

# VOLUMEN II

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## Praelūdium II: A Dozen More Familiae

For this volume, we are adding the names of an additional dozen wealthy or influential Roman families to our collection. These names will appear in examples and exercises just as the first dozen did in Volūmen I.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>Aemilius</b>	<b>Aemilia</b>	<b>Aemiliī</b>
<b>Annaeus</b>	<b>Annaea</b>	<b>Annaeī</b>
<b>Aurēlius</b>	<b>Aurēlia</b>	<b>Aurēliī</b>
<b>Cornēlius</b>	<b>Cornēlia</b>	<b>Cornēliī</b>
<b>Horātius</b>	<b>Horātia</b>	<b>Horātiī</b>
<b>Lucretius</b>	<b>Lucretia</b>	<b>Lucretiī</b>
<b>Marius</b>	<b>Maria</b>	<b>Mariī</b>
<b>Ovidius</b>	<b>Ovidia</b>	<b>Ovidiī</b>
<b>Propertius</b>	<b>Propertia</b>	<b>Propertiī</b>
<b>Semprōnius</b>	<b>Semprōnia</b>	<b>Semprōniī</b>
<b>Valērius</b>	<b>Valēria</b>	<b>Valēriī</b>
<b>Vergilius</b>	<b>Vergilia</b>	<b>Vergiliī</b>

### ***Fāmōsī Rōmānī***

To give you a snapshot of some famous men these families produced, here are some of their names, along with their main occupations and the periods during which they flourished. The list, which is by no means exhaustive, consists mostly of literary, military, and political luminaries, some of whom excelled in all three of those worlds.

Were there any famous athletes? Sure, but not from proper Roman families.

How about scientists? The sciences fell under the broader category of philosophy, and some philosophers (like Lucretius) wrote about scientific subjects. The Roman scientist Galen (Aelius Galēnus), considered the Father of Medical Science, came from a Greek family.

Painters, sculptors, architects, actors? Mostly immigrants or descendants of slaves; noble families famously contributed to the arts and literature as patrons, paying stipends and commissions to artists and writers.

**Where are the women?** It was difficult for a woman to become famous in her own right in ancient Rome. Those whom history remembers achieved their fame through their marriages to famous men. Some, like Augustus's wife Livia, used their families' high positions to fulfill their lofty ambitions; not all of them did so unpunished: Augustus exiled his own daughter Julia for adultery and just hanging out with the wrong crowd.

The painter Iaia, an immigrant from Asia Minor, is mentioned by name in the historical works of Pliny the Elder (C. Plinius Secundus).

**Gentēs Rōmānae:** In the first column header of the table below, the word **gēns** (plural **gentēs**, feminine) refers to the clans, the family groups that were divided into **familiae**. So Augustus, the first **prīnceps** (emperor) was born into **gēns Octāvia** and adopted into **gēns Iūlia**. **Exemplum** is the Latin word for *example*, as seen in e.g. (**exemplī grātiā**, *for the sake of example*).

The **cognōmina** and **agnōmina** in this list come from Declensions **I**, **II** and **III**. Volūmen III will introduce more nouns from the rather complex Declension III, such as **nōmen** and **gēns**, and the sets of endings they use.

<i>Gēns</i>	<i>Exempla</i>
<b>Aemilius</b>	<b>L. Aemilius Paulus</b> , general and politician, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BCE <b>M. Aemilius Lepidus</b> , general and member of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Annaeus</b>	<b>L. Annaeus Seneca</b> , Stoic philosopher and poet of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century CE
<b>Antōnius</b>	<b>M. Antōnius</b> , general and member of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Aurēlius</b>	<b>M. Aurēlius Antōnīnus</b> , Stoic philosopher and emperor, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century CE
<b>Caelius</b>	<b>M. Caelius Rūfus</b> , orator and politician, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Calpurnius</b>	<b>L. Calpurnius Pisō</b> , name of several politicians in the late Republic and early Empire
<b>Cornēlius</b>	<b>L. Cornēlius Sulla</b> , politician ( <i>Optimātēs</i> faction), general, civil warrior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> centuries BCE <b>P. Cornēlius Scipiō</b> , name of several generals from the Punic Wars, 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> centuries BCE
<b>Claudius</b>	<b>Ti. Claudius Nērō Germānicus</b> , fourth emperor, 1 <sup>st</sup> century CE
<b>Flāvius</b>	<b>T. Flāvius Vespasiānus</b> ( <i>Vespasian</i> ), first emperor of the brief Flavian dynasty (and his adopted son known as Titus), 1 <sup>st</sup> century CE
<b>Horātius</b>	<b>Q. Horātius Flaccus</b> ( <i>Horace</i> ), lyric poet, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Iūlius</b>	<b>C. Iūlius Caesar</b> , general, member of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Triumvirate, and finally dictator for life, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE; author <i>Commentārīi dē Bellō Gallicō</i> ( <i>Commentaries on the Gallic War</i> )
<b>Iūnius</b>	<b>L. Iūnius Brūtus</b> , leader of the uprising against the monarchy, 6 <sup>th</sup> century BCE

	<b>M. Iūnius Brūtus</b> , orator, Stoic philosopher, senator, and co-assassin of Julius Caesar, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Līvius</b>	<b>T. Līvius</b> ( <i>Livy</i> ), historian, of the early Empire
<b>Lucretius</b>	<b>T. Lucretius Cārus</b> , Epicurean philosopher and didactic poet, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE; author of <i>Dē Rērum Nātūrā</i> ( <i>On the Nature of Things</i> )
<b>Marius</b>	<b>C. Marius</b> , politician ( <i>Populārēs</i> faction), general, and civil warrior, 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> centuries BCE
<b>Octāvius</b>	<b>C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus Augustus</b> , general, adopted son of Julius Caesar, member of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate, eventually first emperor, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE and CE
<b>Ovidius</b>	<b>P. Ovidius Nāsō</b> ( <i>Ovid</i> ), elegiac poet, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE and CE; author of the mythological epic <i>Metamorphosēs</i> ( <i>Changes in Form</i> )
<b>Pompeius</b>	<b>Cn. Pompēius Magnus</b> ( <i>Pompey the Great</i> ), general and politician, member of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Triumvirate, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Porcius</b>	<b>M. Porcius Cātō</b> , name of several aristocratic politicians including Cato the Censor (3 <sup>rd</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> centuries BCE)
<b>Propertius</b>	<b>S. Propertius</b> , elegiac poet, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Semprōnius</b>	<b>C. and Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus</b> , reformist politicians, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BCE
<b>Tullius</b>	<b>M. Tullius Cicerō</b> , orator, attorney, author, and politician 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE
<b>Valērius</b>	<b>C. Valērius Catullus</b> , lyric and satiric poet, 1st century BCE
<b>Vergilius</b>	<b>P. Vergilius Mārō</b> ( <i>Vergil</i> or <i>Virgil</i> ), epic and didactic poet, 1 <sup>st</sup> century BCE; author of the epic <i>Aeneid</i> ( <i>Tales of Aenēās</i> ) about an ancient Trojan ancestor of Rome's founders

### XIII. Place from Which and Accompaniment

The prepositions below all take Ablative objects, although two of them also take Accusative objects. As with **in**, the meanings of those two prepositions depend in part on the cases of their objects.

This lesson expands our knowledge of the Ablative function place from which and adds another function, accompaniment.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>cum</b> (+ Ablative)	<i>with</i>
<b>dē</b> (+Ablative)	<i>from, down from; about, concerning</i>
<b>ē/ex</b> (+ Ablative)	<i>from, out of</i>
<b>prō</b> (+ Ablative)	<i>in front of; for, in favor of, on behalf of</i>
<b>sine</b> (+ Ablative)	<i>without</i>
<b>sub</b> (+ Ablative) <b>sub</b> (+ Accusative)	<i>under</i> <i>up to</i>
<b>super</b> (+ Ablative) <b>super</b> (+ Accusative)	<i>over, concerning, regarding</i> <i>over, above, on top of</i>

The already-introduced adverbs in **red** in the table below are included here for the sake of grouping and comparison: In each group, the interrogative adverb appears first, with adverbial answers below. The other adverbs are new additions to your repertoire.

<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>ubi?</b>	<i>where?</i>
<b>hīc</b>	<i>here</i>
<b>ibi</b>	<i>there</i>
<b>ubīque</b>	<i>everywhere</i>
<b>quō?</b>	<i>whither? to where?</i>
<b>eō</b> (also <b>illūc</b> )	<i>thither, to there</i>
<b>hūc</b>	<i>hither, to here</i>
<b>unde?</b>	<i>whence? from where?</i>
<b>hinc</b>	<i>hence, from here</i>
<b>inde</b> (also <b>illinc</b> )	<i>thence, from there</i>
<b>undīque</b>	<i>from everywhere</i>

## Vocabulary Notes

**ē/ex** As with English **ā** or **ab**, whether you use **ē** or **ex** depends on the beginning of the next word.

- When the next word begins with a vowel or **h**, use **ex**.
- When the next word begins with a consonant other than **h**, Latin typically uses **ē**. However, **ex** may appear in this situation as well, especially in Ecclesiastical Latin.

**dē**: This preposition, along with **ā/ab** and **ē/ex**, indicates place from which. Even when it is better translated as *about* (**dē Vergiliō** = *about Vergil*), consider the prepositional phrase as showing place from which.

<b>Dē quō est fābula?</b>	<i>About whom is the story?</i>
<b>Fābula dē Gaiō Valēriō est.</b>	<i>The story is about C. Valerius.</i>

**prō, sub, super**: With ablative objects, these show place where. Since **prō** meaning *in front of* indicates place where, its object appears in the Ablative case. The same is true for **sub** meaning *under* and **super** meaning *over*.

When **sub** and **super** have Accusative objects, they indicate place *to* which.

**cum, sine**: These two, with Ablative objects, indicate *accompaniment*, even though **sine** shows the lack of accompaniment.

The preposition **cum** has one oddity: If its object is one of several types of pronoun, it is attached to the end of the object. To ask *with whom*, use the construction **quōcum?** This *does not* happen with **sine**.

<b>Quōcum ad Lātium equitās?</b>	<i>With whom are you riding to Lazio?</i>
<b>Cum Mārcō Annaeō.</b>	<i>With M. Annaeus.</i>

**Adverbs**: The first set of adverbs, including **ubi?** and its responses, deals with the function of *place where*. The second set, beginning with **quō**, concerns *place to which*. The third group, all new vocabulary, is about *place from which*. As discussed below, place-from-which constructions consist of a preposition and its object in the Ablative case.

Note the alignments of the *where-there* pairs: **ubi** and **ibi**, **quō** and **eō**, **unde** and **inde**. The alternative adverbs **illūc** and **illinc** mirror **hūc** and **hinc**. The **ill-** stem is related to the demonstrative pronoun **ille/illa/illud** meaning *that one*; the **h-** stem is related to **hic/haec/hoc**, meaning *this one*.

**Eō eō** is a complete sentence: *I go there*. It doesn't matter which **eō** is which.

## Ablative Case—Accompaniment

The prepositions **cum** and **sine** both indicate *accompaniment* or lack thereof. This is the third function of the Ablative case we have learned, joining place where and place from which.

<b>Publius cum taurīs ad fōrum it.</b>	<i>Publius is going to the market with the bulls.</i>
<b>Sine cibō incolae oppidī lābōrant.</b>	<i>The inhabitants of the town are suffering without food.</i>

Some experts will say that **sine** indicates an Ablative of separation, which is another function of the case; it usually appears without a preposition.

Sometimes **cum** and **sine** appear with abstract nouns as their objects, as in the phrase **cum laude** (*with praise*). Phrases like these indicate the *manner* in which an action is taken. (**Laude** is an ablative form of the Declension III noun **laus**—you’ll just have to trust us on that.) We will introduce the Ablative of manner more formally in a later lesson.

### Functions and Cases So Far

Let us now update a table from Lesson VII to include the noun functions introduced through this lesson.

	<i>Declension I</i>		<i>Declension II (m.)</i>		<i>Declension II (n.)</i>	
<b>Nominative:</b> Subject Subject Complement	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-us (-ius, -eus)/ -r</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Vocative:</b> Direct Addressee	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-e (-ī)/ -r</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Genitive:</b> Possessor Object of “of”	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<b>Dative:</b> Indirect Object	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs (-ābus)</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<b>Accusative:</b> Direct Object Place to Which	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Ablative:</b> Place Where Place from Which Accompaniment	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs (-ābus)</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

Remember that the alternative endings, shown in parentheses in the table, are for special situations: Declension II **-ius** and **-eus** nouns have **-ī** as a Vocative singular ending, and the **-ābus** ending is for the feminine versions of gender-pair nouns such as **filia** and **domina**.

**Exercise XIII: From Point A to Point B**

Each English sentence below contains at least one prepositional phrase, including the prepositions introduced in previous lessons. Translate only the prepositional phrases into Latin. (There may be a few tricky ones.) Then indicate whether each phrase answers a question of **ubi?** **quō?** **unde?** **cui?** **cuius?** or **quōcum?**

1. We walk away from the temple.
2. We do not have wine with breakfast.
3. I fly up to the sky.
4. Without wine we are always sad.
5. They prepare a bedroom for the poet.
6. Are you going to the provinces?
7. Are you warning Aulus about the pirates?
8. She speaks on behalf of the small village.
9. It lies on top of the big building.
10. I am riding into your (pl.) fields.
11. Y'all can sit in the atrium with our teacher.
12. We are working under the Roman gods.
13. He gives lunch to the happy scribe.
14. From (out of) many farmhouses the farmers move into the Campus Martius.
15. We stop the horses from running over my sons.
16. You are in the small cottage of Tiberius Calpurnius.



## XIV. Ego et Tū, Brūte

Volume II focuses heavily on verbs. However, this lesson begins with the names of some European lands invaded and occupied by Roman troops, as well as Latin names for the people who lived there. In their plural forms, the adjectives (demonyms) are used substantively, as in **Britānnī** = *the Britons*.

<i>Place</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>Britānnia</b>	<b>Britānnī</b>	The country is the island of <i>Britain</i> . The people are the <i>Britons</i> (or <i>British</i> ).
<b>Dācia</b>	<b>Dācī</b>	The country is <i>Dacia</i> , home of the <i>Dacians</i> , roughly modern Romania, although its territory is somewhat larger. (It is also the name of a Romanian automobile manufacturer.)
<b>Eurōpa</b>	<b>Eurōpaeī</b>	The continent is <i>Europe</i> , and the descriptor is <i>European</i> .
<b>Gallia</b>	<b>Gallī</b>	The country is <i>Gaul</i> , which includes modern France, Belgium, and much of northern Italy. The people are the <i>Gauls</i> ( <i>Gallic</i> ).
<b>Germānia</b>	<b>Germānī</b>	The country is <i>Germany</i> , including parts of the Netherlands and countries east of modern Germany. The people are <i>German</i> .
<b>Graecia</b>	<b>Graecī</b>	The country is <i>Greece</i> , which is approximately modern Greece. The people are <i>Greek</i> .
<b>Helvētia</b>	<b>Helvētī</b>	Helvetia is equivalent to modern <i>Switzerland</i> . In Caesar's time, its inhabitants, the <i>Helvetians</i> , were various Gallic tribes. The CH representing Switzerland stands for <b>Confoederātiō Helvētia</b> .
<b>Hispānia</b>	<b>Hispānī</b>	Hispania's territory was most of modern Spain and Portugal ( <b>Ibēria</b> ). Its people are <i>Spaniards/Spanish</i> .
<b>Īlyria</b>	<b>Īlyriū</b>	<i>Illyria</i> , home of the <i>Illyrians</i> , encompasses most of Former Yugoslavia.
<b>Sardinia</b>	<b>Sardī</b>	The island of <i>Sardinia</i> (Sardegna) lies in the Tyrrhenian Sea west of the Italian peninsula. Its people are <i>Sardinian</i> .
<b>Sicilia</b>	<b>Siculī</b>	The island of <i>Sicily</i> (still called Sicilia) lies in the Mediterranean Sea across the narrow Strait of Messina from the toe of the Italian boot. The people there are <i>Sicilian</i> .
<b>Thrācia</b>	<b>Thrācēs</b> (pl. of <b>Thrāx</b> )	<i>Thrace</i> , home of the <i>Thracians</i> , is to the northeast of Graecia, roughly modern Bulgaria.

## Vocabulary Notes

Not all **terrae** in the Roman world are Declension I (-a) nouns, but most are; in fact, most of them end in **-ia**, including the various provinces in **Āsia** (*Asia Minor*, modern Turkey), **Caledōnia** (*Scotland*), **Hibernia** (*Ireland*), **Lusitānia** (Portugal), and **Syria**.

The **People** column in the table consists of adjectives in the Nominative plural, masculine gender. A group of *female Britons* would be **Britānae**; a collection of *Spanish things* would be **Hispāna**; *et cetera*. These adjectives are frequently used as nouns—**Sardī** = (*the*) *Sardinians*. Not all of the demonyms are **-us/-a/-um** adjectives: The oddball in this list is **Thrāx**, a variety of Declension III adjective. (Don't worry yet about forms for this one other than Nominative/Vocative.)

**Ethno-Historical Note:** In Caesar's time, as he notes in his *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*, the dominant civilization in Gaul, Britain, northern Spain, and other territories was Celtic, with the many tribes of **Celtae** occupying those lands.

**Pronunciation of Thrācia:** Latin did not have a **th** digraph. That is Latin's way of transliterating the Greek letter theta (θ). It is an aspirated **t**: pronounce it like the **th** in *goatherd* or *boathouse* (if you are talking rapidly), not like the **th** in *throw* or *father*. (**NOTE:** No one will look askance at you if you mistakenly pronounce it like an English **th**.)

## The Personal Pronouns ego and tū

In this volume, each lesson will spotlight a pronoun in all its available cases. We have already seen the various singular forms of **quis/quid**:

Case	Who/Whose/Whom?	What?
<i>Nominative</i> (who/what as subject)	<b>quis</b>	<b>quid</b>
<i>Genitive</i> (whose, of whom/what)	<b>cuius</b>	
<i>Dative</i> (to/for whom/what)	<b>cui</b>	
<i>Accusative</i> (whom/what)	<b>quem</b>	<b>quid</b>
<i>Ablative</i> (whom/what with certain prepositions) accompaniment	<b>quō</b> <b>quōcum</b>	

The pronoun **ego** means *I*, the first-person singular personal pronoun. It takes other forms in the various cases:

Case	<i>I</i>	<i>you/thou</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	<b>ego</b> ( <i>I</i> )	<b>tū</b> ( <i>you/thou</i> )
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>meī</b> ( <i>of me</i> )	<b>tuī</b> ( <i>of you/thee</i> )
<i>Dative</i>	<b>mihi</b> ( <i>to/for me</i> )	<b>tibi</b> ( <i>to/for you/thee</i> )
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>mē</b> ( <i>me</i> )	<b>tē</b> ( <i>you/thee</i> )
<i>Ablative</i> accompaniment	<b>mē</b> ( <i>me</i> after some prepositions) <b>mēcum</b> ( <i>with me</i> )	<b>tē</b> ( <i>you/thee</i> w. prepositions) <b>tēcum</b> ( <i>with you/thee</i> )

The paragraphs below break down some information about the forms of **ego** and **tū**, as well as about personal pronouns in general.

