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# Part One: About the language

## Nouns

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>GENDER SINGULAR</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p>	<p><i>first declension</i></p> <p>f.</p> <p>puella</p> <p>puellae</p> <p>puellae</p> <p>puellam</p> <p>puellā</p> <p>puellae</p> <p>puellārum</p> <p>puellis</p> <p>puellās</p> <p>puellis</p>	<p><i>second declension</i></p> <p>m.</p> <p>servus (<i>voc. serve</i>)</p> <p>servī</p> <p>servō</p> <p>servum</p> <p>servō</p> <p>servī</p> <p>servōrum</p> <p>servīs</p> <p>servōs</p> <p>servīs</p>	<p>m.</p> <p>faber</p> <p>fabrī</p> <p>fabrō</p> <p>fabrum</p> <p>fabrō</p> <p>fabrī</p> <p>fabrōrum</p> <p>fabrīs</p> <p>fabrōs</p> <p>fabrīs</p>	<p>n.</p> <p>templum</p> <p>templī</p> <p>templō</p> <p>templum</p> <p>templō</p> <p>templa</p> <p>templōrum</p> <p>templīs</p> <p>templa</p> <p>templīs</p>	<p><i>third declension</i></p> <p>m.</p> <p>mercātor</p> <p>mercātōris</p> <p>mercātōrī</p> <p>mercātōrem</p> <p>mercātōre</p> <p>mercātōrēs</p> <p>mercātōrum</p> <p>mercātōribus</p> <p>mercātōrēs</p> <p>mercātōribus</p>	<p>m.</p> <p>leō</p> <p>leōnis</p> <p>leōnī</p> <p>leōnem</p> <p>leōne</p> <p>leōnēs</p> <p>leōnum</p> <p>leōnibus</p> <p>leōnēs</p> <p>leōnibus</p>	<p>m.</p> <p>cīvis</p> <p>cīvis</p> <p>cīvī</p> <p>cīvem</p> <p>cīve</p> <p>cīvēs</p> <p>cīvium</p> <p>cīvibus</p> <p>cīvēs</p> <p>cīvibus</p>	<p>f.</p> <p>vōx</p> <p>vōcis</p> <p>vōcī</p> <p>vōcem</p> <p>vōce</p> <p>vōcēs</p> <p>vōcum</p> <p>vōcibus</p> <p>vōcēs</p> <p>vōcibus</p>	<p>f.</p> <p>urbs</p> <p>urbis</p> <p>urbī</p> <p>urbem</p> <p>urbe</p> <p>urbēs</p> <p>urbium</p> <p>urbibus</p> <p>urbēs</p> <p>urbibus</p>	<p>n.</p> <p>nōmen</p> <p>nōminis</p> <p>nōminī</p> <p>nōmen</p> <p>nōmine</p> <p>nōmina</p> <p>nōminum</p> <p>nōminibus</p> <p>nōmina</p> <p>nōminibus</p>	<p>n.</p> <p>tempus</p> <p>temporis</p> <p>temporī</p> <p>tempus</p> <p>tempore</p> <p>tempora</p> <p>temporum</p> <p>temporibus</p> <p>tempora</p> <p>temporibus</p>	<p>n.</p> <p>mare</p> <p>mare</p> <p>maris</p> <p>marī</p> <p>maria</p> <p>marium</p> <p>maribus</p> <p>maria</p> <p>maribus</p>	<p>GENDER SINGULAR</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p>
<p>GENDER SINGULAR</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p> <p>PLURAL</p> <p><i>nominative and vocative</i></p> <p><i>genitive (of)</i></p> <p><i>dative (to, for)</i></p> <p><i>accusative</i></p> <p><i>ablative (by, with)</i></p>	<p><i>fourth declension</i></p> <p>m.</p> <p>portus</p> <p>portūs</p> <p>portuī</p> <p>portum</p> <p>portū</p> <p>portūs</p> <p>portuum</p> <p>portibus</p> <p>portūs</p> <p>portibus</p>	<p>n.</p> <p>genū</p> <p>genūs</p> <p>genū</p> <p>genū</p> <p>genū</p> <p>genua</p> <p>genuum</p> <p>genibus</p> <p>genua</p> <p>genibus</p>	<p><i>fifth declension</i></p> <p>m.</p> <p>diēs</p> <p>diē</p> <p>diē</p> <p>diem</p> <p>diē</p> <p>diēs</p> <p>diērum</p> <p>diēbus</p> <p>diēs</p> <p>diēbus</p>	<p>f.</p> <p>rēs</p> <p>reī</p> <p>reī</p> <p>rem</p> <p>rē</p> <p>rēs</p> <p>rērum</p> <p>rēbus</p> <p>rēs</p> <p>rēbus</p>	<p>2 For the ways in which the different cases are used, see <a href="#">p.285</a>.</p> <p>3 Notice again the way in which the cases of third declension nouns are formed. In particular, compare the nominative singular of <b>leō</b>, <b>vōx</b>, and <b>nōmen</b> with the genitive singular. Which of these cases is a better guide to the way the other cases are formed?</p> <p>Use the Vocabulary on <a href="#">pp.293–323</a> to find the genitive singular of the following nouns; then use the tables here to find their ablative singular and plural:</p> <p>dux; homō; pēs; difficultās; nox; iter.</p> <p>4 Translate the following pairs of sentences. State the case, number (i.e. singular or plural), and declension of each noun in <b>boldface</b>. Use the table of nouns to help you.</p> <p><b>a</b> servī <b>nōmina</b> Graeca habēbant. <b>fēmīna</b> pauper erat, sed vītam contentam agēbat.</p> <p><b>b</b> magnus numerus <b>leōnum</b> in arēnam ruit. libertus <b>coquum</b> iussit cēnam magnificam parāre.</p> <p><b>c</b> <b>captīvī</b>, ē carcere ēductī, in pompā incēdēbant. imperātor arcum <b>frātrī</b> dēdicāre cōstituit.</p> <p><b>d</b> <b>multitūdō</b> hominum vīas urbis complēbat. puella, <b>ānulō</b> dēlectāta, iuvenī grātias ēgit.</p>								



## Adjectives

### 1 first and second declension

SINGULAR	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	bonus	bona	bonum	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
<i>genitive</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
<i>dative</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
<i>accusative</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
<i>ablative</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō
PLURAL						
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	bonī	bonae	bona	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
<i>genitive</i>	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
<i>dative</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
<i>accusative</i>	bonōs	bonās	bona	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
<i>ablative</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

### 2 third declension

SINGULAR	masculine and feminine	neuter	masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	fortis	forte	ingēns	ingēns
<i>genitive</i>	fortis	fortis	ingentis	ingentis
<i>dative</i>	fortī	fortī	ingentī	ingentī
<i>accusative</i>	fortem	forte	ingentem	ingēns
<i>ablative</i>	fortī	fortī	ingent-ī/-e	ingent-ī/-e
PLURAL				
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	fortēs	fortia	ingentēs	ingentia
<i>genitive</i>	fortium	fortium	ingentium	ingentium
<i>dative</i>	fortibus	fortibus	ingentibus	ingentibus
<i>accusative</i>	fortēs	fortia	ingentēs	ingentia
<i>ablative</i>	fortibus	fortibus	ingentibus	ingentibus

3 Compare the third declension adjectives in paragraph 2 with the third declension nouns on pp. 262–263. Notice in particular the different form of the ablative singular.

4 With the help of paragraphs 1 and 2 opposite and the table of nouns on pp. 262–263, find the Latin for the words in *italic type* in the following sentences:

- 1 I took the *brave girl* to the centurion.
- 2 He was the son of a *good king*.
- 3 They were attacked by a *huge slave*.
- 4 We visited many *beautiful cities*.
- 5 The walls of the *huge temples* were built slowly and carefully.
- 6 The dancing girl had *beautiful hands*.

5 Translate the following sentences. Then change the words in **boldface** into the plural. You may have to refer to the Vocabulary at the end of the book.

- a pater **parvum filium** ad arcum Titī dūxit.
- b senātor **fēminae trīstī** auxilium dedit.
- c hostēs, **mūrō ingentī** dēfēnsī, diū resistēbant.
- d omnēs audāciam **mīlitis Rōmānī** laudāvērunt.
- e cīvēs **iuvenī callidō** praemium obtulērunt.
- f **senex sapiēns** regī nōn crēdidit.



## Comparison of adjectives

<b>1</b>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
longus <i>long</i>	longior <i>longer</i>	longissimus <i>longest, very long</i>
pulcher <i>beautiful</i>	pulchrior <i>more beautiful</i>	pulcherrimus <i>most beautiful, very beautiful</i>
fortis <i>brave</i>	fortior <i>braver</i>	fortissimus <i>bravest, very brave</i>
fēlix <i>lucky</i>	fēlicior <i>luckier</i>	fēlicissimus <i>luckiest, very lucky</i>
prūdēns <i>shrewd</i>	prūdentior <i>shrewder</i>	prūdentissimus <i>shrewdest, very shrewd</i>
facilis <i>easy</i>	facilior <i>easier</i>	facillimus <i>easiest, very easy</i>

**2** Irregular forms:

bonus <i>good</i>	melior <i>better</i>	optimus <i>best, very good</i>
malus <i>bad</i>	peior <i>worse</i>	pessimus <i>worst, very bad</i>
magnus <i>big</i>	maior <i>bigger</i>	maximus <i>biggest, very big</i>
parvus <i>small</i>	minor <i>smaller</i>	minimus <i>smallest, very small</i>
multus <i>much</i>	plūs <i>more</i>	plūrimus <i>most, very much</i>
multī <i>many</i>	plūrēs <i>more</i>	plūrimī <i>most, very many</i>

**3** Study the forms of the comparative adjective **longior** (*longer*) and the superlative adjective **longissimus** (*longest, very long*):

SINGULAR	<i>masculine</i> <i>and feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i> <i>and vocative</i>	longior	longius	longissimus ( <i>voc. longissime</i> )	longissima	longissimum
<i>genitive</i>	longiōris	longiōris	longissimī	longissimae	longissimī
<i>dative</i>	longiōrī	longiōrī	longissimō	longissimae	longissimō
<i>accusative</i>	longiōrem	longius	longissimum	longissimam	longissimum
<i>ablative</i>	longiōre	longiōre	longissimō	longissimā	longissimō
PLURAL					
<i>nominative</i> <i>and vocative</i>	longiōrēs	longiōra	longissimī	longissimae	longissima
<i>genitive</i>	longiōrum	longiōrum	longissimōrum	longissimārum	longissimōrum
<i>dative</i>	longiōribus	longiōribus	longissimīs	longissimīs	longissimīs
<i>accusative</i>	longiōrēs	longiōra	longissimōs	longissimās	longissima
<i>ablative</i>	longiōribus	longiōribus	longissimīs	longissimīs	longissimīs

**4** Compare the endings of **longior** with those of the third declension nouns **mercātor** and **tempus** on pp. 262 and 263. Notice in particular the nominative and accusative forms of the neuter singular.

**5** With the help of paragraphs 1–3 and the table of nouns on pp. 262–263, find the Latin for the words in *italic type* in the following sentences:

- a I have never known a *longer day*.
- b She sent the *worst slaves* back to the slave dealer.
- c *Better times* will come.
- d The *bravest citizens* were fighting the front line.
- e We did not visit the *biggest temple*, as we had seen a *more beautiful temple* next to it.
- f *Most girls* did not believe the soldiers' stories.



## Adverbs

1 Adverbs ending in **-ē** are connected with 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

ADVERB	ADJECTIVE
laetē <i>happily</i>	laetus, laeta, laetum <i>happy</i>
pulchrē <i>beautifully</i>	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum <i>beautiful</i>

2 Adverbs ending in **--ter** are connected with 3rd declension adjectives.

ADVERB	ADJECTIVE
fortiter <i>bravely</i>	fortis, fortis, forte <i>brave</i>
audācter <i>boldly</i>	audāx, audāx, audāx <i>bold</i>

3 The comparative form of adverbs is the same as the neuter nominative singular of comparative adjectives.

ADVERB	ADJECTIVE
laetius <i>more happily</i>	laetior, laetior, laetius <i>happier</i>
fortius <i>more bravely</i>	fortior, fortior, fortius <i>braver</i>

4 The superlative form of adverbs ends in **-ē**, since superlative adjectives are all 1st and 2nd declension.

ADVERB	ADJECTIVE
laetissimē <i>very happily</i>	laetissimus, laetissima, laetissimum <i>very happy</i>
fortissimē <i>very bravely</i>	fortissimus, fortissima, fortissimum <i>very brave</i>

5 Irregular forms. Compare these adverbial forms with the adjectives on [page 266](#).

bene	melius	optimē
<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best, very good</i>
male	peius	pessimē
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst, very bad</i>
magnopere	magis	maximē
<i>greatly</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most, very greatly</i>
paulum	minus	minimē
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least, very little</i>
multum	plūs	plūrimum
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most, very much</i>

6 Comparative forms (of both adjectives and adverbs) are sometimes used with the meaning “too.”

medicus **tardius** advēnit.  
*The doctor arrived **too late**. (i.e. later than he should have)*

7 Superlative forms (of both adjectives and adverbs) are sometimes used with **quam**, meaning “as ... as possible.”

**quam celerrimē** advēnit.  
*He arrived **as quickly as possible**.*

8 Translate the following examples.

- a nēmō rēs meās prūdentius cūrat quam tū.
- b servus dominō breviter respondit.
- c rēx tōtam īnsulam occupāre perfidē cupit.
- d Belimicus maiōra praemia audācius postulābat.
- e quis hanc prōvinciam administrāre melius scit quam Imperātor?
- f captīvī ad carcerem reductī sunt, custōdem maximē vituperantēs.
- g hīs iuvenibus quam minimē crēdere dēbēmus.
- h fūrēs in cubiculum tacitē intrāvērunt, ē cubiculō timidē fūgērunt.



## Pronouns I: ego, tū, nōs, vōs, sē

### 1 ego and tū (I, you, etc.)

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>nominative</i>	ego	tū	nōs	vōs
<i>genitive</i>	meī	tuī	nostrum	vestrum
<i>dative</i>	mihi	tibi	nōbīs	vōbīs
<i>accusative</i>	mē	tē	nōs	vōs
<i>ablative</i>	mē	tē	nōbīs	vōbīs

### 2 sē (herself, himself, itself, themselves, etc.)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>nominative</i>	(no forms)	
<i>genitive</i>	suī	suī
<i>dative</i>	sibi	sibi
<i>accusative</i>	sē	sē
<i>ablative</i>	sē	sē

### 3 Translate the following sentences:

- a nōs, ā tē monitī, perīculum vītāvīmus.  
 b captīvī, quod nūlla spēs salūtis erat, sē occīdērunt.  
 c vīsne mēcūm īre?  
 d amīcī, quod diūtius manēre nōlēbant, domum sine vōbīs rediērunt.  
 e Salvīus, cum ad aulam prōcēderet, multōs servōs sēcūm habēbat.  
 f sorōrem rogāvī num stolās novās sibi comparāvisset.

Pick out the pronoun in each sentence and state its case.

## Pronouns II: hic, ille, ipse, is, īdem

### 1 hic (this, these, etc.)

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</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

The various forms of **hic** can also be used to mean *he, she, they*, etc.:

hic tamen nihil dīcere poterat.  
*He, however, could say nothing.*

### 2 ille (that, those, etc.; sometimes used with the meaning *he, she, it*, etc.)

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</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

### 3 ipse (myself, yourself, himself, etc.)

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>genitive</i>	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>dative</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>accusative</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>ablative</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

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### 4 is (he, she, it, etc.)

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
<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

The forms of **is** can also be used to mean *that, those, etc.*:

eā nocte rediit dominus.  
*That night, the master returned.*

### 5 From Stage 23 on, you have met various forms of the word **idem**, meaning *the same*:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>nominative</i>	īdem	eadem	idem	eīdem	eaedem	eadem
<i>genitive</i>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>dative</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
<i>accusative</i>	eundem	eandem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>ablative</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

Compare the forms of **idem** with **is** in paragraph 4.

With the help of the table above, find the Latin for the words in *italic type* in the following sentences:

- I heard *the same* boy again.
- The same* women were there.
- This is *the same* man's house.
- He saw *the same* girl.
- They were seized by *the same* soldiers.
- They always visited *the same* temple.



