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A LATIN PRIMER

H. C. NUTTING



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A LATIN PRIMER

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OF CALIFORNIA



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To

MY LITTLE DAUGHTER

ELIZABETH

WHOSE EAGER INTEREST AND GLAD COÖPERATION

HAVE BEEN THE INSPIRATION OF

THIS SMALL VOLUME



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PREFACE

FROM some points of view it is a misfortune that in American schools the study of Latin is usually undertaken so late that every detail of the work of the first terms must be planned with a view to reaching Caesar in a year. Encouraging signs, however, are appearing here and there, and in two or three states a movement is already on foot to carry the beginning of Latin back into the upper grades of the grammar school.

For the prosecution of this work in the grades there seems to be an almost total lack of satisfactory manuals, and it thus happened that some time ago, wishing to take up the study of Latin with one of my own children, I was led to work out for myself a plan of instruction suited to the years of my pupil. Out of that experience the present volume has grown.

In the formulation and development of the plan of the book, I have aimed particularly at four things :

- (1) To lay-a broad and sure foundation of forms.
- (2) To impress through constant use a limited number of the most fundamental constructions.
- (3) To make thoroughly familiar, by continued repetition, a working vocabulary of something less than four hundred words.
- (4) To infuse a large degree of human interest into the work.

In pursuance of the last mentioned of these aims, I have admitted into the earlier Exercises several Latin words

selected rather for the interest they might excite than because of frequency of use in Caesar's *Commentaries* or Cicero's *Orations*, and, in the treatment of forms and syntax, the order of topics has been determined very largely with a view to the early development of interesting dialogue and narrative. In general method, however, the book follows thoroughly well-trying and conservative lines; and I hardly need add that, in making the above-named innovations, it is far from my purpose to render the work easy or attractive at the expense of real and substantial attainment on the part of the pupil.

The lack of general vocabularies at the end of the volume is by no means due to oversight; for it is an integral part of my plan that the student should fully master and make his own the vocabulary of each Exercise as it comes. Indeed, the number of new words in a day's lesson is so small and the amount of repetition so great that general vocabularies at the end of the book would be nothing but a hindrance to the proper use of the manual. In place of these, therefore, I substitute simply a Latin Word List. By means of this list, in case of dire need, a pupil could run down the meaning of a word; but as a matter of practice such need will seldom be found to arise.

The habit of thorough acquisition of each day's vocabulary results quickly and naturally in ability to read at sight. To foster on the part of the pupil the development of this very desirable power, there has been introduced into each Exercise, beginning with Number XXXV, one of a series of little stories told in Latin. The series is developed strictly on the gradatim plan, each successive anecdote being constructed so completely of familiar materials that footnotes are nowhere necessary. Such a programme of course subjected the writer to a very trying restraint; but

it was in this way possible to develop a body of material which provides practically ideal conditions for the practice of sight reading.

This Primer is shortly to be followed by a First Latin Reader, the two books together covering the field commonly referred to as "First Year Latin." The stories of the Reader are drawn in large part from early American history, a subject that lends itself very happily to the purpose in hand; for the tales of those stirring days of war and adventure are replete with human interest, while at the same time they afford the most admirable opportunity for the introduction of the vocabulary and syntax of Latin historical narrative. The Reader continues with somewhat greater freedom the gradatim plan begun in the Primer, and the pupil who first went over the ground covered by the two books was able to complete even the simplified Caesar contained in the Reader without knowing what it is to "prepare" an English translation; for from the very start translation "at sight" had established itself as the norm in the most delightful and natural manner possible. On account of the narrow limitations of syntax and vocabulary, the anecdotes of the Primer are largely fanciful; but in the Reader it is my aim to make the narrative historical.

In putting the material of this volume into final form, I have been much helped by the suggestions of Dr. R. Arrowsmith. I would also here express my thanks for similar assistance received from Miss Margaret Webb and Miss Clara L. Smith, both of whom have used my manuscript as a basis for the work of the newly organized seventh grade Latin classes in the Berkeley schools.

H. C. N.

TO THE TEACHER

IN work of the grade for which this Primer is designed much must be left to the discretion of the instructor. I venture, however, to add a word of suggestion or advice on several topics :

1. **Oral Work.** In connection with the earlier Exercises particularly, it is eminently desirable that much time be spent in oral work. The printed sentences of the Exercises are practically forced into the form which they have taken by the fact that, in addition to illustrating as fully as possible the new points of the lesson of the day, they must also include adequate review material. Supplementary work, oral or otherwise, would naturally follow freer lines. One teacher succeeded in stirring the interest of an immature class by putting together, almost from the very start, short connected sentences, e.g. *Agricola in arēa est. Corbulam tenet. In corbulā ūvās et rosās habet*; and my own experience has shown that, as soon as the limitations of vocabulary and syntax will permit, it is both profitable and popular to construct out of familiar materials short stories to be translated at hearing. As a help to those who may wish to do somewhat extensive work along *viva voce* lines, a short list of colloquial phrases has been added in Appendix II. All such work, of course, must be strictly supplementary. Nothing can with safety be substituted for the comprehensive test of the printed sentences.

2. **Pronunciation.** In the belief that pronunciation is best learned by youthful beginners directly from the teacher, general treatment of this subject has been rele-

gated to Appendix I. Teachers will use their own discretion as to the use of the material there provided.

3. **Paradigms.** It has seemed best to prefix to the paradigms all of the customary headings, although it is not expected or desired that equal attention be given at the outset to all such introductory phrases; for example, of the various headings of the paradigm of Exercise II, the phrase "Present Tense" is clearly of greatest importance for the work of that particular lesson. As different paradigms are taken up, the teacher should emphasize the heading or headings to which he feels that his class can with profit give attention.

In constructing the paradigms I have purposely refrained from attempting to define the different cases, moods, etc., of the words used as models. As regards the verb, it is really impossible to frame brief and adequate definitions for the forms as they stand in the paradigm; and with respect to the noun, too, the question of definition is not without complications. For example, in this manual the ablative is first put to actual use in connection with the prepositions *in* and *sub* to express "place where," and it would therefore seem wholly illogical to inform the student in the paradigm of Exercise I that the ablative case signifies "with," "by," etc. Personally, I find that it works well to postpone definition until forms are put to actual use; but any teacher who prefers the other plan can of course supply at once for the use of the class those definitions which seem to him best to cover the ground.

4. **The Verb.** The great wealth of Latin verb forms makes it ultimately impossible to maintain an adequate review through the medium of the sentences of the Exercises merely. As a supplementary measure it has been

found helpful to write out the forms on small cards, one on each card. These drawn out at random furnish an excellent memory test, the pupil's interest being held meanwhile by the likeness to a game.

5. Assignment of Work. The rate of progress through the book must of course be determined by the aptitude of the class. In many cases it will be found necessary to spend at least two periods upon single Exercises, and that too with frequently interspersed reviews.

In conclusion, to those who now for the first time are about to join in the pleasant work of introducing young beginners to the study of Latin, let me say by way of reminder that it is very easy for an adult to underestimate the difficulties under which a seventh or eighth grade pupil is laboring. If such a student at the outset is a little bewildered by his new environment and makes a number of very crude mistakes, this fact should not be counted either surprising or discouraging. Three things only are necessary: Have patience; Keep good models before the pupil's eye and ear; Repeat often.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

INFLECTION

LATIN nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs are inflected, *i.e.* undergo changes of form which show their relation to other words in a sentence. The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives is called Declension, and the inflection of verbs is known as Conjugation.

DECLENSION

In speaking of the different forms which nouns, pronouns, and adjectives may take, the terms Case, Gender, and Number are used.

Case. The three cases of English can be seen to best advantage in the pronoun; for example, "he" (Nominative Case), "his" (Possessive Case), and "him" (Objective Case). Latin has several additional cases, which correspond in meaning to the English objective case with a preposition; thus, "to a sailor," "for a sailor," "with a sword," etc., could all be translated into Latin without the help of prepositions.

Gender. In English we have the very simple gender rule that the names of males are Masculine, the names of females are Feminine, and the names of things are Neuter. In Latin, too, these three genders are found, but the rule is more complicated; for in Latin the names of *things* may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Number. In the English phrases "the *ship*" and "the *ships*," the difference between the nouns is one of number; that is, "ship" refers to a *single* vessel, and "ships" to *more than one* vessel. To mark this difference we use the terms Singular Number ("ship") and Plural Number ("ships"). These terms are used in just the same way of Latin words.

CONJUGATION

In connection with the inflection of the verb, the following terms are used: Mood, Number (already defined), Person, Tense, and Voice.

Mood. The moods of a verb are its ways of expressing action. Both English and Latin verbs have three moods; namely, Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative. A verb in the Indicative Mood generally *states* that a thing *is so*; for example, "The boys *are running*." In the Imperative Mood a verb *commands* something *to be done*, as "Run, boys." The uses of the Subjunctive Mood are various.

Person. In English and Latin there are three persons. The First Person refers to the speaker ("I," "we"), the Second Person refers to the person spoken to ("you"), and the Third Person refers to the person or thing spoken of ("he," "she," "it," "they").

Tense. An English or Latin verb by its tense indicates the *time* of an action; as, "I *see*" (Present Tense), "I *shall see*" (Future Tense), etc.

Voice. In the sentence "John ran," the verb tells what John *did*; but in "John was caught," the verb tells what *was done* to John. To mark this difference the terms Active Voice ("ran") and Passive Voice ("was caught") are used of both English and Latin verbs.

EXERCISE I

THE FIRST OR Ā-DECLENSION ¹

mēnsa, table

CASE	SINGULAR NUMBER	PLURAL NUMBER
Nominative	mēnsa	mēnsae
Genitive	mēnsae	mēnsārum
Dative	mēnsae	mēnsīs
Accusative	mēnsam	mēnsās
Ablative	mēnsā	mēnsīs

Listen carefully while the teacher pronounces these Latin words. Note especially that the accent nowhere falls upon the last syllable.

Commit to memory the singular and plural of *mēnsa*, connecting each form with the name of its case. The meaning and uses of these cases will be taken up later.

Gender.— All nouns of the First Declension are feminine, excepting the few names of males.

VOCABULARY

córbula, -ae, F., basket.

píla, -ae, F., ball.

naúta, -ae, M., sailor.

rósa, -ae, F., rose.

REMARK 1. In the above vocabulary the *-ae* following each noun is the ending of the genitive singular; and *F.* and *M.* are abbreviations for "Feminine" and "Masculine." Each noun should be memorized in the following way: "*Córbula, córbulae, Feminine, basket.*"

¹ For the meaning of "Declension" and other grammatical terms here used, see Introductory Notes and Definitions, pages 15 and 16.



PILÆ

Among the Greeks and Romans ball playing, except for small children, was for the most part a means of exercise rather than a mere game. The balls used were of various sizes, some being as large as a football or "medicine" ball. Bats and racquets were not then in use. The players either threw the ball or struck it about with the hand or arm.



CORBULA

The Romans used baskets of many shapes and sizes. Some were very stout and strong; for example, those in which soldiers carried away on their shoulders the earth dug out in making fortifications. The particular kind of basket shown in the picture was used on the farm for fruit picking and other purposes.

REMARK 2. In headings and vocabularies it is convenient to render *mēnsa* by "table," *corbula* by "basket," etc. But, when actually used in a sentence, *mēnsa*, for example, would be apt to mean "*the* table," or "*a* table." In Latin there is nothing corresponding to the English articles "a," "an," and "the."

I. Name the case and number of the following forms: *pilae*, *corbulā*, *rosīs*, *nautārum*, *mēnsās*, *pilam*, *corbula*.

II. Give:

The genitive plural of *rosa*; the ablative singular of *pila*; the dative plural of *mēnsa*; the accusative singular of *nauta*; the nominative plural of *corbula*; the accusative plural of *rosa*.

EXERCISE II

THE SECOND OR Ē-CONJUGATION¹

hābeō, I have

INDICATIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

PERSON	SINGULAR NUMBER	PLURAL NUMBER
1st person	<i>hābeō</i>	<i>habēmus</i>
2d person	<i>hābēs</i>	<i>habētis</i>
3d person	<i>hābet</i>	<i>hābent</i>

REMARK. In English we say "*I* have," "*you* have," "*he* (*she, it*) has," "*we* have," etc., depending largely on the pronouns to show the person and number of the verb; but in Latin a verb has special endings which render unnecessary the use of pronouns for this purpose. Note above how the endings of *habeō* change for each person and number.

¹ For the meaning of the grammatical terms here used, see Introductory Notes and Definitions, pages 15 and 16.

With **habeō** as a model, give the corresponding forms of **téneō**, *I hold, I am holding.*

VOCABULARY

hérba , -ae, F., <i>grass.</i>	et , conjunction, <i>and.</i>
puélla , -ae, F., <i>girl.</i>	in , preposition, used with
pūpa , -ae, F., <i>doll.</i>	the ablative case, <i>in, on,</i>
vía , -ae, F., <i>street, road.</i>	<i>at.</i>
	est , <i>is, there is.</i>

REMARK. Note particularly the second meaning of **est**. In Latin there is nothing corresponding to "there" in such phrases as "there is," "there are," etc.

MODEL SENTENCES

Nauta corbulam tenet, A sailor is holding the basket.

Nautae corbulam habent, The sailors have a basket.

RULE I. *With an active verb, the nominative is the case of the doer, and the accusative is the case of the thing directly affected by the verb action.*

Thus, in the first of the model sentences above, **Nauta** (nominative) is the doer, and **corbulam** (accusative) is the thing directly affected by the verb action; in other words, **Nauta** is the Subject of the verb, and **corbulam** is its Direct Object.

RULE II. *When the Subject of the verb is plural (as in the second of the model sentences), the verb likewise must be plural.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

1. Puella pūpam et rosās tenet.
2. In corbulā pilās habētis.
3. Pūpae mēnsās habent.
4. Corbulās tenēmus.
5. In mēnsā est pila.



VIA

The road here shown is the famous Appian Way (*Via Appia*), built more than two thousand years ago, and still lined with the ruins of ancient monuments. It was along this road that St. Paul journeyed to Rome.

II. Translate into Latin :

1. The sailor has a doll. 2. The girls are holding roses. 3. We have a doll in the basket. 4. There is grass in the street. 5. On the table you have roses.

EXERCISE III

IRREGULAR VERB

sum, I am

PERSON	PRESENT TENSE INDICATIVE MOOD	
	SINGULAR NUMBER	PLURAL NUMBER
1st person	sum	súmus
2d person	es	éstis
3d person	est	sunt.

VOCABULARY

área, -ae, F., *yard*.

scálae, -árum, F., *stairs*.

símia, -ae, F., *monkey*.

láteō, *I hide, I am hiding*.

timeō, *I am afraid (of), I fear*.

sub, preposition, used with the ablative case, *under*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

1. Puellae símiam timent. 2. Pila in āreā sub mēnsā est. 3. Nautam símia tenet. 4. Nautae et símiae in viā sunt. 5. Pūpae rosās in corbulis habent. 6. Símiae sub mēnsā latent; nautam timent.

II. Translate into Latin :

1. Sailors are in the yard. 2. The girl is under the stairs; she is afraid of the sailors. 3. The monkeys have



PŪPA

This little doll is made of ivory, and its arms and legs are movable. Roman girls had also dolls made of rags, wood, wax, or terra cotta. Some dolls were much more elaborate than the one in the picture.



SĪMIA

Above is shown a strolling street artist, with his monkey and a dog that has been taught to climb a ladder. Such artists traveled around from place to place, picking up a living in much the same manner as the hand-organ man of to-day.

baskets. 4. You are-hiding under the table. 5. A monkey is-holding the doll. 6. The dolls are-hiding in the grass.

EXERCISE IV

VOCABULARY

áqua, -ae, F., *water*.

báca, -ae, F., *berry*.

sélla, -ae, F., *chair*.

sólea, -ae, F., *sandal*.

videō, *I see*.

úbi? *adverb, where?*

pílā lūdāmus, *let's play ball*.

ínquit, *he (she) said, replied, asked, etc.*

NOTE. The names of persons are declined just as any other nouns; for example, **Iúlia** (whence our "Julia") follows the declension of **mēnsa**. **Mārcus** (the nominative of a boy's name) is declined in a way soon to be described.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Mārcus et Iúlia símiam vident. 2. Corbulam et bācās habētis. 3. In āreā bācās videō. 4. Nauta soleās in corbulā habet.

B. 1. "Ubi sunt pūpae?" inquit Iúlia. "Pūpae in herbā latent," inquit Mārcus. 2. "Pílā lūdāmus," inquit Mārcus. "Ubi est pila?" inquit Iúlia. "Pila sub mēnsā est," inquit Mārcus.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. The monkey is-afraid-of the water. 2. The sandals are on the chair. 3. The doll has sandals and a chair and a table. 4. The monkeys are-holding grass.