### I and You and They

The personal ending of a verb makes it unnecessary to use **ego** or **tū** as a subject explicitly. If you use **ego** explicitly in a sentence, it is for emphasis or as part of a multiple subject: **Ego tē amō** = *I love you*.

If used in a multiple subject, **ego** comes before any second- or third-person subject that appears with it. (That's why it's called "first-person.") Similarly, **tū** is placed before any third-person subject. **Ego** plus any joint subject adds up to 1<sup>st</sup>-person plural; **tū** combines with other subjects to make a 2<sup>nd</sup>-person plural subject.

### Of Me and of You

As a personal pronoun, the Genitive forms **meī** and **tuī** are best translated *of me* and *of you*. They are not used to indicate possession; Latin has adjectives for that, **meus/a/um** and **tuus/-a/-um**. The adjectives happen to have some forms that look like **meī** and **tuī**: (1) the Nominative/Vocative plural, masculine, and (2) the Genitive singular, both masculine and neuter.

### With Me and with You

In Lesson XIII we learned about attaching the preposition **cum** to **quō** as a suffix to express *with whom* or *with what*. This trick also applies to personal pronouns: **mēcum** = *with me*; **tēcum** = *with you*.

### Reflexive Me

Personal pronouns can be used *reflexively*. When the subject and object of a verb are the same person, the object takes the form of a relative pronoun. In English, reflexive pronouns end with *-self* or *-selves*.

Here are some short sentences containing forms of **ego** and **tū**—except the first example, in which **ego** is understood via the **-m** ending on the verb:

<b>Dominus hīc sum.</b>	<i>I'm the master here.</i>
<b><u>E</u>go dominus hīc sum.</b>	<i><u>I</u>m the master here.</i>
<b>Amāsne <u>mē</u>?</b>	<i>Do you love me?</i>
<b><u>Tē</u> amō.</b>	<i>I love you.</i>
<b><u>Mē</u> amō.</b>	<i>I love myself.</i>
<b><u>Tū</u> et Horātia ad Galliam itis.</b>	<i>Horatia and you are going to Gaul.</i>
<b>Propertia <u>mēcum</u> ad Hispāniam it.</b>	<i>Propertia is going to Spain with me.</i>
<b>Māria in Dāciam sine <u>tē</u> nōn it.</b>	<i>Māria does not go into Dacia without you.</i>
<b>Ovidia <u>mihi</u> Siciliam mōnstrāre vult.</b>	<i>Ovidia wants to show me Sicily.</i>
<b>Aurēlia Graecam stātuum <u>tuī</u> habet.</b>	<i>Aurelia has a Greek statue of you.</i>

In the second example, colloquial Latin might omit the verb **sum**, considering it understood since the subject **ego** is explicitly stated. The Romans like to say a lot in as few words as possible, which their language made easy for them.

### **Exercise XIV: Sentence Mutation**

Modify the Latin sample sentences on the previous page by translating the italicized English phrases into Latin. If the change requires additional changes to any other portion of a sentence, make that modification as well.

1. *The mistress* hīc sum.
2. *You are* dominus vīllae.
3. *Amāsne yourself?*
4. *The Germans* amō.
5. *A Sardinian woman* amō.
6. *You and I are going* ad Galliam.
7. *Propertia with you* (s.) ad Hispāniam it.
8. *Māria into Switzerland* sine tē nōn it.
9. *Ovidia you* (s.) Siciliam mōnstrāre vult.
10. *Aurēlia Graecam stātuum of me* habet.

### **Some English Derivatives**

The pronouns **ego** and **tū** appear in some words and phrases still used in English. Most of us recognize **ego** (which is also the word for *I* in ancient Greek) in words like *egocentric* and *egotistical*. The logical fallacy called **tū quoque** is used to point out that one's accuser is also guilty of the same infraction; the argument may be correct, but that does not mean that the accusation is false.

**Britannic:** of British origin

**Gallic:** of Gallic/French origin (not to be confused with **Celtic**, because Celts inhabited many regions beyond modern France)

**Germanic:** of German origin (also, describing languages with German roots such as English, Dutch, and the various Scandinavian languages)

**Grecian:** of Greek origin (also **Hellenic**, using the Greek word for Greece)

**Hispanic:** of Spanish origin

**sardine:** various types of small, herring-like fish like those caught in great numbers near Sardinia

## XV. It Takes a Dative

These verbs from Conjugation I either look similar to their English equivalents or resemble a vocabulary word introduced previously.

<i>I verb</i>	<i>to verb</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>cēnō</b>	<b>cēnāre</b>	<i>dine</i>
<b>dōnō</b>	<b>dōnāre</b>	<i>give, grant, donate, bestow, gift (as a verb)</i>
<b>formō</b>	<b>formāre</b>	<i>form, shape</i>
<b>locō</b>	<b>locāre</b>	<i>set in place</i>
<b>nōminō</b>	<b>nōmināre</b>	<i>name, nominate; level criminal charges against</i>

This list contains some transitive verbs that have an unusual habit: the objects they take in Latin appear in the Dative case. The connotations in parentheses remind us that they have a *to/for* (indirect object) aspect.

<i>I verb</i>	<i>to verb</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>faveō</b>	<b>favēre</b>	<i>favor (show favor to)</i>
<b>imperō</b>	<b>imperāre</b>	<i>command (give commands to)</i>
<b>noceō</b>	<b>nocēre</b>	<i>harm (do harm to)</i>
<b>pāreō</b>	<b>pārere</b>	<i>obey (show obedience to)</i>
<b>placeō</b>	<b>placere</b>	<i>please (give pleasure to)</i>
<b>studeō</b>	<b>studere</b>	<i>study; be enthusiastic (show enthusiasm for)</i>
<b>suādeō</b>	<b>suādere</b>	<i>persuade, recommend (give advice to)</i>

Lastly, here are some nouns related to these and other recently acquired verbs. Beginning with this volume, inclusion of words related to a lesson's main vocabulary list will be a regular feature of these lessons.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English Meaning</i>
<b>forma</b>	<b>formae</b>	f.	<i>form, shape</i>
<b>imperium</b>	<b>imperii</b>	n.	<i>power, authority; empire</i>
<b>locus</b>	<b>loci</b>	m.	<i>place, location</i>
<b>studium</b>	<b>studii</b>	n.	<i>enthusiasm, zeal; study</i>

## Vocabulary Notes

Yes, you can replace one letter in **dōnāre**, **locāre**, and **nomināre** to make their English equivalents, just as **ōrāre** gives us *orate*. **Locō-locāre** is not the kind of *locate* that means *find* but rather *to position* something.

The verb **cēnō-cēnāre** is indeed related to the noun **cēna**, just as **formō-formāre** is related to **forma**. There are many other examples of creating First-Conjugation verbs referring to actions involving specific nouns. We have also seen the noun **nōmen**, which is related to **nōminō-nōmināre**.

**dōnō:** The verb **dōnō-dōnāre** is related to **dōnum** and slightly more formal than **dō-dare**. You may have seen its imperative form in the phrase **Dōnā nōbīs pācem**, *Grant us peace*.

**imperō:** Be careful with forms of this verb: In Classical Latin, when using them in pleading or commanding someone *to do something*, that action is generally not in an infinitive form. There is a whole syntactical trick to it that we will learn in Volume VII.

The person you command to do something will appear in the Dative case (more on that below).

**Nouns:** The nouns **locus** and **forma** appear in some legal terms still used today:

<b>in locō parentis</b>	<i>in the place of a parent</i>
<b>in formā pauperis</b>	<i>in the form of a poor person (i.e., unable to afford legal representation)</i>

**Imperium Rōmānum** is the usual Latin name given to the Roman Empire. Officially, the Imperial Period lasted from Augustus's declaration of the Principate in 27 B.C.E. until barbarian invaders captured the last emperor (11-year-old Romulus Augustulus) in 476 C.E. However, the Roman Republic had long been an imperial power in the Mediterranean world before Augustus was born.

## Verbs with Dative Objects

Latin has a few dozen verbs that take objects in the Dative case, even though in English they look like normal direct objects. The relationship with between these verbs and their objects is not truly transitive, so the objects are treated as indirect objects. (Some modern inflected languages, such as German and Czech, have a similar phenomenon.)

<b>Sardīs faveō.</b>	<i>I favor the Sardinians.</i>
<b>Cornēlia histōriāe studet.</b>	<i>Cornelia studies (is interested in) history.</i>

The noun **studium** also takes a dative object of sorts—*i.e.*, that for which one has enthusiasm.

<b>Magnum est Valēriāe studium Britānnīs.</b>
<i>Valeria's enthusiasm for the Britons is great.</i>

**Exercise XV: Ego Tibi Imperō!**

Translate the sentences below into Latin. The sentences are full of opportunities to use personal pronouns and the Dative case.

1. I command you (s.).
2. They obey me.
3. Can you (pl.) dine with me?
4. He nominates Quintus Valerius.
5. We do not harm Horace's horses.
6. Who can persuade Propertius?
7. Does it please Vergil to help you (s.)?
8. Do you want to place your shop here, Publius?
9. You (s.) and I favor the Germans, don't we?
10. Sempronius is in the forum in the form of you (s.).
11. They aren't forming an empire, are they?
12. She is granting me a large farm in Gaul.

**Some English Derivatives**

**dōnāre:** donation, donor

**favēre:** favor, favorite

**forma, formāre:** formal, formation, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, transform

**imperium, imperāre:** imperial, imperious, imperative, empire, emperor

**locus, locāre:** local, locate, allocate, collocate, relocate

**nocēre:** noxious, innocent

**nōmināre:** nominate, nominative, denominate, denominator

**placēre:** please, placid, complacent

**studium, studēre:** study, studious, student

**suādēre:** suasive, suasion, persuade, dissuade

## XVI. Nōs Vōbīs Imperāmus!

There is nothing very remarkable about this list of verbs from the First and Second Conjugations. Some of them have prefixes, about which we will learn more later; others, with prefixes attached, become words instantly recognizable to most English-speakers.

This action-packed lesson also introduces imperative verb forms (commands) and the pronouns **nōs** and **vōs**.

<i>I <u>verb</u></i>	<i>to <u>verb</u></i>	<i>English</i>
<b>appellō</b>	<b>appellāre</b>	<i>name, call by name</i>
<b>cūrō</b>	<b>cūrāre</b>	<i>care, take care of</i>
<b>doleō</b>	<b>dolēre</b>	<i>hurt, be hurt, grieve</i>
<b>lavō</b>	<b>lavāre</b>	<i>wash, bathe</i>
<b>oppugnō</b>	<b>oppugnāre</b>	<i>attack</i>
<b>pleō</b>	<b>plēre</b>	<i>fill</i>
<b>potō</b>	<b>potāre</b>	<i>drink</i>
<b>spīrō</b>	<b>spīrāre</b>	<i>breathe</i>
<b>taceō</b>	<b>tacēre</b>	<i>be silent</i>
<b>temptō</b>	<b>temptāre</b>	<i>try, test</i>
<b>valeō</b>	<b>valēre</b>	<i>be well, be strong</i>
<b>vulnerō</b>	<b>vulnerāre</b>	<i>wound, hurt</i>

Here are a couple of nouns that are related to the verbs above.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English Meaning</i>
<b>cūra</b>	<b>cūrae</b>	f.	<i>care, concern</i>
<b>pugna</b>	<b>pugnae</b>	f.	<i>fight, battle</i>

### Vocabulary Notes

You may recall from the Introduction volume that **valē** and **valēte** mean *farewell* to singular and plural addressees, respectively. These are imperative forms, which we will discuss later in this lesson.

**Potō-potāre** is one common way to say *drink*, along with the Conjugation III verb **bibō-bibere**. The latter is used frequently for alcoholic beverages. Potable water is water that *can be drunk*, not water that will *make you drunk*.



**Combining prefixes:** You may recognize **oppugnō** as containing the root of a familiar verb, **pugnō**. The latter means to *fight*; the former, to *bring the fight*. The verb **appellō-appellāre** also has a prefix, one that is derived from **ad**. Later in this volume, we will learn more about prefixes like **op-**, **ap-**, and **re-** attached to Latin verb roots.

The verb **cūrō-cūrāre** takes a direct object. With the related noun **cūra**, however, the person, place, or thing for whom one has care or concern takes the Genitive case. The function in this situation is the *objective* Genitive, but we can put that knowledge aside for now.

<b>Vīcum cūrō.</b>	<i>I care for (take care of) the village.</i>
<b>Magna est mea cūra vīcī.</b>	<i>My concern for the village is great.</i>
<b>Meās filiās cūrās.</b>	<i>You care for (take care of) my daughters.</i>
<b>Bona est tua cūra filiārum meārum.</b>	<i>Your care for my daughters is good.</i>

### Command Forms: The Imperative Mood

*Farewell* is a command—or it could be considered a wish, short for *may you fare well*. In Latin, it is definitely a command: **valē** (singular) and **valēte** (plural) are *imperative* forms of **valeō-valēre**.

For most regular verbs, making commands with Latin verbs is one of the easiest tricks in the entire language. The exceptions are in Conjugation III, which works a bit differently; we won't encounter those until Volume IV.

- **2<sup>nd</sup>-person Singular:** Just use the present stem (infinitive minus **-re**): **Ōrā et lābōrā**.
- **2<sup>nd</sup>-person Plural:** Take the present stem and add **-te**: **Ōrāte et lābōrāte**.

Some of the irregular verbs work this way too—but not all. The last example in the table below is one that has its own special formula. (In the second column, the present stems are underlined.)

<i>I verb</i>	<i>to verb</i>	<i>verb thou!</i>	<i>verb ye!</i>
<b>dōnō</b>	<b><u>dōnā</u>re</b>	<b>dōnā</b>	<b>dōnāte</b>
<b>pāreō</b>	<b><u>pārē</u>re</b>	<b>pārē</b>	<b>pārēte</b>
<b>sum</b>	<b><u>esse</u></b>	<b>es</b>	<b>este</b>
<b>eō</b>	<b><u>ī</u>re</b>	<b>ī</b>	<b>īte</b>
<b>fiō</b>	<b><u>fīerī</u></b>	<b>fī</b>	<b>fīte</b>
<b>nōlō</b>	<b><u>nōlle</u></b>	<b>nōlī</b>	<b>nōlīte</b>

Keep in mind that these are *active* commands: *do* as opposed to the passive *be done unto*. The passive commands (*be verbed*) will be covered in Lesson XXIII.

## Negative Commands

The inclusion of **nōlī** and **nōlīte** above has a purpose: When you want to tell someone a group of someones *not to do* something, use one of these forms with an infinitive. Instead of meaning *don't want (to)*, it just means *don't*.

<b>Nōlī mihi nocēre!</b>	<i>Don't hurt me!</i>
<b>Nōlīte mē nomināre!</b>	<i>Don't nominate me, y'all!</i>

**NOTE:** **Nōlō-nōlle** may have imperative forms, but **volō-velle** lacks them. There are other Latin verbs meaning *want* that do have imperatives.

## The Personal Pronouns nōs and vōs

This lesson introduces *two* new personal pronouns. Their declensions are so similar that it should not present much difficulty.

Case	we		ye	
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>nōs</b>	<i>we</i>	<b>vōs</b>	<i>you/y'all/ye</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>nostrī</b>	<i>of us</i>	<b>vestrī</b>	<i>of you</i>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>nōbīs</b>	<i>for us</i>	<b>vōbīs</b>	<i>for you</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>nōs</b>	<i>us/ourselves</i>	<b>vōs</b>	<i>you/yourselves</i>
<i>Ablative accompaniment</i>	<b>nōbīs</b> <b>nōbīscum</b>	<i>us</i> <i>with us</i>	<b>vōbīs</b> <b>vōbīscum</b>	<i>you</i> <i>with you</i>

Perhaps you have seen some of these forms in such peace-filled phrases as **Dōnā nōbīs pācem** (*Grant us peace*) and **Pāx vōbīscum** (*Peace be with you*). (**NOTE:** The word for *peace* is **pāx-pācis**, Declension III.) What are the cases of **nōbīs**, **pācem**, and **vōbīs** here?

The same disclaimers apply as for **ego** and **tū**: The Nominative forms are typically used only for emphasis, and the Genitive forms do not indicate possession. Also, first-person subjects typically appear before second- and third-person subjects.

As with **meī** and **tuī**, the Genitive forms **nostrī** and **vestrī** are not typically used for possession. Use these forms for other functions of the Genitive case, particularly those that would translate into English with the preposition *of* (**nostrī** = *of us*).

Here are some sample sentences:

<b>Gallī nōs nōn oppugnant.</b>	<i>The Gauls are not attacking us.</i>
<b>Nōlīte nōbīs nocēre, Hispānī!</b>	<i>Don't harm us, Spaniards!</i>
<b>Magna est mea cūra vestrī.</b>	<i>My concern for y'all is great.</i>
<b>Vōbīscum dolēmus, dominae.</b>	<i>We grieve with you, ladies.</i>
<b>Nōs et vōs pugnāre nōn dēbēmus.</b>	<i>We and y'all should not fight.</i>

### **Exercise XVI: Commands, English to Latin**

Imperatives are often seen with a Vocative form for the person commanded. All of these short sentences contain commands given to one or more persons. Translate the sentences into Latin. (Remember, some of these verbs will take objects in the Dative case.)

1. Farewell, inhabitants of Helvetia!
2. Be silent, Gaius and Valeria!
3. Breathe, my son!
4. Obey (your) teacher, Sextus!
5. Attack the town, Germans!
6. Command us, Tiberius Marius!
7. Grant your daughter a cottage, Ovidia!
8. Wash yourselves well, pirates!
9. Tell me about the battle, Lucius Annaeus!
10. Do not harm yourselves, boys!
11. Do not wound the horses, Publius!
12. Go with us to Lucretius's farm, great charioteer!
13. Drink a lot of water on the road to Spain, good farmers!
14. Call me Marcus\* if (sī) it pleases you, my lady!

\* Latin would put this in the Accusative case.

### **Some English Derivatives**

**appellāre**: appeal, appellate, appellation

**cūra, curāre**: curative, procure, secure, sinecure

**dolēre**: doleful, condolence

**lavāre**: lavatory, lave, laundry, ablution

**plēre**: complete, deplete, replete

**potāre**: potable

**spīrāre**: aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, transpire

**tacēre**: tacit, reticent

**temptāre**: tempt, temptation, attempt (not *contempt*, which comes from a different root)

**valēre**: valid, value, convalesce, avail, prevail

**vulnerāre**: vulnerable

## XVII. Preposition Power

These prepositions all take objects in the Accusative case. As often happens with Latin—well, any language—several of them have multiple and overlapping meanings in English; we are giving you the most common translations.

