

VOLUMEN V

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Praelūdium V: The Sums of Their Parts...and More

Way back in Volūmen II, we introduced the vocabulary-enhancing power of combining prefixes (mostly derived from prepositions) with verb roots. Many of the verbs introduced in Volūmina III and IV combine with a wide array of prefixes. Some of the resulting combinations have meanings that equal the meanings of the prefix and the root; others have implied meanings that are more common but have vague connections to the meanings of their components.

Let's look at one example: **interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum**. This verb combines **inter**, meaning *between* or *among*, with **facere**, *to make* or *to do*. However, this verb almost never means *to make between*. Its more common meaning is *to kill* (a person). Think of it as *to make someone go between the Pearly Gates*, if you are so inclined.

As we have seen:

- Sometimes the meanings of the prefixes do not match perfectly with the meanings of the prepositions from which they are derived.
- Some of the compounds are more frequently used than the root verbs—e.g., **cognōscere** (*learn, get to know*) is more common than just plain **nōscere**. We will encounter more examples of these in Lesson LII.
- The prefixes may assimilate with the beginnings of the roots to which they are attached. Below is a reminder of some of the forms and meanings that prefixes can take, including some new ones seen in Volūmen IV.

<i>Preposition (if any)</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meanings</i>
ā, ab	ā-, ab-, abs-, au-	<i>away, away from</i>
ad	ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, am-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-	<i>to, toward, for the purpose of</i>
ante	ante-	<i>before, in front of</i>
circum	circum-, circu-	<i>around</i>
cīs	cīs-	<i>on the same side</i>
contrā	contrā-	<i>against</i>
cum	cō-, cog-, col-, com-, con-, cor-	<i>with, together</i>
dē	dē-	<i>down, down from</i>
ē, ex	ē-, ec-, ef-, es-	<i>out, from, out of</i>
extrā	extrā-, extrō-	<i>outside, outward</i>
in	il-, im-, in-, ir-	<i>in, into, on, onto, against</i>
infrā	infrā-	<i>beneath</i>

inter	intel-, inter-	<i>between, among</i>
intrā	intrā-, intrō-	<i>within, inward</i>
ob	ō-, ob-, oc-, of-, og-, op-	<i>against, in the way of</i>
per	per-	<i>through, thoroughly</i>
post	post-	<i>after, behind</i>
prae	prae-	<i>before, beforehand</i>
praeter	praeter-	<i>beyond, besides, except</i>
prō	prō-	<i>for, in favor of, forward, in front of</i>
retrō	retrō-	<i>backward</i>
sub	sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sul-, sum-, sur-, sus-	<i>under, up to, up</i>
trāns	trā-, trān-, trāns-	<i>across</i>
ultrā	ultrā-	<i>beyond, farther</i>
	dī-, dif-, dis-	<i>away, apart</i>
	re-, red-	<i>back, again</i>
	sē-	<i>apart from</i>

Some of the recently acquired prepositions, such as **cīs**, are more likely to appear attached to adjective stems than to verb stems. Some of the prefixes in the table above do not appear at all in the table below.

As for the table below, combining the prefixes in the left column with the verb roots in the right column creates more than 300 new verbs you can add to your vocabulary. The great majority of those 300-plus have English derivatives with meanings closely related to the original Latin forms. Remember that you can convert the verbs into nouns via the supine stems—e.g., **cōn** + **clūs** + **iō**, which gives us *conclusion*, literally “enclosing together.”

NOTE: *This is by no means a complete list!*

<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Roots</i>
ex-, in-, prae-, sub-	-audīre, -audītum
ad-, ex-, im-	-bibere, -bibitum
abs-, ac-, ante-, cōn-, dē-, dis-, ē-, in-, inter-, prō-, re-, sē-, suc-	-cēdere, -cessum
ac-, cōn-, dē-, in-, oc-, per- re-, sus-, trāns-	-cipere, -ceptum (capere)

ac-, dē-, ex-	-clārāre, -clārātum
cōn-, ex-, in-, oc-, re-, sē-	-clūdere, -clūsūm (claudere)
ac-, cōn-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, sē-, suc-, super-	-crēscere, -crētum
cōn-	-cupere, -cupītum
ac-, ante-, circum-, cōn-, dē-, dis-, ē-, in-, inter-, oc-, per-, prae-, re-, suc-, trāns-	-currere, -cursum
ab-, ad-, ante-, cōn-, contrā-, ē-, in-, inter-, prae-, prō-, super-	-dīcere, -dictum
ad-, con-, ē-, in-, ob-, re-	-dormīre, -dormītum
ab-, ad-, circum-, cōn-, dē-, ē-, in-, intrō-, per-, pro-,	-dūcere, -ductum
ad-, com-, ex-, ob-, per-, sub-	-edere, -ēsum
af-, cōn-, dē-, ef-, in-, inter-, of-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-, suf-	-ficere, -fectum (facere)
af-, cōn-, dē-, in-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-, suf-	-fringere, -frāctum (frangere)
au-, af-, cōn-, dē-, dif-, ef-, in-, inter-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-, suf-	-fugere, -fugītum
ag-, con-, dē-, dī-, ē-, in-, inter-, og-, prae-, prō-, re-, sug-	-gerere, -gestum
ag-, con-, sē-	-gregāre, -gregātum
ab-, ad-, con-, dē-, in-, per-, prō-, re-, sub-, trā-	-icere, -iectum (iacere)
con-, dis-, in-, re-, sub-	-iungere, -iunctum
al-, col- (colligere), dē- (dēligere), ē-, intel-, neg-, sē-	-legere/-ligere, -lectum
al-, circum-, col-, dī-, ē-, il-, inter-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-, super-, trāns-	-lūcere
col-, dē-, ē-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, re-	-lūdere, -lūsūm
ā-, ad-, com-, dē-, ē-, im-, inter-, per-, prō-, re-, sub-, trāns-	-mittere, -missum
ag-, cog-, inter-, per-, re-	-noscere, -nōtum
cō-, sub-	-ordināre, -ordinātum
ap-, as-, com-, dē-, dis-, ex-, im-, prō-, re-	-pellere, -pulsum
ap-, com-, re-	-petere, -petītum
im-	-pluere

ante-, ap-, circum-, com-, contrā-, dē-, dis-, ex-, im-, inter-, op-, prae-, post-, prō-, re-, sē-, sup-, super-, trāns-	-pōnere, -pōsitum
ac-, cōn-, ex-, in-, per-, re-	-quīrere, -quaestum (quaerere)
cor-, dī-, ē-, per- (pergere), sur- (surgere)	-rigere/-rgere, -rēctum (rēgere)
ab-, ar-, cor-, dī-, ē-, prae-, sur-	-ripere, -reptum (rapere)
cōn-, prae-	-scīre, -scītum
ā-, ad-, cōn-, dē-, in-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-, trān-	-scrībere, -scrīptum
as-, cōn-, dis-, prae-, re-	-sentīre, -sēnsus
as-, dē-, prae-, sub-	-servīre, -servītum
con-, dē-, prae-, re-	-sipere, -septum (sapere)
con-, dē-, prae-, re-, sub-	-stituere, -stitūtum (statuere)
con-, dē-, in-, re-	-struere, -structum
at-, con-, in-, ob-, per-	-tingere, -tāctum (tangere)
at-, con-, dē-, dis-, prō-, re-, sub-	-trahere, -tractum
ad-, con-, ē-, in-, sub-, trāns-	-vehere, -vectum
ad-, ante-, circum-, contrā-, dē-, ē-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-, super-, trāns-	-venīre, -ventum
ā-, ad-, circum-, con-, dē-, dī-, ē-, extrō- in-, intrō-, ob-, per-, re-, sub-, trāns-	-vertere, -versum
cōn-, dē-, ē-, per-, prō-, re-	-vincere, -victum
ā-, ad-, circum- con-, dē-, ē-, in-, ob-, prō-, re-, sub-	-volvere, -volūtum

XLIX. Introduction to Declension IV

Declension IV has some characteristics in common with Declension II, although IV consists of considerably fewer nouns than II. A large category within Declension IV is derived from the supine forms of verbs, referring to the processes or end-products of actions; we will see a few of these in the next lesson.

You already know about **īdūs** (*the Ides*), a feminine noun. We begin this lesson with a list of Declension IV masculine nouns:

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
acus	acūs	m.	<i>needle</i>
arcus	arcūs	m.	<i>bow, arch, rainbow</i>
fētus	fētūs	m.	<i>bearing forth; offspring</i>
frūctus	frūctūs	m.	<i>fruit; enjoyment; success</i>
gradus	gradūs	m.	<i>step, degree, (hierarchical) rank</i>
lacus	lacūs	m.	<i>lake, pond</i>
passus	passūs	m.	<i>pace (two steps, about five feet)</i>
sinus	sinūs	m.	<i>curve; one's lap; bay, gulf (with curved shoreline)</i>
tribus	tribūs	m.	<i>tribe</i>
vultus	vultūs	m.	<i>countenance, facial expression</i>

...and we continue with a few of the feminine exceptions, two of which refer to trees:

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
domus	domūs	f.	<i>urban house home; palace</i>
manus	manūs	f.	<i>hand, paw</i>
pīnus	pīnūs	f.	<i>pine tree; lance, spear</i>
quercus	quercūs	f.	<i>oak tree</i>

Vocabulary Notes

domus: There are several reasons why this noun is not introduced in the early lessons. Like **Rōma** and **rūs**, this noun has vestigial Locative forms; the forms for *at home*, *toward home* and *from home* do not require prepositions.

- **domī** = *at home* **Domī nunc sum.** = *I'm at home now.*
- **domum** = *toward home* **Quandō domum īs?** = *When are you going home?*

- **domō** = *away from home* **Domō fūgimus.** = *We ran away from home.*

As evidenced by the **-ī** and **-ō** endings, this noun straddles Declensions II and IV: It can take Declension II endings except in several case-number combinations. We will learn more about the irregularities of **domus** later in this lesson.

frūctus: This noun refers to plants' production of edible seed-bearing objects—*i.e.*, when plants *successfully* bear fruit. The *enjoyment* connotation is reflected in the Spanish derivative verb *disfrutar*.

passus: The Roman mile consisted of a thousand paces, or **mille passūs**. Each pace, or pair of steps (**duo gradūs**), for an average Roman male was about five feet, so a mile was 5,000 Roman feet. The plural of *mile* is **mīlia passuum**—*thousands of paces*. (The noun **mīlia** is usually accompanied by a partitive Genitive.)

Regarding **mille**, which we have not addressed since the Introduction: Like many numbers, the singular is an indeclinable adjective; the plural, however, declines like **animal** or **mare**, as a III-i noun (**mīlia, mīlium, mīlibus, etc.**).

pīnus: Like **domus**, this noun is occasionally seen with Declension II endings. Irrespective of declension, it is feminine in gender like all types of trees.

sinus: The basic meaning is *curve*, like the curve in a *sine* wave, but by extension it means the curve of someone's lap. Think of *insinuating* oneself with someone as crawling into that person's lap. You can also think of the sinus cavity in one's respiratory system as gulf-shaped.

tribus: This noun looks like the Dative/Ablative form **trēs**, and that is *not* a coincidence. In the early days of the Roman Kingdom, the population was divided into *three* groups based on their ethnic origin. Like the **kalendārium**, the tribal system was modified every few centuries.

Declension IV Endings

The characteristic Genitive singular ending for Declension IV is **-ūs**. That helps us distinguish these nouns from Declension II **-us** nouns with the **-ī** Genitive and Declension III neuter **-us** nouns that change to **-eris/-oris** in the Genitive singular.

Like Declension II:

- Declension IV is mostly masculine and neuter, with a few feminine exceptions that are mostly types of trees.
- The masculine and feminine nouns have dictionary forms that terminate in **-us**, like those in Declension II and quite a few neuter nouns in Declension III.

The Nominative plural, Accusative plural, and Genitive singular forms of any non-neuter noun in Declension IV are identical, ending in **-ūs**.

The two nouns in the table below follow the paradigm for Declension IV. As with all declensions, the Dative and Ablative plural forms look the same: the familiar **-ibus** from Declension III. As the table illustrates, the characteristic vowel of the declension is **u**.

IV-regular	<i>fruit</i>		<i>hand</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	frūctus	frūctūs	manus	manūs
<i>Genitive</i>	frūctūs	frūctuum	manūs	manuum
<i>Dative</i>	frūctuī	frūctibus	manuī	manibus
<i>Accusative</i>	frūctum	frūctūs	manum	manūs
<i>Ablative</i>	frūctū	frūctibus	manū	manibus

Exceptions and Irregularities

Declension II/IV Hybrids: As indicated in the Vocabulary Notes, **domus** and **pīnus** live in Declensions II and IV. The former has some forms that never show up with Declension II endings, as illustrated below. This may result from common usage naturally forcing Declension IV nouns to fit the more customary Declension II paradigm.

The -ubus Ending: The nouns **lacus** and **tribus** have alternative forms for Dative and Ablative plural that probably reflect the nouns' ancient origins—*i.e.*, as the declension evolved over the centuries and some endings changed, these nouns did not evolve with it. There are other nouns in Declension IV that exhibit this behavior. You may encounter **tribus** with the standard **-ibus** ending: either **tribibus** or **tribubus** is correct.

IV-regular	<i>house</i>		<i>lake</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	domus	domūs	lacus	lacūs
<i>Genitive</i>	domūs/-ī	domuum/-ōrum	lacūs	lacuum
<i>Dative</i>	domuī/-ō	domibus	lacuī	lacubus
<i>Accusative</i>	domum	domūs/-ōs	lacum	lacūs
<i>Ablative</i>	domū/-ō	domibus	lacū	lacubus
<i>Locative</i>	domī	domibus		

Accusative Extent of Space

To express quantitatively how far someone or something goes, or how far away someone or something is, use the Accusative case. The extent of space function is similar to the duration of time function, showing not an exact position but a limited continuum.

Domus centum <u>pedēs</u> lāta fuit.	<i>The house was a hundred feet wide.</i>
Quinque <u>domūs</u> abhinc dormiunt.	<i>They are sleeping five houses from here.</i>

The Romans had many units for measuring length or distance, including **gradūs** and **pedēs**. The ancient Roman **pēs** is a bit smaller than the standard English foot.

In the next example, **mīlia** (plural of **mīlle**) is in the Accusative case reflecting extent of space; **pedum** is a partitive Genitive that goes with it.

Quinque <u>mīlia</u> passuum cucurrimus.	<i>We ran five miles.</i>
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By way of review, here are the functions we know associated with the Accusative case:

- direct object
- object of certain prepositions
- place to which
- subjective of an infinitive
- duration of time
- extent of space

Related Vocabulary

acūtus, -a, -um = *sharp, pointy*

domesticus, -a, -um = *domestic, of the home or homeland*

domicilium, -ī/-ī (n.) = *dwelling, home*

fētōsus, -a, -um = *prolific, fertile*

frūctifer, -era, -erum = *fruit-bearing*

gradātīm = *step by step*

manuālis, -e = *manual, by hand*

sinuōsus, -a, -um = *curvy*

tribālis, -e = *related to a tribe or ethnic group*

tribūnus, -ī (u.) = *chief of a tribe, member of an inter-tribal council*

Exercise XLIX: Switch Number and Translate

For each phrase below, change the nouns (and any adjectives that modify them) from singular to plural or *vice versa*. Then provide a basic English translation the resulting phrase. Some of the mutations and translations have more than one correct answer.

1. in quercum prope sinum
2. crūdēlī vultū
3. manūs sinistrae (2 possible mutations)
4. domus fortior
5. dē arcibus sinuōsīs
6. omnī tribuī
7. longum latus lātī lacūs
8. pīnūs fētōsae (2 possible mutations)
9. acus acūtior sagittā
10. gradūs levis

Some English Derivatives

acus, acūtus: acute

arcus: arc, arch, archer—but *not* arcane (**arcānus**)

domus, domesticus, domicilium: dome, domestic, domicile, domain

fētus, fētōsus: fetus, fetal—but *not* fetid (**foetidus**)

frūctus, frūctuōsus: fruit, fructose, fructify

gradus, gradātīm: grade, gradual, graduate, gradate, degrade, centigrade

lacus: lake, lacuna/lagoon

manus, manuālis: manual, manufacture, manumit, manipulate, maintain

passus: pace, trespass—but *not* passive (from **patior-patī**, introduced in Volume VI)

pīnus: pine, pineal gland, porcupine

sinus, sinuōsus: sinus, sine, sinuous, insinuate

tribus, tribālis, tribūnus: tribe, tribal, tribune, tribunal, tribute, attribute, contribute, distribute (the latter four via **tribuō-tribuere**)

L. Declension IV—Verbal Nouns and Neuter

A subcategory within Declension IV is nouns derived from the supine or perfect passive participle forms of verbs. This lesson contains just a small sampling of those.

The verb-to-noun conversions are similar to the process of adding **-iō** or **-ūra** to the supine stem. Some of the base verbs are at least partly familiar to you, so they are not entirely new; others have base verbs beyond the current vocabulary (marked in **red**), including a couple of deponent verbs (not marked at all).