B. 1. "Where are the berries?" said Julia. "The berries are in a basket under the stairs," replied Marcus.



SELLA

The chairs of the Romans for the most part lacked both back and arms. Seats of honor, as in the picture above, were sometimes provided with a foot-rest. High officials commonly occupied a sort of camp-chair, the legs of which were made of ivory.



SOLEAE

As Italy is a warm country, the Romans often went bare-footed when in their own homes. For outdoor wear they preferred sandals of which the "upper" consisted merely of a strap or two. The *soleae* above shown were of the kind used in the army.

2. "Where are the sailor and the monkey hiding?" asked Marcus. "I see the sailor in the yard," said Julia. "The monkey is under the chair."

EXERCISE V

VOCABULARY

dóceō, <i>I teach, I am teaching.</i>	úmbra, -ae, F., <i>shade.</i>
iáceō, <i>I lie, I am lying.</i>	cum, preposition, used with
sédeō, <i>I sit, I am sitting.</i>	the ablative case, (<i>in com-</i>
	<i>pany</i>) <i>with.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Puella in sellā cum pūpā sedet. 2. In corbulis sunt rosae et bācae. 3. Herbam et aquam vidēmus. 4. Ubi sedet nauta? Nauta sub scālis in mēnsā sedet.

B. "Pilā lūdāmus cum nautā et sīmiā," inquit Mārcus. "Ubi sunt nauta et sīmia?" inquit Iūlia. "In umbrā iacent," inquit Mārcus; "nauta sīmiam docet."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. The sailor is-lying under the table; I see (his) sandals. 2. We are-sitting in the shade with the girls. 3. The chairs are in the yard with the tables. 4. Let's play ball in the yard; on the street I am-afraid-of the sailors.

B. 1. "Where are you?" asked Julia. "We are in the water," replied Marcus. 2. "Where are the girls hiding?" said Marcus. "They are-sitting under the table with the dolls," answered Julia.

EXERCISE VI

THE SECOND OR Ē-CONJUGATION

habeō

' INDICATIVE MOOD

ACTIVE VOICE

PERFECT TENSE

PERSON	SINGULAR NUMBER	PLURAL NUMBER
1st person	hábui	habúimus
2d person	habuísti	habuístis
3d person	hábuit	habuérunt

Inflect in the same way the perfect tense of *doceō* (*dócuī*), *iaceō* (*iácuī*), *lateō* (*látuī*), *sedeō* (*sédi*), *teneō* (*tenuī*), *timeō* (*tímuī*), *videō* (*vídī*); so also of *sum* (*fúī*). Note that in *sédi* and *vidī* there is no *u* before the final *i*. Consequently the perfect of *sedeō*, for example, proceeds: *sédi*, *sedísti*, *sédit*, etc.

NOTE. The perfect is the past tense of the indicative mood most used in Latin. It has two distinct meanings. For example, *vidī* means either "I saw" or "I have seen"; *fui*, "I was" or "I have been"; etc.

REMARK. Special attention must be given verbs like *sédi*; for, since the present *sedeō* means "I am sitting" as well as "I sit," it is very easy to make the mistake of translating *sédi* by "I was sitting." The correct renderings of *sédi* are indicated above, namely, "I sat" and "I have sat" ("I have been sitting"). Give also the proper translations of *docuī*, *iacuī*, *latuī*, and *tenuī*. By an apparent exception to the rule, *timuī* may be correctly rendered by "I was afraid (of)."

VOCABULARY

agricola, -ae, M., *farmer*. nunc, adverb, *now*.
 Cláudia, -ae, F., a girl's name. quid? *what?*
 cýmba, -ae, F., *boat, skiff*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Ubi latuistis? Ubi nunc Mārcus latet? 2. Agricola^e in cymbā cum nautis fuērunt. 3. In umbrā sēdimus et puellās docuimus.

B. 1. "Quid in āreā vīdistī?" inquit Mārcus. "Bācās et rosās in āreā vīdi," inquit Claudia. 2. "Ubi sunt sīmiae?" inquit agricola. "Sub sellis latuērunt," inquit Mārcus; "nautam timent." 3. "Quid in corbulā habuit nauta?" inquit Claudia. "Nauta pūpās in corbulā habuit," inquit Iūlia.

II. Translate into Latin †

A. 1. We have been sitting in the yard. 2. There were roses and berries in the baskets. 3. What were-you-afraid-of? 4. I saw farmers and sailors in the boat. 5. The doll lay under the table.

B. 1. "Where am I now?" asked Marcus. "You are under the stairs," said Julia. "You are-sitting on a chair and holding a doll." 2. "Where were you?" asked the sailor. "I was in the yard with Claudia," replied Marcus. 3. "Let's play ball," said Julia. "The ball is-lying under the chair in the grass."



CYMBAE

In the illustrations are shown two *cymbae* as represented by ancient artists. In the first picture a passenger is stepping on board to be ferried over a river, and in the other some soldiers are loading casks into a boat.

EXERCISE VII

VOCABULARY

cóncha, -ae, F., *shell*.

cūr? adverb, *why?*

haréna, -ae, F., *sand, beach*.

inquiunt, *they said, replied,*

quía, conjunction, *because*.

asked, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Quid in harēnā est? 2. Nautās nunc agricolae timent. 3. Ubi fuērunt conchae? 4. Puella sīmiam docuit. 5. Cūr sub mēnsā latuistī?

B. 1. "Cūr in umbrā iacēs?" inquit Mārcus. "Pilā lūdāmus." 2. "Quid in harēnā vidērunt puellae?" inquit Iūlia. "Puellae in harēnā conchās vidērunt," inquit Mārcus. 3. "Ubi latuistis?" inquit Claudia. "Sub mēnsā latuimus," inquiunt puellae, "quia agricolās et nautās timēmus."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. What do the girls see in the water? 2. The sailors have been lying in the boat, and Marcus has been on the beach with the monkey. 3. Why do we sit in the sand? In the yard there are shade and water. 4. What did the sailors have in the boat?

B. 1. "Where did you see the ball?" asked Marcus. "We saw the ball on the beach," replied the girls. 2. "Why have you been sitting in the yard?" said the farmer. "I sat in the yard, because in the shade there are chairs," answered Marcus. 3. "What are the dolls now holding?" asked Claudia. "They have berries and shells," said Julia.

EXERCISE VIII

VOCABULARY

cávea, -ae, F., *cage*.

cúnae, -árum, F., *cradle*.

Márcella, -ae, F., a girl's name.

ítaque, conjunction, *and so*.

sed, conjunction, *but*.

térreō, *I frighten, I am frightening, etc.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. In áreā bācās vidimus; sed nunc in harēnā conchās vidēmus. 2. Cūr nautam terruistis? 3. Itaque in cūnis pūpae iacent. 4. Quid in cymbā habent agricolae?

B. 1. "Cūr sīmiam tenētis?" inquit Mārcus. "Sīmiam tenēmus," inquit puellae, "quia pūpās terret." 2. "Ubi est cavea?" inquit Iūlia. "Cavea in harēnā fuit," inquit Claudia; "sed nunc in áreā est." 3. "Quid videt Iūlia?" inquit Márcella. "Iūlia nautās et agricolās videt," inquit Mārcus. "Caveam habent. Sīmia caveam timet."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. What do you see in the shade? 2. But the doll now has sandals and a cradle. 3. Where are the baskets? 4. The monkeys are in the cage, because they frightened the girls.

B. 1. "Where have the sailors been sitting?" asked Marcus. "They saw berries in the yard," replied the girls, "and so they have been sitting in the grass with the farmer." 2. "Why is the monkey hiding in the water?" said Marcella. "The monkey was under the cradles," replied Marcus; "and so he is now in the water, because he is afraid of Julia."

EXERCISE IX

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION

hórtus, M., *garden*

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	hórtus	hórti
Genitive	hórti	hortórum
Dative	hórtō	hórtis
Accusative	hórtum	hórtōs
Ablative	hórtō	hórtis

VOCABULARY

équus, -ī, M., *horse*.

Quíntus, -ī, M., a boy's name.

Márcus, -ī, M., a boy's name. caúda, -ae, F., *tail*.

RULE. *The genitive is the case of the person or thing to which something belongs; for example, Márci cymba, Marcus' boat; puellae equus, the girl's horse; etc.*

In this use the genitive corresponds to the Possessive Case in English.

REMARK. In a Latin sentence it is not always possible instantly to recognize a genitive, since sometimes other cases are like it in form. Thus equī (so far as form is concerned) might be either genitive singular or nominative plural; and nautae might be either genitive or dative singular or nominative plural. When such forms are used, we have to depend on the other words of the Latin sentence to make clear which case is meant.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Márci sīmia nunc in caveā est. 2. Sed in pūpārum cūnis sunt conchae et harēna. 3. Cūr equī in hortō iacent? 4. Itaque equī caudam sīmia tenuit.



HORTUS

Rich Romans took much pride in well-kept pleasure gardens. In these there were level walks with fountains here and there, flowers were carefully cultivated, and the trees and shrubs were often cut into ornamental shapes. The picture above shown was found painted on a wall in the ruins of Pompeii. There were, of course, plenty of vegetable gardens also in Italy, but painters seem to have taken little interest in them. The lower picture is from Herculaneum.



HORTUS

B. 1. "Quid videt Quīnti equus?" inquit Mārcus. "Equus herbam et aquam videt," inquit Mārcella. 2. "Cūr agricolae equōs tenent?" inquiunt puellae. "Equōs tenent," inquit Quīntus, "quia in viā nautae cum sīmiis fuērunt. Equi nautārum sīmiās timuērunt." 3. "Ubi sēdistis?" inquit Mārcus. "In pūpārum sellis sēdimus," inquiunt puellae.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. And so the doll's table and chairs were under the stairs. 2. There is now a basket in the doll's cradle. 3. Why did they frighten the farmer's horses? 4. What did the sailor's monkey see? 5. The girls hid in the yard and garden.

B. 1. "Let's play ball with Marcus' monkey," said Marcella. "Where is the ball?" "Marcus' ball was on the doll's chair," answered Claudia; "now it is under the table." 2. "Why did Quintus sit in the sailors' boat?" asked Julia. "Quintus sat in the boat, because there have been horses on the beach," said Claudia; "but Marcus and the girls sat in the garden in the shade."

EXERCISE X

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION (continued)

CASE	<i>púer</i> , M., <i>boy</i>		<i>áger</i> , M., <i>field</i>	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	<i>púer</i>	<i>púerī</i>	<i>áger</i>	<i>ágrī</i>
Genitive	<i>púerī</i>	<i>puerórum</i>	<i>ágrī</i>	<i>agrórum</i>
Dative	<i>púerō</i>	<i>púerīs</i>	<i>ágrō</i>	<i>ágrīs</i>
Accusative	<i>púerum</i>	<i>púerōs</i>	<i>ágrum</i>	<i>ágrōs</i>
Ablative	<i>púerō</i>	<i>púerīs</i>	<i>ágrō</i>	<i>ágrīs</i>

VOCABULARY

cucúrri, *I ran, I have run.* **vēnī**, *I came, I have come.*
ē, ex, preposition, used with **in**, preposition, used with
the ablative case, (*out*) the accusative case, *into*.
from, out of.

REMARK 1. The verbs from which come the perfects **cucurrī** and **vēnī** do not belong to the second conjugation ; but the inflection of the perfect tense of all conjugations is identical. With **habuī**, therefore, as a model, inflect the perfects **cucurrī** and **vēnī**.

REMARK 2. Both forms of the preposition **ē, ex** have the same meaning. The second form is to be used when the following ablative begins with a vowel or **h**.

REMARK 3. Contrast the meaning of **in** and the ablative with that of **in** and the accusative. The former indicates Place Where, the latter Place into Which. Translate the following phrases : **in cymbā**, **sub cymbā**, **ē cymbā**, **in cymbam**.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. **Ex āreā cucurrimus.** 2. **Puer in agricolae hortum vēnit.** 3. **Cūr cucurristī ē viā in āream?** 4. **Itaque sīmia cum Iūliae pūpā in caveam cucurrit.**

B. 1. "Puellae in nautārum cymbis sedent," inquit Mārcus ; "cum pueris pilā lūdāmus." "Ubi sunt puerī?" inquit Quīntus. "Puerī ex hortō in āream cucurrerunt," inquit Mārcus ; "nunc in umbrā latent." 2. "Cūr nautae equus ex agrō in hortum cucurrit?" inquirunt puellae. "Sīmia equum terruit," inquit Mārcus ; "sed nauta ē cymbā vēnit, et equus nunc in āreā, sīmia in caveā est."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. And so you ran from the water into the yard and hid under the dolls' table. 2. Why did they come

from the yard into the farmer's fields? 3. What is Claudia's doll holding? 4. Where is Marcus' ball? Why was it under the chair?

B. 1. "Where did you see the farmers' horses?" asked Quintus. "They were in the garden," replied the girls, "but now they have run into the water." 2. "Why did the girl's monkey run from the boat?" said Marcella. "It has run from the boat," replied Marcus, "because the farmers came and sat in the sand."

EXERCISE XI

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION (continued)

mālum, N., *apple*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	<i>mālum</i>	<i>māla</i>
Genitive	<i>māli</i>	<i>mālōrum</i>
Dative	<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālīs</i>
Accusative	<i>mālum</i>	<i>māla</i>
Ablative	<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālīs</i>

REMARK. The accusative of neuter words is always the same as the nominative. Note how this fact is illustrated by the singular and plural of *mālum*.

Gender. The second declension is made up almost wholly of masculine and neuter nouns. Regular masculines end in *-us* or *-er*, and the neuters end in *-um*. The few feminines belonging to this declension have the termination *-us*.

VOCABULARY

tabernāculum, -ī, N., *tent*.

ii, *I went, I have gone*.

taberna, -ae, F., *store, shop*.

miſi, *I sent, I have sent*.



TABERNA

Roman shops were often hardly more than booths. But many dwelling houses were so built that the ground floor on the street side could be let out to tradesmen. Each such store consisted usually of a single room shut off completely from the rest of the building, the merchant doing his business there during the day, but having his residence elsewhere. At night the shops were closed by putting up wooden shutters in front.

REMARK. The perfect *ii* is a shorter form for *ivī*. Generally the singular and plural of the second person are further shortened to *istī* and *istis*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque agricola puerōs cum equīs in agrōs mīsīt. 2. Cūr in tabernam istis? Cūr in sellis sedētis? 3. Puellās ex hortō in āream mīsistī. 4. Cūr puer pūpās tenuit?

B. 1. "Quid in tabernāculō vidistis?" inquit Quīntus. "Pūpārum cūnās et simiae caveam in tabernāculō vidimus," inquirunt puerī. 2. "Cūr puerī ē cymbā in hortum iērunt?" inquit Mārcus. "Puerōs in hortum mīsī," inquit nauta; "nunc māla in corbulā habent." 3. "Ubi latuit Iūlia?" inquit Mārcus. "Iūlia in tabernāculum cucurrit," inquirunt puellae; "sed nunc in pūpae cūnis latet."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The farmer went from the tent, and sent the boys into the sailors' boat. 2. In the farmer's garden are berries and roses; on the beach there are shells. 3. And so the farmers' horses came from the field and ran into the garden.

B. 1. "Where are the monkeys?" asked Julia. "The monkeys went with the boys into the tent," replied Marcus; "but now they are on the street." 2. "Why did you come from the shade into the road?" said Claudia. "I came into the road because I am afraid of the farmer's horse," answered Marcella. "But," said Quintus, "the farmer has come from the store with the boys and sent the horse into the fields."

EXERCISE XII

VOCABULARY

lūdus, -i, m., *school*.liber, -brī, m., *book*.magister, -trī, m., *teacher*.subsellium, -ī, n., *bench*.tum, adverb, *then*.ad, preposition, used with
the accusative case, *to*.dūxī, *I brought, I have
brought; I led, I have led*.poenās dedī, *I was punished,
I have been punished*.

REMARK 1. Contrast the meaning of *in* and the accusative with that of *ad* and the accusative, the former indicating Place *into* Which, the latter Place *to* Which.

REMARK 2. The phrase *poenās dedī* means literally "I paid the penalty," hence "I was punished." The perfect *dedī* is to be conjugated as any other perfect, *poenās* remaining unchanged; e.g. *poenās dedī, poenās dedistī, poenās dedit*, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

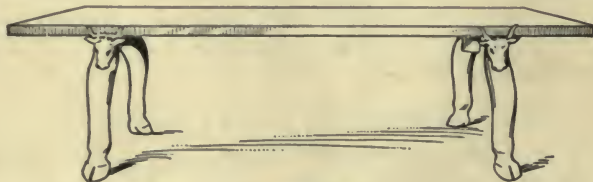
A. 1. Puerī et puellae ex agrīs in lūdum iērunt.
2. Itaque nunc in subselliīs sedent. 3. Magister ē tabernā vēnit; bācās et māla in corbulis habet. 4. Iūliae librī in tabernāculō sunt.