Some of these prepositions have related adverbs and conjunctions that we will also introduce here.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>English Meanings</i>
<b>ante</b>	<i>before, in front of</i>
<b>apud</b>	<i>among, in the company of, at the home of</i>
<b>circum</b>	<i>around</i>
<b>contrā</b>	<i>against, next to, opposite, in opposition to</i>
<b>inter</b>	<i>between, among, amongst</i>
<b>ob</b>	<i>on account of, facing</i>
<b>per</b>	<i>through, during</i>
<b>post</b>	<i>after, behind</i>
<b>praeter</b>	<i>beyond, besides, except</i>
<b>prope</b>	<i>near</i>
<b>propter</b>	<i>because of, on account of</i>
<b>trāns</b>	<i>across, beyond</i>

The adverbs:

<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English Meanings</i>
<b>anteā</b>	<i>beforehand, before this/that/these/those thing(s)</i>
<b>intereā</b> (also <b>interim</b> )	<i>meanwhile, for the time being</i>
<b>posteā</b>	<i>afterward, after this/that/these/those thing(s)</i>
<b>proptereā</b>	<i>for this/that/these/those reason(s)</i>

The conjunctions, used to introduce dependent clauses that show action *before* or *after* the main clause:

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>English Meanings</i>
<b>antequam</b>	<i>before</i>
<b>postquam</b>	<i>after</i>

## Vocabulary Notes

As discussed elsewhere, there is some overlap in the meanings of the prepositions, just as in English. There is no one-to-one relationship between prepositions and their English translations. Sometimes you have to arrive at a suitable translation through trial and error.

**apud, inter:** The main difference between these two is that **apud** means *among* in the sense of *along with*, whereas **inter** has more to do with sheer location. In English, one general rule states that *between* is used for situations involving two people, groups, places, or things, while *among* is used if there are more than two. In Latin, **inter** covers both.

**ob, propter:** The latter is related to **prope**, so its meaning is closer to *as a direct result of*; the former has shades of meaning that overlap with **contrā**.

**The adverbs and conjunctions:** For the adverbs, think of the **-eā** suffix on the adverbs as meaning *these things* (which it does, kind of). Thus, the adverbs mean *before this event, between/among these events*, etc. They describe the time of an action, occurrence, or state of being.

**Multum vīnum intereā potāmus.** *Meanwhile, we're drinking a lot of wine.*

**Magnam cēnam posteā habēmus.** *We have a big dinner afterward.*

**Propterea apud nōs manēre dēbētis.** *Therefore, y'all should stay at our place.*

The conjunctions **antequam** and **postquam** do not really describe anything; they do introduce clauses that show sequences of events. Due to the time factor, the clauses may have verbs in different tenses; as of now, however we know only one tense. Present tense verbs in both clauses indicate general procedures more than actual occurrences.

**Antequam vīnum potō, cēnam habeō.** *Before I drink wine, (usually) I have dinner.*

**Postquam vīnum potāmus, in ātrio sedēmus.**  
*After we drink wine, we (as a rule) sit in the atrium.*

## Prepositions as Prefixes

There is a reason for introducing a bunch of prepositions in this volume that is mostly about verbs. Prepositions in Latin often become prefixes attached to Latin verb roots, which in turn have evolved into English words with the same or similar definitions.

The words *preposition* and *prefix* both contain the prefix *pre-*, which comes from yet another preposition, **prae**. Like **ante**, it means *before*, but **ante** is used more frequently in written Latin.

From this list, **apud** has not survived as an English prefix, while **prope** and **propter** are rare, and **praeter** appears in the adjective *preternatural*.

In your English dictionary, you will likely find a large number of words—not just verbs, but related nouns and adjectives—beginning with *ante*, *circum*, *contra*, *inter*, *per*, *post*, and *trans*.

**NOTE:** This is *not* a complete list of Latin prefixes, and there are some Latin prefixes are not derived from prepositions. The common prefix **re-** (or **red-** before vowels), meaning both *back* and *again*, does not come directly from a preposition, although it is related to the preposition **retrō** (*backwards*).

Most of the prepositions that we learned in previous lessons also serve as prefixes: **ā/ab**, **ad**, **cum**, **dē**, **ē/ex**, **in**, **prō**, **sine**, **sub**, and **super**. The only one of these seldom seen as a verbal prefix is **sine**, but it does appear in *sinecure* (**sine** + **cūra**—look it up).

### Changes in Form and Meaning

When used as prefixes, some prepositions change their forms slightly to *assimilate* (**ad** + **similāre**) with the beginnings of the verb roots. Most of the new prepositions do not; **ob** is one that does. Below are some examples of assimilated forms; perhaps you can think of some English or Latin verbs that contain them:

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Prefix Forms</i>
<b>ā, ab</b>	ā-, ab-, abs-, au-
<b>ad</b>	ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-
<b>cum</b>	co-, col-, com-, con-, cor-
<b>ē, ex</b>	ē-, ef-, ex-
<b>ob</b>	o-, ob-, oc-, of-, op-
<b>trāns</b>	trā-

They may also change their meanings slightly.

- As a prefix, the various forms of **cum** generally mean *together*, as in *collaborate* (**collābōrāre**).
- **per-** usually means *thoroughly* or *for the duration*.
- **prō-** usually means either *forward* or *in favor of*

### Changing Roots

Some verb roots also undergo changes when combined with prefixes. The change usually involves changing a vowel to some other vowel. A good example of that is **teneō-tenēre**: the **ten** devolves to **tin** (which passes through French into English as *-tain*). **Prōhibeō** is a combination of **prō** and **habeō**, with the **a** changed to an **i**. **Sedeō** and **taceō** undergo a similar change to **-sideō** and **-ticeō**, respectively.

What are the basic meanings for such combined verbs as **attinēre**, **continēre**, **pertinēre**, **retinēre**, and **sustinēre**? The last of these is tricky: **sus-** is a variant of **sub**, which sometimes means *under* and sometimes *up (from under)*. So its basic meaning is *hold up*.

### Built-In Redundancy

As good as Latin is at saying a lot with very few words, it has a strange habit of using a prefix attached to a verb *and* the preposition it comes from in the same clause. The prefix adds some intent or deliberateness to the motion or action:

<b>Ad</b> templum <b>ad</b> movent.	<i>They are moving (intentionally) toward the temple.</i>
<b>Cum</b> poētā <b>collābō</b> rat.	<i>She is working together (for a purpose) with the poet.</i>

### Exercise XVII: Combined Verbs

In the left column are prefixes one can attach to the root verbs; in the right column, some verbs we already know. Attach the prefixes before the verb roots to form about 70 Latin verbs whose meanings are approximately the sums of their parts. Then give their approximate meanings. For example, **condolēre**, *to hurt/grieve together*.

**NOTE:** You will not be responsible for knowing all of these new verbs, but you should recognize them in their conjugated forms in subsequent lessons. Some of them look very much like their English equivalents or related words—*e.g.*, **obstāre**, *to stand in the way (of)*, resembles the related English noun *obstacle* (**obstāculum**).

con-	-dolēre
con-, dē-, in-, per-, trāns-	-formāre
ab-, ad-, circum-, co-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, red-, trāns-	-īre
ad-	-iuvāre
im-, per-, re-	-manēre
ad-, prae-	-monēre
ā-, ad-, com-, dē-, ē-, im-, prō-, re-	-movēre
dē-, re-	-mōnstrāre
an-, dē-, ē-, prō-, re-	-nūntiāre
com-, prae-, re-	-parāre
com-, re-	-plēre
com-, dē-, ex-, im-, re-, sup-, trāns-	-portāre
con-, dē-, ob-, prae-, re-	-servāre
prae-, re-, sub-	-sidēre (sedēre)
con-, ex-, in-, ob-	-stāre
per-	-suādēre
abs-, at-, con-, per-, ob-, re-, sus-	-tinēre (tenēre)

## XVIII. Sibi Sunt Benīgnī

It is well past time to add some more adjectives to our repertoire. Here are a baker's dozen from Declensions I and II, along with some related words.

<i>Nominative Singular</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>amīcus, -a, -um</b>	<b>amīcē</b>	<i>friendly; friend (as a noun)</i>
<b>angustus, -a, -um</b>	<b>angustē</b>	<i>narrow</i>
<b>antīquus, -a, -um</b>	<b>antiquē</b>	<i>ancient, of old</i>
<b>benīgnus, -a, -um</b>	<b>benīgnē</b>	<i>kind, pleasant, favorable</i>
<b>inimīcus, -a, -um</b>	<b>inimīcē</b>	<i>unfriendly; foe (as a noun)</i>
<b>lātus, -a, -um</b>	<b>lātē</b>	<i>wide, broad</i>
<b>longinquus, -a, -um</b>		<i>far away</i>
<b>longus, -a, -um</b>	<b>longē</b>	<i>long, tall</i>
<b>novus, -a, -um</b>	<b>novē</b>	<i>new, fresh, strange</i>
<b>propinquus, -a, -um</b>		<i>nearby, neighboring</i>
<b>pulcher, -chra, -chrum</b>	<b>pulchrē</b>	<i>beautiful, handsome</i>
<b>suus, -a, -um</b>		<i>his/her/its/their own</i>
<b>validus, -a, -um</b>	<b>validē</b>	<i>strong, healthy, worthy</i>

The adjectives above have plenty of related nouns, mostly from Declension III, which we will learn in Volume III. Meanwhile, we can add two nouns and two verbs:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>amīcītia, -ae</b>	<i>friendship, friendliness</i>
<b>angustīa, -ae</b>	<i>narrowness; difficulties (in the plural)</i>
<b>(ap)propinquō, -āre</b>	<i>approach, draw near</i>
<b>(re)novō, -āre</b>	<i>renew, refresh; renovate</i>

### Vocabulary Notes

**amīcus, inimīcus:** These two are probably seen as nouns more frequently than adjectives, but they are in this lesson for a reason, as we shall see later. The **-tia** suffix in **amīcītia** is one of several suffixes that convert adjectives to nouns.

**angustus, lātus:** The related noun **angustīa** and its various plural forms can mean *difficulties* in the sense of *narrow circumstances*, like Odysseus trying to squeeze his ship through the treacherously narrow Straits of Messina, avoiding Scylla and Charybdis.



**antīquus, novus:** The former means *old* as in *not new*. It does not describe a living person, animal, or object of advanced years. It refers to someone or something from an earlier era. The adjectives for *old* and *young* to describe living beings are both in Declension III, to be introduced in Volume III.

**longinquus, propinquus:** You may notice that the latter is related to the preposition **prope** from the previous lesson. The former may be seen with a place from which construction, **ā/ab** plus an Ablative. These two antonyms both have **hinc** embedded in them: **prope hinc** = *near (from) here*; **longē hinc** = *far away from here*.

**longus:** In its adverbial form **longē**, this adjective can also mean *far away*. It also describes length in the dimension of time. (Its antonym is the Declension III adjective **brevis**.)

**suus:** This can be considered the reflexive possessive adjective, when the third-person possessor of something or someone is named elsewhere in the sentence. It is often omitted as unnecessary; if included, it provides either clarity or emphasis.

**validus:** This adjective is related to **valeō-valēre**.

**appropinquō:** As noted in Lesson XVII, this is one of those verbs whose prefix is a form of **ad** but which still needs the preposition to show *toward what or where*.

**Ad templum novum appropinquāmus.** *We are approaching the new temple.*

### **Dative with Adjectives**

This concept is not new, although it may be *new to you*. Some adjectives take what could be thought of as objects in the Dative case, translated into English with the preposition *to* (or occasionally *for*).

<b>Estne Gaius tibi amīcus?</b>	<i>Is Gaius friendly to you?</i>
<b>Minimē, mihi inimīcus est.</b>	<i>No, he's unfriendly to me.</i>
<b>Nōbīs numquam benīgnus est.</b>	<i>He is never kind to us.</i>

Now consider these two examples, different ways of expressing nearness:

**Templum prope forum renovant.** *They are renovating the temple near the forum.*  
**Templum propinquum forō renovant.** (same, but with an adjective and a Dative)

There is a slight difference between these two examples, however: In the first sentence, the prepositional phrase could be adverbially modifying **renovant**, so they could be rebuilding a temple that was not previously near the forum; in the second, there is no such ambiguity, because **propinquum** modifies **templum**.

So, to review, you know three functions of the Dative case so far:

1. indirect object
2. object of certain verbs
3. with certain adjectives of subjectivity (*i.e.*, matters of opinion or perception)

## The Reflexive Pronoun

You may be familiar with the Latin expression **per sē**, which can be translated a variety of ways: *through itself, by itself, by virtue of itself, in its own right, the actual thing itself*. The English translations are a bit clunky, so we just use the elegant Latin phrase (often incorrectly).

In our continuing series on pronouns, we have arrived at the 3<sup>rd</sup>-person reflexive pronoun. *Reflexive* generally means that the subject and object are the same entity. As we have seen, objective forms of **ego**, **tū**, **nōs**, and **vōs** can be used reflexively (*I like myself*).

The 3<sup>rd</sup>-person reflexive pronoun does not have a Nominative form, so it is strictly for objects. It covers all genders and the plural:

<b>Sē vulnerat.</b>	<i>(He/She/It) is hurting (him/her/it)(self).</i>
<b>Sē vulnerant.</b>	<i>They are hurting themselves.</i>

Its declension resembles that of **tū**, but with an **s** at the beginning.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<b>Nominative</b>	—	—
<b>Genitive</b>	<b>suī</b>	<i>of—self/selves</i>
<b>Dative</b>	<b>sibi</b>	<i>to/for —self/selves</i>
<b>Accusative</b>	<b>sē</b>	<i>—self/selves</i>
<b>Ablative accompaniment</b>	<b>sē sēcum</b>	<i>—self/selves (after some prepositions) with —self/selves</i>

For emphasis, the Accusative has an alternative form, **sēsē**. This form also sometimes means *each other*.

<b>Inter sēsē pugnant.</b>	<i>They are fighting between/amongst themselves.</i>
<b>Sēsē oppugnant.</b>	<i>They are attacking each other.</i>

## Exercise XVIII: New to You

Most of these sentences follow the same formula, with variations: subject—linking verb—adjective—Dative with the adjective. Translate each of them into Latin for each alternative provided. (\* use the preposition **prope**; \*\* use a form of **propinquus**.)

- To me, the new horse (m.) is (evil/beautiful/large).
- Your (pl.) Gallic friends walk across the field near\* (the village/the road/us).
- I approach the ancient farmhouse close\*\* to the (broad plain/walls of the town).
- The girls are kind to (the schoolmistresses/the Spaniards/themselves).
- Don't be unfriendly to the strong (farmer/goat/Briton), Horatia!
- M. Aurelius stands far away from (his own narrow farm/our small cottage).

## **Some English Derivatives**

Many Latin adjectives can have “state of being” suffixes attached to turn them into nouns. Several of these have evolved into English suffixes: English *-tude* comes from Latin *-tūdō*, *-ty* from *-tās*, *etc.* Several such descriptive nouns appear below.

**amicus**: amiable, amicable

**antiquus**: antique, antique

**benignus**: benign/-ity

**inimicus**: inimical

**lātus**: latitude, oblate

**longinquus**: longinquity

**longus**: long, longitude, oblong

**novus, novāre**: novel(-ty), innovate/-ative, renovate/-ation

**propinquus**: propinquity

**pulcher**: pulchritude

**validus**: validity, invalid

## Interlūdium II

Answers for all sections appear in the Answer Key at the end of the Volūmen.

### Verbs

For each verb, provide the present active infinitive (*to verb*) form and its English meanings.

1. **appellō**
2. **appropinquō**
3. **cēnō**
4. **cūrō**
5. **doleō**
6. **dōnō**
7. **faveō**
8. **formō**
9. **imperō**
10. **lavō**
11. **locō**
12. **noceō**
13. **nōminō**
14. **oppugnō**
15. **pāreō**
16. **placeō**
17. **pleō**
18. **potō**
19. **renovō**
20. **spīrō**
21. **studeō**
22. **suādeō**
23. **taceō**
24. **temptō**
25. **valeō**
26. **vulnerō**

**Nouns**

For each noun, provide the Genitive singular form, the gender, and as many English meanings as you can remember.

1. **amīcītia**
2. **angustia**
3. **Britānnia**
4. **cūra**
5. **Dācia**
6. **Eurōpa**
7. **forma**
8. **Gallia**
9. **Germānia**
10. **Graecia**
11. **Helvētia**
12. **Hispānia**
13. **Īllyria**
14. **imperium**
15. **locus**
16. **pugna**
17. **Sardinia**
18. **Sicilia**
19. **studium**
20. **Thrācia**

**Adjectives**

For each adjective, provide the feminine and neuter forms, Nominative singular (this should be very easy and very repetitive), and as many English meanings as you can remember. One of the adjectives (**Thrāx**) has one form for all genders.

1. **amīcus**
2. **angustus**
3. **antīquus**
4. **benīgnus**
5. **Britānnus**
6. **Dācus**

7. **Europaeus**
8. **Gallus**
9. **Germānus**
10. **Graecus**
11. **Helvētius**
12. **Hispānus**
13. **Īllyrius**
14. **inimīcus**
15. **lātus**
16. **longinquus**
17. **longus**
18. **novus**
19. **propinquus**
20. **pulcher**
21. **Sardus**
22. **Siculus**
23. **suus**
24. **Thrāx**
25. **validus**

### **Prepositions**

The list of prepositions includes those learned in Volūmen I. Where necessary, provide the case that each preposition's objects take (Accusative or Ablative) as well as the English meanings.

1. **ā/ab**
2. **ad**
3. **ante**
4. **apud**
5. **circum**
6. **contrā**
7. **cum**
8. **dē**
9. **ē/ex**
10. **in + Ablative**

11. **in + Accusative**
12. **inter**
13. **ob**
14. **per**
15. **post**
16. **praeter**
17. **prō**
18. **prope**
19. **propter**
20. **sine**
21. **sub + Ablative**
22. **sub + Accusative**
23. **super + Ablative**
24. **super + Accusative**
25. **trāns**

### **Everything Else**

Provide the English meanings for each adverb, pronoun, or conjunction.

1. **anteā**
2. **antequam**
3. **ego**
4. **eō**
5. **hīc**
6. **hinc**
7. **hūc**
8. **ibi**
9. **inde**
10. **interea**
11. **nōs**
12. **postea**
13. **postquam**
14. **propterea**
15. **suī**
16. **tū**
17. **vōs**

## XIX. Fun with Infinitives

The first set of verbs consists of regular verbs from Conjugations I and II that are frequently seen in the company of infinitives. This lesson will introduce two uses of the infinitive: One of these uses is rather intuitive; the other less so.

<i>1st Singular (I verb)</i>	<i>Infinitive (to verb)</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>audeō</b>	<b>audēre</b>	<i>dare</i>
<b>cōgitō</b>	<b>cōgitāre</b>	<i>think, consider</i>
<b>gaudeō</b>	<b>gaudēre</b>	<i>rejoice, be glad</i>
<b>negō</b>	<b>negāre</b>	<i>deny</i>
<b>putō</b>	<b>putāre</b>	<i>think, judge, deem</i>
<b>respondeō</b>	<b>respondēre</b>	<i>respond, reply</i>
<b>soleō</b>	<b>solēre</b>	<i>be accustomed</i>
<b>spērō</b>	<b>spērāre</b>	<i>hope</i>

Next, we present a few odd verbs that appear only in the third-person singular or as infinitives. Their subject is always some undefined *it*, not an actual person, or even an actual thing. When you say *it is raining*, what exactly is raining? Grammarians call these *impersonal* verbs. These three are also oftenseen with infinitives accompanying them.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>decet</b>	<b>decēre</b>	<i>it is suitable</i>
<b>licet</b>	<b>licēre</b>	<i>it is allowed</i>
<b>oportet</b>	<b>oportēre</b>	<i>it is necessary</i>

Lastly, some nouns related to the verbs above:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>audācia, -ae</b>	<i>boldness, daring</i>
<b>decentia, -ae</b>	<i>decency, suitability</i>
<b>gaudium, -ī</b>	<i>joy, gladness</i>
<b>licentia, -ae</b>	<i>license, liberty</i> (assumed, not necessarily the good kind)
<b>responsum, -ī</b>	<i>response, answer</i>



## Vocabulary Notes

**Verbs:** As with **possum-possesse** and **volō-velle**, two of these verbs are incomplete thoughts without an accompanying infinitive: **audeō** and **soleō**. You can *dare* or *be accustomed*, but the assumption is that you are *daring* or *accustomed* to do(ing) something (or to be done unto). **Oportet** fits in the same category: *it is necessary* to do something or be done unto.