This chapter also introduces the small subcategory of neuter Declension IV nouns. Neuter nouns in the declension are...quite odd.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Base Verb</i>
adventus, -ūs	m.	<i>arrival, approach</i>	adveniō, -īre
apparātus, -ūs	m.	<i>preparation; implement, tool</i>	apparō, -āre
cēnsus, -ūs	m.	<i>count; estimation, appraisal</i>	censeō, -ēre
coitus, -ūs	m.	<i>sexual intercourse</i>	coeō, -īre
cursus, -ūs	m.	<i>course, running</i>	currō, -ere
exercitus, -ūs	m.	<i>trained/professional army</i>	exerceō, -ēre
magistrātus, -ūs	u.	<i>magistrate; magistracy</i>	magistrō, -āre
nātus, -ūs	m.	<i>birth; age</i>	
rīsus, -ūs	m.	<i>laughter, mockery, joking</i>	rīdeō, -ēre
sēnsus, -ūs	m.	<i>sense, feeling</i>	sentīō, -īre
sexus, -ūs	m.	<i>sex (anatomical)</i>	secō, -āre
spīritus, -ūs	m.	<i>breath, light breeze; spirit</i>	spīrō, -āre
status, -ūs	m.	<i>standing, situation, rank</i>	stō, stāre
ūsus, -ūs	m.	<i>use, experience</i>	
vīctus, -ūs	m.	<i>necessities of life, nourishment</i>	vīvō, -ere
cornū, -ūs	n.	<i>horn, tusk; wing of an army</i>	
gelū, -ūs	n.	<i>frost, chill</i>	
genū, -ūs	n.	<i>knee</i>	

Vocabulary Notes

apparātus: This noun appears in the introduction to this text as an English word that closely resembles the Latin equivalent. The Latin plural is **apparātūs**; the plural in English should be spelled the same as the singular.

coitus, sexus: Whereas **coitus** is an activity, **sexus** is just a state of being. Both can be translated as *sex*, but different denotations thereof. The latter is *not* usually used to refer to sexual intercourse. (Add the usual disclaimer here about sex not being exactly the same as gender, especially in the world of grammar.)

cornū: This noun not only means the horn of an animal, but also a musical horn. This makes sense, given that the earliest wind instruments were made from animals' horns.

exercitus: This noun can refer to any trained, disciplined fighting force of any size, and the Roman armies most certainly fit that description. C. Iūlius Caesar led an **exercitus** consisting of multiple **lēgiōnēs** on his seven-year campaign through Gaul, Germany, and Britain.

gelū: This noun is almost never seen in the plural; its only forms are **gelū** and **gelūs**.

magistrātus: Yes, this noun can mean both the office of a magistrate and the person who fills it.

nātus: There is also a Declension II noun of the same spelling that means *child born of*. Use the Declension IV in the Latin idioms for *older* and *younger* when referring to people's relative ages: **maior nātū** and **minor nātū**, meaning literally *greater/lesser with respect to birth*. As noted in Lesson XLIV, this differs from **senior** and **iūnior**, which usually connote a generational difference in age.

spīritus: You might expect something closer to the supine form **spīrātus**. In the Classical cultures, wind, breath, and spirit were all the same substance: *i.e.*, moving air.

vīctus: In literary Latin, this noun is often a synonym for **cibus**. It is the ancestor of the English *victuals*, often pronounced as *vittles*.

Declension IV Neuter

The neuter nouns in Declension IV follow the usual rules for neuter nouns and adjectives: Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative forms are identical for each number, the plural forms of those cases ending in **-a**. However, there are some peculiarities:

- On the singular side, all the cases except the Genitive end in **-ū**, including Dative. (Sometimes the Genitive singular loses its final **s** as well!)
- The **-a** ending is actually **-ua** in Declension IV, as if the **u** were actually part of the stem.

Compare and contrast:

	<i>knee</i>		<i>course</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	genū	genua	cursus	cursūs
<i>Genitive</i>	genūs	genuum	cursūs	cursuum
<i>Dative</i>	genū	genibus	cursuī	cursibus
<i>Accusative</i>	genū	genua	cursum	cursūs
<i>Ablative</i>	genū	genibus	cursū	cursibus

Related Vocabulary

This list contains the meanings and additional principal parts of the base verbs from this lesson that we have not previously seen, including the deponent verbs. There are also some adjectives related to the nouns from this lesson.

Several of the verbs below are properly introduced later in this volume. The nouns **nātus** and **ūsus** are derived from some deponent verbs, **nascor-nascī** and **ūtor-ūtfī**, which are introduced in Volume VI.

adveniō, -īre, advēnī, adventum = *arrive, approach* (with **ad** + Acc.)

apparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = *prepare, equip, provide* (for a purpose)

cēnsēō, -ēre, -uī, cēnsum = *give an opinion, estimate, value, count*

coeō, coīre, coīvī, coitum = *go together, meet*

exerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum = *train, exercise*

gelidus, -a, -um = *chilly, frosty, icy*

nātālis, -e = *related to birth* (as in **diēs nātālis**, *birthday*)

secō, -āre, secuī, sectum = *cut, divide* (also **sectiō, sectiōnis** = *division*)

sēnsuālis, -e = *related to feeling*

sexuālis, -e = *related to sex*

spīrituālis, -e = *related to spirit or breath*

ūsuālis, -e = *customary, developed from use or experience*

Exercise L: Partial Translations

Each Latin sentence below contains an italicized English portion (or two). Use the context of the sentence to render the correct translation of that portion into Latin.

1. Pārs *of Caesar's army* ad Belgium iter fēcit.
2. Multa vehicula virīs legiōnum *victuals* tulērunt.
3. Dux noster magnum dolōrem *in his knees* sēnsit.
4. Didicimus *that the spirits* auxiliōrum īmōs esse.
5. Uxor mea tribus annīs *older* sorōre suā erat.
6. Animal Āfricānum *four huge horns* habuit.
7. *Because of our arrival* hostēs māximē horruērunt.
8. *Frost* in grāmine herī vīdimus.
9. Estne *the implement* idōneus for (all/both) sexes?

Some English Derivatives

The Latin words that are spelled the same as their English descendants, or very similarly, have been omitted from this list.

adventus, advenire: advent, adventure

cornū: cornea, cornet, cornucopiae

cursus: curse, course, discourse, recourse

gelū, gelidus: gelid, congeal

genū: genuflect—but *not* genuine or ingenuity

nātus, nātālis: natal, neo-/pre-/post-natal, native, innate

rīsus: same as from **rīdeō**

ūsus, ūsuālis: use, usual, usury

victus: victuals (vittles)

LI. Introduction to Declension V

Lesson XXXVII introduced two nouns from Declension V: **diēs** (*day*) and related noun **merīdiēs** (*midday; south*). Those two nouns will now have some company, and you will learn all the declensional endings for such nouns.

Declension V is the smallest of the five, representing only about 3% of all Latin nouns. Beyond **diēs** and its compounds, nouns in this declension are almost exclusively feminine in gender.

Note how the Genitive singular forms end in either **-eī** or **-ēī**, depending on whether the stem ends in an **i**. We have added some color to help those with color-vision spot the difference.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
aciēs	aciēī	f.	<i>sharp edge; battle line</i>
cariēs	cariēī	f.	<i>decay, corruption</i>
ēsuriēs	ēsuriēī	f.	<i>hunger</i>
faciēs	faciēī	f.	<i>face, surface</i>
fidēs	fidēī	f.	<i>faith</i>
prōgeniēs	prōgeniēī	f.	<i>offspring, progeny</i>
rabiēs	rabiēī	f.	<i>madness, rage</i>
requiēs	requiēī	f.	<i>rest</i>
rēs	reī	f.	<i>thing, matter, affair</i>
seriēs	seriēī	f.	<i>row, series, sequence</i>
speciēs	speciēī	f.	<i>appearance</i>
spēs	speī	f.	<i>hope</i>

Vocabulary Notes

Familiar Vocabulary: You may recognize some related vocabulary here.

- **ēsuriēs** and **ēsuriō**, **-īre**
- **fidēs** and **fidēlis**, as well as the verb **fidō**, **fidere**, **fīsus sum** (semi-deponent)
- **speciēs** and **spectō**, **-āre**
- **spēs** and **spērō**, **-āre**

aciēs: The typical battle formation for a Roman army was a **triplex aciēs** (*triple battle line*). Each of the three lines might consist of thousands of soldiers. The **prīma aciēs** would lead the attack, with the lines behind providing reinforcement or guarding against an attack from the rear. *To form a (triple) battle line* = **aciem (triplicem) instruere**.

cariēs: Modern dentistry uses the term *dental caries* (**cariēs dentium** or **cariēs dentālis**) to refer to tooth decay. English-speaking dental professionals may pronounce it like *carries*, with just two syllables. In the skeleton, it is called **cariēs ossium**.

faciēs: The phrase **prīmā faciē**, still in use today, means *on the first surface* or *at first sight*, referring to conclusions that one can draw without much deep reasoning. Also, **Faciēs faciēs** is a complete sentence (*You will make faces*).

requiēs: A related noun with a similar meaning, is **quiēs, quiētis**. In some of the literature, **requiēs** appears as a Declension III noun as well (Genitive **requiētis**). Both nouns are related to the verb **quiescō, -ere**, meaning *to rest*. The vocabulary of the Catholic mass uses Declension V, as **Requiem aeternam dōnā eīs** (*to them*), **Domine**.

rēs: This noun is verbal tofu. It has no real flavor of its own, drawing its flavor from whatever phrase it appears in. Here are a few examples:

in mediās rēs	<i>into the middle of <u>things</u></i>
in rē	<i>in the <u>matter</u> (of)</i>
rēs frūmentāria	<i>grain <u>supply</u></i>
rēs gestae	<i>accomplishments, deeds (<u>things</u> carried out)</i>
rēs militāris	<i>military <u>science</u></i>
rēs pūblica	<i>the republic, the commonwealth</i>
rēs, nōn verba	<i><u>deeds</u>, not words</i>
rem acū tetigistī	<i>you have hit the nail on the head (lit. you have touched the <u>thing</u> with a needle)</i>

The Final Declension

This smallest of the declensions has **e** as its characteristic vowel. Like Declension I, its nouns are mostly feminine, with a few masculine exceptions; the Genitive and Dative singular endings of any Declension V noun look the same. Like III and IV, the Nominative and Accusative plural forms look the same for any of its nouns. As with all nouns and adjectives, the Dative and Ablative plural forms look the same as well.

As mentioned previously, there is a subtle difference between the subset of nouns whose stems end in a consonant and those with stems ending in **i**. The table below illustrates that difference in the Genitive and Dative singular: **-eī** vs. **-ēī**.

	<i>hope</i>		<i>appearance</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	spēs	spēs	speciēs	speciēs
<i>Genitive</i>	speī	spērūm	speciēī	speciērūm
<i>Dative</i>	speī	spēbus	speciēī	speciēbus
<i>Accusative</i>	spem	spēs	speciem	speciēs
<i>Ablative</i>	spē	spēbus	speciē	speciēbus

Will anyone alert the authorities if you slip up and write **-ēī** in place of **-ēī** or *vice versa*? Highly unlikely. You may have noticed that, in this lesson, only three of the nouns have consonant stems: **fīdēs**, **rēs**, and **spēs**; the others, as well as **diēs** and its compounds, use the double-long **-ēī** ending.

Declension Chart for Nouns and Adjectives

With the introduction of Declension V, you now have seen all the possible declensions for any Latin noun or adjective that can be declined. All that remains in the world of declensions is some pronouns that we will learn later in the volume.

Meanwhile, here is a handy table for you, showing where it is appropriate to use which of the 32 available endings for nouns, give or take some oddities and exceptions shown below the table.

Sing.	<i>Nouns and Adjectives</i>					<i>Nouns only</i>		
	<i>I</i>	<i>II (m./f., n.)</i>		<i>III (m./f., n.)</i>		<i>IV (m./f., n.)</i>		<i>V</i>
<i>N/V</i>	-a	-r/-us	-um	---	---	-us	-ū	-ēs
<i>V</i>	-a	-e/-ī	-um	---	---	-us	-ū	-ēs
<i>G</i>	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-ūs	-ūs	-ēī/-ēī
<i>D</i>	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-uī	-ū	-ēī/-ēī
<i>Ac</i>	-am	-um	-um	-em	---	-um	-ū	-em
<i>Ab</i>	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e/-ī	-e/-ī	-ū	-ū	-ē
Pl.								
<i>N/V</i>	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a/-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
<i>G</i>	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um/-ium	-um/-ium	-uum	-uum	-ērum
<i>D</i>	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus
<i>Ac</i>	-ās	-ōs	-a	-ēs	-a/-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
<i>Ab</i>	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus

Useful exceptions and oddities to remember:

- With some exceptions, Declension III adjectives typically use the **i-stem** endings: **-ī** in the Ablative singular, **-ium** in the Genitive plural, **-ia** where indicated for the neuter gender. (Comparative forms of adjectives do not use those endings.)
- The Dative and Ablative plural endings vary slightly: **-ābus** for certain nouns in Declension I, **-ubus** in Declension IV.
- For nouns in Declension II terminating in **-ius** or **-ium**, sometimes the Genitive singular **-ī** ending replaces the last three letters (pre-Augustan style), sometimes replaces only the last two (post-Augustan reformed syntax).

Related Vocabulary**cariōsus, -a, -um** = rotten, decayed**faciālis, -e** = facial; face-to-face**prōgenitor, -ōris; prōgenitrīx, -trīcis** = ancestor**quiēs, quiētis (f.)** = rest, quiet, calm**rabidus, -a, -um** = mad, furious, raging**rabiō, rabere** (no known perfect forms) = rave, rage, be mad**speciālis, -e** = specific; related to appearance**Exercise LI: Short and Simple English to Latin**

Translate these phrases and sentences into Latin. Some may have more than one correct answer.

1. about many matters
2. in your (s.) battle line
3. of rustic appearance
4. beyond all hope
5. a row of faces
6. unto our offspring
7. decay of the right hand
8. by cruel hunger
9. I have faith in y'all.
10. I desire rest from the madness of the day.

Some English Derivatives**cariēs, cariōsus**: caries, carious**faciēs, faciālis**: face, facial, surface, superficial**fidēs**: bona fides/bona fide; more in Lesson LIII**prōgeniēs, prōgenitor**: progeny, progenitor**rabiēs, rabiō, rabidus**: rabies, rabid, rave**rēs**: real, reify, republic**seriēs**: series, serial, serialist (school of musical composition)**species, speciālis**: species, special, specific, specious

LII. In Exercitū Nunc Es

In Volume III, we also encountered a few military terms: **dux**, **imperātor**, **centuriō**, **cohors**, **legiō**. Adding nouns like **aciēs** and **exercitus**, Volume V already has a military flavor.

This lesson provides some additional nouns that might appear in Caesar's *Commentariū dē Bellō Gallicō*. It is by no means an exhaustive list of such terms. They are arranged with nouns referring to people and groups of people first, then objects, then others.

<i>Nominative, Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
centuria, -ae	f.	century, hundred of anything; military company
cōpia, -ae cōpiae, -ārum	f.	supply; plenty troops
eques, equitis equitēs, equitum equitātus, -ūs	m.	horseman, knight cavalry, gentry cavalry unit
lēgātus, -ī	m.	lieutenant; envoy, emissary, ambassador
manipulus, -ī	m.	handful; military brigade
mīles, mīlitis	m.	soldier
pedes, peditis peditēs, peditum	m.	foot-soldier infantry
ariēs, ariētis	m.	ram; battering ram
arma, -ōrum	n.	arms, weaponry
ballista, -ae	f.	artillery device for hurling large rocks
catapulta, -ae	f.	gigantic bow for firing large pikes
hasta, -ae	f.	spear, lance, pike
pīlum, -ī	n.	throwing-spear, javelin
tormentum, -ī	n.	siege engine; artillery device
bellum, -ī	n.	war
castra, -ōrum	n.	camp, barracks
proelium, -ī (-iī)	n.	battle, conflict
testūdō, testūdinis	f.	tortoise; battle formation with soldiers holding their shields over their heads

Vocabulary Notes

ariēs: This is the familiar animal from the Zodiac as well as a weapon. Roman battering rams usually had a carving of a ram's head on their tips, complete with curved horns.

arma, castra: The first of these two is exclusively plural. It is the first word of the most famous epic poem in the Latin language, the *Aeneid* of P. Vergīlius Mārō. A singular form **castrum** did exist, but in a military context it was always plural. The noun lives on in the names of many cities, towns, and villages in England, those with names like Lancaster, Worcester, or Manchester, where the Roman armies set up their camps.

ballista, catapulta: Thanks to Wile E. Coyote, most people have the wrong definition of a catapult. The **catapulta** relies on high-tension ropes for launching sharp objects at very high speeds; the weapon used against the Roadrunner is a **ballista** (which could probably hurl an anvil as easily as it could hurl rocks).

centuria, manipulus: The **centuria** did not always consist of 100 soldiers; when the size of a **legiō** was decreased from 6,000 to 3,600, the **centuria** was reduced in proportion, making up about one-sixtieth of the legion. The **manipulus** wasn't always used as a tactical force; when it was, it usually comprised two **centuriae**. Each of the ten **cohortēs** in a **legiō** consisted of six **centuriae**.

eques: In civilian society, **equitēs** referred to the Equestrian Order, the gentry who could afford to keep and equip one or more horses. They represented a middle class between the **patriciī** (descendants of Rome's founding fathers) and the **plēbs** (common folk).

In times of emergency, a **dictātor** might appoint a second-in-command, with the title **magister equitum**, investing him with the power to act in his behalf.

hasta, pilum: The latter is for throwing; the former, with a heavier shaft, is for holding in place to defend against a charge by enemy infantry or cavalry. A synonym for **pilum** is **iaculum**.

lēgātus: The military lieutenant was a trusted second-in-command, like Caesar's right-hand man T. Labiēnus. A lieutenant might lead an expedition to parlay with the enemy before or after battle.

testūdō: Infantrymen might walk as a cluster into a shower of arrows with their shields raised overhead in a dome shape; the formation resembled the shell of a tortoise.