B. 1. "Ubi est Mārcus?" inquit Claudia. "Agricola Mārcum in tabernam mīsīt," inquit Iūlia. 2. "Quid in lūdō vidistī?" inquit Mārcella. "Mārcus et Quīntus sīmiam in lūdum dūxērunt," inquit Iūlia. "Sīmia sub subselliīs latuit et magistrūm terruit. Tum puerī poenās dedērunt."
3. "Cūr in tabernāculum cucurristis? cūr sub mēnsā latētis?" inquit Quīntus. "Latēmus," inquiunt puellae, "quia in āreā equum vīdimus,"



PUER POENĀS DEDIT

In this illustration school seems to be in session in an open colonnade, as was the custom among the Greeks. Three boys may be seen sitting on *sellae*, holding spread out upon their laps rolls of manuscript from which they are studying. Their less fortunate companion in front is being severely whipped.



SUBSELLIUM

Any bench upon legs and without a back was called *subsellium*. The particular bench shown above was found in the public baths of Pompeii. Note the ornamental carvings upon the legs.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Marcus' books lie on the bench. 2. And so the teacher then brought the boys and girls from the garden into the street. 3. You were punished at school. 4. What did you have in the basket?

B. 1. "The sailor's monkey hid in the grass and frightened the teacher's horse," said the girls. "Then he was punished." 2. "Let's play ball in the school," said Marcus. "Where is the teacher?" asked Quintus. "The teacher is in the yard," answered Marcus. "He led the horse to water," said Claudia; "then he came into the yard with (his) books, and is now lying on the bench."

EXERCISE XIII

The vocative case is like the nom. case. except words of the second declension ending in -us which

THE VOCATIVE CASE

In addition to the five cases already treated, words of the second declension ending in -us have also a special vocative singular, e.g. *Mārce*, *Quīnte*, etc. Everywhere else, in all declensions, the nominative is made to do service as a vocative.

MODEL SENTENCES

Ubi sunt librī, Mārce? Where are the books, Marcus?

Quid habēs, Iūlia? What have you, Julia?

Cūr ē cymbā, puellae, cucurrīstis? Why did you run from the boat, girls?

RULE. *The vocative case is used in addressing a person by name or title.*

REMARK. In an English sentence the vocative often stands first, but in Latin it seldom has this position. In a short sentence it is apt to stand last.

VOCABULARY

stilus, -ī, M., *pen.*

capsa, -ae, F., *school bag.*

tergum, -ī, N., *back.*

tabula, -ae, F., *tablet.*

umerus, -ī, M., *shoulder.*

vēxī, *I carried, I have carried.*

REMARK. The verb of which vēxī is the perfect is seldom applied to men. It is commonly used of carrying by horses, ships, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Quid in capsā habēs, Quīnte? 2. In capsā librōs et tabulās habeō. 3. Ubi est sīmia, Claudia? 4. Sīmia in nautae umerō sedet; mālum habet. 5. Quid in harēnā vīdistis, puellae? 6. Corbulās et conchās vīdimus.

B. 1. "Cūr in aquam cucurrit equus?" inquit puellae. "In-aquam equus cucurrit," inquit Mārcus, "quia sīmia in tergō est." 2. "Ubi fuit Quīntī equus, Claudia?" inquit Mārcella. "Equus magistrum ad lūdum vēxit," inquit Claudia. "Tum vēnit agricola, et equum in agrōs dūxit." 3. "Cūr cum tabulā et stilō, Quīnte, sub mēnsā sēdisti?" inquit Mārcus. "Mārcellam et Claudiam terrui," inquit Quīntus; "itaque poenās dedī."

II. Translate into Latin:

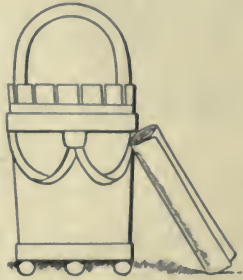
A. 1. What is under the bench, Marcus? 2. Where are the boys, Quintus? Let's play ball in the shade. 3. What do you see in the grass now, boys? 4. We brought a doll to school; and so we have been punished. 5. Why did you run out of school, Quintus?

B. 1. "The school bag is in the tent," said Julia. "It lies with the books in the doll's cradle." 2. "What do you see, Claudia?" asked Marcella. "I see the boys in



STILUS ET TABULAE

Tablets were commonly made by putting a layer of wax upon strips of wood. Upon such tablets school children traced letters with a *stilus*, which was a piece of metal shaped somewhat like a pencil. The writing end of the *stilus* was very sharp, while the other was often flattened so that it could be used to erase marks made in the wax.



CAPSA

The *capsa* was, strictly, a box rather than a bag. It was circular in form, and had a cover. Rolls of manuscript (*librī*) standing on end fitted very nicely into such a box. Sometimes a slave was sent along to carry a boy's *capsa* to school for him. The above illustration is somewhat stiff and formal in its style.

the fields," replied Claudia. "They have come from school, and are now on the horse's back." 3. "I sent Quintus to the store," said the farmer. "We saw Marcus in the store," said the boys; "but Quintus has gone into the sailors' boat."

EXERCISE XIV

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

bonus, -a, -um, good

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

REMARK. Note that the masculine of the adjective is declined like *hortus*, the feminine like *mēnsa*, and the neuter like *mālum*. The forms should now be memorized from left to right, thus: (Nom.) *bonus, bona, bonum*; (Gen.) *bonī, bonae, bonī*, etc.

VOCABULARY

albus, -a, -um, white.

dēfessus, -a, -um, tired, weary.

longus, -a, -um, long.

magnus, -a, -um, big, large,
etc.

parvus, -a, -um, small, little.
etc.

RULE. *An adjective has the same gender, case, and number as the noun to which it belongs; e.g., puellae parvae, puellās bonās, etc.*

REMARK. It should be remembered that a few nouns of the first declension are masculine. With these, of course, the masculine forms of the adjective must be used; e.g., *nautae magnī, nautās bonōs*, etc.

MODEL SENTENCES

Mārcus est parvus, Marcus is small. *Attri. Comp.*
 Quīntus est agricola, Quintus is a farmer.

RULE. *With forms of the verb sum, an adjective referring to the subject of the verb is called a Predicate Adjective, and a noun referring to the same thing as the subject is called a Predicate Noun. Predicate Adjectives and Nouns stand in the same case as the subject of the verb.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Mārcī equus albus est; caudam longam habet.
 2. Cūr ad tabernam iērunť agricolae dēfessī? 3. In agricolārum dēfessōrum corbulis fuērunt māla magna et bācae albae. 4. Quid in capsā habent puellae parvae, Claudia?

B. 1. "Cūr nautae simiam magnam in caveam mīsistī, Iūlia?" inquit Mārcus. "Simia pūpās parvās in aquam vēxit," inquit Iūlia; "tum poenās dedit." 2. "Ubi est Claudiae capsam, Mārce?" inquit Mārcella. "Capsam Quīntus in āreā vīdit," inquit Mārcus; "sed tabulae et stilus in subselliō iacent." 3. "Ubi nunc est Claudia, Quīnte?" inquit Iūlia. "Magister bonus Claudiam ē lūdō in hortum dūxit," inquit Quīntus.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. What is on the white monkey's shoulder, Julia?
 2. Why do the girls teach the dolls? 3. What did the big sailor's horse carry on (his) back, Marcus? 4. And so we sent Quintus to school with a book and a small tablet.

B. 1. "The girls have gone to school, Quintus," said Marcus; "let's play ball in the dolls' garden." 2. "Why did you bring the farmer's horses from the fields into the

street, Quintus?" asked Julia; "they are now frightening the little boys and girls." "Quintus is a good boy," replied Claudia. "He ran and brought the horses into the street, because we saw big monkeys in the fields. Horses are afraid of monkeys."

EXERCISE XV

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

INDICATIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	habēbō	<i>I shall</i>	habēbimus	<i>we shall</i>
2d person	habēbis	<i>you will</i>	habēbitis	<i>you " "</i>
3d person	habēbit	<i>he " "</i>	habēbunt	<i>they " "</i>

Conjugate in the same way the future tense of doceō, iaceō, lateō, sedeō, teneō, terreō, timeō, videō.

VOCABULARY

malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i> , etc.	iēcī, <i>I threw, I have thrown</i>
filia, -ae, F., <i>daughter</i> .	crās, <i>adverb, to-morrow</i> .
filius, fili, M., <i>son, boy</i> .	nam, <i>conjunction, for</i> .
frēgī, <i>I broke, I have broken</i> .	

REMARK. Note the slight irregularity in the genitive singular of filius. The other cases of this noun proceed regularly (filiō, filium, etc.), excepting the vocative singular, which also has fili. The vocative fili commonly appears in the combination mī fili, "my son," "my boy."

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque nauta malus Mārcellae capsam in aquam iēcit. 2. Quid tum in āreā vidistis? Quid nunc in hortō vidētis? 3. Ubi, mī fili, crās sedēbis? 4. In equi tergō sedēbō. 5. Cūr agricolae filiī magnī, Quīnte, nautam bonum ē cymbā in harēnam iēcērunt?

B. 1. "Quid in viā crās vidēbimus, Mārce?" inquit puellae. "Equōs albōs et sīmiās parvās crās in viā vidēbitis," inquit Mārcus. 2. "Claudia ē tabernāculō in hortum cum Quīntō cucurrit," inquit Iūlia; "ubi nunc est?" "In herbā tum latuit," inquit Mārcella. "Sed nunc in pūpārum cūnīs dēfessa iacet; nam Claudia parva est puella." 3. "Ubi est pila?" inquit Mārcus. "Agricolae filius puer est malus," inquit Quīntus; "pilam in tabernāculum iēcit et pūpam frēgit. Sed tūm vēnit agricola, et filius malus poenās dedit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The farmer's daughter sent Marcus to the store; and so we have apples and berries. 2. Claudia and Marcella are good daughters; for they have come into the yard with tablets and pens. 3. Why does the monkey sit on the shoulder of the little boy, my son? 4. Claudia has thrown Marcus' pen into the sailor's basket.

B. 1. "The teacher will have long benches in the school," remarked Quīntus. "We shall hide under the benches and frighten the girls," said Marcus. 2. "The sailor's bad boy broke a bench at school," said Claudia. "To-morrow he will hide; for the teacher will then see the bench." 3. "Why do you frighten the tired monkeys, Quīntus?" asked Marcus. "I am frightening the monkeys," replied Quīntus, "because they broke Claudia's shells."

EXERCISE XVI

IRREGULAR VERB

sum

FUTURE TENSE INDICATIVE MOOD

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	erō	erimus
2d person	eris	eritis
3d person	erit	erunt

VOCABULARY

lupus, -i, m., *wolf*.

silva, -ae, f., *forest, woods*.

validus, -a, -um, *strong, sturdy, powerful*.

hodiē, adverb, *to-day*.

ibi, adverb, *there, in that place*.

nōn, adverb, *not*.

occīdī, *I killed, I have killed*.

REMARK. Distinguish carefully between the use of the word "there" in the sentences: "*There* are roses in the garden," and "We ran into the garden; *there* we saw a wolf." When, as in the second sentence, "there" means "in that place," it is to be rendered by *ibi*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Itaque crās in silvā cum Quīntō erimus, Mārcella. Ibi lupōs magnōs vidēbimus. 2. Tum Claudia puella bona erit; sed nunc in āreā puerōs parvōs terret. 3. Pilā lūdāmus. Sīmiam hodiē docēbimus. 4. Lupus malus ē silvā vēnit et Mārci sīmiam occīdit. Sed tum lupum dēfessum occīdit agricola validus.

B. 1. "Quid in lūdō frēgit Mārcus?" inquit Claudia. "Mārcus stilum longum frēgit," inquit Iūlia; "tum ē lūdō ad cymbam cucurrit. Ibi nautae malī puerum in aquam iēcērunt." 2. "Cūr es puer malus, mī fili?" inquit agricola. "Puer malus nōn sum," inquit filius, "sed quia magistrum timeō, ē lūdō cucurri." 3. "Ubi eritis?" inquit Mārcus. "In tergō albī equī sedēbimus," inquiunt puellae. "Pūpa in sīmiae umerō sedēbit." 4. "Cūr Claudiae pūpam occīdistis, puerī?" inquit Iūlia. "Pūpam occīdimus," inquit Mārcus, "quia Claudia sīmiae caveam frēgit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. In the school there will be good books and tablets, but the sailor will be the teacher. 2. Why did the farmer's horse carry the girls into the forest to-day? 3. What shall we see in the woods, my boy? 4. There will be a wolf there. 5. The sailor's daughter will not teach the little boys.

B. 1. "Why was Marcus punished to-day, Quintus?" asked Julia. "He threw the sailor's little monkey into the store," answered Quintus, "and so he was punished. But to-morrow he will be a good boy." 2. "What do you see now, girls?" said the farmer's tired daughter. "We see a strong wolf in the field," replied Claudia. "He has run out of the woods and killed the big horse. But he does not see the boys; for they have hidden in the grass." 3. "To-morrow," said Marcus, "the boys and girls will be in the forest. There the girls will be afraid of wolves and monkeys; but the boys will not be afraid."

EXERCISE XVII

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS
(continued)miser, -era, -erum, *wretched, poor*piger, -gra, -grum, *lazy*

	SINGULAR					
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	miser	misera	miserum	piger	pigra	pigrum
Gen.	miserī	miseræ	miserī	pigrī	pigræ	pigrī
Dat.	miserō	miseræ	miserō	pigrō	pigræ	pigrō
Acc.	miserum	miseram	miserum	pigrum	pigram	pigrum
Abl.	miserō	miserā	miserō	pigrō	pigrā	pigrō

NOTE. The plural of these adjectives is declined in the same way as the plural of *bonus*. Note that the singular, too, is like *bonus*, excepting that *miser* has the peculiarities of *puer*, while *piger* follows *ager*, losing its *e* throughout.

VOCABULARY

porta, -ae, F., *gate*.oppidum, -ī, N., *town*.saxum, -ī, N., *rock, stone*.cecidī, *I fell, I have fallen*.herī, adverb, *yesterday*.

in, preposition, used with

the accusative case, *at,**against, upon, to*.

REMARK. The preposition *in* with the accusative normally means "into." as already stated. But with verbs of throwing, falling, and the like, the meanings given in this vocabulary are sometimes called for.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque agricolae bonī et nautae validi ē portā oppidī herī iērunt, et cucurrerunt in silvam. 2. Hodīē



PORTA

From Gusman's *Pompeii*, by permission of Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Company.

This illustration shows one of the gates in the ruined wall of Pompeii. Note the strength of the wall and the substantial way in which the street is paved.

agricolārum equī miserī in aquam cecidērunt ; crās in agrīs erunt. 3. Mārcus nauta erit ; sed agricola erit Quīntus. 4. Nam puerī pigri saxa in aquam iēcērunt.

B. 1. "Ubi est Mārcus?" inquit Mārcella. "Mārcus in oppidum hodiē iit," inquit Quīntus. "Via est longa, et crās puerum dēfessum vidēbimus." 2. "In harēnā conchās albās herī vidī," inquit Claudia ; "tum cum corbulis iimus, et bonī agricolae equus conchās in āream vēxit." 3. "Simia ē corbulā in pūpārum cūnās cecidit," inquit Mārcus ; "cūnās et pūpās frēgit miserās. Tum Iūlia cucurrit ē tabernāculō et saxum in sīmiam iēcit ; sed saxum in caudam sīmiae cecidit, et Claudiae pūpae sellam frēgit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. What is on the lazy horse's back, Quintus? 2. The gate of the town is large, but the streets are not long. 3. The boys killed a small wolf there yesterday. You shall see (its) tail to-morrow, Marcus. 4. And so you will not be teacher to-day. 5. The bad boys will sit on the long bench. 6. What did the sailor fear?

B. 1. "Where will you hide, girls?" asked Marcus. "We shall hide under the stairs," replied the girls. "I am tired," said Marcus ; "I shall hide with lazy Quintus under the bench." 2. "The farmer sent (his) strong son from the forest to the town," remarked Claudia. "But the boy saw the sailors' big monkey in the road; and so he ran into a garden."

EXERCISE XVIII

THE SECOND OR Ē-CONJUGATION

habeō

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habeam	habeāmus
2d person	habeās	habeātis
3d person	habeat	habeant

REMARK. Memorize the above forms. The next Exercise will show one of the ways in which they are to be used.

VOCABULARY

lutum, -i, N., *mud.*columba, -ae, F., *dove.*terra, -ae, F., *ground, floor.*dedi, *I gave, I have given.*

DATIVE CASE. MODEL SENTENCES

Tum Quintus Claudiae "Ubi est capsula?" inquit, Then said Quintus to Claudia, "Where is the school bag?"

Iulia Marcō mālum dedit, Julia gave an apple to Marcus.