As far as any grammarians are aware, **soleō** lacks imperative forms and is never seen in the future tense.

The verbs **decet** and **licet** are often complete sentences, the equivalent of *it's okay*, but there is still that assumption of an infinitive: *It's okay* to do what?

The remaining verbs are included in this lesson because they often introduce indirect statements: **cōgitō**, **gaudeō**, **negō**, **putō**, **respondeō**, and **spērō**. Also in that group are familiar verbs such as **moneō**, **narrō**, and **nūntiō**. We will explore the syntax of indirect statements later in this lesson.

**Nouns:** The difference between **gaudium** and **laetitia** (*happiness*) is one of duration. *Joy* is a momentary state of emotion; *happiness* is more permanent, either describing one's disposition or one's circumstances.

As noted in the table, **licentia** is not always a good thing. It describes taking liberties without regard for the consequences or other people's feelings. It is the source of the English adjective *licentious*.

## Indirect Statements

When you *say*, *think*, *deny*, *reply*, *hope*, or *rejoice* that something is happening (or has happened or will happen), whatever comes after the *that* is an indirect statement.

In Latin indirect statements, the verb appears in an infinitive form; the subject of that infinitive appears in the Accusative case. This is not unheard-of in English, as these examples illustrate:

*I think that she is a kindly woman.*

*I consider her to be a kindly woman.*

The second example springs directly from standard Latin syntax. The Latin version of the sentence would be something like **Benīgnam fēminam eam esse putō**. But in Latin, it extends to action verbs. (In English, the conjunction *that* is generally optional.)

**Maria sē Aemiliō nocēre negat.**

*Maria denies that she is harming Aemilius.*

**Spērō Annaeum audāciam mōnstrāre.**

*I hope Annaeus shows (some) boldness.*

Note in the first example how the reflexive pronoun **sē** is used as the subject of **nocēre** when it and the subject of the main verb are the same person. Other Accusative forms of pronouns (**mē**, **tē**, **nōs**, **vōs**, **eum**, **eam**, etc.) are often seen performing this function—*e.g.*, **Spērō vōs audāciam mōnstrāre**.

You may see indirect statements with nouns that are derived from verbs, such as **responsum**: *My response is that (Accusative) is (infinitive)-ing*. You may also see indirect statements within indirect statements: (*I hope that he denies that she...*).

We can now add *subject of an infinitive* to the list of functions for the Accusative case:

- direct object
- place to which
- object of certain prepositions (**ante, circum, contrā, inter, per, trāns, etc.**)
- subject of an infinitive (*e.g., in an indirect statement*)

### **Suitable for Whom to Do What?**

We do not associate the impersonal verbs with indirect statements. Instead, the person or thing for whom something is *suitable, allowed, or necessary* will appear in the Dative case. This function is known as *Dative with impersonal verbs*.

<b>Licet nōbīs post lūdōs gaudēre.</b>	<i>It is allowed for us to rejoice after the games.</i>
<b>Flāviae oportet vīnum dōnāre.</b>	<i>It is necessary for Flavia to donate the wine.</i>

One could as easily say, *We may...* and *Flavia must...* when translating the examples above. **Oportet** carries a little more obligation than **dēbeō** (*I ought*).

### **Exercise XIX: Translate the Underlined Portions**

The English sentences below contain indirect statements or impersonal verb constructions. **Oportet**: Translate only the underlined portions into Latin as they would appear in the fully translated sentence. These portions are main verbs, infinitives, Accusative subjects, and Datives with impersonal verbs. **Licet**: Translate the sentences in their entirety if you are feeling brave, but they contain some words we have not introduced. (The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of underlined portions in each sentence, lest you miss any.)

1. Aurelia rejoices that her son lives in a nearby village. (3)
2. We hope that Propertius is granting his land to his nephew. (3)
3. Is it permitted for Vergilia to form a new political party? (3)
4. Do you think that our friends obey their parents? (3)
5. Sometimes it is necessary for a woman to dare to be kind. (3)
6. Y'all are not accustomed to dining\* with the senator's friends. (2)
7. It is not right for Titus Aemilius to place his books on the table. (3)
8. In his response, Horatius denies that he is nominating Cornelius to be consul. (3)
9. I am trying to persuade Valerius, but he does not want to attack the Germans. (4)
10. It hurts us greatly that we cannot care for your cattle. (4)

### **Some English Derivatives**

**audēre, audācia:** audacious, audacity

**cōgitāre:** cogitate

**decēre, decentia:** decent, decency

**gaudēre, gaudium:** gaudy

**licēre, licentia:** (il-)licit, license

**negāre:** negate/-ation, negative, abnegate

**putāre:** putative, compute, dispute, impute, repute (and all their -ation forms)

**respondēre:** respond, correspond, response, responsive

**solēre:** insolent (behaving or lacking respect in an unaccustomed or unexpected way)

**spērāre:** despair, desperate

## XX. -bam, -bās, -bat, -bāmus, -bātis, -bant

This lesson introduces the imperfect tense of Latin verbs. However, the new vocabulary for this lesson consists entirely of Declension I nouns. We will begin with a few nouns that look quite a bit like their English equivalents. Two from this set also appear in Part C of the Introduction.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>fāma</b>	fāmae	<i>fame, reputation</i>
<b>glōria</b>	glōriae	<i>glory</i>
<b>grātia</b>	grātiae	<i>grace, gratitude</i>

Next, we have two nouns related to adjectives that we learned back in Lesson IX.

<b>laetitia</b>	laetitiae	<i>happiness</i>
<b>miseria</b>	miseriae	<i>sadness, wretchedness, misery</i>

Finally, we have some nouns that one typically finds in the early chapters of a Latin textbook.

<b>aquila</b>	aquilae	<i>eagle; military standard</i>
<b>camera</b>	camerae	<i>room, chamber</i>
<b>iānuā</b>	iānuae	<i>door</i>
<b>patria</b>	patriae	<i>homeland, fatherland</i>
<b>pecūnia</b>	pecūniae	<i>money</i>
<b>porta</b>	portae	<i>gate</i>
<b>rēgīna</b>	rēgīnae	<i>queen</i>
<b>sagitta</b>	sagittae	<i>arrow</i>
<b>sella</b>	sellae	<i>seat, chair, saddle</i>
<b>silva</b>	silvae	<i>forest, woods</i>

### Vocabulary Notes

**aquila:** The eagle served as a symbol of Rome, just as it symbolizes a certain imperial power today. Each Roman legion had a carved wooden eagle on a post, and it was a great honor for a soldier to be appointed to carry it. It was also a great disgrace if this battle standard was lost or fell into the enemies' hands.

**camera:** The original term for a photographic device is **camerā obscurā**, meaning *dark room*. The original cameras were boxes that were kept completely dark inside, until the lens was opened just enough to let in a little light.

**grātia:**

- This is a noun related to the adjective **grātus/-a/-um**.
- Its Accusative plural form, **grātiās**, is a short way of saying *thank you*. The full phrase is **grātiās agō**, which literally means *I do graces* but translates as *I give thanks* to some noun or pronoun in the Dative case.
- Its Ablative singular form, **grātiā**, can be translated as *for the sake of* along with a noun in the Genitive case—e.g., **exemplī grātiā** = *for the sake of example*.
- On British coins, the profile of King Charles III is captioned with **D. G. REX**, short for **Deī grātiā rēx**, best translated *king by the grace of God*.

**iānuā, sagitta:** Drop the final **a**, and add the suffix **-ārius** to the stem of each, and what do you get? Answer: A sign of the Zodiac and a month in the Roman calendar. The suffix just means *having to do with, related to, or working with*.

- A **sagittārius** carries and works with arrows, just an **aquārius** carries water.
- **Iānuārius** is the month named for the Roman god of doors and other passageways, **Iānus**.

**patria:** As with **amīcus** and **inimīcus**, this is an adjective that frequently functions as a noun. It is short for **patria terra**, *land of the fathers*, from the adjective **patrius/-a/-um** (*fatherly* or *father-related*). A related noun is **pater** (*father*—Declension III).

**porta:** Be careful not to confuse this with forms of **portō-portāre**. Whether or not it makes sense, **Portās portās** is a complete sentence meaning *you are carrying the gates*; it doesn't matter which **portās** is the noun and which is the verb.

## **Imperfect Tense in Conjugations I and II**

This is the first installment in a five-part series, in which we introduce conjugations of verbs in the imperfect and future tenses, active voice, indicative mood. We begin with verbs in Conjugations I and II, which form these tenses differently from the Third and Fourth. Irregular verbs are, of course, irregular, and thus unpredictable; we will look at those in Lesson XXI.

### **Meanings of the Imperfect Tense**

The imperfect tense in Latin is part of the present system. The action occurs in the past but is ongoing or incomplete. There are two main ways to translate it:

- *was/were verbing* (active), *was/were being verbed* (passive)
- *used to verb* (active), *used to be verbed* (passive)

Translations with the simple past tense, *verbed*, or the emphatic, *did verb*, are generally less accurate. Save those for the perfect tense, which will be introduced in Volume IV.

**Conjugation: The Tense Indicator -ba-**

In Conjugations I and II, the basic formula for forming the imperfect goes something like this:

present stem + **bā** + personal endings

Then we add the complications:

- Change the **-ō** ending to its alternative, **-m** (like the ending of **sum**).
- Shorten the tense indicator to **ba** before the endings **-t**, **-nt**.

The tables that you have been awaiting are ready:

Person	<i>was/were trying</i>		<i>was/were filling</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	temptā <b>bam</b>	temptā <b>bāmus</b>	plē <b>bam</b>	plē <b>bāmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	temptā <b>bās</b>	temptā <b>bātis</b>	plē <b>bās</b>	plē <b>bātis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	temptā <b>bat</b>	temptā <b>bant</b>	plē <b>bat</b>	plē <b>bant</b>

Examples:

<b>Aquilās vidēre spērābāmus.</b>	<i>We were hoping to see (the/some) eagles.</i>
<b>Pugnāre prō patriā audēbant.</b>	<i>They were daring to fight for (their) homeland.</i>
<b>Rēgīna multam pecūniam habēbat.</b>	<i>The queen used to have a lot of money.</i>

**Conjugation Practice**

To aid in memorization, practice conjugating these verbs in the imperfect tense, active and passive: **vulnerō, nōminō, adōrō, dō, doleō, noceō, moveō, prōhibeō. Dō-dare** follows the same formula: Its present stem is still **da**, with a short **a** throughout.

**With Indirect Statements**

If the main clause is in the imperfect tense, and it introduces an indirect statement with a present infinitive (the only kind we know thus far), how does one translate that?

The rule is that a present infinitive in an indirect statement indicates action *at the same time as* the main clause. An imperfect-tense verb shows action in the past, so the present infinitive is in the past as well.

**Negābant suam cameram iānuam nōn habēre.**

*They were denying that their room did not have a door.*

**Nūntiābam sagittāriōs inimicōs in silvam equitāre.**

*I was announcing that the unfriendly archers were riding into the forest.*

That first example is not exactly textbook Latin—the Romans undoubtedly would have worded it differently—but we hope that it gets the point across.

### **Exercise XX: Change the Tense**

Change all present-tense verb forms (underlined) in the sentences below to imperfect, and *vice versa*, keeping person and number the same. Then translate the resulting sentences into English.

1. Aedificium longum plētis.
2. Portam antīquam lavābāmus.
3. Vōbīs fundum propinquum mōnstrant.
4. Vestrīs amīcīs nōn nocēbām.
5. Decetne prō patriā pugnāre?
6. Negō mē vōbīs aut sagittās aut pecūniam donāre.
7. Trāns silvam lātam volābant et tacēbant aquilae.
8. Prope iānuam nostrae camerae sellam locāmus.
9. Grātiā glōriae et laetītiaē templum novāre dēbēbātis.
10. Quid appellās locum angustum inter portās?
11. Nōbīs narrābat rēgīna pulchra dē suō gaudiō.
12. Cogitantne tuī amīcī sē mihi parēre posse?
13. Amīcītiām benīgnōrum agricolārum valēre nūntiābātis.
14. Britānnōs Gallīs nōn favēre spērābam.

### **Some English Derivatives**

This section omits the “look-alike” nouns reintroduced from the Introduction volume, such as **fāma** and **glōria**, as well as some nouns related to verbs and adjectives in previous lessons.

**aquila:** aquiline

**camera:** bicameral

**grātiā:** grace, ingratiāte

**iānuā:** janitor/janitress (originally a door-person)

**patria:** patriot, expatriate, repatriate

**pecūnia:** pecuniary, impecunious

**porta:** portal

**rēgīna:** (also from **rēx**, meaning *king*) regal, regalia

**silva:** sylvan, Sylvia, Sylvester

## XXI. -bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt

Now it is time for Declension II to occupy center stage. However, Declension I is standing right behind it. Half of the nouns in this lesson have both masculine and feminine forms. There are also some strictly masculine and some neuter nouns here.

<i>Nom. &amp; Gen.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>asinus, -ī</b> <b>asina, -ae</b>	m. f.	<i>donkey, ass</i>
<b>cervus, -ī</b> <b>cerva, -ae</b>	m. f.	<i>deer, hind; stag (m.)</i> <i>doe (f.)</i>
<b>lupus, -ī</b> <b>lupa, -ae</b>	m. f.	<i>wolf</i>
<b>nūntius, nūntiī</b> <b>nūntia, -ae</b>	m. f.	<i>messenger; message, news</i>
<b>servus, -ī</b> <b>serva, -ae</b>	m. f.	<i>slave</i>
<b>auxilium, auxiliī</b> <b>auxilia, -ōrum</b>	n.	<i>help, aid</i> <i>auxiliary troops</i>
<b>beneficium, beneficiī</b>	n.	<i>good deed, benefit</i>
<b>gladius, gladii</b>	m.	<i>sword</i>
<b>lectus, -ī</b>	m.	<i>couch, bed</i>
<b>modus, -ī</b>	m.	<i>means, method, measure</i>
<b>numerus, -ī</b>	m.	<i>number, group</i>
<b>populus, -ī</b>	m.	<i>the people; nation</i>
<b>scūtum, -ī</b>	n.	<i>shield</i>

We offer one verb related to the nouns above and one interrogative adverb.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>numerō, -āre</b>	<i>count, reckon</i>
<b>quōmodo?</b> (adv.)	<i>how? by what means or method?</i>

Add **-īnus/-īna/-īnum** to the stems of the nouns to get the adjective meaning *related to* or *characteristic of* those animals. So you should recognize the meanings of **aquilīnus**, **asinīnus**, **caprīnus**, **cervīnus**, **equīnus**, **lupīnus**, **taurīnus**, and **vaccīnus**. The last two fit under the category of **bōvīnus** (from **bōs**, a Declension III noun).



## Vocabulary Notes

**auxilia:** Roman armies consisted of the legionary infantry (**peditēs**), cavalry (**equitēs**), and the auxiliary specialists. The **auxilia** would include non-Roman infantry and light cavalry, **sagittariī**, those who operated artillery (**ballistae**, **catapultae**, and other types of **tormenta**), and other specialty troops as needed.

**numerus:** This noun is often found with a Genitive plural noun to specify *a group of what*.

**populus:** *The people*, especially **populus Rōmānus**, was thought of as a single unit and is often found in singular forms. In the plural, it means *peoples* or *nations*—more than one national group.

**quōmodo:** Sometimes this adverb appears with the final **o** lengthened, or as two separate words (**quō modō**). The noun **modus** also shows up in the interrogative **quemadmodum** (**quem ad modum**), meaning *to what degree or extent*.

**servus/-a:** It is also worth noting, and not sugar-coating, that the Romans kept slaves, as did much of the ancient world. Even families of modest means might have a slave or two. In the earliest days, families with debts could sell themselves into servitude. Later, as the economy came to depend on slave labor, captives from conquered lands were enslaved. Slaves generally had specialties ranging from agricultural work and construction to rearing and educating the masters' children. They had no legal rights and occupied the bottom rung of society, with freedmen ranking just above them.

## Future Tense—Conjugations I and II

The third and final tense of the present system in Latin is future tense, the *shall/will* tense. (We will skip the discussion of the difference between *shall* and *will* for now.) It can also be translated as *will be verbing*.

The formula for this tense is not nearly as straightforward as the imperfect:

present stem + **b/bi/bu** + the regular personal endings

The vowel that follows the **b**, if any, depends on the ending, and it is not very predictable; therefore, **memorize this**:

- Active: **-bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt**

Here are the tables:

Person	shall/will try		shall/will fill	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	temptā <b>bō</b>	temptā <b>bimus</b>	plē <b>bō</b>	plē <b>bimus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	temptā <b>bis</b>	temptā <b>bitis</b>	plē <b>bis</b>	plē <b>bitis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	temptā <b>bit</b>	temptā <b>bunt</b>	plē <b>bit</b>	plē <b>bunt</b>

Time for some more examples:

<b>Lavābisne meum gladium?</b>	<i>Will you wash my sword?</i>
<b>In rēginae audāciā gaudēbimus.</b>	<i>We shall rejoice in the queen's boldness.</i>
<b>Servōs tuōs, Lucretī, bene cūrābō.</b>	<i>I shall care well for your slaves, Lucretius.</i>

### Conjugation Practice

As in Lesson XX, practice conjugating these verbs in the future tense, active voice: **vulnerō, nōminō, adōrō, dō, doleō, noceō, moveō, prōhibeō.**

### Future Tense with Indirect Statements

If the main verb is in the future tense, a present infinitive also represents action in the future. However, the indirect statement still translates into English as a present-tense form.

<b>Spērābō tē servōs tuōs bene cūrāre, Lucretī.</b>
<i>I shall hope that you care well for your slaves, Lucretius.</i>

### Two More Ablative Functions: Manner and Means

Both of these functions can be used to answer questions beginning with **quōmodō.**

#### Ablative of Manner

We also mentioned that the preposition **cum** or **sine** with an abstract noun has a different function: Ablative of manner, answering the question *in what way or style?*

We have several abstract nouns in our vocabulary now. How would you translate the following phrases?

<b>cum grātiā</b>	<b>cum laetitiā</b>	<b>sine audāciā</b>	<b>sine gaudiō</b>
<b>cum glōriā</b>	<b>cum miseriā</b>	<b>sine cūrā</b>	<b>sine studiō</b>

With: *grace/gratitude, glory, happiness, sadness/wretchedness.*

Without: *boldness, concern, joy, enthusiasm.*

When one graduates **cum laude**, that means literally *with praise*, in the top 10-15 percent of the class. Finishing in the top five percent is **magnā cum laude**, *with great praise*.

