

# The Nereus Classical Commentary Series



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**The Cleveland School of Science and Medicine**

Indexed to  
The Cambridge  
Latin Course,  
Unit I

*With indexed  
standards to The  
National Latin  
Exam (Level I).*

Rev. B.A. Gregg,  
Managing Editor

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## Appendix A: Nouns

### L2101 NOUNS: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Declensions

	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>2nd VAR</b>	<b>2i</b>	<b>2 neu</b>
<b>S VOC</b>	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortē</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bellum</i>
<b>S NOM</b>	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādīus</i>	<i>bellum</i>
<b>S ACC</b>	<i>silvam</i>	<i>hortum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>glādīum</i>	<i>bellum</i>
<b>S ABL</b>	<i>silvā</i>	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>glādīō</i>	<i>bellō</i>
<b>S DAT</b>	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>glādīō</i>	<i>bellō</i>
<b>S GEN</b>	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bellī</i>
<b>P VOC</b>	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bella</i>
<b>P NOM</b>	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bella</i>
<b>P ACC</b>	<i>silvās</i>	<i>hortōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>glādīōs</i>	<i>bella</i>
<b>P ABL</b>	<i>silvās</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>glādīīs</i>	<i>bellīs</i>
<b>P DAT</b>	<i>silvās</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>glādīīs</i>	<i>bellīs</i>
<b>P GEN</b>	<i>silvārum</i>	<i>hortōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>glādīōrum</i>	<i>bellōrum</i>

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.

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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).
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.

## L2102 NOUNS: 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension

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

## Appendix B: Pronouns

## L2192 Personal      VL2193 Reflex      L2164 PRON: Interrogative

	1st PER	2nd PER	REFLEX	FEM/ MAS	NEU
<b>S NOM</b>	ego	tū	—	quis?	quid?
<b>S ACC</b>	mē	tē	sē / sēsē	quem?	quid?
<b>S ABL</b>	mē	tē	sē / sēsē		
<b>S DAT</b>	mihi	tibi	sibi		
<b>S GEN</b>	meī	tuī	suī		
<b>P NOM</b>	nōs	vōs	—		
<b>P ACC</b>	nōs	vōs	sē / sēsē		
<b>P ABL</b>	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē / sēsē		
<b>P DAT</b>	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi		
<b>P GEN</b>	nostrum/ī	vestrum/ ī	suī		

A Pronoun stands in for a Noun. A personal pronoun works like a noun in one of the 3 persons, which are, predictably, numbered 1st ("I" / "me" or "we" / "us") , 2nd ("you" or "y'all"), and. In Latin, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are declined in Cases. These Case endings signify the specific use of the Pronouns in the sentence (the phrase). The Cases are Nominative, Accusative, Ablative, Dative, and Genitive. The reflexive pronoun **se** is never a subject phrase. It is used when the subject acts upon, or for, itself.

Interrogative Pronouns are used to ask questions. If the question is asking about a person, a masculine/feminine (remember they are the same) pronoun is used.

**Quis puellam amat?** *Who loves this girl?*

**Quid nomen pueri est? *What is the name of this boy?***

If the question is asking about a thing/things, a neuter pronoun will be used. So, the masculine/feminine forms are translated as "*who*" or "*whom*," and the neuter forms are translated as "*what*" or "*which*."

## Appendix C: Adjectives

### L2112 ADJ: Numbers

Captain Wonder (100)

### L2117 ADJ: Roman Numerals

Numerals include Numeral Adjectives and Numeral Adverbs. They are of three kinds:

**Cardinal:** as *ūnus, one, duo, two, trēs, three.* **Ordinal:** as *prīmus, first, secundus, second.*

**Distributive:** as *singulī, one by one, bīnī, two by two.*

Roman	CARDINALS	ORDINALS	XXI.	vīginī ūnus	vīcēsimus prīmus
I.	ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīma/us/um <i>first</i> <i>one</i>	XXII.	ūnus et vīginī	ūnus et vīcēsimus
II.	duo, duae, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	XXX.	vīginī duo	vīcēsimus secundus
III.	trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	XL.	trīgintā	trīcēsimus
IV.	quattor	quārtus, <i>fourth</i>	L.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus
V.	quīnque	quīntus	LX.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus
VI.	sex	sextus	LXX.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus
VII.	septem	septimus	LXXX.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus
VIII.	octō	octāvus	XC.	octōgintā	octōgēsimus
IX.	novem	nōnus	C.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus
X.	decem	decimus	CI.	centum	centēsimus
XI.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	CC.	centum ūnus	centēsimus prīmus
XII.	duodecim	duodecimus	CCC.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus
XIII.	tredecim	tertius decimus	CCCC.	trecentī	trecentēsimus
XIV.	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	D.	quārdinginī	quārdingentēsimus
XV	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	DC.	quāngentī	quāngentēsimus
XVI.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	DCC.	sēscēntī	sēscēntēsimus
XVII.	septendecim	septimus decimus	DCCC.	septingentī	septingentēsimus
XVIII	duoēvīgintī	duoēvīcēsimus	DCCCC.	octingentī	octingentēsimus
XIX.	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus	M.	nōngentī	nōngentēsimus
XX.	vīgintī	vīcēsimus	MM.	mīlle	mīllēsimus
				duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus

The following signs and their combinations are used for the various numbers: **I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000.** In combining these the larger numeral regularly precedes. Thus VI = 6, XVI = 16, LVI = 56, and so on. When the smaller numeral precedes, it is to be read by subtraction. This occurs in the numerals IV = 4, IX = 9, XL = 40, XC = 90, and their combinations. Thus XCIX = 99.

### L2111 NOUN/ ADJECTIVE Agreement

Captain Wonder (100)

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 terraequa, 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 lībera cīvitās et rēx, hostile by nature are a free state and a king*

## L2115 ADJ: 1/2 Declension

Captain Wonder (100)

In Latin, adjectives **must agree** with the nouns they modify in Gender, Number, and Case. 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**, **Incōla**, 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
<b>S NOM</b> magna	magnus	magnum	<b>S NOM</b>	nostra	noster
<b>S ACC</b> magnam	magnum	magnum	<b>S ACC</b>	nostram	nostrum
<b>S ABL</b> magnā	magnō	magnō	<b>S ABL</b>	nostrā	nostrō
<b>S DAT</b> magnae	magnō	magnō	<b>S DAT</b>	nostrae	nostrō
<b>S GEN</b> magnae	magnī	magnī	<b>S GEN</b>	nostrae	nostrī
<b>P NOM</b> magnae	magnī	magna	<b>P NOM</b>	nostrae	nostrī
<b>P ACC</b> magnās	magnōs	magna	<b>P ACC</b>	nostrās	nostra
<b>P ABL</b> magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	<b>P ABL</b>	nostrīs	nostrīs
<b>P DAT</b> magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	<b>P DAT</b>	nostrīs	nostrīs
<b>P GEN</b> magnārum	magnōrum	magnōrum	<b>P GEN</b>	nostrārum	nostrōrum

## VL2116 ADJ: 3rd Declension

Blue Diamond (200)

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**, **celeber**, **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 **omnis** (M/F)/ **omne** (N) *all/ every*

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### 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. (1-term)		
FEM / MAS	NEU	FEM/MAS	NEU	1-term adjectives feature a stem change in the ACC or ABL that remain constant. Common ones are:
S NOM	omnis	omne	innocēns	innocēns
S ACC	omnem	omne	innocēntem	innocēns
S ABL	omnī/ e	omnī/ e	innocēntī	innocēntī
S DAT	omnī	omnī	innocēntī	innocēntī
S GEN	omnis	omnis	innocēntis	innocēntis
P NOM	omnēs	omnia	innocēntēs	innocēntia
P ACC	omnīs/ ēs	omnia	innocēntīs	innocēntia
P ABL	omnibus	omnibus	innocēntibus	innocēntibus
P DAT	omnibus	omnibus	innocēntibus	innocēntibus
P GEN	omnium	omnium	innocēntium	innocēntium