RULE. *The dative case is used of the person to whom something is said or given. Thus used, the dative is called the Indirect Object of the verb.*

REMARK. The dative of the Indirect Object must be carefully distinguished from the accusative of the Direct Object. Thus, in the second of the model sentences above, mālum is the thing directly affected by the verb action (direct object), while Marcō (indirect object) is merely the person to whom is given the thing thus directly affected.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Cūr equī validī, Quīnte, saxa in oppidum hodiē vēxērunt? 2. Quīntus et Mārcus pueri bonī sunt; nam ē portā oppidī vēnērunt, et māla et bācās agricolae miserō dedērunt. 3. Ubi crās erunt filii nautārum pigrōrum? Herī sēdērunt in cymbā, et Quīntī equum album terruerunt. 4. Quid agricolae filia nautae malī filiō dedit?

B. 1. "Quid in silvā vidēbitis?" pueris inquit Mārcella. "Lupōs parvōs vidēbimus," inquit Mārcus; "nam agricolae herī iērunt in silvam, et magnōs lupōs occidērunt." 2. Tum Iūlia Mārcō, "Cūr capsam," inquit, "Quīntō nōn dedistī?" "Capsam nōn dedī," inquit Mārcus, "quia Quīntus herī frēgit Claudiae tabulās, et stilum in lutum iēcit." 3. "Quid in lūdō hodiē vīdistī?" Iūliae dēfessae inquit Mārcella. "Sīmia in lūdum vēnit," inquit Iūlia, "et in Claudiae umerō sēdit. Tum ad puellam magister cucurrit. Sīmia misera timuit et in terram cecidit; nunc in caveā iacet."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Why did the boys break the poor dolls' table, Marcus? 2. What did you give to the lazy sailor, my boy? 3. Why did the tired teacher send Marcus from school to-day? 4. And so the bad boys brought the little wolf into the tent; there they sat on the doll's chairs and broke the cradle.

B. 1. "The dove will sit on the monkey's back, Claudia," said Julia. 2. "Yesterday Quintus threw apples at the dove," remarked Claudia; "then he was punished." 3. "Why did you not go to school to-day?" said Marcella to Quintus. "I fell into the mud," replied Quintus; "but

strong horses carried Marcus to school. He is now sitting there with the boys on the long benches." 4. "Are you going to be lazy to-morrow?" said Julia to Claudia. "I will be a good girl to-morrow," replied Claudia; "where are the books, Julia?"

EXERCISE XIX

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habēō

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habērem	habērēmus
2d person	habērēs	habērētis
3d person	habēret	habērent

VOCABULARY

ancilla, -ae, F., <i>maidservant, maid.</i>	compleō, <i>I fill, I am filling; perfect tense, complēvi.</i>
spēlunca, -ae, F., <i>cave, den.</i>	ōlim, <i>adverb, once (upon a time).</i>
ursa, -ae, F., <i>bear.</i>	ut, <i>conjunction, (so as) to, (so) that.</i>

MODEL SENTENCES

Iūlia latet, ut Mārcum terreat, Julia is hiding to frighten Marcus.

Iūlia latuit, ut Mārcum terreret, Julia hid to frighten Marcus.

RULE. *The purpose for which a thing is done may be expressed by ut and the subjunctive.*

NOTE. In this construction the tense of the subjunctive is determined by the tense of the main verb of the sentence. If the main verb is a present or future, the present subjunctive is used in the purpose clause ; if the main verb is a past, the imperfect subjunctive is used. These points are illustrated in the model sentences above.

REMARK 1. In writing Latin purpose clauses, careful attention must be given to the person and number of the verb. In English we may say "I came *to see*," "you came *to see*," "he came *to see*," "they came *to see*," etc., making no change whatever in the form of the purpose clause ; but if these four sentences should be translated into Latin, each purpose clause of course would be different, namely, *vēnī ut vidērem, vēnistī ut vidērēs, vēnit ut vidēret, vēnērunt ut vidērent.* In case of doubt, the proper Latin form can always be found by expanding the English purpose clause : for example, "I came to see" = "I came that *I might see*" ; "you came to see" = "you came that *you might see*" ; etc.

REMARK 2. The subject of the main verb of the sentence and the subject of the verb of the purpose clause of course need not be identical ; e.g. *Agricola ex agrō vēnit, ut Claudia equum vidēret,* *the farmer came from the field, so that Claudia might see the horse.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Puerī bācās magnās vident. Itaque in herbā iacent, ut corbulās compleant. 2. In silvam hodiē iimus, ut ursārum albārum spēluncam vidērēmus. 3. Cūr in agrōs, puer piger, cum miserī agricolae filiis dēfessīs nōn vēnistī? 4. Sub mēnsā sedēbō, ut sīmiam doceam. 5. Mārcus ad oppidum cucurrit, ut Iūlia capsam habēret ; Quīntō stilum dedit.

B. 1. "Cūr ursās miserās, agricolae malī, occīdistis?" inquit Iūlia. Tum agricolae Iūliae "Ursās occīdimus,"

inquunt, "quia pueri et puellae speluncam timent; nam olim ursae ibi puerum parvum occiderunt." 2. "Cras," inquit Marcus, "sub scalis latēbimus, ut puellas terreāmus." "Ibi heri latui," inquit Quintus, "ut Claudiam et Iuliam terrerem. Sed cum puellis fuit ancilla; itaque hodie poenas dedi." 3. "Columbam albam Marcellae dedisti, Marce," inquit Iulia; "cūr nōn simiam Claudiae dedit Quintus?" "Nauta malus heri venit in hortum," inquit Marcus, "et simiam miseram occidit."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. The good sailor to-day came from the town to teach the boys and girls. 2. Why did you throw the books of the farmer's daughters into the bears' cage, Quintus? 3. Why did they not fill the large baskets and give the berries to the poor girls? 4. Where will you hide tomorrow to see the bears?

B. 1. "Once upon a time," said Marcus, "I gave Quintus a dove and a cage. He killed the dove, and the maid threw the cage into the water." 2. "We ran from the yard to see the strong sailors," said Julia. "Yesterday they brought bears and wolves from the woods into the town." 3. "The girls have come to sit on the stairs, Quintus," said Marcus. "Let's play ball in the fields with the boys." 4. "Where are Quintus and Claudia, Marcus?" asked Julia. "They have gone into the field to hide in the grass," answered Marcus.

EXERCISE XX

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	FIRST PERSON		SECOND PERSON	
	ego, I		tū, you	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ego	nōs	tū	vōs
Genitive	meī	nostrum nostrī	tui	vestrum vestrī
Dative	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
Accusative	mē	nōs	tē	vōs
Ablative	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

REMARK. When used with the ablative forms of these pronouns, the preposition *cum* follows, and is written as a part of the word; *i.e.*, *mēcum*, *tēcum*, *nōbīscum*, *vōbīscum*. Note how the addition of *-cum* affects the accent of *nōbīs* and *vōbīs*.

VOCABULARY

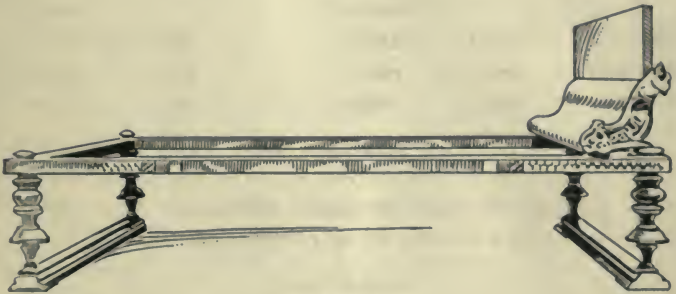
gremium, -i, N., *bosom, lap.* *multī*, -ae, -a, *many.*
lectus, -ī, M., *bed, couch.* *moneō*, *I warn, I advise;*
pecūnia, -ae, F., *money.* *perfect tense, monūi.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Quid hodiē tibi dedit agricola, Quīnte? Quid vōbīs dedit nauta, puellae? 2. Agricolae mihi pecūniam dedērunt, ut filiōs docērem. 3. Ancilla ursās magnās in agrō vidit; itaque in āream cucurrit, ut in tabernāculō latēret. 4. Puella in lectō sedet, ut sīmiam dēfessam in gremiō teneat.

B. 1. "Pecūniam tibi dedī, Quīnte," inquit Mārcus, "ut sīmiam docērēs. Cūr in lūdum sīmiam tēcum nōn dūxisti?" 2. Tum agricolis bonis Iūlia "Herī," inquit,



LECTUS

The illustration shows the bronze frame of a bed found at Pompeii. Often a *lectus* was provided with a footboard and back, and thus looked very much like an old-fashioned sofa with a pillow at one end.

“bācās multās nōbis dedistis; corbulās complēvimus. Crās māla habēbitis?” 3. “Cūr in ursae spēluncam cucurristī, Mārce?” inquit nauta. “In spēluncam cucurri,” inquit Mārcus, “ut Claudiam monērem.” 4. “Ōlim ē saxīs magnīs in lutum cecidit lupus,” inquit Iūlia. “Tum ē spēluncā vēnit ursā valida, et lupum miserum occidit.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Then we gave the farmer's daughter sandals and a doll, Julia. What did the farmer give you? 2. Claudia has come with me to warn the sailors. 3. Why did they not give you a strong boat, boys? 4. The doll is sitting on the bench, so that the monkey may lie on the bed. For Marcella is holding the white dove in (her) lap.

B. 1. “Why did the teacher give me the apples, Claudia?” asked Quintus. “He gave you the apples,” replied Claudia, “so that we should sit with you in the shade; for he has sent Julia and Marcus into the fields. Where *are* the apples?” 2. “What did you give the farmer's lazy son yesterday?” said Claudia to Quintus. “We gave the boy money,” replied Quintus. “And so he went with us into the yard to fill the baskets; for there are many berries in the shade.” 3. “I will sit with you, girls,” said Marcus; “but I do not see the books and tablets.”

EXERCISE XXI

MODEL SENTENCE

Mārcus in hortum iit, ego in tabernāculum cucurri,
Marcus went into the garden, I ran into the tent.

RULE. *As subject of a verb, the personal pronouns ego (nōs) and tū (vōs) are in general written only for emphasis or clearness or to mark a contrast.*

VOCABULARY

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

meus , -a, -um, <i>my, mine</i>	noster , -tra, -trum, <i>our, ours.</i>
tuus , -a, -um, <i>your, yours</i> (in speaking to one person).	vester , -tra, -trum, <i>your, yours</i> (in speaking to more than one person).

REMARK. The vocative of the masculine singular of **meus** is **mī**, a form already familiar in the phrase **mī fili**.

NOTE. The genitive of the personal pronouns **ego** and **tū** is not used to tell to whom something belongs, such use of the genitive being rendered unnecessary by the above Possessive Adjectives; *e.g.*, **liber meus**, **stilus tuus**, etc. (To use the genitive of **ego** and **tū** in such phrases would be as bad as to say in English "the book of me" instead of "my book," etc.)

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Ubi sunt, puellae, columbae vestrae? 2. Ego tibi librum dedī; tū stilum meum in lutum iēcistī. 3. Tū equōs et simiās timuisti; nōs multās ursās validās et lupōs magnōs vīdimus. 4. Itaque pūpa tua in gremiō simiae nostrae iacet.

B. 1. "Ancilla dēfessa nōbīscum in agrōs iit," inquit puellae. "Ibi equō tuō, Quīnte, mālā dedimus." 2. Tum Mārcō "Ubi est," inquit nauta, "pecūnia nostra?" "Pecūnia in spēluncā herī fuit," inquit Mārcus, "nunc sub lectō meō iacet; nam capsam complēvī." 3. "Cūr nōn cucurristī, Quīnte," inquit Claudia, "ut agricolās miserōs monērēs?" "Nōn cucurri," inquit Quīntus, "quia agricolae pigri sunt." 4. "Cūr, mī fili, puerōs nōn misistī," inquit agricola, "ut cymbam meam vidērent?" "Misi puerōs," inquit filius; "sed nautae malī Mārcum in aquam iēcērunt, et Quīntus in tabernāculō nostrō latuit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. You will sit on the beach to-morrow, girls; *I* shall lie in the shade. 2. I gave my tablet and your pen to Marcus' teacher. 3. And so the tired sailors ran to the white boat; *we* went to school. 4. Why did the farmer go with you into the big store, boys?

B. 1. "What did you see in the towns?" said Marcus to Quintus. "I saw strong gates and long streets," replied Quintus. 2. "Claudia is hiding in your tent, Quintus," said Julia; "we will sit in the yard to warn the boys." 3. "You ran into our tent to-day and threw big stones upon the dolls' bed," said Marcella to Marcus and Quintus. "Yesterday you gave me the dolls, and now you have broken the bed." 4. "We saw the teacher to-day," said Quintus to the girls. "*I* ran to hide in the grass; Marcus fell into the water."

EXERCISE XXII

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE
PLUPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habuissem	habuissēmus
2d person	habuissēs	habuissētis
3d person	habuisset	habuissent

REMARK. The pluperfect subjunctive active of verbs of all conjugations is inflected in the same way as *habuissem*. To find the first person singular of the pluperfect subjunctive active of any verb, simply change the \bar{i} of the perfect indicative to \bar{i} -*issem*; e.g., *cucurrī*, *cucurrissem*; *iī*, (*iissem*) *iissem*; *vēnī*, *vēnissem*; etc.

VOCABULARY

avia, -ae, F., <i>grandmother</i> .	cum, conjunction, <i>when,</i>
avus, -i, M., <i>grandfather</i> .	<i>while, as, since, etc.</i>
liberī, -ōrum, M., <i>children</i> .	mox, adverb, <i>soon</i> .

MODEL SENTENCES

Cum Mārcus lupum terrēret, puellae in cymbam cucurrerunt, While Marcus frightened the wolf, the girls ran into the boat.

Agricolae, cum in silvam vēnissent, ursam occidērunt. When the farmers had come into the woods, they killed a bear.

RULE. *The circumstances under which a thing took place may be described by the use of the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, introduced by the conjunction cum.*

NOTE. The imperfect subjunctive in this construction describes action going on at the same time as the action of the main verb of the sentence, whereas the pluperfect refers to an antecedent action. See the model sentences above.

REMARK. In the second of the models, note that **Agricolae**, the logical subject of both clauses, is given first position in the sentence. This is the normal Latin arrangement, but it should not be copied in the English translation.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Cum puerī ē lūdō vēnissent, Claudia ex āreā cucurrit, ut mēcum sub scālis latēret. 2. Mārcī avia pecūniam mihi et Quīntō dedit; itaque puerī bonī erimus. 3. Liberī, cum in oppidum īssent, Claudiae avum et aviam in viā vidērunt. 4. Mārcella in aviae gremiō est, Quīnte. Cūr nōn in cūnīs iacet puella?

B. 1. "Cum in lūdō sedērem," inquit Iūlia, "librī ē capsā meā in terram cecidērunt." "Poenās tum dedisti?" inquit Claudia. 2. "Ubi est nauta malus?" inquit Quīntus. "Nauta herī agricolām miserum occidit," inquit Mārcus. "Tum in silvam cucurrit, et nunc in spēluncā latet." 3. "Cūr filiae agricolārum Mārcum dēfessum in silvam misērunt?" inquit Iūlia. "Mārcum misērunt," inquit Quīntus, "ut nautam monēret; nam ursae multae in spēluncīs sunt." ④. Quintus, cum in hortum ex agris vēnisset, Mārcō "Ubi sunt corbulae nostrae?" inquit. "Meās corbulās agricolis bonīs dedi," inquit Mārcus; "sed tuae in āreā sunt."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. When Marcus came from the store, he went into the fields. Soon he will be upon the back of your strong horse, Quintus. 2. *I* threw a stone; but *you* broke the bench. ③. While Julia was teaching the girls, the boys went to see the horses. ④. I will frighten the monkey, so that the boys may fill the cage; for there are many stones in the sand.

B. 1. "Why did the maid come with you from the boat, Claudia?" asked Julia. "My grandmother sent the maid with us," replied Claudia, "because there are many wolves in the woods. While we were sitting there in the shade, I saw a white bear." 2. "What did you see in the forest to-day, my daughter?" said the farmer. "When we came out of the town," replied the girl, "we saw a little wolf. Marcus threw a stone at the wolf, Quintus ran into a cave, and I hid in the grass." 3. "Where are your school bags, girls?" asked Marcella. "Our school bags are (out) in the field," answered the tired girls; "but we have your books."

EXERCISE XXIII

• VOCABULARY

ūva, -ae, F., *grape*.

per, preposition, used with the accusative case, *through, by way of*, etc.

vulpēcula, -ae, F., *little fox*.

invēnī, *I found, I have found; I discovered, I have discovered*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. In āreā vestrā vulpēculās multās herī invēnimus.
 2. Mārcus vulpēculam dēfessam in caveam dūxit; nōs in agrum cucurrimus. 3. Liberī, cum per silvam vēnissent, in oppidum nōbiscum iērunt, ut lūdum nostrum vidērent.
 4. In viā sedeō, ut agricolās moneam; nam lupus validus in hortō latet. 5. Avus et avia mea cum ancillis ex oppidō herī vēnērunt. Mox in hortō erunt, ut bācās et ūvās et māla magna videant.

