	nostrās	nostrōs	nostra
P ABL	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	P ABL	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
P DAT	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	P DAT	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
P GEN	magnārum	magnōrum	magnōrum	P GEN	nostrārum	nostrōrum	nostrōrum

VL2116 ADJ: 3rd Declension

Black Widow (SAT2)

Adjectives of the Third Declension are thus classified : --

1. Adjectives of Three Terminations in the nominative singular, one for each gender: as, **ācris/ācer/ ācre**. Common Third Declension Adjectives of 3-Terminations are: **alacer, campester, celebrer, equester, palūster, pedester, silvester**, and **volucer**. So also names of months in **-ber**: as, **Octōber**
2. Adjectives of Two Terminations, masculine and feminine the same : as **levis (M/F)/ leve (N) light**
3. Adjectives of One Termination, -- the same for all three genders : as **atrōx**.
Adjectives of two and three terminations are true i-stems and hence retain in the ablative singular **-ī**, in the neuter plural **-ia**, in the genitive plural **-ium**, and in the accusative plural regularly **-is**.

VL2116 ADJ: 3rd Decl.**VL2116 ADJ: 3rd Decl. (-er)**

	FEM / MAS	NEU	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	omnis	omne	ācris	ācer	ācre
S ACC	omnem	omne	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
S ABL	omnī/ e	omnī/ e	ācrī/ -e	ācrī/ -e	ācrī/ -e
S DAT	omnī	omnī	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
S GEN	omnis	omnis	ācris	ācris	ācris
P NOM	omnēs	omnia	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
P ACC	omnīs/ ēs	omnia	ācrīs/-ēs	ācrīs/-ēs	ācria
P ABL	omnibus	omnibus	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
P DAT	omnibus	omnibus	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
P GEN	omnium	omnium	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium

	VL2142 ADJ: Comparative		VL2144 ADJ: Superlative		
	FEM / MAS	NEU	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	grātor	grātius	grātissima	grātissimus	grātissimum
S ACC	grātiorem	grātius	grātissimam	grātissimum	grātissimum
S ABL	grātiore	grātiore	grātissimā	grātissimō	grātissimō
S DAT	grātiōrī	grātiōrī	grātissimae	grātissimō	grātissimō
S GEN	grātiōris	grātiōris	grātissimae	grātissimī	grātissimī
P NOM	grātiōrēs	grātiōra	grātissimae	grātissimī	grātissima
P ACC	grātiōrēs	grātiōra	grātissimās	grātissimōs	grātissima
P ABL	grātiōribus	grātiōribus	grātissimīs	grātissimīs	grātissimīs
P DAT	grātiōribus	grātiōribus	grātissimīs	grātissimīs	grātissimīs
P GEN	grātiōrum	grātiōrum	grātissimārum	grātissimōrum	grātissimōrum

XL2156 ADJ: -ius GENITIVE

Black Widow (SAT2)

Adam Warlock (NLE4)

	FEM	MAS	NEU	
S NOM	ūlla	ūllus	ūllum	Latin has certain variant 3-termination adjectives that following the Demonstrative patterns in the singular Dative and Genitive. They are directly related to number. These adjectives are: • altera/ alter/ alterum <i>the other</i> (of 2) • alia/ alius/ aliud <i>another</i> • neutra/ neuter/ neutrum <i>neither</i> • nulla/ nullus/ nullum <i>none</i> • tōta/ tōtus/ tōtum <i>all, whole</i> • sola/ solus/ solum <i>alone</i> • ūna/ ūnus/ ūnum <i>one</i> (only sing.) • utra/ uter/ utrum <i>either</i> (of two)
S ACC	ūllam	ūllum	ūllum	
S ABL	ūllā	ūllō	ūllō	
S DAT	ūllī	ūllī	ūllī	
S GEN	ūllīus	ūllīus	ūllīus	
P NOM	ūllae	ūllī	ūlla	
P ACC	ūllās	ūllōs	ūlla	
P ABL	ūllīs	ūllīs	ūllīs	
P DAT	ūllīs	ūllīs	ūllīs	
P GEN	ūllārum	ūllōrum	ūllōrum	

VL2151 DEM ADJ: ea

Black Widow (300)

	FEM	MAS	NEU	
S NOM	ea	is	id	The Latin demonstrative ea/ is/ id can be translated as “this” or “that” if modifying a noun; or serve as the Latin pronoun “he...”, “him...”, “she...”, “her...”, “it...”, “they...”, and “them...” ea/ is/ id refers to something that was just mentioned, or something that is just about to be mentioned. Its reference point is conceptual, not spatial (unlike the other demonstratives). As an Adjective: is puer ad oppidum venit. <i>That boy comes to town.</i> As a Pronoun: is ad oppidum venit. <i>He comes to town.</i> As both: is epistulam ei puellae dat. <i>He gives a letter to that girl.</i>
S ACC	eam	eum	id	
S ABL	eā	eō	eō	
S DAT	ei	ei	ei	
S GEN	eius	eius	eius	
P NOM	eae	iī	ea	
P ACC	eās	eōs	ea	
P ABL	iīs	iīs	iīs	
P DAT	iīs	iīs	iīs	
P GEN	eārum	eōrum	eōrum	

XL2151 DEM ADJ: eadem

Black Widow (300)

	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	eadem	īdem	idem
S ACC	eandem	eundem	idem
S ABL	eādem	eōdem	eōdem
S DAT	eidem	eidem	eidem
S GEN	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
P NOM	eaedem	īdem	eadem
P ACC	eāsdem	eōsdem	eadem
P ABL	iīsdem	iīsdem	iīsdem
P DAT	iīsdem	iīsdem	iīsdem
P GEN	eārundem	eōrundem	eōrundem

The intensive adjective **eadem/ īdem/ idem** can be used the same way as **ipse**, but its true meaning lies closer to the English word “*that same*”:

avus meus in hāc domū eādem habitābat. *My grandfather used to live in this same house.*

The intensive adjective **eadem/ īdem/ idem** is really **ea/ is/ id** with the suffix **-dem** attached.

VL2152 DEM ADJ: haec

Black Widow (300)

	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	haec	hic	hoc
S ACC	hanc	hunc	hoc
S ABL	hāc	hōc	hōc
S DAT	huic	huic	huic
S GEN	huius	huius	huius
P NOM	hae	hī	haec
P ACC	hās	hōs	haec
P ABL	hīs	hīs	hīs
P DAT	hīs	hīs	hīs
P GEN	hārum	hōrum	hōrum

haec/ hic/ hoc is the Latin Demonstrative for “*this...*” or “*these...*” It is the demonstrative adjective that points to

something near the speaker and, resultantly, farther from the audience.

Used Attributively:

hic puer ad oppidum venit. *This boy comes to town*

Used Substantively:

hic ad oppidum venit. *This man comes to town*

N.B. Attributive usage is where an adjective modifies a noun, agreeing in Gender/ Number/ Case. **Substantive** usage is where there is no noun for an adjective to modify (so, it is in *substance*, a noun), so it's gender signals come out in translation.

VL2153 DEM ADJ: illa

Black Widow (300)

	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	illa	ille	illud
S ACC	illam	illum	illud
S ABL	illā	illō	illō
S DAT	illī	illī	illī
S GEN	illius	illius	illius
P NOM	illae	illī	illa
P ACC	illās	illōs	illa
P ABL	illīs	illīs	illīs
P DAT	illīs	illīs	illīs
P GEN	illārum	illōrum	illōrum

illa/ ille/ illud is the Latin Demonstrative for “*that...*” or “*those...*” It is the demonstrative adjective that points to something near the audience and, resultantly, farther from the speaker's point of view..

Used Attributively:

ille puer ad oppidum venit. *That boy comes to town*

Used Substantively:

ille ad oppidum venit. *That man comes to town*

N.B. Attributive usage is where an adjective modifies a noun, agreeing in Gender/ Number/ Case. **Substantive** usage is where there is no noun for an adjective to modify (so, it is in *substance*, a noun), so it's gender signals come out in translation.

XL2155 DEM ADJ: ipse

In Latin, **ipse** is the most important intensive adjective used to show emphasis. In English, we can use *tone*, when speaking, or,

	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	ipsa	ipse	ipsum
S ACC	ipsam	ipsum	ipsum
S ABL	ipsā	ipsō	ipsō
S DAT	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
S GEN	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus
P NOM	ipsae	ipsī	ipsa
P ACC	ipsās	ipsōs	ipsa
P ABL	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
P DAT	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
P GEN	ipsārum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum

avus meus in hāc domū ipsā habitābat. *My grandfather used to live in this very house.*

et ego ipse in hāc domū habitābam. *I myself [as opposed to anyone else] used to live in this house, too.*

The other way is more confusing than awkward. It requires a *-self* word. The confusion arises in that English also uses *-self* words as reflexives, even though the two uses are extremely different.

XL2168 ADJECTIVE: Correlative

Black Widow (SAT2)

A relative or interrogative is often paired with a corresponding Demonstrative ; such as **quantus**, *how great*, **tantus**, *so great*; **ex quō**, *from what* (time), **ex illō**, *from that* (time). Such pairs are called Correlatives. The following are important to remember:

Number (how many):

Quantity (how large):

Quality (what kind):

hic, iste, ille, is tot... quī, quis, quot

tantus... quantus

tālis... quālis

Appendix D: Adverbs and Conjunctions

VL2414 ADVERB: 3rd Declension

Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2)

Most Adverbs are derived from Adjectives. Adverbs are formed from Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions by changing the final vowel of the stem to -e.

ADJECTIVES

Thus **liber** (stem **libero-**), *free*, becomes

versus (stem **vero-**), *true*, becomes

ADVERBS

libere, *freely*

vere, *truly*

Some Adverbs in **-e** have have a form in **-o**, sometimes with change of meaning :

certe, *at least*

rare, *thinly*

vere, *truly*

certo, *certainly*

raro, *seldom*

vero, *true but*

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives of the Third Declension by adding **-ter** to the stem.

ADJECTIVES

acer (stem **acri-**), *sharp*, becomes

fortis (stem **forti-**), *brave*, becomes

felix (stem **felici-**), *happy*, becomes

amans (stem **amant-**), *loving*, becomes

ADVERBS

acriter, *sharply*

fortiter, *bravely*

feliciter, *happily*

amanter, *lovingly*

Notice that stems in **-nt** lose the **t** before **-ter**. Some Adverbs in **-e** have also a form in **-iter** :

humane and **humaniter**, *kindly*

large and **largiter**, *lavishly*

VL2420 ADVERB: Interrogative*Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2), Mantis (NLE4)*

1. **Adverbs of Manner.** This is by far the largest class, including nearly all Adverbs derived from Adjectives ; as **vere**, *truly*, **bene**, *well*, **facile**, *easily*.
 2. Adverbs of Place :

ubi , <i>where</i>	ibi , <i>there</i>	usquam , <i>somewhere</i>	
hīc , <i>here</i>	hūc , <i>hither</i>	hinc , <i>hence</i>	hāc , <i>this way</i>
illīc , <i>there</i>	illūc , <i>thither</i>	illinc , <i>thence</i>	illāc , <i>that way</i>
 3. Adverbs of Time :

cum , <i>when</i>	tum , <i>then</i>	nunc , <i>just now</i>	tunc , <i>just then</i>
quando? <i>when?</i>	jam , <i>now, already</i>	umquam , <i>ever</i>	numquam , <i>never</i>
 4. Adverbs of Degree :

quam , <i>as much as</i>	tam , <i>so much</i>	quamvis , <i>however much</i>
quotiens , <i>as often as</i>	totiens , <i>so often</i>	
 5. Adverbs of Question (Interrogative Particles):
-ne *expecting yes or no reply*, **nonne** *expecting a yesreply*, **num** *expecting a no reply*
an, **anne**, **utrum**, **utrumne**, *or, whether*
annon, **necne**, *or not*
 6. Adverbs of Assent and Denial :

etiam <i>yes, so</i>	ita , <i>yes, so</i>	quidem , <i>indeed, to be sure</i>
non , <i>no, not</i>	haud , <i>hardly, not</i>	minime , <i>not at all</i>
-

L2430 ADVERBS: Questions*Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2), Mantis (NLE4)*

1. Word-Questions, introduced by Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs :
quem vides, *whom do you see?* **quo vadis**, *whither goest thou?*
 2. Sentence-Questions, introduced by **-ne**, **nonne**, or **num**:
videsne, *Do you see?* (answer may be yes or no)
Nonne vides, *Don't you see me? / Surely you see me?* (expects answer yes)
Num vides, *Surely you don't see?* (expects answer no)
Sometimes the Question omits the introductory particle : **video**, *do I see?* Direct Double Questions are introduced by:

Utrum . . . an (anne)	-ne . . . an (anne)
. . . an (anne)	-ne . . . annon

eloquar an sileam, *Shall I speak or keep silent?*
utrum honestum est an turpe, *Is it honorable or base?*
tune hoc fecisti annon, *Did you do this, or not?*
-

VL2450 ADVERB: Comparative*Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2), Mantis (NLE4)*

Adverbs follow the comparison of the adjectives from which they are derived. The endings of Adverbial comparison are :

<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE</u>	<u>SUPERLATIVE</u>
-e or -iter	-ius	-issime/ -errime
alite , <i>loftily</i>	altius	altissime
feliciter , <i>happily</i>	felicius	felicissime
libere , <i>freely</i>	liberius	liberrime
acriter , <i>sharply</i>	acrius	acerrime

You may have to rely on context to tell you if a word ending in **-ius** is: (1) a nominative singular masculine noun or, (2) a neuter comparative adjective or, (3) a comparative adverb. Like comparative adjectives, comparative adverbs can have more than one possible meaning. For instance : **saepius** *more often, too often, or rather often*.

