

The Nereus Classical Commentary Series



Indexed to
The Cambridge
Latin Course,
Unit I

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

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Appendix A: Nouns

L2101 NOUNS: 1st and 2nd Declensions

	1 st	2 nd	2 nd VAR	2 ⁱ	2 neu
S VOC	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortē</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bellum</i>
S NOM	<i>silva</i>	<i>hortus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>glādīus</i>	<i>bellum</i>
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>
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>glādīi</i>	<i>bellī</i>
P VOC	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādīi</i>	<i>bella</i>
P NOM	<i>silvae</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>glādīi</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>

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.

- The Latin word **deus** *god*, often appears in contracted forms when it occurs in plural: **dī** for **deī** (P NOM), **dis** for **deīs** (P ABL or DAT), and **deum** for **deōrum** (P GEN).
- 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: 3rd Declension

	3 rd	3 rd NEU	3 ⁱ	3 ⁱ NEU	The 3 rd Declension noun vīs ,
S NOM	cōnsul	tempus	nāvis	mare	vīris <i>force, power</i> is quite
S ACC	cōnsulem	tempus	nāvem	mare	irregular: S ACC vīm , S
S ABL	cōnsule	tempore	nāvī	marī	ABL/DAT vī , P NOM vīrēs , P
S DAT	cōnsulī	temporī	nāvī	marī	ACC vīrīs , P ABL/DAT
S GEN	cōnsulis	temporis	nāvis	maris	vīribus , and P GEN vīrium .
P NOM	cōnsulēs	tempora	nāvēs	maria	
P ACC	cōnsulēs	tempora	nāvīs	maria	
P ABL	cōnsulibus	temporibus	nāvibus	maribus	
P DAT	cōnsulibus	temporibus	nāvibus	maribus	
P GEN	cōnsulum	temporum	nāvium	marium	

Appendix B: Pronouns

L2192 Personal VL2193 Reflex L2164 PRON: Interrogative

	1st PER	2nd PER	REFLEX	FEM/ MAS	NEU
S NOM	ego	tū	—	quis?	quid?
S ACC	mē	tē	sē / sēsē	quem?	quid?
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		

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 **sē** 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	vīcēsīmus prīmus
				ūnus et vīginī	ūnus et vīcēsīmus
I.	ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīma/us/um <i>first</i>	XXII.	vīginī duo	vīcēsīmus secundus
	<i>one</i>			duo et vīginī	
II.	duo, duae, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	XXX.	trīgintā	trīcēsīmus
III.	trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	XL.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus
IV.	quattor	quārtus, <i>fourth</i>	L.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus
V.	quīnque	quīntus	LX.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus
VI.	sex	sextus	LXX.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus
VII.	septem	septimus	LXXX.	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus
VIII.	octō	octāvus	XC.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus
IX.	novem	nōnus	C.	centum	centēsīmus
X.	decem	decimus	CI.	centum ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus
XI.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	CC.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus
XII.	duodecim	duodecimus	CCC.	trecentī	trecentēsīmus
XIII.	tredecim	tertius decimus	CCCC.	quadrīnginī	quadrīngentēsīmus
XIV.	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	D.	quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus
XV.	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	DC.	sēscentī	sēscentēsīmus
XVI.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	DCC.	septīngentī	septīngentēsīmus
XVII.	septendecim	septimus decimus	DCCC.	octīngentī	octīngentēsīmus
XVIII.	duoēvīgintī	duoēvīcēsīmus	DCCCC.	nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus
XIX.	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus	M.	mīlle	mīllēsīmus
XX.	vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	MM.	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus

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 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

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**, **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

Blue Diamond (200)

Adjectives of the Third Declension are thus classified : --

- 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**
- Adjectives of Two Terminations, masculine and feminine the same : as
omnis (M/F)/ **omne** (N) *all/ every*