VL2142 ADJ: Comparative		VL2144 ADJ: Superlative		
FEM / MAS	NEU	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	grātiōr	grātiōs	grātiōssimā	grātiōssimū
S ACC	grātiōrem	grātiōs	grātiōssimām	grātiōssimū
S ABL	grātiōre	grātiōre	grātiōssimā	grātiōssimō
S DAT	grātiōrī	grātiōrī	grātiōssimāe	grātiōssimō
S GEN	grātiōris	grātiōris	grātiōssimāe	grātiōssimī
P NOM	grātiōrēs	grātiōra	grātiōssimāe	grātiōssimī
P ACC	grātiōrēs	grātiōra	grātiōssimās	grātiōssimōs
P ABL	grātiōribus	grātiōribus	grātiōssimīs	grātiōssimīs
P DAT	grātiōribus	grātiōribus	grātiōssimīs	grātiōssimīs
P GEN	grātiōrum	grātiōrum	grātiōssimārum	grātiōssimōrum

## Appendix D: Cases and Phrases

### L2301 NOM+= Subject Phrase

Miss America (100)

The following rules are so important that they should be learned at the start:

The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative:

**hora venit**, *The hour has come.*

The Subject must be a noun or a substitute for a noun--for example, a pronoun, in infinitive, or a clause:      **quis scribit**, *Who writes?*

The Subject is always implied in the personal ending of the verb:

**ama-t**, *he loves*

**ama-mus**, *we love.*

## L2302 NOM+= Equational Phrase

Miss America (100)

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*      **regina colorum lux est**, *Light is the queen of colors.*

2. When possible, a Predicate Noun agrees with its Subject in Gender:

Masculine: **usus magister est**, *Experience is a teacher.*

Feminine: **vita magistra est**, *Life is a teacher.*

## L2303 ACC+o Object

Miss America (100)

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. **Romulus Remum interfecit**, *Romulus killed Remus*, **Romulus Romam condidit**, *Romulus founded Rome*. The Direct Object is usually the Person or Thing on which the Verb acts directly (Object Affected).

## L2310 ACC Prepositions

Sun Girl (100)

Certain prepositions in Latin only take the Accusative Case:

**ad**, to (*motion*), near (*static*) I

**ante**, before I

**apud**, at, near III

**circum**, around I

**contrā**, opposed to I

**in**, into, against (+ACC)

**inter**, among I

**jūxtā**, near

**per**, through I

**post**, after I

**prope**, near

**propter**, on account of II

**sub**, to the foot of

**super**, above III

**trāns**, across I

## L2311 ad + ACC Limit Phrase

Sun Girl (100)

**ad** + ACC, to, toward.

a. Of place and persons: as:

**ad urbem vēnit**, *he came to the city*

**ad hostem**, *toward the enemy*

b. Of time: **ad nōnam hōram**, *till the ninth hour.*



## L2312 ante + ACC Before

Sun Girl (100)

**ante** + ACC, in front of, before.

a. Of place: **ante portam**, *in front of the gate*

**ante exercitum**, *in advance of the army.*

b. Of time: **ante bellum**, *before the war.*



## L2314 circum + ACC Around

Sun Girl (100)

**circum** + ACC, about, around.

a. Of place:

**circum haec loca**, *hereabout*

**circum Capuam**, *round Capua*

**circum illum**, *with him*



### L2315 contra + ACC Against

Sun Girl (100)

contrā + ACC, opposite, against

contra vos in contione consistere, to argue against you

Albanos contra legionem conlocat, he places the Alani  
opposite the legion.



### L2317 in + ACC Goal

Sun Girl (100)

in + ACC into (opposed to ex). Generally, this usage is found with verbs

of motion (e.g. *going, walking*), as opposed to static verbs (e.g. *is, sits, stands*) Of place: as in lūcem, till daylight.

Idiomatically or less exactly: orātiō in Catilīnam, a speech against Cataline.



### L2319 inter + ACC Among

Sun Girl (100)

inter + ACC, between, among.

inter mē et Scipiōnem, between myself and Scipio

inter ōs et offam, between the cup and the lip

inter hostium tēla, amid the weapons of the enemy



### L2324 per+ACC Through

Sun Girl (100)

per + ACC, through, across, through the midst of

qui per agros fluit, which flows through the fields.

it hasta per tempus utrumque, the spear goes through both thighs.

per medios hostis evasit, he ran off through the middle of the enemy.



### L2326 post + ACC After

Sun Girl (100)

post + ACC Of Place, behind.

A. Of place, *behind*: post tergum, behind his back, post montem se occultare, to hide himself behind the mountain

B. Of time, *after, since*: post factam iniuriam, after the injury, post urbem conditam, since the foundation of Rome



### L2327 prope+ACC Near

Sun Girl (100)

prope + ACC, near, close by

tam prope Italiam videre, to seem so near Italy. sperabat prope diem

se habiturum, He was holding that he would hold be there near that day.

prope metum res fuerat, The matter had been near the bend.



### L2333 trans+ACC Across

Sun Girl (100)

trans + ACC, across, over, through.

a. Of motion: trāns mare currunt, they run across the sea trāns caput iace, throw over your head. b. Of rest: trāns Rhēnum incolunt, they live across the Rhine.



## L2350 ABL Prepositions

Sun Girl (100)

Certain prepositions in Latin take the Ablative Case:

ā, āb, abs, away, from,      dē, from, about.  
cum, with.      ē, ex, out of.

in, from.  
sine, without.

sub, under.  
prō, in front of, for.

## L2351 ab+ABL Separation

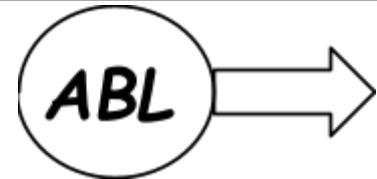
Sun Girl (100)

ab / ā + ABL, from, away from

ā classe ad urbem tendunt, They strive from the fleet to the city  
fuga ab urbe turpissima, Flee from the most wicked city

ab shortens to ā when it comes before a word starting with a consonant.

When the next word starts with a vowel, the full form is used.



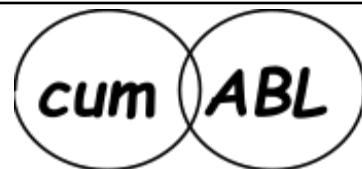
## L2354 cum+ABL Accompaniment

Sun Girl (100)

cum + ABL, with, together with.

a. Of place : vāde mēcum, go with me  
cum omnibus impeditmentīs, with all baggage.

b. Manner: cum dolōre, with great sorrow cum silentiō, in silence.



## L2355 de+ABL About/Separation

Sun Girl (100)

dē + ABL, down from (cf. ab, away from; ex, out of).

a. Of place; as, dē caelō dēmissus, sent down from heaven. dē nāvibus  
dēsilire, to jump down from the ships.

b. Figuratively, concerning, about, of: as cōgnōscit dē Clōdī caede, he  
learn of the murder of Clodius cōnsilia dē bellō, plans about war.



## L2356 ex+ABL Source

Sun Girl (100)

ex / ē + ABL, out of, from the midst of (cf. ab and dē).

a. Of place : as, ex omnibus partibus silvae ēvolāvērunt, they flew out from  
all parts of the forest ex Hispāniā, from Spain. b. Of time : as ex eō diē  
quīntus, the fifth day from that day ex hōc diē, from this day forth.