## Pronouns III: quī

### 1 Notice the genitive, dative, and ablative plural of the relative pronoun **quī**:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
<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

duōs servōs ēmī, **quōrum** alter Graecus, alter Aegyptius erat.  
*I bought two slaves, one of whom was a Greek, the other an Egyptian.*  
nūntiī, **quibus** mandāta dedimus, heri discessērunt.  
*The messengers to whom we gave the instructions departed yesterday.*  
mīlitēs aedificia, **ē quibus** hostēs fūgerant, celeriter incendērunt.  
*The soldiers quickly set fire to the buildings, from which the enemy had fled.*

### 2 Notice again the use of **quī** as a connecting relative to begin a sentence:

libertus pecūniam custōdiēbat. **quem** cum cōspexissent, fūrēs fūgērunt.  
*A freedman was guarding the money. When they had caught sight of him the thieves ran away.*  
centuriō “ad carnificēs dūcite!” inquit. **quibus** verbīs perterritī, captīvī clāmāre ac lacrimāre coepērunt.  
*“Take them to the executioners!” said the centurion. Terrified by these words, the prisoners began to shout and weep.*

### 3 Sometimes the relative pronoun is used with forms of the pronoun **is**:

fēcī **id quod** iussistī.  
*I have done that which you ordered.*

Or, in more natural English, using the word *what* to translate both Latin words:

fēcī **id quod** iussistī.  
*I have done what you ordered.*

Further examples:

- id quod Salvius in epistolā scripsit falsum est.
- id quod mihi dixistī vix intellegere possum.
- nūntius ea patefēcit quae apud Britannōs audīverat.
- servus tamen, homō ignāvissimus, id quod dominus iusserat omnīnō neglēxit.
- ea quae fēcistī ab omnibus laudantur.



# Verbs

## Indicative active

<b>1</b>	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PRESENT	<i>I carry, you carry, etc.</i> portō portās portat portāmus portātis portant	<i>I teach, you teach, etc.</i> doceō docēs docet docēmus docētis docent	<i>I drag, you drag, etc.</i> trahō trahis trahit trahimus trahitis trahunt	<i>I hear, you hear, etc.</i> audiō audīs audit audīmus audītis audiunt
IMPERFECT	<i>I was carrying</i> portābam portābās portābat portābāmus portābātis portābant	<i>I was teaching</i> docēbam docēbās docēbat docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant	<i>I was dragging</i> trahēbam trahēbās trahēbat trahēbāmus trahēbātis trahēbant	<i>I was hearing</i> audiēbam audiēbās audiēbat audiēbāmus audiēbātis audiēbant

2 In Stage 33, you met the *future tense*:

<i>I shall carry</i>	<i>I shall teach</i>	<i>I shall drag</i>	<i>I shall hear</i>
portābō	docēbō	traham	audiam
portābis	docēbis	trahēs	audiēs
portābit	docēbit	trahet	audiet
portābimus	docēbimus	trahēmus	audiēmus
portābitis	docēbitis	trahētis	audiētis
portābunt	docēbunt	trahent	audient

Notice again how the first and second conjugations form their future tense in one way, the third and fourth conjugations in another.

3 In paragraph 2, find the Latin for:

they will carry; we shall drag; you (s.) will teach; I shall hear; you (pl.) will drag; he will carry.

4 Translate the following examples:

audiēmus; portābit; mittent; aedificābitis; veniam; manēbis.

5 Translate each verb in the list below. Then with the help of paragraph 2 change it into the future tense, keeping the same person and number (i.e. 1st person singular, etc.). Then translate again.

For example: **portāmus** (*we carry*) would become **portābimus** (*we shall carry*).  
portātis; docēbam; docēbāmus; trahō; audis; audiēbat.

<b>6</b>	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PERFECT	<i>I (have) carried</i> portāvī portāvistī portāvit portāvimus portāvistis portāverunt	<i>I (have) taught</i> docuī docuistī docuit docuimus docuistis docuerunt	<i>I (have) dragged</i> trāxī trāxistī trāxit trāximus trāxistis trāxerunt	<i>I (have) heard</i> audiāvī audiavistī audiavit audiavimus audiavistis audiaverunt
PLUPERFECT	<i>I had carried</i> portāveram portāverās portāverat portāverāmus portāverātis portāverant	<i>I had taught</i> docueram docuerās docuerat docuerāmus docuerātis docuerant	<i>I had dragged</i> trāxeram trāxerās trāxerat trāxerāmus trāxerātis trāxerant	<i>I had heard</i> audiaveram audiaverās audiaverat audiaverāmus audiaverātis audiaverant

7 In Stage 33, you met the *future perfect tense*:

<i>I shall have carried</i>	<i>I shall have taught</i>	<i>I shall have dragged</i>	<i>I shall have heard</i>
portāverō	docuerō	trāxerō	audiaverō
portāveris	docueris	trāxeris	audiaveris
portāverit	docuerit	trāxerit	audiaverit
portāverimus	docuerimus	trāxerimus	audiaverimus
portāveritis	docueritis	trāxeritis	audiaveritis
portāverint	docuerint	trāxerint	audiaverint

The future perfect is often translated by an English present tense:

sī effūgerō, iter ad vōs faciam.

*If I escape, I shall make my way to you.*



**Indicative passive**

1 In Stage 29, you met the following forms of the *passive*:

	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PRESENT	<i>I am (being) carried</i> portor portāris portātūr portāmūr portāminī portantūr	<i>I am (being) taught</i> doceor docēris docētūr docēmūr docēminī docentūr	<i>I am (being) dragged</i> trahor traheris trahitūr trahimūr trahiminī trahuntūr	<i>I am (being) heard</i> audiōr audiōris audiūtūr audiēmūr audiēminī audiuntūr
IMPERFECT	<i>I was being carried</i> portābar portābāris portābātūr portābāmūr portābāminī portābantūr	<i>I was being taught</i> docēbar docēbāris docēbātūr docēbāmūr docēbāminī docēbantūr	<i>I was being dragged</i> trahēbar trahēbāris trahēbātūr trahēbāmūr trahēbāminī trahēbantūr	<i>I was being heard</i> audiēbar audiēbāris audiēbātūr audiēbāmūr audiēbāminī audiēbantūr

2 Translate each verb, then change it from a singular to plural, so that it means *they ...* instead of *s/he or it ...* Then translate again.

audiūtūr; trahēbātūr; dūcēbātūr; laudātūr; custōdiēbātūr; dēlētūr

3 In Stage 34, you met the *future tense* of the *passive*:

<i>I shall be carried</i> portābor portāberis portābitūr portābimūr portābiminī portābuntūr	<i>I shall be taught</i> docēbor docēberis docēbitūr docēbimūr docēbiminī docēbuntūr	<i>I shall be dragged</i> trahar trahēris trahētūr trahēmūr trahēminī trahentūr	<i>I shall be heard</i> audiar audiōris audiētūr audiēmūr audiēminī audiēntūr
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4 In Stage 30, you met the *perfect* and *pluperfect tenses* of the *passive*:

	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PERFECT	<i>I have been carried, I was carried</i> portātus sum portātus es portātus est portātī sumus portātī estis portātī sunt	<i>I have been taught, I was taught</i> doctus sum doctus es doctus est doctī sumus doctī estis doctī sunt	<i>I have been dragged, I was dragged</i> tractus sum tractus es tractus est tractī sumus tractī estis tractī sunt	<i>I have been heard, I was heard</i> audītus sum audītus es audītus est audītī sumus audītī estis audītī sunt
PLUPERFECT	<i>I had been carried</i> portātus eram portātus erās portātus erat portātī erāmus portātī erātis portātī erant	<i>I had been taught</i> doctus eram doctus erās doctus erat doctī erāmus doctī erātis doctī erant	<i>I had been dragged</i> tractus eram tractus erās tractus erat tractī erāmus tractī erātis tractī erant	<i>I had been heard</i> audītus eram audītus erās audītus erat audītī erāmus audītī erātis audītī erant

5 Give the meaning of:

audītus eram; portātus erat; portātī sunt; doctus sum; tractus es; portātī erāmus.

6 In paragraph 4, find the Latin for:

they had been carried; I have been dragged; you (s.) have been taught;  
he was carried.

7 Notice again that the two tenses in paragraph 4 are formed with perfect passive participles, which change their endings to indicate *gender* (masculine, feminine, and neuter) and *number* (singular and plural). For example:

<i>masculine singular</i>	puer ā militibus <b>captus</b> est.
<i>neuter singular</i>	templum ā mīlitibus <b>captum</b> est.
<i>feminine singular</i>	urbs ā mīlitibus <b>capta</b> est.
<i>feminine plural</i>	multae urbēs ā mīlitibus <b>captae</b> sunt.

8 Translate the following examples:

docta est; tractum erat; vocātus sum; custōditae sunt; missī erāmus; monīta erās;  
ductī sunt; dēlēta sunt.



**Subjunctive**

<b>1</b>	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE	portārem portārēs portāret portārēmus portārētis portārent	docērem docērēs docēret docērēmus docērētis docērent	traherem trahērēs traheret trahērēmus trahērētis traherent	audīrem audīrēs audīret audīrēmus audīrētis audīrent
PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE	portāvissē portāvisset portāvissēmus portāvissētis portāvissent	docuissēs docuisset docuissēmus docuissētis docuissent	trāxissēs trāxisset trāxissēmus trāxissētis trāxissent	audīvissēs audīvisset audīvissēmus audīvissētis audīvissent

2 For ways in which the subjunctive is used, see [pp. 288–289](#).

**Other forms of the verb**

<b>1</b>	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	<i>to carry</i> portāre	<i>to teach</i> docēre	<i>to drag</i> trahere	<i>to hear</i> audīre
<b>2</b>	PRESENT PASSIVE INFINITIVE	<i>to be carried</i> portārī	<i>to be taught</i> docērī	<i>to be dragged</i> trahī	<i>to be heard</i> audīrī
<b>3</b>	IMPERATIVE SINGULAR PLURAL	<i>carry!</i> portā portāte	<i>teach!</i> docē docēte	<i>drag!</i> trahē trahite	<i>hear!</i> audī audīte

<b>4</b>	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	<i>carrying</i> portāns	<i>teaching</i> docēns	<i>dragging</i> trahēns	<i>hearing</i> audiēns
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Study the forms of the present participle **portāns**:

	SINGULAR <i>masculine and feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	PLURAL <i>masculine and feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	portāns	portāns	portantēs	portantia
<i>genitive</i>	portantis	portantis	portantium	portantium
<i>dative</i>	portantī	portantī	portantibus	portantibus
<i>accusative</i>	portantem	portāns	portantēs	portantia
<i>ablative</i>	portantī	portantī	portantibus	portantibus

The ablative singular of present participles sometimes ends in **-e**, e.g. **portante, docente**.

<b>5</b>	PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE	<i>(having been) carried</i> portātus	<i>(having been) taught</i> doctus	<i>(having been) dragged</i> tractus	<i>(having been) heard</i> audītus
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Perfect passive participles change their endings in the same way as **bonus** (shown on [p. 264](#)).

For examples of perfect *active* participles, see **Deponent verbs**, [p. 280](#).

<b>6</b>	FUTURE PARTICIPLE	<i>about to carry</i> portātūrus	<i>about to teach</i> doctūrus	<i>about to drag</i> tractūrus	<i>about to hear</i> audītūrus
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Future participles change their endings in the same way as **bonus**.

For examples of ways in which participles are used, see [pp. 286–287](#).

<b>7</b>	GERUNDIVE	portandus	docendus	trahendus	audiendus
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Gerundives change their endings in the same way as **bonus**.

Notice again the way in which the gerundive is used:

nōbīs audiendum est. <i>We must listen.</i>	mihi amphora portanda est. <i>I must carry the wine jar.</i>
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## Deponent verbs

1 From Stage 32 on, you have met *deponent verbs*:

PRESENT	cōnor	<i>I try</i>	loquor	<i>I speak</i>
	cōnāris	<i>you try</i>	loqueris	<i>you speak</i>
	cōnātur	<i>s/he tries</i>	loquitur	<i>s/he speaks</i>
	cōnāmur	<i>we try</i>	loquimur	<i>we speak</i>
	cōnāminī	<i>you try</i>	loquiminī	<i>you speak</i>
	cōnantur	<i>they try</i>	loquantur	<i>they speak</i>
IMPERFECT	cōnābar	<i>I was trying</i>	loquēbar	<i>I was speaking</i>
	cōnābāris	<i>you were trying</i>	loquēbāris	<i>you were speaking</i>
	cōnābātur	<i>s/he was trying</i>	loquēbātur	<i>s/he was speaking</i>
	cōnābāmur	<i>we were trying</i>	loquēbāmur	<i>we were speaking</i>
	cōnābāminī	<i>you were trying</i>	loquēbāminī	<i>you were speaking</i>
	cōnābantur	<i>they were trying</i>	loquēbantur	<i>they were speaking</i>
PERFECT	cōnātus sum	<i>I (have) tried</i>	locūtus sum	<i>I spoke, I have spoken</i>
	cōnātus es	<i>you (have) tried</i>	locūtus es	<i>you spoke, you have spoken</i>
	cōnātus est	<i>he (has) tried</i>	locūtus est	<i>he spoke, he has spoken</i>
	cōnātī sumus	<i>we (have) tried</i>	locūtī sumus	<i>we spoke, we have spoken</i>
	cōnātī estis	<i>you (have) tried</i>	locūtī estis	<i>you spoke, you have spoken</i>
	cōnātī sunt	<i>they (have) tried</i>	locūtī sunt	<i>they spoke, they have spoken</i>
PLUPERFECT	cōnātus eram	<i>I had tried</i>	locūtus eram	<i>I had spoken</i>
	cōnātus erās	<i>you had tried</i>	locūtus erās	<i>you had spoken</i>
	cōnātus erat	<i>he had tried</i>	locūtus erat	<i>he had spoken</i>
	cōnātī erāmus	<i>we had tried</i>	locūtī erāmus	<i>we had spoken</i>
	cōnātī erātis	<i>you had tried</i>	locūtī erātis	<i>you had spoken</i>
	cōnātī erant	<i>they had tried</i>	locūtī erant	<i>they had spoken</i>
PERFECT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE	cōnātus	<i>having tried</i>	locūtus	<i>having spoken</i>

Perfect active participles change their endings in the same way as **bonus** (shown on [p. 264](#)).

PRESENT INFINITIVE	cōnāri	<i>to try</i>	loquī	<i>to speak</i>
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2 In Stage 34, you met the *future tense* of deponent verbs:

cōnābor	<i>I shall try</i>	loquar	<i>I shall speak</i>
cōnāberis	<i>you will try</i>	loquēris	<i>you will speak</i>
cōnābitur	<i>s/he will try</i>	loquētur	<i>s/he will speak</i>
cōnābimur	<i>we shall try</i>	loquēmur	<i>we shall speak</i>
cōnābiminī	<i>you will try</i>	loquēminī	<i>you will speak</i>
cōnābuntur	<i>they will try</i>	loquentur	<i>they will speak</i>

3 Give the meaning of:

cōnātus eram; locūtī sumus; ingressī sumus; ingressus erās; profectus es; profectī erāmus; secūtī sunt; hortātī erātis.

4 Translate each word (or pair of words), then change it from plural to singular, so that it means *he ...* instead of *they ...*. Then translate again.

loquantur; cōnātī sunt; profectī sunt; hortantur; sequēbantur; ēgressī erant; precābantur; loquentur.

5 Compare the two verbs in paragraphs 1 and 2 with the passive forms of **portō** and **trahō** listed on [pp. 276–277](#) above.

6 For further practice of deponent verbs, see paragraphs 6–8 on [p. 286](#).



## Irregular verbs

### Indicative

1	PRESENT	<i>I am</i>	<i>I am able</i>	<i>I go</i>	<i>I want</i>	<i>I bring</i>	<i>I take</i>
		sum	possum	eō	volō	ferō	capiō
		es	potes	īs	vīs	fers	capis
		est	potest	it	vult	fert	capit
		sumus	possumus	īmus	volumus	ferimus	capimus
		estis	potestis	ītis	vultis	fertis	capitis
		sunt	possunt	eunt	volunt	ferunt	capidunt
	IMPERFECT	<i>I was</i>	<i>I was able</i>	<i>I was going</i>	<i>I was wanting</i>	<i>I was bringing</i>	<i>I was taking</i>
		eram	poteram	ībam	volēbam	ferēbam	capiēbam
		erās	poterās	ībās	volēbās	ferēbās	capiēbās
		erat	poterat	ībat	volēbat	ferēbat	capiēbat
		erāmus	poterāmus	ībāmus	volēbāmus	ferēbāmus	capiēbāmus
		erātis	poterātis	ībātis	volēbātis	ferēbātis	capiēbātis
		erant	poterant	ībant	volēbant	ferēbant	capiēbant

2 Study the forms of the *future tense*:

<i>I shall be</i>	<i>I shall be able</i>	<i>I shall go</i>	<i>I shall want</i>	<i>I shall bring</i>	<i>I shall take</i>
erō	poterō	ībō	volam	feram	capiam
eris	poterit	ībis	volēs	ferēs	capies
erit	poterit	ībit	volet	feret	capiet
erimus	poterimus	ībimus	volēmus	ferēmus	capiemus
eritis	poteritis	ībitis	volētis	ferētis	capietis
erunt	poterint	ībunt	volent	ferent	capient

3 Translate each verb, then change it into the future tense, keeping the same person and number (i.e. 1st person singular, etc.). Then translate again.

est; potestis; ībam; vīs; ferunt; capiēbāmus.