This is standard syntax for Ablative of manner: placing the adjective before the preposition. (**Parvā cum laude** graduates get participation trophies.) When an adjective is involved, sometimes the preposition is omitted: **magnā audāciā** = *with great boldness*.

#### Ablative of Means

To answer the question of *using what?* requires an Ablative of means, also known as the Ablative of instrument—*i.e.*, the tool, implement, or beast of burden with which one accomplishes something. For that, Latin uses an Ablative noun with no preposition at all. We translate the missing preposition as *with, by, by means of*, or something similar.

Compare these two sentences:

**Tiberius ad Britāniam cum gladiō equitābit.**

**Tiberius contrā Britānōs gladiō pugnābit.**

The first example is one of accompaniment: he will go along with his sword. The second is one of means: he will use his sword to fight against the Britons.

How would you translate these Ablative expressions?

<b>scūtō</b>	<b>sagittīs</b>	<b>equō</b>	<b>asinō</b>
<b>viā antīquā</b>		<b>multīs et pulchrīs dōnīs</b>	

Possible answers: *with a shield, with arrows, by horse/on horseback, by donkey, by the ancient road, and with many beautiful gifts.*

In addition to the six standard cases for nouns and adjectives, early Latin also used the Locative and Instrumental (or Instrumentative) cases. As the language evolved, the Ablative absorbed their functions. These two additional cases, passed down from Indo-European, are still in use in modern Slavic languages such as Czech and Russian.

### **Exercise XXI: Upcycling Sentences**

The sentences from Exercise XX have returned, somewhat enhanced or otherwise modified. This time, change all the main verbs to future tense, and translate the resulting sentences into English.

1. Quōmodo aedificium longum aquā plētis?
2. Scūta nova asinō portābāmus.
3. Populō fundum antīquum mōnstrant.
4. Vestrīs amīcīs gladiō nōn nocēbām.
5. Decetne multā cum audāciā prō patriā pugnāre?
6. Negō mē aut vōbīs aut lupīs auxilium donāre.
7. Per silvam lātam cervae saltābant et tacēbant.
8. Prope iānuam nostrae camerae lectum locāmus.
9. Grātiā populī et patriae, templum cum parvō numerō servōrum novāre oportet.
10. Quid appellās locum angustum ante portām?
11. Nōbīs narrābat rēgīna pulchra sē Graecīs magnā cum licentiā imperāre.
12. Cogitāsne tuōs amīcōs mihi nōn parēre audēre?
13. Nūntiī nūntiābānt amīcitiā benīgnōrum agricolārum valēre.
14. Spērābam Britānōs pecūniā nōn plēre Gallōrum vīcōs.

**Some English Derivatives**

This list includes the “animal-like” adjectives mentioned in the Vocabulary Notes section. Drop the final **e** and add **-ity** to turn these adjectives into nouns again.

**asinus/-a**: asinine

**auxilium**: auxiliary

**beneficium**: benefit, beneficent/-ence

**cervus/-a**: cervine

**gladius**: gladiolus, gladiator (directly from Latin)

**lupus**: lupine

**modus**: mode, modern/-ity, modal/-ity, commode, discommode

**numerus, numerāre**: numeral, (in-)numerable

**populus**: popular, populace, populate/-ation

**servus/-a**: servant, servile/-ity, servitude

## XXII. Irregular Imperfect and Future Conjugations

First, we will introduce more compounds of **sum-esse**. If necessary, review the meanings of the prefixes in Lesson XVII.

<i>1st Singular (I verb)</i>	<i>Infinitive (to verb)</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>absum</b>	<b>abesse</b>	<i>be away, be absent</i>
<b>adsum</b>	<b>adesse</b>	<i>be near, be present</i>
<b>intersum</b>	<b>interesse</b>	<i>be between; make a difference</i>
<b>praesum (+Dative)</b>	<b>praeesse</b>	<i>be before, be in charge</i>

Next, we get some new Conjugation I and II verbs, some of which are not the most positive or healthiest of activities. They do not have much in common, grammatically or thematically speaking.

<i>1st Singular (I verb)</i>	<i>Infinitive (to verb)</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>augeō</b>	<b>augēre</b>	<i>increase, enlarge, augment</i>
<b>cēlō</b>	<b>cēlāre</b>	<i>hide, conceal</i>
<b>horreō</b>	<b>horrēre</b>	<i>tremble, shiver; dread</i>
<b>iubeō</b>	<b>iubēre</b>	<i>order, bid</i>
<b>iūrō</b>	<b>iūrāre</b>	<i>swear, take an oath</i>
<b>nēcō</b>	<b>nēcāre</b>	<i>kill, murder</i>
<b>properō</b>	<b>properāre</b>	<i>hurry</i>
<b>rogō</b>	<b>rogāre</b>	<i>ask, inquire</i>
<b>superō</b>	<b>superāre</b>	<i>overcome, defeat</i>
<b>vetō</b>	<b>vetāre</b>	<i>forbid</i>

### Vocabulary Notes

**Compounds:** Beyond the compounds of **sum-esse** in the first table, some verbs in the second table may be seen with prefixes, such as **concēlō** (*conceal, hide well*), **abhorreō** (*recoil, shrink from in fear*), **adiūrō** (*swear to*), and **interrogō** (*interrogate, ask a series of questions*).

**absum, adsum:** As discussed in Lesson XVII, these compounds are among the group that take a redundant preposition showing *from* or *at* what place or occasion one is absent or present:

**Ā lūdō abest, sed ad lūdōs adest.** *He is absent from school but present at the games.*

**iubeō, vetō:** Both verbs are often accompanied by infinitives showing what one *orders* or *forbids* someone to do. Most verbs of requesting or commanding (like **imperō-imperāre**) introduce an *indirect command*, which requires a purpose clause with its verb in the subjunctive mood. We are not ready for that yet.

<b>Mē adesse iubere vōs vetō.</b>	<i>I forbid you to order me to be present.</i>
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**iūrō:** This is yet another verb that can introduce an indirect statement.

<b>Sē properāre iūrat.</b>	<i>She swears that she is hurrying.</i>
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**nēcō:** Latin has tons of words for *kill*, whether its direct object is a person, and animal, or an idea. This is the simplest of the lot.

**praesum:** Like all compounds of **sum-esse**, this verb cannot take a direct object. However, just as one can *be friendly* to someone else in the Dative case, whomever or whatever one *is in charge of* goes into the Dative.

**rogō:** As with the English verb *ask*, **rogō-rogāre** denotes both asking a question and making a request. The latter requires an indirect command; with the former, one can ask *about* something or *if/whether* something exists or happens.

## Imperfect and Future Tenses—Irregular Verbs

Some irregular verbs are more irregular than others. The verb **sum-esse** and its compounds don't even use the letter **b** to form their imperfect and future conjugations. **Volō-velle**, **nōlō-nolle**, and **fiō-fieri** behave like regular Conjugation III verbs (which we have yet to cover) in these tenses; **eō-īre** behaves more like a regular Conjugation I verb.

The point of all this is that you just have to memorize the forms for irregular verbs, because the standard formulae don't always apply.

### Imperfect Tense

- The *be* verbs use **-rā-** rather than **-bā-**. The stem of **sum-esse** loses the **s** and becomes merely an **e**.
- The stem of **eō-īre** is just **ī-**; add the **-bā-** tense indicator and the usual personal endings.
- The other three use the tense indicator **-ēbā-**.

	<i>was/were</i>	<i>was/were able</i>	<i>was/were going</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	<b>eram</b>	<b>poteram</b>	<b>ībam</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	<b>erās</b>	<b>poterās</b>	<b>ības</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	<b>erat</b>	<b>poterat</b>	<b>ībat</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	<b>erāmus</b>	<b>poterāmus</b>	<b>ībāmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	<b>erātis</b>	<b>poterātis</b>	<b>ībātis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	<b>erant</b>	<b>poterant</b>	<b>ībant</b>

	<i>was/were wanting</i>	<i>was/were not wanting</i>	<i>was/were becoming</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	<b>volēbam</b>	<b>nolēbam</b>	<b>fiēbam</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	<b>volēbās</b>	<b>nolēbās</b>	<b>fiēbās</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	<b>volēbat</b>	<b>nolēbat</b>	<b>fiēbat</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	<b>volēbāmus</b>	<b>nolēbāmus</b>	<b>fiēbāmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	<b>volēbātis</b>	<b>nolēbātis</b>	<b>fiēbātis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	<b>volēbant</b>	<b>nolēbant</b>	<b>fiēbant</b>

### Future Tense

The **-ēbā-** indicator for the imperfect tense will come up again when we introduce Conjugations III and IV. The same is true of the future tense indicators for three of our irregular verbs. That indicator is a vowel: either **-a-**, **-ē-**, or **-e-**.

The **esse** verbs continue with the “**r** instead of **b**” theme: not **-bō**, **-bis**, **-bit...** but **-rō**, **-ris**, **-rit**, etc.

	<i>shall/will be</i>	<i>shall/will be able</i>	<i>shall/will go</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	<b>erō</b>	<b>poterō</b>	<b>ībō</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	<b>eris</b>	<b>poteris</b>	<b>ībis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	<b>erit</b>	<b>poterit</b>	<b>ībit</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	<b>erimus</b>	<b>poterimus</b>	<b>ībimus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	<b>eritis</b>	<b>poteritis</b>	<b>ībitis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	<b>erunt</b>	<b>poterunt</b>	<b>ībunt</b>

	<i>shall/will want</i>	<i>shall/will not want</i>	<i>shall/will become</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	<b>volam</b>	<b>nolam</b>	<b>fiam</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	<b>volēs</b>	<b>nolēs</b>	<b>fiēs</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	<b>volet</b>	<b>nolet</b>	<b>fiet</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	<b>volēmus</b>	<b>nolēmus</b>	<b>fiēmus</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	<b>volētis</b>	<b>nolētis</b>	<b>fiētis</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	<b>volent</b>	<b>nolent</b>	<b>fient</b>

Practice conjugating **absum**, **adsum**, **intersum**, and **praesum** in the present, imperfect, and future tenses.

**Exercise XXII: Changes by Request**

Make the requested change to each verb form below, keeping everything else the same—*i.e.*, if asked to change the tense, leave the person and number the same. Then translate the resulting forms into English.

1. **vult** to future
2. **ībunt** to present
3. **cēlātis** to singular
4. **horrēmus** to imperfect
5. **fiam** to plural
6. **praeerātis** to 1<sup>st</sup> person
7. **augēbis** to imperfect
8. **nēcābam** to plural
9. **properō** to future
10. **iubēbimus** to singular
11. **rogant** to 2<sup>nd</sup> person
12. **vetābās** to present
13. **iūrābit** to plural
14. **absumus** to imperfect
15. **superābitis** to singular
16. **nōlent** to present

**Some English Derivatives**

**abesse**: absent, absence

**augēre**: augment/-ation, auction

**celāre**: conceal

**horrēre**: abhor/-rent, horrible

**interesse**: interest

**iubēre**: jussive

**iūrāre**: abjure, conjure, perjure, perjury

**rogāre**: abrogate/-ation, arrogant, derogatory, interrogate/-ation/-ative, prorogue

**superāre**: (in-)superable

**vetāre**: veto



## XXIII. -or, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur

Let's look into that oft-overlooked domain of our vocabulary: words that are not nouns, verbs, or adjectives. This time, we shine the spotlight on conjunctions, of which Latin has dozens.

<i>Conjunction</i>	<i>English</i>
<b>atque</b> <b>atque...atque</b> (also <b>ac...ac</b> )	<i>and also, as well as</i> <i>both...and</i> (similar to <b>et...et</b> )
<b>autem</b> (postpositive)	<i>however</i>
<b>ergō</b> (postpositive)	<i>therefore, consequently, as a result</i>
<b>igitur</b> (postpositive)	<i>therefore</i>
<b>nam</b>	<i>for, because</i>
<b>neque</b> <b>neque...neque</b> (also <b>nec...nec</b> )	<i>nor, and not</i> <i>neither...nor</i>
<b>nisi</b>	<i>unless, if not, except</i>
<b>quod</b>	<i>because</i>
<b>sī</b>	<i>if</i>
<b>tamen</b> (postpositive)	<i>nevertheless</i>
<b>vel</b> <b>vel...vel</b>	<i>or</i> (inclusive) <i>either...or</i> (inclusive)

### Vocabulary Notes

Two of the conjunctions listed above can be found working in pairs, just like **aut...aut** and **et...et**. You can use **atque...atque**, or its less formal equivalent **ac...ac**, more-or-less interchangeably with **et...et**. Use **neque...neque** to indicate two or more negatives.

Four of the conjunctions introduced here are *postpositive*, meaning that they never appear first in their clauses, but always after one or two words. There are other conjunctions with this same property.

**Īre possum; Mārcus autem manēbit.** *I can go; however, Marcus will stay.*

**Vīnum bonum est; agricolae igitur gaudent.**

*The wine is good; therefore, the farmers rejoice.*

Since the Romans did not have sophisticated punctuation like semicolons, they may have considered the clauses as separate sentences.

**vel:** Whereas **aut** is generally used to join two or more clauses, **vel** is used to separate two or more words or phrases, especially in a question, and especially when both alternatives can be true.

<b>Esne magister vel servus?</b>	<i>Are you a schoolmaster or a slave?</i>
<b>Et magister et servus sum.</b>	<i>I am both schoolmaster and slave.</i>

**sī, nisi:** For now, we will limit use of these conjunctions for simple conditional clauses. More advanced usages, such as contrafactuals (*if I were you*), require the subjunctive mood, not introduced here until Volume VII. The conjunction **sī** appears in the all-purpose courtesy phrase **sī tibi placet**; the latter, in the motto **Nil satis nisi optimum** (*nothing except the best is enough*).

<b>Sī tibi placet, volō eīs respondēre.</b>	<i>If you please, I want to respond to them.</i>
<b>Nisi Rōmānus es, hīc stāre nōn dēbēs.</b>	<i>Unless you are a Roman, you shouldn't stand here.</i>

## Passive Voice Conjugations

Introducing this syntactical trick at the end of a volume is a bit cruel, but you will have opportunities to work with it more in Volume III.

### The Meanings

When the subject is not acting but *acted upon*, the verb is in passive voice. In English, the passive voice is discouraged (see what we did there?) as a weaker construction than the much-preferred subject-verb-direct object. The Romans had no problem with passive voice: Caesar's **Commentariū de Bellō Gallicō** (*Commentaries on the Gallic War*) is full of passive phrases and sentences like *It was fiercely fought*—*i.e.*, some fierce fighting happened. This is not only passive, but also impersonal (!).

Here are the basic meanings of the passive voice in the present system of tenses:

- **Present:** *am/are/is verbed, am/are/is being verbed*
- **Imperfect:** *was/were being verbed, used to be (habitually/repeatedly) verbed*
- **Future:** *shall/will be verbed*

### The Endings

For the sake of comparison, the table below shows active and passive personal endings side by side. Note the predominance of the letter **r**.

<i>Person &amp; Number</i>	<i>Active Ending</i>	<i>Passive Ending</i>	<i>Meaning (Present Tense)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> singular	<b>-ō/-m</b>	<b>-or/-r</b>	<i>I am verbed</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> singular	<b>-s</b>	<b>-ris</b>	<i>you are verbed</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	<b>-t</b>	<b>-tur</b>	<i>he/she/it is verbed</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> plural	<b>-mus</b>	<b>-mur</b>	<i>we are verbed</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> plural	<b>-tis</b>	<b>-minī</b>	<i>y'all are verbed</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	<b>-nt</b>	<b>-ntur</b>	<i>they are verbed</i>

The alternate ending **-r** for 1<sup>st</sup>-person singular is found in the imperfect tense, similar to the equivalent active ending **-m**.

Below is the complete conjugation of our two sample verbs from Lessons XIX and XX in the present system, passive voice. There are some noteworthy quirks with regard to seemingly minor details:

- Before **-tur**, the vowel at the end of the stem keeps its length, unlike before **-t**.
- In the future tense, the 2<sup>nd</sup>-singular form has the tense indicator **-be-** before the ending **-ris**.
- In literature, especially in poetry and heroic tales from long ago, **-re** is sometimes substituted for **-ris**.

	<i>am/are/is tried/tested</i>		<i>am/are/is filled</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>temptor</b>	<b>temptāmur</b>	<b>pleor</b>	<b>plēmur</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>temptāris</b>	<b>temptāminī</b>	<b>plēris</b>	<b>plēminī</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>temptātur</b>	<b>temptantur</b>	<b>plētur</b>	<b>plentur</b>
	<i>was/were being tried/tested</i>		<i>was/were being filled</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>temptābar</b>	<b>temptābāmur</b>	<b>plēbar</b>	<b>plēbāmur</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>temptābāris</b>	<b>temptābāminī</b>	<b>plēbāris</b>	<b>plēbāminī</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>temptābātur</b>	<b>temptābantur</b>	<b>plēbātur</b>	<b>plēbantur</b>
	<i>shall/will be tried/tested</i>		<i>shall/will be filled</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>temptābor</b>	<b>temptābimur</b>	<b>plēbor</b>	<b>plēbimur</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>temptāberis</b>	<b>temptābimini</b>	<b>plēberis</b>	<b>plēbimini</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>temptābitur</b>	<b>temptābuntur</b>	<b>plēbitur</b>	<b>plēbuntur</b>

Remember that the indicator for future tense is just **-b-** with a spacer vowel. For whatever linguistical reason, Latin speakers didn't like the feel of placing an **i** before the **-ris** ending. (You will see this same phenomenon in Conjugation III, present tense. In Conjugation IV, a long **ī** before **-ris** is okay. Go figure.)

### Infinitive and Imperative Forms

For Conjugations I and II, passive commands look like other forms, think twice when translating:

- **Singular:** looks the same as the present active infinitive, or as the alternative *thou* form of the passive indicative: **temptāre** (*be tested!*), **plēre** (*be filled!*).

- **Plural:** looks just like the *ye* form of the passive indicative: **temptāminī, plēminī**.

The present passive infinitive is nearly the same as the active. Replace the final *e* with *ī*: **temptarī** (*to be tried*), **plērī** (*to be filled*).

### Impersonal Usage

When a 3<sup>rd</sup>-person plural form appears with no apparent subject, translate it as *it is* verbed in a general sense, or even switch to active as *one* verbs.

**Sī dē pecūniā hīc rogātur, Valēria misera fit.**

*If one asks about money here, Valeria becomes unhappy.*

**Iubētur etiā auxiliā ad Galliam equitāre.**

*It is also ordered that the auxiliaries (shall) ride to Gaul.*

### Passive Conjugations of Irregular Verbs

Fortunately for the student of Latin, the irregular verbs that we know *have no passive conjugations*. The closest we find is **fiō-fierī**, which has active endings but is passive in origin: Its basic meaning is *to be made*.

### Ablative of Personal Agent

In English, we associate the passive voice with the preposition *by*, whether one is acted upon by a person or an inanimate object: *He was almost hit by a truck (or a trucker)*. In Latin, the role of *by* is played by **ā/ab** if the object is a person or animal; otherwise, just use the Ablative of means with no preposition.