## L2357 in+ABL Place

Sun Girl (100)

in + ABL, in, on, within.

alii in corde, alii in cerebro, Some in their heart, others in their mind.  
qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, Who are citizens in the same republic.  
plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Many  
in that place perish without a wound in the battle or in flight.



## L2358 pro+ABL In Front

Sun Girl (100)

**prō** +ABL, *in front of, for*

**prō rōstris, castris, aede, vāllō**, *in front of the rostra, the camp, the wall.*  
**sedēns prō aede Castoris**, *sitting in front of the temple of Castor ;*  
**prō populō**, *in presence of the people. prō lēge*, *in defence of the law*



## L2359 sine+ABL Without

Sun Girl (100)

**sine** +ABL, *without*

**sine ullo domino**, *without any master.*  
**sine ullā dubitatione**, *without any doubt*  
**tu sine pennis vola**, *Fly without feathers.*  
**sine praesidio et sine pecuniā**, *without guard and without money.*  
**non sine magnā spe**, *not without great hope.*



## L2361 sub+ABL Under

Sun Girl (100)

**sub** + ABL, *under*

**sub mūrō est.** *He is under the wall.* **sub monte manet.** *He stays at the foot of the hill.* **sub** with the Ablative indicates a position under whatever noun or pronoun is in the Ablative



## L2306 ABL+o Means

Miss America (100)

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

**oculis videmus**, *we see with our eyes.*  
**meis laboribus interitu rem publicam liberavi**, *by my toils I have saved the state from ruin.*

## L2308 DAT+o Indirect Object Phrase

Miss America (100)

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

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

Datives are often used with verbs of :

1. Giving  
**do tibi librum**, *I give you a book.*      **sese fugae mandaverunt**, *they took themselves to flight.*
2. Showing  
**feminis togas ostendit**, *He shows the togas to the women.*
3. Saying  
**hoc tibi dico**, *I tell you this.*      **Caesari respondet**, *he replies to Caesar.*

The Dative Case, as its name shows, expresses the person, &c., to whom a thing is done. The Dative may also express the person, &c., from whom a thing is done.

## L2309 GEN+o Possessive Phrase

Miss America (100)

The Possessive Genitive denotes the person or thing to which an object, quality, feeling, or action belongs :--

**Alexandri canis**, *Alexander's dog.*      **potenia Pompei**, *Pompey's power.*

The Genitive, or Adjective Case, defines or explains the word it modifies. It is used chiefly with nouns, adjectives, or verbs, and is usually to be translated by the preposition *of*.

## L2391 Vocative+o Address Phrase

Vision (100)

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

**ō dī immortālēs, O immortal gods!**      **audī, filī 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 filī.** 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 E: Adverbs and Conjunctions

### VL2414 ADVERB: 3rd Declension

The Patriot (100)

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**, *free*, becomes  
**versus**, *true*, becomes

#### ADVERBS

**libere**, *freely*  
**vere**, *truly*

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

#### ADVERBS

**acriter**, *sharply*  
**fortiter**, *bravely*

### L2420 ADVERB: Interrogative

The Patriot (100)

Adverbs are divided into the following classes :

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**

<b>ubi</b> , <i>where</i>	<b>ibi</b> , <i>there</i>	<b>usquam</b> , <i>somewhere</i>
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3. **Adverbs of Time**

<b>cras</b> , <i>tomorrow</i>	<b>heri</b> , <i>yesterday</i>	<b>hodie</b> , <i>tomorrow</i>	<b>cum</b> , <i>when</i>
<b>mox</b> , <i>soon</i>	<b>numquam</b> , <i>never</i>	<b>saepe</b> , <i>often</i>	<b>semper</b> , <i>always</i>
<b>statim</b> , <i>immediately</i>	<b>subito</b> , <i>suddenly</i>	<b>saepe</b> , <i>often</i>	<b>tum</b> , <i>then</i>
<b>nunc</b> , <i>now</i>	<b>jam</b> , <i>now, already</i>	<b>umquam</b> , <i>ever</i>	

4. **Adverbs of Interrogative**

<b>quando?</b> <i>when?</i>	<b>cur?</b> <i>why?</i>	<b>ubi?</b> <i>Where/when?</i>	<b>quomodo?</b> <i>how?</i>
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5. **Adverbs of Assent and Denial :**

<b>etiam</b> <i>yes, so</i>	<b>ita</b> , <i>yes, so</i>	<b>quidem</b> , <i>indeed</i>	<b>quam!</b> <i>how</i>
<b>non</b> , <i>no, not</i>	<b>haud</b> , <i>hardly, not</i>	<b>minime</b> , <i>not at all</i>	<b>necne</b> , <i>or not</i>

### L2430 ADVERBS: Questions

The Patriot (100)

Interrogative Sentences (Direct Questions) are divided into-

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?**

## VL2520 CONJUNCTIONS: Coordinating

The Patriot (100)

Coordinate Conjunctions are divided into five classes :

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 North wind and sends the South.**

The following pairs are often used :

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

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

**nec . . . nec 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)**

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

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

Examples:

**aut Caesar aut nullus, either Caesar or nobody**

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

3. Inferential (consequence, result) :

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

**igitur, then, is postpositive : quid igitur faciam ? What then shall I do?**

4. Casual (reason, explanation) : **nam, namque, enim for**

**quod because**

## Appendix F: 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 chance 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

Three for Uncompleted action:

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

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

Future: **amābō, I shall love.**

Three for 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

Fiery Mask (100)

The Present Tense denotes an action or state (1) as *now taking place or existing*, and so (2) as *incomplete* in present time.

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

## 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	audītis	estis
3P NOUNS	laudant	vident	mittunt	capiunt	audiunt	sunt

## L2212 VERB Imp-I Av

Fiery Mask (100)

The Imperfect denotes an action or a state as continued or repeated in 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.*

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

## L2212 VERB: Imp-I Av

## Imperfect-Indicative Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S ego "I"	laudābam	vidēbam	mittēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam	eram
2S tu "you"	laudābās	vidēbās	mittēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās	erās
3S NOUN	laudābat	vidēbat	mittēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat	erat
1P nos "we"	laudābāmus	vidēbāmus	mittēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus	erāmus
2P vos "y'all"	laudābātis	vidēbātis	mittēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis	erātis
3P NOUNS	laudābant	vidēbant	mittēbant	capiēbant	audiēbant	erant

## V/L2213 VERB: F-I Av

The Vision (100)

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.*

## V/L2213 VERB: F-I Av

## Future-Indicative Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S ego "I"	laudābō	vidēbō	mittam	capiam	audiām	erō
2S tu "you"	laudābis	vidēbis	mittēs	capiēs	audiēs	eris
3S NOUN	laudābit	vidēbit	mittet	capiet	audit	erit
1P nos "we"	laudābimus	vidēbimus	mittēmus	capiēmus	audiēmus	erimus
2P vos "y'all"	laudābitis	vidēbitis	mittētis	capiētis	audiētis	eritis
3P NOUNS	laudābunt	vidēbunt	mittent	capiēnt	audiēnt	erunt

**L2214 VERB: Pf-I Av**

Fiery Mask (100)

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:

**tantum bellum extrēmā hieme apparāvit, ineunte vēre suscēpit, mediā aestātē cōfēcit,** so great a war he made ready for at the end of winter, undertook in early spring, and finished by midsummer.