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	
S NOM	omnis	omne	innocēns	innocēns	1-term adjectives feature a stem change in the ACC or ABL that remain constant. Common ones are:
S ACC	omnem	omne	innocentem	innocēns	
S ABL	omnī/ e	omnī/ e	innocentī	innocentī	
S DAT	omnī	omnī	innocentī	innocentī	īnfelix (īnfēlicis) <i>unlucky</i>
S GEN	omnis	omnis	innocentis	innocentis	audāx (audācis) <i>daring</i>
					loquāx (loquācis) <i>talkative</i>
P NOM	omnēs	omnia	innocentēs	innocentia	dīves (dīvitis) <i>rich</i>
P ACC	omnīs/ ēs	omnia	innocentīs	innocentia	ingēns (ingentis) <i>huge</i>
P ABL	omnibus	omnibus	innocentibus	innocentibus	ēlegāns (ēlegantis) <i>elegant</i>
P DAT	omnibus	omnibus	innocentibus	innocentibus	īnsolēns (īnsolentis) <i>rude</i>
P GEN	omnium	omnium	innocentium	innocentium	neglegēns (neglegentis) <i>careless</i>
					sapiēns (sapientis) <i>wise</i>

VL2142 ADJ: Comparative			VL2144 ADJ: Superlative		
	FEM / MAS	NEU	FEM	MAS	NEU
S NOM	grātor	grātius	grātissima	grātissimus	grātissimum
S ACC	grātiōrem	grātius	grātissimam	grātissimum	grātissimum
S ABL	grātiōre	grātiōre	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

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

juxtā, 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*

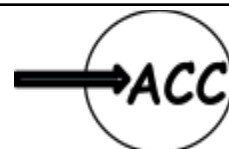


L2315 contra + ACC Against

Sun Girl (100)

contra + 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: **ōrātiō in Catilinam**, 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 hostīs 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 Italiani 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)

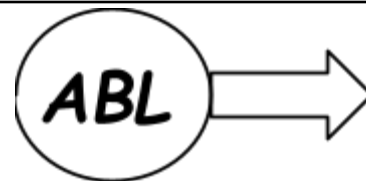
Certain prepositions in Latin take the Ablative Case:

ā, āb, abs, away, from,
cum, with.**dē**, from, about.
ē, ex, out of.**in**, from.
sine, without.**sub**, under.
prō, in front of, for.**L2351 ab+ABL Separation**

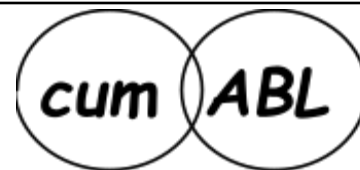
Sun Girl (100)

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 impedimentis**, 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 dēsiliē**, 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, 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 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**

ubi, *where*

ibi, *there*

usquam, *somewhere*

3. **Adverbs of Time**

cras, *tomorrow*

heri, *yesterday*

hodie, *tomorrow*

cum, *when*

mox, *soon*

numquam, *never*

saepe, *often*

semper, *always*

statim, *immediately*

subito, *suddenly*

saepe, *often*

tum, *then*

nunc, *now*

jam, *now, already*

umquam, *ever*

4. **Adverbs of Interrogative**

quando? *when?*

cur? *why?*

ubi? *Where/when?*

quomodo? *how?*

5. **Adverbs of Assent and Denial :**

etiam *yes, so*

ita, *yes, so*

quidem, *indeed*

quam! *how*

non, *no, not*

haud, *hardly, not*

minime, *not at all*

necne, *or not*

L2430 ADVERBS: Questions

The Patriot (100)

Interrogative Sentences (Direct Questions) are divided into-

- 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 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

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, cōsul 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 rubescēbat 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	audiam	erō
2S tu "you"	laudābis	vidēbis	mittēs	capiēs	audiēs	eris
3S NOUN	laudābit	vidēbit	mittet	capiet	audiet	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	capiant	audient	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 vĕre suscēpit, mediā aestāte cōnfēcit, *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	mīsī	cēpī	audīvī	fuī
2S tu “you”	laudāvistī	vīdistī	mīsistī	cēpistī	audīvistī	fuistī
3S NOUN	laudāvit	vīdit	mīsīt	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	
mittit	PRES	IND	ACT	simple	present	active	<i>He sends</i>
mittit	PRES	IND	ACT	progressive	present	active	<i>He is sending</i>
mittet	FUT	IND	ACT	simple	future	active	<i>He will send</i>
mittēbat	IMP	IND	ACT	progressive	past	active	<i>He was sending</i>
mittēbat	IMP	IND	ACT	iterative	past	active	<i>He used to send</i>
mīsīt	PERF	IND	ACT	perfective	present	active	<i>He has sent</i>
mīsīt	PERF	IND	ACT	simple	past	active	<i>He sent/ did send</i>