### Exercise XXIII: Three-Word Sentences, English to Latin

Translate the sentences below into Latin sentences consisting of exactly three words. All contain passive-voice constructions; some contain conjunctions, and some of those are postpositive, so they cannot appear at the beginning of the Latin sentences.

1. The door is hidden by the gate.
2. We were being defeated by the Spaniards.
3. However, you (pl.) will be killed with a sword.
4. Nevertheless, the deer were being counted.
5. Therefore, you (s.) are being cared for by the slaves.\*
6. It shall be allowed that the money be increased.
7. Be pleased (pl.) because I am present.
8. They were in charge and were also being commanded.
9. Unless we are attacked, we rejoice.

\* This one is actually four words, but one of them is really small.

## XXIV. Review II

Including words in the Introduction, you now have more than 400 Latin words in your vocabulary. With the power of prepositional prefixes, you could probably claim an additional 100. In other words, you are just getting started, but you have made a pretty good start!

### **Exercise XXIV.A.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Nouns**

For each noun, give the form in the requested case and number, plus any English meanings you remember. Two of the nouns from this volume that also appear in the Introduction are omitted from this review.

Where gendered pairs appear, give the requested form for both the masculine and feminine versions.

For **-ius/-eus** and **-ium** nouns, use the **-ī** variant for Genitive singular.

#### **People**

1. nūntius/-a—Nom. pl.
2. populus—Dat. s.
3. rēgīna—Voc. pl.
4. servus/-a—Acc. s.

#### **Non-Human Animals**

5. aquila—Abl. pl.
6. asinus/-a—Gen. s.
7. cervus/-a—Voc. s.
8. lupus/-a—Acc. pl.

#### **Places**

9. Britānnia—Abl. s.
10. Dācia—Acc. s.
11. Eurōpa—Dat. s.
12. Gallia—Nom. pl.
13. Germānia—Voc. s.
14. Graecia—Gen. s.
15. Helvētia—Abl. s.
16. Hispānia—Acc. s.
17. Illyria—Dat. s.

- 18. locus—Acc. pl.
- 19. patria—Dat. pl.
- 20. Sardinia—Gen. s.
- 21. Sicilia—Gen. pl.
- 22. silva—Acc. pl.
- 23. Thrācia—Voc. s.

**The Built Environment**

- 24. camera—Abl. pl.
- 25. iānua—Gen. s.
- 26. porta—Nom. pl.

**Common Objects**

- 27. gladius—Gen. pl.
- 28. lectus—Dat. s.
- 29. pecūnia—Dat. s.
- 30. sagitta—Abl. s.
- 31. scūtum—Nom. pl.
- 32. sella—Voc. pl.

**Abstract Nouns**

- 33. amīcitia—Acc. pl.
- 34. angustia—Gen. s.
- 35. audācia—Dat. pl.
- 36. auxilium—Nom. pl.
- 37. beneficium—Gen. s.
- 38. cūra—Acc. pl.
- 39. decentia—Acc. s.
- 40. gaudium—Acc. pl.
- 41. grātia—Gen. pl.
- 42. imperium—Dat. s.
- 43. laetitia—Nom. pl.
- 44. licentia—Acc. s.
- 45. miseria—Dat. pl.
- 46. modus—Abl. s.

47. studium—Abl. pl.

### Miscellanea

48. forma—Gen. s.

49. numerus—Voc. s.

50. pugna—Nom. pl.

51. responsum—Acc. s.

### Exercise XXIV.B.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Verbs

For each verb, give the following:

- the form in the person, number, tense, and voice requested (indicative only, no need for imperative forms yet)
- an English meaning of that form
- whichever of the following is appropriate:
  - **D** for verbs that take Dative objects
  - **I** for intransitive verbs
  - **T** for transitive verbs
  - **I + T** for verbs that can be either intransitive or transitive

1. abesse—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. present active
2. adesse—1<sup>st</sup> s. imperfect active
3. appellāre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. present passive
4. appropinquāre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. future active
5. audēre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. imperfect active
6. augēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. present passive
7. cēlāre—1<sup>st</sup> s. future passive
8. cēnāre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. imperfect active
9. cōgitāre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect passive
10. cūrāre—1<sup>st</sup> s. future passive
11. decēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. present active
12. dolēre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. present active
13. dōnāre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. present passive
14. favēre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect active
15. formāre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. future passive
16. gaudēre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. future active

17. horrēre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. present active
18. imperāre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. future active
19. interesse—1<sup>st</sup> pl. present active
20. iubēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect passive
21. iūrāre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. future passive
22. lavāre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. present passive
23. licēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect active
24. locāre—1<sup>st</sup> s. imperfect passive
25. nēcāre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. future active
26. negāre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. present active
27. nocēre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. future passive
28. nōmināre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. present passive
29. novāre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. future passive
30. numerāre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect passive
31. oportēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. future active
32. oppugnāre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. imperfect passive
33. pārēre—1<sup>st</sup> s. future active
34. placēre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. future passive
35. plēre—1<sup>st</sup> s. present active
36. potāre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect active
37. praeesse—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect active
38. properāre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. future active
39. putāre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. present passive
40. respondēre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect active
41. rogāre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect passive
42. solēre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. present active
43. spērāre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. future active
44. spīrāre—1<sup>st</sup> s. imperfect active
45. studēre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. future active
46. suādēre—2<sup>nd</sup> pl. present active
47. superāre—1<sup>st</sup> s. present passive
48. tacēre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect active
49. temptāre—1<sup>st</sup> pl. imperfect passive



50. valēre—2<sup>nd</sup> s. future active  
 51. vetāre—3<sup>rd</sup> s. present passive  
 52. vulnerāre—3<sup>rd</sup> pl. present passive

### **Exercise XXIV.C.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Adjectives**

Give the basic English meanings of each; then give the correct form(s) to agree with the noun to the right of each adjective. (We've made **Thrāx** especially easy.)

Those marked with (2) have at least two correct forms to agree with them. Some of the noun forms can represent multiple combinations of case and number, and yet just one adjective form may agree with them all—*e.g.*, #12. Most of the adjective forms will have the same endings as the nouns—but not all of them!

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. amīcus/a/um      | imperium  |
| 2. angustus/a/um    | gladiō    |
| 3. antīquus/a/um    | amīcitiam |
| 4. aquilīnus/a/um   | puer (2)  |
| 5. asinīnus/a/um    | nautam    |
| 6. benīgnus/a/um    | nūntī (2) |
| 7. bovīnus/a/um     | incolārum |
| 8. Britānnus/a/um   | populōs   |
| 9. cervīnus/a/um    | filiās    |
| 10. Dācus/a/um      | auxilia   |
| 11. equīnus/a/um    | deābus    |
| 12. Eurōpaeus/a/um  | patriae   |
| 13. Gallus/a/um     | silvārum  |
| 14. Germānus/a/um   | portīs    |
| 15. Graecus/a/um    | aquilā    |
| 16. Helvētius/a/um  | lectōrum  |
| 17. Hispānus/a/um   | rēgīna    |
| 18. Illyrius/a/um   | responsīs |
| 19. inimīcus/a/um   | scūtum    |
| 20. lātus/a/um      | lupō      |
| 21. longinquus/a/um | locī      |
| 22. longus/a/um     | sagittīs  |
| 23. lupīnus/a/um    | magistrōs |

24. novus/a/um	servābus
25. propinquus/a/um	pugnae
26. pulcher/-chra/-chrum	asinōs
27. Sardus/a/um	decentiā
28. Siculus/a/um	beneficī
29. suus/a/um	angustiārum
30. taurīnus/a/um	scrībae (2)
31. Thrāx	pecūnia
32. vaccīnus/a/um	dōna
33. validus/a/um	cerve

### **Exercise XXIV.D.: Vocabulary—Miscellaneous**

Identify whether each entry below is a pronoun, preposition, adverb, or conjunction; then give its English meaning(s).

1. ante
2. antea
3. antequam
4. apud
5. atque
6. atque...atque
7. autem
8. circum
9. contra
10. ego
11. ergo
12. igitur
13. inter
14. interea
15. interim
16. nam
17. neque
18. neque...neque
19. nisi

20. nōs
21. ob
22. per
23. post
24. posteā
25. postquam
26. praeter
27. prope
28. propter
29. proptereā
30. quod
31. quōmodō?
32. sē
33. sī
34. tamen
35. trāns
36. tū
37. vel
38. vel...vel
39. vōs

### **Exercise XXIV.E.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Pronouns**

Complete the declension table below for the personal and reflexive pronouns we have learned in Volume II.

	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>-self/-selves</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>y'all</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	ego	tū	----	nōs	vōs
<i>Genitive</i>					
<i>Dative</i>					
<i>Accusative</i>					
<i>Ablative</i>					

**Exercise XXIV.F.: Grammar—Nouns and Adjectives****Cases and Functions**

Match each function with the set of endings in Latin that it takes for nouns and adjectives in Declensions I and II. The list of functions includes those learned in Volume I, except the two for the Nominative case (subject of a finite verb and subject complement).

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. accompaniment   | A. -a, -ae, -e, -er/-r, -ī, -um |
| 2. direct address  | B. -ae, -ārum, -ī, -ōrum        |
| 3. direct object   | C. -ae, -īs, -ābus, -ō          |
| 4. indirect object   | D. -am, -ās, -um, -ōs, -a       |
| 5. manner  | E. -ā, -īs, -ābus, -ō           |
| 6. means   |                                 |
| 7. object of certain verbs   |                                 |
| 8. object of <i>of</i>   |                                 |
| 9. object of <b>ante</b> , <b>apud</b> , <b>circum</b> , and <b>contra</b> |                                 |
| 10. personal agent   |                                 |
| 11. place from which   |                                 |
| 12. place to which   |                                 |
| 13. place where  |                                 |
| 14. possessor  |                                 |
| 15. subject complement   |                                 |
| 16. subject of a finite verb   |                                 |
| 17. subject of an infinitive   |                                 |
| 18. with adjectives  |                                 |

**Exercise XXIV.G.: Grammar—Verbs****Conjugations**

This is indisputably tedious. However, after you have completed it, you should be able to rattle off the present-system conjugations from memory. As shortcuts, you can substitute ditto marks for repetitions of the present stems, and you can omit the macrons for long vowels entirely if you feel confident in your knowledge. (**NOTE:** The verb for *to go* does not have a passive-voice conjugation.)

<i>Present Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.			
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.			

<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.		
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.		

<i>Imperfect Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.			
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.			

<i>Imperfect Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.		
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.		

<i>Future Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.			
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.			
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.			
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.			

<i>Future Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.		
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.		
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.		
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.		

**Exercise XXIV.H.: Match the Derivatives**

In each set, match each English derivative from Latin on the left with its approximate meaning on the right, one to one.

**Set I**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. convalesce  | A. easily pleased                             |
| 2. conformity  | B. a group that breathes (whispers) together  |
| 3. complacent  | C. grieving with another                      |
| 4. condolence  | D. a person from the same homeland            |
| 5. computation | E. grow stronger or healthier                 |
| 6. conspiracy  | F. fulfilled                                  |
| 7. complete    | G. placing people or objects together         |
| 8. collocation | H. appearing the same as or similar to others |
| 9. commiserate | I. assemblance of thoughts                    |
| 10. compatriot | L. express sympathy with another's sadness    |

**Set II**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. denunciation | A. a person lacking strength                              |
| 2. dispute      | B. filled to capacity (with)                              |
| 3. novice       | C. entryway   |
| 4. appellation  | D. ponder   |
| 5. abnegate     | E. slave-like in behavior                                 |
| 6. innumerable  | F. nearness   |
| 7. reticent     | G. harmful  |
| 8. propinquity  | H. announcement of rejection or scorn                     |
| 9. invalid      | I. thinking differently or reaching different conclusions |
| 10. portal      | L. talk someone out of                                    |
| 11. cogitate    | M. someone new to a practice or subject                   |
| 12. noxious     | N. relinquish, deny claim to                              |
| 13. dissuade    | O. reluctant to speak                                     |
| 14. servile     | P. name by which one is called                            |
| 15. replete     | Q. beyond one's ability to count                          |

**Set III**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. augment       | A. unwelcoming, unfriendly                           |
| 2. preternatural | B. ask a series of questions                         |
| 3. imperious     | C. exceeding what is normal                          |
| 4. potable       | D. approaching a practice or subject with enthusiasm |
| 5. desperate     | E. beauty  |
| 6. ingratiante   | F. safe for drinking                                 |
| 7. insuperable   | G. having width greater than length or height        |
| 8. gaudy         | H. not permitted                                     |
| 9. inimical      | I. ancient times                                     |
| 10. oblate       | L. having a commanding presence                      |
| 11. pulchritude  | M. joyously ornate                                   |
| 12. studious     | N. without hope                                      |
| 13. antiquity    | O. get in someone's good graces                      |
| 14. illicit      | P. increase in size or influence                     |
| 15. interrogate  | Q. unable to be defeated or surmounted               |

**Exercise XXIV.I.: Complete the Translations**

Supply the correct translation, or finish the unfinished translation, for each Latin phrase or sentence. The phrases come from a variety of sources, including philosophy, legal terms, song titles, clichés, and mottoes.

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>vōx populī</b>                 | the voice _____                       |
| 2. <b>post hoc, ergō propter hoc</b> | _____ this, _____ this                |
| 3. <b>in formā pauperis</b>          | _____ of a poor person                |
| 4. <b>in locō parentis</b>           | _____ of a parent                     |
| 5. <b>Cogitō, ergō sum.</b>          | _____.                                |
| 6. <b>Dōnā nōbīs pācem.</b>          | _____ peace.                          |
| 7. <b>Gaudeāmus igitur!</b>          | _____ let us _____                    |
| 8. <b>Dum spīrō, spērō*.</b>         | While I _____, I _____.               |
| 9. <b>Sīc trānsit glōria mundī.</b>  | Thus _____ the _____ of the world.    |
| 10. <b>Dē minimīs nōn cūrat lēx.</b> | The law _____ the<br>smallest things. |

\* This is the motto of the State of South Carolina.



## Volūmen II—Answer Key

We repeat the disclaimer from the Answer Key for Volume I:

There are usually several correct ways to translate phrases and sentences from English to Latin or *vice versa*. When translating to Latin, you may have decided to place the words in a different order; when translating to English, you may have used a different present tense for the verb (i.e., present emphatic or present progressive). *And that's OK.*

### XIII

1. We walk away from the temple. = **ā templō (unde)**
2. We do not have wine with breakfast. = **cum ientāculō (quōcum)**
3. I fly up to the sky. = **sub caelum (quō)**
4. Without wine we are always sad. = **sine vīnō (quōcum/sine quō)**
5. They prepare a bedroom for the poet. = **poētae (cui)**
6. Are you going to the provinces? = **ad prōvinciās (quō)**
7. Are you warning Aulus about the pirates? = **dē pīrātīs (unde/dē quō)**
8. She stands in front of the small village. = **prō parvō vīcō (ubi)**
9. It lies on top of the big building. = **super magnō aedificiō (ubi)**
10. I am riding into your fields. = **in (tuōs/vestrōs) agrōs (quō)**
11. Y'all can sit in the atrium with our teacher. = **in ātriō (ubi), cum magistr(ō/ā) nostr(ō/ā) (quōcum)**
12. We are working under the Roman gods. = **sub deīs Rōmānīs (ubi)**
13. He gives lunch to the happy scribe. = **scribae laetō (cui)**
14. From (out of) many farmhouses the farmers move into the Campus Martius. = **Ē multīs villīs (unde) in Campum Mārtium (quō)**
15. We stop the horses from running over my sons. = **super filiōs meōs (quō)**
16. You are in the small cottage of Tiberius Calpurnius. = **in parvā casā (ubi) Tiber(i)ī Calpurn(i)ī (cuius)**

### XIV

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>The mistress</i> hīc sum.     | <b><u>Domina</u> hīc sum.</b>            |
| 2. <i>You are</i> the master there. | <b><u>Tū</u> magister ibi <u>es</u>.</b> |
| 3. <i>Amāsne yourself</i> ?         | <b>Amāsne <u>tē</u>?</b>                 |
| 4. <i>The Germans</i> amō.          | <b><u>Germānōs</u> amō.</b>              |
| 5. <i>A Sardinian woman</i> amō.    | <b><u>(Fēminam) Sardam</u> amō.</b>      |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6. Tū <i>and I are going</i> ad Galliam.         | <b><u>Ego et tū</u> ad Galliam <u>īmus</u>.</b>    |
| 7. Propertia <i>with you</i> ad Hispāniam it.    | <b>Propertia <u>tēcum</u> ad Hispāniam it.</b>     |
| 8. Māria <i>into Switzerland</i> sine tē nōn it. | <b>Māria <u>in Helvētiam</u> sine tē nōn it.</b>   |
| 9. Ovidia <i>you</i> Siciliam mōnstrāre vult.    | <b>Ovidia <u>tibi</u> Siciliam mōnstrāre vult.</b> |
| 10. Aurēlia Graecam stātuam <i>of me</i> habet.  | <b>Aurelia stātuam Graecam <u>meī</u> habet.</b>   |

**XV**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I command you (s.).                                 | <b>Tibi imperō.</b>                            |
| 2. They obey me.                                       | <b>Mihi pārent.</b>                            |
| 3. Can you (pl.) dine with me?                         | <b>Potestisne mēcum cēnāre?</b>                |
| 4. He nominates Quintus Valerius.                      | <b>Quīntum Valērium nōminat.</b>               |
| 5. We do not harm Horace's horses.                     | <b>Horāt(i)ī equīs nōn nocēmus.</b>            |
| 6. Who can persuade Propertius?                        | <b>Quis Propertiō suādēre potest?</b>          |
| 7. Does it please Vergil to help you (s.)?             | <b>Placetne Vergiliō tē iuvāre?</b>            |
| 8. Do you want to place your shop here, Publius?       | <b>Visne, Publī, tabernam tuam hīc locāre?</b> |
| 9. You (s.) and I favor the Germans, don't we?         | <b>Nōnne ego et tū Germānīs favēmus?</b>       |
| 10. Sempronius is in the forum in the form of you (s.) | <b>Semprōnius in forō in formā tuī est.</b>    |
| 11. They are forming an empire, aren't they?           | <b>Num imperium formant?</b>                   |
| 12. She is granting me a large farm in Gaul.           | <b>Mihi dōnat magnum fundum in Galliā.</b>     |

**XVI**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Farewell, inhabitants of Helvetia!     | <b>Valēte, incolae Helvētiaē!</b>           |
| 2. Be silent, Gaius and Valeria!          | <b>Tacēte, Gaī Valēriaque!</b>              |
| 3. Breathe, my son!                       | <b>Spīrā, mī fili!</b>                      |
| 4. Obey (your) teacher, Sextus!           | <b>Parē, Sexte, magistrō/-ae (tuō/-ae)!</b> |
| 5. Attack the town, Germans!              | <b>Oppugnāte oppidum, Germānī!</b>          |
| 6. Command us, Tiberius Marius!           | <b>Imperā nōbīs, Tiberī Mārī!</b>           |
| 7. Grant your daughter a cottage, Ovidia! | <b>Dōnā, Ovidia, filiae (tuae) casam!</b>   |
| 8. Wash yourselves well, pirates!         | <b>Lavāte vōs bene, pīrātae!</b>            |

9. Tell me about the battle, Lucius Annaeus! **Narrā mihi, Lūcī Annaee, dē pugnā!**
10. Do not harm yourselves, boys! **Nōlīte, puerī, vōbīs nocēre!**
11. Do not wound the horses, Publius! **Nōlī, Publī, equōs vulnerāre!**
12. Go with us to Lucretius's farm, great charioteer!  
**Ī, magne aurīga, nōbīscum ad fundum Lucrētīi!**
13. Drink a lot of water on the road to Spain, good farmers!  
**Potāte, bonī agricolae, multam aquam in viā ad Hispāniam!**
14. Call me Marcus\* if (sī) it pleases you, my lady!  
**Appellā mē, domina mea, Mārcum sī tibi placet.**

**XVII**

Below we will list the resulting Latin verbs, categorized by prefix rather than by root.