**L2214 VERB: Pf-I Av**

**Perfect-Indicative Active**

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S ego "I"	laudāvī	vīdī	mīstī	cēpī	audīvī	fuī
2S tu "you"	laudāvistī	vīdistī	mīsistī	cēpistī	audīvistī	fuistī
3S NOUN	laudāvit	vīdit	mīsit	cēpit	audīvit	fuit
1P nos "we"	laudāvimus	vīdimus	mīsimus	cēpimus	audīvimus	fuimus
2P vos "y'all"	laudāvistis	vīdistis	mīsistis	cēpistis	audīvistis	fuistis
3P NOUNS	laudāvērunt	vīdērunt	mīsērunt	cēpērunt	audīvērunt	fuērunt

**L2210 VERB: IND Av**

Fiery Mask (100)

verb	SYS	MODE	CON	aspect	tense	voice	
<b>mittit</b>	PRES	IND	ACT	simple	present	active	<i>He sends</i>
<b>mittit</b>	PRES	IND	ACT	progressive	present	active	<i>He is sending</i>
<b>mittet</b>	FUT	IND	ACT	simple	future	active	<i>He will send</i>
<b>mittēbat</b>	IMP	IND	ACT	progressive	past	active	<i>He was sending</i>
<b>mittēbat</b>	IMP	IND	ACT	iterative	past	active	<i>He used to send</i>
<b>mīsit</b>	PERF	IND	ACT	perfective	present	active	<i>He has sent</i>
<b>mīsit</b>	PERF	IND	ACT	simple	past	active	<i>He sent/ did send</i>

	perfective	simple	progressive
<b>past</b>		<b>mīsit</b> PERF-IND ACT simple past <i>S/he/it sent</i>	<b>mittēbat</b> IMP-IND ACT progressive past <i>S/he/it was sending</i>
<b>present</b>	<b>mīsit</b> PERF-IND ACT perfective present <i>S/he/it sent</i>	<b>mittit</b> PRES-IND ACT simple present <i>S/he/it sends</i>	<b>mittit</b> PRES-IND ACT progressive present <i>S/he/it is sending</i>
<b>future</b>		<b>mittet</b> FUT-IND ACT simple future <i>S/he/it will send</i>	

## VL2202 VERB: Irregular

The Vision (100)

L2211 VERB:		L2212 VERB:	L2213 VERB:	L2214 VERB:	L2271 VERB:	L2281 VERB:
P-I Av	Imp-I Av	F-I Av	Pf-I Av	P-I'v Av	P-Inf Av	
1S ego "I"	sum	eram	erō	fuī		
2S tu "you"	es	erās	eris	fuistī	es	
3S NOUN	est	erat	erit	fuit	esse	
1P nos "we"	sumus	erāmus	erimus	fuius		
2P vos "y'all"	estis	erātis	eritis	fuistis	este	
3P NOUNS	sunt	erant	erunt	fuērunt		

## Appendix G: Imperative Mode Verbs

### L2271 VERB Present-Iv Av

### Present-Imperative Active

	1	2	3	3i	4
	<b>praise!</b>	<b>see!</b>	<b>send!</b>	<b>seize!</b>	<b>hear!</b>
2S	laudā	vidē	mitte	cape	audī
2P	laudāte	vidēte	mittite	capite	audīte
	<b>dīcō</b>	<b>dūcō</b>	<b>faciō</b>	<b>ferō</b>	<b>IRR</b>
2S	dīc	dūc	fac	fer	es
2P	dīcite	dūcite	facite	ferte	este
					<b>IRR</b>

The Imperative states the action of the verb as a *command* or *request*.

*ī curre, puer, go, boy! Run along!*      *ōrā et labōrā, work and pray.*  
*audī Jūpiter, hear thou, O Jove!*

### VL2273 VERB: Negative Imperative

The Vision (100)

Negative commands, or prohibitions, may be expressed by: **nōlī** (2S) or **nōlīte** (2P) with the Present-Infinitive (common in Prose):

**Brute, nōlī timēre,** Brutus, don't fear!      **puellae, nōlīte timēre,** Girls, don't fear!

**N.B.** The Vocative **address phrase** may, or may not, be found in the sentence. Above, the examples both have Vocatives at the beginning (remember, that for plural nouns, the Vocative has the same form as the Nominative), offset by a comma. As the Vocative turns a noun (3rd Person) into a 2nd Person, the imperative **nōlī** (2S) or **nōlīte** (2P) must agree in Person and Number.

## Appendix H: Infinitive Mode Verbs

### L2281 VERB: P-Inf Av

### Present-Infinitive Active

	1	2	3	3i	4	sum
Av	<b>laudāre</b>	<b>vidēre</b>	<b>mittere</b>	<b>capere</b>	<b>audīre</b>	<b>esse</b>
	to praise	to see	to send	to seize	to hear	to be

**\*ab / ā** from, away from (+ABL)  
**\*abest** is gone, is absent  
**aberat** SEE abest  
**\*abit, abiit** goes away  
**accidit, accidit** happens  
**\*accipit, accēpit** accepts  
**accūsat, accūsāvit** accuses  
**āctor, āctōrem** actor  
**\*ad** to, at (+ACC)  
**addit, addidit** adds  
**\*adest** is here, is present  
**adiuvat, -āvit** helps  
**administrat, -āvit** manages  
**advenit** arrive  
**aedificat, āvit** builds  
**aedilis, aedilem** aedile, a Roman official  
**aegra/er/rum** sick, ill  
**Aegypita/us/um** Egyptian  
**ager** field  
**\*agit, ēgit** does, acts  
**\*agitat, -āvit** chases, hunt  
**\*agnōscit, agnōvit** recognizes  
**\*agricola** farmer  
**alia/us/um** other, another  
**altera/er/rum** the other  
**alumnus** slave  
**\*amat, amāvit** love  
**\*ambulat, ambulāvit** walks  
**amīcissima/us/us** very friendly  
**\*amīcus** friend  
**\*amīttit, āmīsit** loses  
**amphitheātrum** amphitheater  
**\*ancilla** slave-girl  
**animal** animal  
**antīqua/us/um** old, ancient  
**\*ānnulus** ring  
**anxia/us/um** anxious  
**aper, aprum** boar  
**aperit, aperuit** opens

**apodytērium** changing-room  
**apāret, apparuit** appears  
**aqua** water  
**architectus** builder, architect  
**ardet, arsit** burns, is on fire  
**arēna** arena  
**argentāria** banker's stall  
**argentārius** banker  
**argūmentum** proof, evidence  
**artifex, artificem** craftsmen  
**asinus** ass, donkey  
**ātra/ āter/ ātrum** black  
**āthlēta** athlete  
**\*ātrium** atrium, reception hall  
**attonita/us/um** astonished  
**auctor, -ōrem** creator  
**audācissimē** very boldly  
**\*audit, audīvit** hears  
**aurae** air  
**auxilium** help  
**\*avārus** miser  
**babae!** Hey!  
**barba** beard  
**barbarus** barbarian  
**basilica** court building  
**benigna/us/um** kind  
**bēstia** wild animal, beast  
**bēstiārius** beast-fighter  
**\*bibit, bibit** drinks  
**\*bona/us/um** good  
**caelum** sky  
**calamitās, -ātem** calamity, disaster  
**caldārium** hot room  
**\*callida/us/um** clever, smart  
**campus** field  
**candidātus** candidate  
**candidus** dazzling white  
**\*canis, canem** dog  
**cantat, cantāvit** sings

**\*capit, cēpit** seizes, takes  
**captīvus** captive  
**carcer, -em** prison  
**casa** small house  
**caudex, caudicem** blockhead  
**caupo, caupōnem** innkeeper  
**cautē** cautiously  
**cavea** seating area  
**cēlat, cēlāvit** hides  
**celebrat, celebrāvit** celebrates  
**celeriter** quickly  
**\*cēna** dinner  
**\*cēnat, cēnāvit** dines  
**\*centuriō, -onem** centurion  
**cēpit** SEE capit  
**\*cēra** wax, wax tablet  
**cervus** deer  
**Chrīstiāna/us/um** Christian  
**\*cibus** food  
**\*cinis: cinerem** ash  
**\*circumspectat, -āvit** looks around  
**\*cīvis, cīvem** citizen  
**\*clāmat, clāmāvit** shouts  
**\*clāmor: clāmōrem:** uproar  
**claudit, clausit** shuts, closes  
**clausus** closed  
**cliēns, clientem** client  
**cōgitat, cōgitāvit** considers  
**colonus** farmer  
**columba** dove  
**comitium** assembly hall  
**committit, commisit** begins  
**commōtus** moved, affected  
**\*complet, complēvit** fills  
**compluvium** compluvium, opening in the roof  
**compōnit: composuit** arranges  
**comprehendit, -it** arrests  
**cōnficit, cōnfēcit** finishes