B. 1. "Cūr per silvam istī, filia mea?" inquit agricola. "Per silvam ii," inquit filia, "quia puella magna sum; vulpēculās nōn timeō." 2. "Quid in capsā tuā invēnit Mārcus?" inquit Iūlia. "Librōs et stilum invēnit," inquit Claudia; "nam tabulae meae in tabernāculō sunt." 3. "Lectus puerī pigri sub scālis est," inquit Mārcus. "Magister mē misit, ut lectum vidērem." 4. "Cūr tibi, Mārce, pecūniam dedērunt agricolae?" inquit Quīntus. "Pecūniam mihi dedērunt," inquit Mārcus, "quia piger nōn sum. Herī tē in agrōs misērunt, sed tū equōs ad aquam nōn dūxistī."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Once a little fox came into our garden to see the grapes. 2. As Marcus was lying in the grass, he threw

a stone at a little girl. 3. The stones fell upon my grandfather's basket, and broke the white doves' cage. 4. When you had come into the woods, what did you find, my son? 5. I saw a powerful wolf, and Quintus found a tired sailor in the shade.

B. 1. "The teacher has sent us from school," said Claudia to Marcella. "The boys will soon be in the fields," replied Marcella; "then we will sit in the boat and see the shells in the water." 2. "The little fox was afraid of the wolf," said Julia. "But the bear frightened the wolf; and so the little fox has now gone into the cave to lie in the shade." 3. "I warned you to-day, boys," said the teacher, "but you have not given me the apples and berries." "We threw the berries into the mud," replied Marcus, "and the apples are in the water." 4. "Where are the doves?" asked Marcella. "My dove is on the shoulder of the farmer's daughter," replied Julia; "the sailor's bad son has killed yours."

EXERCISE XXIV

IRREGULAR VERB

sum

IMPERFECT TENSE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	essem <i>Cum clauke</i>	essēmus
2d person	essēs <i>I was.</i>	essētis
3d person	esset	essent

I might be purpose

NOTE. The pluperfect subjunctive of this verb is **fuisse**. See the Remark on **habuisse** in Exercise XXII.

VOCABULARY

lūna, -ae, F., *moon*.stella, -ae, F., *star*.caelum, -i, N., *sky*.-que, conjunction, *and*.

REMARK. The conjunction *-que* follows the word to which it belongs, and is written as part of that same word; *e.g.*, *puer puellaque*, "the boy and girl." Note how the addition of *-que* influences the accent of the word to which it is joined, and compare the effect of *-cum* in the combinations *nōbiscum* and *vōbiscum* (Exercise XX).

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Quid in caelō, Mārce, tū vidēs? Ego lūnam stellāsque videō. 2. Quīntus, cum in cymbā meā esset, saxa in aquam iēcit. 3. Agricolaē vōbis, puerī, pecūniam dedērunt, ut equōs in viā tenērētis. 4. Vulpēcula tua, Iūlia, herī in āreā ūvās multās invēnit. Hodiē bācās habēbit; nam corbulam complēvi.

B. 1. Tum Mārcō "Nauta validus," inquit Quīntus, "mē in cymbam misit simiamque meam in harēnā terruit." 2. "Claudia, cum ex hortō mēcum vēnisset," inquit Iūlia, "bācās mālaque Mārci simiae dedit." 3. "Ubi est pūpārum lectus, puellae?" inquit Mārcella. "Lectus in tabernāculō est," inquiunt puellae; "itaque ibi cum pūpīs sedēbimus." 4. "Ōlim," inquit nauta piger, "cum lūna in caelō esset, ursa ē spēluncā vēnit et vulpēculam miseram occidit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. When your grandfather, boys, had given us books and school bags, he sent us to school. 2. The gate of the town is small, Quīntus. 3. What did the powerful horses carry through the fields into the town? 4. My

grandmother and the maid will sit with you, Julia. *I* shall be in the boat; for I am tired.

B. 1. "When Julia was holding the dove in (her) lap," said Claudia, "a big wolf came into the yard." 2. Then said the farmer's daughter to Marcella, "Why did Marcus break my chair and bench?" "He broke the bench," replied Marcella, "because you killed our dove yesterday. But he is not a bad boy; he did not break your chair." 3. "Why are you sitting in the yard, Marcus?" said Quintus; "to see little foxes? The little foxes are now in the woods; but soon many will be in the fields."

EXERCISE XXV

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

INDICATIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

PLUPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habueram	habuerāmus
2d person	habuerās	habuerātis
3d person	habuerat	habuerant

REMARK. The pluperfect indicative active of verbs of all conjugations is inflected in the same way as *habueram*. To find the first person singular of the pluperfect indicative active of any verb, simply change the *-i* of the perfect indicative to *-eram*; e.g., *cucurri, cucurreram; ii, ieram; vēni, vēneram*; etc.

NOTE. The pluperfect tense is used in referring to a past event which preceded another past event; e.g., *Mārcus mox in hortum vēnit; sed Quīntus in agrōs ierat, Marcus soon came into the garden; but Quintus had gone into the fields.*

VOCABULARY

latebrae, -arum, F., <i>hiding place.</i>	celeriter, adverb, <i>swiftly, quickly.</i>
ērūpī, <i>I rushed (out), I burst forth, etc.</i>	diū, adverb, <i>for a long time, long, etc.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Cum puellae dēfessae diū in tabernāculō fuissent, Mārcus in āream vēnit pūpāsque in aquam iēcit. 2. Agricola in oppidum mēcum ierat; itaque Quintus nōs in agris nōn invēnit. 3. In lūdō poenās dedi, quia magistrī stilum frēgeram. 4. Tum ē latebrīs ērūpit Quīntus; sed ego diū in herbā latuī.

B. 1. "Diū ursas nōn invēnimus," inquit agricola. "Tum multae ērūpērunt ē spēluncā magnā, nautāsque validōs terruērunt; et equus meus, cum ursās vīdisset, ē silvā cucurrit mēque per agrōs celeriter vēxit." 2. "Quid Mārcō dedisti, mī fili?" inquit nauta piger. "Mārcō vulpēculam malam dedi," inquit filius; "sed mihi Mārcus pecūniā dederat." 3. "Lūna est stella magna," inquit Claudia. "In caelō lūna est," inquit Quīntus; "sed nōn est stella." 4. "Mārcus, cum per āream in hortum cucurrisset," inquit Mārcella, "nōs in cymbam cum Claudiā misit, quia in agrō lupum magnum viderat."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Your grandmother gave grapes to the children, Quintus. Why did she not give me berries? The farmer had filled the baskets. 2. The tired monkey is hiding in the dolls' bed; he is afraid of the wolf and bear. 3. Then the maid brought us into the fields. There the bears had killed your little fox, boys; for we found the tail. 4. You

have frightened the teacher, Marcus; and so I will teach the children to-day.

B. 1. "My apples fell out of the basket into the mud," said Julia. "Then, when the bad boys had come from school, they threw the apples at our poor doves." 2. "To-day, when I was sitting in the woods," said Quintus to Julia, "I saw a bear. And so I ran quickly to warn Marcus; but he had rushed out of the cave and gone into the sailors' boat." 3. Then said Claudia, "When the sailors had sat for a long time in the sand, they came into the field and sent us into the yard." 4. "When the monkey fell to the ground," said Quintus, "he ran quickly into the cage, and sat there a long time. Now he is afraid of your little foxes, boys."

EXERCISE XXVI

VOCABULARY

sagitta, -ae, *F.*, *arrow.*

interim, adverb, *meanwhile,*
in the meantime.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. In mēnsā sedēbit Quintus, ut in subselliō Iūlia sedeat. 2. Mārcus, cum in silvā esset, lūnam stellāsque multās in caelō vīdit. 3. Mox lupī ē spēluncīs ērūpērunt; sed interim agricolae validī in silvam cum sagittīs ierant. 4. Nauta cum puellis filium ad lūdum miserat, ut filius puer bonus esset.

B. 1. Tum Mārcō "Tibi tabulam meam dedī," inquit Claudia; "cūr tū Mārcellae capsam nōn dedistī?" 2. "Puerī malī saxa herī in caveam iēcērunt," inquit Claudia; "sed simia nostra in tabernāculum cucurrerat.

Ibi diū sub lectō latuit." 3. "Hodiē agricolae, cum in silvam celeriter vēnissent," inquit Mārcus, "ursam albam lupumque magnum occidērunt." 4. "Quid in silvā vidistis, Mārce?" inquiunt puellae. "Cum ex agris in silvam vēnissēmus," inquit Mārcus, "Quīntus ursās timuit, sed ego ad spēluncam iī. Ibi sīmiae vestrae caudam vīdī, puellae." 5. "Cum Quīntus corbulam agricolae dedisset," inquit Iūlia, "celeriter in hortum cucurrimus."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. I shall sit in the shade with you, my boy. 2. They have sent you, Quintus, to hold my monkey in your lap. 3. When the farmers were in the fields, a bad wolf went into the garden ; but he did not find the little fox. 4. The wolf killed a monkey, but the little fox had hidden in the grass. 5. And so the farmer's sons threw the apples into the large baskets.

B. 1. "You will soon see the girls, Claudia," said Quintus ; "in the meantime they will be in the boat with me." 2. "When the boys had thrown stones for a long time into the garden," said Julia, "they ran swiftly into the woods to hide in the cave." 3. "Once," said Marcus, "Julia had brought your little fox to school, Quintus. But the sailor's lazy son threw books and tablets at the girl and little fox." 4. "Meanwhile the bears had killed a farmer's horse," remarked the girl. "I saw the poor horse," said the sturdy sailor. "To-day I shall sit in the woods to frighten the bears ; for I have arrows." 5. "Where were you, boys?" asked Marcella. "Had you gone to the cage to see the white doves?"

EXERCISE XXVII

MODEL SENTENCE

Mārcus sagittā columbam occidit, Marcus killed the dove with an arrow.

RULE. *The ablative without a preposition is used to tell the means by which anything is done. This use is known as the Ablative of Means.*

REMARK. Quite frequently, as in the above example, the Ablative of Means is conveniently rendered by "with." This "with" must not be confused with the "with" meaning "in company with," which, as previously shown, is represented in Latin by *cum* (and the ablative case). This latter construction is called the Ablative of Accompaniment.

VOCABULARY

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beau- *ēmī, I bought, I have bought.*
tiful, pretty, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque tuārum pūpārum cūnās harēnā puerī parvī complēvērunt, Iūlia. 2. Agricola, cum in oppidum cum filiā pulchrā vēnisset, ibi bācās mālaque multa ēmit. 3. Nam agricolae dēfessī interim in silvam mēcum ierant, ut in umbrā iacērent. 4. Cūr, Quīnte, sīmiam meam saxō occīdistī?

B. 1. "Cūr in tabernam iit Quīntus, Claudia?" inquit Iūlia. "Quīntus herī capsam pulchram in tabernā vidit," inquit Claudia; "hodiē pecūniam habet." 2. "Corbulās

mālis complēvimus," inquit puellae, "quia agricolārum filiae nōbis bācās dederant." 3. "Cūr sub scālis latet Mārcus piger?" inquit Mārcella. "Quia puer est malus," inquit Claudia; "nam cum equōs in agrōs dūxisset, celeriter in hortum cucurrit, ut ūvās vidēret, ibique columbārum caveam lutō complēvit." 4. "Avus meus," inquit Iūlia, "cum in silvam vēnisset, lupōrum spēluncam invēnit, lupumque validum sagittis occidit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Meanwhile we had gone into the fields with the farmers to frighten the horses with stones. 2. And so, when the pretty maid had sat for a long time in the shade with the sturdy sailor, she ran through the yard to fill the children's school bags with tablets and books. 3. For your grandmother has sent the farmer's big daughter, so that you would be good boys.

B. 1. "Soon many boys came with stones," said Julia, "and broke the dolls' pretty table." "Why did you not send me into the yard to frighten the bad children?" asked Quintus. 2. "Where did you find your sandals, girls?" said Claudia. "When we came into the yard and were sitting in the tent," replied Julia, "we saw Marcella's sandals in the grass; Marcus had thrown mine into the water." 3. "Quintus will hold the dove," said Marcus; "meanwhile we will warn the farmer, and scare the little foxes." 4. "The monkey's hiding place is under the stairs," said Marcus. "Yesterday he lay there a long time. But to-morrow the bad boys will be at school, and the monkey will then sit in the cage." X

EXERCISE XXVIII

PERSONAL PRONOUN

THIRD PERSON

is, ea, id; *he, she, it*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	is	ea	id <i>it^{tho}</i>	eī, iī, ī	eae	ea
Gen.	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eī - eī	eī	eī	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs
Acc.	eum	eam	id <i>tho^{it}</i>	eōs	eās	ea
Abl.	eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs

REMARK. It must be remembered that the names of *things* in Latin may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter. Hence English "it" is variously represented in Latin. For example, in referring to a book (*liber*), "it" must be rendered by *is*; but in speaking of a table (*mēnsa*), *ea* should be used; and *id* would be the proper form when speaking of an apple (*mālum*).

NOTE. Like the other personal pronouns (*ego* and *tū*), the pronoun of the third person is in general written as subject of a verb only for clearness or emphasis, or to mark a contrast; *e.g.*, *Ego et Mārcus pigri sumus*; *ego in tabernāculō iaceō*, *is in herbā sedet*, *Marcus and I are lazy*; *I am lying in the tent, he is sitting in the grass.*

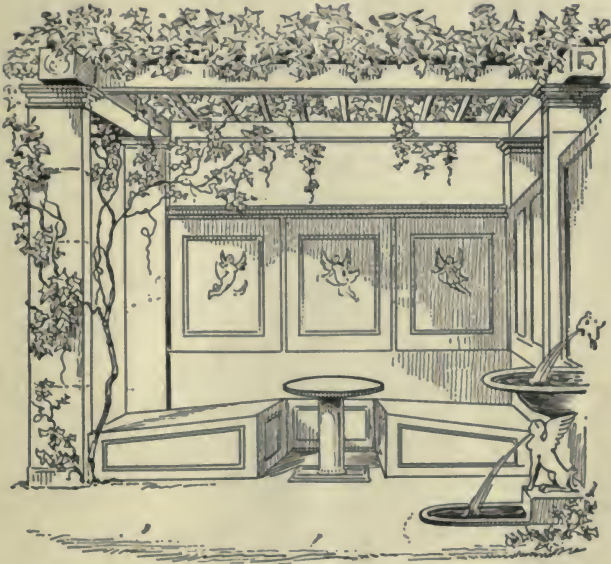
VOCABULARY

<i>cēna</i> , -ae, F., <i>dinner.</i>	<i>coquus</i> , -ī, M., <i>cook.</i>
<i>culīna</i> , -ae, F., <i>kitchen.</i>	<i>obēsus</i> , -a, -um, <i>stout, fat.</i>
<i>patera</i> , -ae, F., <i>dish, plate.</i>	<i>ēdī</i> , <i>I ate, I have eaten.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

- A. 1. Ubi est coquus? Cūr eī paterās nōn dedistis?
 2. Cum in cymbā cum puellis essēmus, lupum validum



AN OUTDOOR DINING ROOM

This corner of the courtyard of a house in Pompeii is restored in the illustration to something like its appearance before the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 B.C. In the center is a round stone table (*mēnsa*), on three sides of which are sloping couches of masonry. On occasion these couches were covered with cushions, and here guests would recline to partake of a feast (*cēna*), each man helping himself to the good things which the slaves placed on the table in the center. The pillars supporting the roof of the arbor were built of brick.

in harēnā vīdimus. Itaque eum sagittā nauta occīdit.

3. Ego et Mārcus in silvam vēnerāmus; tum, cum diū in umbrā sēdissēmus, ego in hortum iī, is ad tabernam.

4. Coquus obēsus per culinam cucurrit, pateramque magnam in sīmiam malam iēcit, quia ea liberōrum cēnam ēderat.

B. 1. Tum Quīntō “Ubi est patera mea?” inquit Mārcus. “Eam sub mēnsā videō,” inquit Quīntus.

2. “Cūr sub pūpārum lectō latet vulpēcula, Quīnte?” inquit Claudia. “Vulpēcula, cum in āream vēnisset,”

inquit Quintus, “Iūliae columbās pulchrās vīdit, eāsque terruit; itaque nunc Iūliam timet.” 3. “Avī equis dēfessīs, cum ex agrīs herī īssent,” inquit Mārcus, “māla multa dedī; crās herbā corbulam meam complēbō.”