4	PERFECT	<i>I have been,</i>	<i>I have been able,</i>	<i>I have gone,</i>	<i>I (have) wanted</i>	<i>I (have) brought</i>	<i>I have taken,</i>
		<i>I was</i>	<i>I was able</i>	<i>I went</i>			<i>I took</i>
		fuī	potuī	īī	voluī	tulī	cēpī
		fuiſtī	potuiſtī	iistī	voluistī	tulistī	cēpiſtī
		fuit	potuit	iit	voluit	tulit	cēpit
		fuiſimus	potuiſimus	iimus	voluimus	tulimus	cēpimus
		fuiſtis	potuiſtis	iitis	voluistis	tulistis	cēpiſtis
		fuērunt	potuērunt	iērunt	voluērunt	tulērunt	cēpērunt
	PLUPERFECT	<i>I had been</i>	<i>I had been able</i>	<i>I had gone</i>	<i>I had wanted</i>	<i>I had brought</i>	<i>I had taken</i>
		fueram	potueram	ieram	volueram	tulerā,	cēperam
		fuerās	potuerās	ierās	voluerās	tulerās	cēperās
		fuerat	potuerat	ierat	voluerat	tulerat	cēperat
		fuerāmus	potuerāmus	ierāmus	voluerāmus	tulerāmus	cēperāmus
		fuerātis	potuerātis	ierātis	voluerātis	tulerātis	cēperātis
		fuerant	potuerant	ierant	voluerant	tulerant	cēperant

5 Study the following passive forms of **ferō** and **capiō**:

PRESENT	fertur	<i>s/he is brought</i>	capitur	<i>s/he is taken</i>
	feruntur	<i>they are brought</i>	capuntur	<i>they are taken</i>
IMPERFECT	ferēbātur	<i>s/he was being brought</i>	capiēbātur	<i>s/he was being taken</i>
	ferēbantur	<i>they were being brought</i>	capiebantur	<i>they were being taken</i>
PERFECT	lātus sum	<i>I have been brought,</i>	captus sum	<i>I have been taken,</i>
	lātus es	<i>I was brought</i>	captus es	<i>I was taken</i>
	etc.	<i>you have been brought,</i>	etc.	<i>you have been taken,</i>
		<i>you were brought</i>		<i>you were taken</i>
PERFECT	lātus eram	<i>I had been brought</i>	captus eram	<i>I had been taken</i>
	lātus erās	<i>you had been brought</i>	captus erās;	<i>you had been taken</i>
	etc.		etc.	
PERFECT	lātus	<i>having been brought</i>	captus	<i>having been taken</i>
PASSIVE				
PARTICIPLE				

## Navigation

### 6 Give the meaning of:

captus erat; lāfī erant; lāfī sunt; captī sumus.

What would be the Latin for the following?

he had been brought; he has been taken; we have been brought; they were taken

### Subjunctive

IMPERFECT	essem	possem	īrem	vellem	ferrem	caperem
SUBJUNCTIVE	essēs	possēs	īrēs	vellēs	ferrēs	caperēs
	esset	posset	īret	vellet	ferret	caperet
	essēmus	possēmus	īrēmus	vellēmus	ferrēmus	caperēmus
	essētis	possētis	īrētis	vellētis	ferrētis	caperētis
	essent	possent	īrent	vellent	ferrent	caperent
PLUPERFECT	fuissem	potuissem	iissem	voluissem	tulissem	cēpisssem
SUBJUNCTIVE	fuisēs	potuisēs	iisēs	voluisēs	tulissēs	cēpissēs
	fuisset	potuisset	iisset	voluisset	tulisset	cēpisset
	fuissemus	potuissemus	iissemus	voluissemus	tulissemus	cēpisssemus
	fuissetis	potuissetis	iissetis	voluissetis	tulissetis	cēpissetis
	fuisissent	potuissent	iissent	voluissent	tulissent	cēpissent

### Other forms of the verb

PRESENT	esse	posse	īre	velle	ferre	capere
INFINITIVE	to be	to be able	to go	to want	to bring	to take



## Uses of the cases

- nominative**  
**captīvus** clāmābat. *The prisoner was shouting.*
- vocative**  
valē, **domine!** *Good-bye, master!*
- genitive**  
**a** māter **puerōrum** *the mother of the boys*  
**b** plūs **pecūniae** *more money*  
**c** vir **maximae virtūtis** *a man of very great courage*
- dative**  
**a** **militibus** cibum dedimus. *We gave food to the soldiers.*  
**b** **vestrō candidātō** nōn faveō. *I do not support your candidate.*
- accusative**  
**a** **pontem** trānsiimus. *We crossed the bridge.*  
**b** **trēs hōrās** labōrābam. *I was working for three hours.*  
**c** per **agrōs**; ad **villam**  
**d** in **forum** *through the fields; to the house into the forum*
- ablative**  
**a** **spectāculō** attonitus *astonished by the sight*  
**b** senex **longa barbā** *an old man with a long beard*  
**c** **nōbilī gente** nātus *born from a noble family*  
**d** **quārtō diē** revēnit. *He came back on the fourth day.*  
**e** cum **amicīs**; ab **urbe**; in **forō** *with friends; away from the city; in the forum*

For examples of ablative absolute phrases, see paragraph 4 on [p. 286](#).

- Further examples of some of the uses listed above:
  - Salvius erat vir summae calliditātis.
  - decimā hōrā ex oppidō contendimus.
  - uxor Imperātōris, in ātrium ingressa, ancillīs fidēlibus grātiās ēgit.
  - fabrī, spē praemiī incitātī, arcum ante prīmam lūcem perfēcērunt.
  - multōs diēs Haterius ē villā discēdere recūsāvit.
  - Salvī, cūr cōsiliīs meīs obstās?
  - senātor in lectō manēbat quod nimium cibī cōnsūmperat.
  - lēgātus militibus imperāvit ut hostēs hastīs gladiisque oppugnārent.



## Uses of the participle

1 In Unit 3, you saw how a participle changes its endings to agree with the noun it describes.

2 Notice again some of the various ways in which a participle can be translated:

fūrēs, canem cōspicāti, fūgērunt.

*The thieves, having caught sight of the dog, ran away.*

*When the thieves caught sight of the dog, they ran away.*

*On catching sight of the dog, the thieves ran away.*

*The thieves ran away because they had caught sight of the dog.*

3 Translate the following examples:

- a ingēns multitudō pompam per Viam Sacram prōcēdentem spectābat.
- b custōdēs puerō lacrimantī nihil dīxērunt.
- c mīlitēs, ā centuriōnibus iussī, in longīs ōrdinibus stābant.
- d mercātor amīcōs, ā Graeciā regressōs, ad cēnam sūmptuōsam invītāvit.

Pick out the noun and participle pair in each sentence, and say whether it is nominative, accusative, or dative, singular or plural.

4 In Stage 31, you met examples of *ablative absolute* phrases, consisting of a noun and participle in the ablative case:

bellō cōfectō, Agricola ad Ītaliā rediit.

*With the war having been finished, Agricola returned to Italy.*

Or, in more natural English:

*When the war had been finished, Agricola returned to Italy, or,*

*After finishing the war, Agricola returned to Italy.*

Further examples:

- a ponte dēlētō, nēmō flūmen trānsire poterat.
- b hīs verbīs audītīs, cīvēs plausērunt.
- c nāve relectā, mercātor ā Britannīā discessit.
- d iuvenēs, togīs dēpositīs, balneum intrāvērunt.
- e latrōnēs, omnibus dormientibus, tabernam incendērunt.
- f cōnsule ingressō, omnēs senātōrēs surrēxērunt.
- g fēle absente, mūrēs lūdere solent.

5 From Stage 31 on, you have met examples in which a noun and participle in the *dative* case are placed at the beginning of the sentence:

**amīcō** auxilium **petentī** multam pecūniam obtulī.

*To a friend asking for help I offered a lot of money.*

Or, in more natural English:

*When my friend asked for help I offered him a lot of money.*

Further examples:

- a servō haesitantī Vitellia “intrā!” inquit.
- b Hateriō haec rogantī Salvius nihil respondit.
- c praecōnī regressō senex epistolam trādīdit.
- d puellae prōcēdentī obstābat ingēns multitudō clientium.



## Uses of the subjunctive

### 1 with **cum** (meaning *when*)

Iūdaeī, cum cōnsilium Eleazārī audīvissent, libenter cōsensērunt.  
*When the Jews had heard Eleazar's plan, they willingly agreed.*

### 2 indirect question

cōsul nesciēbat quis arcum novum aedificāvisset.  
*The consul did not know who had built the new arch.*

mē rogāvērunt num satis pecūniae habērem.  
*They asked me whether I had enough money.*

From Stage 28 on, you have met the words **utrum** and **an** in indirect questions:

incertī erant utrum dux mortuus an vīvus esset.  
*They were unsure whether their leader was dead or alive.*

### 3 purpose clause

ad urbem iter fēcimus ut amphitheātrum vīsītārēmus.  
*We traveled to the city in order to visit the amphitheater.*

In Stage 29, you met purpose clauses used with the relative pronoun **quī**:

nūntiōs ēmīsit quī prīncipēs ad aulam arcesserent.  
*He sent out messengers who were to summon the chieftains to the palace.*

Or, in more natural English:

*He sent out messengers to summon the chieftains to the palace.*

From Stage 29 on, you have met purpose clauses used with **nē**:

centuriō omnēs portās clausit nē captīvī effugerent.  
*The centurion shut all the gates so that the prisoners would not escape.*

### 4 indirect command

Domitiānus Salviō imperāverat ut rēgnum Cogidubnī occupāret.  
*Domitian had ordered Salvius to seize Cogidubnus' kingdom.*

From Stage 29 on, you have met indirect commands introduced by **nē**:

puella agricolam orāvit nē equum occīderet.  
*The girl begged the farmer not to kill the horse.*

Haterius ab amicīs monitus est nē Salviō cōnfīderet.  
*Haterius was warned by friends not to trust Salvius.*

### 5 result clause

tam perītus erat faber ut omnēs eum laudārent.  
*The craftsman was so skillful that everyone praised him.*

### 6 Translate the following examples:

- a cīvēs Rōmānī templa vīsītābant ut dīs grātiās agerent.
- b cum servī vīnum intulissent, Haterius silentium poposcit.
- c tanta erat fortitūdō Iūdaeōrum ut perīre potius quam cēdere māllent.
- d nēmō sciēbat utrum Haterius an Salvius rem administrāvisset.
- e uxor mihi persuāsit nē hoc susciperem.
- f extrā carcerem stābant decem militēs quī captīvōs custōdīrent.

In each sentence, give the reason why a subjunctive is being used.

### 7 From Stage 33 on, you have met the subjunctive used with **priusquam** (meaning *before*) and **dum** (meaning *until*):

Myropnous iānuam clausit priusquam militēs intrārent.  
*Myropnous shut the door before the soldiers could enter.*

exspectābam dum amīcus advenīret.  
*I was waiting until my friend should arrive.*

Or, in more natural English:

*I was waiting for my friend to arrive.*



## Word order

1 In Unit 1, you met the following word order:

dēspērābat senex. *The old man was in despair.*

Further examples:

- a fugit Modestus.
- b revēnērunt mercātōrēs.

2 From Stage 21 on, you have met the following word order:

dedit signum haruspex. *The soothsayer gave the signal.*

Further examples:

- a rapuērunt pecūniam fūrēs.
- b īnspiciēbat mīlitēs Agricola.

3 From Stage 23 on, you have met the following word order:

ēmīsit Salvius equitēs. *Salvius sent out horsemen.*

Further examples:

- a tenēbat Cephalus pōculum.
- b posuērunt cīvēs statuam.

4 Further examples of all three types of word order:

- a discessit nūntius.
- b fēcērunt hostēs impetum.
- c reficiēbat mūrūm faber.
- d poposcit captīvus libertātem.
- e vexābant mē puerī.
- f periērunt infantēs.

5 Study the word order in the following examples:

in hāc prōvinciā *in this province*  
ad nostrum patrem *to our father*

You have also met a different word order:

mediīs in undīs *in the middle of the waves*  
hanc ad tabernam *to this shop*

Further examples:

- a hāc in urbe
- b multīs cum mīlitibus
- c parvum ad oppidum
- d omnibus cum legiōnibus
- e tōtam per noctem
- f mediō in flūmine

## Longer sentences

1 Study each sentence and answer the questions that follow it:

- a postquam Haterius fabrōs, quī labōrābant in āreā, dīmīsit, Salvius negōtium agere coepit.  
*Where were the craftsmen working? What did Haterius do to them? What did Salvius then do?*  
Now translate the sentence.
- b spectātōrēs, cum candēlābrum aureum ē templō Iūdaeōrum raptum cōnspexisset, iterum iterumque plausērunt.  
*What did the spectators catch sight of? From where had it been seized? What was the reaction of the spectators?*  
Now translate the sentence.
- c fūr, cum verba centuriōnis audīvisset, tantō metū poenārum affectus est ut pecūniam quam ē tabernā abstulerat, statim abicere cōstitueret.  
*What did the thief hear? How was he affected? What did he decide to do? Where had the money come from?*  
Now translate the sentence.

2 Further examples for study and translation:

- a ancillae, quod dominam vehementer clāmantem audīverunt, cubiculum eius quam celerrimē petīverunt.
- b equitēs adeō pugnāre cupiēbant ut, simulac dux signum dedit, ē portīs castrōrum ērumperent.
- c postquam cōsul hanc sententiam dīxit, Domitiānus servō adstantī imperāvit ut epistolam ab Agricolā nūper missam recitāret.
- d cum Haterius sōlus domī manēret, Vitellia eum anxia rogāvit cūr amīcōs clientēsque admittere nōllet.
- e quamquam fēminae Simōnem frātrēsque cēlāvērunt nē perīrent, Rōmānī eōs comprehēnsōs ad Itāliam mīsērunt.

## Numerals

I	ūnus	1	XVI	sēdecim	16
II	duo	2	XVII	septendecim	17
III	trēs	3	XVIII	duodēvīgintī	18
IV	quattuor	4	XIX	ūndēvīgintī	19
V	quīnque	5	XX	vīgintī	20
VI	sex	6	XXX	trīgintā	30
VII	septem	7	XL	quadrāgintā	40
VIII	octō	8	L	quīnquāgintā	50
IX	novem	9	LX	sexāgintā	60
X	decem	10	LXX	septuāgintā	70
XI	ūndecim	11	LXXX	octōgintā	80
XII	duodecim	12	XC	nōnāgintā	90
XIII	tredecim	13	C	centum	100
XIV	quattordecim	14	M	mille	1000
XV	quīndecim	15	MM	duo mīlia	2000



## Part Two: Vocabulary

- 1 Nouns and adjectives are listed as in the Unit 2 Language information section.
- 2 Prepositions used with the ablative, such as **ex**, are marked (+ ABL); those used with the accusative, such as **per**, are marked (+ ACC).
- 3 Most verbs are usually listed in the following way:
  - the 1st person singular of the present tense, e.g. **pōnō** (*I place*);
  - the infinitive, e.g. **pōnere** (*to place*);
  - the 1st person singular of the perfect tense, e.g. **posuī** (*I placed*);
  - the perfect passive participle, e.g. **positus** (*having been placed*);
  - the meaning(s), e.g. *place*.
- 4 Study the following examples, listed in the way described in paragraph 3. Notice particularly the patterns in which the different conjugations form their principal parts:

### 1st conjugation

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus *love, like*  
 laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus *praise*

### 2nd conjugation

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus *warn*  
 praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus *provide*

Verbs of the 3rd conjugation form their perfect tense and perfect passive participle in several different ways. Here are some of the ways:

claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus *shut, close*  
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus *lead*  
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus *break*

### 3rd conjugation (“-iō”)

faciō, facere, fēcī, factus *do, make*  
 rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus *seize*

### 4th conjugation

custōdiō, custōdire, custōdīvī, custōditus *guard*  
 impediō, impedire, impedīvī, impeditus *hinder*

## Navigation



5 Use paragraph 4 to find the meaning of:

amāvī; laudātus; monēre; praebitus; dūxī; frēgī; frāctus; facere; rapiō; custōdīre; impeditus.

6 Deponent verbs (met and explained in Stage 32) are listed in the following way:

- the 1st person singular of the present indicative. This always ends in **-or**, e.g. **cōnor** (*I try*);
- the present infinitive. This always ends in **-ī**, e.g. **cōnārī** (*to try*);
- the 1st person singular of the perfect indicative, e.g. **cōnātus sum** (*I tried*);
- the meaning, e.g. *try*.

So, if the following principal parts are given:

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum  *speak*

**loquor** means *I speak*, **loquī** means *to speak*, **locūtus sum** means *I spoke*.

7 Study the following deponent verbs, listed in the way described in paragraph 6:

cōnspicor, cōnspicārī, cōnspicātus sum  *catch sight of*  
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum  *enter*  
lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum  *fall*

Give the meaning of:

cōnspicor, ingredi, lāpsus sum, ingredior, cōnspicātus sum, lābī.

8 Use [pages 295–323](#) to find the meaning of:

ēgredior, hortātus sum, pollicērī, sequor, minārī, adeptus sum.

9 All words which are given in the Vocabulary checklists for Stages 1–34 are marked with the number of the relevant stage, e.g. 16.