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**cōsentit, cōsēnsit** *agrees*  
**conservat, conservāvit:**  
*preserve, conserve*  
**cōsiliūm** *plan, idea*  
**\*cōspicit, conspēxit** *catches sight of*  
**\*cōsumit, consūmpsit** *eats*  
**\*contendit, contendit** *hurries*  
**contentiō, -ōnem** *argument*  
**\*contenta/us/um** *satisfied*  
**contrōversia** *debate*  
**\*convenit, convēnit** *meets*  
**convincit, convīcit** *convicts*  
**\*coquit, coxit** *cooks*  
**\*coquus** *cook*  
**cotīdiē** *everyday*  
**\*crēdit, crēdidit** *trusts, believes* (+DAT)  
**crinēs, crinēs** *hair*  
**\*cubiculum** *bedroom*  
**cucurrit** *ran, has run*  
**\*culīna** *kitchen*  
**\*cum** *with*  
**\*cupit, cupivit** *wants*  
**\*cūr?** *why?*  
**cūrat, cūrāvit** *takes care of*  
**\*currit, cucurrit** *runs*  
**\*custōdit, custōdīvit** *guards*  
**\*dat, dedit** *gives*  
**\*dē** *down from; about* (+ABL)  
**dea** *goddess*  
**dēbet, dēbuilt** *owns*  
**decem** *ten*  
**dēcēpit** SEE **dēcipit**  
**dēcidit, dēcidit** *falls down*  
**dēcipit, dēcēpit** *deceives, tricks*  
**dedit** SEE **dat**  
**dēiēcit** *threw down*  
**deinde** *then*  
**dēlectat, -āvit** *delights, pleases*  
**dēlet, dēlēvit** *destroys*

**dēliciae** *darling*  
**dēnāriūs** *denarius (small coin)*  
**\*dēnsus** *thick*  
**dēpōnit, dēposit** *puts down, takes off*  
**dēscendit** *descends*  
**dēsertus** *deserted*  
**dēsistit: dēscendit** *stops*  
**dēspērat, -āvit** *depairs*  
**dēstringit, dēstrīnxit** *draws (a sword), pulls out*  
**deus** *god*  
**dicit, dīxit** *says*  
**dictat, -āvit** *dictates*  
**\*dīes: diēm** *day*  
**difficilis/ -e** *difficult*  
**dīligenter** *carefully*  
**dīscēdit: discessit** *departs*  
**discipula** *female student*  
**discipulus** *male student*  
**discit, didicit** *learns*  
**discus** *discus*  
**dīsensit, dissēnsit** *disagrees*  
**dīves, dīvitem** *rich*  
**dīvisor, -ōrem** *distributor*  
**dīxit** SEE **dīcit**  
**docet, docuit** *teaches*  
**docta/us/um** *educated, skillful*  
**dolet, doluit** *hurts, is in pain*  
**domina** *lady (of the house)*  
**\*dominus** *master*  
**dōnum** *present, gift*  
**\*dormit, dormīvit** *sleeps*  
**dubium** *doubt*  
**\*dūcit, dūxit** *leads*  
**\*duo** *two*  
**duovir** *duovir; an official*  
**\*ē, ex** *out of, from*  
**eam** *her*  
**ēbria/us/um** *drunk*  
**\*ecce!** *see! look!*

**ēdit, ēdīdit** *presents*  
**effugit, effūgit** *escapes*  
**\*ego** *I*  
**\*ēheu!** *alas! oh dear!*  
**ēlīgit, ēlēgit** *chooses*  
**\*ēmit, ēmīt** *buys*  
**\*ēmittit, ēmīsit** *throws out*  
**ēōs** *them*  
**\*epīstula** *letter*  
**equus** *horse*  
**ērādit, ērāsit** *erases*  
**\*erat** *was*  
**ēripit** *snatch away*  
**errat, errāvit** *wander*  
**\*est, fuit** *is*  
**ēsurit** *is hungry*  
**\*et** *and*  
**\*euge!** *hurrah!*  
**\*eum** *him, it*  
**ēvanēscit, ēvānuit** *vanishes*  
**ēvītat, ēvītāvit** *avoids*  
**ēvolat, ēvolāvit** *flies*  
**ex** *out of, from* (+ABL)  
**exanimāta/us/um** *unconscious*  
**excitat, -āvit** *wakes up*  
**\*exclāmat, -āvit** *exclaims*  
**\*exercit: exercuit** *exercises*  
**\*exit, exiit** *goes out*  
**expedīta/us/um** *lightly armed*  
**explicat, -āvit** *explains*  
**\*exspectat, -āvit** *waits for*  
**exspīrat, exspīrāvit** *dies*  
**extrahit, extrāxit** *pulls out*  
**\*fābula** *play, story*  
**\*facile** *easily*  
**facilis/e** *easy*  
**\*facit, fēcit** *makes, does*  
**familia** *household*  
**faucēs** *entrance hall*  
**fautor, fautōrem** *supporter*  
**\*favet, fāvit** *favors* (+DAT)

**fēcit** SEE **facit**  
**fēlēs, fēlem** *cat*  
**fēlīx/ fēlicem** *lucky,happy*  
**\*fēmina** *woman*  
**ferōcissima/us/um** *very fierce*  
**\*ferōciter** *fiercely*  
**\*ferōx** *fierce,ferocious*  
**\*fert, tulit** *brings,carries*  
**fessa/us/um** *tired*  
**\*festīnat: festīnāvit** *hurries*  
**fidēlis/ -e** *faithful, loyal*  
**filia** *daughter*  
**\*filius** *son*  
**finis, finem** *end*  
**\*flamma** *flame*  
**fluit, flūxit** *flows*  
**fortasse** ADV *perhaps*  
**\*fortis/ -e** *brave, strong*  
**\*fortiter** ADV *bravely*  
**\*forum** *forum, downtown*  
**frācta/us/um** *broken*  
**\*frāter, frātrem** *brother*  
**fremit, fremuit** *roars*  
**frīgidārium** *cold room*  
**\*frūstrā** *in vain*  
**\*fugit, fūgit** *runs away, flees*  
**fūmus** *smoke*  
**fūnambulus** *tightrope walker*  
**\*fundus** *farm*  
**\*fūr, fūrem** *thief*  
**furcifer!** *scoundrel! crook!*  
**fūstis, fūstem** *club, stick*  
**garrit, garrīvit** *gossips*  
**\*gēns, gentem** *family*  
**gerit, gessit** *wears*  
**gladiātor, -ōrem** *gladiator*  
**\*gladius** *sword*  
**Graecia** *Greece*  
**Graecula/us/um** *little Greek*  
**Graeca/us/um** *Greek*  
**grammaticus** *teacher*