Idioms

An idiom is a language's peculiar way of saying something, frequently including a verb and an object, that doesn't always translate literally. When you throw a party, you don't literally *throw* a party.

The list below contains three new idioms using words from this lesson, joining some idioms we have seen in previous lessons.

- **aciem instruere** = *to form a battle line*
- **bellum gerere** = *to wage war*

- **castra pōnere** = to pitch camp
- **cōnsilium capere** = to form a plan
- **in matrīmōnium dūcere** = to marry
- **iter facere** = to travel, to march
- **magnā vōce** = in a loud voice
- **prīmā faciē** = on the surface, at first sight
- **proelium committere** = to begin battle

Imperātor magnā voce clamāvit, et milītēs proelium commīsērunt.

The commander shouted loudly, and the soldiers began the battle.

Postquam cōnsilium cēpimus, in Dāciam iter fēcimus.

After we formed the plan, we marched into Dacia.

The various phrases that include forms of **rēs**, presented in Lesson LI, such as **rēs gestae**, might also be considered idioms.

Related Vocabulary

As in Lesson L, derivatives of some words that closely resemble their English meanings are omitted here.

armō, -āre = arm, provide arms

bellō, -āre; belligerō, -ere = fight (against), wage war

bellātor, -ōris; bellātrīx, -trīcis = warrior

bellicōsus, -a, -um = warlike

manipulāris, -e = maniple-related, at the level of the maniple

militāris, -e = military, soldierly

proeliāris, -e = battle-related

testūdineus, -a, -um = tortoise-like, tortoise-related

Exercise LII: Do You? I Do

Answer the questions below in complete Latin sentences, using the hints provided in parentheses. Where the verbs of the questions are in 2nd-person forms, answer with the 1st-person forms in the same tense. Several of the question-answer pairs include idioms introduced in this lesson. The first one is done for you.

1. **Ubi aciem instruēbātis?** (on a hill to the west of here)
In colle ad occidentem (ab)hinc aciem instruēbāmus.
2. **Quem in matrīmōnium crās dūcēs?** (Aemilia, my friend's sister)

3. **Quōcum iter fēcerās?** (with the new troops)
4. **Quandō castra extrā oppidum posuistis?** (on the Ides of December)
5. **Quis arma ad proelium tulit?** (the brave lieutenant)
6. **Quōmodō portam mūnitiōnis frēgistis?** (with a battering ram)
7. **Quot mīlitēs in tuō manipulō erant?** (one hundred)*
8. **Bellumne gessistī prō imperiō Rōmānō?** (I? never)
9. **Cūr equitēs proelium nōn commīsērunt?** (because (**quod**) it was too dark)
10. **Postquam testūdinem fēcērunt, quō mōvērunt peditēs quartae centuriae?**
(toward the Germans' auxiliary troops)

* As you might infer, **quot?** means *how many?* If you don't remember the Latin word for *thirty*, you can look it up in the Intro volume.

Some English Derivatives

arma: arms, armor, armaments

ballista: ballistic

bellum: bellicose, belligerent, rebel

castra: names of English cities and towns ending in *-caster*, *-cester*, or *-chester*

catapulta: catapult

centuria: century

cōpia: copious, cornucopiae

eques: equestrian

lēgātus: legate, legacy, delegate, relegate

manipulus: maniple, manipulate

mīles: military, militant

pedes: pedestrian, expedite/expedition/expedient (indirectly)

tormentum: torment

LIII. Perfect System, Passive Voice

The list below consists of verbs representing all four regular conjugations. They provide a reminder of the various ways a verb can form its third and fourth principal parts: sometimes in predictable ways, sometimes not.

Some of these verbs appear earlier in this volume, in connection with the nouns in the vocabulary lists for Lessons XLIX through LII.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>Combining Stems</i>	<i>English</i>
cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsum	-cid-	<i>fall; happen</i>
caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesum	-cīd-	<i>cut, cut down</i>
cēnseō, -ēre, -uī, cēnsum		<i>count, estimate, value</i>
crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum (+ Dat.)		<i>believe, trust</i>
fidō, -ere, fīsus sum		<i>trust, have faith</i>
impediō, -īre, -ivī, -ītum		<i>hinder, obstruct</i>
levō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum		<i>lift; lighten, ease</i>
quiescō, -ere, quiēvī, quiētum		<i>rest</i>
secō, -āre, -uī, sectum		<i>cut off, divide</i>
torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortum		<i>twist, wind, spin</i>
vastō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum		<i>destroy, lay waste</i>
vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīnctum		<i>bind, fetter, fasten</i>

Vocabulary Notes

cadō, caedō: How can two verbs that look so much alike have such wildly different meanings? **cadō-cadere** can mean *to fall in battle*, as in *die*; **caedō-caedere** can mean *cut down in battle*, as in *kill*. Their third parts are identical, except the length of the **i** in the middle. Remember that the length of the **i** in the middle tells you where to put the accent: **CE-ci-dī** (*I have fallen*) vs. **ce-Cī-dī** (*I have cut down*).

The relationship between the meanings *fall* and *happen* lives on in English in sentences like *My birthday falls on a Thursday*.

In Lesson LV, we will attach some prefixes to these two roots to make them even more confusing.

crēdō: This verb generally takes Dative objects, particularly if the object is a person; believing a statement, a philosophy, or anything non-personal generally takes an Accusative object. To believe *in* something or someone requires **in** plus the Accusative.

fidō: This is a good opportunity to remind you of the other semi-deponent verbs we have introduced: **audeō, audēre, ausus sum; gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum; soleō, solēre, solitus sum.**

secō: By its principal parts, it looks as if Conjugations I and II share custody of this verb.

Perfect Passive

The perfect tense in Latin, in the passive voice, translates into English in two main ways:

- simple past: *I was verbed*
- present perfective: *I have been verbed*

There are also pluperfect and future perfect passive forms: *I had been verbed* and *I shall/will have been verbed*, respectively.

For regular verbs that have a fourth principal part, that part plays a role in forming the perfect system of tenses, passive voice.

Quite a few verbs that have fourth parts are seldom if ever seen in the passive voice—e.g., **cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum** and **eō, ire, īvī, itum**. Their fourth parts have other uses that we will explore in Volume VI.

The Formula

1. Turn the supine into an adjective of Declensions I and II. This becomes the perfect passive participle (the PPP) which on its own translates as *having been verbed* or just plain *verbed* as a descriptor.
2. Add a form of **sum-esse**:
 - a. PPP + present-tense forms of **sum** make up the perfect tense
 - b. PPP + imperfect-tense forms, the pluperfect
 - c. PPP + future-tense forms, the future perfect
3. For the most part, when combining the PPP with **sum** to form verbs, you will need only the Nominative forms of the PPP, singular or plural, to agree with the subject. The PPP must agree with the subject in gender as well, the only instances in which verbs have gender. Use the Accusative for verbs of indirect statement.

Here are some examples:

impeditus sum	<i>I (masc.) was/have been hindered</i>
levāta erat	<i>she/it (fem.) had been lifted</i>
secta erunt	<i>they (neut.) will have been divided</i>

Sample Conjugations

As is true of the active voice, verbs of all conjugations (and a few irregular verbs) follow the recipe given above to conjugate in the perfect system passive. The table below shows

the conjugations in the feminine gender; for masculine subjects just change **-a** and **-ae** to **-us** and **-ī**; for neuter, **-um** and **-a**.

<i>Perfect Tense, Passive Voice</i>				
<i>Person</i>	<i>vastāre</i>	<i>cēnsere</i>	<i>caedere</i>	<i>vincere</i>
1 st s.	vastāta sum	cēnsa sum	caesa sum	vincta sum
2 nd s.	vastāta es	cēnsa es	caesa es	vincta es
3 rd s.	vastāta est	cēnsa est	caesa est	vincta est
1 st pl.	vastātae sumus	cēnsae sumus	caesae sumus	vinctae sumus
2 nd pl.	vastātae estis	cēnsae estis	caesae estis	vinctae estis
3 rd pl.	vastātae sunt	cēnsae sunt	caesae sunt	vinctae sunt

To conjugate in the pluperfect passive, just change **sum, es, est, etc.** to **eram, erās, erat, etc.** For future perfect, use **erō, eris, erit, etc.**

We shall explore additional aspects of the perfect system, passive voice in the next lesson.

Related Vocabulary

cāsus, -ūs (m.) = *occurrence; case* (legal or grammatical)

crēdibilis, -e = *believable*

fidus, -a, -um = *trustworthy, loyal*

impedīmentum, -ī (n.) = *hindrance*

impedīmenta, -ōrum (n.) = *baggage; the 20 kilos of equipment and supplies a Roman soldier kept in his backpack during through daily 40-kilometer march*

sectiō, -ōnis (f.) = *division; surgery, amputation, the act of cutting (off)*

tortiō, -ōnis (f.) (also spelled **torsiō**) = *the act of twisting; torture*

tortuōsus, -a, -um = *twisty*

vinculum, -ī (n.) = *chain, fetter*

Exercise LIII: Present to Perfect

This exercise is a variation on Exercise XLI. Supply the PPP and correct form of **sum** to convert the present passive forms in the first column to perfect passive in the requested gender. Keep the person and number the same. In the last column, change the form of **sum** to the equivalent imperfect form to make the whole verb pluperfect.

If you have trouble remembering the correct fourth principal part of a verb, especially one from Conjugation III (those are difficult), consult the Prelude to Volume IV or Lessons XXXIX through XLII.

The first one has been done for you. Add the future forms of **sum**, if you wish, to make the future perfect passive forms (*shall/will have been verbed*).

<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>have/has been</i>	<i>had been</i>
<u>Conjugation I (-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, except when it's not)</u>			
1. secātur (n.)	sectum	est	erat
2. levāris (m.)			
3. vastor (f.)			
4. obscūrāmur (m.)			
5. iuvantur (n.)			
6. ōrdināminī (f.)			
<u>Conjugation II (-eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
7. torquēminī (m.)			
8. cēnseor (f.)			
9. augēmur (m.)			
10. plentur (n.)			
11. placēris (f.)			
12. iubētur (f.)			
<u>Conjugation III (-ō/-iō, -ere, -??ī, -??um)</u>			
13. frangimur (m.)			
14. capitur (n.)			
15. crēdor (f.)			
16. iaciminī (m.)			
17. caederis (f.)			
18. feruntur (n.)			
<u>Conjugation IV (-iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, except when it's not)</u>			
19. impedīmur (f.)			
20. vinciuntur (n.)			
21. custōdīris (m.)			
22. audīminī (f.)			
23. aperītur (n.)			
24. pūnior (m.)			

Some English Derivatives

cadere, casus: case, cascade, decadent, accident, incident, occasion

caedere: decide, excise, precise, violent words ending in *-cide*

censere: census, censor, censure

credere, credibilis: credo, creed, credence, credulous, (in-)credible

fidere, fidus: confide, confidant, confident, diffident, perfidy

impedire, impedimentum: impede, impediment

levare: elevate, relevant

quiescere: quiet, quietude, quiescent, acquiesce, acquit, requittal

secare, sectio: sect, section, dissect, resect

torquere, tortio: torque, tort, torsion, torture, contort, distort, retort

vastare: devastate

LIV. Complex Compounds

Many Latin compound verbs are more than the sums of their parts. You cannot always predict the best English translation of a verb from the meanings of the prefix and root.

This lesson focuses on compounds of common verbs such as **capere**, **facere**, **īre**, **mittere**, and **venīre** that have whose meanings are not so predictable; the next lesson deals with similar compounds of some other root verbs.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>capere</i>	
accipiō, -ere, accēpī, acceptum	<i>receive, accept</i>
dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	<i>entrap, deceive</i>
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	<i>begin, take on</i>
suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum	<i>undertake, assume (duties)</i>
<i>facere</i>	
cōficiō, -ere, cōfēcī, cōfectum	<i>accomplish, execute</i>
dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum	<i>exhaust, deplete; forsake</i>
interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum	<i>kill, destroy</i>
perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum	<i>finish, complete</i>
praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum	<i>place in charge of (+ Dat.)</i>
<i>īre</i>	
coeō, coīre, coīvī, coītum	<i>assemble, unite; copulate</i>
pereō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum	<i>perish, pass away; disappear</i>
<i>mittere</i>	
āmittō, -ere, āmīsī, āmissum	<i>lose, let go</i>
committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum	<i>commit, begin, carry on</i>
prōmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum	<i>promise</i>
<i>venīre</i>	
adveniō, -īre, advēnī, adventum	<i>arrive</i>
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum	<i>find, discover; invent</i>

Vocabulary Notes

Other prefixes: The five verbs above combine with plenty of other prefixes to generate verbs that either mean the sums of their parts, something similar to their English derivatives, or both. Below is a partial re-creation of some tables we have seen in previous lessons:

<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Roots</i>
cōn-, oc-, per- re-, trāns-	-cipere, -ceptum (capere)
af-, ef-, in-, of-, prō-, re-, suf-	-ficere, -fectum (facere)
ab-, ad-, circu-, dē-, ex-, in-, inter-, ob-, red-, sub-, trāns-	-īre, -ītum
ad-, dē-, dī-, ē-, im-, inter-, o-, per-, re-, sub-, trāns-	-mittere, -missum
ante-, circum-, contrā-, dē-, ē-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-, super-, trāns-	-venīre, -ventum

More on the Perfect System, Passive Voice

In the previous lesson, we learned how to combine a verb's perfect passive participle with conjugated forms of **sum-esse** to conjugate the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in the passive voice. In this lesson, we explore more of this story: In particular, we learn about the formation and use of:

- the perfect passive participle as an adjective (without **sum-esse**)
- the perfect passive infinitive
- the third principal part of deponent and semi-deponent verbs

The Perfect Passive Participle As an Adjective

The perfect passive participle can modify nouns like a regular adjective. Participles are just verbal adjectives—*i.e.*, descriptors that are created from verbs and thus convey a sense of action.

The PPP in Latin usually translates with an *-ed* ending or another past-tense equivalent. It can also take the place of an entire relative clause: **castra vastāta** can translate as either *the destroyed camp* (an awkward phrasing) or *the camp that had been destroyed* (wordier, but it flows better).

When operating as an adjective, a participle must agree with its noun in case, number, and gender. Here are some examples:

frūctūs inventī	<i>of the found fruit (fruit that was found)</i>
dē militibus in bellō interfectīs	<i>about the soldiers killed in the war</i>
propter rēs susceptās ā centuriā	<i>because of the matters undertaken by the company</i>

The Perfect Passive Infinitive

Pat yourself on the back if you guessed that the perfect passive infinitive (*to have been verbed*) involves **esse**:

vastāt(us/a/um) esse, cēns(us/a/um) esse, āmiss(us/a/um) esse, etc.

You will see these infinitives accompanying verbs like **volō-velle** and **dēbeō-dēbēre** as in the following:

Proelium dēbet iam commissum esse. *The battle ought to have been started by now.*

A more common usage of this form is in indirect statements. The subject of an indirect statement is always in the Accusative case, and so must be the PPP portion of the verb.

You may remember from Lesson XLI that, in indirect statements, perfect infinitives always indicate action *before* that of the main verb. For action at the same time as the main verb, use a present infinitive.

Mihi dicit equitēs lutō impeditōs esse.
*He tells me that the horsemen have been hindered by the mud (**lutum, -ī**).*

Domum nostram vastātam esse nōn crēdere potuimus.
We could not believe that our home had been destroyed.

Looks Passive, Translates Active

The semi-deponent verbs we have seen form their perfect system in the active voice from their third principal parts, just like regular verbs. However, their third parts look like perfect passive forms, and these verbs don't even appear in the passive voice.

Remove the **sum** from the third part of a verb like **fido, fidere, fisis sum**, and you get a perfect active participle (PAP): *having trusted*. Only deponent and semi-deponent verbs have this participle.

For deponent and semi-deponent verbs, the perfect system active forms must agree with their subjects in gender and number. This time, the sample conjugations below use masculine endings to agree with masculine (or mixed-gender plural) subjects.

<i>Perfect Tense, <u>Active</u> Voice (I have <u>verbed</u>)</i>		
<i>Person</i>	<i>solēre</i>	<i>fīdere</i>
1 st s.	solitus sum	fisis sum
2 nd s.	solitus es	fisis es
3 rd s.	solitus est	fisis est
1 st pl.	solitī sumus	fisī sumus
2 nd pl.	solitī estis	fisī estis
3 rd pl.	solitī sunt	fisī sunt

The perfect active infinitive for these verbs is the PAP plus **esse**.

Hūc convenīre ausae sumus. *We dared to come together to this place.*
Gaudeō vōs hūc convenīre ausās esse. *I am glad that y'all dared to convene here.*
Virōs in manipulō meō solitōs fidere magistrātum cēnsuī.
I counted the men in my brigade (who were) accustomed to trusting the magistrate.

Exercise LIV: The Perfect Exercise

The sentences below all contain at least one verb form in the perfect system, whether active or passive, including infinitives. Fill in any blanks you find in verb forms, nouns, adjectives, and participles. Then translate the resulting sentences into English.