## a

17, 21	ā, ab (+ ABL)	<i>from; by</i>	adligō, adligāre, adligāvī, adligātus	<i>tie</i>
	abdūcō, addūcere, abdūxī, abductus	<i>lead away</i>	adloquor, adloquī, adlocūtus sum	<i>speak to, address</i>
6	abecō, abīre, abīi	<i>go away</i>	administrō, administrāre, administrāvī, administrātus	<i>look after, manage</i>
10	abhinc	<i>ago</i>	admīrātiō, admīrātiōnis, f. admīror, admīrārī, admīrātus sum	<i>admiration</i>
	abhorreō, abhorrēre, abhorruī	<i>shrink (from)</i>	admīrātus sum	<i>admire</i>
	abigō, abigere, abēgī, abāctus	<i>drive away</i>	admittō,mittere, admīsī, admissus	<i>admit, let in</i>
	ablātus <i>see auferre</i>		adōrō, adōrāre, adōrāvī, adōrātus	<i>worship</i>
	absēns, absēns, absēns, gen. absentis	<i>absent</i>	adstō, adstāre, adstīi	<i>stand by</i>
	absentia, absentiae, f.	<i>absence</i>	5 adsum, adesse, adfūi	<i>be here, be present</i>
26	abstulī <i>see auferō</i>		13 adveniō, advenīre, advēnī adventus, adventūs, m.	<i>arrive</i>
6	absum, abesse, āfūi	<i>be out, be absent, be away</i>	32 adversus, adversa, adversum	<i>hostile, unfavorable</i>
	absurdus, absurda, absurdum	<i>absurd</i>	32 rēs adversae	<i>misfortune</i>
28	ac	<i>and</i>	4 advesperāscit, advesperāscere, advesperāvit	<i>get dark, become dark</i>
25	accidō, accidere, accidī	<i>happen</i>	aedificium, aedificiū, n.	<i>building</i>
10	accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	<i>accept, take in, receive</i>	16 aedificāvī, aedificātus	<i>build</i>
34	accūsō, accūsāre, accūsāvī, accūsātus	<i>accuse</i>	13 aeger, aegra, aegrum	<i>sick, ill</i>
	āctor, āctōris, m.	<i>actor</i>	aegrōtus, aegrōfī, m.	<i>invalid</i>
4	āctus <i>see agō</i>		Aegyptius, Aegyptia, Aegyptium	<i>Egyptian</i>
3	ad (+ ACC)	<i>to, at</i>	Aegyptus, Aegyptī, f.	<i>Egypt</i>
	addō, addere, addidī, additus	<i>add</i>	32 aequus, aequa, aequum	<i>fair, calm</i>
	addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductus	<i>lead, lead on, encourage</i>	aequō animō	<i>calmly, in a calm spirit</i>
20	adecō, adīre, adīi	<i>approach, go up to</i>	aeternus, aeterna, aeternum	<i>eternal</i>
27	adecō	<i>so much, so greatly</i>	Aethiopus, Aethiopum, m.f.pl.	<i>Ethiopians</i>
22	adepus, adepta, adeptum	<i>having obtained, having received</i>	afferō, afferre, attulī, adlātus	<i>bring</i>
	5 adest <i>see adsum</i>		30 afficiō, afficere, affēcī, affectus	<i>affect</i>
	adhibeō, adhibēre, adhibuī, adhibitus	<i>use, apply</i>	affectus, affecta, affectum	<i>affected, overcome</i>
30	adhūc	<i>until now</i>	affligō, affligere, afflixī, afflictus	<i>afflict, hurt</i>
34	adipīscor, adipīscī, adeptus sum	<i>receive, obtain</i>	agellus, agellī, m.	<i>small plot of land</i>
	aditus, aditūs, m.	<i>entrance</i>	ager, agrī, m.	<i>field</i>
21	adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī	<i>help</i>	agger, aggeris, m.	<i>ramp, mound of earth</i>

## Navigation



8	agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātus	<i>chase, hunt</i>	amphora, amphorae, f.	<i>wine jar</i>
	agna, agnae, f.	<i>lamb</i>	amplector, amplexī, amplexus sum	<i>embrace</i>
9	agnōscō, agnōscere, agnōvī, agnitus	<i>recognize</i>	amplexus, amplexa, amplexum	<i>having embraced</i>
4	agō, agere, ēgī, āctus	<i>do, act</i>	amplissimus, amplissima, amplissimum	<i>very great</i>
	āctum est dē nōbīs age!	<i>it's all over for us come on!</i>	amputō, amputāre, amputāvī, amputātus	<i>cut off</i>
	fābulam agere	<i>act in a play</i>	amulētum, amulētī, n.	<i>amulet, lucky charm</i>
19	grātiās agere	<i>thank, give thanks</i>	an	<i>or</i>
	negōtium agere	<i>do business, work</i>	utrum ... an	<i>whether ... or</i>
	persōnam agere	<i>play a part</i>	2 ancilla, ancillae, f.	<i>slave girl, slave woman</i>
	vītam agere	<i>lead a life</i>	angelus, angelī, m.	<i>angel</i>
5	agricola, agricolae, m.	<i>farmer</i>	angulus, angulī, m.	<i>corner</i>
	ālea, āleae, f.	<i>dice</i>	angustus, angusta, angustum	<i>narrow</i>
	aliquandō	<i>sometimes</i>	17 animus, animī, m.	<i>spirit, soul, mind</i>
14, 25	aliquis, aliquid	<i>someone, something</i>	aequō animō	<i>calmly, in a calm spirit</i>
	aliquid mīrī	<i>something extraordinary</i>	in animō habēre	<i>have in mind, intend</i>
15	alius, alia, aliud	<i>other, another, else</i>	in animō volvere	<i>wonder, turn over in the mind</i>
	alius ... alius	<i>one ... another</i>	21 annus, annī, m.	<i>year</i>
29	aliī ... aliī	<i>some ... others</i>	31 ante (+ ACC)	<i>before, in front of</i>
13	alter, altera, alterum	<i>the other, another, a second, the second</i>	27 antea	<i>before</i>
	alter ... alter	<i>one ... the other</i>	4 ānulus, ānulī, m.	<i>ring</i>
31	altus, alta, altum	<i>high, deep</i>	anus, anūs, f.	<i>old woman</i>
	amārus, amāra, amārum	<i>bitter</i>	anxius, anxia, anxium	<i>anxious</i>
	ambitiō, ambitiōnis, f.	<i>bribery</i>	aper, apri, m.	<i>boar</i>
30	ambō, ambae, ambō	<i>both</i>	25 aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus	<i>open</i>
5	ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī	<i>walk</i>	apertē	<i>openly</i>
	āmēns, āmēns, āmēns, gen. āmentis	<i>out of one's mind, in a frenzy</i>	apodytērium, apodytērī, n.	<i>changing room</i>
	amīcītia, amīcītia, f.	<i>friendship</i>	27 appāreō, appārere, appāruī	<i>appear</i>
2	amīcus, amīcī, m.	<i>friend</i>	33 appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus	<i>call, call out to</i>
12	āmittō, āmittere, āmīssī, āmissus	<i>lose</i>	17 appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī (+ DAT)	<i>approach, come near to</i>
19	amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus	<i>love, like</i>	14 aptus, apta, aptum	<i>suitable</i>
22	amor, amōris, m.	<i>love</i>	14 apud (+ ACC)	<i>among, at the house of</i>
	amphitheātrum, amphitheātrī, n.	<i>amphitheater</i>	15 aqua, aquae, f.	<i>water</i>
	Amphitheātrum Flāvium	<i>Flavian Amphitheater</i>	Aquae Sulis, Aquārum Sulis, f.pl.	<i>Aquae Sulis (modern Bath)</i>

17	āra, ārae, f.	<i>altar</i>	18 audeō, audēre	<i>dare</i>
	arānea, arāneae, f.	<i>spider, spider's web</i>	5 audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus	<i>hear, listen to</i>
	arbitēr, arbitri, m.	<i>expert, judge</i>	26 auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus	<i>take away, steal</i>
	aarbor, arboris, f.	<i>tree</i>	augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus	<i>increase</i>
	arca, arcae, f.	<i>strongbox, chest</i>	14 aula, aulae, f.	<i>palace</i>
20	arcessō, arcessere, arcessivī, arcessītus	<i>summon, send for</i>	aureus, aurea, aureum	<i>golden, made of gold</i>
	architectus, architectī, m.	<i>builder, architect</i>	aureus, aureī, m.	<i>gold coin</i>
	arcus, arcūs, m.	<i>arch</i>	aurīga, aurīgae, m.	<i>charioteer</i>
27	ardeō, ardēre, arsī	<i>burn, be on fire</i>	auris, auris, f.	<i>ear</i>
	ardor, ardōris, m.	<i>spirit, enthusiasm</i>	25 autem	<i>but</i>
	ārea, āreae, f.	<i>courtyard, construction site</i>	16 auxiliū, auxiliī, n.	<i>help</i>
	argenteus, argentea, argenteum	<i>made of silver</i>	avāritia, avāritiae, f.	<i>greed</i>
	arma, armōrum, n.pl.	<i>arms, weapons</i>	avārus, avārī, m.	<i>miser</i>
	armārium, armārī, n.	<i>chest, cupboard</i>	avē atque valē	<i>hail and farewell</i>
	armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus	<i>arm</i>	avia, aviae, f.	<i>grandmother</i>
	armātī, armātōrum, m.pl.	<i>armed men</i>	avidē	<i>eagerly</i>
	arrogantia, arrogantiae, f.	<i>arrogance, gall</i>	avis, avis, f.	<i>bird</i>
20	ars, artis, f.	<i>art, skill</i>		<b>b</b>
	artifex, artificis, m.	<i>artist, craftsman</i>	balneum, balnei, n.	<i>bath</i>
	as, assis, m.	<i>as (small coin)</i>	barba, barbae, f.	<i>beard</i>
29	ascendō, ascendere, ascendī	<i>climb, rise</i>	barbarus, barbara, barbarum	<i>barbarian</i>
	asinus, asinī, m.	<i>ass, donkey</i>	barbarus, barbarī, m.	<i>barbarian</i>
	aspiciō, aspicere, aspexī	<i>look towards</i>	Beelzebub, m.	<i>Beelzebub, the Devil</i>
	astrologus, astrologī, m.	<i>astrologer</i>	26 bellum, belli, n.	<i>war</i>
33	at	<i>but</i>	26 bellum gerere	<i>wage war, campaign</i>
5	Athēnae, Athēnārum, f.pl.	<i>Athens</i>	17 bene	<i>well</i>
	Athēnīs	<i>at Athens</i>	bene merēns	<i>well deserving, deserving kindness</i>
	āthlēta, āthlētae, m.	<i>athlete</i>	optimē	<i>very well</i>
28	atque	<i>and</i>	beneficium, beneficiī, n.	<i>act of kindness, favor</i>
	ātrium, ātriī, n.	<i>atrium, reception hall</i>	benignē	<i>kindly</i>
14	attonitus, attonita, attonitum	<i>astonished</i>	17 benignus, benigna, benignum	<i>kind</i>
34	auctor, auctōris, m.	<i>creator, originator, person responsible</i>	bēstia, bēstiae, f.	<i>wild animal, beast</i>
	mē auctōre	<i>at my suggestion</i>	3 bibō, bibere, bibī	<i>drink</i>
24	auctōritās, auctōritātis, f.	<i>authority</i>	blanditiāe, blanditiārum, f.pl.	<i>flatteries</i>
	auctus see augeō		blandus, blanda, blandum	<i>flattering, charming, enticing</i>
29	audācia, audāciae, f.	<i>boldness, audacity</i>	16 bonus, bona, bonum	<i>good</i>
	audācter	<i>boldly</i>		
24	audāx, audāx, audāx, gen. audācis	<i>bold, daring</i>		

## Navigation



16 melior, melius melius est	<i>better</i> <i>it would be better</i>	carnifex, carnificis, m.	<i>executioner</i>
5 optimus, optima, optimum	<i>very good, excellent,</i> <i>best</i> <i>all the best people</i>	19 cārus, cāra, cārum casa, casae, f. castellum, castelli, n.	<i>dear</i> <i>small house, cottage</i> <i>fort</i>
optimus quisque bracchium, bracchiī, n. brevī	<i>arm</i> <i>in a short time</i>	25 castra, castrorum, n.pl. cāsus, cāsūs, m. catēna, catēnae, f.	<i>military camp</i> <i>misfortune</i> <i>chain</i>
33 brevis, brevis, breve breviter	<i>short, brief</i> <i>briefly</i>	caudex, caudicis, m. caupō, caupōnis, m. causa, causae, f. cautē	<i>blockhead, idiot</i> <i>innkeeper</i> <i>reason, cause</i> <i>cautiously</i>
Britanni, Britannōrum, m.pl. Britannia, Britanniae, f. Britannicus, Britannica, Britannicum	<i>Britons</i> <i>Britain</i>  <i>British</i>	cautē caveō, cavēre, cāvī cecidī <i>see</i> cadō	<i>beware</i>
<b>C</b>			
C. = Gāius cachinnō, cachinnāre, cachinnāvī	<i>laugh, cackle</i>	23 cēdō, cēdere, cessī celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	<i>give in, yield</i>  <i>celebrate</i> <i>quick, fast</i> <i>quickly, fast</i> <i>very quickly, very fast</i> <i>as quickly as possible</i>
cadō, cadere, cecidī caecus, caeca, caecum	<i>fall</i> <i>blind</i>	celer, celeris, celere 9 celeriter celerrimē quam celerrimē	<i>very fast</i>
22 caelum, caeli, n. calceus, calceī, m.	<i>sky, heaven</i> <i>shoe</i>	celerrimum cella, cellae, f. cellārius, cellāriī, m.	<i>very fast</i> <i>cell, sanctuary</i> <i>(house) steward</i>
Calēdonia, Calēdoniae, f. calliditas, calliditātis, f.	<i>Scotland</i> <i>cleverness, shrewdness</i>	26 bellum, belli, n.	<i>war</i>
10 callidus, callida, callidum candelābrum, candelābrī, n.	<i>clever, smart</i> <i>lampstand,</i> <i>candelabrum</i>	21 cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus 2 cēna, cēnae, f. 7 cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī	<i>hide</i> <i>dinner</i> <i>eat dinner, dine</i>
candidātus, candidātī, m. aspiciō, aspiciere, aspeXI	<i>candidate</i> <i>look towards</i>	28 centum centuriō, centuriōnis, m. cēpī <i>see</i> capiō cēra, cērae, f.	<i>a hundred</i> <i>centurion</i>
1 canis, canis, m.	<i>dog: the lowest throw at</i> <i>dice</i>	certāmen, certāminis, n. certē certō, certāre, certāvī certus, certa, certum prō certō habēre cessī <i>see</i> cēdō	<i>wax, wax tablet</i> <i>struggle, contest, fight</i> <i>certainly</i> <i>compete</i> <i>certain, infallible</i> <i>know for certain</i>
13 cantō, cantāre, cantāvī tībīs cantāre	<i>sing, chant</i> <i>play on the pipes</i>	13 cēterī, cēterae, cētera Chrīstiānī, Chrīstiānōrum, m.pl. 2 cibus, cibi, m.	<i>the others, the rest</i>  <i>Christians</i> <i>food</i>
capillī, capillōrum, m.pl.	<i>hair</i>	circā (+ ACC) circiter (+ ACC)	<i>around</i> <i>about</i>
11 capiō, capere, cēpī, captus cōnsilium capere	<i>take, catch, capture</i> <i>make a plan, have an</i> <i>idea</i>	Capitōlium, Capitōliī, n. captīva, captīvae, f.	
Capitōlium, Capitōliī, n. captīva, captīvae, f.	<i>Capitol</i> <i>(female) prisoner,</i> <i>captive</i> <i>prisoner, captive</i>		
29 captīvus, captīvī, m.	<i>prisoner, captive</i>		
18 caput, capitis, n.	<i>head</i>		
24 carcer, carceris, m. carmen, carminis, n.	<i>prison</i> <i>song</i>		

circulus, circuli, m.	<i>hoop</i>	comitāns, comitāns, comitāns, gen. comitantis	<i>accompanying</i>
21 circum (+ ACC)	<i>around</i>	commeātus, commeātūs, m.	<i>(military) leave</i>
3 circumspectō, circumspectāre, circumspectāvī	<i>look around</i>	commemorō, commemorāre, commemorāvī, commemorātus	<i>talk about, mention,</i> <i>recall</i>
29 circumveniō, circumvenīre, circumvēni, circumventus	<i>surround</i>	commendō, commendāre, commendāvī, commendātus	<i>commend</i>
circus, circi, m. Circus Maximus citharoedus, citharoedī, m.	<i>circus, stadium</i> <i>Circus Maximus</i> <i>cithara player</i>	committō, committere, commisī, commissus	<i>commit, begin</i>
11 cīvis, cīvis, m.f. clādēs, clādīs, f. clām	<i>citizen</i> <i>disaster</i> <i>secretly, in private</i>	26 commōtus, commōta, commōtum	<i>moved, upset, affected,</i> <i>alarmed, excited,</i> <i>distressed, overcome</i>
3 clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī 5 clāmor, clāmōris, m. 23 clārus, clāra, clārum	<i>shout</i> <i>shout, uproar, racket</i> <i>famous, distinguished</i>	19 comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātus	<i>obtain</i>
15 claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus	<i>shut, close, block,</i> <i>conclude, complete</i>	12 compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus	<i>fill</i>
clēmēns, clēmēns, clēmēns, gen. clēmētis cliēns, clientis, m. Cn. = Gnaeus	<i>merciful</i> <i>client</i>	compluvium, compluviū, n.	<i>compluvium (opening in</i> <i>roof of atrium)</i>
18 coepī	<i>I began</i>	32 compōnō, compōnere, composuī, compositus	<i>put together, arrange,</i> <i>settle, mix, make up</i>
19 cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī rem cōgitāre	<i>think, consider</i> <i>consider the problem</i> <i>consider to oneself</i>	compositus, composita, compositum	<i>composed, steady</i>
18 cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus	<i>find out, get to know</i>	24 comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehēdi, comprehēnsus	<i>arrest, seize</i>
25 cōgō, cōgere, cōgēgi, cōactus cohors, cohortis, f. colligō, colligere, collēgī, collēctus	<i>force, compel</i> <i>cohort</i> <i>gather, collect,</i> <i>assemble</i>	32 cōnātus, cōnāta, cōnātum conclāve, conclāvis, n. concrepō, concrepāre, concrepuī	<i>having tried</i> <i>room</i> <i>snap</i>
collocō, collocāre, collocāvī, collocātus colloquium, colloquiū, n. colō, colere, coluī, cultus	<i>place, put</i> <i>talk, chat</i> <i>seek favor of, make</i> <i>friends with</i>	19 cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectus	<i>hire</i> <i>finish</i>
columba, columbae, f. columna, columnae, f.	<i>dove, pigeon</i> <i>pillar</i>	cōnfectus, cōnfecta, cōnfectum	<i>worn out, exhausted,</i> <i>overcome</i>
27 comes, comitis, m.f. cōmiter	<i>comrade, companion</i> <i>politely, courteously</i>		
34 comitor, comitārī, comitātus sum	<i>accompany</i>		