**grātiae** *thanks*  
**graviter** *seriously*  
**\*gustāt, gustāvit** *taste*  
**\*habet, habuit** *has*  
**\*habitat, habitāvit** *lives*  
**hae** *these*  
**haec** *this*  
**hanc** *this*  
**haurit, hausit** *drink up*  
**hercule!** *by Hercules*  
**\*heri** ADV *yesterday*  
**hī** *these*  
**\*hic** *this*  
**hoc** *this*  
**\*hodiē** ADV *today*  
**\*homō, hominem** *person*  
**\*hortus** *garden*  
**\*hospes. hospitem** *guest*  
**hūc** *here, to this place*  
**\*hunc** *this*  
**\*iacet: iacuit** *lies,rest*  
**\*iam** *now, already*  
**iamprīdem** *a long time ago*  
**\*iānua** *door*  
**ibat** *was going*  
**ibi** *there*  
**\*igitur** CONJ *therefore, and so*  
**\*ignāva/us/um** *cowardly, lazy*  
**illam** *that*  
**\*ille** *that*  
**imitātor, -em** *imitator*  
**\*imperium** *empire*  
**impetus** *attack*  
**impluvium** *rainwater pool*  
**imprimvit,impressit** *presses*  
**\*in (+ABL)** *in, on,*  
**\*in (+ACC)** *into, onto*  
**incendium** *fire,blaze*  
**\*incidit, incidit** *falls*  
**\*incitat, incitāvit** *encourages*  
**induit, induit** *puts on*

**\*infāns, infantem** *baby*  
**infelix** *unlucky*  
**\*ingēns, ingentem** *huge*  
**\*inicīma/us/um** *enemy*  
**inimīcus, -um** *enemy*  
**\*inquit** *says, said*  
**insāna/us/um** *insane, crazy*  
**īnscriptiō, -onem** *inscription*  
**\*inspīcit, inspīxit** *inspects*  
**institōr, -ōrem** *street- vendor*  
**insula** *apartment building*  
**\*intellegit, -ēxit** *understands*  
**\*intente** *intently*  
**interficit, interfecit** *kills*  
**\*intrat, intrāvit** *enters*  
**intrō īte!** *go inside*  
**intus** ADV *inside*  
**\*invenit, invēnit** *finds*  
**\*invitat, invitāvit** *invites*  
**\*īrāta/us/um** *angry*  
**Isis** *Isis, an Egyptian goddess*  
**iste** *that*  
**\*it, iit** *goes*  
**ita** *in this way*  
**ita verō** *yes*  
**iter, itinere (ABL)** *journey*  
**\*iterum** *again*  
**iubet, iussit** *orders*  
**\*iudex, iudicem** *judge*  
**Iulius** *Julius*  
**iuvat** *helps*  
**\*iūvenis, -em** *young man*  
**iuvat** *help, assist*  
**\*labōrat, -āvit** *works*  
**\*lacrimat, -āvit** *cries, weeps*  
**\*laeta/us/um** *happy*  
**laetē** *happily*  
**lambit, lambit** *licks*  
**lapidea/us/um** *made of stone*  
**lararium** *domestic shrine*  
**larēs** *household gods*

## Vade Mecum 100 Version 2020 : page 19

**latet, latuit** *lies hidden*  
**Latina/us/um** *Latin*  
**lartat, latrāvit** *barks*  
**latrina** *toilet, bathroom*  
**\*laudat, laudāvit** *praises*  
**lectus** *couch*  
**legātus,-um** *army commander*  
**\*legit, legit** *reads*  
**\*leō, leonem** *lions*  
**\*liber, librum** *book*  
**\*liberalis/ -e** *generous*  
**liberat, liberāvit** *sets free*  
**liberī** *children*  
**liberta** *freedwoman*  
**libertās, libertātem** *freedom*  
**\*libertus** *freedman, ex-slave*  
**lingua** *tongue, language*  
**locus** *place*  
**longa/us/um** *long*  
**longē** ADV *far, a long way*  
**lūcet, lūxit** *shines*  
**lūdī** *magister* *school teacher*  
**lūna** *moon*  
**lupus** *wolf*  
**magnificē** *magnificently*  
**magnifica/us/um** *magnificent*  
**magistra, am** *female teacher*  
**magister** *male teacher*  
**\*magna/us/um** *large, great*  
**maior/** *maius* *bigger, greater*  
**mala/us/um** *evil, bad*  
**māne** *in the morning*  
**\*manet, mānsit** *remains*  
**manūmissō** *setting free slave*  
**marītus** *husband*  
**\*māter, mātrem** *mother*  
**maxima/us/um** *very big, very large, very great*  
**mē** *me*  
**mēcum** *with me*  
**\*media/us/um** *middle*

**melior/** *melius* *better*  
**mendācissima/us/um** *very deceitful*  
**\*mendāx, mendācem** *liar*  
**\*mēnsa** *table*  
**\*mercātor, -ōrem** *merchant*  
**\*mea/us/um** *my, mine*  
**mihi** *to me (DAT)*  
**\*minimē!** *no!*  
**\*mīrābilis/ -e** *strange*  
**misera/er/um** *miserable*  
**miseranda/us/um** *pathetic*  
**missiō, -ōnem** *release*  
**\*mittit, mīsit** *sends*  
**moesta/us/um** *annoying*  
**\*monet, monuit** *warn*  
**\*mōns, montem** *mountain*  
**moribunda/us/um** *dying*  
**moritūra/us/um** *going to die*  
**mors, mortem** *death*  
**\*mortua/us/um** *dead*  
**\*mox** ADV *soon*  
**mulier, -em** *woman*  
**\*multa/us/um** (SING) *much,* (PLUR) *many*  
**murmillō, -ōnem** *heavily armed gladiator*  
**\*mūrus** *wall*  
**\*nārrat, nārrāvit** *tells, relates*  
**nāsus** *nose*  
**nauta** *sailor*  
**\*nāvis, nāvem** *ship*  
**\*necat, necāvit** *kills*  
**\*negōtium** *business*  
**nēmō, nēminem** *nobody*  
**Neptūnus** *Neptune, god of the sea*  
**\*nihil** *nothing*  
**nīmīum** *too much*  
**nīsi** *except*  
**nōbilis/ -e** *noble, of noble birth*  
**nōbis** *to us (DAT)*

**nomen** *name*  
**\*nōn** ADV *not*  
**\*nōs** *we, us*  
**\*nostra/er/rum** *our*  
**\*nōtus** *well-known, famous*  
**novācula** *(long) razor*  
**nova/us/um** *new*  
**nox, noctem** *night*  
**\*nūbēs, nūbem** *cloud*  
**Nūceria** *Nuceria, a town near Pompeii*  
**Nūcerini** *people in Nuceria*  
**nūllus** *no*  
**num?** *surely... not?*  
**numerat, numerāvit** *counts*  
**numquam** *never*  
**\*nūnc** *now*  
**\*nūntiat, nūntiāvit** *announces*  
**\*nūntius** *messenger*  
**nymphās** *maiden*  
**obdomit, -īvit** *falls asleep*  
**obsinātē** *stubbornly*  
**occupāta/us/um** *busy*  
**\*offert: obtulit** *offers*  
**oleum** *oil*  
**olfacit** *smells, sniffs*  
**\*ōlim** *once, sometime ago*  
**\*omnis/e** *all*  
**oppidum, -um** *town*  
**opportūnē** *just at the right time*  
**\*optima/us/um** *very good*  
**\*optimē** *very well*  
**ōrātiō, -ōnem** *speech*  
**\*ostendit, ostendit** *shows*  
**orchestra** *area in front of stage*  
**ostiātrius** *doorkeeper*  
**ōtiōsa/us/um** *at leisure, idle*  
**paedagōgus** *slave escort*  
**\*paene** *nearly, almost*  
**palaestra** *exercise ground*  
**palla** *shawl*