1. Nov ____ arcūs ā sagittāriīs acceptī era ____.
2. Decem ē tribū meō dom ____ herī advēn ____.
3. Quandō, ō Septime, tū exercit ____ praefectus erā ____?
4. Arma prōmiss ____ numquam advēnera ____.
5. Ā Gallīs hostil ____ proelium commiss ____ erat.
6. Vōs ab hostibus dēcept ____ (2) postrīdiē interfectī eri ____.
7. Ego lēgātīque mult ____ (2) rēbus impedītī erā ____.
8. Nescīvī iuven ____ magistrātūs Mārcum Brūtum fis ____ esse.

Some English Derivatives

accept, commit, confection, deceive, deficit, inception, invention, perfect, perish, promise, susceptible

LV. More Compounds and a Complex Pronoun

A dozen more compound verbs await you. Where the roots have undergone internal changes, the base verbs appear in parentheses. The prefix **cōn-** (and its variants) plays an even larger role in this list than in Lesson LIV.

We are also about to get acquainted with the first of a series of pronouns.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
cognōscō, -ere, cognōvī, cognitum	<i>learn, get to know</i>
cōniciō, -ere, cōniēcī, cōniectum (iaciō)	<i>hurl</i>
cōnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum	<i>draft into the military, conscribe</i>
cōnsentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsūm	<i>agree, give permission</i>
cōnstituō, -ere, cōnstituī, cōnstitutum (statuō)	<i>decide, determine, set up</i>
exerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	<i>train, work at, keep busy (with)</i>
instruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctum	<i>instruct, teach; build onto</i>
intellegō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum	<i>understand, notice</i>
occidō, -ere, occidī, occāsum (cadō)	<i>fall, be cut down, die</i>
occidō, -ere, occidī, occīsum (caedō)	<i>cut down, slay</i>
persuadeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsūm (+ Dat.)	<i>persuade, convince (thoroughly)</i>
prōscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum	<i>publish, proclaim; ban, outlaw</i>

This lesson will also provide the complete declension of the pronoun **is, ea, id**, which has several possible translations depending on context. We are presenting a related pronoun here as well: **īdem, eadem, idem**.

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>English</i>
is, ea, id (s.)	<i>he/it, she/it, it</i>
eī, eae, ea (pl.)	<i>(pl.) they</i> <i>this/these</i> <i>that/those</i>
īdem, eadem, idem	<i>the same</i>

Vocabulary Notes

cōnstituō: This verb can be a plain transitive verb, but it is also seen with infinitives (*I decided to...*) and indirect statements (*I decided that...*).

exerceō: This verb is used both transitively and intransitively, just like the English verb *train*: One can train oneself or others.

occidō, occīdō: As promised in Lesson LIII, this pair of verbs can be confusing. If it helps, remember:

- The long *ī* replaces the weak *ae* in **caedō**, which means *cut*, which is how an ancestor of C. Iūlius Caesar was born, giving rise to the term *Caesarean section*, but of course involves cutting.
- The short *i* replaces the weak *a* in **cadō**, which means *fall*, as in how the Roman Empire spent its last century or two *falling* to to **decadence**.

persuādeō: As with **suadeō-suadēre** and all its compounds, this verb takes Dative objects. Persuading someone *to do something* requires something more advanced than a mere infinitive.

prōscribō: The Second Triumvirate (C. Octāvius, M. Antōnius, and M. Aemīlius Lepidus), after driving out M. Iūnius Brūtus’s faction, famously drew up a *proscription* list, with the names of enemies to be banned, banished, or killed.

A Personal and Demonstrative Pronoun

Pronouns take the place of nouns and refer to nouns mentioned previously (or shortly afterward). The pronoun known as **is, ea, id** translates (roughly) as *he, she, it*. Know from the start, however, that **is** and **ea** can both mean *it* when referring to non-animate masculine and feminine nouns (respectively). In that sense, it is classified as a personal pronoun.

It is also used as a descriptor, accompanying and modifying nouns, translating as either *this/these* or *that/those*. In that sense, it is also considered a demonstrative pronoun or a demonstrative adjective. Later in this volume, you will learn of some other demonstrative pronouns that mean *this/these* and *that/those* for strictly.

Declension

If you examine the declension table below, you may notice that the Plural side looks like that of a “normal” adjective, albeit with a very short stem (**e-**). Even the Ablative singular conforms to what you would expect. But there are oddities in the other cases’ singular forms; those oddities are highlighted in **red**.

To decline **īdem**, for most of the declension you can just add **-dem** to these forms, with minor changes (e.g., change a final **m** to an **n**)—more details below.

Case	Singular			Plural		
<i>Nominative</i>	is	ea	id	eī	eae	ea
<i>Genitive</i>	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dative</i>	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
<i>Accusative</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Ablative</i>	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs

You may remember **cuius?** (*whose?*) and **cui?** (*for whom?*) from Volume I, or the declension of **ūnus**, **-a**, **-um** from Lesson XXX. If so, you may recall the unusual Genitive and Dative forms **ūnīus** and **ūnī** for all three genders (singular only, because **ūnus** can modify only singular nouns). The pronoun **is**, **ea**, **id** has the following peculiarities:

- the **-ius** and **-ī** endings in the Genitive and Dative singular, respectively, and
- the appearance of a **d** at the end of some neuter forms.

Endings like **-ius/-īus** and **-ī/-ī**, as well as the **d** termination, will reappear in more than a dozen pronouns and adjectives introduced in the next few lessons.

Meanings of the Various Cases

Unlike the personal pronouns **ego**, **tū**, etc., the Genitive forms **eius**, **eōrum**, and **eārum** can be used to show possession—but only where someone or something *other than* the subject is the possessor. (Use forms of **suus**, **-a**, **-um** when the subject and possessor are the same.)

Ad eōrum castra advēnimus.	<i>We arrived at <u>their</u> camp.</i>
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They can also be used for any other function of the Genitive case, such as partitive or objective. The other cases fulfill their respective functions as well. Here are some examples of usage in the role of pronoun and adjective:

Eam hostēs decipere exercuerāmus.	<i>We had trained <u>her</u> to deceive enemies.</i>
Quiēvimus cum eīs in lītore lacūs.	<i>We rested with <u>them</u> on the shore of the lake.</i>
Eō tempore ballistās nōn vīderāmus.	<i>At <u>that</u> time, we had never seen ballistas.</i>
Id genū mē grāviter dolēbat!	<i><u>This</u> knee was seriously hurting me!</i>

In the third example, notice the phrase **cum eīs**. Unlike the personal and interrogative pronouns, in this situation we do not attach the preposition to the pronoun as a suffix. See also **cum eā/eō**.

In the last two examples, the difference between whether the demonstrative means *this/these* or *that/those* depends on whether what the speaker is pointing out is within reach. In many contexts, either translation is acceptable.

About the Same

Our other pronoun, **īdem**, can also either stand alone or modify a noun. To decline it, add the suffix **-dem** to forms of **is**, **ea**, **id**, but with a few modifications:

- **is + dem = īdem**
- **id + dem = idem**
- Change any final **m** to an **n** before adding **dem**: Accusative singular forms are **eundem**, **eandem**, and **idem**; Genitive plural **eōrundem**, **eārundem**, and **eōrundem**.

Exercise LV: Paired Sentences, Latin to English

The question-answer pairs below all contain forms of the verbs in this lesson and forms of **is, ea, id**. Translate them all into English. Then change all the underlined pronouns from singular to plural or *vice versa*, keeping case and gender the same.

1. **Quō pīla cōniēcistī?** Ea trāns flūmen cōniēcī.
2. **Vultisne nepotēs meōs cognōscere?** Ita, audīvī eōs benīgnissimōs esse.
3. **Ubi constituit imperātor aciem instruere?** Eam sub colle instruēmus.
4. **Magnumne erat proelium?** Ita, et in eō occidērunt multī nostrōrum peditum.
5. **Quandō filius vester cōscriptus est?** In eius vīcēsīmō annō in exercitum intrāvit (*entered*).
6. **Erāsne in eādem centuriā cum Gāiō Decimōque?** Minimē, in septimā centuriā eram, eī in octāvā.
7. **Quid scīs dē eō tribū?** Intellegō eum minimum omnium tribuum esse.
8. **Amatisne tū et Cornēlia eōsdem fructūs?** Ita, sed olīvās nigrās māximē amō; ea, viridēs.
9. **Cūr prōscriptae erant eae fēminae?** Quod (*because*) imperātrīx eīs nōn favēbat.
10. **Persuāsistisne lēgātō dē eīs rēbus?** Nōn potuimus eī dē aliquō (*anything*) persuādere.
11. **Quis cōsēnsit mīlitibus tormentum dare?** Dux noster cōsēnsit eīs id dare.
12. **Quot (*how many*) cervī herī occīsī sunt?** Quattuor, quīnque fortasse (*perhaps*); multōs autem leporēs in eā silvā occīdimus.

Some English Derivatives

cognitive, conjecture, conscription, consensus, constitution, exercise, instruct, intellect, proscribe

LVI. The Pronominals

This lesson has three main purposes:

- to explore more deeply the interrogative pronoun **quis? quid?**
- to introduce some pronouns related to **quis? quid?**—and
- to introduce a group of adjectives with declensions similar to those of some familiar pronouns.

First, the adjectives. In addition to their unusual declensions, these adjectives have something else in common: no comparative or superlative degrees.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>English</i>
alius, alia, aliud alius...alius; aliī...aliī	<i>another</i> <i>one...another; some...others</i>
alter, altera, alterum alter...alter	<i>the other (of two)</i> <i>one...the other</i>
neuter, neutra, neutrum	<i>neither (of two)</i>
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	<i>no, none</i>
sōlus, sōla, sōlum	<i>only; alone</i>
tōtus, tōta, tōtum	<i>the whole, all of</i>
ūllus, ūlla, ūllum	<i>some, any</i>
uter, utra, utrum	<i>either (of two)</i>
uterque, utraque, utrumque	<i>each (of two)</i>

The pronouns below belong to three different types or categories, which the table identifies. Three of them decline like **quis/quid** (previously introduced as separate vocabulary items), but with prefixes or suffixes attached; one declines somewhat like **quis/quid** and exactly the same in its plural forms. Oh, wait, we haven't learned the plural forms of **quis/quid**—not yet, but we will soon.

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>English</i>
aliquis, aliquid	Indefinite	<i>someone, something</i>
quī, quae, quod	Relative	<i>who, which, that</i>
quis? quid?	Interrogative	<i>who? what?</i>
quisque, quidque	Indefinite	<i>each, everyone, everything</i>
quisquis, quidquid	Indefinite	<i>anyone, anything</i>

Vocabulary Notes

aliquis, quisquis: Following the conjunctions **sī** and **nisi** (*if* and *unless*), these pronouns in whatever form drop their first parts: **Sī quid accidit...** (*If anything happens...*).

alius, alter: The main difference between these two is that **alter** is used when there are two **alternatives**, whereas **alius** is more open-ended. Both can be used in pairs for contrasting individuals or groups.

Alterā manū dabō, alterā capiam.

With one hand I shall give, with the other I shall take.

Aliae quercūs in eā silvā veterēs, aliae iuvenēs sunt.

Some oaks in this forest are old, some are young.

neuter, uter: Use these as adjectives, as in **neutrā manū possum** (*With neither hand can I do it*). Distinguish them from the paired conjunctions **atque...atque** (*either...or*) and **neque...neque** (*neither...nor*).

Pronominal Genitive and Dative Singular Forms

The table below shows how the pronominal endings for Genitive and Dative singular work. Beyond these cases, their declensions look quite regular, other than **aliud** with that **d** termination. The adjectives **nūllus** and **ūllus** even follow the rule for Vocative singular masculine: **nulle** and **ulle**, not that these forms appear very often.

<i>Adjectives</i>		
<i>Nom. s.</i>	<i>Gen. s. (all genders)</i>	<i>Dat. s. (all genders)</i>
alius, -a, -ud	alterius	alī
alter, -era, -erum	alterius	alterī
neuter, -tra, -trum	neutrius	neutrī
nūllus, -a, -um	nūllius	nūllī
sōlus, -a, -um	sōlius	sōlī
tōtus, -a, -um	tōtius	tōtī
ūllus, -a, -um	ūllius	ūllī
uter, -tra, -trum	utrius	utrī
uterque, utraque, utrumque	utriusque	utrīque
<i>quis, quid and Related Pronouns</i>		
quis, quid	cuius	cui
aliquis, aliquid	alicuius	alicui
quisque, quidque	cuiusque	cuique
quisquis, quicquid	cuiuscuius	cuicui
quī, quae, quod	cuius	cui

For the adjectives, it is mostly predictable: The exception is the Genitive of **alius, -a, -ud**, which borrows its Genitive form **alterius** from **alter, altera, alterum**.

For the pronouns, these are the only cases in which the **q** mutates into a **c**. We will display the complete declensions of **quis, quid** and **quī, quae, quod** in the next section.

The Relative Pronoun

Latin's one and only relative pronoun is **quī, quae, quod**. It can mean *who* or *which/that*, along with declined forms like *whose, whom, for whom, etc.* It and **quis, quid** are the only pronouns that use endings from Declension III as well as I and II: You may remember the Accusative form of the interrogative pronoun, **quem?** (*whom?*) from Volume I.

What we didn't get around to revealing in Volume I is that **quis, quid** has plural forms. They happen to be the exact same plural forms as **quī, quae, quod**.

Declension

Here is the complete declension of **quī, quae, quod**. More than half of its forms vary from the **-us, -a, -um** paradigm, so there is a lot of red in this table.

Case	Singular			Plural		
<i>Nominative</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Genitive</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dative</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Accusative</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Ablative</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

The singular forms of *who?* are **quis, cuius, cui, quem, quō**. (The answer is assumed to be masculine if the gender of the person is unknown.)

The singular forms of *what?* are **quid, cuius, cui, quid, quō**.

Relative Pronouns and Their Antecedents

Relative pronouns should always *refer* to a noun, pronoun, or substantive adjective that appears elsewhere in the same sentence—usually earlier, which is why it is called the *antecedent*.

In the examples below, the main clause of each sentence is **Urbēs amō**; everything else is a *relative clause* that refers to (or describes) **urbēs**. The antecedent is Accusative; the relative pronouns are all plural and feminine to match **urbēs**, but none are Accusative.

The number and gender of the pronoun must match that of the antecedent; the case may or may not. The case of the pronoun reflects its function within its relative clause.

Urbēs amō...	<i>I like cities...</i>
... quae semper pūrae sunt.	... <i>that</i> are always clean.
... quārum viae lātiōrēs sunt.	... <i>whose</i> streets are rather wide.
... in quibus facile ambulāre possum.	... <i>in which</i> I can walk easily.

For Ablative of accompaniment: **quōcum, quācum, quibuscum.**

The Invisible Antecedent

Latin can use the relative pronoun without an expressed antecedent. If the pronoun takes a masculine form, the antecedent is understood as *he*, as in *he who...*; if feminine, *she who*; if neuter, *that which...* The wonderfully concise motto of the State of Connecticut serves as an example: **Quī trānstulit sustinet**, or *(He) who hath transplanted (it) sustaineth (it)*. It's a biblical reference of sorts.

The Interrogative Adjective

Like **is, ea, id**, the relative pronoun can also modify nouns in questions asking *which/what one?* As you might expect, it must match the case, number, and gender of what it modifies.

Quam urbēm in Graeciā māximē amās?	<i>Which city in Greece do you like most?</i>
In quā urbe anteā habitābās?	<i>In which (what) city did you live before?</i>

Exercise LVI: Give the Correct Forms

Each Latin sentence below contains at least one untranslated English word or phrase. Write the form of the adjective or pronoun that best fits the sentence. Then see if you can translate the sentences into English.

1. *To everyone*, suum.
2. In *which* seriē forī Rōmānī fructuum vendōrēs inveniēmus?
3. *Some* magistrātūs fīsa sum, nōn *others*.
4. Domūs *which* Rōmae vīdimus maiōrēs quam mea erant.
5. Status *of neither* cohortis mihi placuit.
6. Sī *someone* vulnerātus est, fer eum ad nōs.
7. Intellegimus *that something* adventum mīlitum impedīre.
8. In *no* modō possunt catapultae per silvam mōtae esse.
9. Mārcus est nōmen meī *only* fratris; *the other*, Quīntus, in bellō occidit.
10. *Some* equitēs et *the whole* rem frūmentāriam Germānīs prōmīsimus.
11. Imperātor *to each* duōrum lēgātōrum consilium et pecūniam dedit.
12. Castra ē *which* captīvī fūgērunt ab hostibus ignīta erant.

Some English Derivatives

alien, alteration, *alter ego*, neutral, nullify, sole, solitary, total

LVII. -dex, -fex, -spex, and -tās

In Volume III there are several lessons with vocabulary consisting of Declension III nouns. Those nouns have some common terminations, such as **-ō** and **-or**. But there are others we have not yet covered. We also will add a new demonstrative pronoun to our collection.

This list introduces a few from each of four subgroups, terminating in **-dex**, **-fex**, **-spex**, and **-tās**. The first three refer, respectively, to people or things that *say*, *make*, or *look at*. The latter you have seen attached to some adjective stems for abstract nouns, but some of the **-tās** nouns in this list have no obvious connection with adjectives.