VL2460 ADVERB: Superlative

Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2)

Like superlative adjectives, superlative adverbs can have more than one possible meaning. For instance, **lentissime** “most slowly” or “very slowly” The following are irregular in comparison :

POSITIVE

bene, *well*
male, *ill*
multum, *much*
parum, *(too) little*
diu, *long*
saepe, *often*
nequiter, *worthlessly*

COMPARATIVE

melius
peius
plus
minus
diutius
saepius
nequius

SUPERLATIVE

optime
pessime
plurimum
minime
diutissime
saepissime
nequissime

Superlative Adverbs, with **quam** before them, create a super-superlative.

Tabellarius quam celerrime cucurrit. *The messenger ran as quicky as possible.*

Rex quam prudentissime regit. *The king ruled as prudently as possible.*

VL2520 CONJUNCTIONS: Coordinating

Two-Gun Kid (SAT 2)

1. Copulative (uniting):

et, -que, atque (ac), and ; etiam, quoque, also

et connects expressions of like importance.

-que connects expressions closely combined in meaning. It is regularly appended to the second word (**terra marique**, *by land and sea*) or to the first word of the second clause:

Aquilonem claudit emittitque Notum, *he holds the North (wind) and sends forth the South.*

atque (ac) connects two expressions, the second of which is more prominent in meaning. **ac** is used only before consonants.

etiam is like **et**

quoque follows its word: **tu quoque**, *and you too !*

The following pairs are often used :

et . . . et *both . . . and*

nec . . . nec *neither . . . nor*

neque . . . neque *neither . . . nor*

cum . . . tum *while . . . at the same time*

2. Disjunctive (separating) :

aut, vel, -ve, sive, or

The following pairs are often used:

aut . . . aut *either . . . or (exclusive)*

sive . . . sive *if . . . or if*

vel . . . vel *either . . . or (indifferent)*

Examples:

aut Caesar aut nullus, *either Caesar or nobody*

vel paci vel bello paratus, *ready for (either) peace or war*

3. Adversative (opposing) :

sed, verum, autem, at, atqui, but

autem *but, however, postpositive*

at, *but on the contrary*

tamen, *however*

haec autem dico, *but this I say.*

atqui, *but yet.*

vero, *but indeed*

The following pair is often used :

non solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*

4. Inferential (consequence, result) :

ergo, *therefore*

igitur, *then, is postpositive :*

cogito ergo sum, *I think, therefore I am.*

quid igitur faciam ? *What then shall I do?*

5. Casual (reason, explanation) :

nam, namque, enim, etenim, for

OL2210 Accusative Direct Object

Iceman (AP)

exercitum videō. *I see an army*

The Direct Object of an Active Transitive Verb is in the Accusative. Verbs which take a Direct Object are called Transitive (passing-over), because the action of such Verbs passes over to or ends on an object. The Direct Object is usually the Person or Thing on which the Verb acts directly:

Romulus Remum interfecit, *Romulus killed Remus.*

Romulus Romam condidit, *Romulus founded Rome.*

OL2220 Accusative of Respect

Iceman (AP)
The Vision (SAT2)

longas compta puella **comas**. *a girl adorned with respect to her long hair.*

The **Accusative of Respect**, or so called, **Greek Accusative**, sometimes specifies that *in respect to which* the statement of a passive or intransitive verb, or an adjective, applies. There are two varieties :

1. *Definite*: The Accusative of the part affected, usually to parts of the body.

percutsa nova mentem formidine, *struck in respect to her mind with a new dread.*

iam vulgatum actis quoque saucius pectus, *by the time breast-wounded*

2. *Indefinite*: **cetera, alia, reliqua, omnia, pleraque, cuncta**; *in other respects, in all respects, in most respects.*

cetera adsentuior Crasso, *in all other points I agree with Crassus.*

omnia Mercurio similis, *in all respects like unto Mercury.*

OL2230 ACC of Extent

Iceman (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

castra **decem pedes** ā murō posuerunt. *They pitched camp ten feet from the wall.*

octō annōs Caesar bellum gerēbat. *For eight years Caesar waged war.*

Another common Greek expression, the Latin **Accusative of Extent in Space** is used properly only with words that involve a notion of space. When space is not involved in the governing word the idea of extent is given by the use of **per**, through.

trabes, distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur, *Beams two feet apart are planted in the ground.*

equites per oram maritimam dispositi sunt, *Cavalry were posted along the sea shore.*

Phoebidas iter per Thebas [fecit], *Phoebidas marched through Thebes.*

milities aggerem latum pedes trecentos triginta altum pedes octoginta exstruxerunt, *The soldiers raised an embankment three hundred and thirty feet wide (and) eight feet high.*

The **Accusative of Extent in Time** accompanies the verb, either with or without **per**, in answer to the question, "How long?"

duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, *For thirty-eight years Dionysius was tyrant of Syracuse.*

ludi per decem dies facti sunt, *Games were performed for ten days.*

est mecum per diem totum, *He is with me the livelong day.*

dedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus, *There sits and shall forever sit unhappy Theseus.*

OL2250 ACC of Place to Which

Iceman (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2), Gamora (NLE4)

Cras, cucurri **ad** forum. Yesterday, I ran *to the forum*.

The Limit of Motion is expressed by the Accusative. Generally with **ad** or **in**:

ad Genavam pervenit, He arrived *at (near) Geneva*.

Hannibal exercitum in Italian duxit, Hannibal led his army *into Italy*.

But without the Preposition **ad** are — Frequently the Names of Cities, Towns, Small Islands, home and earth:

Romam proficiscitur, He sets out *for Rome*.

confugit Delum, She fled *to Delos*.

Chersonesum pervenit, He arrived *at the Chersonesus*.

And always, the Preposition **ad** is omitted with **domum** *home*, **rus** *the country*, **foras** *out-doors*, and **humus** *earth*:

domum redi, go back home! **rus ibo**, I shall go to the country.

OL2260 ACC Subject of Infinitive

Iceman (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

Agricola **servos** laborare docuit. The farmer taught *the slaves* to work.

In Latin when a simple statement is indirectly quoted, the verb is changed from the indicative mood in the direct statement to the infinitive in the indirect statement, and the subject is changed from the nominative to the Accusative Case. The Subject of the Infinitive is in the Accusative:

Caesarem adesse nuntiat, He announces that Caesar is present

The Accusative Subject is used in Exclamations:

me miserum, wretched me!

en quattuor aras, lo! four altars!

Appendix F: Beast

OL2311 Ablative of Agent

Beast (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

ā matre vocātur. He is called *by his mother*

The **Ablative of Agent** or Doer is put in the Ablative with the Preposition **ab (ā)**. The Person Through Whom is sometimes put in the Accusative with **per**.

Xerxes certior factus est, { 1. **nuntio**, by a message [Cause]

Xerxes was informed, { 2. **a nuntio**, by a messenger [Agent]

{ 3. **per nuntium**, by means of a messenger

Qui sunt homines, a quibus ille se lapidibus adpetitum, etiam percussum esse dixit? Who are the men *by whom* he said he had been pelted with stones, and even hit?

OL2333 ABL of Degree of Difference

Beast (AP)
Two-Gun Kid (SAT2), Mantis (NLE4)

multo clarior *much* brighter

The **Ablative of Degree of Difference** is used with comparative and words suggesting comparison:

uno pede longior, one foot longer (by one foot)

paulo post, a little afterwards (by a little)

multo malim, I much prefer

OL2312 Ablative Absolute

Beast (AP)
Quicksilver (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

urbe captā *with the city having been captured*

The **Ablative Absolute** is signalled by an Ablative Subject Phrase and Ablative Participle. The Participle retains its aspect and voice markers; tense may be semantically imported from the superordinate Indicative verb by a “*when..*” or “*after...*” clause (for Perfect Participles), or a “*while...*” clause (for Present Participles).

Xerxe regnante (= **cum Xerxes regnaret**), **Xerxes reigning**. *When Xerxes was reigning. In the reign of Xerxes.*

Xerxe victo (= **cum Xerxes rex esset**), **Xerxes, having been defeated**, *When Xerxes had been defeated. After the defeat of Xerxes.*

Xerxe rege (= **cum Xerxes res esset**), **Xerxes [being] king**. *When Xerxes was king. Patre vivo, while father is, was alive (in father's lifetime).*

OL2313 Objective Ablative

Beast (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2), Gamora (NLE4)

auro heros potitur *the hero takes the gold*

uti gladio *to employ a sword*

The Ablative with certain and select verbs can serve as an **object phrase**. The following uses of the Objective Ablative should be noticed with certain deponent verbs **utor** use, **fruor** enjoy, **fungor** perform, **potior** possess, **vescor** feed self, and their compounds:

utar vesrta benignitate, *I will avail myself of your kindness.*

victoria potiri, *to gain a victory* (become master by a victory).

fungi inani munere, *to perform an idle service*

uti consilio, *to use advice*

lacte vescuntur, *they live on milk* (feed themselves milk).

lacte et ferina came vescebantur, *they fed on milk and game.*

NOTE.--- This properly an **Ablative of Means** (instrumental) and the verbs are always in the middle voice (Passive in Latin). Thus **utor** with the Ablative signifies *I employ myself* (or *avail myself*) by means of, etc. But these earlier meaning disappearing from the language, leaving the construction as we find it.

OL2321 Ablative of Cause

Beast (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

gaudiō commōtus *moved by joy*

The Ablative is used to denote Cause. The **Ablative of Cause** has the same idea of **Ablative of Means**; however, is technically when the verb is passive or the subject is acted upon by the Ablative. This use is common with verb of Feeling and Trusting:

seu ira seu odio seu superbia nullam vocem emisit, *whether from anger or hater or pride, he uttered not a word.*

Jovis jussu venio, *I come at Jove's command.*

maerore discrucior, *I am distracted by reason of grief.*

non moventur pecunia, *he is not swerved by money*

minimo contentus, *content with very little.*

cum pugnīs et calcibus concisus esset, *when he had been pummelled with their fists and heels.*

multae istarum arborum mea manu sunt satse, *many of those trees were set out with my own hands.*

vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est, *violence was overcome by violence, or rather, boldness was put down by courage.*

OL2322 Ablative of Means

Beast (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

stilō scribēns *writing with a stylus*

The **Ablative of Means** is used to denote the means or instrument of an action

oculis videmus, *we see with our eyes.*

certante pugnīs, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique, *fighting with fists, heels, nails, and even teeth.*
meis laboribus interitu rem publicam liberavi, *by my toils I have saved the state from ruin.*

OL2331 ABL of Comparison

Beast (AP)
Two-Gun Kid (SAT2), Mantis (NLE.4)

clarior luce *brighter than light*

The **Ablative of Comparison** is used after the Nominative or Accusative of the Comparative Degree of the Adjective:

Cicerone eloquentior, *more eloquent than Cicero.*

But Comparatives are commonly used with **quam**, *than*. When this occurs, the two things compared are in the same case :

Caesar minor est quam Cicero, *Caesar is younger than Cicero.*

When the first of the two things compared is in any other case than the nominative or accusative, **quam** must be used.

OL2343 Ablative of Description

Beast (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

bono animo es *Be of good courage*

The **Ablative of Description** transforms the Ablative to an Adjectival usage. The Ablative of Description denotes the quality, characteristic, or quantify of the noun in the Ablative Case:

mille coloribus arcus, *a rainbow of a thousand hues*

flumen ripis praeruptis, *a river with steep banks.*

The quality of a thing is denoted by the Ablative with an adjective or genitive modifier. This is called the **Description Ablative of Quality**:

animo meliore sunt gladiatores, *the gladiators are of a better mind*

quae cum esset civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, *as this was a city with perfectly equal constitutional rights.*

NOTE The **Ablative of Description** modifies a substantive by *describing* it . It is therefore equivalent to an adjective, and may be either attributive or predicative. In this it differs from other Ablatives, which are equivalent to adverbs. The Ablative with **dignus** *worthy* and **indignus** *unworthy* belongs here :

fide dignus, *worthy of belief*

indigna relatu, *things not worthy telling*

OL2342 ABL of Manner

Cyclops (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2)

dönüm **magnö gaudiö** accēpit. *He received the gift **with great joy**.*

The Quality of an action is denoted by the Ablative; usually with **cum**, unless a limiting adjective is used with the noun. The **Ablative of Manner** (also called the **Ablative of Specification**), transforming the noun into an Adverb, is regularly used with the preposition **cum**:

cum virtute vivere, to live *virtuously* **cum celeritate venit**, he came *with speed*

But **cum** may be omitted when there is an Adjective agreeing with the ABL noun :

magna gravitate loqui, to speak *with much dignity*.

summa celeritate venit, he came *with the greatest speed*.

a. But **cum** is often used even when the Ablative has a limiting adjective:

quanto id cum periculo fecerit, *at what risk he did this*.

non minore cum taedio recubant, they recline *with no less weariness*

b. With such words of manner as **modo, pacto, ratione, ritu, vi, via**, and with stock expression which have become virtually adverbs (as **silentio, iure, iniuris**), **cum** is not used:

apis Matinae more modoque carmina fingo, *in the staple and manner of a Matian bee I fashion songs*.