4. “Coquus bācās ūvāsque ēmerat,” inquit Mārcella; “sed, cum is in culinā sedēret, puerī malī bācās ūvāsque iēcērunt in aquam, corbulāsque lutō complēvērunt.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The farmers' dinner is on the horse's back; their plates are in the basket. 2. While the tired cook was lying on the sailor's bed, a little white fox came into his kitchen and ate the grapes. 3. Marcus went into the yard to see the beautiful moon and stars in the sky. He did not see them, for he fell into the mud. 4. Why did your grandmother and the stout maid go to town, Julia? 5. Why did the sailor come quickly from the gate of the town?

B. 1. “A poor boy came from the woods yesterday,” said Julia, “to fill (his) baskets with berries. We gave him apples and grapes.” 2. “What did the sailor give you, Marcus?” asked Julia. “When the wolves rushed forth from (their) hiding place,” said Marcus, “the sailor gave

me arrows, and with them I killed a bear and a wolf." 3.^X "While I was hiding in the shade to frighten a little fox," said Claudia, "my school bag fell to the ground. Now I do not see it." 4. "The teacher sent the lazy cook to the store," said Marcella; "and while he was sitting there on a bench, Marcus ran into the kitchen with Quintus. There the bad boys ate the teacher's dinner and broke his plates."*

EXERCISE XXIX

THE SECOND OR Ē-CONJUGATION

habeō

INDICATIVE MOOD ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habēbam	habēbāmus
2d person	habēbās	habēbātis
3d person	habēbat	habēbant

Conjugate in the same way the imperfect indicative active of **compleō**, **doceō**, **iaceō**, **lateō**, **moneō**, etc.

NOTE. The imperfect tense is used to describe something as *going on* at a definite point or period in past time; e.g., **Mārcus in āream vēnit**; **ego tum in tabernāculō sedēbam**, *Marcus came into the yard*; *I then WAS SITTING in the tent.*

REMARK. In the above example, note carefully how the use of **vēnit** differs from that of **sedēbam**. Thus the perfect **vēnit** simply states that something *happened*, whereas the imperfect **sedēbam** tells what *was happening* at that very same time (compare the use of the imperfect subjunctive in clauses introduced by **cum**, Exercise XXII). This peculiar force of the imperfect tense cannot be too firmly fixed in the mind.

Compare the meanings of the following tenses :

Present	sedeō	<i>I sit, I am sitting.</i>
Imperfect	sedēbam	<i>I was sitting.</i>
Perfect	sēdī	<i>I sat, (I have sat) I have been sitting.</i>

In the same way, give the meaning of each of these tenses of *compleō*, *doceō*, *iaceō*, *lateō*, *moneō*, *teneō*, *terreō*, *timeō*, *videō*.

REMARK. For the imperfect of *habeō*, the exact translation "I was having" is often hardly good English. But though we are generally thus forced to render *habēbam* by "I had," we may still *feel* the difference of meaning between it and the perfect *habuī*.

VOCABULARY

pōculum, -ī, N., *cup*.

vīnum, -ī, N., *wine*.

ēbrius, -a, -um, *intoxicated, drunken*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque herī nauta in culinā cum agricolā dēfessō sedēbat. 2. Coquus, cum in culinam vēnisset pōculaque magistrī aquā complēvisset, nautae obēsō et agricolae pigrō vīnum dedit. Hodīē in viā ēbriī iacēbunt nauta et agricola. Ibi eōs puerī puellaeque vidēbunt.

B. 1. Tum Claudiae "Cūr sīmia tua in caveam cucurrit?" inquit Iūlia. "Nauta ēbrius per āream iit," inquit Claudia, "eamque terruit; nam in tabernā vīnum ēmerat." 2. "Cum in culinā essēmus," inquit coquus, "vulpēculam pulchram in āreā vīdimus." "Cūr eam nōn occīdistis?" inquit nauta. "Cucurrimus in āream," inquit coquus; "sed interim ex agrīs agricola cum validīs filiīs vēnerat. Is sagittā vulpēculam occīdit." 3. "In herbā coquī pa-

terās multās invēnimus," inquit Mārcus; "sīmia eās saxō frēgerat."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. I was hiding under the table. There my grandmother found me; for she had filled my school bag with many grapes. 2. And so, when the intoxicated farmer came out of the store, he ran swiftly into the fields. 3. Meanwhile the sailor's strong monkey had broken the farmer's cups and thrown his wine into the water. 4. What did the girls see in the street, my son?

B. 1. "When Marcus and I came to the gate," said Julia, "we sent Quintus into the town to warn the good farmer; for a wolf had come from the woods and was frightening the horses." 2. "Quintus and Claudia were teaching the monkeys," said Marcus; "she was sitting on the doll's table, he was lying in the grass." 3. "The boys have filled the cups with water," said the fat cook to the girls; "soon the dinner will be on the table."

EXERCISE XXX

IRREGULAR VERB

sum

IMPERFECT TENSE INDICATIVE MOOD

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	eram	erāmus
2d person	erās	erātis
3d person	erat	erant

REMARK. English quite lacks a special and exact rendering for the imperfect of this verb, both *fuī* and *eram* being translated by "I was."

VOCABULARY

corvus, -ī, m., <i>raven</i> .	ripa, -ae, f., <i>bank</i> (of a stream).
domum cucurri, <i>I ran home</i> , <i>I have run home</i> .	rivus, -ī, m., <i>stream</i> .

REMARK. The form *domum* may thus be used with any verb of going or sending: e.g., *domum vēnit*, *he came home*; *domum Quintum misī*, *I sent Quintus home*; etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Cum ad rīvum vēnissēmus, liberī saxa multa in aquam iēcērunt; sed mox in herbā cum ancillā sedēbant. 2. Ē lūdō domum celeriter cucurrimus; nam Mārcus et Quīntus tum in cymbā erant. 3. Iūlia columbās in gremiō diū tenuit; corvus interim in umerō nautae validi sedēbat. 4. Puerī puellaeque per oppidī portam cucurrerant, ut agricolārum obēsōrum pōcula vīnō complērent.

B. 1. "Interim ego et Claudia," inquit Iūlia, "coqui soleās invēnerāmus in culinā eīque dederāmus." "Ubi est eius pecūnia?" inquit Mārcella. 2. "Lupus," inquit agricola, "cum ē spēluncā ērūpisset, ad rīpam celeriter cucurrit. Ibi latēbat ursa magna. Ea, cum lupum vidisset, ē latebrīs ērūpit, eumque occidit." 3. "Equī nostrī liberōs ex oppidō in silvam vēxerant," inquit Claudia. "Tum per agrōs vēnit Quīntus. Mox ancilla eum Mārcumque ad rīvum misit, quia pōcula habēbant. Nōs interim in herbā iacēbāmus."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. And so we had gone into the garden and were filling your baskets, Claudia, with beautiful grapes. 2. When the tired farmer had sent (his) sons into the

town, he sat long on the bank of a small stream. There he saw a raven and killed it with a stone. 3. We are hiding with a fat boy to frighten the teacher. Why is Marcus hiding with you, girls?'

B. 1. "Once we found a little fox on the bank of the stream and threw it into the water," said the sailors to Marcus. "Why did you not give it to me?" asked Quintus. 2. "We saw a drunken sailor in the shade," said Julia; "I ran home, but the boys brought little wolves from the woods so as to frighten him." 3. "When the cook had gone to the stream," said Quintus, "I came into the kitchen. A raven was hiding there under the table, and I threw a plate at him." 4. "Marcella was a good girl to-day," said Claudia; "for she gave the little boys pens because they had found her school bag."

EXERCISE XXXI

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE VOICE

habēre, *to have*

NOTE. All verbs of the second conjugation form the present infinitive active in this same way.

VOCABULARY

coepi, <i>I began, I have begun.</i>	potui, <i>I could; I was able, I have been able.</i>
mālui, <i>I preferred, I have preferred.</i>	volui, <i>I wanted, I have wanted; I was willing, I have been willing.</i>
nōlui, <i>I refused; I did not want; I was unwilling, I have been unwilling.</i>	

NOTE. Each of the above verbs may govern the present infinitive; e.g., *timēre coepī, I began to be afraid; māluistī sedēre, you preferred to sit; Mārcus voluit equōs vidēre, Marcus wanted to see the horses.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. In silvā lupus validus nōs terruit; itaque ego domum cucurrī, sed Mārcus dēfessus in agris latēre māluit. 2. Claudia corvum miserum in gremiō tenēre nōluerat, et cum pūpīs in umbrā iacēbat. 3. In agrō erat rivus pulcher; nam in ripā erant bācae et rosae multae. 4. Ubi fuit herī pōculum nostrum, Quinte? Nam puellae, cum in āream vēnissent, id voluērunt aquā complēre, sed nōn invēnērunt.

B. 1. "Ubi est Quintus, puellae?" inquit Mārcella; "nam nautae pigri equus albus in hortō nostrō est. Ego eum terrēre nōn potui." 2. "Coquus ēbrius, cum in oppidō vīnum ēmisset," inquit Mārcus, "nautae dēfessi pōculum complēre nōluit. Itaque is pōculum iēcit in corbulam coquī miserī, eiusque paterās frēgit." 3. Tum Quintō "Cum in culinā essēmus," inquit puer parvus, "vulpēcula ex agris in āream vēnit, et Iūliae columbās terrēre coepit. Nōs ē culinā ērūpimus; sed vulpēcula celeriter in hortum cucurrit, ut in herbā latēret. Interim avus meus cum sagittis in hortum vēnerat; itaque ibi vulpēcula mala poenās dedit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Julia's grandmother sent Marcus to see the teacher's boat. *We* preferred to fill our baskets with apples in the garden. 2. You refused to sit with me on the bench. 3. When your monkeys had thrown many grapes and berries into the water, boys, they ran home and

hid in the tent. 4. Then the farmer began to warn the sailor's pretty daughter; for she had refused to teach the poor children. ✓

B. 1. "What did you want to see in the woods yesterday?" said Julia to Marcella. "I wanted to see a bear," replied Marcella. "And so the boys hid in a cave; but they could not frighten me." 2. "Where were the cups and plates?" asked the girls. "The cups were on the bank of the stream," replied Quintus, "and the plates were in the grass with your baskets." 3. "When we had come home through the fields," said Marcus, "Quintus began to fill the girls' school bags with water, and I threw mud into the dolls' cradle. Then my grandfather sent the stout maid to warn us; and so we ran quickly into the woods."

EXERCISE XXXII

IRREGULAR VERB

sum

	PRESENT TENSE	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person		sim	simus
2d person		sīs	sītis
3d person		sit	sint

VOCABULARY

laetus, -a, -um, *pleased, happy.* rapui, *I seized, I have seized;*
 tūtus, -a, -um, *safe.* I stole, I have stolen, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Magister capsās mālis magnīs complet, ut puellae bonae laetae sint. 2. Agricolae filiī validī ad lūdum cum

Quintō vēnerant; sed eōs docēre magister nōluit. 3. Mārcus, cum nautae obēsī cymbam pulchram vīdisset, celeriter domum cucurrit; ego in harēnā sedēre māluī, ut corbulam meam conchīs complērem. 4. Iūlia sīmiam tenet, ut columba tūta sit. Ea nunc in Claudiae gremiō latet.

B. 1. "Coquus, cum in rīpā corvum parvum invēnisset," inquit Claudia, "per agrōs domum iit, corvumque mihi dedit." 2. "Herī cum pueris per silvam ad rīvum iī," inquit Mārcus. "Ibi cum in aquā essēmus, vulpēcula mala ē spēluncā vēnit cēnamque ēdit nostram." 3. "Ubi sunt pōcula?" coquō inquit agricola. "Nautae sīmia hodiē pōcula multa et vīnum rapuit," inquit coquus; "itaque nautam ēbrium mox vidēbimus."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. The horses ran through the garden, and are now in the yard. 2. The girls are sitting with us in the tent, so that the dolls may be safe. 3. Your grandmother, Julia, sent the fat boy to the store; meanwhile I began to fill his school bag with sand. 4. And so when we had killed the wolf, we went into the cave. There we found a bear, but could not frighten her with our arrows.

B. 1. "Yesterday, boys, while your tired grandfather was lying in the garden in the shade," said Julia, "he saw a wolf and wanted to frighten it, because his horses were not safe. But a bear ran quickly through the fields, and the wolf hid in the woods." 2. "I am sitting in the yard, my son," said the sailor, "so that you will be a good boy. Yesterday you were lazy; you did not lead the horse to the stream." 3. "The grapes fell from the poor boys' baskets into the water," said Marcella, "and now they are afraid of the farmer. We will fill their baskets with many apples and berries." 4. "The sailor's

son was happy to-day," said Quintus; "for Marcus had given him an arrow. But to-morrow I shall hide in the woods and frighten him."

EXERCISE XXXIII

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

ACTIVE VOICE

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	FUTURE PERFECT TENSE		PERFECT TENSE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habuerō	habuerimus	habuerim	habuerimus
2d person	habueris	habueritis	habueris	habueritis
3d person	habuerit	habuerint	habuerit	habuerint

REMARK 1. As an aid to the memory, note that the last syllables of the future perfect indicative forms spell out the future of the verb **sum**, excepting in the third person plural; and that the perfect subjunctive is the same as the future perfect indicative, with the exception of the first person singular and the fact that the **i** is long in three forms.

REMARK 2. The future perfect indicative and the perfect subjunctive of verbs of all conjugations are inflected in the same way as **habuerō** and **habuerim**. To find the first person singular for any verb, change the **-i** of the perfect indicative to **-erō** and **-erim**; e.g., **cucurrī, cucurrerō, cucurrerim**; **ii, ierō, ierim**; **vēni, vēnerō, vēnerim**; **fuī, fuerō, fuerim**; etc.

REMARK 3. The future perfect tense refers to a future event completed before another future event; e.g., **Mārcus mox in cymbā erit**; **ego interim ex agris vēnerō, Marcus will soon be in the boat; meanwhile I shall have come from the fields.** The perfect subjunctive is used mostly in dependent clauses, in ways to be explained elsewhere.

VOCABULARY

gallina, -ae, F., <i>hen, chicken.</i>	ōvum, -ī, N., <i>egg.</i>
nīdus, -ī, M., <i>nest.</i>	fūrtim, adverb, <i>stealthily.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Mārcī sīmia hodiē columbārum nīdum invēnit, ōvaque multa frēgit. 2. Vulpēcula, cum fūrtim in āream isset, Quīntī gallinās rapuit; interīm Mārcī gallīna alba in caveā tūta erat. 3. Lūnam stellāsque vidēre voluī, sed Mārcus mēcum in hortō sedēre nōluit. 4. Ex agrīs vēnī, ut coquum ēbrium vidērem. Eum nōn vīdī, sed in āreā agricolae filiōs obēsōs invēnī; coquī paterās ē culinā rapuerant.

B. 1. "Ursam videō," inquit Quīntus. "Ubi latēbis, Claudia, ut tūta sis?" "Herī in tabernāculō latuī," inquit Claudia. "Ibi lupus mē vidēre nōn potuit." 2. "Crās laeta erō," inquit Mārcella; "in silvā tum sedēbimus, et in corbulis erit cēna pulchra." 3. "In silvam ad rīvum iimus," inquit Mārcus; "cumque ibi in rīpā sedērēmus, nautae validī celeriter vēnērunt ex oppidō cymbamque nostram rapuērunt. Quīntus domum celeriter cucurrit, ut avum nostrum monēret; ego interim in herbā latuī."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. We have come to see the doves' eggs, Quintus. Where is the nest? 2. Why did you bring your little fox into the yard, boys? My pretty hens are afraid of it. 3. We began to be afraid of the drunken sailor; but Marcus gave him money and sent him home. 4. Meanwhile the bear had gone stealthily from the cave; and so the tired boys did not discover its hiding place.

B. 1. "The farmer came to-day," said Julia, "to fill the stream with stones. Quintus was happy; for he had long wanted to see the farmer's white horses." 2. "When the boys were hiding in the grass to frighten the girls," said Claudia, "the sailor's lazy son came into the tent and stole your raven's cage, Julia." 3. "Once upon a time," said Quintus, "a little fox came through the forest to see the farmer's chickens. But the farmer's sons were sitting in the garden; and so they killed the poor little fox."

EXERCISE XXXIV

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB

In summarizing the forms of a verb it is necessary to recognize a standard order of tenses. Thus, the synopsis of **habēō** and **sum** would be arranged as follows:

	ACTIVE VOICE			
	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
Pres. Tense	habēō	sum	habeam	sim
Imperf. Tense	habēbam	eram	habērem	essem
Fut. Tense	habēbō	erō		
Perf. Tense	habuī	fui	habuerim	fuerim
Pluperf. Tense	habueram	fueram	habuissem	fuissem
Fut. Perf. Tense	habuerō	fuerō		

It is of the greatest importance that this order of tenses be firmly fixed in the mind, (1) because forms are most readily recalled when they are arranged in a definite order, and (2) because, in taking up a new conjugation, the fixed place for each tense helps to bring out clearly the points of similarity and difference between the new forms and those of the same tenses of conjugations already learned.