<i>Nominative, Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
aedifex, aedificis	u.	builder
artifex, artificis	u.	artist, artisan
auspex, auspiciis augur, auguris	u.	priest, augur, watcher of birds
carnifex, carnificis	u.	butcher; executioner
haruspex, haruspiciis	u.	priest, inspector of sacrificial animals' entrails
index, indicis	u./m.	pointer, indicator; forefinger
iūdex, iūdicis	u.	judge, lawgiver
opifex, opificis	u.	craftsperson; laborer
pontifex, pontificis	u.	high priest (lit. bridge-builder)
potestās, potestātis	f.	power, ability
tempestās, tempestātis	f.	weather; storm; season
vindex, vindicis	u.	protector, avenger
voluntās, voluntātis	f.	free will, choice
voluptās, voluptātis	f.	pleasure, delight; pleasure-seeking

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>English</i>
hic, haec, hoc	Demonstrative	this; the latter

Vocabulary Notes

Familiar related words: aedificium/aedifex, ārs/artifex, avis/auspex, carō/carnifex, iūs/iūdex, opus/opifex, posse/potēns/potestās, pōns/pontifex, velle/voluntās.

There is also a relationship between **tempus** and **tempestās**: Just as Spanish uses *tiempo* to mean both *time* and *weather*, early Romans saw a connection between the two.

aedifex: Another related noun is **aedis**, which refers to any kind of built dwelling, including temples and mausolea. This noun is properly introduced in Lesson LIX.

index: This can be either a person or a body part.

augur, auspex, haruspex, pontifex: These are all religious officials with specific functions and training. Rome’s chief priest was the **Pontifex Māximus**, who might be familiar with all aspects of divination—or who might be a strictly political appointee.

voluntās, voluptās: These are sometimes viewed as antonyms, because sometimes the latter can deplete the former, but essentially they aren’t really opposites at all.

hic: Perhaps you remember the adverbs **hīc** (*here*), **hūc** (*hither*), and **hīnc** (*hence*). All of these are related to **hic, haec, hoc**: in, to, and from *this place*, respectively. The next section breaks it down for you.

What Is This Anyway?

The demonstrative pronoun **hic, haec, hoc** is a candidate for the weirdest declension in the Latin language. All those final **c**’s look imported from another language family or planet. At least the plural looks, for the most part, like a proper Latin adjective. Take a look:

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Genitive</i>	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dative</i>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Accusative</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Ablative</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

Declensional Oddities

The most unexpected part is the Accusative singular: **-um** and **-am** mutate, swapping **m**’s for **n**’s to accommodate the final **c**, similar to **is** and **ea** becoming **eundem** and **eandem**.

As Latin evolved into the Romance tongues, those **h**’s and **c**’s faded from use, leaving the bits that became definite articles in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian.

Meanings

- The basic meaning of this pronoun is *this/these*, either alone as a pronoun or modifying a noun as an adjective.
- It can also fill in for the 3rd-person pronoun (*he/she/it/they* and their various forms).

- It stands in contrast to another pronoun, **ille, illa, illud** (*that/those*), which we are saving for the next lesson. When these pronouns appear in the same sentence, a form of **hic** might mean *the latter*, while a form of **ille** might mean *the former*.

The Present Active Participle

We have already seen the perfect passive participle, *having been verbed*, which resembles the fourth principal part of a regular verb. It can act as a verbal adjective to modify nouns and pronouns that are or have been *verbed*.

The present active participle describes nouns or pronouns that are in the act of *verbing*. It is the equivalent of *-ing* in English to turn a verb into an adjective (not the *-ing* that turns a verb into a noun, though: that's a gerund).

There is a formula for creating the present active participle for the verbs we know:

- Add either **-ns** (Conjugations I and II) or **-ēns** (III and IV) to the present stem.
- Decline it like a one-termination Declension III adjective—*e.g.*, **potēns**—changing the final **s** to a **t** and adding Declension III-i endings.

The adjective **potēns** is really the participle form of **possum-possē**. Irregular verbs like this one mostly follow the Conjugation III and IV formula, adding **-ēns** to the present stem: **volēns, nolēns, iēns, ferēns**.

The verb **sum-esse** doesn't have a present participle; Latin has other ways to say *being* that we will learn in the next volume.

Declension

In the table below, the endings peculiar to the neuter gender are marked in purple. Note the oddity in the Ablative singular: Like the comparative degree, it uses **-e** instead of the **-ī** typical of adjectives. (Occasionally the **-ī** ending appears, as in **potentī**.)

Case	<i>lifting</i>		<i>believing</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	levāns	levantēs/-ia	crēdēns	crēdentēs/-ia
<i>Genitive</i>	levantis	levantium	crēdentis	crēentium
<i>Dative</i>	levantī	levantibus	crēdentī	crēdentibus
<i>Accusative</i>	levantem/-ns	levantēs/-ia	crēdentem/-ns	crēdentēs/-ia
<i>Ablative</i>	levante	levantibus	crēdente	crēdentibus

Note how the vowel preceding **nt** loses its length, just as it does in the present-tense *they* forms in Conjugations I and II.

Participles in Context

Just as passive participles may be seen with an Ablative of personal agent, active participles may appear with direct objects, Dative objects, prepositional phrases, just as verbs might.

In the examples below, you may notice that the participles could just as easily be expressed in relative clauses or temporal (*when, while*) clauses. We give you two versions of each Latin sentence: the participial version and the relative clause version:

Hunc peditem cēnsentem gradūs invēnimus. ~OR~

Hunc peditem quī gradūs censēbat invēnimus.

We found this foot-soldier (who was) counting (his) steps.

Praeter hōs equitēs quiescentēs prope sinum ambulāvī. ~OR~

Praeter hōs equitēs quī prope sinum quiescēbant ambulāvī.

I walked past these horsemen (while they were) resting near the gulf.

Related Vocabulary

aedis, aedis (-ium) (f.) = temple, shrine; **aedēs, aedium (f. pl.)** = home, abode

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum—build, establish

aedīlis, aedīlis (-ium) (u.) = commissioner of public works

indicō, -āre = point out, indicate

iūdicō, -āre = judge (someone or something), examine; condemn

Exercise LVII: This Charming Man

Inspired by a song title from The Smiths, we present an exercise that consists entirely of English phrases containing *this/these*, a present active participle and a noun that the participle modifies. They may not make much sense in English; nevertheless, translate the phrases into Latin to reflect the correct case, number, and gender.

1. this hurling judge
2. of this deceiving craftsman
3. under this perishing butcher
4. toward these falling powers
5. about this twisting storm
6. of these deciding high priests
7. this killing frost
8. for these undertaking birdwatchers

9. these beginning artisans
10. beyond this free will
11. away from these training foot-soldiers
12. of this dividing course
13. for this binding hope
14. into this promising camp (*careful!*)

Some English Derivatives

aedifex, aedificāre: edify, edifice

artifex: artifice, artificial

augur: augur, augury

auspex: auspices, auspicious

index, indicāre: index, indicate, indicative

iūdex, iūdicāre: judicial, judiciary, adjudicate

pontifex: pontiff, pontificate

tempestās: tempest, tempestuous

voluntās: volunteer, (in-)voluntary

voluptās: voluptuary, voluptuous

LVIII. The Magical s Termination

A large percentage of Declension III nouns terminate in either **-s** or **-x**. The final **s** takes on a variety of disguises at the end of the stems of nouns. In this list, see if you can spot all the consonants that **s** changes into before adding endings. (There are five in all.)

<i>Nominative/Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
bōs, bōvis	u.	<i>ox; (pl.) cattle</i>
flōs, flōris	m.	<i>flower, blossom</i>
hospes, hospitis	u.	<i>guest or host</i>
lapis, lapidis	m.	<i>stone</i>
laus, laudis	f.	<i>praise, honor</i>
lepus, leporis	u. (m.)	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
mōs, mōris	m.	<i>behavior, custom, tradition, habit</i>
mūs, mūris	u.	<i>mouse</i>
pēs, pedis	m.	<i>foot</i>
sacerdōs, sacerdotis	u.	<i>priest, cleric</i>
sanguis, sanguinis	m.	<i>blood</i>

These two demonstrative pronouns have similar denotations, but different connotations:

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>English</i>
ille, illa, illud	<i>that; the former</i>
iste, ista, istud	same as ille , but with a note of contempt

Vocabulary Notes

Related adjectives (be ready to recognize them): **bōvīnus**, **flōrālis**, **lapidārius**, **leporīnus**, **mōrālis**, **mūrīnus**, **pedālis**, **sacerdotālis**, **sanguinārius** (also **sanguineus**, *bloody*).

bōs: The word for a bovine creature has some unusual plural forms: Genitive **boum** (a **v** in the middle would be redundant) and Dative/Ablative **bōbus** (like **duōbus** and **ambōbus**, somewhat appropriate since oxen usually work in teams of two).

flōs: Masculine and feminine nouns in Latin tend to keep the same gender in modern Romance languages. However, the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Romanian descendants are feminine: *la flor, a flor, la fleur, floarea*. Italian **il fiore** is masculine.

hospes: It means both *guest* and *host*, anyone involved in a relationship of **hospitality**. It can also mean *stranger* or *foreigner*, very much like the Greek noun **ξενος (xenos)**, which is often translated as *guest-friend*.

lepus: Latin dictionaries will show this noun as having masculine gender. The other animals in this list, **bōs** and **mūs**, might be masculine or feminine.

mōs: The plural, **mōrēs**, refers to standards of behavior and etiquette by which one should conduct oneself. The beginning of one of Cicero's most famous speeches, the case against L. Sergius Catilīna, includes the exclamation **Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs!** bemoaning how far the Republic had slid within his lifetime.

mūs: This noun has the same stem as **mūrus**, **mūrī** (*wall*). Their declensions even share some forms: both have **mūrī**, **mūre**, and **mūrum**. Just make sure your dwelling doesn't have any **mūrēs in mūrīs**.

sacerdōs: This is a more general term for *priest*, a giver (**-dōs**) of sacred things, than the terms in Lesson LVII.

I Like That, but Not THAT!

In the previous lesson, we revealed that **hic**, **haec**, **hoc** is considered an antonym of **ille**, **illa**, **illud**. Use forms of **ille** for people or objects not close at hand, or to refer to *the former* of two nouns previously mentioned.

As with **hic**, **ille** resembles some adverbs we learned in previous volumes: **illūc** (a synonym for **eō**—*thither, to that place*) and **illinc** (a synonym for **inde**—*thence, from that place*).

Use forms of **iste**, **ista**, **istud** to refer to people or things you'd prefer to keep away from you. When translating it in a sentence, feel free to insert a negative adjective: *awful, horrid, wretched*, or something stronger.

Below is a table with the complete declension of **ille**, **illa**, **illud**. It has fewer unexpected forms than its counterpart **hic**: just the pronominal forms (**-īus**, **-ī**) and that peculiar **d** termination. To decline **iste**, **ista**, **istud**, just switch the two consonants after the initial **i**, and use the exact same set of endings.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<i>Genitive</i>	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dative</i>	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>Accusative</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Ablative</i>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

Thus, we have three different pronouns/pronominal adjectives for *that* in Latin:

- casual/short-form **is**, **ea**, **id**
- more orthodox **ille**, **illa**, **illud**
- somewhat contemptuous **iste**, **ista**, **istud**.

The Future Active Participle and Infinitive

You may remember the fourth principal part of **sum**: **futūrus**. It is not the perfect passive participle; **sum-esse** is never passive. It is in fact the future active participle, translatable as *about to be*—like the future itself. The **-ūr-** in the middle is the indicator for this type of participle.

The most common English translation of the future active participle is *about to verb*. It can also indicate *willing to*, *going to*, *soon to*, or (at least in the Southern US) *fixin' to verb*.

If you know the fourth part of a regular verb, or the third part of a deponent verb, then forming the future active participle is simple and painless. Just insert **-ūr-** between the stem and the endings. Some Latin grammar resources will list it with an **-us** ending, some with **-um**.

The Future Active Participle with and without Forms of **Esse**

The participle can be used to modify nouns that are *about to* do something. It can also be paired with forms conjugated of **sum** and work just like a complementary adjective.

Multōs lapidēs iactūrī sumus.	<i>We are about to throw a lot of stones.</i>
Novum sacerdotem cognitūrae erant.	<i>They were going to meet the new priest.</i>

Combined with the infinitive **esse**, the participle becomes the future active infinitive, *to be about to verb*. You will see it far more frequently in indirect statements than anywhere else. Future infinitives express action that takes place after the main verb. It can translate with a *will*, *would*, or *were going to*.

Without **esse** or a form thereof, this participle can act as an ordinary adjective.

Decem milia boum nōs gregātūrōs esse ille dixit.	<i>That man said that we will gather ten thousand cattle.</i>
Illae mē hospitibus flōrēs datūrās esse audīvērunt.	<i>Those women heard that I would give the guests flowers.</i>
Fēlēm mūrem ēsūram vīdī.	<i>I saw a cat about to eat a mouse.</i>

You may have notice that, in the last example above, the mouse could also be about to eat the cat. Reality would suggest otherwise, of course. Beyond that, the dictionary gender of **fēlēs** is feminine, so the participle **ēsūram** likely agrees with **fēlem**.

The Full Collection of Participles and Infinitives

Oddly enough, there is no future passive participle or infinitive: Latin uses a different construction, the gerundive, for that. So now you know all the participles and infinitives available in Latin. Here is a table to review them all, featuring two of our recently acquired regular verbs:

	<i>Participle</i>		<i>Infinitive</i>	
<i>Pres. Act.</i>	vastāns	intellegēns	vastāre	intellegere
<i>Pres. Pass.</i>			vastārī	intellēgī
<i>Perf. Act.</i>			vastāvisse	intellēgisse
<i>Perf. Pass.</i>	vastātum	intellectum	vastātum esse	intellectum esse
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	vastātūrum	intellectūrum	vastātūrum esse	intellectūrum esse

For a semi-deponent like **fidō-fidere**, there are no passive infinitives at all. Its participles are **fidēns**, **fīsus**, and **fīsūrus**; infinitives, **fidere**, **fīsum esse**, and **fīsūrum esse**.

Exercise LVIII: Translation and Mutation

The Latin phrases below each consist of a noun, a demonstrative, and a participle of some tense-voice combination. Translate each into English, and then change the original latin phrase to the requested case, number, or tense, keeping everything else the same.

1. ille sanguis āmissus
 - Change to Ablative:
2. hī bōvēs requiētūrī
 - Change to Accusative:
3. istārum tempestātum volventium
 - Change to singular:
4. hōc mōre acceptō
 - Change to plural:
5. illī augurī iūdicantī
 - Change to Nominative:
6. ad hunc pedem cursūrum
 - Change the participle to present:
7. dē illīs domibus frāctīs
 - Change to singular:
8. istī carnificēs occīdentēs
 - Change the participle to future:

Some English Derivatives

bōs: bovine, beef (via French **boeuf**)

flōs: floral, florid, flourish

hospes: hospital, hospitable, hospitality, hotel/hostel

lapis: lapidary

mōs: mores, (im-)moral

pēs: pedal, bi-/quaduped, centi-/milli-/velocipede

sanguis: sanguine, sangrilla, consanguinity

LIX. The Nouns Having Been Verbed

There is no overarching theme to the nouns introduced in this lesson. They are a mix of genders and declensions. A few of them, but not all, are related to words introduced previously, and some are related to each other. A few of them are nouns that you should know at this stage of your learning.

The grammar portion of this lesson features Latin's most astounding parlor trick, the Ablative absolute.

<i>Nominative/Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
complūvium, -ī/-īī	n.	<i>open roof of an atrium</i>
dictum, -ī	n.	<i>proverb; order, command</i>
digitus, -ī digitus pedis	m.	<i>finger; twig</i> <i>toe</i>
dolor, dolōris	m.	<i>pain, grief, suffering</i>
factum, -ī	n.	<i>deed, something done</i>
fuga, -ae in fugam dare	f.	<i>flight, escape</i> <i>to put to flight</i>
implūvium, -ī/-īī	n.	<i>rain basin in an atrium</i>
iūgum, -ī	n.	<i>yoke, horse collar; mountain ridge</i>
oculus, -ī	m.	<i>eye</i>
perīculum, -ī	n.	<i>danger, risk</i>
poena, -ae poenam dare	f.	<i>punishment, penalty</i> <i>to pay (a/the) penalty</i>
pollex, pollicis	m.	<i>thumb</i>
saxum, -ī	n.	<i>rock</i>

We also have one last pronoun to cover in this volume: the intensive pronoun.

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>English</i>
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	Intensive	<i>-self, -selves; the very, the actual</i>

Vocabulary Notes

Idioms: You can now add two idioms, both containing **dare**, to the list presented in Lesson LII. In several passages in his *Commentārii*, Caesar describes forcing enemies to flee with forms of **in fugam dare**.

Verbal Relations: Yes, **dictum** and **factum** come from **dīcō-dīcere** and **faciō-facere**, respectively. **Dolor** is related to **doleō-dolēre**, **fuga** to **fugiō-fugere**, **iūgum** to **iungō-iungere**, and (not as easy to spot) **poena** to **pūniō-pūnīre**.

complūvium, implūvium: Rome was built on a river, and clever Roman engineers developed indoor plumbing, but the freshest water for drinking and cooking came from the sky. Even in the earliest years, the **ātrium** of a **domus Rōmāna** featured a large **apertūra** in the roof through which **lūx sōlis** and **plūvia** might fall. The **complūvium** had slanted sides that directed rainwater into the **implūvium**.

digitus, pollex: To the Romans, a digit was a digit, whether on the hand (**digitus manūs**) or foot (**digitus pedis**). This remains true in the Romance languages: a toe in Spanish is **un dedo del pie** (*a finger of the foot*). Even the big toe was referred to as **pollex pedis**. There is no evidence that the Romans had opposable thumb toes—although, according to legend, Caesar’s horse had toes instead of regular hooves.

lapis, saxum: The general difference between a *stone* and a *rock* is either size or refinement. A rock can be broken and shaped into stones, but a stone cannot be broken down into rocks.