N.B. So in poetry the Ablative of Manner often omits **cum** : as,

insequitar cumulo aquae mons, a mountain of water follows *in a mass*.

OL2351 ABL of Accompaniment

Cyclops (AP)

vēnī **cum meīs amīcīs**. *I came **with my friends**.*

The **Ablative of Accompaniment** takes the preposition **cum**, to describe with an addition to the subject phrase:

cum febrī domum rediit, He returned home *with a fever*.

Catilina stetit in comitio cum telo, Catiline stood in the place of election *with a weapon*.

nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te, I can't live either *with you* or *without you*.

OL2352 ABL of Place

Cyclops (AP)

manet **in urbibus** *He remains **in the cities***

The **in+Ablative place phrase** has the following exceptions when they are not used with the preposition :

(1) Names of cities, towns, small little islands, home, or earth:

Carthagine, at Carthage.

Athenis, at Athens

(2) Expressions of Place containing **locus** or **totus** :

alio loco, elsewhere

tota urbe, in the whole city

(3) **foris**, outdoor, **ruri**, in the country, **terra marique**, by land and sea

OL2353 ABL of Separation

Cyclops (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2), Mantis (NLE4)

ab mari venit *He comes **from** the sea*

The **Ablative of Separation**, also called the **Ablative of Place From Which** answers the question Whence? and takes the preposition **ex**, *out of*, **de**, *from*, **ab**, *off*.

eum exturbasti ex aedibus? *I will get the cobwebs down **from** the wall.*

imber de caelo decidit, *a shower falls **from** the sky.*

The preposition are often omitted with Verbs of Abstaining, Removing, Relieving, and Excluding:

civēs timōre liberāvit. *He freed the citizens **from** fear.*

defendimur ferocibus Gallis. *We are defended **from** the fierce Gauls.*

So regularly is the preposition **ab** lacking from names of cities, towns, small islands, **domō** *from home*, **humō** *from earth*, and **rure**, *from the country*.

Carthagine profectus, *setting out **from** Carthage* **Cypro reversus**, *returned **from** Cyprus*

OL2354 Ablative of Time

Cyclops (AP)
The Wasp (SAT2), Gamora (NLE4)

eō tempore venit. *He comes **at that time**.*

The **Ablative of Time When** is expressed by the Ablative without preposition:

prima luce, *at dawn.*

adventu meo, *at my departure.*

Sometimes **in** is used:

in tali tempore, *at such a time.*

The **Ablative of Time Within Which** is expressed by the Ablative with or without a preposition and used for plural nouns.:

quinque annis illos libros confecit, *he completed those books **in** five years.*

bis in die, *twice a day*

bellis Punicis, *at the of the Punic wars.*

proximis comitiis, *at the last election.*

Appendix D: FireStar

OL2410 DATIVE of Agent

sibi faciendum esse. *It must be done **by him**.*

The Dative of Agent, denoting the person acting, is used with the Gerundive of Obligation (Future-Participle Passive) and compound tenses of the Passive Voice:

ratio nobis reddenda est, *An account must be given **by me**.*

mihi consilium captum est, *The plan was seized **by me**.*

The Dative of Agent is used with the Gerundive to denote the person on whom the necessity rests:

haec vobis provincia est defendenda, *This province is **for you** to defend.*

mihi est pugnandum, *I have to fight (i.e. There must be a fighting **by me**.)*

OL2420 DAT OF REFERENCE

COLOSSUS (AP)

nostris gravissimus *most grievous for our men*

The Dative is used of the person in whose honor, or interest, or advantage, or for whose pleasure, an action takes place, or the reverse. The **Dative of Reference** often depends, not *particular word*, but on the *general meaning* of the sentence. The **Dative of Reference** is used with adjective (and a few Adverbs) of *fitness* (**idoneus, aptus, utillis, inutillis**), *nearness* (**proprius, finitimus, propinquus, vicinus**), *likeness* (**par, dispar, similis, dissimilis**), *service* (**opportunus, invisus**), *inclination* (**amicus, inimicus, iucundus, infestus, gratus, molestus**), and their opposites:

canis similis lupo est, *The dog is like unto the wolf.*

castris idoneus locus, *a place suitable for a camp.*

utile eat rei publicae nobiles esse dignos maioribus suis, *It is to the advantage of the state that men of rank should be worthy of their ancestors.*

vir mihi amicissimus, Q. Fabricius, *My very great friend Q. Fabricius.*

proximus sum egomet mihi, *myself am nearest to me.*

OL2430 OBJECT OF COMPOUND VERBS

FIRESTAR (AP)

Druidibus praeest. *He is over the Druids*

The Dative serves as an Object phrase with certain compound verbs. With many verb compounded with: **ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, and super.**

adfuit his pugnis, *he was present at these battles.*

parva magnis conferre, *to compare small (things) with great.*

ponto nox incubat atra, *black night broods on the deep*

OL2440 DAT OBJECT OF SPECIAL VERBS

FIRESTAR (AP)

ei placet *It pleases him*

The **Dative Object of Special Verbs** works with many intransitive verbs meaning **faveō** favor, **placeō** please, **credō** trust, **studeō** be eager for, assist (and their opposites), **imperiō** command, **pareō** obey, **serviō** serve, **resistō** resist, **noceō** threaten, **ignoscō** pardon, **parcō** spare, **persuadeō** persuade; and the like:

crede mihi, *believe me!* **sic mihi persuasi**, *so I have persuade myself.*

In the Passive such verbs are used impersonally only, and retain the Dative :

mihi persuadetur, *I am being persuaded (it is persuaded to me)*

nulli parcitur, *none is spared (it is spared to no one)*

OL2450 DATIVE OF POSSESSION

FIRESTAR (AP)
FALCON (SAT2), GROOT (NLE4)

quae dominis sunt *which are to masters*

This is used with the verb **esse**. Here **est mihi** means *I have*.

est mihi liber, *I have a book.*

sunt tibi libri, *You have books*

With **nomen est** the name may be Nominative or Dative:

fons cui nomen Arethusa est, *A fount whose name is Arethusa.*

nomen Arcturo est mihi, *My name is Arcturus*

OL2460 DATIVE OF PURPOSE

COLOSSUS (AP)

Consul pecuniam **praemio** donavit. *The consul donated money for a reward.*

The **Dative of Purpose**, denoting what a thing is meant to be:

colloquio diem dicunt, *they name a day for the interview.*

receptui canere, *to sound (for) a retreat.*

Adjective meaning Useful or Suitable are used with a Dative which is like the **Dative of Purpose**:

castris locus idoneus, *a place fit for a camp*

cui bono est? *To whom is it (any) good?*

hoc **mihi** nemo vitio ducat, *May no one count this against me as a fault.*

The Dative is used to denote the Purpose or End, often with another Dative of the person or thing affected. This use of the Dative, once apparently general, remains in only a few constructions, as follows. The Dative of an abstract noun is used to show that *for which a thing serve or which it accomplishes*, often with another dative of the person or thing affected:

rei publicae **cladi** sunt, *They are for a ruin to the state.*

magno **usui** nostris fuit, *It was of great service to our men.*

tertiā **aciem** nostris **subsidiū** misit, *He sent the third line as a relief to our men.*

suis **saluti** fuit, *He was the salvation of his men*

N.B. This construction is often called the Double Dative construction. The verb is usually is **sum**. The noun expressing the *end for which* is regularly abstract and singular in number. Seven common verbs frequently serve as a Dative of Purpose: **curae** for a concern, **auxilio** for a help, **impedimento** for an obstacle, **praemio** for a reward, **praesidio** for a guard, **subsidiū** for a support, **usui** for a use.

Often the **Dative of Purpose** is used with the state-of-being verb, and seems almost to replace a Predicate Nominative (equational phrase). Sometimes, transitive verbs can be accompanied by the Dative of Purpose.

milites erant **praesidio**. *The soldiers were for a garrison.*

Caesar legionem in Gallia **praesidio** reliquit. *Caesar left a legion in Gaul as (for) a garrison.*

The **Dative of Purpose** can often be seen a short cut for a Purpose Clause.

OL2462 Dative Indirect Object

FireStar (AP)

ei filiam dat *He gives his daughter to him*

The Dative is the case of the **Indirect Object**, and always involves a Direct Object, which may be contained in the verb and object.

nemo errat **uni** **sibi**, *No one makes mistakes for himself alone.*

non **omnibus** dormio, *It is not for everybody that I am asleep.*

tibi exercitum patria pro se dedit, *Your country gave you an army for its own defence.*

Appendix E: Gambit

OL2510 Genitive of Possessive

Gambit (AP)

periculum **belli**, coniuratio **Catilinae**

The danger of war, conspiracy of Catiline

The Possessive Genitive is the substantive form of an adjective attribute with which it is often parallel ; it is used only of the Third Person

Domus regis = domus regia, *the palace of the king*.

N.B. The Possession in the First and Second Person (and in the Reflexive) is indicated by the Possessive Pronouns (until after Livy):

amicus meus, *a friend of mine* **gladius tuus**, *a sword of thine*.

Sometimes the adjective form is preferred also in the Third Person:

canis alienus, *a strange dog*, *another man's dog* ; **flinus erilis**, *master's son*.

OL2520 Partitive Genitive

Gambit (AP)

pars Galliae

Part of Gaul

The **Partitive Genitive** stands for the Whole to which a Part belongs. It is therefore but an extension of the Possessive Genitive. It may be used with any word that involves partition, and has the following varieties. The Partitive Genitive is used with substantive of Quantity, Number, Weight.

maximus vini numerus fuit, permagnum pondus argenti, *There was a large amount of wine, an enormous mass of silver*.

in iugero Leontini agri medimnum tritici seritur, *On a juger of the Leontine territory a medimnus of wheat is sown*.

Campanorum alam, quingentos fere equites, excedere acie iubet, *He orders a squadron of Campanians, about 500 horsemen, to leave the line*.

The **Partitive Genitive** is used with numerals, both general and special:

centum militum, *a hundred (of the) soldiers*.

quintus regum, *the fifth (of the) kings*.

multi militum, *many of the soldiers, many soldiers*.

OL2540 Objective Genitive

*Gambit (AP)
Falcon (SAT2)*

ipse iubet mortis te meminisse deus.

A god himself bids you remember death.

Verbs of Reminding, Remembering and Forgetting, take the Genitive.

te veteris amicitiae fecit, *He reminded you of your old friendship*.

est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, *The fact is, it shows a fool to have keen eyes for the faults of others, to forget one's own*.

N.B. Verbs of Reminding take more often the Ablative with **de** (so regularly in Cicero), and the Accusative Neuter of a Pronoun or Numeral Adjective.

oro ut Terentiae moneatis de testamento, *I beg you to put Teretia in mind of the will*.

Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting also take the Accusative.

OL2550 Genitive of Description

*Gambit (AP)
Falcon (SAT2), Groot (NLE4)*

vir magni ingenii

a man of great talent.

The **Genitive of Description** must always have an adjective or its equivalent.

homo nihili, *a fellow of no account*.

tridui via, *a three days' journey*.

vir magnae auctoritatis, *a man of great influence*.

non multi cibi hospitem accipies, multi ioci, *you will receive a guest who is a small eater but a great joker*.

N.B. The **Genitive of Quality**, like the adjective, is not used with a proper name. Exceptions are very rare in classical Latin (e.g. **Quintus Lucanius, eiusdem ordinis**). But later they are more common. The **Genitive of Description** is less common than the Ablative, being used chiefly of the essentials. The Genitive always of Number, Measure, Time, Space ; the Ablative always of externals, so of parts of the body. Often the use seems indifferent.

OL2560 Genitive of Reason

Gambit (AP)
Groot (NLE4)

vestra reique publicae causa *For your sake and that of the commonwealth.*

The post-positionals **causa** and **gratia** are construed with the Genitive.

Sophinstae quaestus causa philosophabantur, *The professors of wisdom dealt in philosophy for the sake of gain.*

Tu me amoris magnis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn., F., 287(m.o ; *thou didst save me more for love's (sake) than (thou didst) for honor's sake.*

N.B. The postpositions **causa** and **gratia**, *for the sake*, commonly follow the Genitive.