## Navigation



	rem cōnficere 25 cōnfidō, cōnfidere (+ DAT) cōnfsus, cōnfsa, cōnffsum (+ DAT) 33 coniciō, conicere, conicēci, coniectus coniūratiō, coniūratiōnis, f. coniūrō, coniūrāre, coniūrāvī 34 cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum cōnscendō, cōnscendere, cōnscendī 16 cōnsentiō, cōnsentire, cōnsēnsī cōnsidō, cōnsidere, cōnsēdī 16 cōnsilium, cōnsiliī, n. cōnsilium capere. 31 cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstiīfī cōnspectus, cōnspectūs, m. 23 cōnspiciātus, cōnspiciāta, cōnspiciātum 7 cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī, cōnspectus 34 cōnspicor, cōnspicārī, cōnspiciātus sum cōnspiciuus, cōnspiciua, cōnspiciuum 28 cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstitui, cōnstitūtus cōnsul, cōnsulis, m. cōnsulātus, cōnsulātūs, m. 30 cōnsulō, cōnsulere, cōnsulūi, cōnsultus 8 cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere, cōnsūmpsī, cōnsūmptus contemnō, contemnere, contempsī, contemptus 5 contendō, contendere, contendī	finish the job trust, put trust in having trusted, having put trust in hurl, throw plot, conspiracy plot, conspire try climb on, embark on, go on board, mount agree sit down plan, idea, advice make a plan, have an idea stand one's ground, stand firm, halt, stop sight having caught sight of catch sight of catch sight of conspicuous, easily seen decide consul (highest elected official of Roman government) the office of consul, consulship consult eat reject, despise hurry	contentiō, contentiōnis, f. 10 contentus, contenta, contentum contineō, continēre, continūi continuus, continua, continuum 33 contrā (+ acc) 33 contrā contrārius, contrāria, contrārium rēs contrāria contumēlia, contumēliae, f. convalēsco, convalēscere, convalūi 11 conveniō, convenire, convēni conversus see convertor 32 convertō, convertere, convertī, conversus convertor, convertī, conversus sum convolvō, convolvere, convolvī, convolūtus 4 coquō, coquere, coxī, coctus 1 coquus, coquī, m. corōna, corōnae, f. 28 corpus, corporis, n. corrumpō, corrumpere, corrūpī, corruptus dōnis corrumpere 14 cotīdiē 33 crās 11 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī (+ DAT) creō, creāre, creāvī, creātus 20 crudēlis, crudēlis, crudēle cruentus, cruenta, cruentum crux, crucis, f. 6 cubiculum, cubiculī, n. cucurrī see currō cui, cuius see quī	argument satisfied contain continuous, on end (1) against (2) on the other hand opposite the opposite insult, abuse get better, recover come together, gather, meet turn turn entangle cook cook garland, wreath body corrupt bribe every day tomorrow trust, believe, have faith in make, create cruel bloody, blood-stained cross bedroom
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	culīna, culīnae, f. culpō, culpāre, culpāvī culter, cultrī, m. 24 cum (1) 7 cum (2) (+ abl) cumulō, cumulāre, cumulāvī, cumulātus 9 cupiō, cupere, cupīvī 4 cūr? 23 cūra, cūrae, f. cūrae esse cūria, cūriae, f. 19 cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī 5 currō, currere, cucurrī currus, currūs, m. cursus, cursūs, m. 12 custodiō, custōdire, custōdīvī, custōditus custōs, custōdis, m. damnō, damnāre, damnāvī, damnātus dare see dō 11 dē (+ ABL) 18 dea, deae, f. 15 dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitus Deceanglī, Deceanglōrum, m.pl. 20, 28 decem deceat, decēre, decuit mē deceat 33 dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī decimus, decima, decimum 22 dēcipiō, dēcipere, dēcēpī, dēceptus dēclārō, dēclārāre, dēclārāvī, dēclārātus 14 decōrus, decōra, decōrum dedī see dō dēdicō, dēdicāre, dēdicāvī,	kitchen blame knife when with heap want why? care be a matter of concern senate-house take care of, supervise run chariot course, flight guard guard condemn from, down from; about goddess owe; ought, should, must Deceangli (a British tribe) ten be proper I ought fall down tenth deceive, trick declare, proclaim right, proper	dēdicātus dedicō, dēdicere, dēdūxī, dēductus 29 dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum dēfigō, dēfigere, dēfixī, dēfixus dēfixiō, dēfixiōnis, f. dēiciō, dēicere, dēicēci, dēiectus dēiectus, dēiecta, dēiectum 16 deinde 16 dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī, dēlectātus 14 dēlēō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētus dēliciae, dēliciarum, f.pl. dēligō, dēligāre, dēligāvī, dēligātus 30 dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsi, dēmīssus dēmōveō, dēmōvere, dēmōvī, dēmōtus dēmum tum dēmum dēnārius, dēnārīi, m. 20 dēnique dēns, dentis, m. dēnsus, dēnsa, dēnsus 14 cotīdiē dēnūntiō, dēnūntiāre, dēnūntiāvī, dēnūntiātus dēpellō, dēpellere, dēpulī, dēpulsus dēpōnō, dēpōnere, dēposuī, dēpositus 20 dērīdeō, dērīdere, dērīsī, dērīsus 33 dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī 24 dēsērō, dēsērere, dēsēruī, dēsertus dēsiliō, dēsīlire, dēsīluī dēsīnō, dēsīnere	dedicate escort defend exhausted, tired out fix curse throw down, throw disappointed, downcast then delight, please destroy darling bind, tie, tie up, moor let down, lower dismiss, move out of at last then at last, only then denarius (a small coin worth four sesterces) at last, finally tooth, tusk thick every day denounce, reveal drive off, push down put down, take off mock, make fun of go down, come down desert jump down end, cease
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## Navigation



dēsistō, dēsistere, dēstiti	<i>stop</i>	dīripīō, dīripere, dīripuī, dīreptus	<i>tear apart, ransack</i>
20 dēspērō, dēspērāre, dēspērāvī	<i>despair, give up</i>	29 dīrus, dīra, dīrum	<i>dreadful, awful</i>
dēspiciō, dēspicere, dēspexī dēstinō, dēstināre, dēstināvī, dēstinātus	<i>look down</i>	29 dīs see deus	
dēstringō, dēstringere, dēstrīnxī, dēstrictus	<i>intend</i>	18 discēdō, discēdere, discessī	<i>depart, leave</i>
dētestātus see dētestor		disciplīna, disciplīnae, f. discipulus, discipulī, m.	<i>discipline, orderliness</i>
dētestor, dētestārī, dētestātus sum	<i>draw out, draw (a sword), pull out</i>	discō, discere, didicī discordia, discordiae, f.	<i>disciple, follower</i>
dētrahō, dētrahere, dētrāxī, dētractus	<i>curse</i>	discrīmen, discrīminis, n. dissentiō, dissentīre, dissēnsī	<i>learn</i> <i>strife</i> <i>crisis</i>
14 deus, deī, m. dī immortalēs! Deva, Devae, f. Devae Devam	<i>pull down</i> <i>god</i> <i>heavens above!</i> <i>Deva (modern Chester)</i> <i>at Deva</i> <i>to Deva</i>	dissimulō, dissimulāre, dissimulāvī, dissimulātus distribūō, distribuere, distribūī, distribūtus	<i>disagree, argue</i> <i>conceal, hide</i> <i>distribute</i>
dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	<i>devour, eat up</i>	17 diū diūtius	<i>for a long time</i> <i>for a longer time</i>
dī see deus		30 dīves, dīves, dīves, gen. dīvītis	<i>rich</i>
diabolus, diabolī, m.	<i>devil</i>	dītissimus, dītissima, dītissimum	<i>very rich</i>
13 dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus dictō, dictāre, dictāvī, dictātus	<i>say</i>	30 dīvitiae, dīvitiārum, f.pl. dīvus, dīva, dīvum dīxī see dīcō	<i>riches</i> <i>divine</i>
9 diēs, diēī, m. diēs fēstus, diēī fēstī, m.	<i>dictate</i> <i>day</i> <i>festival, holiday</i>	9 dō, dare, dedī, datus	<i>give</i>
18 diēs nātālis, diēī nātālis, m.	<i>dictate</i> <i>day</i> <i>birthday</i>	25 poenās dare	<i>pay the penalty, be punished</i>
14 difficilis, difficilis, difficile difficillimus, difficillima, difficillimum	<i>difficult</i> <i>difficult</i> <i>very difficult</i>	26 doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus	<i>teach</i>
difficultās, difficultātis, f. diffisus, diffisa, diffisum (+ DAT)	<i>difficulty</i>	20 doctus, docta, doctum	<i>educated, learned,</i> <i>skillful</i>
digitus, digitī, m.	<i>having distrusted</i> <i>finger</i>	28 doleō, dolēre, doluī graviter dolēre	<i>hurt, be in pain</i> <i>be extremely painful</i>
25 dignitās, dignitātis, f.	<i>dignity, importance, honor, prestige</i>	29 dolor, dolōris, m. dolus, dolī, m.	<i>grief, pain</i> <i>trickery</i>
dignus, digna, dignum	<i>worthy, appropriate</i>	14 domina, dominae, f.	<i>lady (of the house), mistress</i>
14 dīligenter	<i>carefully</i>	2 dominus, dominī, m. 20 domus, domūs, f.	<i>master (of the house)</i> <i>home</i>
dīligentia, dīligentiae, f. dīligō, dīligere, dīlēxī dīmīttō, dīmīttēre, dīmīsī, dīmīssus	<i>industry, hard work</i> <i>be fond of</i> <i>send away, dismiss</i>	domī domum redīre	<i>at home</i> <i>return home</i>
		14 dōnum, dōnī, n.	<i>present, gift</i>

dōnis corrumpere	<i>bribe</i>	ēlāpsus, ēlāpsa, ēlāpsum	<i>having escaped</i>
2 dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī dubium, dubīī, n.	<i>sleep</i> <i>doubt</i>	ēlegāns, ēlegāns, ēlegāns, gen. ēlegantis	<i>tasteful, elegant</i>
8 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus sorte ductus	<i>lead</i> <i>chosen by lot</i>	ēlegantia, ēlegantiae, f. ēlicio, ēlicere, ēlicuī, ēlicitus	<i>good taste, elegance</i> <i>lure, entice</i>
34 dum	<i>while, until</i>	22 ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus ēlūdō, ēlūdere, ēlūdī, ēlūsus	<i>choose</i> <i>slip past, trick, outwit</i>
12, 20, 28 duo, duae, duo duodecim	<i>two</i> <i>twelve</i>	9 ēmittō, ēmittere, ēmīsī, ēmīssus	<i>throw, send out</i>
21 dūrus, dūra, dūrum	<i>harsh, hard</i>	6 emō, emere, emī, ēmptus ēmoveō, ēmovere, ēmōvī, ēmōtus	<i>buy</i> <i>move, clear away, remove</i>
31 dux, ducis, m. dūxī see dūcō	<i>leader</i>	ēn!	<i>look!</i>
4 ē, ex (+ ABL) ea, eā, eam see is eādem, eādem see īdem eās see is	<i>from, out of</i>	ēn iūstītia! ēn Rōmānī!	<i>so this is justice!</i> <i>so these are the Romans!</i>
4 ēbrius, ēbria, ēbrium	<i>drunk</i>	23 enim	<i>for</i>
3 ecce!	<i>see! look!</i>	11 eō, īre, īī obviam īre (+ DAT)	<i>go</i> <i>meet, go to meet</i>
edō, edere, ēdī, ēsus effērō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus	<i>eat</i> <i>bring out, carry out</i>	eō see is eōdem see īdem eōrum, eōs see is	
21 efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectus	<i>carry out, accomplish</i>	12 epistula, epistulae, f.	<i>letter</i>
effigiēs, effigiētī, f. effringō, effringere, effrēgī, effrāctus	<i>image, statue</i> <i>break down</i>	ab epistulis	<i>in charge of correspondence</i>
16 effugiō, effugere, effūgī	<i>escape</i>	epulae, epulārum, f.pl.	<i>dishes, banquet</i>
32 effundō, effundere, effūdī, effūsus effūsīs lacrimīs	<i>pour out</i> <i>bursting into tears</i>	24 eques, equitis, m.	<i>horseman; man of equestrian rank</i>
4 egi see agō		equitō, equitāre, equitāvī	<i>ride a horse</i>
4 ego, meī	<i>I, me</i> <i>with me</i>	15 equus, equī, m. eram see sum	<i>horse</i>
34 ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum	<i>go out</i>	ergō	<i>therefore</i>
24 ēgressus, ēgressa, ēgressum	<i>having left</i>	ēripiō, ēripere, ēripuī, ēreptus errō, errāre, errāvī	<i>snatch, tear</i> <i>make a mistake</i>
4 ēheu!	<i>alas! oh dear!</i>	longē errāre	<i>make a big mistake</i>
cī see is		ērubescō, ērubescere, ērubuī	<i>blush</i>
33 ēiciō, ēicere, ēicētī, ēiectus eīs, eius see is	<i>throw out</i>	ērumpō, ērumpere, ērūpī	<i>break away, break out</i>
eiusmodī	<i>of that kind</i>	1 est, estō see sum	
ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlāpsus sum	<i>escape</i>	ēsurīō, ēsurīre	<i>be hungry</i>
		3 et	<i>and</i>



## Navigation



19	grātiās agere grātīs grātulāns, grātulāns, grātulāns, gen. grātulantis grātulātiō, grātulātiōnis, f. grātulor, grātulārī, grātulātus sum	thank, give thanks free congratulating congratulation congratulate heavy, serious heavily, soundly, seriously be extremely painful take badly taste throat	33	hīc hiems, hiemis, f. hilarē hinc Hispānia, Hispāniae, f. hoc, hōc see hic 5 hodiē 9 homō, hominis, m. homunculus, homunculi, m. 23 honor, honōris, m. honōrō, honōrāre, honōrāvī, honōrātus 21 hōra, hōrae, f. horreum, horreī, n.  hortātus see hortor	here, in this place winter cheerfully from here Spain escape today person, man little man, pip-squeak honor, official position honor hour barn, granary, warehouse  encourage, urge garden guest, host enemy here, to this place here and there, up and down joy low-born, of low class ground on the ground to the ground
21	gravis, gravis, grave	heavy, serious	1	hortus, hortī, m. hōrum see hic	garden
17	graviter  graviter dolēre graviter ferre gustō, gustāre, gustāvī, gustātus guttur, gutturis, n.	heavily, soundly, seriously be extremely painful take badly taste throat	9	hospes, hospitis, m. 22 hostis, hostis, m. f. 17 hūc hūc illūc  huic, huius see hic humilis, humilis, humile humus, humī, f.	guest, host enemy here, to this place here and there, up and down joy low-born, of low class ground
4	habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus in animō habēre in memoriā habēre  prō certō habēre prō hostibus habēre sermōnem habēre	have have in mind, intend keep in mind, remember know for certain consider as enemies have a conversation, talk	24	humī humum hunc see hic	on the ground to the ground
10	habitō, habitāre, habitāvī hāc, haec see hic haerēō, haerēre, haesī haesitō, haesitāre, haesitāvī hanc see hic haruspex, haruspicis, m. hās see hic	live stick, cling hesitate soothsayer	12	iaceō, iacēre, iacuī	lie, rest
19	hasta, hastae, f.	spear	23	iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactuse	throw
34	haud	not	22	iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus	throw
31	haudquāquam hauriō, haurīre, hausī, haustus hercle! hērēs, hērēdis, m. f.	not at all drain, drink up by Hercules! heir	12	iam iamdūdum	now, already for a long time
7	heri heus!	yesterday hey!	3	iānuā, iānuae, f.	door
8	hic, haec, hoc	this	18	ibi id see is	there
			31	īdem, eadem, idem	the same