The above synopsis gives the first person singular of each tense. Following the same order of tenses, give a synopsis of **habeō** and **sum** in the second person singular, the third person singular, the first person plural, etc. This exercise should be repeated until a synopsis in any person and number can be given without hesitation or mistake.

VOCABULARY

folium, -ī, N., *leaf*.
rāmus, -ī, M., *branch*.

irātus, -a, -um, *angry, enraged, etc.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Itaque puellae bonae columbārum nidōs foliis complēvērunt. 2. Herī, cum gallīnae in rāmō sedērent, puerī malī iēcērunt saxa, eāsque terruērunt. 3. Crās in rivō cymbam pulchram habēbō, vōsque mēcum in eā sedēbitis. 4. \bar{E} corbulā coquī, cum is vulpēculam terreret, ōva in saxa cecidērunt.

B. 1. "Hodiē nauṭae filium domum mīsi," inquit Mārcus. "Tum nauta irātus, cum in hortum nostrum vēnisset, rāmōs frēgit gallināsque tuās, Iūlia, occīdit." 2. "Cūr in foliis dēfessi iacētis, puerī?" inquit agricola. "Avia vestra in tabernāculō est; coquum ēbrium timet." 3. "Puer piger ex hortō fūrtim in agrōs ierat," inquit Claudia. "Ibi bācās magnās invēnit; sed mox ursae multae vēnērunt ē silvā, puerumque miserum rapuērunt." 4. "Per viās longās equī agricolam ad oppidum vēxērunt," inquit Mārcella; "interim eius filiī pigri nautārum cymbam aquā complēbant."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The enraged cook threw eggs at the fat sailor.
 2. I am safe; but Quintus has gone into the woods to fill

the baskets with leaves, and there are bears in the caves. 3. When the boys saw the nest of the doves they broke the branch and stole the eggs. 4. Why did you begin to frighten my monkey, Marcus? /

B. 1. "Then your grandmother's strong maid came quickly through the gate of the town, boys," said Julia, "and found the chickens on the bank of a stream." 2. "Marcus went stealthily into the kitchen," said Quintus, "and took a cup. And so we filled it with sand and gave it to the sailor's monkey. The monkey broke the cup, and now the cook is angry." 3. "What did you find under the cook's table, Quintus?" asked Julia. "I did not find my ball," replied Quintus; "but I saw there your school bag and Claudia's pen."

EXERCISE XXXV

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE VERB

To conjugate a regular verb, it is necessary to know, in addition to the first person singular of the present indicative, the three following forms: (1) the present infinitive active, (2) the first person singular of the perfect indicative active, and (3) the perfect passive participle; *e.g.*, **videō**, **vidēre**, **vidī**, **vīsus**. These four forms are known as the Principal Parts of the verb.

REMARK 1. When once the principal parts are known, all the other forms of a regular verb can easily be found. For example, the present infinitive **vidēre** shows that **videō** is of the second conjugation (hence **vidēbam**, **vidēbō**; **videam**, **vidērem**), and from the perfect indicative **vidī** we find **vīderam**, **vīderō**; **vīderim**, **vīdissem**. The perfect passive participle gives the key to certain passive forms, as will be shown later.

REMARK 2. Many verbs, otherwise regular, lack certain forms and, therefore, show less than four principal parts. So, for example, verbs which because of their meaning are not used in the passive.

Learn the principal parts of the following verbs of the second conjugation :

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus.	<i>having been frightened</i>	compleō, complēre, com- plēvī, complētus.
So moneō and terreō.		
iaceō, iacēre, iacuī.		doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus.
So lateō, teneō, and timeō.		sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum.
		videō, vidēre, vidī, visus.

VOCABULARY

locus, -i, M. (plural, loca, idōneus, -ā, -um, *suitable*.
-ōrum, N.), *place, spot.* iam, adverb, *now.*

REMARK. The use of iam ("now") is not altogether the same as that of nunc. The latter word refers to the present of the speaker, e.g., *Mārcus nunc in cymbā est, Marcus is now in the boat*; but iam can equally well be used in speaking of an event that is past, as, *In silvam iam vēnerāmus, We had now come into the forest.*

RULE. To mark a question, -ne may be added to the first word of a sentence; e.g., *Librūmne vidistī? Did you see the book? Estīsne in hortō, puellae? Are you in the garden, girls?*

REMARK 1. Note how the addition of -ne causes the accent of the word to which it is joined to shift to the last syllable. Compare the influence of -cum and -que upon the accent of the words to which they are joined.

REMARK 2. In sentences introduced by cūr, quid, ubi, or any other interrogative word, -ne must not be used.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Meamne capsam vidistis, pueri? Heri in tabernaculum eam ieci. 2. Puerine in silvam ierunt, Quinte? Locumne idoneum invenerunt? 3. Agricolaie boni equus liberos in loca tuta vexit. Interim nautae filius in oppidum ierat, ut corbulam sagittis compleret. 4. Voluistine, mi fili, columbarum ova nidumque videre?

B. *A Marauder Punished*

Tum pueris "Olim," inquit Iulia, "lupus malus, cum e speluncâ furtim venisset, per silvam iit in agris agricolarum miserorum, eorumque equos occidit. Itaque agricolae irati ursam albam e caveâ duxerunt in agris, et cum eâ in herbâ latuerunt. Sed lupus iam domum cucurrerat, et in speluncâ tutus iacebat. Itaque agricolae, cum diu in herbâ latuissent, cum ursâ celeriter ierunt in silvam, ibique lupi latebras invenerunt. Tum laeti ursam miserunt in speluncam, lupusque malus poenas dedit."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Did my little fox frighten your chickens, Marcus? 2. Why did the angry sailor fill our tent with stones? 3. Are you in the yard, Quintus? We are in the kitchen. 4. What did your grandfather's cook buy in the town, girls? We wanted to see his basket, but he was unwilling.

B. 1. "On the bank of a small stream we found an arrow and a basket," said Marcus. "Quintus broke the arrow with a stone, and I threw the basket into the water. Meanwhile the farmer was filling (his) cup with wine; and so he did not see us." 2. "When I went into the garden yesterday," said Claudia, "I found a suitable place, and

sat for a long time in the shade. Then the boys came home from school, and began to frighten your raven, Julia. And so I ran into the yard to warn your grandfather."

EXERCISE XXXVI

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -CONJUGATION

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus, call, summon

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocō	vocāmus	vocem	vocēmus
2d person	vocās	vocātis	vocēs	vocētis
3d person	vocat	vocant	vocet	vocent

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocābam	vocābāmus	vocārem	vocārēmus
2d person	vocābās	vocābātis	vocārēs	vocārētis
3d person	vocābat	vocābant	vocāret	vocārent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocābō	vocābimus
2d person	vocābis	vocābitis
3d person	vocābit	vocābunt

REMARK. The above forms can easily be memorized by comparing them with the corresponding forms of *habēō*. Thus, in the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and in the future indicative, the formation of the two conjugations is very similar, the only difference being that *habēō* has *ē* and *vocō* has *ā* in the second syllable of each form. For purposes of comparison, it may be

found convenient here and elsewhere to consult the Summary of Forms, page 204 ff.

NOTE. The perfect indicative *vocāvī* is given above among the principal parts of the verb. With this as a base, give a synopsis of *vocō* in the first person singular of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

VOCABULARY

dō, dare, dedī, datus, give (see *properō, properāre, properāvī*, Summary of Forms, p. 218). *properātum, hurry, hasten*.

REMARK. Wherever the principal parts of a verb are given in full, it is customary (as in this Exercise) to state the meaning of the verb in the most general terms, without attempting to translate exactly any one of the principal parts. From the general definition the meaning of any particular form can easily be derived.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. *Puerōs vocābimus, ut corvum meum videant.*
 2. *Misistisne Mārcum dēfessum, cum ē lūdō vēnisset, ut agricolam vocāret?* 3. *Cūr ad cymbam istī? ut nautae obēsō librum darēs?* 4. *Estne Mārcus in agrīs? Quīntus in āreā est; nam nautae filiō gallinam dat.*

B. *The Fox and the Chickens*

"Herī," inquit Mārcus, "avus meus cum agricolis validis in silvam iit, ut spēluncās latebrāsque ursārum vidēret. Ibi cum sedēret in foliis, vulpēcula fūrtim ē silvā in agrōs vēnit, et celeriter cucurrit in hortum nostrum gallināsque multās rapuit. Interim agricolae ursārum spēluncās invēnerant; itaque avum meū vocābant. Sed iam in silvam vēnerat Quīntus, ut avum agricolāsque vocāret, quia vulpēcula gallinās rapuerat. Itaque avus irātus domum properāvit; sed nautae filius iam vulpēculam occiderat."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Did the boys hurry to a suitable place? Did they eat berries in the woods? 2. What are you giving to the raven, Quintus? *I* gave him an apple to-day. 3. Are the girls calling me to see the doll's chair? I saw it yesterday. 4. Is Marcus glad because the farmer's lazy son did not break the doves' eggs? /

B. 1. "To-morrow," said Julia, "we will hurry from school and fill our baskets with berries." 2. "Why are you in the yard, girls?" asked Claudia. "We are calling the boys," replied the girls. "But they are in the fields; and so they do not see us." 3. "The farmer gave me a basket," said Marcus, "and went with me to the boat. The sailor's sons could not give us his beautiful shells, but I found many in the sand."

EXERCISE XXXVII

THE THIRD DECLENSION

CONSONANT STEMS

flōs, M., *flower* **arbor**, F., *tree* **litus**, N., *shore*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	flōs	flōrēs	arbor	arborēs	litus	litora
Gen.	flōris	flōrum	arboris	arborum	litoris	litorum
Dat.	flōrī	flōribus	arborī	arboribus	litorī	litoribus
Acc.	flōrem	flōrēs	arborem	arborēs	litus	litora
Abl.	flōre	flōribus	arbore	arboribus	litore	litoribus

REMARK I. Nouns of this declension vary widely in the form of the nominative singular, but the genitive always ends in *-is*, as in the above examples.

REMARK 2. Note that here (as in all other declensions) the accusative case of a neuter noun is the same as the nominative, both in the singular and in the plural.

Gender. There is no simple rule for the gender of nouns of the third declension, and it is therefore necessary to learn the gender of each word as it is taken up.

When the above forms have been memorized, test your recollection of them by declining together *flōs pulcher, arbor magna, litus tūtum*, etc.

VOCABULARY

habitō, habitāre, habitāvī,	perterritus, -a, -um, <i>much</i>
habitātum, <i>live, dwell.</i>	<i>frightened, thoroughly</i>
ēscendī, <i>I climbed (up), I</i>	<i>alarmed, etc.</i>
<i>have climbed (up).</i>	subitō, adverb, <i>suddenly,</i>
	<i>without warning, etc.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English: ✕

A. 1. Iitne Quīntus in agrōs ut puellās vocāret, ut flōrēs pulchrōs vidērent? 2. Nauta ēbrius, cum ē tabernā vēnisset, pōcula paterāsque frēgit. 3. Agricolaē multī in agrīs habitant, multī in litore. 4. Equōs iam viderāmus, et ego ad tabernam properābam.

B. *The Picnic*

“Ad locum idōneum cum vēnissēmus,” inquit Iūlia, “puellae dēfessae in herbā sēdērunt, sed Mārcus et Quīntus ad rīvum parvum properāvērunt. Nam in rīpā erat arbor magna, et nidus in rāmō. Mārcus celeriter in arborem ēscendit, ut ōva vidēret; sed cum in rāmō laetus sedēret, subitō ē spēluncā ērūpit simia obēsa et ad arborem cucurrit. Itaque Quīntus perterritus ē rīpā cecidit in aquam:

et Mārcus, cum sīmia in arborem ēscendisset, in foliis latēre coepit; sed puer miser mox rānum frēgit, et ad terram in saxa cecidit."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. Are there apples on the tree? Do you see berries in the garden? 2. Why were the sailors living with you, boys? 3. When the farmer had come to the shore to call the sailors, he saw a wolf in the boat. 4. Suddenly the little fox ran from the tent into the garden; there Marcus' doves, much alarmed, began to hide in the branches of the trees.

B. 1. "We did not want to give money to many children," said Julia; "I preferred to fill their baskets with apples and grapes." 2. "And so," said Marcus, "we had now frightened the bear. But soon many wolves came from the forest; and so we hurried home to call the farmer's strong sons. Then, when the farmer had come with arrows, we killed the wolves and bear." 3. "Quintus will live in the town," said Claudia; "*we* shall live in the fields."

EXERCISE XXXVIII

CARDINAL NUMERALS

duo, duae, duo, two

trēs, trēs, tria, three

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	trēs	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium	trium
Dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus
Acc.	duo	duās	duo	trēs	trēs	tria
	duōs			trīs	trīs	
Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus

VOCABULARY

adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvi, cēteri, -ae, -a, *the other.*
 adiūtus, *help.* fūgi, *I ran away, I have run*
 collocō, collocāre, collocāvi, *away; I fled, I have fled.*
 collocātus, *place, put.*

REMARK. The verb collocō is used with *in* and the *ablative* case. This fact must be kept carefully in mind, because the not uncommon translation "put (into)" suggests a different construction.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Cum agricolārum equī validī corbulās ad lītus vēxissent, nautae duās in cymbā collocāvērunt. 2. Quintus mē adiūvit; nam puerī cēteri iam in silvam fūgerant. 3. Vobiscum ad lītus properābō, ut nautās dēfessōs adiuvēmus. 4. In arboribus erant corvī multī; itaque puellās cēterās vocāvimus, ut nidōs vidērent.

B. *Playing on the Shore*

"Itaque," inquit Mārcus, "ex agris vēnerāmus, et iam sedēbāmus in harēnā. Tum subitō cymbam parvam in lītore vidimus. In eā puellās trēs collocāvi, sed cēteri liberī cucurrērunt ad oppidum, ut nautam vocārent. Interim ego cum puellis in cymbā sēdi; cumque diū conchās in aquam iēcissēmus, cymbam lutō complēvi. Sed iam ex oppidō nauta irātus properābat. Ego eum nōn timēbam, sed puellae perterritae erant. Itaque celeriter mēcum fūgerunt in hortum, ibique sub arboribus parvīs latuimus."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. I am putting flowers in suitable places. Soon I shall call the girls to help me. 2. We lived in the town

for a long time; but my grandfather preferred to live in the fields. Do you see the beautiful trees in our garden?

3. Three boys came to school to-day. To-morrow the others will be punished; for the teacher was angry because they had run away to the shore.

B. 1. "The raven was now much frightened," said Julia; "and so Quintus climbed up into the tree to help him. But in the meantime Marcus threw two stones at the bad monkey and killed it." 2. "Are you hurrying to school, girls?" asked Claudia. "I will give you beautiful flowers to put in your school bags." 3. "Two little foxes came stealthily from the cave," said Marcus, "because they had seen chickens in our garden. But I had put the chickens in a safe place; and so the little foxes could not frighten them."

EXERCISE XXXIX

IRREGULAR VERB

eō, ire, ii, itum, go

INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	PRESENT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	eō	īmus	eam	eāmus
2d person	īs	ītis	eās	eātis
3d person	it	eunt	eat	eant

IMPERFECT TENSE

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	IMPERFECT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ībam	ībāmus	īrem	īrēmus
2d person	ībās	ībātis	īrēs	īrētis
3d person	ībat	ībant	īret	īrent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ibō	ibimus
2d person	ibis	ibitis
3d person	ibit	ibunt

REMARK 1. As an aid to the memory, note that the endings of the imperfect and future indicative of this verb are identical with those of the corresponding tenses of *vocō* and *habeō*; and compare the present subjunctive of *eō* with that of *habeō*.

REMARK 2. The imperfect subjunctive of any verb, regular or irregular, can be found by adding *m* to the present infinitive active; note above *ire* and *irem*.

Using as a basis the perfect indicative *iī*, give a synopsis of *eō* in the second person singular of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

VOCABULARY

autem, conjunction, *however*, *altus*, -a, -um, *tall, high.*
but, moreover.

NOTE. The conjunction *autem* is a postpositive word; *i.e.*, it does not stand first in its sentence. Usually it is found in second place; *e.g.*, *Mārcus autem ad litus ierat*, *Marcus, however, had gone to the shore.*

MODEL SENTENCE

Ad litus eāmus, Let's go to the shore.

RULE. *The first person plural of the present subjunctive is used in urging or inviting the hearer to join the speaker in doing something. This use is known as the Hortatory Subjunctive.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Properēmus in agrōs, agricolāsque miserōs adiuvēmus. 2. Hodiē, cum ad lūdum irēmus, puella pulchra nōbīs ūvās multās dedit. 3. Herī cum puerīs tribus Mārcus in agrōs iit, ut nīdōs columbārum miserārum in rāmīs arborum altārum collocāret. 4. Ancilla nostra, cum lupōs duōs in silvā vīdisset, domum perterrita fūgit.