Know Thyself Thyself!

In English, reflexive and intensive pronouns both involve *-self/-selves*. This can cause some confusion when learning these pronouns in other languages. The distinction: Whereas the reflexive pronoun is often necessary in a sentence, the intensive is extra decoration for emphasis: *I myself* do this, *they themselves* did that, could work without the *-self* pronoun, but *I hurt myself* could not.

The heading for this section in Latin could be **Cognosce tē ipsum/-am!** or **Cognosce tē ipse/-a!** It depends on whether the intensive pronoun intensifies the subject or the direct object. The reflexive pronoun **tē** is the direct object, reflecting the (understood) subject of the imperative (*thou*).

Since Latin often skips the personal pronoun as a subject, depending instead on the personal ending of the verb, you may see forms of **ipse** in the role of the subject. Here are some short sample sentences:

Poenam ipse nōn dedī.	<i>I myself didn't pay the penalty.</i>
Poenam ipsam nōn dedī.	<i>I didn't pay the penalty itself.</i>
Hoc implūvium ipsī instrūxērunt.	<i>They themselves built this impluvium.</i>
Hīs manibus ipsīs saxa levāvī.	<i>With these very hands I lifted the rocks.</i>

Ablative Absolute: Latin's Most Powerful Grammatical Feature

Now that you have completely mastered participles (or are *about to*), we present the grand finale of this volume: the Ablative absolute.

What It Means

An Ablative absolute construction provides the circumstances under which the main action of a sentence happens. Equivalents in the English translation are *being* and *having been*, as in *all things being equal* or *all things (having been) considered*.

They can also be translated with conjunctions such as *if*, *when*, *while*, *since*, *because*, or *although*. You may have to depend heavily on a combination of context and *instinct* to determine the best way to translate one: the presence of **tamen** (*nevertheless*) in the main clause is a good indicator that *although* is called for.

How to Form It

Basic Ablative absolute constructions usually consist of a noun or pronoun in the Ablative case combined with one of these also in the Ablative:

- another noun: **Caesare cōnsule** = *when/since/although Caesar is/was consul*
- an adjective: **Caesare dīvite** = *when/since/although Caesar is/was wealthy*
- a participle: **Caesare interfectō** = *when/since/although Caesar was killed*

Notice how two words in Latin can become four words (or more) in English: nice and concise. Now consider this more advanced Ablative absolute, consisting of a participle and a gerundive (you haven't learned about gerundives yet):

mūtandīs mūtātīs = *when the things that had to be changed had been changed*

You can also use active participles, as in **Caesare periente** (*while Caesar is/was dying*) or **Caesare peritūrō** (*as Caesar is about to die*). The present active participle may translate in the past when the main verb's action takes place in the past.

Caesare periente, Brūtus stetit in locō.
While Caesar was dying, Brutus stood in place.

Hospitibus adventūrīs, culināriī magnam cēnam parāvērunt.
With the guests about to arrive, the kitchen staff prepared a large meal.

Related Vocabulary

digitalis, -e = *finger-related*

dolōrōsus, -a, -um = *painful, sorrowful*

fugitīvus, -a, -um—*fleeing, in flight*

oculāris, -e = *eye-related*

periculōsus, -a, -um = *dangerous, risky*

saxōsus, -a, -um = *rocky*

Exercise LIX: Absolutely Ablative

The Latin phrases below contain Ablative absolute constructions with all the varieties of pronouns we have introduced. They may contain other stuff like direct objects. Translate them all into English as *when* or *while* clauses. Supply any necessary nouns or pronouns that are omitted/understood (*people, things, etc.*). The first one is done for you.

1. mē ipsō prōscrīptō... *when I myself was proscribed...*
2. illō exercitū exercitō...
3. hīs sēnsibus decipientibus...
4. quibusque cēnsīs...
5. illā aliā fēminā nōn rūsticā...
6. vōbīs ipsīs iūdīcibus...
7. istō dolōre graviōre...
8. hōc implūviō plētō...
9. eā tōtam fidem āmissūrā...
10. pollice dextrō ipsō sectō...
11. neutrā eārum tibi crēdente...
12. perīculō tempestātis nōs impedītūrō...

Some English Derivatives

Several words in this list are related to words already introduced; we have omitted them from this list because they share derivatives with their related words.

digitus: digit, digital

oculus: ocular, oculist

perīculum: peril

poena: penal, penalize, penalty, subpoena

pollex: pollical, pollicate (via Thomas Pynchon, meaning *to point with the thumb*)

saxum: saxifrage

LX. Review V

As of this review, we have introduced and used more than a thousand Latin words (closer to 1,100). This volume has, including the supplemental related vocabulary, nearly 200 explicit new entries. Beyond those, we have not explored the dozens of verb-to-noun conversions we could make by adding suffixes such as **-iō** and **-or** to the supine stems of the new verbs—*e.g.*:

commissiō, inceptiō, occāsiō, (dē)vastātiō, crēditor, indicātor, inventor

A few of the verbs, by changing the supine ending **-um** to **-us**, can become Declension IV nouns like **quiētus, -ūs** (from **quiescō**) or **intellectus, -ūs** (from **intellegō**).

Many of these additional nouns, though not formally introduced, will nevertheless appear in the Glossary.

Exercise LX.A.: Nouns

More than two-thirds of the vocabulary in this volume, including the related vocabulary, consists of nouns. As in earlier review lessons, supply the gender and one or more English meanings for each noun. Then write the requested form for each.

People and Groups of People

1. aciēs—Abl. pl.
2. aedifex—Acc. pl.
3. aedīlis—Gen. pl.
4. artifex—Nom. pl.
5. augur—Gen. pl.
6. auspex—Abl. pl.
7. bellātor/-trīx—Voc. pl.
8. carnifex—Dat. s.
9. centuria—Dat. pl.
10. cōpiae—Gen. pl.
11. eques—Voc. s.
12. equitātus—Gen. s.
13. exercitus—Acc. pl.
14. fētus—Acc. s.
15. haruspex—Dat. pl.
16. hospes—Gen. pl.
17. iūdex—Dat. s.

18. lēgātus—Dat. s.
19. magistrātus—Nom. pl.
20. manipulus—Abl. pl.
21. mīles—Gen. s.
22. opifex—Voc. pl.
23. pedes—Acc. s.
24. pontifex—Dat. s.
25. prōgeniēs—Voc. s.
26. prōgenitor/-trīx—Voc. s.
27. sacerdōs—Acc. s.
28. tribūnus—Abl. pl.
29. tribus—Voc. s.
30. vindex—Acc. pl.

Non-Human Animals

31. ariēs—Acc. pl.
32. bōs—Voc. pl.
33. lepus—Dat. pl.
34. mūs—Acc. s.
35. testūdō—Abl. pl.

The Body and the Mind

36. cornū—Gen. s.
37. digitus—Nom. pl.
38. ēsuriēs—Acc. s.
39. faciēs—Dat. pl.
40. genū—Voc. s.
41. index—Dat. pl.
42. manus—Voc. pl.
43. oculus—Gen. pl.
44. pollex—Acc. pl.
45. pēs—Acc. s.
46. sanguis—Abl. s.

- 47. *sexus*—Abl. pl.
- 48. *spīritus*—Gen. pl.
- 49. *vultus*—Dat. s.

Geography and the Natural World

- 50. *flōs*—Nom. pl.
- 51. *frūctus*—Voc. s.
- 52. *gelū*—Acc. s.
- 53. *iūgum*—Gen. pl.
- 54. *lacus*—Abl. s.
- 55. *lapis*—Acc. s.
- 56. *pīnus*—Acc. pl.
- 57. *quercus*—Dat. s.
- 58. *saxum*—Abl. pl.
- 59. *sinus*—Gen. s.
- 60. *tempestās*—Voc. pl.

The Built Environment

- 61. *aedis*—Gen. pl.
- 62. *castra*—Dat. pl.
- 63. *complūvium*—Abl. s.
- 64. *domicilium*—Acc. pl.
- 65. *domus*—Locative s.
- 66. *implūvium*—Abl. pl.

Common Objects (including Military Implements)

- 67. *acus*—Acc. s.
- 68. *arcus*—Nom. pl.
- 69. *arma*—Dat. pl.
- 70. *apparātus*—Voc. pl.
- 71. *ballista*—Abl. s.
- 72. *catapulta*—Acc. pl.
- 73. *hasta*—Dat. s.
- 74. *impedīmentum*—Abl. s.

75. pīlum—Abl. pl.

76. tormentum—Gen. pl.

77. vīctus—Gen. s.

78. vinculum—Voc. s.

Actions and Activities

79. adventus—Gen. pl.

80. bellum—Gen. s.

81. cēnsus—Acc. s.

82. coitus—Acc. s.

83. cursus—Dat. pl.

84. dictum—Nom. pl.

85. factum—Acc. pl.

86. fuga—Abl. pl.

87. gradus—Dat. s.

88. laus—Voc. s.

89. nātus—Voc. pl.

90. passus—Acc. pl.

91. proelium—Dat. s.

92. quiēs—Dat. pl.

93. requiēs—Gen. s.

94. rīsus—Abl. s.

95. sectiō—Abl. pl.

96. sēnsus—Gen. pl.

97. stātus—Dat. s.

98. tortiō—Acc. pl.

99. ūsus—Gen. s.

Abstract Nouns, States of Being, and Miscellanea

100. cariēs—Nom. pl.

101. cāsus—Abl. pl.

102. cōpia—Gen. s.

103. dolor—Acc. pl.

104. fīdēs—Dat. pl.
105. mōs—Gen. pl.
106. perīculum—Voc. pl.
107. poena—Dat. s.
108. potestās—Gen. s.
109. rabiēs—Acc. s.
110. rēs—Abl. s.
111. seriēs—Abl. pl.
112. speciēs—Voc. s.
113. spēs—Gen. s.
114. voluntās—Gen. s.
115. voluptās—Acc. pl.

Exercise LX.B.: Verbs

Fill in the remaining principal parts for these verbs (from memory if possible, open-book if necessary); then provide at least one English translation for each.

NOTE: A few of the verbs have only one additional principal part—or none.

1. accipiō, accipere
2. adveniō, advenīre
3. aedificō, aedificāre
4. āmittō, āmittere
5. apparō, apparāre
6. armō, armāre
7. bellō, bellāre
8. cadō, cadere
9. caedō, caedere
10. cēnsēō, cēnsēre
11. coeō, coīre
12. cognōscō, cognōscere
13. committō, committere
14. cōnficiō, cōnficere
15. cōniciō, cōnicere

16. cōnscrībō, cōnscrībere
17. cōnsentiō, cōnsentīre
18. cōnstituō, cōnstituere
19. crēdō, crēdere
20. dēcipiō, dēcipere
21. dēficiō, dēficere
22. exerceō, exercēre
23. fīdō, fīdere
24. impediō, impedīre
25. incipiō, incipere
26. indicō, indicāre
27. instruō, instruere
28. intellegō, intellegere
29. interficiō, interficere
30. inveniō, invenīre
31. iūdicō, iūdicāre
32. levō, levāre
33. magistrō, magistrāre
34. occidō, occidere
35. occīdō, occīdere
36. pereō, perīre
37. perficiō, perficere
38. persuādeō, persuādēre
39. praeficiō, praeficere
40. prōmittō, prōmittere
41. prōscrībō, prōscrībere
42. quiescō, quiescere
43. rabiō, rabere
44. secō, secāre
45. suscipiō, suscipere
46. torqueō, torquēre
47. vastō, vastāre

48. vinciō, vincīre

Exercise LX.C.: Adjectives and Pronouns

Sometimes pronouns function as adjectives, especially the demonstrative pronouns. For each adjective or pronoun below, provide the Genitive and Dative singular, neuter gender, positive degree (which could serve for one or more other genders as well); then provide a basic English translation or two. The first is done for you.

1. acūtus, -a, -um **acūtī, acūtō** *sharp, pointy*
2. aliquis, aliquid
3. alius, -a, -ud
4. alter, -era, -erum
5. bellicōsus, -a, -um
6. crēdībilis, -e
7. digitālis, -e
8. dolōrōsus, -a, -um
9. domesticus, -a, -um
10. faciālis, -e
11. fētōsus, -a, -um
12. fīdus, -a, -um
13. frūctifer, -era, -erum
14. fugitīvus, -a, -um
15. gelidus, -a, -um
16. īdem, eadem, idem
17. ipse, ipsa, ipsum
18. is, ea, id
19. manipulāris, -e
20. mīlitāris, -e
21. nātālis, -e
22. neuter, -tra, -trum
23. nūllus, -a, -um
24. oculāris, -e
25. perīculōsus, -a, -um
26. proeliāris, -e

27. quī, quae, quod
28. quis, quid
29. quisque, quidque
30. quisquis, quicquid
31. rabidus, -a, -um
32. saxōsus, -a, -um
33. sēnuālis, -e
34. sexuālis, -e
35. sinuōsus, -a, -um
36. sōlus, -a, -um
37. speciālis, -e
38. spīrituālis, -e
39. testūdineus, -a, -um
40. tortuōsus, -a, -um
41. tōtus, -a, -um
42. tribālis, -e
43. ūllus, -a, -um
44. ūsuālis, -e
45. uter, -tra, -trum
46. uterque, utraque, utrumque

Exercise LX.D.: Grammar—Verbs

In this exercise, you will see a scattering of verb forms that includes conjugated forms, infinitives, and participles. Some of the participles appear in cases other than Nominative. Translate each word or phrase into English.

As a reminder, the basic translations of the three participles for regular verbs are *verbing*, *having been verbed*, and *about to verb*. There is also a participle, for deponent and semi-deponent verbs only, that translates *having verbed*.

The five basic infinitives available to us are *to verb*, *to be verbed*, *to have verbed*, *to have been verbed*, and *to be about to verb*.

1. sectum est
2. inventa
3. tortum esse
4. incipientēs

5. exercitūrus
6. iūdicātī erant
7. levātūrum esse
8. persuāsus
9. cēnsus erō
10. coitūrōs
11. instructa es
12. rābitūra est
13. dēfēcisse
14. cognita erunt
15. interfectī
16. vastāvisse
17. caesō
18. prōscrībentia
19. cōniectam esse
20. occāsūrum
21. impediētibus
22. commissūrae estis
23. cōstituisse
24. vincientis
25. fīsus
26. ūsum esse

Exercise LX.E.: Ablatives Absolute

All the English phrases below can be translated into Latin using Ablatives absolute. (That's the correct plural, like *attorneys general*.) This being known, do so. The first one having been done for you, proceed thence.

NOTE: Not all nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in these phrases will be translated in the Ablative case! There are also direct objects, possessors, prepositional phrases, *etc.* Non-Ablative portions are underlined for you.

1. When the battle line had been built... **aciē instructā**
2. When the guests were persuaded...
3. While the cattle are resting...

4. Because someone was about to destroy us...
5. When his deeds were understood...
6. As she is hurling the flowers...
7. Although no laughter was heard...
8. While the only priest (use **sacerdōs**) was standing...
9. As the other soldiers were watching...
10. Many houses having been built...
11. With a row of pines about to grow...
12. While all the horses are hungering...
13. With these magistrates paying the penalty...
14. That day being frosty...
15. When the danger was lightened...
16. When the chains had been broken...
17. Because Aulus was a spiritual craftsman...
18. While the mice are beginning to play...
19. The knights being about to obstruct our journey...
20. All the lances having been bound...
- CAUTION: SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS AHEAD!**
21. Since we had faith in the lieutenant...
22. Caelia being older by five years...
23. Calpurnius having been born in Britain...
24. When those artisans had used all their tools...
25. With those artisans about to use all their tools...

Exercise LX.F.: 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. Unlike previous reviews, in this exercise the sets are divided by parts of speech rather than intermixed: In order, they are sets of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Also, in each set the derivatives are presented in alphabetical order. As before, however, we still drop some helpful hints here and there.

Set I—Nouns

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. cornucopiae | A. bicycle with a large front wheel |
| 2. creed | B. cutter of precious stones |
| 3. delegate | C. foodstuffs |
| 4. fugue | D. horn of plenty |
| 5. inception | E. dramatic speech by a lone character |
| 6. intellect | F. representative for a specific purpose |
| 7. lapidary | G. statement or system of beliefs |
| 8. soliloquy | H. beginning |
| 9. velocipede | I. state of being mentally elsewhere |
| 10. victuals | L. ability to learn or understand |

Set II—Verbs

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 11. adjudicate | A. represent something abstract as concrete |
| 12. confide | B. lift |
| 13. dissect | C. place in danger |
| 14. distort | D. speak as if from a position of authority |
| 15. distribute | E. make of no consequence |
| 16. elevate | F. twist out of shape |
| 17. fructify | G. praise |
| 18. genuflect | H. trust someone with information |
| 19. imperil | I. deliver someone out of slavery |
| 20. laud | L. bear fruit |
| 21. manumit | M. bend one's knees in supplication |
| 22. nullify | N. bring under one's control (as a team of oxen) |
| 23. pontificate | O. allocate to people or groups |
| 24. reify | P. cut open or apart |
| 25. subjugate | Q. serve as a judge |

Set III—Adjectives

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 26. auspicious | A. rotting |
| 27. ballistic | B. mournful |
| 28. carious | C. before birth |
| 29. centigrade | D. resembling a storm |
| 30. consensual | E. hungry |
| 31. decadent | F. related to projectiles |
| 32. dolorous | G. full of good omens |
| 33. esurient | H. related to the eye |
| 34. hospitable | I. by mutual agreement |
| 35. ocular | L. on a scale of 100 degrees |
| 36. penal | M. acting as a good host |
| 37. prenatal | N. calm and restful |
| 38. quiescent | O. collapsing |
| 39. sanguinary | P. related to punishment |
| 40. tempestuous | Q. bloodthirsty |

Volūmen V—Answer Key

These exercises in this volume generally don't have as much flexibility as to the correct answers as previous volumes. Where there are multiple possible answers, sometimes we provide them to illustrate a point, and sometimes we leave it to the learner to consider the alternatives.