Appendix J: Indicative Mode Verbs

The Verb (**verbum**, *the word*) is the chief word in Latin, as in other languages. It alone brings out a complete thought, and hence can make a sentence by itself. It has a greater chances of form than any other Part of Speech. Its Inflection is called **Conjugation**. Verbs change their form, or are **conjugated**, by adding personal endings (usually combined with Signs of Tense and Mood) to the different stems. The Active Voice is used to express the Subject of the Verb as acting or being. Thus:

amō, *I love.*

est, *He is.*

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and plural. Thus:

amat, *he loves.*

amant, *they love*

Verbs have three persons, the First, Second, and Third. Thus:

amō, *I love,*

amās, *you love,*

amat, *he loves*

The six tenses are used to express the action of the verb as uncompleted or completed

Incompleted Action:

Present: **amō**, *I love (I am loving, I do love).*

Imperfect: **amābam**, *I was loving (I loved).*

Future: **amābō**, *I shall love.*

Completed Action:

Perfect: **amāvī**, *I have loved, I love.*

Pluperfect: **amāveram**, *I had loved.*

Future Perfect: **amāverō**, *I shall have loved.*

L2211 VERB: P-I Av/ VL2221 VERB: P-I Pv

Ms. Marvel (SAT 2)

The Present Tense denotes an action or state (1) as *now taking place* or *existing*, and so (2) as *incomplete* in present time, or (3) as *indefinite*, referring to no particular time, but denoting a *general truth*:

senātus haec intellegit, cōnsul videt, hic tamen vivit, *The senate knows this, the consul sees it, yet this man lives.*

tibi concedo meas sedis, *I give you me seat.*

L2211 VERB: P-I Av

Present-Indicative Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S ego "I"	laudō	videō	mittō	capiō	audiō	sum

2S	tu “you”	laudās	vidēs	mittis	capis	audīs	es
3S	NOUN	laudat	videt	mittit	capit	audit	est
1P	nos “we”	laudāmus	vidēmus	mittimus	capimus	audīmus	sumus
2P	vos “y’all”	laudātis	vidētis	mittitis	capitis	auditis	estis
3P	NOUNS	laudant	vident	mittunt	capiunt	audiunt	sunt

VL2221 VERB: P-I Pv

Present-Indicative Passive

1S	ego “I”	laudor	videor	mittor	capior	audior
2S	tu “you”	laudāris	vidēris	mitteris	caperis	audīris
3S	NOUN	laudātur	vidētur	mittitur	capitur	audītur
1P	nos “we”	laudāmur	vidēmur	mittimur	capimur	audīmur
2P	vos “y’all”	laudāminī	vidēminī	mittiminī	capiminī	audīminī
3P	NOUNS	laudantur	videntur	mittuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

L2212 VERB: Imp-I Av / VL2222 VERB: Imp-I Pv

Ms. Marvel (SAT 2)

The Imperfect denotes an action or a state as continued or repeated in past time. Hence all the meanings which the Present has derived from the *continuance of the action* belong also to the Imperfect in reference to past time

hunc audiēbant anteā, *They used to hear of him before.*

Sōcratēs ita cēnsēbat itaque disseruit, *Socrates thought so (habitually), and so he spoke.*

prūdēns esse putābātur, *He was (generally) thought wise.*

iamque rubescēbat Aurōa, *And now the Dawn was blushing.*

L2212 VERB: Imp-I Av

Imperfect-Indicative Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudābam	vidēbam	mittēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam	eram
2S	laudābās	vidēbās	mittēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās	erās
3S	laudābat	vidēbat	mittēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat	erat
1P	laudābāmus	vidēbāmus	mittēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus	erāmus
2P	laudābātis	vidēbātis	mittēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis	erātis
3P	laudābant	vidēbant	mittēbant	capiēbant	audiēbant	erant

VL2222 VERB: Imp-I Pv

Imperfect-Indicative Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laudābar	vidēbar	mittēbar	capiēbar	audiēbar
2S	laudābāris	vidēbāris	mittēbāris	capiēbāris	audiēbāris
3S	laudābātur	vidēbātur	mittēbātur	capiēbātur	audiēbātur
1P	laudābāmur	vidēbāmur	mittēbāmur	capiēbāmur	audiēbāmur
2P	laudābāminī	vidēbāminī	mittēbāminī	capiēbāminī	audiēbāminī
3P	laudābantur	vidēbantur	mittēbantur	capiēbantur	audiēbantur

V/L2213 VERB: F-I Av / VL2223 VERB: F-I Pv

Ms. Marvel (SAT 2)

The Future denotes an action or state that will occur hereafter. The Future is often required in a subordinate clause in Latin where in English futurity is sufficiently expressed by the main clause:

cum aderit vidēbit, *When he will be there, then he will see.*

sānābimur sī volēmus. *We shall be healed if we will wish*

V/L2213 VERB: F-I Av				Future-Indicative Active	
1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S laudābō	vidēbō	mittam	capiam	audiam	erō
2S laudābis	vidēbis	mittēs	capiēs	audiēs	eris
3S laudābit	vidēbit	mittet	capiet	audiet	erit
1P laudābimus	vidēbimus	mittēmus	capiēmus	audiēmus	erimus
2P laudābitis	vidēbitis	mittētis	capiētis	audiētis	eritis
3P laudābunt	vidēbunt	mittent	capient	audient	erunt

VL2223 VERB: F-I Pv				Future-Indicative Passive	
1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	
1S laudābor	vidēbor	mittar	capiar	audiar	
2S laudāberis	vidēberis	mittēris	capiēris	audiēris	
3S laudābitur	vidēbitur	mittētur	capiētur	audiētur	
1P laudābimur	vidēbimur	mittēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur	
2P laudābiminī	vidēbiminī	mittēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī	
3P laudābuntur	vidēbuntur	mittentur	capientur	audientur	

L2214 VERB: Pf-I Av

Ms. Marvel (SAT 2)

The Perfect-Indicative denotes an action either as now completed (Perfective Present), or as having taken place at some undefined point of past time (Simple Past). The Perfective Present corresponds in general to the English Perfect with *have*; the Simple Past to the English Preterite:

ut ego fecī, quī Graecās litterās senex didici, *As I have done, who have learned Greek in my old age.*

tantum bellum extrēmā hieme apparāvit, ineunte vēre suscepit, mediā aestāte cōnfecit, *So great a war he made ready for at the end of winter, undertook in early spring, and finished by midsummer.*

N.B. The distinction between these two uses is represented by two forms in most other Indo-European languages, but was almost if not wholly lost to the minds of the Romans. It must be noticed, however, on account of the marked distinction in English.

L2214 VERB: Pf-I Av				Perfect-Indicative Active	
1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S laudāvī	vīdī	mīsī	cēpī	audīvī	fuī
2S laudāvistī	vīdistī	mīsistī	cēpistī	audīvistī	fuistī
3S laudāvit	vīdit	mīsīt	cēpit	audīvit	fuit
1P laudāvimus	vīdimus	mīsimus	cēpimus	audīvimus	fuimus
2P laudāvistis	vīdistis	mīsistis	cēpistis	audīvistis	fuistis
3P laudāvērunt	vīdērunt	mīsērunt	cēpērunt	audīvērunt	fuērunt

VL2215 VERB: Plup-I Av

Ms. Marvel (SAT 2)

The Pluperfect is used to denote an action or state completed in past time; or sometimes to denote an action in indefinite time, but prior to some past time referred to:

locī nātūra erat haec, quem locum nostrī castrīs dēlēgerant, *This was the nature of the ground which our men had chosen for a camp.*

Viridovīx summam imperī tenēbat eārum omnium cīvitatū quae dēfēcerant, Viridovix held the chief command of all those tribes which had revolted.

VL2215 VERB: Plup-I Av

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudāveram	vīderam	mīseram	cēperam	audīveram	fueram
2S	laudāverās	vīderās	mīserās	cēperās	audīverās	fuerās
3S	laudāverat	vīderat	mīserat	cēperat	audīverat	fuerat
1P	laudāverāmus	vīderāmus	mīserāmus	cēperāmus	audīverāmus	fuerāmus
2P	laudāverātis	vīderātis	mīserātis	cēperātis	audīverātis	fuerātis
3P	laudāverant	vīderant	mīserant	cēperant	audīverant	fuerant

Pluperfect Indicative-Active

VL2216 VERB: Pluf-I Av

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudāverō	vīderō	mīserō	cēperō	audīverō	fuerō
2S	laudāveris	vīderis	mīseris	cēperis	audīveris	fueris
3S	laudāverit	vīderit	mīserit	cēperit	audīverit	fuerit
1P	laudāverimus	vīderimus	mīserimus	cēperimus	audīverimus	fuerimus
2P	laudāveritis	vīderitis	mīseritis	cēperitis	audīveritis	fueritis
3P	laudāverint	vīderint	mīserint	cēperint	audīverint	fuerint

Plufuture Indicative-Active

Aspect/ Tense Matrix (Active Voice)

	past tense	present tense	future tense
perfective aspect	mīserat Plup-I Av <i>He had sent.</i>	mīsit Pf-I Av <i>He has sent.</i>	mīserit Pluf-I Av <i>He will have sent.</i>
progressive aspect	mittēbat Imp-I Av <i>He was sending.</i>	mittit P-I Av <i>He sends.</i>	
simple aspect	mīsit Pf-I Av <i>He has sent.</i>	mittit P-I Av <i>He is sending.</i>	mittet F-I Av <i>He will send.</i>
Prospective aspect	missūrus erat Pp-Pt Av + Imp-I Av <i>He was intending to send.</i>	missūrus est Pp-Pt Av + P-I Av <i>He is intending to send.</i>	missūrus erit Pp-Pt Av + F-I Av <i>He will be intending to send.</i>

Aspect/ Tense Matrix (Passive Voice)

	past tense	present tense	future tense
perfective aspect	missus erat (Plup-I Pv) <i>He had been sent.</i>	missus est (Pf-I Pv) <i>He has been sent.</i>	missus erit (Pluf-I Pv) <i>He will have been sent.</i>
progressive aspect	mittēbātur Imp-I Pv <i>He was being sent.</i>	mittitur P-I Pv <i>He is being sent.</i>	
simple aspect	missus est (Pf-I Pv) <i>He was sent.</i>	mittitur P-I Pv <i>He is sent.</i>	mittētur F-I Pv <i>He will be sent.</i>
debitive aspect	mittendum erat F-Pt Pv + Imp-I Av <i>It needed to be sent.</i>	mittendum est F-Pt Pv + P-I Av <i>It needs to be sent.</i>	mittendum erit F-Pt Pv + F-I Av <i>It will need to be sent.</i>

VL2209 VERB: Periphrastic IND

Cosmo the Space Dog (NLE4)
Mr Fantastic (SAT2)

	(Pf-I Pv)	(Plup-I Pv)	(Pluf-I Pv)	Perfect-Participle Passive	
1S sum	eram	erō		laudāta/-us/-um	laudātae/-ī/-a
2S es	erās	eris		vīsa/-us/-um	vīsae/-ī/-a
3S est	erat	erit		missa/-us/-um	missae/-ī/-a
1P sumus	erāmus	erimus		capta/-us/-um	captae/-ī/-a
2P estis	erātis	eritis		audīta/-us/-um	audītae/-ī/-a
3P sunt	erant	erunt			

VL2209 VERB: Periphrastic Ind

verb	SYS	MODE	CON	aspect	tense	voice
missus	PERF	PART	PAS	perfective	present	passive
est	PRES	IND	ACT	<i>He has been sent / he was sent</i>		
missus	PERF	PART	PAS	perfective	past	passive
erat	IMP	IND	ACT	<i>He had been sent</i>		
missus	PERF	PART	PAS	perfective	future	passive
erit	FUT	IND	ACT	<i>He will have been sent</i>		
missūrus	FUT	PART	ACT	prospective	present	active
est	PRES	IND	ACT	<i>He is intending to send</i>		
missūrus	FUT	PART	ACT	prospective	past	active
erat	IMP	IND	ACT	<i>He was intending to send</i>		
missūrus	FUT	PART	ACT	prospective	future	active
erit	FUT	IND	ACT	<i>He will be intending to send</i>		
mittendum	FUT	PART	PAS	debitive	present	passive
est	PRES	IND	ACT	<i>It needs to be sent</i>		

mittendum	FUT	PART	PAS	debitive	present	passive
erat	IMP	IND	ACT	<i>It needed to be sent</i>		
mittendum	FUT	PART	PAS	debitive	present	passive
erit	FUT	IND	ACT	<i>It will need to be sent</i>		

XL2204 VERB: Deponent

Mr. Fantastic (SAT 2)

Some verbs are **Deponent**. Meaning, passive in form; but active in meaning. They are listed in the glossary in their 1st Pres-Ind Passive form and it is a short list

- adipīscor, adipīscī, **adēptus** sum. *obtain*
- cōspicor, cōspicārī, **cōnspicātus** sum. *catch sight of*
- ingrēdior, ingrēdī, **ingressus** sum. *enter*
- loquor, locutī, **locutus** sum. *speak, talk*
- precor, precārī, **precātus** sum. *set out*
- proficīscor, profectī, **profectus** sum *set out*
- regredior, regredī, **regressus** sum *return*
- sequor, secutī, **secutus** sum *follow*