**pānis, pānem** *bread*  
**\*parat, parāvit** *prepares*  
**parāta/us/um** *ready*  
**parce!** *mercy!*  
**parēns, parentem** *parent*  
**pariēs, parietem** *wall*  
**\*parva/us/um** *small*  
**pāstor, pāstōrem** *shepard*  
**pater, patrem** *father*  
**patrōnus** *patron*  
**\*paulīsper** *for a short time*  
**pauper, pauperem** *poor man*  
**pauperrima/us/um** *very poor*  
**pāvō, pāvōnem** *peacock*  
**pavor, pavorem** *panic*  
**\*pāx, pācem** *peace*  
**\*pecūnia** *money*  
**\*per (+ACC)** *through*  
**percutit, percussit** *strikes*  
**periculōsa/us/um** *dangerous*  
**peristylium** *outdoor courtyard of a house*  
**perit, periit** *dies, perishes*  
**\*peterrita/us/um** *terrified*  
**pervenit, pervēnit** *arrives at*  
**\*pēs, pestem** *foot, paw*  
**pessima/us/um** *worst*  
**\*pestis, pestem** *pest, rascal*  
**\*petit, -īvit** *heads for, attacks*  
**philosophus** *philosopher*  
**pictor, pictōrem** *painter*  
**pictūra** *painting, picture*  
**pingit, pīnxit** *paints*  
**pīrāta, pīrātam** *pirate*  
**piscīna** *fishpond*  
**pistor. pistōrem** *baker*  
**placet. placuit** *pleases(+DAT)*  
**\*plaudit, plausit** *applauds*  
**plēnus** *full*  
**plūrimus** *most*  
**\*pōculum** *cup (often for wine)*

**\*poēta, poētam** *poet*  
**pollex:** *pollicem* *thumb*  
**Pompēiāna/us/um** *Pompeian*  
**pōnit, posuit** *puts, places*  
**pōns, pontem** *bridge*  
**\*porta** *gate*  
**\*portat, portāvit** *carries*  
**porticus** *colonnade*  
**\*portus** *harbor*  
**post** *after (+ACC)*  
**posteā** *afterwards*  
**postquam** *after, when*  
**postrēmō** *finally, lastly*  
**postridiē** *(on) the next day*  
**postulat, postulāvit** *demands*  
**posuit** *placed, put up*  
**praefectus** *prefect, officer*  
**praemium** *profit*  
**pretiōsa/us/um** *precious*  
**princeps, -em** *prince*  
**\*prīma/us/um** *first*  
**probat, probāvit** *proves*  
**probus** *honest*  
**\*prōcēdit, prōcessit** *proceeds*  
**\*prōmittit, -mīsit** *promises*  
**\*prope** *near (+ACC)*  
**propria/us/um** *right, proper*  
**provincia, -am** *province*  
**prōvocat, -āvit** *challenges*  
**proxima/us/um** *nearest*  
**prudens, prudentibus** *skilled*  
**\*puella** *girl*  
**\*puer, puerum** *boy*  
**pugil, pugilem** *boxer*  
**\*pugna** *fight*  
**\*pugnat, pugnāvit** *fights*  
**\*pulchra/er/rum** *handsome*  
**pulcheerima/us/um** *very beautiful/ handsome*  
**\*pulsat, -āvit** *hits, knocks on*  
**pyramis, -dem** *pyramid*

**quādragintā** *forty*  
**\*quaerit, quaesīvit** *searches for, looks for*  
**\*quam** *than, how*  
**quam celerrimē** *as quickly as possible*  
**quantī?** *how much?*  
**quid?** *what?*  
**quiētus** *quiet*  
**quīndecim** *fifteen*  
**quīnquāgintā** *fifty*  
**quīnque** *five*  
**\*quis?** *who?*  
**quō?** *where, where to?*  
**\*quod** *because*  
**\*quoque** *also, too*  
**rādit, rāsit** *scratches*  
**\*rapit, rapuit** *seizes, grabs*  
**recitat, recitāvit** *recites*  
**\*recumbit, recubuit** *reclines*  
**recūsat, recūsāvit** *refuses*  
**\*reddit, reddidit** *gives back*  
**redit, rediit** *goes back, returns*  
**rēgīna** *queen*  
**relinquit, relīquit** *leave behind*  
**\*rēs: rem** *thing*  
**respīrat: respīrāvit** *revives*  
**\*respondeat, respondit** *replies*  
**rēte** *net*  
**rētiārius** *retiarius, net-fighter*  
**retinet, retinuit** *retains, keeps*  
**\*revenit, revēnit** *comes back*  
**revōcat, revōcāvit** *recall*  
**rēx** *king*  
**rētōr: rhetōrem** *teacher*  
**\*rīdet, rīsit** *laughs, smiles*  
**rīdiculus** *ridiculous, silly*  
**\*rogat, rogāvit** *asks*  
**Roma** *Rome*  
**Rōmāna/ us/ um** *Roman*  
**ruīna** *ruin, wreckage*

## Vade Mecum 100 Version 2020 : page 21

**ruit, ruit** *rushes*  
**sacrificium** *offering, sacrifice*  
**\*saepe** *often*  
**salit:** *saluit* *leaps, jumps*  
**salūs, salūtem** *safety*  
**\*salūtat, salūtāvit** *greeted*  
**salūtatiō** *morning reception*  
**\*salvē!** *hello!*  
**\*sanguis, sanguinem** *blood*  
**sanguisua, -am** *f. vampire*  
**\*satis** *enough*  
**scaena** *stage, scene*  
**scaena frons** *backstage wall*  
**scissus** *torn*  
**scit, scivit** *knows*  
**schola, -am** *school*  
**\*scrībit, scrīpsit** *writes*  
**scrīptor, -em** *sign-writer*  
**sculptor, -em** *m. sculptor*  
**scurrā, -am** *m. buffoon*  
**scurrīlis/ -e** *obscene, dirty*  
**sē** *himself, herself, themselves*  
**secat, secuit** *cuts*  
**\*secunda/us/um** *second*  
**\*sed** *but*  
**\*sedet, sēdit** *sits*  
**sella, -am** *chair*  
**sēmiruta/us/um** *half-collapsed*  
**sēmisomna/us/um** *half-sleep*  
**\*semper** *ADV always*  
**\*senātor, -ōrem** *m. senator*  
**\*senex, senem** *m. old man*  
**senior/ -ius** *older*  
**sēnsim** *ADV slowly, gradually*  
**\*sententia, -am** *f. opinion*  
**\*sentit, sēnsit** *feels*  
**serpēns, serpentem** *m. snake*  
**\*servat, -āvit** *saves, protects*  
**\*servus** *slave*  
**sibi** *to/for himself/ herself/ themselves (DAT)*

**\*signum, -um** *n. sign, seal*  
**\*silva, -am** *f. woods, forest*  
**sine** *without (+ABL)*  
**\*sollicita/us/um** *worried*  
**\*sōla/us/um** *alone, lonely*  
**sonat, sonuit** *sounds*  
**sonus. -um** *m. sound*  
**sordida/us/um** *dirty*  
**soror, sorōrem** *f. sister*  
**\*spectāculum** *n. show*  
**\*spectat, -āvit** *looks at*  
**spectātor, -ōrem** *m. spectator*  
**spīna, -am** *f. thorn*  
**splendida/us/um** *splendid*  
**\*stat, stetit** *stands*  
**\*statim** *ADV at once*  
**statua, -am** *f. statue*  
**stēlla, -am** *f. star*  
**stertit, stertuit** *snores*  
**stilus, -um** *m. pen, stylus*  
**stola, -am** *f. long dress*  
**striga, -am** *f. witch*  
**strigilis, -em** *strigil, scraper*  
**studet** *study, be zealous for*  
**\*stulta/us/um** *stupid*  
**suāviter** *ADV sweetly*  
**\*subitō** *ADV suddenly*  
**\*superat, āvit** *overpowers*  
**superba/us/um** *proud*  
**superfuit** *survived*  
**\*surgit, surrēxit** *gets up, rises*  
**suscipit, suscēpit** *undertakes*  
**susurrat, -āvit** *whispers*  
**\*sua/us/um** *his, her, their*  
**Syria/us/um** *Syrian*  
**\*taberna, -am** *f. store, inn*  
**\*tablīnum** *n. study*  
**tabula, -ae** *f. (wooden) tablet*  
**\*tacet, tacuit** *is silent, is quiet*  
**\*tacitē** *ADV quietly, silently*  
**\*tamen** *CONJ however*