XLIX

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. in quercūs prope sinūs | <i>into the oaks near the gulfs</i> |
| 2. crūdēlibus vultibus | <i>of cruel countenances</i> |
| 3. manuum sinistrārum/manus sinistra | <i>of left hands/(the/a) left hand</i> |
| 4. domūs fortiōrēs | <i>stronger houses</i> |
| 5. dē arcū sinuōsō | <i>about (the) curvy bow</i> |
| 6. omnibus tribubus | <i>to/for all (the) tribes</i> |
| 7. longa latera lātōrum lacuum | <i>the long sides of (the) wide lakes</i> |
| 8. pīnus fētōsa/pīnum fētōsam | <i>(a/the) prolific pine</i> |
| 9. acūs acūtiōrēs sagittīs | <i>needles sharper than arrows</i> |
| 10. graduum levium | <i>of light steps</i> |

L

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Pārs <i>of Caesar's army</i> ad Belgium iter fēcit. | exercitūs Caesaris |
| 2. Multa vehicula virīs legiōnum <i>victuals</i> tulērunt. | vīctūs |
| 3. Dux noster magnum dolōrem <i>in his knees</i> sēnsit. | in (suīs) genibus |
| 4. Didicimus <i>that the spirits</i> auxiliōrum īmōs esse. | spiritūs |
| 5. Uxor mea tribus annīs <i>older</i> sorōre suā erat. | maior nātū |
| 6. Animal Africānus <i>four huge horns</i> habuit. | quattuor cornua ingentia |
| 7. <i>Because of our arrival</i> hostēs māximē horruērunt. | propter adventum nostrum |
| 8. <i>Frost</i> in grāmine herī vīdimus. | gelū |
| 9. Estne <i>the implement</i> idōneus <i>for (all/both) sexes?</i> | apparātus
ambōbus/omnibus sexibus? |

LI

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. about many matters | dē multīs rēbus |
| 2. in your (s.) battle line | in tuā aciē |
| 3. of rustic appearance | speciē/-ēī rusticā/-ae |
| 4. beyond all hope | praeter omnem spem |
| 5. a row of faces | seriēs faciērum |
| 6. unto our offspring | nostrae prōgeniē |
| 7. decay of the right hand | cariēs manūs dextrae |
| 8. by cruel hunger | ēsuriē crudēlī |
| 9. I have faith in y'all. | Vōs fidō.
In vōbīs fidem habeō. |
| 10. I desire rest from the madness of the day.
(This is just one of several possible ways to translate this.) | Ā rabiē diēī requiem cupiō. |

LII

- Ubi aciem instruēbātis?** (on a hill to the west of here)
In colle ad occidentem hinc aciem instruēbāmus.
- Quem in matrīmōnium crās dūcēs?** (Aemilia, my friend's sister)
Aemīliam, sorōrem meī/ae amīcī/ae, in matrīmōnium dūcam.
- Quōcum iter fēcerās?** (with the new troops)
Cum cōpiīs novīs iter fēceram.
- Quandō castra extrā oppidum posuistis?** (on the Ides of December)
Īdibus Decembribus castra [extrā oppidum] posuimus.
- Quis arma ad proelium tulit?** (the brave lieutenant)
Lēgātus fortis arma [ad proelium] tulit.
- Quōmodō portam mūnitiōnis frēgistis?** (with a battering ram)
Aciē portam [mūnitiōnis] frēgimus.
- Quot mīlitēs in tuō manipulō erant?** (one hundred)*
Centum mīlitēs in meō manipulō erant.
- Bellumne gessistī prō imperiō Rōmānō?** (I? never)
Ego? Numquam prō imperiō Rōmānō.bellum gessī.
- Cūr equitēs proelium nōn commīsērunt?** (because (**quod**) it was too dark)
Equitēs proelium nōn commīsērunt quod obscūrius erat. (**fuit** is OK, but not the best)
- Postquam testūdinem fēcērunt, quō mōvērunt peditēs quārtae centuriae?**
(toward the Germans' auxiliary troops)
Peditēs quārtae centuriae ad auxilia Germānōrum mōvērunt.

LIII

<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>have/has been</i>	<i>had been</i>
<u>Conjugation I (-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, except when it's not)</u>			
1. secātur (n.)	sectum	est	erat
2. levāris (m.)	levātus	es	erās
3. vastor (f.)	vastāta	sum	eram
4. obscūrāmur (m.)	obscūrātī	sumus	erāmus
5. iuvantur (n.)	iūta	sunt	erant
6. ōrdināminī (f.)	ordinātae	estis	erātis
<u>Conjugation II (-eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
7. torquēminī (m.)	tortī	estis	erātis
8. cēnseor (f.)	cēnsa	sum	eram
9. augēmur (m.)	auctī	sumus	erāmus
10. plentur (n.)	plēta	sunt	erant
11. placēris (f.)	placita	es	erās
12. iubētur (f.)	iūssa	est	erat
<u>Conjugation III (-ō/-iō, -ere, -??ī, -??um)</u>			
13. frangimur (m.)	frāctī	sumus	erāmus
14. capitur (n.)	captum	est	erat
15. crēdor (f.)	crēdita	sum	eram
16. iaciminī (m.)	iactī	estis	erātis
17. caederis (f.)	caesa	es	erās
18. feruntur (n.)	lata	sunt	erant
<u>Conjugation IV (-iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, except when it's not)</u>			
19. impedīmur (f.)	impedītae	sumus	erāmus
20. vīnciuntur (n.)	victa	sunt	erant
21. custōdīris (m.)	custōdītus	es	erās
22. audīminī (f.)	audītae	estis	erātis
23. aperītur (n.)	apertum	est	erat
24. pūnior (m.)	pūnītus	sum	eram

LIV

1. Novī arcūs ā sagittāriīs acceptī erant.
The new bows had been received by the archers.
2. Decem ē tribū meō domum herī advēnērunt.
Ten from my tribe arrived at home yesterday.
3. Quandō, ō Septime, tū exercituī praefectus erās?
When had you been put in charge of the army, Septimus?
4. Arma prōmissa numquam advēnerant.
The promised weapons had never arrived.
5. Ā Gallīs hostilibus proelium commissum erat.
The battle had been begun by the hostile Gauls.
6. Vōs ab hostibus dēceptī/-ae postrīdiē interfectī eritis.
You who were deceived by the enemy will have been killed the next day.
7. Ego lēgātīque multīs/-ī (2) rēbus impedītī erāmus.
*The envoys and I had been hindered by many things. OR
Many envoys and I had been hindered by (some) matters.*
8. Nescīvī iuvenēs magistrātūs Mārcum Brūtum fisōs esse.
I didn't know that the young magistrates had trusted M. Brutus.

LV

1. **Quō pīla cōniēcistī?** Ea trāns flūmen cōniēcī.
Where did you hurl the spears? I hurled them across the river.
Change to singular: **id**
2. **Vultisne nepotēs meōs cognōscere?** Ita, audīvī eōs benīgnissimōs esse.
Do you want to meet my grandchildren? Yes, I've heard that they are very kind.
Change to singular: **eum**
3. **Ubi constituit imperātor aciem instruere?** Eam sub colle instruēmus.
Where did the commander decide to build the battle line? We shall build it at the foot of the hill.
Change to plural: **eās**
4. **Magnumne erat proelium?** Ita, et in eō occidērunt multī nostrōrum peditum.
Was it a great (large) battle? Yes, and many of our foot-soldiers died in it.
Change to plural: **eīs**
5. **Quandō filius vester cōscriptus est?** In eius vīcēsīmō annō in exercitum intrāvit
(entered).
When was your son drafted? He entered the army in his twentieth year.
Change to plural: **eōrum**

6. **Quid scīs dē eō tribū?** Intellegō eum minimum omnium tribuum esse.
What do you know about this tribe? I understand that it is the smallest of all the tribes.
Change to plural: eīs, eōs
7. **Cūr prōscriptae erant eae fēminae?** Quod (because) imperātrīx eīs nōn favēbat.
Why had those women been outlawed? Because the empress did not favor them
Change to singular: ea, eī
8. **Persuāstistisne lēgātō dē eīs rēbus?** Nōn potuimus eī dē aliquō (anything) persuādēre.
Did y'all persuade the lieutenant/envoy about these matters? We could not persuade him about anything.
Change numbers: eā, eīs
9. **Quis cōsēnsit mīlitibus tormentum dare?** Dux noster cōsēnsit eīs id dare.
Who agreed to give the soldiers a siege engine? Our leader agreed to give it to them.
Change numbers: eī, ea
10. **Quot (how many) cervī herī occīsī sunt?** Quattuor, quīnque fortasse (perhaps); multōs autem leporēs in eā silvā occīdimus.
How many deer/stags were killed yesterday? Four, perhaps five; however, we killed many hares/rabbits in that forest.
Change to plural: eīs

LVI

1. *To everyone, suum.*
Cuique—*To each (everyone) his own*
2. *In which seriē forī Rōmānī fructuum vendōrēs inveniēmus?*
quā—*In which row of the forum will we find the fruit vendors (vendors of fruits)?*
3. *Some magistrātūs fīsa sum, nōn others.*
Aliōs...aliōs—*I trusted some (of the) magistrates, not the others.*
4. *Domūs which Rōmae vīdimus maiōrēs quam mea erant.*
quās—*The houses which we saw in Rome were bigger than mine.*
5. *Status of neither cohortis mihi placuit.*
neutrīus—*The status of neither cohort pleased me.*
6. *Sī anyone vulnerātus est, fer eum ad nōs.*
quis—*If someone has been wounded, bring him to us.*
7. *Intellegimus that something adventum mīlitum impedīre.*
aliquid—*We understand that something is hindering the soldiers' arrival.*
8. *In no modō possunt catapultae per silvam mōtae esse.*
Nūllō—*In no way can/could that catapults have been moved through the forest.*

9. Mārcus est nōmen meī *only* fratris; *the other*, Quīntus, in bellō occidit.
sōlius...alter—*Marcus is the name of my only brother; the other, Quintus, died in a/the war.*
10. *Some* equitēs et *the whole* rēs frūmentāriam Germānīs prōmīsimus.
Ūllōs...tōtam—*We promised the Germans some cavalry and the whole grain supply.*
11. Imperātor *to each* duōrum lēgātōrum consilium et pecūniam dedit.
utrī—*The commander gave each of the two lieutenants advice and money.*
12. Castra ē *which* captīvī fūgērunt ab hostibus ignīta erant.
quibus—*The camp from which the captives fled had been set afire by the enemy.*

LVII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. this hurling judge | hic iūdex coniciēns |
| 2. of this deceiving craftsman | huius opficis decipientis |
| 3. under this perishing butcher | sub hōc carnifice periente (perientī) |
| 4. toward these falling powers | ad hās potestātēs occidentēs (cadentēs) |
| 5. about this twisting storm | dē hāc tempestāte torquente (-ī) |
| 6. of these deciding high priests | hōrum pontificum constituentium |
| 7. this killing frost | hoc gelū interficiēns |
| 8. for these undertaking birdwatchers | hīs auspicibus suscipientibus |
| 9. these beginning artisans | hī artificēs incipientēs |
| 10. beyond this free will | praeter hanc voluntātem |
| 11. away from these training foot-soldiers | ab hīs peditibus exercentibus |
| 12. of this dividing course | huius cursūs secantis |
| 13. for this binding hope | huic speī vincientī (prō hāc spē vinciente) |
| 14. into this promising camp (<i>careful!</i>) | in haec castra prōmittentia |

LVIII

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. ille sanguis āmissus | <i>that lost blood</i> |
| ➤ Change to Ablative: | illō sanguine āmissō |
| 2. hī bōvēs requiētūrī | <i>these (cattle/oxen) about to rest</i> |
| ➤ Change to Accusative: | hōs bōvēs requiētūrōs |
| 3. istārum tempestātum volventium | <i>of those (darned) rolling storms</i> |
| ➤ Change to singular: | istū tempestātis volventis |
| 4. hōc mōre acceptō | <i>by this (accepted/received) custom</i> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change to plural: | <p>hīs mōribus acceptīs
<i>to that judging (augur/priest)</i></p> |
| <p>5. illī augurī iūdicantī</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change to Nominative: | <p>ille augur iūdicāns
<i>toward this foot about to run</i></p> |
| <p>6. ad hunc pedem cursūrum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change the participle to present: | <p>ad hunc pedem currentem
<i>about those broken (houses/homes)</i></p> |
| <p>7. dē illīs domibus frāctīs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change to singular: | <p>dē illā (domū/domō) frāctā
<i>those (darned) killing butchers</i></p> |
| <p>8. istī carnificēs occīdentēs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change the participle to future: | <p>istī carnificēs occīsūrī</p> |

LIX

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. mē ipsō prōscrīptō... | <i>when I myself was proscribed...</i> |
| 2. illō exercitū exercitō... | <i>when that army was trained...</i> |
| 3. hīs sēnsibus decipientibus... | <i>when these feelings are/were deceiving...</i> |
| 4. quibusque cēnsīs... | <i>when everyone/everything was counted...</i> |
| 5. illā aliā fēminā nōn rūsticā... | <i>while that other woman was not a peasant...</i> |
| 6. vōbīs ipsīs iūdicibus... | <i>when you yourselves are/were judges...</i> |
| 7. istō dolōre graviōre... | <i>while that pain is/was more serious...</i> |
| 8. hōc implūviō plētō... | <i>when this rain basin was filled...</i> |
| 9. eā tōtam fīdem āmissūrā... | <i>when she is/was about to lose all faith...</i> |
| 10. pollice dextrō ipsō sectō... | <i>when the right thumb itself was cut off...</i> |
| 11. neutrā eārum tibi crēdente... | <i>while neither of them believe(d) you...</i> |
| 12. perīculō tempestātis nōs impedītūrō... | <i>while the danger of a storm was about to hinder us...</i> |

LX.A.**People and Groups of People**

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. aciēs—Abl. pl. | <i>sharp edge, battle line; aciēbus</i> |
| 2. aedifex—Acc. pl. | <i>builder; aedificem</i> |
| 3. aedīlis—Gen. pl. | <i>building commissioner; aedīlium</i> |
| 4. artifex—Nom. pl. | <i>artist, artisan; artificēs</i> |
| 5. augur—Gen. pl. | <i>priest, diviner, bird-watcher; augurum</i> |

6. auspex—Abl. pl.	<i>priest, diviner, bird-watcher; auspicibus</i>
7. carnifex—Dat. s.	<i>butcher; carnifici</i>
8. centuria—Dat. pl.	<i>group of 100, military company; centuriis</i>
9. eques—Voc. s.	<i>horseman; eques</i>
10. equitātus—Gen. s.	<i>cavalry; equitātus</i>
11. exercitus—Acc. pl.	<i>army, trained fighting unit; exercitus</i>
12. fētus—Acc. s.	<i>bearing forth, offspring; fētum</i>
13. haruspex—Dat. pl.	<i>priest, entrail examiner; haruspibus</i>
14. hospes—Gen. pl.	<i>host, guest; hospitum</i>
15. iūdex—Dat. s.	<i>judge; iūdicī</i>
16. lēgātus—Dat. s.	<i>lieutenant, envoy; lēgātō</i>
17. magistrātus—Nom. pl.	<i>magistrate, magistracy; magistrātus</i>
18. manipulus—Abl. pl.	<i>handful, military brigade; manipulis</i>
19. mīles—Gen. s.	<i>soldier; mīlitis</i>
20. opifex—Voc. pl.	<i>worker, craftsperson; opificēs</i>
21. pedes—Acc. s.	<i>foot-soldier; peditem</i>
22. pontifex—Dat. s.	<i>high priest; pontifici</i>
23. prōgeniēs—Voc. s.	<i>offspring, progeny; prōgeniēs</i>
24. prōgenitor/-trīx—Voc. s.	<i>ancestor; prōgenitor/-trīx</i>
25. sacerdos—Acc. s.	<i>priest, holy person; sacerdotem</i>
26. tribūnus—Abl. pl.	<i>tribal councilmember; tribūnis</i>
27. tribus—Voc. s.	<i>tribe; tribus</i>

Non-Human Animals and Groups of Animals

28. ariēs—Acc. pl.	<i>ram, battering ram; ariētēs</i>
29. bōs—Voc. pl.	<i>ox, steer, bovine; bōvēs</i>
30. lepus—Dat. pl.	<i>hare, rabbit; leporibus</i>
31. mūs—Acc. s.	<i>mouse; mūrēs</i>
32. testūdō—Abl. pl.	<i>tortoise, shielded battle formation; testūdinibus</i>

The Body and the Mind

33. cornū—Gen. s.	<i>horn, wing of an army; cornūs</i>
34. digitus—Nom. pl.	<i>finger, toe, digit; digitī</i>