Appendix K: Irregular Indicatives

VL2202 VERB: Irregular

Mr Fantastic (SAT2), Cosmo the Space Dog (NLE4)

L2211 VERB: P-I Av

	eō	ferō	sum	possum	volō	nolō	malō
1S	eō	ferō	sum	possum	volō	nolō	malō
2S	īs	fers	es	potes	vīs	non vīs	mavīs
3S	it	fert	est	potest	vult	non vult	mavult
1P	īmus	ferimus	sumus	possumus	volumus	nolumus	malumus
2P	ītis	fertis	estis	potestis	vultis	non vultis	mavultis
3P	eunt	ferunt	sunt	possunt	volunt	nolunt	malunt

L2212 VERB: Imp-I Av

1S	ībam	ferēbam	eram	poteram	volēbam	nolēbam	mālēbam
2S	ībās	ferēbās	eras	poterās	volēbās	nolēbās	mālēbās
3S	ībat	ferēbat	erat	poterat	volēbat	nolēbat	mālēbat
1P	ībāmus	ferēbāmus	erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	nolēbāmus	mālēbāmus
2P	ībātis	ferēbātis	erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	nolēbātis	mālēbātis
3P	ībant	ferēbant	erant	poterant	volēbant	nolēbant	mālēbant

L2213 VERB: F-I Av

1S	ibō	feram	erō	poterō	volam	nolam	mālam
2S	ibis	ferēs	eris	poteris	volēs	nolēs	mālēs
3S	ibit	feret	erit	poterit	volet	nolet	mālet
1P	ibimus	ferēmus	erimus	poterimus	volēmus	nolēmus	mālēmus
2P	ibitis	ferētis	eritis	poteritis	volētis	nolētis	mālētis
3P	ibunt	ferent	erunt	poterunt	volent	nolent	mālent

L2214 VERB: Pf-I Av

1S	īvī	tulī	fuī	potuī	voluī	noluī	māluī
2S	iistī	tulistī	fuistī	potuistī	voluistī	noluistī	māluistī
3S	iit	tulit	fuit	potuit	voluit	noluit	māluit
1P	iimus	tulimus	fuimus	potuimus	voluimus	noluimus	māluimus
2P	iistis	tulistis	fuistis	potuistis	voluistis	noluistis	māluistis
3P	iērunt	tulērunt	fuērunt	potuērunt	voluērunt	noluērunt	māluērunt

VL2215 VERB: Plup-I Av

1S	īeram	tuleram	fueram	potueram	volueram	nolueram	malueram
2S	īerās	tulerās	fuerās	potuerās	voluerās	noluerās	maluerās
3S	īerat	tulerat	fuerat	potuerat	voluerat	noluerat	maluerat
1P	īerāmus	tulerāmus	fuerāmus	potuerāmus	voluerāmus	noluerāmus	maluerāmus
2P	īerātis	tulerātis	fuerātis	potuerātis	voluerātis	noluerātis	maluerātis
3P	īerant	tulerant	fuerant	potuerant	voluerant	noluerant	maluerant

L2271 VERB: P-I'v Av

2S	ī	fer	es estō
2P	īte	ferre	este

L2281 VERB: P-Inf Av

Av	īre	ferre	esse	posse	velle	nolle	malle
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Appendix L: Imperative Mode Verbs**L2271 VERB: P-Iv Av****Present-Imperative Active**

	1 <i>praise!</i>	2 <i>see!</i>	3 <i>send!</i>	3i <i>seize!</i>	4 <i>hear!</i>
2S	laudā	vidē	mitte	cape	audī
2P	laudāte	vidēte	mittite	capite	audīte

XL2272 VERB: P-Iv Pv**Present-Imperative Passive**

	1 <i>be praised!</i>	2 <i>be seen!</i>	3 <i>be sent!</i>	3i <i>be seized!</i>	4 <i>be heard!</i>
2S	laudāre	vidēre	mittere	capere	audīre
2P	laudāminī	vidēminī	mittiminī	capiminī	audiminī

	dīcō	dūcō	faciō	ferō	IRR	IRR
2S	dīc	dūc	fac	fer	es	nolī
2P	dīcite	dūcite	facite	ferre	este	nolite

VL2273 VERB: Negative Imperative

War Machine (SAT 2)

Negative commands, or prohibitions, may be expressed by: **nōlī** or **nōlīte** with the Infinitive (common in Prose):

nōlī timēre, *fear not*.

nē with Imperative (common in Poetry):

nē cēde malīs, *yield not to the ills (of life)*.

Imperatives such as **cavē** *beware*, **fac** or **vidē**, *see to it*, followed by **nē** with the Subjunctive:

cavē nē eās, *(look out,) don't go*.

fac nē aliud quid cūrēs, *see you attend to nothing else*.

XL2203 VERB: Impersonal

The following are commonly used Latin impersonal verbs, which means you are likely to see them in the third person singular. The real subject of the sentence will not be in the nominative case. It is most often in the dative or accusative case. This sentence, “it pleases me,” is an impersonal sentence in English. “I” is the true subject in the sentence, but the sentence is impersonal, so the subject of the sentence appears in the objective (accusative) case, as “me.” The functioning subject of the sentence, i.e., the one the subjective (nominative) case is “it,” a third person singular. In Latin, “it pleases” is written using an impersonal verb, plus a dative for the person pleased.

decet, -ere, decuit *it becomes or it suits; it is right or proper*

It is fitting for X to Y ~or~ It behooves X to Y [X - Accusative of person & Y - Infinitive]

licet, -ere, -uit, licitum est *it is permitted* *It is permitted for X to Y [X - Dative of person & Y - Infinitive]*

placet, -ere, -uit, placitum est *it is pleasing*

oportet, -ere, -uit, oportum est *it is necessary, proper, becoming*

taedet, -ere, taesum est *it disgusts, wearies*

Appendix M: Subjunctive Mode Verbs

XL2241 VERB: P-Sj Av

Present-Subjunctive Active

1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum	
1S laudem	videam	mittam	capiam	audiam	sim	For Conj 2-4, the P-Sj Av is formed off the Pres-Ind stem (1st principal part) with an -a- coming between the stem and the regular PER/NUM endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt). For 1st Conj, since it already has an -a- on the stem, an -e- is substituted.
2S laudēs	videās	mittās	capiās	audiās	sīs	
3S laudet	videat	mittat	capiat	audiat	sit	
1P laudēmus	videāmus	mittāmus	capiāmus	audiāmus	simis	
2P laudētis	videātis	mittātis	capiātis	audiātis	sītis	
3P laudent	videant	mittant	capiant	audiant	sint	

XL2261 VERB: P-Sj Pv

Present-Subjunctive Passive

1S	2S	3S	1P	2P	3P	
lauder	videar	mittar	capiar	audiar		For Conj 2-4, the P-Sj Av is formed off the Pres-Ind stem with an -a- coming between the stem and the regular PER/NUM endings (-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur). For 1st Conj, an -e- is substituted for the already found -a- .
laudēris	videāris	mittāris	capiāris	audiāris		
laudētur	videātur	mittātur	capiātur	audiātur		
laudēmur	videāmur	mittāmur	capiāmur	audiāmur		
laudēminī	videāminī	mittāminī	capiāminī	audiāminī		
laudentur	videantur	mittantur	capiantur	audiantur		

XL2242 VERB: Imp-Sj Av

Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

1S	2S	3S	1P	2P	3P	
laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem	The Imp-Sj Av is formed off the Present Infinitive (2nd principal part) with the regular PER/NUM endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt) added.
laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs	
laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset	
laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus	
laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis	
laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent	

XL2262 VERB: Imp-Sj Pv

Imperfect-Subjunctive Passive

1S	2S	3S	1P	2P	3P	
laudārer	vidērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer		The Imp-Sj Pv is formed off the Present Infinitive (2nd principal part) with the regular PER/NUM endings (-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur) added.
laudārēris	vidērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris		
laudāretur	vidēretur	mitteretur	caperetur	audīretur		
laudārēmur	vidērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur		
laudārēminī	vidērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī		
laudārentur	vidērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur		

XL2244 VERB: Pf-Sj Av**Perfect-Subjunctive Active**

1S	laudāverim	vīderim	mīserim	cēperim	audīverim	fuerim	The Pf-Sj Av is formed off the Perfect Stem (3rd principal part) with the regular PER/NUM endings (-erim, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint) added.
2S	laudāveris	vīderis	mīseris	cēperis	audīveris	fueris	
3S	laudāverit	vīderit	mīserit	cēperit	audīverit	fuerit	
1P	laudāverimus	vīderimus	mīserimus	cēperimus	audīverimus	fuerimus	
2P	laudāveritis	vīderitis	mīseritis	cēperitis	audīveritis	fueritis	
3P	laudāverint	vīderint	mīserint	cēperint	audīverint	fuerint	

XL2245 VERB: Plup-Sj Av**PluPerfect-Subjunctive Active**

1S	laudāvisssem	vīdissem	mīsissem	cēpisssem	audāvisssem	fuissem	The Plup-Sj Av is formed off the Perfect Infinitive, which is formed from the Perfect Stem (3rd principal part) with the regular PER/NUM endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt) added.
2S	laudāvissēs	vīdisēs	mīsisēs	cēpissēs	audāvissēs	fuisēs	
3S	laudāvisset	vīdisset	mīsisset	cēpisset	audāvisset	fuisset	
1P	laudāvissēmus	vīdisēmus	mīsisēmus	cēpissēmus	audāvissēmus	fuisēmus	
2P	laudāvissētis	vīdisētis	mīsisētis	cēpissētis	audāvissētis	fuisētis	
3P	laudāvissent	vīdisent	mīsisent	cēpissent	audāvissent	fuisent	

XL2264 VERB: Pf-Sj Pv**Perfect-Subjunctive Passive****XL2265 VERB: Plup-Sj Pv****Pluperfect-Subjunctive Passive**

	(Pf-Sj Pv)	(Plup-Sj Pv)	Perfect-Participle Passive	
1S	sim	essem	laudāta/-us/-um	laudātae/-ī/-a
2S	sīs	essēs	vīsa/-us/-um	vīsae/-ī/-a
3S	sit	esset	missa/-us/-um	missae/-ī/-a
1P	sīmis	essēmus	capta/-us/-um	captae/-ī/-a
2P	sītis	essētis	audīta/-us/-um	audītae/-ī/-a
3P	sint	essent		

Appendix J: Irregular Subjunctives**XL2202 VERB: Irregular Subjunctives***Ms. Marvel (SAT2)**Cosmo the Space Dog (NLE4)***Present-Subjunctive Active**

1S	sim	possim	velim	nolim	malim	eam
2S	sīs	possīs	velis	nolis	malis	eās
3S	sit	posit	velit	nolit	malit	eat
1P	sīmis	possīmis	velimus	nolimus	malimus	eāmus
2P	sītis	possītis	velitis	nolitis	malitis	eātis
3P	sint	possint	velint	nolint	malint	eant

Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

1S	essem	possem	vellem	nollem	māllem	īrem
2S	essēs	possēs	vellēs	nollēs	māllēs	īres
3S	esset	posset	vellet	nollet	māllet	īret
1P	essēmus	possēmus	vellēmus	nollēmus	māllēmus	īremus
2P	essētis	possētis	vellētis	nollētis	māllētis	īrētis
3P	essent	possent	vellent	nollent	māllent	īrent

Perfect-Subjunctive Active

1S	fuerim	potuerim	voluerim	noluerim	māluerim	īverim
2S	fueris	potueris	volueris	nolueris	mālueris	īveris
3S	fuerit	potuerit	voluerit	noluerit	māluerit	īverit
1P	fuerimus	potuerimus	voluerimus	noluerimus	māluerimus	īverimus
2P	fueritis	potueritis	volueritis	nolueritis	mālueritis	īveritis
3P	fuerint	potuerint	voluerint	noluerint	māluerint	īverint

Pluperfect-Subjunctive Active

1S	fuissem	potuissem	voluisssem	noluissem	māluisssem	īvissem
2S	fuisssēs	potuissēs	voluissēs	noluisssēs	māluissēs	īvisssēs
3S	fuisset	potuisset	voluisset	noluisset	māluisset	īvisset
1P	fuissemus	potuissemus	voluisssemus	noluissemus	māluisssemus	īvissemus
2P	fuissetis	potuissetis	voluisssetis	noluissetis	māluisssetis	īvissetis
3P	fuisSENT	potuissent	voluissent	noluisSENT	māluissent	īvisSENT