## h

## i

31	identidem  iecur, iecoris, n. Ierosolyma, Ierosolymae, f. 12 igitur 27 ignārus, ignāra, ignārum 8 ignāvus, ignāva, ignāvum ignis, ignis, m. ignōrō, ignōrāre, ignōrāvī 32 ignōscō, ignōscere, ignōvī (+ DAT) ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum īī see eō 9 ille, illa, illud 19 illūc hūc illūc  illūcēscō, illūcēscere, illūcī imitātus, imitāta, imitātum imitor, imitārī, imitātus sum immineō, imminēre, imminuī (+ DAT) immo immortālis, immortalis, immortāle dī immortalēs! immortālītās, immortālītātis, f. 23 immōtus, immōta, immōtum impatiens, impatiēns, impatiēns, gen. impatiens 15 impediō, impedīre, impedivī, impedītus impellō, impellere, impulī, impulsus 16 imperātor, imperātoris, m. imperium, imperī, n. 27 imperō, imperāre, imperāvī (+ DAT) impetus, impetūs, m. impetum facere	repeatedly  liver Jerusalem therefore, and so not knowing, unaware cowardly, lazy fire not know about forgive unknown that, he, she there, to that place here and there, up and down dawn, grow bright having imitated imitate, mime hang over or rather immortal heavens above! immortality still, motionless delay, hinder push, force emperor empire order, command attack charge, make an attack	impōnō, impōnere, imposuī, impositus importō, importāre, importāvī, importātus imprecātiō, imprecātiōnis, f. impudēns, impudēns, impudēns, gen. impudentis impulī see impellō 1 in inānis, inānis, ināne 29 incēdō, incēdere, incessī 27 incēndō, incēdere, incēndī, incēnsus incēnsus, incēnsa, incēnsum incertus, incerta, incertum incidō, incidere, incidī 22 incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus incitō, incitāre, incitāvī, incitātus inclūsus, inclūsa, inclūsus incurrō, incurrere, incurrī inde indicium, indicī, n. indignus, indigna, indignum induō, induere, induī, indūtus inest see īnsum īnfāns, īnfantis, m. 21 īnfēlix, īnfēlix, īnfēlix, gen. īnfēlicis 20 īnferō, īnferre, intulī, inlātus iniūriam īnferre īnfestus, īnfasta, īnfestum īnfigō, īnfigere, īnfixī, īnfixus īnfligō, īnfligere, īnflīxī, īnflīctus īnflō, īnflāre, īnflāvī īnfundō, īnfundere,	impose, put into, put onto import curse shameless  (1) (+ ACC) into, onto (2) (+ ABL) in, on empty, meaningless march, stride burn, set fire to inflamed, angered uncertain fall begin urge on, encourage shut up, imprisoned, trapped run onto, collide with, bump into then sign, evidence unworthy, undeserved put on baby, child unlucky bring in, bring on, bring against do an injustice, bring injury hostile, dangerous fasten onto inflict blow
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## Navigation



31	īnfūdī, īnfūsus ingenium, ingenī, n.	<i>pour into character</i>	6	intentē	<i>intently</i>	iugulum, iugulī, n.	<i>throat</i>	lectīca, lectīcae, f.	<i>sedan-chair, carrying-chair</i>		
7	ingēns, ingēns, ingēns, gen. ingentis	<i>huge grow worse</i>	16	inter (+ ACC) inter sē	<i>among, between among themselves, with each other meanwhile</i>	Iuppiter, Iovis, m.	<i>Jupiter (god of the sky, greatest of Roman gods)</i>	15	lectus, lectī, m.	<i>couch, bed</i>	
34	ingredior, ingredī, ingressus sum	<i>enter</i>	24	intercā				26	lēgātus, lēgātī, m.	<i>commander (of a legion)</i>	
22	ingressus, ingressa, ingressum	<i>having entered</i>	13	interficiō, interficere, interfici, interfectus	<i>kill</i>	27	iussus, iussī, n.	26	legiō, legiōnis, f.	<i>legion</i>	
	inićiō, inicere, iniēcī, iniectus	<i>throw in</i>		interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus	<i>question</i>		iūstitia, iūstitiae, f.	11	lēgō, lēgāre, lēgāvī, lēgātus	<i>bequeath</i>	
	inimīcītia, inimīcītae, f. inimīcus, inimīcī, m.	<i>feud, dispute enemy</i>		interrumpō, interrumpere, interrūpī, interruptus	<i>interrupt</i>		iuvat, iuvāre mē iuvat	18	lēniō, lēnīre, lēnivī, lēnītus	<i>soothe, calm down</i>	
30	iniūria, iniūriae, f. iniūriam īnferre	<i>injustice, injury do an injustice, bring injury</i>	2	intrō, intrāre, intrāvī intulī see īnferō	<i>enter</i>	5	iuvenis, iuvenis, m. iuxtā (+ ACC)	18	lēnīter	<i>gently</i>	
	inlātus see īnferō		10	inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus	<i>inside</i>			10	lēx, lēgis, f.	<i>slowly</i>	
	innītor, innīti, innīxus sum innīxus, innīxa, innīxum	<i>lean, rest leaning</i>		invicem	<i>find in turn</i>			3	lēx, lēgis, f.	<i>lion</i>	
	innocēns, innocēns, innocēns, gen. innocentis	<i>innocent</i>	11	invītō, invītāre, invītāvī, invītātus				18	libenter	<i>law</i>	
	inopia, inopiae, f.	<i>poverty</i>	17	invītus, invītā, invītum iō!	<i>invite unwilling, reluctant hurrah!</i>			10	liber, librī, m.	<i>gladly</i>	
4	inquit	<i>says, said</i>		iocus, iocī, m.	<i>joke</i>			11	liberālis, liberālis, liberāle	<i>book</i>	
	inquam	<i>I said</i>		ioculō, ioculī, m.				29	liberī, liberōrum, m.pl.	<i>generous</i>	
	īnsānia, īnsāniae, f.	<i>insanity</i>		irātus, irāta, irātum				20	liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus	<i>children</i>	
	īnsāniō, īnsānīre, īnsānivī īnsānus, īnsāna, īnsānum	<i>be crazy, be insane crazy, insane</i>	3	irātus, irāta, irātum īre see eō					liberālis, liberālis, liberāle	<i>free, set free</i>	
	īnscrībō, īnscrībēre, īnscrībō, īnscrībēre	<i>write, inscribe</i>		irumpō, irumpere, irrūpī is, ea, id	<i>burst in, burst into he, she, it</i>			32	libertās, libertātis, f.	<i>freedom</i>	
27	īnsīdia, īnsīdiārum, f.pl. īnsolēns, īnsolēns, īnsolēns, gen. īnsolentis	<i>trap, ambush</i>	14	iste, ista, istud	<i>that</i>			6	libertus, libertī, m.	<i>freedman, ex-slave</i>	
	īnsolenter	<i>rude, insolent rudely, insolently</i>	16	īta	<i>in this way</i>				līmen, līminis, n.	<i>threshold, doorway</i>	
9	īnspīcīō, īnspīcere, īnspexī, īnspēctus	<i>look at, inspect, examine, search</i>	13	īta vērō	<i>yes</i>				lingua, linguae, f.	<i>tongue</i>	
26	īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus	<i>draw up, set up</i>		īta	<i>Italy</i>				littera, litterae, f.	<i>letter</i>	
17	īnsula, īnsulae, f. īnsula Tiberina īnsum, inesse, īnfūī	<i>island; apartment building Tiber Island be inside</i>	17	ītaque	<i>and so</i>				līvidus, līvida, līvidum	<i>lead-colored</i>	
7	īntellegō, īntellegere, īntellēxī, īntellēctus rem īntellegere	<i>understand understand the truth</i>	19	īter, īteris, n.	<i>journey, trip, progress</i>			19	locus, locī, m.	<i>place</i>	
			9	īterum	<i>again</i>			23	locūtus, locūta, locūtum longē	<i>having spoken far</i>	
			21	iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus iussū Silvae	<i>order at Silva's order</i>				longē errāre	<i>make a big mistake</i>	
				iūdaei, iūdaeorum, m.pl. iūdaeus, iūdaea, iūdaecum	<i>Jews Jewish</i>				longurius, longuriī, m.	<i>pole</i>	
			4	iūdex, iūdicis, m. iūdicō, iūdicāre, iūdicāvī, iūdicātus	<i>judge judge</i>				longus, longa, longum loquāx, loquāx, loquāx, gen. loquācis	<i>long talkative</i>	
									34	loquor, loquī, locūtus sum	<i>speak</i>
									lūbricus, lūbrica, lūbricum	<i>slippery</i>	
									lūcem see lūx		
									lūceō, lūcēre, lūxī	<i>shine</i>	
									lucerna, lucernae, f.	<i>lamp</i>	
									lūdō, lūdere, lūsī	<i>play</i>	
									33	lūdis, lūdī, m.	<i>game</i>
									lūgeō, lūgēre, lūxī	<i>lament, mourn</i>	
									20	lūna, lūnae, f.	<i>moon</i>
									lutum, lutī, n.	<i>mud</i>	
									18, 29	lūx, lūcis, f.	<i>light, daylight</i>

## Navigation



### m

M. = Marcus		14 maritus, maritī, m. marmor, marmoris, n. Mārs, Mārtis, m. Masada, Masadae, f.	<i>husband</i> <i>marble</i> <i>Mars (god of war)</i> <i>Masada (a fortress in Judea)</i>	28 milia	<i>thousands</i>	mortuus, mortua, mortuum	<i>dead</i>
madidus, madida, madidum	<i>soaked through, drenched</i>	massa, massae, f.	<i>block</i>	11 minimē	<i>no; least, very little</i>	7 mortuus <i>see</i> morior	<i>custom</i>
magicus, magica, magicum	<i>magic</i>	1 māter, mātris, f. mātrimōnium, mātrimōnīi, n. mātrōna, mātrōnae, f.	<i>mother</i> <i>marriage</i> <i>lady, married woman</i>	22 minimus <i>see</i> parvus minor <i>see</i> parvus minor, minārī, minātus sum	<i>threaten</i>	mōs, mōris, m. mōtus, mōtus, m.	<i>movement</i>
magis <i>see</i> magnopere		24 maximē <i>see</i> magnopere		12 mīrabilis, mīrabilis, mīrabile	<i>marvelous, strange, wonderful</i>	33 moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus	<i>move</i> <i>soon</i>
magister, magistrī, m. magistrātus, magistrātus, m. magnificē	<i>master, foreman</i>  <i>public official</i> <i>splendidly,</i> <i>magnificently</i>	17 maximus <i>see</i> magnus mē <i>see</i> ego medicāmentum, medicāmentī, n.	<i>marriage</i>  <i>ointment, medicine, drug</i>	mīrus, mīra, mīrum aliquid mīrī	<i>extraordinary</i>  <i>something</i> <i>extraordinary</i>	9 mox multitūdō, multitudinis, f. multō multum	<i>crowd</i>  <i>much</i> <i>much</i>
magnificus, magnifica, magnificum	<i>splendid, magnificent</i> <i>greatly</i>	medicus, medicī, m. 9 medius, media, medium 16 melior <i>see</i> bonus melius est <i>see</i> bonus memor, memor, memor, gen. memoriis	<i>doctor</i> <i>middle</i>	miscēō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtus	<i>mix</i>	5 multus, multa, multum 5 multī	<i>much</i> <i>much</i>
30 magnopere		memoria, memoriae, f. in memoriā habēre	<i>remembering, mindful of</i> <i>memory</i> <i>keep in mind, remember</i>	15 miser, misera, miserum  ō mē miserum!	<i>miserable, wretched, sad</i>  <i>oh wretched me!</i>	19 plūrimī, plūrimae, plūrima plūrimus, plūrima, plūrimum	<i>very many</i>
magis	<i>more, rather</i>	27 mendāx, mendāx, mendāx, gen. mendācis mendīcus, mendīcī, m. mēns, mentis, f.	<i>lying, deceitful</i> <i>beggar</i> <i>mind</i>	12 mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus 34 modo modo ... modo nōn modo ... sed etiam	<i>send</i> <i>just, now, only</i> <i>now ... now</i> <i>not only ... but also</i>	plūris est plūs, plūris, n. plūs vīnī	<i>very much, most</i> <i>is worth more</i> <i>more</i> <i>more wine</i>
24 maximē	<i>very greatly, very much, most of all</i>	28 metus, metūs, m. 5 meus, mea, meum mēī, meōrum, m.pl. mī Haterī mī Quīnte	<i>table</i> <i>month</i> <i>merchant</i>	23 modus, modi, m. 22 quō modō? rēs huius modi molestus, molesta, molestum	<i>manner, way, kind</i> <i>how? in what way?</i> <i>a thing of this kind</i>  <i>troublesome</i>	mūnitō, mūnitōnis, f. 11 mūrus, mūrī, m. mūs, mūris, m.f. mussitō, mussitāre, mussitāvī mūtātō, mūtātōnis, f.	<i>defense, fortification</i> <i>wall</i> <i>mouse</i>  <i>murmur</i> <i>posting station, way station</i>
3 magnus, magna, magnum maior, maior, maius, gen. maiōris	<i>big, large, great</i>  <i>bigger, larger, greater</i>	27 mendāx, mendāx, mendāx, gen. mendācis mendīcus, mendīcī, m. mēns, mentis, f. 32 mēnsa, mēnsae, f. mēnsis, mēnsis, m. 2 mercātor, mercātōris, m. meritus, merita, meritum	<i>remembering, mindful of</i> <i>memory</i> <i>keep in mind, remember</i>	21 morbus, morbī, m. moriēns, moriēns, moriētis, gen. morientis moritūrum (cī) moriendum est	<i>how? in what way?</i>  <i>a thing of this kind</i>  <i>troublesome</i>	nactus, nacta, nactum 18 nam 7 nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātus rem nārrāre	<i>having seized</i> <i>for</i>  <i>tell, relate</i> <i>tell the story</i>
17 maximus, maxima, maximum	<i>very big, very large, very great, greatest</i>  <i>Chief Priest</i>	28 metus, metūs, m. 5 meus, mea, meum mēī, meōrum, m.pl. mī Haterī mī Quīnte	<i>well-deserved</i> <i>fear</i> <i>my, mine</i> <i>my family</i> <i>my dear Haterius</i> <i>my dear Quintus</i>	9 maneō, manēre, mānsī mora, morae, f. 21 morbus, morbī, m. moriēns, moriēns, moriētis, gen. morientis moritūrum moror, morārī, morātus sum	<i>warn, advise</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>remain, stay</i> <i>delay</i> <i>illness</i>  <i>dying</i> <i>die</i>  <i>(he) must die</i>	34 nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum (diēs) nātālis, (diēi) nātālis, m. trīgintā annōs nātus nāsus, nāsī, m. nātālis, nātālis, nātāle nātū maximus	<i>be born</i>  <i>birthday</i> <i>thirty years old</i>  <i>nose</i> <i>natal</i> <i>eldest</i>
Pontifex Maximus malignus, maligna, malignum	<i>spiteful</i> <i>prefer</i> <i>I would prefer</i>	mihi <i>see</i> ego 18 miles, militis, m. militō, militāre, militāvī	<i>soldier</i> <i>be a soldier</i> <i>a thousand</i>	34 morior, morī, mortuus sum (cī) moriendum est	<i>going to die</i>	30 nātus, nāta, nātum 15 nauta, nautae, m. 16 nāvigo, nāvigare, nāvigāvī 3 nāvis, nāvis, f.	<i>born</i> <i>sailor</i> <i>sail</i> <i>ship</i>
29 mālō, mälle, mālūī mālim	<i>evil, bad</i>  <i>worse</i>	27 mendāx, mendāx, mendāx, gen. mendācis mendīcus, mendīcī, m. mēns, mentis, f. 32 mēnsa, mēnsae, f. mēnsis, mēnsis, m. 2 mercātor, mercātōris, m. meritus, merita, meritum	<i>lying, deceitful</i> <i>beggar</i> <i>mind</i> <i>table</i> <i>month</i> <i>merchant</i>	22 moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus	<i>warn, advise</i>		
28 malus, mala, malum peior, peior, peius, gen. peiōris	<i>evil, bad</i>  <i>worse</i>	28 metus, metūs, m. 5 meus, mea, meum mēī, meōrum, m.pl. mī Haterī mī Quīnte	<i>well-deserved</i> <i>fear</i> <i>my, mine</i> <i>my family</i> <i>my dear Haterius</i> <i>my dear Quintus</i>	12 mōns, montis, m. 9 maneō, manēre, mānsī mora, morae, f. 21 morbus, morbī, m. moriēns, moriēns, moriētis, gen. morientis moritūrum moror, morārī, morātus sum	<i>warn, advise</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>remain, stay</i> <i>delay</i> <i>illness</i>  <i>dying</i> <i>die</i>  <i>(he) must die</i>		
20 pessimus, pessima, pessimum	<i>very bad, worst</i>	mihi <i>see</i> ego 18 miles, militis, m. militō, militāre, militāvī	<i>soldier</i> <i>be a soldier</i> <i>a thousand</i>	22 moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus	<i>warn, advise</i>		
23 mandātum, mandātī, n. 28 mandō, mandāre, mandāvī, mandātus	<i>instruction, order</i>  <i>order, entrust, hand over</i>	28 metus, metūs, m. 5 meus, mea, meum mēī, meōrum, m.pl. mī Haterī mī Quīnte	<i>well-deserved</i> <i>fear</i> <i>my, mine</i> <i>my family</i> <i>my dear Haterius</i> <i>my dear Quintus</i>	12 mōns, montis, m. 9 maneō, manēre, mānsī mora, morae, f. 21 morbus, morbī, m. moriēns, moriēns, moriētis, gen. morientis moritūrum moror, morārī, morātus sum	<i>warn, advise</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>remain, stay</i> <i>delay</i> <i>illness</i>  <i>dying</i> <i>die</i>  <i>(he) must die</i>		
19 māne 9 maneō, manēre, mānsī 27 manus, manūs, f. margō, marginis, m.	<i>in the morning</i> <i>remain, stay</i> <i>hand; band</i> <i>edge</i>	28 metus, metūs, m. 5 meus, mea, meum mēī, meōrum, m.pl. mī Haterī mī Quīnte	<i>soldier</i> <i>be a soldier</i> <i>a thousand</i>	12 mōns, montis, m. 9 maneō, manēre, mānsī mora, morae, f. 21 morbus, morbī, m. moriēns, moriēns, moriētis, gen. morientis moritūrum moror, morārī, morātus sum	<i>warn, advise</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>remain, stay</i> <i>delay</i> <i>illness</i>  <i>dying</i> <i>die</i>  <i>(he) must die</i>		