**ā/ab:** abīre, āmovēre, abstinēre

**ad:** adīre, adiuvāre, admonēre, admovēre, annūntiāre, attinēre

**circum:** circumīre

**cum:** condolēre, conformāre, coīre, commovēre, comparāre, complēre, comportāre, conservāre, constāre, continēre

**dē:** dēformāre, dēmōvēre, dēmōnstrāre, dēnūntiāre, dēportāre, dēsolvāre

**ē/ex:** exīre, ēmovēre, ēnūntiāre, exportāre, exstāre

**in:** inīre, informāre, immanēre, immovēre, importāre, instāre

**inter:** interīre

**ob:** observāre, obstāre, obtinēre

**per:** performāre, perīre, permanēre, persuādēre, pertinēre

**prae:** praemonēre, praeparāre, praeservāre, praesidēre

**prō:** prōmovēre, prōnūntiāre

**re:** redīre, remanēre, removēre, remōnstrāre, renūntiāre, reparāre, replēre, reportāre, reservāre, residēre, retinēre

**sub:** supportāre, subsidēre, sustinēre

**trāns:** trānsformāre, trānsīre, trānsportāre

**XVIII**

1. To me, the new horse (m.) is (evil/beautiful/large).  
**Mihi (malus/pulcher/magnus) est equus novus.**
2. Your (pl.) Gallic friends walk across the field near (the village/the road/us).  
**Vestrī amīcī Gallī trāns agrum prope (vīcum/viam/nōs) ambulānt.**
3. I approach the ancient farmhouse close to the (broad plain/walls of the town).  
**Ad vīllam antīquam propinquam (campō lātō/mūrīs oppidī) appropinquō.**
4. The girls are kind to (the schoolmistresses/the Spaniards/themselves).  
**Puellae benīgnae (magistrābus/Hispānīs/sibi) sunt.**
5. Don't be unfriendly to the strong (farmer/goat/Briton), Horatia!  
**Nōlī (agricolae/caprō/Britānnō) validō inimīca esse.**
6. M. Aurelius stands far away from (his own narrow farm/our small cottage).  
**Mārcus Aurēlius longē ā (suō fundō angustō/nostrā parvā casā) stat.**

**Interlūdiū II****Verbs**

1. appellō	appellāre	<i>call, name</i>
2. appropinquō	appropinquāre	<i>approach</i>
3. cēnō	cēnāre	<i>dine, have a meal</i>
4. cūrō	cūrāre	<i>care, be concerned</i>
5. doleō	dolēre	<i>hurt, grieve</i>
6. dōnō	dōnāre	<i>give, grant, donate</i>
7. faveō	favēre	<i>favor (+ Dat.)</i>
8. formō	formāre	<i>form, shape</i>
9. imperō	imperāre	<i>command (+ Dat.)</i>
10. lavō	lavāre	<i>wash, bathe</i>
11. locō	locāre	<i>place, locate</i>
12. noceō	nocēre	<i>harm (+ Dat.)</i>
13. nōminō	nōmināre	<i>name, nominate</i>
14. oppugnō	oppugnāre	<i>attack</i>
15. pārēō	pārēre	<i>obey (+ Dat.)</i>
16. placeō	placēre	<i>please, be pleasing (+ Dat.)</i>

17. pleō	plēre	<i>fill, fill up</i>
18. potō	potāre	<i>drink</i>
19. renovō	renovāre	<i>make new again, renovate</i>
20. spīrō	spīrāre	<i>breathe</i>
21. studeō	studēre	<i>be enthused (about) (+ Dat.)</i>
22. suādeō	suādēre	<i>persuade (+ Dat.)</i>
23. taceō	tacēre	<i>be silent</i>
24. temptō	temptāre	<i>try, attempt</i>
25. valeō	valēre	<i>be well, be strong</i>
26. vulnerō	vulnerāre	<i>wound, hurt</i>

**Nouns**

1. amīcītia	amīcītiaē	f.	<i>friendship</i>
2. angustia	angustiaē	f.	<i>narrowness</i>
3. Britānnia	Britānniaē	f.	<i>Britain</i>
4. cūra	cūraē	f.	<i>care, concern</i>
5. Dācia	Dāciaē	f.	<i>Dacia, Romania</i>
6. Eurōpa	Eurōpaē	f.	<i>Europe</i>
7. forma	formaē	f.	<i>form, shape</i>
8. Gallia	Galliaē	f.	<i>Gaul, France</i>
9. Germānia	Germāniaē	f.	<i>Germany</i>
10. Graecia	Graeciaē	f.	<i>Greece</i>
11. Helvētia	Helvētiaē	f.	<i>Helvetia, Switzerland</i>
12. Hispānia	Hispāniaē	f.	<i>Spain</i>
13. Īlyria	Īlyriaē	f.	<i>Illyria, Yugoslavia</i>
14. imperium	imperīū	n.	<i>command, authority, empire</i>
15. locus	locī	m.	<i>place, location</i>
16. pugna	pugnaē	f.	<i>fight, battle</i>
17. Sardinia	Sardiniaē	f.	<i>Sardinia</i>
18. Sicilia	Siciliaē	f.	<i>Sicily</i>
19. studium	studiū	n.	<i>study, enthusiasm, zeal</i>
20. Thrācia	Thrāciaē	f.	<i>Thrace, Bulgaria</i>

**Adjectives**

After each semicolon is the separate substantive meaning, underlined—i.e., when the adjective is used as a noun.

1. **amīcus, -a, -um** *friendly; friend*
2. **angustus, -a, -um** *narrow*
3. **antīquus, -a, -um** *ancient*
4. **benīgnus, -a, -um** *kindly*
5. **Britānnus, -a, -um** *British; Briton*
6. **Dācus, -a, -um** *Dacian*
7. **Europaeus, -a, -um** *European*
8. **Gallus, -a, -um** *Gallic; Gaul*
9. **Germānus, -a, -um** *German*
10. **Graecus, -a, -um** *Greek*
11. **Helvētius, -a, -um** *Helvetian, Swiss*
12. **Hispānus, -a, -um** *Spanish; Spaniard*
13. **Īlyrius, -a, -um** *Illyrian*
14. **inimīcus, -a, -um** *unfriendly; foe*
15. **lātus, -a, -um** *wide*
16. **longinquus, -a, -um** *faraway, distant*
17. **longus, -a, -um** *long*
18. **novus, -a, -um** *new, fresh*
19. **propinquus, -a, -um** *nearby*
20. **pulcher, -a, -um** *beautiful, handsome*
21. **Sardus, -a, -um** *Sardinian*
22. **Siculus, -a, -um** *Sicilian*
23. **suus, -a, -um** *one's own*
24. **Thrāx** *Thracian*
25. **validus, -a, -um** *strong, well*

## Prepositions

The list of prepositions includes those learned in Volūmen I. Where necessary, provide the case that each preposition's objects take (Accusative or Ablative) as well as the English meanings.

1. <b>ā/ab</b>	Abl.	<i>from, away from</i>
2. <b>ad</b>	Acc.	<i>to, toward; for the purpose of</i>
3. <b>ante</b>	Acc.	<i>before, in front of</i>
4. <b>apud</b>	Acc.	<i>among, at the home of</i>
5. <b>circum</b>	Acc.	<i>around</i>
6. <b>contrā</b>	Acc.	<i>against, opposite</i>
7. <b>cum</b>	Abl.	<i>with</i>
8. <b>dē</b>	Abl.	<i>down from; about, concerning</i>
9. <b>ē/ex</b>	Abl.	<i>from, out of</i>
10. <b>in</b>	Abl.	<i>in, on</i>
11. <b>in</b>	Acc.	<i>into, onto, against</i>
12. <b>inter</b>	Acc.	<i>between, among</i>
13. <b>ob</b>	Acc.	<i>because of</i>
14. <b>per</b>	Acc.	<i>through</i>
15. <b>post</b>	Acc.	<i>after, behind</i>
16. <b>praeter</b>	Acc.	<i>beyond; except</i>
17. <b>prō</b>	Abl.	<i>on behalf of, in exchange for</i>
18. <b>prope</b>	Acc.	<i>near</i>
19. <b>propter</b>	Acc.	<i>because of, on account of</i>
20. <b>sine</b>	Abl.	<i>without</i>
21. <b>sub</b>	Abl.	<i>under, at the foot of</i>
22. <b>sub</b>	Acc.	<i>up to, to the foot of</i>
23. <b>super</b>	Abl.	<i>over, on top of</i>
24. <b>super</b>	Acc.	<i>above</i>
25. <b>trāns</b>	Acc.	<i>across, over</i>

**Everything Else**

Provide the English meanings for each adverb, pronoun, or conjunction.

1. **anteā** *before, previously* (adv.)
2. **antequam** *before* (conj.)
3. **ego** *I, me*
4. **eō** *thither, to that place*
5. **hīc** *here, in this place*
6. **hinc** *hence, from this place*
7. **hūc** *hither, to this place*
8. **ibi** *there, in that place*
9. **inde** *thence, from that place*
10. **intereā** *meanwhile, in the between time*
11. **nōs** *we, us*
12. **posteā** *after, subsequently* (adv.)
13. **postquam** *after* (conj.)
14. **propterea** *on account of which, for which reason*
15. **suī** *-self/-selves* (third-person reflexive pronoun)
16. **tū** *you, thou*
17. **vōs** *you, y'all, ye*

**XIX**

1. Aurelia rejoices that her son lives in a nearby village. (3)  
**gaudet, filium (suum), habitāre**
2. We hope that Propertius is granting his land to his nephew. (3)  
**spērāmus, Propertium, dōnāre**
3. Is it permitted for Vergilia to form a new political party? (3)  
**Licetne, Vergiliae, formāre**
4. Do you think that our friends obey their parents? (3)  
**Cogitāsne (putāsne), amīcōs nostrōs, parēre**
5. Sometimes it is necessary for a woman to dare to be kind. (3)  
**oportet, fēminae, audēre**
6. Y'all are not accustomed to dining\* with the senator's friends. (2)  
**nōn solētis, cēnāre**
7. It is not right for Titus Aemilius to place his books on the table. (3)



**nōn decet, Tītō Aemiliō, locāre**

8. In his response, Horatius denies that he is nominating Cornelius to be consul. (3)

**negat, sē, nomināre**

9. I am trying to persuade Valerius, but he does not want to attack the Germans. (4)

**temptō, suādēre, nōn vult, oppugnāre**

10. It hurts us greatly that we cannot care for your cattle. (4)

**dolet, nōs, nōn posse, cūrāre****XX**

1. Aedificium longum plētis.

**plēbātis**—*Y'all were filling the long building.*

2. Antīquam portam lavābāmus.

**lavāmus**—*We are washing the ancient gate.*

3. Vōbīs fundum propinquum mōnstrant.

**mōnstrābant**—*They were showing y'all the nearby farm.*

4. Vestrīs amīcīs nōn nocēbām.

**noceō**—*I am not harming your (y'all's) friends.*

5. Decetne prō patriā pugnāre?

**decēbatne**—*Was it proper to fight for the fatherland?*

6. Negō mē vōbīs aut sagittās aut pecūniam donāre.

**negābam**—*I was denying that I was giving you either arrows or money.*

7. Trāns silvam lātā volābant et tacēbant aquilae.

**volant, tacent**—*The eagles are flying across the broad forest and are silent.*

8. Prope iānuam nostrae camerae sellam locāmus.

**locābāmus**—*We were placing the seat near the door of our room.*

9. Grātiā glōriae et laetītae templum novāre dēbēbātis.

**dēbētis**—*For the sake of glory and happiness, you should renovate the temple.*

10. Quid appellās locum angustum inter portās?

**appellābās**—*What were you calling the narrow place between the gates?*

11. Nōbīs narrābat rēgīna pulchra dē suō gaudiō.

**narrat**—*The beautiful queen is telling us about her (own) joy.*

12. Cogitantne tuī amīcī sē mihi parēre posse?

**cōgitābantne**—*Were your friends thinking that they could obey me?*

13. Amīcitiā benīgnōrum agricolārum valēre nūntiābātis.

**nūntiātis**—*Y'all are announcing that the friendship of the kindly farmers is strong.*

14. Britānnōs Gallīs nōn favēre spērābam.

**spērō**—*I hope the Britons don't favor the Gauls.*

## XXI

1. Quōmodō aedificium longum aquā plētis?

**plēbitis**—*How will y'all fill the long building with water?*

2. Scūta nova asinō portābāmus.

**portābimus**—*We shall carry the new shields by donkey.*

3. Populō fundum antīquum mōnstrant.

**monstrābunt**—*They will show the people the ancient farm.*

4. Vestrīs amīcīs gladiō nōn nocēbām.

**nocēbō**—*I shall not harm your friends with (a/my) sword.*

5. Decetne multā cum audāciā prō patriā pugnāre?

**Decēbitne**—*Will it be right to fight for the fatherland with great boldness?*

6. Negō mē aut vōbīs aut lupīs auxilium donāre.

**negābō**—*I shall deny that I am granting assistance to either you or the wolves.*

7. Per silvam lātā cervae saltābant et tacēbant.

**saltābunt, tacēbunt**—*The does will leap through the broad forest and will be silent.*

8. Prope iānuam nostrae camerae lectum locāmus.

**locābimus**—*We shall place the bed near the door of our room.*

9. Grātiā populī et patriae, templum cum parvō numerō servōrum novāre oportet.

**oportēbit**—*For the sake of the people and the fatherland, it will be necessary to renovate the temple with a small number of slaves.*

10. Quid appellās locum angustum ante portām?

**appellābis**—*What will you call the narrow place in front of the gate?*

11. Nōbīs narrābat rēgīna pulchra sē Graecīs magnā cum licentiā imperāre.

**narrābit**—*The beautiful queen will tell us that she commands the Greeks with great licence.*

12. Cogitāsne tuōs amīcōs mihi nōn parēre audēre?

**cogitābisne**—*Will you think that your friends dare not to obey me?*

13. Nūntiī nūntiābānt amīcitiā benīgnōrum agricolārum valēre.

**nūntiābunt**—*The messengers will announce that the friendship of the kindly farmers is strong.*

14. Spērābam Britānnōs pecūniā nōn plēre Gallōrum vīcōs.

**spērābō**—*I shall hope that the Britons do not fill the villages of the Gauls with money.*

## XXII

1. **vult** to future

**volet**—*he/she/it will want*

2. **ībunt** to present

**eunt**—*they go*

3. **cēlātis** to singular

**cēlās**—*you hide*

4. **horrēmus** to imperfect

**horrēbāmus**—*we were quivering*

5. **fiam** to plural

**fiēmus**—*we shall become*

6. **praeerātis** to 1<sup>st</sup> person

**praeerāmus**—*we were in charge*

7. **augēbis** to imperfect

**augēbās**—*you were increasing*

8. **nēcābam** to plural

**nēcābāmus**—*we were killing*

9. **properō** to future

**properābō**—*I shall hurry*

10. **iubēbimus** to singular

**iubēbō**—*I shall order*

11. **rogant** to 2<sup>nd</sup> person

**rogātis**—*y'all ask*

12. **vetābās** to present

**vetās**—*you forbid*

13. **iūrābit** to plural

**iūrābunt**—*they will swear*

14. **absumus** to imperfect

**aberāmus**—*we were away*

15. **superābitis** to singular

**superābis**—*you will defeat/overcome*

16. **nōlent** to present

**nōlunt**—*they do not want/wish*

## XXIII

1. The door is hidden by the gate.

**Iānua portā cēlātur.**

2. We were being defeated by the Spaniards.

**Ab Hispānīs superābāmur.**

3. However, you (pl.) will be killed with a sword.

**Necābiminī autem gladiō.**

4. Nevertheless, the deer were being counted.

**Cervī tamen numerābantur.**

5. Therefore, you (s.) are being cared for by the slaves.

**Servīs igitur cūrāris.**

6. It shall be allowed that the money be increased.

**Licēbit pecūniam augērī.**

7. Be pleased (pl.) because I am present.

**Placēminī mē adesse.**

8. They were in charge and also were being commanded.

**Praeerant atque imperābantur.**

9. Unless we are attacked, we rejoice.

**Nisi oppugnāmur, gaudēmus.****XXIV.A.****People**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. nūntius/a—Nom. pl. | <b>nūntiū</b> — <i>messenger</i>          |
| 2. populus—Dat. s.    | <b>populō</b> — <i>the people, nation</i> |
| 3. rēgīna—Voc. pl.    | <b>rēgīnae</b> — <i>queen</i>             |
| 4. servus/a—Acc. s.   | <b>servum/-am</b> — <i>slave, servant</i> |

**Non-Human Animals**

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. aquila—Abl. pl.  | <b>aquilīs</b> — <i>eagle</i>    |
| 6. asinus/a—Gen. s. | <b>asinī/-ae</b> — <i>donkey</i> |
| 7. cervus/a—Voc. s. | <b>cerve/-a</b> — <i>deer</i>    |
| 8. lupus/a—Acc. pl. | <b>lupōs/-ās</b> — <i>wolf</i>   |

**Places**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 9. Britānnia—Abl. s. | <b>Britānniā</b> — <i>Britain</i>                 |
| 10. Dācia—Acc. s.    | <b>Dāciam</b> — <i>Dacia, Romania</i>             |
| 11. Eurōpa—Dat. s.   | <b>Eurōpae</b> — <i>Europe</i>                    |
| 12. Gallia—Nom. pl.  | <b>Galliae</b> — <i>Gaul, France and vicinity</i> |
| 13. Germānia—Voc. s. | <b>Germānia</b> — <i>Germany</i>                  |
| 14. Graecia—Gen. s.  | <b>Graeciae</b> — <i>Greece</i>                   |
| 15. Helvētia—Abl. s. | <b>Helvētiā</b> — <i>Switzerland</i>              |
| 16. Hispānia—Acc. s. | <b>Hispāniam</b> — <i>Spain, Iberia</i>           |
| 17. Illyria—Dat. s.  | <b>Illyriae</b> — <i>Illyria, Yugoslavia</i>      |
| 18. locus—Acc. pl.   | <b>locōs</b> — <i>place, location</i>             |

19. patria—Dat. pl.  
 20. Sardinia—Gen. s.  
 21. Sīcilia—Gen. pl.  
 22. silva—Acc. pl.  
 23. Thrācia—Voc. s.

- patriūs**—*homeland, fatherland*  
**Sardiniae**—*Sardinia*  
**Sīciliārum**—*Sicily*  
**silvās**—*forest, wood*  
**Thrācia**—*Thrace, Bulgaria*

### The Built Environment

24. camera—Abl. pl.  
 25. iānuā—Gen. s.  
 26. porta—Nom. pl.