Appendix O: Rogue

OL3120 Fearing Clause

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2), Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

timeo **ne** Verres fecerit *I fear that Verres has done it.*

A **Fearing Clause** is signaled by a verb of fearing (e.g. **timeo**, **metuo**, **vereor**) in the superordinate clause and either **ut** or **ne** with a Subjunctive in the Fearing Clause. More, the Fearing Clause, like the Complement Clause, describes a subsequent or concurrent action to the governing fearing verb; so the Fearing Clause is similar to the (**ut/ne**) +Subjunctive Complement Clause learned previously. But, by a perverse twist, the signals of the Fearing Clause are switched to those of the (**ut/ne**) +Sbj Complement Clause: **ut** means “that not” and **ne** means “that” or “lest”. Cute, huh? Verbs of fearing take the Subjunctive, with **ne** affirmative and **ne non** or **ut** negative. In this use **ne** is commonly to be translated by *that*, **ut** and **ne non** by *that not*:-

ne animum offenderet verebatur *he feared that he should hurt the feelings.*

ne exheredaretur veritus est *he feared that he should be disinherited.*

orator meuto ne languescat senectute *I fear the orator grows feeble from old age.*

vereor ut tibi possim concedere *I fear that I cannot grant you.*

haude sane periculum est ne non mortem optandam putet *there is no danger that he will not think death desirable.*

OL3141 Indirect Command

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2), Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

ōrāvit **nē** ēnūntiāret *he begged that he would not tell*

Sometimes an **ut** clause simply expresses a command, wish, desire, hope, etc., without any strong meaning of purpose or result. This is termed as an **Indirect Command Clause**. Common verbs are: Verbs of Asking (e.g. **rogo**, **oro**, **peto**, **postulo**), Commanding (e.g. **impero**, **iubeo**, **mando**), Warning (e.g. **admoneo**, **moneo**), Persuading (e.g. **persuadeo**, **precor**, **hortor**, **exhortor**), or Allowing (e.g. **concedo**):

suīs ut idem faciant, imperat *He orders his men to do the same thing.*

mihi persuasit ut venirem. *He persuaded me that I come (to come).*

concēdō ut abeās. *I allow you to go*

Ubī ōrābant ut sibi auxilium ferret *The Ubī kept asking that he would bring them help*

A negative indirect command clause is formed with **ne**.

me monuit ne venirem. *He warned me that I not come (not to come).*

ab eis petivit ne se vulnerarent. *He begged them not to wound him.*

N.B. Some of these verbs can also be used with the ACC+INF construction.

oro te tacere. *I order that you shut up.*

OL3123 Indirect Question

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2), Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

mīror cūr mē accūsēs.

I wonder why you accuse me.

An **Indirect Question Clause**, like an Indirect Statement Clause, is subordinate to a verb of information processing. However, oddly enough, the indirect Question Clause hardly ever asks a question. An Indirect Question Clause is signaled by:

- A. Governing Verb of **Information Processing** in the superordinate clause. (e.g. **audiō** "hear," **cognoscō** "know," **dīcō** "say," **intellegō** "believe," **nuntiō** "announce," **quaerō** "question," **rogō** "ask," **sciō** "know," **scribō** "write," **videō** "see," **videor** "seem")
- B. Question word at the head of the Indirect Statement Clause.

quis/quid who, what

cūr why

quā by what route

quae/ quī/ quod who, what

quā rē why

unde from where

quanta/us/um how great

quam ob rem why

quandō when

qualis/ e what sort

ubi where

quam how

quō to where

quō modō in what fashion

C. Subjunctive Mood as the predicate of the Indirect Question Clause. Like in the **cum** and **dum**-type Relative Adverb clauses, the Subjunctive in the Indirect Question Clause functions as an indicative in its aspects, tense, and voice. Its mode is always **quotative**.

quaerō quid faciās, I ask what you are doing.

dīc mihi ubi fueris, Tell me where you were.

multum interest quis dīcat, who says (so) is quite important.

The **Indirect Question** is one form of Indirect Discourse.

OL3142 Purpose Clause

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2), Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

enīti dēbēs ut vincās

You must strive to conquer.

The **Clause of Purpose** is often introduced by **ut (utī)** or **quō** *that* or by **ne** or **quōminus** *that not* and always take the Subjunctive. **Pure clauses of Purpose** with **ut (utī)** or **nē (it ne)** express the purpose of the main verb in the form of a modifying clause:

ab arāteō abdūxerunt Cincinnātum, it dictātor esset, They brought Cincinnatus from the plough *that he might be dictator*.

ut sint auxilliō sulīs subsistunt they halt *in order to support and aid their own men*.

N.B. Sometimes the conjunction has a correlative (**ideō id cireō eō cōnsitiō etc**) the main clause **cōpiās transduxit eō cōnsiliō ut castellum expugaret** *He lead the troops across with the design to storm the fort*.

Clauses of Purpose fill out or compete what is implied in the leading verb. Such clauses are used chiefly as object of the leading verb. Substantive clauses of purpose occur after verbs in which the action look toward the future that is **wish**, **will**, or **aim**. These include especially verbs of resolving and striving

cūrā ut primum intellegam, Take care *that I learn as soon as possible*.

Complement clauses use only the Present- and Imperfect-Subjunctive tenses. They are easily recognized.

OL3143 Result Clause

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2), Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

Tanta fecit **ut urbem servaret**. *He did such great things **that he saved the city**.*

Complement Clauses of Result complete the idea of a superordinate verb. These clauses are result or purpose. **Clauses of Result** indicate of the result of an action and are introduced by **ut**, so *that*, or **ut nōn**, so *that not*, and always take the Present- or Imperfect-Subjunctive:

sōl effect ut omniscient flōreant, *The sun makes all things flourish (lit., so that all things flourish).*

mōns impendebat ut perpaucī prohibēre possent, *A mountain hung over, so that a very few could block (the way).*

Clauses of Result supplement the meaning of the leading verb and merely state the result of the action. The result is often suggested by some correlative to **ut**, especially by **tālis**, **tantus**, **ēius modī**, **ita sīc**, **tantopere**, **adeō** or by the demonstratives **hīc**, **is**, **īdem**, **ille**, used in the sense of **tālis** or **tantus**:

vixī ut nōn frūstrā mē nātum exīsmem *I have so lived that I do not think I was born in vain*

eā celerīate iērun ut hostēs impetus sistinēre nōn possent *They advanced with such swiftness that the foe could not withstand to attack*

OL3153 Relative Clause of Purpose

OL3153 Relative Clause of Characteristic

Rogue (AP)
She-Hulk (SAT2),
Rocket Raccoon
(NLE4)

equitēs mīsit **quī oppidum caperent**. *He sent men **who should take the town**.*

A **Relative Clause of Characteristic** (either Adjective or Adverb) with a Subjunctive Verb can work like a Complement Clause.

Caesar hominēs mittet quī pontem reperiant. *Caesar sends men who would find the bridge.*

equitēs mīsit quī oppidum caperent. *He sent men who should take the town.*

locum ubi castra pōneret ēlēgit. *He selected a place where he might place camp.*

Notice that Relative Clauses used adverbially and Conjunctional Clauses express in the main the same ideas, with the same use of moods and tenses.

praesidia dispōnit quō facilius hostēs prohiberentur, *He stations guards that the enemy may be more easily repelled.*

quid obstat quōminus sit beātus *What is to keep (him) from being happy.*

1. Purpose

equitātum praemittit quī videant, *He sends forward cavalry to see (who may see)*

2. Characteristics (Result):

secūtae sunt tepestātēs quae nostrōs in castrīs continērent, *There came storms that kept our (soldiers) in camp.*

Note It is doubtful whether there are any relative clauses of pure Result. Most, if not all, so-called relative clauses of Result are better explained as clauses of Characteristics.

XL2932 Sequence of Tenses

*She-Hulk (SAT2),
Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)*

Complement clauses use only the present and imperfect subjunctive tenses. They are easily recognized. The following chart may help you recognize what tense to use. The tenses can be divided into two groups, **primary** and **secondary**:

Governing Verb	Subordinate Subjunctive Verb
Primary Sequence <i>Present or Future</i>	Present Subjunctive: <i>Action at the same time or after the main verb</i>
Secondary Sequence <i>Past tenses</i>	Imperfect Subjunctive: <i>Action at the same time or after the main verb</i>

Examples may be seen:

puerī in silvā sē celāvērunt nē ā māgistrō **invenīrentur**.

The boys hid in the woods so that they would not be found by the master.

amicus meus Rōmae nunc habitat ut filiī ā māgistrō meliore **doceantur**.

My friend is living in Rome now so that is sons may be taught by a better master.

Appendix P: Jubilee

OL3115 cum Temporal Clause

*Jubilee (AP), She-Hulk (SAT2),
Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)*

A Temporal Clause with **cum**, *when*, and some past tense of the **Indicative** dates or defines the time at which the action of the main verb occurred:

eō lituō regiōnēs dīrēxit tum cum urbem condidit, *He traced with it the quarters of the sky at the time he founded the city.*

cum occīditur Rōscius, *ibīdem fuērunt servī*, *When Roscius was slain, the slaves were on the spot.*

When the time of the main clause and that of the temporal clause are absolutely identical, **cum** takes the Indicative in the same tense as that of the main verb.

OL3113 cum Circumstantial Clause

*Jubilee (AP), She-Hulk (SAT2),
Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)*

A Circumstantial Clause with **cum** and the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive describes the circumstances that accompanied or preceded the action of the main verb:

cum essem ōtiōsus in Tusculānō, **accēpī tuās litterās**, *When I was taking my ease in my house at Tusculum, I received your letter.*

The distinction between a **cum** Temporal and Circumstantial Clause is relatively useless to differentiate and nearly impossible to define. It seems more a stylistic issue than anything else.

OL3112 cum Causal Clause

OL3114 cum Concessive Clauses

Jubilee (AP),
She-Hulk (SAT2),
Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

A **cum** Causal or Concessive takes the Subjunctive. A **cum** Causal Clause may usually be translated by *since*; a **cum** Concessive Clause by *although* or *while*.

id difficile nōn est, cum tantum equitātū valeāmus, This is not difficult since we are so strong in cavalry.
cum primī ordinēs concidissent, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant, Though the first ranks had fallen, still the others resisted vigorously.

N.B. These Causal and Concessive uses of **cum** are of relative origin and are parallel to **quī** causal and concessive. The attendant circumstances are regarded as the cause of the action, or as tending to hinder it.

Appendix Q: Jean Grey

OL3210 contrapositive (unreal)

Jean Grey (AP), She-Hulk (SAT2)
Cosmo the Space Dog (NLE4)

si adesset, bene esset *if he were here, it would be well.*

The Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive are used when the Condition is stated as Contrary to the Fact. The Imperfect is used for Present Conditions and the Pluperfect for Past Conditions:

si viveret, verba ejus audiretis, *were he alive, you would hear the statement.*

si adfuisset, bene fuisset, *if he had been here, it would have been well.*

nisi milites essent defessi, hostium copiae deletae essent, *if the soldiers had not been worn out, the forces of the enemy would have been destroyed.*

nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinqueres, *if you had not left Rome before, you would certainly leave it now.*

The Imperfect Subjunctive is sometimes used to express continued or usual past action:

si nihil litteris adjuvarentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent, *if they were getting no help from literature, they never would have betaken themselves to its study.*

quae nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum, *if these (traits) were not usual in older men, our ancestors would not have called our highest council the Senate.*

OL3220 DELIBERATIVE/ POTENTIAL

JEAN GREY (AP)

quid agam *What am I to do?* **quis putet** *Who would suppose?*

This Subjunctive includes the (1) **Potential Subjunctive**, which states the action as that which can be. This use is not common. The tense is the Present or the Perfect with a present meaning:

dicator dixerit aliquis, *someone may say.*

frangas, potius quam corrigas, quae in pravam induruerunt, *you can break, easier than mend, what has hardened into evil.*

The Potential Subjunctive suggests possibility, but possibility of only one kind (what can be), and so it easily disappears in the general. The Deliberative Subjunctive is found in questions of **doubt**, **disbelief**, and **disdain**. The negative is **non**.

quid agerem, *what was I to do? (Doubt)*

cur non liceat, *why should it not be allowed? (Disbelief)*

OL323O HORTATORY/ JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

JEAN GREY (AP), SHE-HULK (SAT2)
COSMO THE SPACE DOG (NLE4)

suum quisque noscat ingenium *Let each earn his own disposition.*

The Jussive and Hortatory Subjunctive create a volitive mood, used in commanding, like the Imperative Mode. First Person- only in Plural of Present Tense. This is the so-called **Hortatory Subjunctive**.

vivamus atque amemus, *Let us live and love.*

Second and Third Persons -- generally in Present Tense -- are the **Jussive Subjunctive** and has the same mood and construction::

cautus sis, *You must be careful.*

nomina declinare pueri sciant, *Let boys know (how) to decline nouns.*

OL324O OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Jean Grey (AP)

utinam veniat! *Would that he may come!*

The Optative (**opto**) is used for a future wish capable of fulfillment, introduced by **utinam** or **ut** (negative **utinam ne** or **ne**). The **Optative Subjunctive** is similar to the Deliberative; but on that expresses a wish and found.

utinam natus ne essem, *would I had not been born!*

Appendix R: Infinitive Mode Verbs

L2281 VERB: P-Inf Av

L2282 VERB: P-Inf Pv

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	laudāre <i>to praise</i>	vidēre <i>to see</i>	mittere <i>to send</i>	capere <i>to seize</i>	audire <i>to hear</i>	esse <i>to be</i>
Pv	laudārī <i>to be praised</i>	vidērī <i>to be seen</i>	mittī <i>to be sent</i>	capī <i>to be seized</i>	audīrī <i>to be heard</i>	—