	perfective	simple	progressive
past		mīsīt PERF-IND ACT simple past <i>S/he/it sent</i>	mittēbat IMP-IND ACT progressive past <i>S/he/it was sending</i>
present	mīsīt PERF-IND ACT perfective present <i>S/he/it sent</i>	mittit PRES-IND ACT simple present <i>S/he/it sends</i>	mittit PRES-IND ACT progressive present <i>S/he/it is sending</i>
future		mittet 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	fuimus		
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
	<i>praise!</i>	<i>see!</i>	<i>send!</i>	<i>seize!</i>	<i>hear!</i>
2S	laudā	vidē	mitte	cape	audī
2P	laudāte	vidēte	mittite	capite	audīte
	dīcō	dūcō	faciō	ferō	IRR
2S	dīc	dūc	fac	fer	es
2P	dīcite	dūcite	facite	ferite	este
					nolī
					nolite

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	laudāre	vidēre	mittere	capere	audire	esse
	<i>to praise</i>	<i>to see</i>	<i>to send</i>	<i>to seize</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>to be</i>

***ab** / **ā** *from, away from (+ABL)*
 ***abest** *is gone, is absent*
aberat SEE **abest**
 ***abit, abiit** *goes away*
accidit, accidit *happens*
 ***accipit, accēpit** *accepts*
accūsāt, 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*
 ***amittit, amīsīt** *loses*
amphithēatrum *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*
cliēs, 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, cōnfēcīt *finishes*

cōnsentit, cōnsēnsit *agrees*
conservat, conservāvit:
preserve, conserve
cōnsilium *plan, idea*
***cōnspicit, conspēxit** *catches sight of*
***cōnsumit, consūmsit** *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, custōdīvīt** *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*
dēnārius *denarius (small coin)*
***dēnsus** *thick*
dēpōnit, dēposuit *puts down, takes off*
dēscendit *descends*
dēsertus *deserted*
dēsistit: dēscendit *stops*
dēspērat, -āvit *depairs*
dēstringit, dēstrīnxit *draws (a sword), pulls out*
deus *god*
dicat, dīxit *says*
dictat, -āvit *dictates*
***dies: diēm** *day*
difficilis/ -e *difficult*
dīligerter *carefully*
discēdit: discessit *departs*
discipula *female student*
discipulus *male student*
discit, didicit *learns*
discus *discus*
dissentit, dissēnsit *disagrees*
dīves, dīvitem *rich*
dīvīsor, -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, dormīvīt** *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, ēdidit *presents*
effugit, effūgit *escapes*
***ego** *I*
***ēheu!** *alas! oh dear!*
ēligit, ēlēgit *chooses*
***emit, ēmit** *buys*
***ēmittit, ēmīsīt** *throws out*
eōs *them*
***epistula** *letter*
equus *horse*
ērādit, ērāsīt *erases*
***erat** *was*
ēripit *snatch away*
errat, errāvīt *wander*
***est, fuit** *is*
ēsurit *is hungry*
***et** *and*
***euge!** *hurrah!*
***eum** *him, it*
ēvanēscit, ēvānuīt *vanishes*
ēvītāt, ēvītāvīt *avoids*
ēvolat, ēvolāvīt *flies*
ex *out of, from (+ABL)*
exanimāta/us/um *unconscious*
excitat, -āvit *wakes up*
***exclāmat, -āvit** *exclaims*
***exercit:exercuit** *exercises*
***exit, exiīt** *goes out*
expedita/us/um *lightly armed*
explicat, -āvit *explains*
***exspectat, -āvit** *waits for*
expīrat, expīrāvīt *dies*
extrahit, extrāxit *pulls out*
***fābula** *play, story*
***facile** *easily*
facilis/e *easy*
***facit, fēcīt** *makes, does*
familia *household*
faucēs *entrance hall*
fautor, fautōrem *supporter*
***favet, fāvīt** *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*