- camerīs**—*room, chamber*  
**iānuae**—*door*  
**portae**—*gate*

### Common Objects

27. gladius—Gen. pl.  
 28. lectus—Dat. s.  
 29. pecūnia—Dat. s.  
 30. sagitta—Abl. s.  
 31. scūtum—Nom. pl.  
 32. sella—Voc. pl.

- gladiōrum**—*sword*  
**lectō**—*couch, bed*  
**pecūniae**—*money*  
**sagittā**—*arrow*  
**scūta**—*shield*  
**sellae**—*seat*

### Abstract Nouns

33. amīcitia—Acc. pl.  
 34. angustia—Gen. s.  
 35. audācia—Dat. pl.  
 36. auxilium—Nom. pl.  
 37. beneficium—Gen. s.  
 38. decentia—Acc. s.  
 39. fāma—Voc. pl.  
 40. gaudium—Acc. pl.  
 41. glōria—Abl. s.  
 42. grātia—Gen. pl.  
 43. imperium—Dat. s.  
 44. laetitia—Nom. pl.  
 45. licentia—Acc. s.  
 46. miseria—Dat. pl.  
 47. studium—Abl. pl.

- amīcitiām**—*friendship*  
**angustiae**—*narrowness, difficulty*  
**audāciīs**—*boldness, audacity*  
**auxilia**—*help, auxiliary troops*  
**benefic(i)ī**—*benefit, kindness, favor*  
**decentiam**—*decency, uprightness*  
**fāmae**—*fame, reputation*  
**gaudia**—*joy*  
**glōriā**—*glory*  
**grātiārum**—*grace, thanks*  
**imperio**—*command, authority*  
**laetitiae**—*happiness*  
**licentiam**—*license, excessive liberty*  
**miseriūs**—*sadness, misery, wretchedness*  
**stūdiūs**—*enthusiasm, zeal*

**Miscellanea**

48. cūra—Acc. pl.	<b>cūrās</b> — <i>care, concern</i>
49. forma—Gen. s.	<b>formae</b> — <i>form, shape</i>
50. numerus—Voc. s.	<b>numere</b> — <i>number, group, collection</i>
51. pugna—Nom. pl.	<b>pugnae</b> — <i>fight, battle</i>
52. responsum—Acc. s.	<b>responsum</b> — <i>response, reply</i>

**XXIV.B.**

1. abesse—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. present active	<b>abestis</b>	<i>be away</i>	I
2. adesse—1 <sup>st</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>aderām</b>	<i>be present</i>	I
3. appellāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. present passive	<b>appellantur</b>	<i>call, name</i>	T
4. appropinquāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. future active	<b>appropinquābis</b>	<i>approach</i>	I
5. audēre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. imperfect active	<b>audēbāmus</b>	<i>dare</i>	I
6. augēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. present passive	<b>augētur</b>	<i>increase</i>	T
7. cēlāre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. future passive	<b>cēlābor</b>	<i>hide</i>	I & T
8. cēnāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. imperfect active	<b>cēnābātis</b>	<i>dine</i>	I
9. cogitāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect passive	<b>cogitābātur</b>	<i>think, consider</i>	I
10. cūrāre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. future passive	<b>cūrābimur</b>	<i>care, care for</i>	I & T
11. decēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. present active	<b>decet</b>	<i>be suitable</i>	I
12. dolēre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. present active	<b>doleō</b>	<i>hurt</i>	I & T
13. dōnāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. present passive	<b>dōnāris</b>	<i>grant, give</i>	T
14. favēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect active	<b>favēbant</b>	<i>favor</i>	D
15. formāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. future passive	<b>formābiminī</b>	<i>form</i>	T
16. gaudēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. future active	<b>gaudēbunt</b>	<i>rejoice</i>	I
17. horrēre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. present active	<b>horrēs</b>	<i>shake, quiver</i>	I
18. imperāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. future active	<b>imperābitis</b>	<i>command</i>	D
19. interesse—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. present active	<b>intersumus</b>	<i>be of interest</i>	I
20. iubēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect passive	<b>iubēbātur</b>	<i>order</i>	T
21. iūrāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. future passive	<b>iūrābitur</b>	<i>swear</i>	T
22. lavāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. present passive	<b>lavāminī</b>	<i>wash</i>	T
23. licēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>licēbat</b>	<i>be allowed</i>	I
24. locāre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. imperfect passive	<b>locābar</b>	<i>place</i>	T
25. nēcāre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. future active	<b>nēcābō</b>	<i>kill</i>	T
26. negāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. present active	<b>negant</b>	<i>deny</i>	T
27. nocēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. future passive	<b>nocēbuntur</b>	<i>harm</i>	D

28. nōmināre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. present passive	<b>nōmināmur</b>	<i>nominate</i>	T
29. novāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. future passive	<b>novābuntur</b>	<i>renovate</i>	T
30. numerāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect passive	<b>numerābantur</b>	<i>count</i>	T
31. oportēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. future active	<b>oportēbit</b>	<i>be necessary</i>	I
32. oppugnāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. imperfect passive	<b>oppugnābāminī</b>	<i>attack</i>	T
33. parēre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. future active	<b>parēbō</b>	<i>obey</i>	D
34. placēre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. future passive	<b>placēberis</b>	<i>please</i>	D
35. plēre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. present active	<b>pleō</b>	<i>fill</i>	T
36. potāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>potābās</b>	<i>drink</i>	T
37. praeesse—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. imperfect active	<b>praeerant</b>	<i>be in charge</i>	D
38. properāre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. future active	<b>properābimus</b>	<i>hurry</i>	I
39. putāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. present passive	<b>putātur</b>	<i>think</i>	I
40. respondēre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>respondēbās</b>	<i>respond, reply</i>	I
41. rogāre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. imperfect passive	<b>rogābāris</b>	<i>ask</i>	T
42. solēre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. present active	<b>solēmus</b>	<i>be accustomed</i>	I
43. spērāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. future active	<b>spērābit</b>	<i>hope</i>	I
44. spīrāre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>spīrābam</b>	<i>breathe</i>	I
45. studēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. future active	<b>studēbunt</b>	<i>be enthused</i>	D
46. suādēre—2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. present active	<b>suādētis</b>	<i>persuade</i>	D
47. superāre—1 <sup>st</sup> s. present passive	<b>superābor</b>	<i>overcome</i>	T
48. tacēre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. imperfect active	<b>tacēbat</b>	<i>be silent</i>	I
49. temptāre—1 <sup>st</sup> pl. imperfect passive	<b>temptābāmur</b>	<i>try, test</i>	T
50. valēre—2 <sup>nd</sup> s. future active	<b>valēbis</b>	<i>be well/strong</i>	I
51. vetāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> s. present passive	<b>vetātur</b>	<i>forbid</i>	I & T
52. vulnerāre—3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. present passive	<b>vulnerantur</b>	<i>wound</i>	T

**XXIV.C.**

1. amīcus/a/um	<i>friendly</i>	imperium <b>amīcum</b>
2. angustus/a/um	<i>narrow</i>	gladiō <b>angustō</b>
3. antīquus/a/um	<i>ancient</i>	amīcitiā <b>antīquam</b>
4. aquilīnus/a/um	<i>eagle-like</i>	puer (2) <b>aquilīnus/-e</b>
5. asinīnus/a/um	<i>donkey-like</i>	nautam <b>adinīnum</b>
6. benīgnus/a/um	<i>kind(ly)</i>	nūntī (2) <b>benīgnī/-e</b>
7. bovīnus/a/um	<i>bovine, cattle-like</i>	incolārum <b>bovīnōrum</b>
8. Britānnus/a/um	<i>British</i>	populōs <b>Britānnōs</b>

9. cervīnus/a/um	<i>deer-like</i>	filiās <b>cervīnās</b>
10. Dācus/a/um	<i>Dacian</i>	auxilia <b>Dāca</b>
11. equīnus/a/um	<i>horse-like</i>	deābus <b>equīnīs</b>
12. Eurōpaeus/a/um	<i>European</i>	patriae <b>Eurōpaeae</b>
13. Gallus/a/um	<i>Gallic, French</i>	silvārum <b>Gallārum</b>
14. Germānus/a/um	<i>German</i>	portīs <b>Germānīs</b>
15. Graecus/a/um	<i>Greek</i>	aquilā <b>Graecā</b>
16. Helvētius/a/um	<i>Helvetian, Swiss</i>	lectōrum <b>Helvētiōrum</b>
17. Hispānus/a/um	<i>Spanish</i>	rēgīna <b>Hispāna</b>
18. Illyrius/a/um	<i>Illyrian</i>	responsīs <b>Illyriīs</b>
19. inimīcus/a/um	<i>unfriendly</i>	scūtum <b>inimīcum</b>
20. lātus/a/um	<i>wide, broad</i>	lupō <b>lātō</b>
21. longinquus/a/um	<i>faraway</i>	locī <b>longinquī</b>
22. longus/a/um	<i>long</i>	sagittīs <b>longīs</b>
23. novus/a/um	<i>new, strange</i>	servābus <b>novīs</b>
24. lupīnus/a/um	<i>wolf-like</i>	magistrōs <b>lupīnōs</b>
25. propinquus/a/um	<i>nearby</i>	pugnae <b>propinquaе</b>
26. pulcher/-chra/-chrum	<i>beautiful, handsome</i>	asinōs <b>pulchrōs</b>
27. Sardus/a/um	<i>Sardinian</i>	decentiā <b>Sardā</b>
28. Siculus/a/um	<i>Sicilian</i>	beneficī <b>Siculī</b>
29. suus/a/um	<i>their own</i>	angustiārum <b>suārum</b>
30. taurīnus/a/um	<i>bull-like</i>	scrībae (2) <b>taurīnī/-ō</b>
31. Thrāx	<i>Thracian</i>	pecūnia <b>Thrāx</b>
32. vaccīnus/a/um	<i>cow-like</i>	dōna <b>vaccīna</b>
33. validus/a/um	<i>strong</i>	cerve <b>valide</b>





24. postea	adverb— <i>afterward</i>
25. postquam	conjunction— <i>after</i>
26. praeter	preposition— <i>beyond, aside from</i>
27. prope	preposition— <i>near</i>
28. propter	preposition— <i>because of, on account of</i>
29. quod	conjunction— <i>because</i>
30. se	pronoun— <i>him/her/itself, themselves</i>
31. si	conjunction— <i>if</i>
32. tamen	conjunction— <i>nevertheless</i>
33. trans	preposition— <i>across</i>
34. tu	pronoun— <i>you, thou</i>
35. vel	conjunction— <i>or (inclusive)</i>
36. vel...vel	conjunction— <i>either...or</i>
37. vos	pronoun— <i>you, y'all, ye</i>

**XXIV.F.**

1. accompaniment	F. -ā, -īs, -ābus, -ō
2. direct address	B. -a, -ae, -e, -er/-r, -ī, -um
3. direct object	E. -am, -ās, -um, -ōs, -a
4. indirect object	D. -ae, -īs, -ō
5. manner	F.
6. means	F.
7. object of certain verbs	D.
8. object of <i>of</i>	C. -ae, -ārum, -ī, -ōrum
9. object of <b>ante, apud, circum, and contra</b>	E.
10. personal agent	F.
11. place from which	F.
12. place to which	E.
13. place where	F.
14. possessor	C.
15. subject complement	A.
16. subject of a finite verb	A. -a, -ae, -us, -er/-r, -ī, -um
17. subject of an infinitive	E.
18. with adjectives	D.

**XXIV.G.**

<i>Present Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	cēlō	iubeō	eō
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	cēlās	iubēs	īs
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	cēlat	iubet	it
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	cēlāmus	iubēmus	īmus
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	cēlātis	iubētis	ītis
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	cēlant	iubent	eunt

<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	cēlor	iubeor
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	cēlāris	iubēris
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	cēlātur	iubētur
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	cēlāmur	iubēmur
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	cēlāminī	iubēminī
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	cēlantur	iubentur

<i>Imperfect Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	cēlābam	iubēbam	ībam
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	cēlābās	iubēbās	ībās
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	cēlābat	iubēbat	ībat
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	cēlābāmus	iubēbāmus	ībāmus
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	cēlābātis	iubēbātis	ībātis
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	cēlābant	iubēbant	ībant

<i>Imperfect Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> s.	cēlābar	iubēbar
2 <sup>nd</sup> s.	cēlābāris	iubēbāris
3 <sup>rd</sup> s.	cēlābātur	iubēbātur
1 <sup>st</sup> pl.	cēlābāmur	iubēbāmur
2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	cēlābāminī	iubēbāminī
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	cēlābantur	iubēbantur

<i>Future Active</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>īre</i>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> s.</b>	cēlābō	iubēbō	ībō
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> s.</b>	cēlābis	iubēbis	ībis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> s.</b>	cēlābit	iubēbit	ībit
<b>1<sup>st</sup> pl.</b>	cēlābimus	iubēbimus	ībimus
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> pl.</b>	cēlābitis	iubēbitis	ībitis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> pl.</b>	cēlābunt	iubēbunt	ībunt

<i>Future Passive</i>	<i>cēlāre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> s.</b>	cēlābor	iubēbor
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> s.</b>	cēlāberis	iubēberis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> s.</b>	cēlābitur	iubēbitur
<b>1<sup>st</sup> pl.</b>	cēlābimur	iubēbimur
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> pl.</b>	cēlābiminī	iubēbiminī
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> pl.</b>	cēlībuntur	iubēbuntur

**XXIV.H.****Set I**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. convalesce  | E. grow stronger or healthier                 |
| 2. conformity  | H. appearing the same as or similar to others |
| 3. complacent  | A. easily pleased                             |
| 4. condolence  | C. grieving with another                      |
| 5. computation | I. assemblance of thoughts                    |
| 6. conspiracy  | B. a group that breathes (whispers) together  |
| 7. complete    | F. fulfilled                                  |
| 8. collocation | G. placing people or objects together         |
| 9. commiserate | L. express sympathy with another's sadness    |
| 10. compatriot | D. a person from the same homeland            |

**Set II**

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 11. denunciation | H. announcement of rejection or scorn                     |
| 12. dispute      | I. thinking differently or reaching different conclusions |
| 13. novice       | M. someone new to a practice or subject                   |
| 14. appellation  | P. name by which one is called                            |
| 15. abnegate     | N. relinquish, deny claim to                              |
| 16. innumerable  | Q. beyond one's ability to count.                         |
| 17. reticent     | O. reluctant to speak                                     |
| 18. propinquity  | F. nearness   |
| 19. invalid      | A. a person lacking strength                              |
| 20. portal       | C. entryway   |
| 21. cogitate     | D. ponder   |
| 22. noxious      | G. harmful  |
| 23. dissuade     | L. talk someone out of                                    |
| 24. servile      | E. slave-like in behavior                                 |
| 25. replete      | B. filled to capacity (with)                              |

**Set III**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 26. augment       | P. increase in size or influence                     |
| 27. preternatural | C. exceeding what is normal                          |
| 28. imperious     | L. having a commanding presence                      |
| 29. potable       | F. safe for drinking                                 |
| 30. desperate     | N. without hope                                      |
| 31. ingratiate    | O. get in someone's good graces                      |
| 32. insuperable   | Q. unable to be defeated or surmounted               |
| 33. gaudy         | M. joyously ornate                                   |
| 34. inimical      | A. unwelcoming, unfriendly                           |
| 35. oblate        | G. having width greater than length or height        |
| 36. pulchritude   | E. beauty  |
| 37. studious      | D. approaching a practice or subject with enthusiasm |
| 38. antiquity     | I. ancient times                                     |
| 39. illicit       | H. not permitted                                     |
| 40. interrogate   | B. ask a series of questions                         |

**XXIV.I.**

1. **vōx populī** the voice of the people
2. **post hoc, ergo propter hoc** after this, therefore because of this
3. **in formā pauperis** in the form of a poor person
4. **in locō parentis** in the place of a parent
5. **Cogitō, ergō sum.** I think; therefore, I am.
6. **Dōnā nōbīs pācem.** Grant us peace.
7. **Gaudeāmus igitur!** Therefore, let us rejoice!
8. **Dum spīrō, spērō\*.** While I breathe, I hope.
9. **Sīc transit gloria mundī.** Thus passes the glory of the world.
10. **Dē minimīs nōn cūrat lēx.** The law does not care about the smallest things.

**Match the Derivatives****Set I**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. deify:       | D. to elevate to the position of a god                |
| 2. commiserate  | F. to express sympathy with someone's sadness         |
| 3. cosmonaut    | H. one who sails the universe                         |
| 4. demote       | J. to move someone or something downward              |
| 5. insular      | L. generally disposed to keep to oneself              |
| 6. repatriate   | M. to relocate to another country                     |
| 7. pugnacious   | K. easily provoked to fight                           |
| 8. puerile      | A. childish   |
| 9. equitation   | O. the pastime of riding horses                       |
| 10. intramural  | E. within the walls of a school or other organization |
| 11. adjacent    | N. lying next to                                      |
| 12. natatorium  | B. a building for swimming competitions               |
| 13. magnanimous | I. generous, big-minded                               |
| 14. culinary    | C. related to cooking                                 |
| 15. vaccine     | G. immunotherapy originally derived by cow's blood    |

**Set II**

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|------------------|--|
| 1. populace      | H. the people of a nation, region, or city                 |
| 2. edifice       | I. a building, especially a permanent structure            |
| 3. premonition   | E. advance warning of an event                             |
| 4. doctrine      | L. accepted teaching or policy in a specific topic area    |
| 5. deride        | D. to mock or scorn  |
| 6. provincial    | N. describing attitudes and practices outside metropolises |
| 7. malicious     | C. harboring evil intent                                   |
| 8. feminism      | B. philosophy promoting equity between and among genders   |
| 9. cubicle       | O. a small space surrounded at least partly by walls       |
| 10. aberrant     | K. off-target or away from standard practice               |
| 11. postprandial | F. describing activities or beverages following a meal     |
| 12. elaborate    | A. complex and detailed, clearly requiring a lot of work   |
| 13. invoke       | J. to call upon  |
| 14. circumspect  | M. averse to taking risks for fear of disapproval          |
| 15. disciple     | G. one who learns from a master                            |

**Set III**

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|-----------------|--|
| 1. ubiquitous   | K. seemingly everywhere at once                          |
| 2. report       | M. to carry back news from an event                      |
| 3. atrial       | H. related to an upper chamber of the heart              |
| 4. lunatic      | G. one who loses mental faculties at the full moon       |
| 5. invidious    | E. able to walk  |
| 6. static       | I. standing still  |
| 7. multiplex    | O. a cinema complex with several screens in one building |
| 8. affiliation  | A. relation of a smaller group to a larger parent group  |
| 9. salutation   | C. greetings, especially at the beginning of a letter    |
| 10. servile     | D. slave-like in behavior                                |
| 11. prelude     | B. music played before a church service                  |
| 12. ambulatory  | L. looking upon someone with envy or jealousy            |
| 13. ibidem      | F. in the same place, as in citations of footnotes       |
| 14. viniculture | J. the cultivation of wine grapes                        |
| 15. amatory     | N. relating to sexual love                               |