VL2284 VERB: Pf-Inf Av

VL2285 VERB: Pf-Inf Pv

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	laudāvisse <i>to have praised</i>	vīdisse <i>to have seen</i>	mīsisse <i>to have sent</i>	cēpisse <i>to have seized</i>	audīvisse <i>to have heard</i>	fuisse <i>to have been</i>
Pv	laudāta esse <i>to have been praised</i>	vīsa esse <i>to have been seen</i>	missa esse <i>to have been sent</i>	capta esse <i>to have been seized</i>	audīta esse <i>to have been heard</i>	—

VL2286 VERB: F-Inf Av**VL2287 VERB: F-Inf Pv****Future-Infinitive Active****Future-Infinitive Passive**

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	laudātūrum esse <i>intending to praise</i>	vīsūrum esse <i>intending to see</i>	missūrum esse <i>intending to send</i>	captūrum esse <i>intending to capture</i>	audītūrum esse <i>intending to hear</i>	futūrum esse/ fore <i>intending to be</i>
Pv	laudātum īrī <i>intending to be praised</i>	vīsum īrī <i>intending to be seen</i>	missum īrī <i>intending to be sent</i>	captum īrī <i>intending to be captured</i>	audītum īrī <i>intending to be heard</i>	—

Appendix S: Storm, Infinitives

OL3160 Complementary Infinitive

Storm (AP)
Scarlet Witch (SAT2)

praeterita mūtāre nōn possumus *We cannot change the past.*

The INFINITIVE, with or without a Subject Accusative, is used as the Object :

scīre volēbat, *he wanted to know.*

dīcit montem ab hostibus tenērī, *he says the mountain is held by the enemy.*

It is used, *without* Subject Accusative, after verbs which need another verb with the same subject to complete their action. such are the auxiliary (or "helping") verbs **cupiō**, **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō**, **possum**, **dēbeō**.

scīre volēbat, *he wanted to know.*

proficīscī mātūrat, *he hastens to set forth.*

Rhēnum trānsīre dēcrēverat, *he had decided to cross the Rhine.*

Also verbs meaning (1) *begin, continue, cease* as **incipō**, **pergō**, **dēsīnō**; (2) *try, dare, strive, hasten* as **cōnor**, **audeō**, **studeō**, **mātūrō**; (3) *purpose, prepare, decide* as **cōgitō**, **parō**, **dēcernō**; (4) *accustom, as* **soleō**; (5) *neglect, be satisfied* as **neglegō**, **satis habeō**; (6) *hesitate, delay, fear* as **dubitō**, **cunctor**, **vereor**.

OL3161 Predicate Infinitive

Storm (AP)
Scarlet Witch (SAT2)

dolēre malum est *To suffer pain is an evil.*

The Infinitive, with or without a subject accusative, may be used with **est** and similar verbs as a Predicate Nominative.

bellum est sua vitia nōsse, *It's a fine thing to know one's own faults.*

id est convenienter nātūrae vīvere, *It is to live in conformity with nature.*

In these constructions the abstract idea expressed by the infinitive is represented as having some quality or belonging to something.

OL3340 Indirect Statement

Scarlet Witch (SAT2), Storm (AP)
Rocket Raccoon (NLE4)

nōn arbitror tē ita sentīre *I do not suppose that you feel thus.*

Verbs and other expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving, govern the Indirect Discourse. In Indirect Discourse the main clause of a Declaratory Sentence is put in the Infinitive with Subject Accusative:

sciō mē paene incrēdibilem rem pollicērī, *I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.*
spērō mē liberātum [esse] dē metū, *I trust I have been freed from fear.*

Verbs of promising, hoping, expecting, threatening, swearing, and the like, regularly take the construction of Indirect Discourse, contrary to the English idiom:—

minātur sēsē abīre, *He threatens to go away.*
spērant sē maximum frūctum esse captūrōs, *They hope to gain the utmost advantage.*
spērat sē absolūtum īrī, *He hopes that he shall be acquitted.*
cōfidō mē quod velim facile ā tē impetrātūrum, *I trust I shall easily obtain from you what I wish.*

N.B. These verbs, however, often take a simple Complementary Infinitive.

The **aspect** of the Indirect Statement Clause is determined by the Infinitive; the **tense** is dependent upon the governing verb of information processing (ie, the head verb). The following charts will help:

XL2941. Indirect Clause Aspect/ Tense Matrix (Active Voice)

	PRES-INF Av	PERF-INF Av	FUT-INF Av
Past dixit <i>he said...</i>	mittere p ^g (p^t) a ^v ...was sending	mīsisse p ^f (p^t) a ^v ...had sent	mīsūrum (esse) p ^p (p^t) a ^v ...was intending to send
Present dicit <i>he says...</i>	mittere p ^g (p) a ^v ...is sending	mīsisse p ^f (p) a ^v ...has sent	mīsūrum (esse) p ^p (p) a ^v ...is intending to send
Future dicet <i>he will say...</i>	mittere p ^g (f) a ^v ...will be sending	mīsisse p ^f (f) a ^v ...will have sent	mīsūrum (esse) p ^p (f) a ^v ...will intend to send

XL2941. Indirect Clause Aspect/ Tense (Passive)

	PRES-INF P _v	PERF-INF P _v	FUT-INF P _v	GERUND
Past dixit he said...	mittī p ^g (p^t) p ^v ...was being sent	missum esse p ^f (p^t) p ^v ...had been sent	mīsūrum īrī p ^p (p^t) p ^v ...was going to be sent	mittendum esse d ^b (p^t) p ^v ...was needing to be sent
Present dicit he says...	mittī p ^g (p) p ^v ...is being sent	missum esse p ^f (p) p ^v ...has been sent	mīsūrum īrī p ^p (p) p ^v ...is going to be sent	mittendum esse d ^b (p) p ^v ...is needing to be sent
Future dicet he will say...	mittī p ^g (f) p ^v ...will be sent	missum esse p ^f (f) p ^v ...will have been sent	mīsūrum īrī p ^p (f) p ^v ...will be going to be sent	mittendum esse d ^b (p^t) p ^v ...will be needing to be sent

Appendix T: Participle Mode Verbs

VL2291 VERB: P-Pt Av

Present-Participle Active

	FEM/ MAS	NEU	Scarlet Witch (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)				
S NOM	mittēns	mittēns	N.B. The Present-Participle Active {P-Pt Av} follows the 2- termination adjective endings of omnis/ omne “all.”				
S ACC	mittentem	mittēns					
S ABL	mittente	mittente					
S DAT	mittentī	mittentī					
S GEN	mittentis	mittentis					
P NOM	mittentēs	mittentia	The P-Pt Av signals, for all verbs, progressive aspect and active voice (e.g. “sending”)				
P ACC	mittentēs / -īs	mittentia					
P ABL	mittentibus	mittentibus					
P DAT	mittentibus	mittentibus					
P GEN	mittentium	mittentium					

VERB	SYSTEM	MODE	CON	aspect	tense	voice	translation
mittēns	PRES	PART	ACT	progressive	--	active	sending

VL2292 VERB: Pf-Pt Pv

Perfect-Participle Passive

	FEM	MAS	NEU	Scarlet Witch (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)
S NOM	missa	missus	missum	N.B. The Perfect-Participle Passive {Pf- Pt Pv} follows the 3-termination adjective endings of magna/-us/-um great.
S ACC	missam	missum	missum	
S ABL	missā	missō	missō	
S DAT	missae	missō	missō	
S GEN	missae	missī	missī	
P NOM	missae	missī	missa	The Pf-Pt Pv signals, for full verbs, perfective aspect and passive voice (e.g. “having been sent”). For deponent verbs, a perfective active is signaled, (e.g. “having sent”)
P ACC	missās	missōs	missa	
P ABL	missīs	missīs	missīs	
P DAT	missīs	missīs	missīs	
P GEN	missārum	missōrum	missōrum	

Conjugations:

1st	laudāta/us/um
2nd	visa/us/um
3rd	missa/us/um
3i	capta/us/um
4th	audita/us/um

VL2293 VERB: F-Pt Av

Future-Participle Active

	FEM	MAS	NEU	Scarlet Witch (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)
S NOM	missūra	missūrus	missūrum	N.B. As with all Participles, each Future-Participle Active, as a verbal adjective, possess full Gender, Number, and Case endings and does not signal Person or Number.
S ACC	missūram	missūrum	missūrum	
S ABL	missūrā	missūrō	missūrō	
S DAT	missūrae	missūrō	missūrō	
S GEN	missūrae	missūrī	missūrī	
P NOM	missūrae	missūrī	missūra	
P ACC	missūrās	missūrōs	missūra	
P ABL	missūrīs	missūrīs	missūrīs	
P DAT	missūrīs	missūrīs	missūrīs	
P GEN	missūrārum	missūrōrum	missūrōrum	

Conjugations:

1st	laudātūra/us/um
2nd	visūra/us/um
3rd	missūra/us/um
3i	captūra/us/um
4th	audītūra/us/um
sum	futūra/us/um (fōre)

Appendix U: Storm, Participles

VL2921 Participial Circumstance

Scarlet Witch (SAT2), Storm (AP)
Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

auspicīis ūtuntur coāctīs,

They use forced auspices.

The Participial Circumstance Clause expresses the action of the verb in the form of an Adjective, but has a partial distinction of tense and may govern a case. Thus the participle combines all the functions of an adjective with some of the functions of a verb. As an Adjective, it limits substantives and agrees with them in gender, number, and case. As a Verb, it has distinctions of aspect (but not time) and often takes an object. Participles denote time as present, past, or future with respect to the time of the verb in their clause. Thus the Present Participle represents the action as in progress at the time indicated by the tense of the verb,

sīgna numquam ferē mentientia, *signs hardly ever deceitful.*

The Perfect Participle represents the action as completed,

auspicīis ūtuntur coāctīs, *They use forced auspices.*

And the Future Participle represents the action as still to take place, or showing purpose, intention, or readiness:

ēgreditur castrīs Rōmānus vāllum invāsūrus, *The Roman comes out of the camp with the intention of attacking the rampart.*

OL2312 Ablative Absolute

Storm (AP)
QuickSilver (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

urbe captā *with the city having been captured*

The **Ablative Absolute** is signalled by an Ablative Subject Phrase and Ablative Participle. The Participle retains its aspect and voice markers; tense may be semantically imported from the superordinate Indicative verb by a “*when...*” or “*after...*” clause (for Perfect Participles), or a “*while...*” clause (for Present Participles). But for purpose of style, it is often well to analyze the thought, to chance Passive into Active, to make use of an abstract substantive.

Xerxe regnante (= **cum Xerxes regnaret**), **Xerxes reigning**. *When Xerxes was reigning. In the reign of Xerxes.*

Xerxe victo (= **cum Xerxes rex esset**), **Xerxes, having been defeated**, *When Xerxes had been defeated. After the defeat of Xerxes.*

Xerxe rege (= **cum Xerxes res esset**), **Xerxes [being] king**. *When Xerxes was king.*

Appendix V: Wolverine

XL2294 VERB: F-Pt Pv

Gerund

	FEM	MAS	NEU	
S NOM	mittenda	mittendus	mittendum	N.B. The Future-Participle Passive {F- Pt Pv}, also called the Gerund or Gerundive, follows the 3-termination adjective endings of magna/-us/-um “ <i>great.</i> ” As with the Present- and Perfect- Participles, each Future-Participle Passive, as a verbal adjective, possess full GEN, NUM, and CASE endings.
S ACC	mittendam	mittendum	mittendum	
S ABL	mittendā	mittendō	mittendō	
S DAT	mittendae	mittendō	mittendō	
S GEN	mittendae	mittendī	mittendī	
P NOM	mittendae	mittendī	mittenda	Conjugations: 1st laudanda/us/um 2nd videnda/us/um 3rd mittenda/us/um 3ⁱ capienda/us/um 4th audienda/us/um
P ACC	mittendās	mittendōs	mittenda	
P ABL	mittendīs	mittendīs	mittendīs	
P DAT	mittendīs	mittendīs	mittendīs	
P GEN	mittendārum	mittendōrum	mittendōrum	

OL3340 The Gerund

Wolverine (AP)
QuickSilver (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

cupidus legendi est. *He is desirous of reading.*

The Gerund (F-Pt Pv) is a noun with the force of an Active verb. The Gerund does not modify a noun and has no plural. The Gerund as simple noun: The Gerund functions in grammatical cases like any other noun; but it retains its verbal force and may control a direct object or be modified by an adverb:

legendo discimus. *We learn by (means of) reading.* (ABL of Means)

regi libenter parendo *By obeying the king willingly,* (ABL of Means)

cupidus bellandi, *desirous of waging war* (GEN of Description)

The Gerund can be found as the object of a preposition.