35. ēsuriēs—Acc. s.	<i>hunger; ēsuriem</i>
36. faciēs—Dat. pl.	<i>face, surface; faciēbus</i>
37. genū—Voc. s.	<i>knee; genū</i>
38. index—Dat. pl.	<i>pointer, forefinger; indicibus</i>
39. manus—Voc. pl.	<i>hand, paw; manūs</i>
40. oculus—Gen. pl.	<i>eye; oculōrum</i>
41. pēs—Acc. s.	<i>foot; pedem</i>
42. pollex—Acc. pl.	<i>thumb; pollicēs</i>
43. sanguis—Abl. s.	<i>blood, kin; sanguine</i>
44. sexus—Abl. pl.	<i>anatomical sex; sexibus</i>
45. spīritus—Gen. pl.	<i>spirit, breath; spīrituum</i>
46. vultus—Dat. s.	<i>countenance, expression; vultuī</i>

Geography and the Natural World

47. flōs—Nom. pl.	<i>flower, blossom; flōrēs</i>
48. frūctus—Voc. s.	<i>fruit, enjoyment, success; frūctus</i>
49. gelū—Acc. s.	<i>frost, chill; gelū</i>
50. iūgum—Gen. pl.	<i>yoke, mountain ridge; iūgōrum</i>
51. lacus—Abl. s.	<i>lake; lacū</i>
52. lapis—Acc. s.	<i>stone; lapidēs</i>
53. pīnus—Acc. pl.	<i>pine tree; pīnūs/pīnōs</i>
54. quercus—Dat. s.	<i>oak tree; quercuī</i>
55. saxum—Abl. pl.	<i>rock; saxīs</i>
56. sinus—Gen. s.	<i>curve, gulf, lap; sinūs</i>
57. tempestās—Voc. pl.	<i>storm, weather; tempestātēs</i>

The Built Environment

58. aedis—Gen. pl.	<i>temple, dwelling; aedium</i>
59. castra—Dat. pl.	<i>camp, barracks; castrīs</i>
60. complūvium—Abl. s.	<i>opening in the roof; complūviō</i>
61. domicilium—Acc. pl.	<i>dwelling; domicilium</i>
62. domus—Locative s.	<i>home; domī</i>
63. implūvium—Abl. pl.	<i>rain basin; impluviīs</i>

Common Objects

64. acus—Acc. s.	<i>needle, pin; acum</i>
65. arcus—Nom. pl.	<i>bow, arch, rainbow; arcūs</i>
66. arma—Dat. pl.	<i>arms, armor, weaponry; armīs</i>
67. apparātus—Voc. pl.	<i>tool, implement, equipment; apparātūs</i>
68. ballista—Abl. s.	<i>rock launcher; ballistā</i>
69. catapulta—Acc. pl.	<i>spear launcher; catapultās</i>
70. hasta—Dat. s.	<i>lance, pike; hastae</i>
71. impedīmentum—Abl. s.	<i>hindrance, baggage; impedīmentīs</i>
72. pīlum—Abl. pl.	<i>javelin, throwing spear; pīlīs</i>
73. tormentum—Gen. pl.	<i>artillery device; tormentōrum</i>
74. vīctus—Gen. s.	<i>nourishment, necessities; vīctūs</i>
75. vinculum—Voc. s.	<i>chain, fetter; vinculum</i>

Actions and Activities

76. adventus—Gen. pl.	<i>arrival, approach; adventuum</i>
77. bellum—Gen. s.	<i>war; belli</i>
78. cēnsus—Acc. s.	<i>count, estimate; cēnsū</i>
79. coitus—Acc. s.	<i>joining, sexual intercourse; coitum</i>
80. cursus—Dat. pl.	<i>course, running; cursibus</i>
81. dictum—Nom. pl.	<i>saying, command; dicta</i>
82. factum—Acc. pl.	<i>deed; facta</i>
83. fuga—Abl. pl.	<i>flight, escape; fugīs</i>
84. gradus—Dat. s.	<i>step, degree, rank; graduī</i>
85. laus—Voc. s.	<i>praise, honor; laus</i>
86. nātus—Voc. pl.	<i>birth; nātūs</i>
87. passus—Acc. pl.	<i>pace, five feet; passūs</i>
88. proelium—Dat. s.	<i>battle; proeliō</i>
89. quiēs—Dat. pl.	<i>rest, calm, quiet; quiētibus</i>
90. requiēs—Gen. s.	<i>rest; requiē</i>
91. rīsus—Abl. s.	<i>laughter; rīsū</i>
92. sectiō—Abl. pl.	<i>division, cutting; sectiōnibus</i>
93. sēnsus—Gen. pl.	<i>sense, feeling, perception; sēnsuum</i>

94. stātus—Dat. s. *standing, situation; stātuī*
 95. tortiō—Acc. pl. *twisting; tortiōnēs*
 96. ūsus—Gen. s. *use, experience; ūsūs*

Abstract Nouns, States of Being, and Miscellanea

97. cariēs—Nom. pl. *decay, rot, corruption; cariēs*
 98. cāsus—Abl. pl. *occurrence, case; cāsibus*
 99. dolor—Acc. pl. *pain, grief, suffering; dolōrēs*
 100. fidēs—Dat. pl. *faith; fidēbus*
 101. impedīmentum—Abl. s. *hindrance, baggage; impedīmentīs*
 102. mōs—Gen. pl. *behavior, custom; mōrum*
 103. perīculum—Voc. pl. *danger, risk; perīcula*
 104. poena—Dat. s. *punishment, penalty; poenae*
 105. rabiēs—Acc. s. *raving, rage, madness; rabiem*
 106. rēs—Abl. s. *thing, matter, affair; rē*
 107. seriēs—Abl. pl. *row, sequence; seriēbus*
 108. speciēs—Voc. s. *appearance; speciēs*
 109. spēs—Gen. s. *hope; speī*
 110. voluntās—Gen. s. *free will; voluntātis*
 111. voluptās—Acc. pl. *pleasure, pleasure-seeking; voluptātēs*

LX.B.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. accipiō, accipere | accēpī, acceptum | <i>receive, accept</i> |
| 2. adveniō, advenīre | advēnī, adventum | <i>arrive, approach</i> |
| 3. aedificō, aedificāre | -āvī, -ātum | <i>build, establish</i> |
| 4. āmittō, āmittere | āmīsī, āmissum | <i>lose, send away</i> |
| 5. apparō, apparāre | -āvī, -ātum | <i>prepare for</i> |
| 6. cadō, cadere | cecidī, cāsum | <i>fall</i> |
| 7. caedō, caedere | cecīdī, caesum | <i>cut, cut down</i> |
| 8. cēnsēō, cēnsēre | cēsnuī, cēsum | <i>count, value, estimate</i> |
| 9. coeō, coīre | coīvī, coitum | <i>join, go together</i> |
| 10. cognōscō, cognōscere | cognōvī, cognitum | <i>learn, get acquainted with</i> |
| 11. committō, committere | commīsī, commissum | <i>commit, begin, carry on</i> |

12. cōficiō, cōficere	cōfēcī, cōfectum	<i>accomplish, execute</i>
13. cōniciō, cōnicere	cōniēcī, cōniectum	<i>hurl</i>
14. cōnscrībō, cōnscrībere	cōnscrīpsī, cōnscrīptum	<i>draft into the army</i>
15. cōnsentiō, cōnsentīre	cōnsēnsī, cōnsēnsū	<i>agree, give permission</i>
16. cōnstituō, cōnstituere	cōnstituī, cōnstitutum	<i>set up, decide, determine</i>
17. crēdō, crēdere	crēdidī, crēditum	<i>believe, trust</i>
18. dēcipiō, dēcipere	dēcēpī, dēcēptum	<i>entrap, deceive</i>
19. dēficiō, dēficere	dēfēcī, dēfectum	<i>exhaust, deplete, forsake</i>
20. exerceō, exercēre	exercuī, exercitum	<i>train, exercise</i>
21. fidō, fidere	fīsus sum	<i>trust, have faith (in)</i>
22. impediō, impedīre	impedīvī, impedītum	<i>hinder, obstruct</i>
23. incipiō, incipere	incēpī, inceptum	<i>begin, take on</i>
24. indicō, indicāre	-āvī, -ātum	<i>point out, indicate</i>
25. instruō, instruere	instrūxī, instrūctum	<i>instruct, educate, set up</i>
26. intellegō, intellegere	intellēgī, intellēctum	<i>understand, learn</i>
27. interficiō, interficere	interfēcī, interfectum	<i>kill</i>
28. inveniō, invenīre	invēnī, inventum	<i>find, discover</i>
29. iūdicō, iūdicāre	-āvī, -ātum	<i>judge, deem</i>
30. levō, levāre	-āvī, -ātum	<i>lift, lighten</i>
31. magistrō, magistrāre	-āvī, -ātum	<i>direct, command, teach</i>
32. occidō, occidere	occidī, occāsum	<i>fall, occur, die</i>
33. occīdō, occīdere	occidī, occīsum	<i>cut down, kill</i>
34. pereō, perīre	perīvī, perītum	<i>perish, die</i>
35. perficiō, perficere	perfēcī, perfectum	<i>complete, finish, accomplish</i>
36. persuādeō, persuādēre	persuāsī, persuāsum	<i>persuade</i>
37. prōmittō, prōmittere	prōmīsī, prōmissum	<i>promise, send forth</i>
38. prōscrībō, prōscrībere	prōscrīpsī, prōscrīptum	<i>publish, ban, outlaw</i>
39. quiescō, quiescere	quiēvī, quiētum	<i>rest, be calm</i>
40. rabiō, rabere	---	<i>rave, rage, be mad</i>
41. secō, secāre	secuī, sectum	<i>cut, cut off, divide</i>
42. suscipiō, suscipere	suscēpī, susceptum	<i>undertake</i>
43. torqueō, torquēre	torsī, tortum	<i>twist, wind</i>

44. vastō, vastāre	-āvī, -ātum	<i>waste, destroy</i>
45. vinciō, vincīre	vīnxī, vīnctum	<i>bind, fetter, fasten</i>

LX.C.

1. acūtus, -a, -um	acūtī, acūtō	<i>sharp, pointy</i>
2. aliquis, aliquid	alicuius, alicui	<i>someone, something</i>
3. alius, -a, -ud	alterīus, aliī	<i>other, another</i>
4. alter, -era, -erum	alterīus, alterī	<i>the other (of two)</i>
5. crēdibilis, -e	crēdibilis, crēdibili	<i>believable, trustworthy</i>
6. domesticus, -a, -um	domesticī, -ō	<i>domestic, home-related</i>
7. faciālis, -e	faciālis, faciālī	<i>facial, superficial</i>
8. fētōsus, -a, -um	fētōsī, fētōsō	<i>prolific, fertile</i>
9. fīdus, -a, -um	fīdī, fīdō	<i>faithful, trusty</i>
10. frūctifer, -era, -erum	frūctiferī, -ō	<i>fruit-bearing</i>
11. gelidus, -a, -um	gelidī, gelidō	<i>frosty, chilly</i>
12. nātālis, -e	nātālis, nātālī	<i>natal, birth-related</i>
13. neuter, -tra, -trum	neutrīus, neutrī	<i>neither (of two)</i>
14. nūllus, -a, -um	nūllīus, nūllī	<i>no, none</i>
15. quī, quae, quod	cuius, cui	<i>who, which, that</i>
16. quis, quid	cuius, cui	<i>who? what?</i>
17. quisque, quidque	cuiusque, cuique	<i>everyone, everything</i>
18. quisquis, quicquid	cuiuscuius, cuicui	<i>anyone, anything</i>
19. rabidus, -a, -um	rabidī, rabidō	<i>raving, raging</i>
20. sēnsuālis, -e	sēnsuālis, sēnsuālī	<i>sensual, feeling-related</i>
21. sexuālis, -e	sexuālis, sexuālī	<i>sexual</i>
22. sinuōsus, -a, -um	sinuōsī, sinuōsō	<i>curvy</i>
23. sōlus, -a, -um	sōlīus, sōlī	<i>only, lone, alone</i>
24. speciālis, -e	speciālis, speciālī	<i>appearance-related</i>
25. spīrituālis, -e	spīrituālis, spīrituālī	<i>spiritual, breath-related</i>
26. tortuōsus, -a, -um	tortuōsī, tortuōsō	<i>twisty</i>
27. tōtus, -a, -um	tōtīus, tōtī	<i>all of, the whole</i>
28. tribālis, -e	tribālis, tribālī	<i>tribal</i>

29. ūllus, -a, -um	ūllūs, ūllī	<i>any, some</i>
30. ūsuālis, -e	ūsuālis, ūsuālī	<i>usual, customary</i>
31. uter, -tra, -trum	utrīus, utrī	<i>either (of two)</i>
32. uterque, utraque, utrumque	utrīusque, utrīque	<i>each (of two)</i>

LX.D.

1. secātum est	<i>it has been cut off/divided</i>
2. inventa	<i>having been found/discovered</i>
3. tortum esse	<i>to have been twisted/wound</i>
4. incipiētēs	<i>beginning</i>
5. exercitūrus	<i>about to train/exercise</i>
6. iūdicāti erant	<i>they had been judged</i>
7. levātūrum esse	<i>to be about to lift/lighten</i>
8. persuāsus	<i>having been persuaded</i>
9. cēnsus erō	<i>I shall have been counted</i>
10. coitūrōs	<i>about to come together/meet/join</i>
11. instructa es	<i>you (s.) have been instructed</i>
12. rabiūra est	<i>she is about to rave/rage</i>
13. dēfēcisse	<i>to have depleted/exhausted</i>
14. cognita erunt	<i>they will have been recognized</i>
15. interfectī	<i>having been killed</i>
16. vastāvisse	<i>to have destroyed</i>
17. caesō	<i>having been cut</i>
18. prōscrībentia	<i>banning/outlawing</i>
19. cōniectam esse	<i>to have been hurled</i>
20. occāsūrum	<i>about to fall/die</i>
21. impediētibus	<i>hindering/obstructing</i>
22. commissūrae estis	<i>y'all are about to commit/begin</i>
23. cōstituisse	<i>to have decided</i>
24. vincientis	<i>binding/fastening</i>
25. fīsus	<i>having trusted</i>
26. ūsum esse	<i>to have used</i>

LX.E.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. When the battle line had been built... | aciē instructā |
| 2. When the guests were persuaded... | hospitibus persuāsīs |
| 3. While the cattle are resting... | bōbus quiescentibus |
| 4. Because someone was about to destroy us... | aliquō nōs vastātūrō |
| 5. When his deeds were understood... | factīs eius intellectīs |
| 6. As she is hurling the flowers... | eā flōrēs coniciente |
| 7. Although no laughter was heard... | nūllō rīsū audītō |
| 8. While the only priest* was standing... | sacerdōte sōlō stante |
| 9. As the other soldiers were watching... | aliīs mīlitibus spectantibus |
| 10. Many houses having been built... | multīs domibus aedificātīs |
| 11. With a row of pines about to grow... | seriē pinuum crētūrā |
| 12. While all the horses are hungering... | omnibus equīs ēsurgentibus |
| 13. With these magistrates paying the penalty... | hīs magistrātibus poenam dantibus |
| 14. That day being frosty... | illā diē gelidō |
| 15. When the danger was lightened... | perīculō levātō |
| 16. When the chains had been broken... | vinculīs fractīs |
| 17. Because Aulus was a spiritual craftsman... | Aulō opifice spīrituālī |
| 18. While the mice are beginning to play... | mūrībus lūdere incipientibus |
| 19. The knights being about to obstruct our journey... | equitibus iter nostrum impeditūrīs |
| 20. All the lances having been bound... | hastīs vinctīs |
| 21. Since we had faith in the lieutenant... | nōbīs lēgātum fīsīs |
| 22. Caelia being older by five years... | Caeliā quīnque annīs maiōre nātū |
| 23. Calpurnius having been born in Britain... | Calpurniō in Britānniā nātō |
| 24. When those artisans had used all their tools... | illīs artificibus omnēs apparātūs ūsīs |
| 25. With those artisans about to use all their tools... | illīs artificibus omnēs apparātūs ūsūrīs |

Set I—Nouns

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|----------------|----|
| 1. cornucopiae | D. |
| 2. creed | G. |

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| 3. delegate | F. |
| 4. fugue | I. |
| 5. inception | H. |
| 6. intellect | L. |
| 7. lapidary | B. |
| 8. soliloquy | E. |
| 9. velocipede | A. |
| 10. victuals | C. |

Set II—Verbs

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|-----------------|----|
| 11. adjudicate | Q. |
| 12. confide | H. |
| 13. dissect | P. |
| 14. distort | F. |
| 15. distribute | O. |
| 16. elevate | B. |
| 17. fructify | L. |
| 18. genuflect | M. |
| 19. imperil | C. |
| 20. laud | G. |
| 21. manumit | I. |
| 22. nullify | E. |
| 23. pontificate | D. |
| 24. reify | A. |
| 25. subjugate | N. |

Set III—Adjectives

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|----------------|----|
| 26. auspicious | G. |
| 27. ballistic | F. |
| 28. carious | A. |
| 29. centigrade | L. |
| 30. consensual | I. |
| 31. decadent | O. |
| 32. dolorous | B. |

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| 33. esurient | E. |
| 34. hospitable | M. |
| 35. ocular | H. |
| 36. penal | P. |
| 37. prenatal | C. |
| 38. quiescent | N. |
| 39. sanguinary | Q. |
| 40. tempestuous | D. |