### n



## Navigation



pauper, pauperis, m.	<i>a poor man</i>	4 perterritus, perterrita, perterritum	<i>terrified</i>
30 pavor, pavōris, m.	<i>panic</i>	perturbō, perturbāre, perturbāvī, perturbātus	<i>disturb, alarm</i>
10 pāx, pācis, f.	<i>peace</i>	17 perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī	<i>reach, arrive at</i>
4 pecūnia, pecūniae, f.	<i>money</i>	8 pēs, pedis, m.	<i>foot, paw</i>
pedem <i>see</i> pēs		pedem referre	<i>step back</i>
peior <i>see</i> malus		pessimē	<i>very badly</i>
pendeō, pendēre, pependī	<i>hang</i>	20 pessimus <i>see</i> malus	
6 per (+ ACC)	<i>through, along</i>	pestis, pestis, f.	<i>pest, rascal</i>
percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussus	<i>strike</i>	petauristārius, petauristārīi, m.	<i>acrobat</i>
perdomitus, perdomita, perdomitum	<i>conquered</i>	15, 18 petō, petere, petivī, petitus	<i>head for, attack; seek, beg for, ask for (female) philosopher philosophy philosopher chirp, peep please, suit</i>
16 pereō, perīre, perīi	<i>die, perish</i>	philosophā, philosophae, f.	
29 perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectus	<i>finish</i>	philosophia, philosophiae, f.	
perfidia, perfidiae, f.	<i>treachery</i>	philosophus, philosophī, m.	
perfidus, perfida, perfidum	<i>treacherous, untrustworthy</i>	pīpiō, pīpiāre, pīpiāvī	
omnia	<i>all, everything</i>	11 placet, placēre, placuit	
perfodiō, perfodere, perfūga, perfūgae, m.	<i>pick (teeth)</i>	5 plaudō, plaudere, plausī, plausus	<i>applaud, clap wagon, clap applause</i>
periculōsus, periculōsa, periculōsum	<i>dangerous</i>	plaustrum, plaustrī, n.	
19 periculum, periculī, n.	<i>danger</i>	plausus, plausūs, m.	
perī <i>see</i> pereō		21 plēnus, plēna, plēnum	<i>full</i>
perītē	<i>skillfully</i>	pluit, pluere, pluit	<i>rain</i>
25 perītus, perīta, perītum	<i>skillful</i>	plūrimus <i>see</i> multus	
permōtus, permōta, permōtum	<i>alarmed, disturbed</i>	21 plūs, plūris, n.	<i>more</i>
perpetuus, perpetua, perpetuum	<i>perpetual</i>	pōculum, pōculī, n.	<i>cup (often for wine)</i>
in perpetuum	<i>forever</i>	25 poena, poenae, f.	<i>punishment</i>
perrumpō, perrumpere, perrūpī, perruptus	<i>burst through, burst in</i>	25 poenās dare	<i>pay the penalty, be punished</i>
persecūtus, persecūta, persecūtum	<i>having pursued</i>	4 poēta, poētae, m.	<i>poet</i>
persōna, persōnae, f.	<i>character</i>	poliō, polīre, polīvī, politus	<i>polish</i>
persōnam agere	<i>play a part</i>	polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum	<i>promise</i>
perstō, perstāre, perstitī	<i>persist</i>	polyspaston, polyspastī, n.	<i>crane</i>
20 persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī (+ DAT)	<i>persuade</i>	pompa, pompae, f.	<i>procession</i>
perterreō, perterrēre, perterruī, perterritus	<i>terrify</i>	Pompēianus, Pompēiāna, Pompēianum	<i>Pompeian</i>

29 populus, populī, m.	<i>people</i>	praesēns, praesēns, praesēns, gen. praesentis	<i>present, ready especially</i>
portō	<i>more, furthermore</i>	praesertim	<i>especially</i>
8 porta, portae, f.	<i>gate</i>	praestō, praestāre, praestitī	<i>show, display</i>
porticus, porticūs, f.	<i>colonnade</i>	praesum, praesesse, praefūi (+ DAT)	<i>be in charge of</i>
3 portō, portāre, portāvī, portātus	<i>carry</i>	praeter (+ ACC)	<i>except</i>
10 portus, portūs, m.	<i>harbor</i>	praetereā	<i>besides</i>
19 poscō, poscere, poposcī	<i>demand, ask for</i>	praetereō, praeterīre, praeterīi	<i>pass by, go past</i>
16 positus <i>see</i> pōnō		praetōriānus, praetōriānī, m.	<i>praetorian (member of emperor's bodyguard)</i>
possideō, possidēre, possēdī, possessus	<i>possess</i>	praetōrius, praetōria, praetōrium	<i>praetorian</i>
13 possum, posse, potuī	<i>can, be able</i>	ōrnāmenta praetōria	<i>honorary praetorship, honorary rank of praetor</i>
9 post (+ ACC)	<i>after, behind</i>	prāvus, prāva, prāvum	<i>evil</i>
18 posteā	<i>afterwards</i>	22 precātus, precāta, precātum	<i>having prayed (to)</i>
posterī, posterōrum, m.pl.	<i>future generations, posterity</i>	precēs, precum, f.pl.	<i>prayers</i>
postīcum, postīcī, n.	<i>back gate</i>	34 precor, precārī, precātus sum	<i>pray (to)</i>
6 postquam	<i>after, when</i>	prēnsō, prēnsāre, prēnsāvī, prēnsātus	<i>take hold of, clutch</i>
postrēmō	<i>finally, lastly</i>	pretiōsus, pretiōsa, pretiōsum	<i>expensive, precious</i>
16 postrīdīē	<i>(on) the next day</i>	prīmō	<i>at first</i>
8 postulō, postulāre, postulāvī, postulātus	<i>demand</i>	prīmum	<i>first</i>
16 posuī <i>see</i> pōnō		11 prīmus, prīma, prīmum	<i>first</i>
potēns, potēns, potēns, gen. potentis	<i>powerful</i>	in prīmā parte	<i>in the forefront</i>
33 potestās, potestātis, f.	<i>power</i>	in prīmīs	<i>in particular</i>
potius	<i>rather</i>	15 prīnceps, prīncipis, m.	<i>chief, chieftain</i>
potuī <i>see</i> possum		prīncipia, prīncipiōrum, n.pl.	<i>headquarters</i>
26 praebēō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus	<i>provide</i>	29 prius	<i>earlier</i>
27 praeeptus, praeeptus, praeeptus, gen. praecipitis	<i>headlong, rash</i>	34 priusquam	<i>before, until</i>
praecipitō, praecipitāre, praecipitāvī	<i>hurl</i>	18 prō (+ ABL)	<i>in front of, for, in return for</i>
praecō, praecōnis, m.	<i>herald, announcer</i>	prō certō habēre	<i>know for certain</i>
praeda, praedae, f.	<i>booty, plunder, loot</i>	probus, proba, probum	<i>honest</i>
praedicō, praedicere, praedīxī, praedictus	<i>foretell, predict</i>	9 prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessī	<i>advance, proceed, step forward</i>
praeficiō, praeficere, praefēcī, praefectus	<i>put in charge</i>	34 procul	<i>far off</i>
27 praemium, praemīi, n.	<i>prize, reward, profit</i>	prōcumbō, prōcumbere, prōcubūi	<i>fall down</i>
praeruptus, praerupta, praeruptum	<i>sheer, steep</i>		

## Navigation



prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris, m.	<i>manager</i>	9 pulcher, pulchra,	
prōditor, prōditōris, m.f.	<i>traitor</i>	pulchrum	<i>beautiful</i>
prōdō, prōdere, prōdidi,		6 pulsō, pulsāre, pulsāvī,	
prōditus	<i>betray</i>	pulsātus	<i>hit, knock on, whack, punch</i>
32 profectus, profecta,		pūmiliō, pūmiliōnis, m.	<i>dwarf</i>
profectum	<i>having set out</i>	16 pūniō, pūnīre, pūnivī,	
34 proficiscor, proficiscī,		pūnitus	<i>punish</i>
profectus sum	<i>set out</i>	pūrgō, pūrgāre, pūrgāvī,	
34 prōgredior, prōgredi,		pūrgātus	<i>clean</i>
prōgressus sum	<i>advance, step forward</i>	pūrus, pūra, pūrum	<i>pure, clean, spotless</i>
31 prōgressus, prōgressa,		pyra, pyrae, f.	<i>pyre</i>
prōgressum	<i>having advanced, having stepped forward</i>		
prohibeō, prohibēre,			
prohibuī, prohibitus	<i>prevent</i>	quā see quī	
11 prōmittō, prōmittere,		20, 28 quadrāgintā	<i>forty</i>
prōmīsī, prōmissus	<i>promise</i>	quae see quī	
prōmoveō, prōmovēre,		quaedam see quīdam	
prōmōvī, prōmōtus	<i>promote</i>	4 quaerō, quaerere,	
prōnūntiō, prōnūntiāre,		quaesivī, quaesītus	<i>search for, look for, inquire</i>
prōnūntiāvī,			
prōnūntiātus	<i>proclaim, preach</i>	27 quālis, quālis, quāle	<i>what sort of</i>
7 prope (+ ACC)	<i>near</i>	tālis ... quālis	<i>such ... as</i>
prophēta, prophētae, m.	<i>prophet</i>	10, 14 quam (1)	<i>how</i>
prōpōnō, prōpōnere,		quam celerrimē	<i>as quickly as possible</i>
prōposuī, prōpositus	<i>propose, put forward</i>	10 quam (2)	<i>than</i>
prōsiliō, prōsilīre, prōsiluī		quam (3) see quī	
prōspectus, prōspectūs, m.	<i>view</i>	14 quamquam	<i>although</i>
prōspiciō, prōspicere,		quandō	<i>when</i>
prōspexī	<i>look out</i>	22 quantus, quanta, quantum	<i>how big</i>
prōvincia, prōvinciae, f.	<i>province</i>	30 quārē?	<i>why?</i>
27 proximus, proxima,		quārtus, quārta, quārtum	<i>fourth</i>
proximum	<i>nearest, next to</i>	34 quasi	<i>as if</i>
prūdēns, prūdēns,	<i>shrewd, intelligent,</i>	20, 28 quattuor	<i>four</i>
prūdēns, gen. prūdentis	<i>sensible</i>	14 -que	<i>and</i>
prūdentia, prūdentiae, f.	<i>prudence, good sense, shrewdness</i>	quendam see quīdam	
psittacus, psittacī, m.	<i>parrot</i>	15 quī, quae, quod	<i>who, which, what</i>
pūblicus, pūblica, pūblicum	<i>public</i>	33 quia	<i>because</i>
5 puella, puellae, f.	<i>girl</i>	28 quicquam see quisquam	
8 puer, puerī, m.	<i>boy</i>	quid? see quis?	
pugiō, pugionis, m.	<i>dagger</i>	quid vīs? see quis?	
11 pugna, pugnae, f.	<i>fight</i>	32 quīdam, quaedam,	
8 pugnō, pugnāre, pugnavī	<i>fight</i>	quoddam	<i>one, a certain</i>

## Q

quidem	<i>indeed</i>	recumbō, recumbere,	
32 nē ... quidem	<i>not even</i>	recubuī	<i>lie down, recline</i>
quies, quietis, f.	<i>rest</i>	18 recūsō, recūsāre, recūsāvī,	
quiescō, quiescere, quiēvī	<i>rest</i>	recūsātus	<i>refuse</i>
quiētus, quiēta, quiētum	<i>set out</i>	4 reddō, reddere, reddidī,	
quīngentī, quīngentae,		redditus	<i>give back, make</i>
quīngenta	<i>five hundred</i>	16 redēptor, redēptōris, m.	<i>contractor, builder</i>
20, 28 quīnquāgintā	<i>fifty</i>	15 redeō, redire, rediī	<i>return, go back, come back</i>
20, 28 quīnque	<i>five</i>		<i>you must return</i>
quīntus, quīnta, quīntum	<i>fifth</i>	redeundum est vōbis	
4 quis? quid?	<i>who? what?</i>	reditus, reditūs, m.	<i>return</i>
quid vīs?	<i>what do you want?</i>	redūcō, redūcere, redūxī,	
28 quisquam,		reductus	<i>lead back</i>
quicquam/quidquam	<i>anyone, anything</i>	26 referō, referre, rettulī,	
quisque, quaeque,		relātus	<i>bring back, carry, deliver, tell, report</i>
quidque	<i>each one</i>		<i>step back</i>
optimus quisque	<i>all the best people</i>	pedem referre	
18 quō? (1)	<i>where? where to?</i>	33 reficiō, reficere, refēcī,	
quō (2) see quī		refectus	<i>repair</i>
22 quō modō?	<i>how? in what way?</i>	33 rēgina, rēginae, f.	<i>queen</i>
6 quod (1)	<i>because</i>	Regnensēs, Regnēnsium,	
quod (2) see quī		m.pl.	<i>Regnenses (a British tribe)</i>
2 quoque	<i>also, too</i>	rēgnō, rēgnāre, rēgnāvī	<i>reign</i>
quōs see quī		26 rēgnum, rēgnī, n.	<i>kingdom</i>
26 quot?	<i>how many?</i>	34 regredior, regredi,	
quotiēns	<i>whenever</i>	regressus sum	<i>go back, return</i>
		23 regressus, regressa,	
		regressum	<i>having returned</i>
		relēgō, relēgāre,	
		relēgāvī, relēgātus	<i>exile</i>
		20 relinquo, relinquere,	
		reliquī, relictus	<i>leave</i>
		reliquus, reliqua, reliquum	<i>remaining</i>
		6 rem see rēs	
		remedium, remedī, n.	<i>cure</i>
		remittō, remittere,	
		remīsī, remissus	<i>send back</i>
		repetō, repetere,	
		repetīvī, repetītus	<i>claim</i>
		rēpō, rēpere, rēpsī	<i>crawl</i>
		6 rēs, rei, f.	<i>thing, business, affair</i>
		rē vērā	<i>in fact, truly, really</i>
		rem administrāre	<i>manage the task</i>
		rem cōgitāre	<i>consider the problem</i>