**\*tandem** *ADV at last*  
**tantum** *ADV only*  
**tē** *you (SING)*  
**tēcum** *with you (SING)*  
**\*templum** *n. temple*  
**tenet, tenuit** *hold*  
**tepidārium** *n. warm room*  
**\*terra, -am** *f. ground, land*  
**\*terret, terruit** *frightens*  
**\*tertia/us/um** *third*  
**testis, testem** *m. witness*  
**theātrum** *n. theater*  
**thermae, -ās** *f. baths*  
**tibi** *to you (singular)*  
**\*timet, timuit** *is afraid, fears*  
**timidē** *ADV fearfully*  
**titulus, um** *m. slogan*  
**\*toga** *toga*  
**tondet, totondit** *shaves, trims*  
**tōnsor, tōnsōrem** *m. barber*  
**\*tōta/us/um** *whole*  
**\*trādit, trādidit** *hands over*  
**trahit, trāxit** *drags*  
**trānsfigit, trānsfixit** *pierces*  
**tremor, -em** *m. tremor*  
**tremit, tremuit** *trembles*  
**\*trēs/ tria** *three*  
**tribūnal** *speakers' platform*  
**\*triclinium** *m. dining room*  
**trigintā** *thirty*  
**trīste** *ADV sadly*  
**trīstis/e** *sad*  
**\*tū** *you (SING)*  
**tuba** *trumpet*  
**tulit** *brought, carried*  
**\*tum** *then*  
**\*tunica** *tunic*  
**\*turba** *crowd*  
**turbulenta/us/um** *rowdy*  
**tūta/us/um** *safe*  
**\*tua/us/um** *your, yours*

**tyannus, -um** m. *prince*  
**\*ubi** *ADV where*  
**ubique** *ADV everywhere*  
**ululat, ululavit** *howls*  
**\*umbra** *ghost, shadow*  
**\*ūna/us/um** *one*  
**\*urbs, urbem** f. *city*  
**\*ūtilis/ -e** *useful*  
**ūtilissima/us/um** *very useful*  
**\*uxor, uxōrem** f. *wife*  
**vāgit, vāgivit** *cries, wails*  
**\*valde** *ADV very much, very*  
**\*valē** *good-bye*  
**aledicīt, -dīxit** *says good-bye*  
**valet, valuit** *feels well*  
**\*vehementer** *ADV violently*

**vēnābulum** *hunting spear*  
**vēnālīcius, -um** m. *slavedealer*  
**vēnātiō, vēnātiōnem** m. *hunt*  
**vēnātor, -rem** m. *hunter*  
**\*vēndit, vendidit** *sells*  
**\*venit, vēnit** *comes*  
**\*verberat, -āvit** *strikes, beats*  
**versipellis, -em** m. *werewolf*  
**versus. -um** m. *line of poetry*  
**vertit, versit** *turns*  
**vexat, vexāvit** *annoys*  
**\*via** *street*  
**vibrat, -āvit** *waves, brandishes*  
**vīcīna/us/um** *neighbor*  
**victor, victorem** *victor, winner*  
**\*videt, vidit** *sees*

**vīgīntī** *twenty*  
**vīlicus** *overseer, manager*  
**\*vīlla** *villa, house*  
**\*vīnum** *wine*  
**\*vir, virum** *man*  
**vīsitat, vīsitāvit** *visits*  
**vīta** *life*  
**\*vituperat, -āvit** *curses*  
**vīvit, vīxit** *is alive*  
**vōbis** *to you (plural)*  
**vōbīscum** *with you*  
**\*vocat, vocāvit** *calls*  
**\*vōs** *you (plural)*  
**vulnerat, -āvit** *wounds, injures*  
**vīva/us/um** *alive, living*

## Cumulative Phrases

NOM + o	<b>subject</b>	<u>Brūtus</u> intrat.	<i>Brutus enters.</i>
NOM + =	<b>equational</b>	<u>Brūtus</u> est pāter.	<i>Brutus is a father.</i>
ACC + o	<b>object</b>	Caesar <u>Brūtum</u> laudat	<i>Caesar praises Brutus.</i>
ad + ACC	<b>limit</b>	<u>ad oppidum</u> venit.	<i>He comes to town.</i>
ante + ACC	<b>before</b>	<u>ante median noctem</u> venit.	<i>He comes before midnight.</i>
apud + ACC	<b>presence</b>	<u>apud Brūtum</u> manet.	<i>He stays with Brutus.</i>
contrā + ACC	<b>against</b>	<u>contrā rem pūblicam</u> est.	<i>He is against the Republic.</i>
extrā + ACC	<b>outside</b>	<u>extrā oppidum</u> manet.	<i>He stays outside the town.</i>
in + ACC	<b>goal</b>	<u>in Ītaliā</u> venit.	<i>He comes into Italy.</i>
inter + ACC	<b>among</b>	<u>inter eōs</u> est.	<i>He is among them.</i>
intrā + ACC	<b>within</b>	<u>intrā finīs</u> est.	<i>He is within the territory.</i>
juxtā + ACC	<b>next-to</b>	<u>juxtā mūrum</u> est.	<i>He is next to the wall.</i>
per + ACC	<b>through</b>	<u>per urbem</u> venit.	<i>He goes through the city.</i>
praeter + ACC	<b>past</b>	<u>praeter oppidum</u> venit.	<i>He goes past the town.</i>
propē + ACC	<b>near</b>	<u>prope oppidum</u> est.	<i>He is near the town.</i>
sub + ACC	<b>to-the-foot-of</b>	<u>sub mūrum</u> venit.	<i>He comes to the foot of wall</i>
trāns + ACC	<b>across</b>	<u>trans flūmen</u> vent.	<i>He goes across the river.</i>
ABL + Ø	<b>means</b>	<u>exercitū</u> oppidum tenet.	<i>He holds town with an army.</i>
ab / ā + ABL	<b>separation</b>	<u>ab oppidō</u> venit.	<i>He comes from the town.</i>
cum + ABL	<b>accompaniment</b>	<u>cum exercitū</u> venit.	<i>He comes with an army.</i>
dē + ABL	<b>about</b>	<u>dē Brūtō</u> venit.	<i>He comes about Brutus.</i>
dē + ABL	<b>separation</b>	<u>dē monte</u> dēcēdit	<i>He withdraws down from the mountain</i>
ex / ē + ABL	<b>source</b>	<u>ex Ītaliā</u> venit.	<i>He comes out of Italy.</i>
(in) + ABL	<b>place</b>	<u>in oppidō</u> est.	<i>He is in town.</i>
prō + ABL	<b>in-front</b>	<u>prō mūrō</u> manet.	<i>He remains in front of wall.</i>
sine + ABL	<b>without</b>	<u>sine morā</u> venit.	<i>He comes without delay.</i>
sub + ABL	<b>at-the-foot-of</b>	<u>sub mūrō</u> est.	<i>He comes to the foot of wall</i>
DAT + o	<b>indirect object</b>	<u>litterās nūntiō dat.</u>	<i>He gives a letter to the messenger.</i>
GEN + o	<b>possessive</b>	<u>mūnītiōnēs hostis</u> videt.	<i>He sees the forts of the enemy.</i>