grātia *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*
 *iānuā *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*
 īnscrīptiō, -onem *inscription*
 *īnspicit, inspexit *inspects*
 institōr, -ōrem *street- vendor*
 insula *apartment building*
 *intellegit, -ēxit *understands*
 *intente *intently*
 interficit, interfēcit *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*
 *iuvenis, -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*

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*
 molesta/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*
 nimium *too much*
 nisi *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 Nucceria*
 nūllus *no*
 num? *surely... not?*
 numerat, numerāvit *counts*
 numquam *never*
 *nūnc *now*
 *nūntiat, nūntiāvit *announces*
 *nūntius *messenger*
 nymphās *maiden*
 obdomit, -ivit *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*
 opportunē *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 *shepherd*
 pater, patrem *father*
 patrōnus *patron*
 *paulisper *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*
 peristylum *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, plaussit *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, -mīsīt *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*
 quanti? *how much?*
 quid? *what?*
 quiētus *quiet*
 quīndecim *fifteen*
 quīnquāgintā *fifty*
 quīnque *five*
 *quis? *who?*
 quō? *where, where to?*
 *quod *because*
 *quoque *also, too*
 rādīt, rāsīt *scrapes*
 *rapit, rapuit *seizes, grabs*
 recitat, recitāvit *recites*
 *recumbit, recubuit *reclines*
 recūsāt, recūsāvit *refuses*
 *reddit, reddidit *gives back*
 redit, rediit *goes back, returns*
 rēgīna *queen*
 relinquit, reliquit *leave behind*
 *rēs: rem *thing*
 respīrat: respīrāvit, *revives*
 *respondet, respondit *replies*
 rēte *net*
 rētiārius *retiarius, net-fighter*
 retinet, retinuit *retains, keeps*
 *revenit, revēnit *comes back*
 revōcat, revōcāvit *recall*
 rēx *king*
 rhētor: rhetorem *teacher*
 *rīdet, rīsīt *laughs, smiles*
 rīdulus *ridiculous, silly*
 *rogat, rogāvit *asks*
 Roma *Rome*
 Rōmāna/ us/ um *Roman*
 ruīna *ruin, wreckage*

ruit, ruit *rushes*
 sacrificium *offering, sacrifice*
 *saepe *often*
 salit: saluit *leaps, jumps*
 salūs, salūtem *safety*
 *salūtat, salūtāvit *greet*
 salūtātiō *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*
 scurra, -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*
 sēmīruta/us/um *half-collapsed*
 sēmīsomna/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 *snore*
 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*
 superfruit *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*
 thermāe, -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*
 *trādīt, trādidit *hands over*
 trahit, trāxit *drags*
 trānsfigit, trānsfixit *pierces*
 tremor, -em *m. tremor*
 tremit, tremuit *trembles*
 *trēs/ tria *three*
 tribūnal *speakers' platform*
 *triclīnium *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, ululāvit *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*
 *valdē ADV *very much, very*
 *valē *good-bye*
 valedīcit, -dīxit *says good-bye*
 valet, valuit *feels well*
 *vehementer ADV *violently*

vēnābulum *hunting spear*
 vēnālicius, -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*

vigintī *twenty*
 vīlicus *overseer, manager*
 *villa *villa, house*
 *vīnum *wine*
 *vir, virum *man*
 vīsitat, vīsītāvit *visits*
 vita *life*
 *vituperat, -āvit *curses*
 vīvit, vīxit *is alive*
 vōbis *to you (plural)*
 vōbiscum *with you*
 *vocat, vocāvit *calls*
 *vōs *you (plural)*
 vulnerat, -āvit *wounds, injures*
 viva/us/um *alive, living*

Cumulative Phrases

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