## R



## Navigation



sors, sortis, f. sorte ductus	<i>lot</i> <i>chosen by lot</i>	6 subitō sublātus <i>see</i> tollō subscrībō, subscrībēre, subscrīpsī, subscrīptus	<i>suddenly</i>  <i>sign</i>
spargō, spargere, sparsī, sparsus	<i>scatter</i>	subterrāneus, subterrānea, subterrāneum	<i>underground</i>
8 spectāculum, spectāculī, n. spectātor, spectātoris, m.	<i>show, spectacle</i> <i>spectator</i>	32 subveniō, subvenīre, subvēnī (+ DAT)	<i>help, come to help</i>
5 spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātus	<i>look at, watch</i>	suffigō, suffigere, suffixī, suffixus	<i>help, come to help</i>
29 spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētus	<i>despise, reject</i>	Sūlis, Sūlis, f.	<i>nail, fasten</i> <i>Sulis</i>
31 spērō, spērāre, spērāvī	<i>hope, expect</i>	1 sum, esse, fui	<i>be</i>
28 spēs, spē, f. spīna, spīnae, f.	<i>hope</i> <i>thorn, toothpick;</i> <i>central platform of a</i> <i>race course</i>	estō!	<i>be!</i>
splendīdus, splendida, splendīdum	<i>splendid, impressive</i> <i>handout</i>	16 summus, summa, summum	<i>highest, greatest, top</i> <i>lavishly</i>
sportula, sportulae, f. squālīdus, squālīda, squālīdum	<i>handout</i>  <i>covered with dirt, filthy</i>	sūmptuōsē sūmptuōsus, sūmptuōsa, sūmptuōsum	<i>expensive, lavish, costly</i> <i>arrogantly</i> <i>arrogance</i>
8 statim statiō, statiōnis, f. statua, statuae, f. statūra, statūrae, f. stēlla, stēllae, f. sternō, sternere, strāvī, strātus	<i>at once</i> <i>post</i> <i>statue</i> <i>height</i> <i>star</i>  <i>lay low</i> <i>pen, stick</i>	20 superbia, superbiae, f. 31 superbus, superba, superbum	<i>arrogant, proud</i>
5 stō, stāre, stefī Stōicus, Stōicī, m. stola, stolae, f. strēnuē strepitus, strepitūs, m. studium, studī, n. stultitia, stultitiāe, f.	<i>stand, lie at anchor</i> <i>Stoic</i> <i>(long) dress</i> <i>hard, energetically</i> <i>noise, din</i> <i>enthusiasm, zeal</i> <i>stupidity, foolishness</i>	6 superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus superstes, superstītis, m. 3 surgō, surgere, surrēxī suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī, suscepius rem suscipere	<i>overcome, overpower</i> <i>survivor</i> <i>get up, stand up, rise</i>  <i>undertake, take on</i> <i>undertake the task</i>
11 stultus, stulta, stultum 25 suāvis, suāvis, suāve suāviter	<i>stand, lie at anchor</i> <i>(long) dress</i> <i>hard, energetically</i> <i>noise, din</i> <i>enthusiasm, zeal</i> <i>stupidity, foolishness</i> <i>stupid, foolish</i> <i>sweet</i> <i>sweetly</i>	28 suspicātus, suspicāta, suspiciō, suspiciōnis, f. suspiciōsus, suspiciōsa, suspiciōsum	<i>having suspected</i> <i>suspicion</i>
27 sub (+ ABL OF ACC) subdūcō, subdūcere, subdūxī, subductus ratiōnēs subdūcere	<i>under, beneath</i>  <i>draw up</i>  <i>draw up accounts,</i> <i>write up accounts</i>	34 suspicor, suspicārī, suspiciātus sum suspīrium, suspīrii, n. sustulī <i>see</i> tollō susurrō, susurrāre, susurrāvī	<i>suspicious</i>  <i>suspect</i> <i>heartthrob</i>
		10 suus, sua, suum suī, suōrum, m.pl.	<i>whisper, mumble</i> <i>his, her, their, his own</i> <i>his men, his family,</i> <i>their families</i>

## t

T. = Titus		orbis terrārum	<i>world</i>
3 taberna, tabernae, f. tabernārius, tabernārīi, m.	<i>store, shop, inn</i> <i>store-owner,</i> <i>storekeeper</i>	7 terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus	<i>frighten</i>
tablinum, tablinī, n. tabula, tabulae, f.	<i>study</i> <i>tablet, writing tablet</i>	terribilis, terribilis, tertius, tertia, tertium	<i>terrible</i> <i>third</i>
12 taceō, tacēre, tacuī tacē!	<i>be silent, be quiet</i> <i>shut up! be quiet!</i>	testāmentum, testāmentī, n.	<i>will</i>
7 tacitē	<i>quietly, silently</i>	25 testis, testis, m.f. theātrum, theātrī, n. thermae, thermārum, f.pl.	<i>witness</i> <i>theater</i> <i>baths</i>
27 tacitus, tacita, tacitum taedet, taedēre, taeduit mē taedet	<i>quiet, silent, in silence</i> <i>be tiring</i> <i>I am tired, I am</i> <i>bored</i>	Tiberis, Tiberis, m. tibi <i>see</i> tū tībia, tībiae, f.	<i>river Tiber</i>  <i>pipe</i> <i>play on the pipes</i>
sportula, sportulae, f.	<i>handout</i>	tibiīs cantāre tībīcen, tībīcinis, m.	<i>pipe player</i>
23 tālis, tālis, tāle tālis ... quālis	<i>such</i>  <i>such ... as</i>	tignum, tignī, n.	<i>beam</i>
20 tam 7 tamen	<i>so</i> <i>however</i>	12 timeō, timēre, timuī timidē timidus, timida, timidum	<i>be afraid, fear</i> <i>fearfully</i> <i>fearful, frightened</i>
12 tandem tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctus tantum	<i>as, like</i> <i>at last</i> <i>touch</i> <i>only</i>	30 timor, timōris, m. tintinō, tintināre, tintināvī	<i>fear</i>  <i>ring</i> <i>advertisement, slogan,</i> <i>inscription, label</i>
27 tantus, tanta, tantum tapēte, tapētis, n. tardius tardus, tarda, tardum taurus, taurī, m. tē <i>see</i> tū	<i>so great, such a great</i> <i>tapestry, wall hanging</i> <i>too late</i> <i>late</i> <i>bull</i>	titulus, titulī, m. toga, togae, f.	<i>toga</i>
tēctum, tēctī, n. tēgula, tēgulae, f. temperāns, temperāns, temperāns, gen. temperantis	<i>ceiling, roof</i> <i>tile</i>  <i>temperate,</i> <i>self-controlled</i>	16 tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus tormentum, tormentī, n. torqueō, torquēre, torsī, tortus	<i>raise, lift up, hold up</i> <i>torture</i>  <i>torture, twist</i>
12 templum, templī, n. 20 temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus	<i>storm</i> <i>temple</i>  <i>try, put to the test</i> <i>time</i>	19 tot 8 tōtus, tōta, tōtum 9 trādō, trādere, trādidī, trādītus	<i>so many</i> <i>whole</i>  <i>hand over</i> <i>drag</i>
31 tempus, temporis, n. tenebrae, tenebrārum, f.pl. 15 teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus	<i>darkness</i> <i>hold, own</i>	13 trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractus tranquillē trāns (+ ACC) 24 trānsēō, trānsīre, trānsī trānsfigō, trānsfigere, trānsfixī, trānsfixus trānsiliō, trānsilīre, trānsilūī tremō, tremere, tremuī	<i>peacefully</i> <i>across</i> <i>cross</i>  <i>pierce, stab</i> <i>jump through</i> <i>tremble, shake</i>
12.20 tergum, tergī, n. 12 terra, terrae, f.	<i>back</i> <i>ground, land</i>	28 trēs, trēs, tria tribūnāl, tribūnālis, n.	<i>three</i> <i>platform</i>





## Time chart

<i>Date</i>	<i>Britain</i>	<i>Rome and Italy</i>	<i>World history</i>	<i>World culture</i>	<i>Date</i>
BC c. 2500	Salisbury Plain inhabited		Babylonian/Sumerian civilizations		BC c. 3000
c. 2200–1300	Stonehenge built		Pharaohs in Egypt		c. 3000–332
c. 1900	Tin first used in Britain		Indo-European migrations	Maize cultivation, American SW	c. 3000–332
c. 1450	Wessex invaded from Europe		Hammurabi's Legal Code, c. 1750	Epic of Gilgamesh	c. 2000
c. 900	Celts move into Britain		Minoan civilization at its height, c. 1500	Rig-Veda verses (Hinduism) collected	post 2000
c. 750	Plow introduced into Britain		Israelite exodus from Egypt	Development of Hinduism	c. 1500
post 500	Maiden Castle, Iron Age fort in Britain	Rome founded (traditional date) 753	Israel and Judah split, c. 922	Phoenician alphabet adapted by Greeks	c. 1000–800
4th C	Hill forts used by Celts	<i>Duodecim Tabulae</i> , 450	Kush/Meroe kingdom expands	<i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>	c. 800
c. 330–320	Pytheas, Greek, circumnavigates Britain	Gauls capture Rome, 390	Solon, Athenian lawgiver, 594	First Olympic Games	776
c. 300	Druid lore increases in Britain	Rome controls Italy/Punic Wars, 300–200	Persia invades Egypt and Greece, c. 525–400	Buddha	c. 563–483
		Hannibal crosses the Alps, 218	Conquests of Alexander the Great	Confucius	551–479
c. 125	Gallo-Belgic coins introduced	Rome expands outside Italy, 200–100	Great Wall of China built	Golden Age of Greece	500–400
55–54	Julius Caesar invades Britain	Gracchi and agrarian reforms, 133–123	Judas Maccabaeus regains Jerusalem	Death of Socrates	399
		Cicero, Roman orator (106–43)	Julius Caesar in Gaul, 58–49	Museum founded in Alexandria	335–323
		Julius Caesar assassinated, 44	Cleopatra commits suicide		290
		Augustus becomes emperor, 27	Herod rebuilds the Temple, Jerusalem	Feast of Hanukkah inaugurated	c. 221
		Virgil, author of the <i>Aeneid</i> , 70–19	Roman boundary at Danube, 15	Adena Serpent Mound, Ohio	165
AD 30–41	Cunobelinas, ruler in S.E. (Roman ally)	Tiberius becomes emperor, 14	Britain becomes a Roman province	Canal locks exist in China	2nd C
c. 51	Cartimandua, client queen of Brigantes	Nero emperor, 54–68	Sack of Jerusalem and the Temple	Glassblowing begins in Sidon	50
60	Boudica leads Iceni revolt	Great Fire at Rome/Christians blamed, 6	Roman control extends to Scotland		post 50
c. 75	Fishbourne Palace begun	Vespasian emperor, 69–79	Roman empire at its greatest extent		30
78–84	Agricola governor in Britain	Colosseum begun, c. 72	Hadrian's Wall in Britain	Birth of Jesus	c. 20
		Titus emperor, 79–81	"High Kings" of Ireland	Crucifixion of Jesus	c. 4
c. 80	Salvius arrives in Britain	Vesuvius erupts, 79	Byzantium renamed Constantinople, 300	St Peter in Rome	AD c. 29
		Tacitus, historian, c. 56–117	Mayan civilization	St Paul's missionary journeys	42–67
		Domitian emperor, 81–96	Byzantine empire expands	Camel introduced into the Sahara	45–67
		Trajan emperor, 98–117			1st C
		Hadrian emperor, 117–138			70
143–163	Antonine Wall in Scotland	Septimius Severus dies in Britain, 211		Paper invented in China	77–85
c. 208	St Alban martyred at Verulamium	Constantine tolerates Christianity, 313			c. 100
from 367	Picts, Scots, Saxons raid	Bible translated into Latin, c. 385		Construction at Teotihuacán begins	c. 56–117
410	Rome refuses Britain help against Saxons	Alaric the Goth sacks Rome, 410			c. 100
		Last Roman emperor deposed, 476		Golden Age of Gupta civilization, India	98–117
				Last ancient Olympic Games	122–127
					c. 200–1022
					c. 320–540
					393
					c. 300–1200
					518

Navigation



<i>Date</i>	<i>Britain</i>	<i>Rome and Italy</i>	<i>World history</i>	<i>World culture</i>	<i>Date</i>
? 537	Death of King Arthur	Gregory the Great, pope, 590–604		Birth of Muhammad	570
9th–10th C	Saxon forts against the Vikings	Period of turmoil in Italy, 800–1100	Charlemagne crowned, 800	Arabs adopt Indian numerals	c. 771
c. 900	Alfred drives Danes from England	Republic of St Mark, Venice, 850		1001 Nights collected in Iraq	ante 942
1189–1199	Richard the Lionheart		Vikings reach America, c. 1000	<i>Tale of Genji</i> , Japan	1010
12th C	Robin Hood legends circulated		Norman invasion of England, 1066	Ife-Benin art, Nigeria	1100–1600
		Independent government in Rome, 1143–1455	First Crusade, 1096	Classic Pueblo Cliff dwellings	1050–1300
1258	Salisbury Cathedral finished	Marco Polo travels to the East, 1271–1295	Magna Carta, 1215	Al-Idrisi, Arab geographer	1100–1166
1346	Battle of Crécy, cannon first used	Dante, poet, 1265–1321	Genghis Khan, 1162–1227	Arabs use black (gun) powder in a gun	1304
1348	Black Death begins	Renaissance begins in Italy, c. 1400	Mali empire expands, 1235	Chaucer’s <i>Canterbury Tales</i>	ante 1400
1485	Henry VII, first Tudor king	Botticelli, painter, 1445–1510	Joan of Arc dies, 1431	Gutenberg Bible printed	1456
		Leonardo da Vinci, 1452–1519	Inca empire expands, 1438	Building at Zimbabwe	c. 15th C–c. 1750
1509–1547	Henry VIII	Titian, painter, 1489–1576	Turks capture Constantinople, 1453	Vasco da Gama sails to India	1497–1498
		Rebuilding of St Peter’s begins, 1506	Moors driven from Spain, 1492		
1518	Royal College of Physicians founded	Michelangelo starts Sistine Chapel ceiling, 1508	Columbus arrives in America, 1492	Martin Luther writes <i>95 Theses</i>	1517
1536–1540	Dissolution of Monasteries	Rome sacked by German/Spanish troops, 1527	Cortez conquers Mexico	Magellan names Pacific Ocean	1519–1522
1558–1603	Elizabeth I	Spain controls much of Italy, 1530–1796	Mogul dynasty established	Copernicus publishes heliocentric theory	1520
1577–1580	Drake circumnavigates the globe		French settlements in Canada, 1534	Shakespeare	1543
1588	Defeat of Spanish Armada	Fontana rediscovers Pompeii, 1594	Turks defeated, Battle of Lepanto, 1571	Muskets first used in Japan	c. 1580
1603	James I, first Stuart king	Galileo invents the telescope, 1610	Burmese empire at a peak	Cervantes publishes <i>Don Quixote</i>	1605
1649	Charles I executed	Bernini, architect and sculptor, 1598–1680	Continuing Dutch activity in the East	Taj Mahal begun	1632
1649–1659	Cromwellian Protectorate		Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock, 1620	Palace of Versailles begun	1661
1660	Restoration of Charles II		Manchu dynasty, China, 1644–1912	Newton discovers the Law of Gravity	1682
1675	Wren begins St Paul’s Cathedral	Wren begins St Paul’s Cathedral	Peter the Great rules Russia, 1682–1725	J. S. Bach, composer	1685–1750
1760–1820	George III		Industrial Revolution begins, c. 1760	Mozart, composer	1756–1791
1789	Wilberforce moves to end slave trade		Industrial Revolution begins, c. 1760	Mozart, composer	1756–1791
1795–1821	John Keats, poet	Napoleon enters Italy, 1796	US Declaration of Independence	Quakers refuse to own slaves	1776
1796	Smallpox vaccination in England		French Revolution begins	Washington, US President	1789
1798	Nelson defeats French at the Nile	Verdi, composer, 1813–1901	Napoleon defeated at Waterloo	Bolivar continues struggle, S. America	1815
1833	Factory Act limits child labor in Britain	G. Leopardi, poet, dies, 1837	Mexico becomes a republic, 1824	S. B. Anthony, women’s rights advocate	1820–1906
1837–1901	Victoria, queen	Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, active 1846–1861	American Civil War, 1861–1865	Communist manifesto	1848
1844	Railways begin in Britain	Victor Emmanuel II, united Italy, 1861	Canada becomes a Dominion	French Impressionism begins	1863
1846–1849	Irish potato famine	Rome, Italy’s capital, 1870	Serfdom abolished in Russia, 1861	Mahatma Gandhi	1869–1948
1859	Dickens’ <i>Tale of Two Cities</i>	Marconi uses wireless telegraphy, 1896	Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, 1872	Edison invents phonograph	1877
1876	School attendance compulsory		First World War, 1914–1918	First modern Olympic Games	1896
1903	Emily Pankhurst leads suffragettes	Mussolini controls Italy, 1922–1945	Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, 1918	Model T Ford constructed	1909
1940	Churchill Prime Minister	Italy a republic, 1946	United Nations Charter	Bohr theory of the atom	1913
1946	National Health Act			US Constitution gives women the vote	1920
					1939–1945
					1945