in iubendo et vetando, *in commanding and forbidding.*

ex discendo capiunt voluptatem, *they get pleasure out-of learning.*

The Gerund is often found with the Post-positionals **causa** or **gratia** + GEN to express for the sake of, or to express purpose.

legendi causa venit. *He comes for the sake of reading (to read).*

hiemandi causa, *for the sake of passing-the-winter.*

OL3350 The Gerundive

Wolverine (AP)
QuickSilver (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

librorum legendorum causa venit. *He comes for the sake of reading books.*

When the Gerund form is found in agreement with a noun in Gender, Number, and Case, the Gerund is termed a **Gerundive**. When a Gerund acts as an Adjective, modifying a noun, the entire string is termed a **Gerundive**. The noun becomes the subject of the passive construction (ie. **librorum legendorum causa.** *for the sake of book-reading*) Often we flip the voice and the Subject of the Gerundive Clause (ie. in the previous example, *for the sake of book-reading* is more naturally expressed in English as *for the sake of reading books*).

pontem faciendum curat, *he orders a bridge made.*

urbem diripiendam dedit, *he gave-over the city to be plundered.*

The Genitives **mei, tibi, sui, nostri, vestri,** are used with Gerundives without regard to Gender:

vestri adhortandi causa, *for the sake of encouraging you.*

mulier sui servandi causa aufugit, *the woman fled for the sake of saving herself.*

OL3310 Gerundive of Obligation

Wolverine (AP)
QuickSilver (SAT2), Cosmo the Space Dog (NLE4)

Carthago delenda est. *Carthage must (should) be destroyed.*

The **Gerundive of Obligation** carries a notion of necessity, obligation or propriety and can be used (like any adjective) in simple agreement with its noun:

fortis et laudandus vir est. *He is a brave man and worthy to be praised.*

iniuria et non ferenda facta est. *An injury not to be borne has been done.*

The Gerund form is used with **sum** to create the **Gerundive of Obligation**. Here, also, there is always a notion of necessity, obligation, or propriety. The construction is passive; and the Gerundive will agree (number, case, and gender) with the subject of the sentence.

nautae videndi sunt. *The sailors must be seen.*

Caesarī omnia erant agenda, *Everything had to be done by Caesar)*

utendum est divitiis nō abūtendum, *(we) should use wealth not abuse it.*

Since the Gerundive here functions in a verbal setting, agreeing with the subject of the sentence, the case will always be Nominative (or Accusative in Indirect Statement). The Agent Phrase is DATIVE.

OL3320 Gerundive of Purpose

Wolverine (AP)
QuickSilver (SAT2), Drax the Destroyer (NLE4)

ad legendum venit. *He comes for the purpose of reading (to read).*

The Gerundive of Purpose can replace the Subjunctive when found with **ad** or **in** (usually **ad**). The Future-Participle Passive agreeing with an object phrase can signal a **Purpose Clause** in between a particular adjective clauses

cōsulibus senātus rem publicam ad dēfendendam debet *the senate gave the Republic to the consuls to be defeated.*

puer vēnit ad puellās basindās *the boys came in order to kiss the girls*

The Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used after the preposition **ad** to denote Purpose

mē vocās ad scrībendum, *you summon me to write*

quaerunt quid optimum **factū** sit *They ask what is best **to do**.*

The Supine is a verbal abstract of the fourth declension, having no distinction of tense or person, and limited to two uses:

(1) The Accusative (**-um**) is the end of motion. It may take an object:

quid est, imusne sessum? etsi admonitum venimus tē, nōn flāgitātum, *How shall we be seated? Though we have come to remind, not to entreat you.*

venērunt questum iniuriās, *They came to complain of wrongs.*

N.B. The supine in **-um** is especially common with **eō**, and with the P-Inf Pv **irī** forms the F-Inf Pv.

The supine in **-um** is occasionally used when motion is merely implied:

fuere cives qui rem publicam perditum irent, *There were citizens who went about to ruin the Republic.*

si sciret se trucidatum iri, *If he had known he was going to be murdered.*

(2) The Ablative in **-ū** is used with a few adjectives and with the nouns **fās**, **nefās**, and **opus**, to denote an action in reference to which the quality is asserted:

rem nōn modo visū foedam, sed etiam auditū, *A thing not only shocking to see, but even to hear of.*

vidētis nefās esse dictū miseram fuisse tālem senectutem, *You see it is a sin to say that such an old age was wretched.*

N.B. The supine in **-ū** is found especially with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the senses or the feelings, and those which denote ease, difficulty, and the like.

Appendix W: The Vision

OL3410 Syncopated Verbs

The Vision (SAT2)

- In poetry, verbs in **-ris** (i.e., the 2nd person singular of the present, imperfect, and future tenses of deponents and the passive voice of other verbs) are often syncopated to **-re**. e.g. **imiteris**
- All verbs in the 3rd person plural of the perfect tense may show **-ere** instead of **-erunt**.
invexere for **invexerunt**, **amavere** for **amaverunt**
- fore = futurus esse**
essem, esses, etc. = **forem, fores**, etc. (not strictly a contraction)
- vi-** and **-ve-** are often suppressed in perfect forms:
optastis for **optavistis** **audissent** for **audivissent**
audisse for **audivisse** **nosti** for **novisti**
amarant for **amaverant** **noram** for **noveram**
- aliquis, aliqua, aliquod** contract to **quis, qua, quod** after **si, nisi, num** and **ne**.
- Common Contractions
ac = atque **di = dei** **deum = deorum** **dis = deis**

Alliteration. Repetition of the same sound, usually initial, in two or more words. This term normally applies to consonants and accented initial vowels.

ut te postremo donarem munere mortis /
et mutam nequiquam adloquerer cinerem,

Anaphora. Repetition of a word, usually at the beginning of successive clauses or phrases, for emphasis or for pathetic effect. This figure is often accompanied by Asyndeton and Ellipsis.

Nec silicium venae, nec / durum in pectore ferrum, / nec tibi simplicitas ordinem maior adest.

Apostrophe. Address of an absent person or an abstraction, usually for pathetic effect.

O terque quaterque beati

Asyndeton. Omission of conjunctions in a closely related series.

saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens/
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis/ scuta virum.....

Chiasmus. Arrangement of words, usually adjectives and nouns, in the pattern ABBA. viz. Synchesis

innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis.

Hyperbaton. Alteration of the logical order of the words in a sentence, or in which normally associated words are separated. The word "alone" is separated from "whom," and "all" is placed away from "his own" and after the verb, possibly to emphasize it.

quam Catullus unam/ plus quam se atque suos amavit omnes,
whom alone Catullus loved more than himself and all his own

Hyperbole. Exaggeration for effect,

terram inter fluctus aperit,
saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram

Litotes. An understatement for emphasis, usually an assertion of something by denying the opposite.

Salve, nec minimo puella naso, Hello girl with not the smallest nose.

Metaphor. An implied comparison, that is, the use of a word or words suggesting a likeness between what is actually being described and something else.

remigio alarum

Metonymy. Use of one noun in place of another closely related noun, to avoid common or prosaic words.

Cererem corruptam undis

Onomatopoeia. (ADJ onomatopoeic or onomatopoetic) Use of words whose sound suggests the sense.

magno cum murmure montis,

Personification. Treatment of inanimate objects as human.

Phaselus iile, quem videtis, hospites,/ ait fuisse navium celerrimus

Polysyndeton. Use of excessive conjunctions.

Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque.../Africus,

Simile. An expressed comparison, introduced by a word such as **similis**, **qualis**, or **velut**. Epic similes tend to be long, to relate to nature, and to digress from the points of comparison:

velut agimine facto,

Synecdoche. Use of the part of the whole to avoid common words or to focus attention on a particular part: **rotis** (for **curru**).

Synchesis (Interlocking Order). Arrangement of pairs of words so that one word of each pair is between the words of the other (ABAB). This arrangement normally emphasizes the close association of the pairs. **viz. Chiasmus**

Tmesis. Separation of the parts of a compound word, usually for metrical convenience.

circum dea fundit

Tricolon Crescens. A three-part increase of emphasis or enlargement of meaning.

Q. Metelli matrimonium...

clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaeque amantissimi...

OL3720 Scansion

The Vision (SAT2)

In poetry on the AP Syllabus, the only meter seen is that of **Dactylic Hexameter**. A line of poetry is divided into six (**hexameter**) measures, or “feet.” In each foot, there is either:

- 1) a **dactyl**, or measure of three syllables with a long vowel, followed by two short vowels (— ◡ ◡), or
- 2) a spondee, or measure of two syllables with two long vowels (— —).

Lengths of a syllable depends on a few features:

1. **Diphthongs**, or two vowels functioning as one, (e.g. **ae**, **au**, **ei**, **eu**, **oe**, and **ui**) are long vowels.
2. A vowel followed by **two consonants** is long, such as in **commoda**.
3. Vowels that are **long by nature** (e.g. **poetā** or **Flaviā**).
4. An **h** is not counted as a consonant since it is an aspirated vowel.
5. A combination of a stop consonant (**b**, **p**, **c**, **d**, **t**) with a liquid consonant (**r** or **l**) **may or may not** make the preceding vowel long.
6. An initial **i** is often a **j**, **therefore a consonant**, in Latin such as **iaceo** becoming **jaceo** so it is not considered a vowel.
7. The **u** of **qu** is not considered a vowel, so **qui** would be one syllable.
8. **Elision** (the loss of the first syllable at the end of a word and the lengthening of the remaining syllable at the beginning of the second word) is a contraction that occurs when:
 - a. One word ends in a vowel and the next begins with a vowel.
 - b. One word ends in a vowel and the next begins with an **h**.
 - c. One word ends in an **m** and the next begins with a vowel.
 - d. One word ends in an **m** and the next begins with an **h**.

1 arma vi | rūmque ca | nō, || Troi | ae qui | primus ab | oris
 Itali | am fa | tō profu | gūs || La | vinaque | venit
 litora | — mūltumil | leet ter | ris || iac | tātus et | alto
 vi supe | rūm, || sae | vae memo | rem lū | nonis ob | iram,

Standards Index: Guardians of the Galaxy (NLE IV Prose)

Adam Warlock (NLE4)

#XL2155 DEM ADJ: ipsa, 6
#XL2156 DEM ADJ: eadem, 7
#VL2162 ADJ: Relative, 3
#VL2193 PRON: Reflexive, 2
#XL2166 PRON: Indefinite, 3
#XL2168 ADJ: Correlative, 8
#XL2156 ADJ: -ius GEN, 4

Cosmo the Space Dog

#XL2202 VERB: Irregular, 26, 29
#XL2203 VERB: Impersonal, 27
#XL2204 VERB: Deponent, 25
#XL2205 VERB: Debitive, 41
#XL2206 VERB: Volitive, 35
#XL2208 VERB: Potential, 34
#VL2209 VERB: Periphrastic, 25
#XL2207 VERB: Unreal, 34

Drax the Destroyer

#VL2291 VERB: P-Pt Av, 38
#VL2292 VERB: Pf-Pt Pv, 39
#VL2293 VERB: F-Pt Av, 39
#VL2922 CLAUSE: ABL ABS, 13, 40
#VL2922 CLAUSE: Gerund, 40
#XL2933 CLAUSE: Comp GER, 41

Gamora (NLE4)

#XL2307 ABL+VERB Object, 13
#XL2392 Loc+o Place, 2
#XL2311a (ad)+ACC Limit, 12
#VL2357 (in)+ABL Place, 16
#XL2300 ACC Prepositions

Groot (NLE4)

#XL2381 GEN+causa Reason, 20
#XL2383 GEN+ADJ Quantity, 20
#XL2371 DAT+NOUN Possessive, 18
#XL2372 DAT+ADJ Reference, 17
#XL2373 DAT+DAT Purpose, 18
#XL2374 DAT+GER Agent, 16
XL2375 DAT+VERB Object, 17/18

Mantis (NLE4)

XL2354 ABL Deg of Difference, 12
#XL2351a (ab)+ABL Separation, 16
#VL2353 (ab)+ABL Comparison, 14
#VL2420 ADV Interrogative, 9
#VL2460 ADV: Superlative, 10
#VL2450 ADV: Comparative, 9
#XL2520 CONJ: Coordinating, 10

Rocket Raccoon

#XL2913 CLAUSE: Rel ADV, 33/4
#XL2935 CLAUSE: Comp Relative, 32
#XL2932 CLAUSE: Comp SBJ, 30/2
#XL2936 CLAUSE: Fearing, 30
#XL2942 CLAUSE: Ind. Question, 32
#XL2932 Sequence of Tenses, 33
#XL2941 CLAUSE: Indirect St't, 37/8



Dedication:

This book has been created under the auspices of The Cleveland School of Science and Medicine and under the leadership of our principal and educator leader, Ms. Michelle Perez. With her support for this work, we return to an earlier point in secondary school pedagogy. Namely, students enter into a collaborative relationship with their instructor and their subject area. Students, over the last 50 years of pre-packaged curricula and mass-produced textbooks have grown accustomed through their education to be consumers and not producers of resources. This book represents a valuable stepping-stone of their Latin studies and a reversal of a multi-generation educational palsy.

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