B. The Wolf and the Raven

Multae arborēs altae in silvā nostrā sunt, flōrēsque multi et pulchrī. Ōlim in silvam puella parva vēnerat, corbulamque flōribus laeta complēbat. Subitō autem ē spēluncā ērūpit lupus malus ; tum puella perterrita per silvam cucurrit. Sed in arbore altā habitābat corvus. Is, cum lupum puellamque vīdisset, subitō "Ubi sunt sagittae meae?" inquit. Itaque lupus malus ad latebrās perterritus fūgit ; puella autem multīs cum flōribus pulchrīs domum properāvit, eōsque liberīs cēterīs dedit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Let's give arrows to the boys, and dolls to the girls. 2. Two boys were lying on the bank ; we called them, however, to go with us to the shore. 3. We shall go to the woods to-day to put the little foxes in the cave. 4. When Marcus had found a suitable spot, he climbed into a tree to call the other children.

B. 1. "Let's put two dolls in the cradle," said Marcella to Claudia. 2. "Why did you want to put the dolls in the cradle?" asked Marcus. "Let's frighten the monkey with them." 3. "I saw three little foxes in the field to-day," said Quintus, "and I have brought two home. Let's put them in the raven's cage." 4. "Let's fill the girls'

baskets with flowers," said Julia. "They have gone to the stream with the boys, and soon they will go home."

EXERCISE XL

IRREGULAR VERB

possum, posse, potui, be able, can, etc.

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	PRESENT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	possum	possumus	possim	possimus
2d person	potes	potestis	possis	possitis
3d person	potest	possunt	possit	possint

IMPERFECT TENSE

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	IMPERFECT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	poteram	poterāmus	possem	possēmus
2d person	poterās	poterātis	possēs	possētis
3d person	poterat	poterant	posset	possent

FUTURE TENSE

	INDICATIVE MOOD	
	FUTURE TENSE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	poterō	poterimus
2d person	poteris	poteritis
3d person	poterit	poterunt

REMARK. This verb is a compound of **pote** and **sum**. In the composition, **pote** is often somewhat disguised, but the forms of **sum** suffer little change ; (for the full principal parts of **sum**, see the following Vocabulary).

With the perfect indicative **potui** as a basis, give a synopsis of **possum** in the third person singular of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

VOCABULARY

sum, esse, fui, be.

enim, conjunction, for.

NOTE. The conjunction *enim* (unlike *nam*) is a postpositive word ; e.g., *Lupus enim in spēluncam fūgerat, For the wolf had fled into the cave.* Compare the note on *autem* in the preceding Exercise.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. In umbrā sedeāmus. 2. Potesne liberōs cēterōs vidēre? Euntne ad rīvum? 3. In agrōs īmus, ut agricolās bonōs adiuvēmus. 4. Mox Quīntum vidī; eius enim avus tum ibi habitābat. 5. Properāveram in hortum, ut puellās vocārem, ut eīs bācās darem. Sed eae iam ex hortō in silvam ierant; itaque puer obēsus bācās ēdit.

B. A Disturbed School Session

Mārcus, cum ē lūdō domum vēnisset, Quīntō "Hodiē," inquit, "in lūdum lupum parvum et sīmiam dūximus. Ego locum idōneum sub subselliis invēnī, ibique lupum collocāvī; sīmiam autem puerī cēterī in magistrī sellā collocāvērunt. Magister, cum sīmiam vidisset, tabulam in eam iēcit. Tum subitō lupus ē latebrīs ērūpit, magisterque perterritus fūgit in āream et in arborem altam celeriter ēscendit. Interim puerī multī fūrtim ē lūdō per agrōs in silvam cucurrērunt. Sed crās poenās dabunt; magister enim irātus est."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. I did not want to be a farmer; and so my grandfather sent me to school. 2. Can they help you? I could not help the other girls. 3. Let's call the strong farmer, Marcus. 4. I went with two boys to put the

bear in (its) cage. 5. There are three large stones in the road. Are you able to put them on the horse's back, boys?

B. 1. "The drunken sailor's son and daughter cannot go to school," said Julia. "However, they have two books, and we shall help them." × 2. "A little fox stole my three chickens to-day," said Claudia; "for the farmer had gone to town. But when his sons came home, they hurried to the forest, and killed the little fox in (its) hiding place." 3. "I shall go to the shore to-day," said Marcus. "Quintus, however, preferred to call the other boys and go with them into the fields."

EXERCISE XLI

VOCABULARY

frāter, -tris, M., *brother*.

soror, -ōris, F., *sister*.

māter, -tris, F., *mother*.

villa, -ae, F., *farmhouse*.

pater, -tris, M., *father*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Voluistīne magister esse? liberōs docēre potes?
 2. Frāter dēfessus mēcum ad litus ire nōluit; pater autem in agrōs mē dūxit, ut flōrēs vidērem. 3. Mātrem meam et sorōrem puerī malī sagittīs herī terruērunt. 4. Mārcus puerīs pecūniam dabit. Nōs autem ūvās et bācās multās puellis dedimus.

B. *A Tricky Wolf*

"In silvā," inquit Claudia, "habitābat puella parva. Ōlim māter eam cum corbulā ad aviae villam per silvam mīsit. Interim lupus ē latebrīs vēnerat puellamque vīdit;

itaque celeriter cucurrit ad villam, cumque aviam miseram ēdisset, in lectō latuit. Puella iam laeta flōribus corbulam complēbat. Sed cum vēnisset in villam lupumque vīdisset in lectō, tum perterrita agricolās validōs vocāvit; multōs enim in silvā vīderat. Itaque eī cucurrerunt ad villam lupumque malum occidērunt.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Your father, Quintus, is giving two eggs to my sister; I, however, shall not be able to give you a nest.
 2. Their brother will go with you; for there are wolves in the woods.
 3. My mother and grandmother were going quickly through the fields to call the girls.
 4. You will be able to help us, boys; for my brothers are filling the stream with stones to-day.
 5. I had come to the shore, and was sitting on the rocks; for Quintus had refused to go with us to the woods.

B. 1. “I found a little dove in the road yesterday,” said Marcella. “Let’s put it on a branch of the tree with the other doves.”
 2. “I wanted to be able to help the boys, and go with them into the sailor’s boat,” said Julia; “but my sister sent me to the farmhouse to sit with (my) grandmother.”
 3. “We put the cups on the table,” said Quintus, “and the cook filled them with wine. But the monkey suddenly rushed out from the cage and threw the cups to the ground, and broke three. Are the plates safe, Marcus?”
 4. “My father cannot see the boat on the shore,” said Claudia. “Let’s call the sailors to help him.”

EXERCISE XLII

THE THIRD DECLENSION

I-STEMS

ignis, M., *fire*vallēs, F., *valley*mare, N., *sea*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ignis	ignēs	vallēs	vallēs	mare	maria
Gen.	ignis	ignium	vallis	vallium	maris	—
Dat.	igni	ignibus	valli	vallibus	marī	—
Acc.	ignem	ignis	vallem	vallis	mare	maria
		ignēs		vallēs		
Abl.	igni, igne	ignibus	valle	vallibus	marī	—

NOTE. The following classes of third declension nouns belong to the I-stems :

(1) Masculines and feminines in *-is* and feminines in *-ēs* which have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular (as *ignis, ignis* ; *vallēs, vallis*).

(2) Neuters in *-e, -al, -ar*.

REMARK 1. The most important difference between consonant and I-stems is that the latter have *-ium* (instead of *-um*) in the genitive plural, and that neuter I-stems have *-ia* (instead of *-a*) in the nominative and accusative plural. Note also that *-īs* is the preferred ending for the accusative plural of masculines and feminines ; and that there is considerable variation in the ending of the ablative singular. The forms of this latter case are best learned by becoming personally acquainted with each noun.

REMARK 2. The blanks in the plural of *mare* mean simply that certain cases of this noun are not in common use. The word is here chosen as a model because it is the most completely inflected neuter I-stem employed in this book. (In the genitive, dative, and ablative plural, fully inflected neuter I-stems show the same endings as masculines and feminines.)

VOCABULARY

collis, -is (abl. -e), M., *hill*.

piscis, -is (abl. -e), M., *fish*.

vehementer, adverb, *very*,
much, exceedingly.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Meusne pater librum tuum in ignem iēcit?
2. In marī piscis magnōs vidēre possum. Potesne tū
eōs vidēre? 3. In collibus sunt villae multae. 4. Per
vāllem ad rīvum cāmus. 5. Puer piger, cum pater eum
in agrōs mīsisset, ad litus cum frātribus iit, ut sorōris meae
cymbam vidēret.

B. *A Thief Routed*

Iūlia, cum in umbrā sedēret; cēteris puellis "Herī,"
inquit, "Mārcus cum pueris multis per collēs in vāllem
iit; nam in valle rīvus pulcher est. Cum autem ibi iacē-
rent in rīpā, ut piscis vidērent, lupus magnus ē spēluncā
vēnit, eōrumque cēnam fūrtim rapuit. Sed Mārcus id
viderat, et iam irātus puerōs cēterōs ad lupī spēluncam
vocāvit; cumque in eam rāmōs et folia iēcissent lupum-
que ignī terrērent, is subitō ērūpit ē latebrīs, et in silvam
celeriter fūgit. Lupī enim ignīs vehementer timent."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. My mother is afraid of the sea. My brother
and sisters, however, are in the boat. 2. And so they
will go quickly through the valley; for there are many
bears in the woods. 3. Was the farmer able to help the
poor sailor? I called my father to help him. But my
brothers were then putting a bear into the cage; and so
(my) father could not go into the fields.

B. 1. "The sailors now threw the fish into the sea," said Marcus; "for the farmers had refused to fill their baskets with apples." 2. "I began to be much afraid," said Claudia to the boys. "For there was an intoxicated sailor in the yard, and my father had gone into the hills to give money to the farmers." 3. "Let's hurry into the kitchen, Marcus," said Quintus. "Two little foxes have come into the garden, and we will frighten them with fire."

EXERCISE XLIII

THE THIRD OR Ē-CONJUGATION

mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus, send

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	mittō	mittimus	mittam	mittāmus
2d person	mittis	mittitis	mittās	mittātis
3d person	mittit	mittunt	mittat	mittant

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	mittēbam	mittēbāmus	mitterem	mitterēmus
2d person	mittēbās	mittēbātis	mitterēs	mitterētis
3d person	mittēbat	mittēbant	mitteret	mitterent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	mittam	mittēmus
2d person	mittēs	mittētis
3d person	mittet	mittent

REMARK. Observe that, except in the imperfect indicative, the above forms of the third conjugation are more or less unlike the corresponding forms of the first and second conjugations. Note particularly that in the imperfect subjunctive the first e of the ending is short, and contrast the corresponding ē of the imperfect subjunctive of the second conjugation (as seen in *habērem*, etc.).

The perfect tenses of the following verbs are already familiar. Learn now the principal parts :

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum, fall.

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum; run.

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, lead, bring.

edō, ēsse (edere), ēdī, ēsus, eat; see Summary of Forms, page 219.

emō, emere, emī, emptus, buy.

ērumpō, ērumpere, ērūpī, ēruptum, rush (out), burst forth.

ēscendō, ēscendere, ēscendī, ēscēsum, climb (up).

frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus, break.

occidō, occidere, occidī, occisus, kill.

vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectus, carry.

REMARK. Note that the present infinitive of the third conjugation ends in *-ere*, an ending which must be distinguished carefully from the corresponding *-ēre* of the second conjugation.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. *Mārci frāter columbārum ōva saxīs frangere voluit; sed pater eum in agrōs misit, ut equōs dēfessōs ad aquam dūceret.* 2. *In tabernam tum ibāmus, ut bācās ūvāsque emerēmus.* 3. *Ad villam cum sorōribus currāmus. Ubi puerī latuērunt?* 4. *Potuēruntne puerī piscīs emere? Nōs in hortum currere māluimus; ibi enim māla ex arboribus in terram cadēbant.*

B. The Generous Bear

Ōlim Mārcus et Quīntus ē villā vēnērunt ad litus, et in harēnā multōs piscēs magnōs invēnērunt. Eōs puerī in corbulās iēcērunt duās, domumque properāre coepērunt. Cūm autem per silvam magnam īrent, ursa alba piscēs vīdit, lupōque "Piscēs videō," inquit; "puerōs terreāmus." Itaque lupus subitō ex arborum umbrā ērūpit. Tum corbulae cum piscibus pulchris cecidērunt in terram, puerique per vallem perterritī cucurrērunt. Interim ursa piscis rapuit, cūmque eōs ēdisset, corbulās lupō dedit. Is autem irātus in spēluncam cucurrit, ibique parvās ursās trēs occīdit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The fire was now falling into the leaves; and so the sailor ran through the valley to warn the farmers. 2. When the boys were bringing the little wolf from the hills to the boat, the other wolves rushed out of (their) hiding places and fled through the forest; for they were exceedingly afraid of the arrows of the farmers. 3. The cook was buying plates at the store; for the monkey had broken many.

B. 1. "Let's bring the horses to the shore," said Marcus, "and send them into the sea." 2. "I have brought a strong horse to carry my stout sister to town," said Quintus; "but I cannot put her upon him." 3. "Let's eat (our) berries in the shade," said Julia. "The boys wanted to come with me to the farmhouse, but I refused. And so they ran into the woods and began to climb up into a tall tree to kill a raven. Soon they will be punished."

EXERCISE XLIV

IRREGULAR VERB

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, carry, bear

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferō	ferimus	feram	ferāmus
2d person	fers	fertis	ferās	ferātis
3d person	fert	ferunt	ferat	ferant

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferēbam	ferēbāmus	ferrem	ferrēmus
2d person	ferēbās	ferēbātis	ferrēs	ferrētis
3d person	ferēbat	ferēbant	ferret	ferrent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	feram	ferēmus
2d person	ferēs	ferētis
3d person	feret	ferent

REMARK. Aside from the principal parts, **ferō** is not specially irregular. In general its inflection follows that of **mittō**; but note the peculiarity of the imperfect subjunctive **ferrem** (compare **ferre**), and observe that in the present indicative several forms have suffered the loss of a short vowel.

VOCABULARY

trānseō, trānsire, trānsii, saepe, adverb, often.
trānsitus, cross (over), go
over.

REMARK. Note that *trānseō* is a compound of the irregular verb *eō*, whose conjugation it follows.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. *Mārcus ex agris vēnerat, ut mēnsam ad ripam ferret; ibi enim puellae cēnam in corbulis habēbant.*
 2. *Puellae malae corvī caveam in aquam iēcērunt; saxīs eam frangāmus.* 3. *Ego tum ē latebris ērumpere rīvumque trānsire volui; frāter autem nōluit, quia nautās ēbriōs in spēlūncā viderat.* 4. *Ursāsne occidere potestis, puerī? Ubi sunt sagittae vestrae?*

B. *The Playful Monkey*

“*In āreā hodiē sedeāmus,*” *Mārcō* ōlim inquit *Iūlia*. *Mārcus* autem in hortum ire māluit, ut agricolae filium vocāret, cumque eō in silvam properāvit. Itaque mox ibi sub arboribus in umbrā puerī iacēbant. In silvā habitābat sīmia alba. Ea, cum puerōs vīdisset, fūrtim in arborem altam ēscendit, rāmōsque parvōs in eōs iēcit. Eī autem irātī saxa magna iēcērunt in arborem, sīmiamque occidērunt miseram. Tum perterriti fūgērunt; sīmiās enim cēterās vehementer timēbant. *Mārcus* ad litus properāvit; agricolae autem filius domum cucurrit, et sub lectō latuit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Why do the farmers often carry branches from the woods to the shore? 2. Yesterday a little fox stealthily crossed the stream and came into the yard to eat the fish tails; for the cook had thrown them into a basket. 3. We are climbing into the tree to kill the raven. 4. Were you then going to the store to buy eggs and grapes?

B. 1. "Quintus is carrying the school bags," said Claudia. "Are *you* carrying the tablets, Marcus?"
 2. "We will carry the other chairs, girls," said Marcus. "I wanted to carry three, but my brothers have come from the boat to help me."
 3. "You often carry the raven to school, boys," said Marcella. "Do the children give it grapes and berries?"
 4. "The big baskets are in the kitchen, Quintus," said Julia. "Have you come to carry them?"

EXERCISE XLV

VOCABULARY

insula, -ae, F., *island*.

hōra, -ae, F., *hour*.

nāvis, -is (abl. -i and -e), F.,
ship.

cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere, cōn-

sūmpsi, cōnsūmptus, *use*

up, destroy.

MODEL SENTENCE

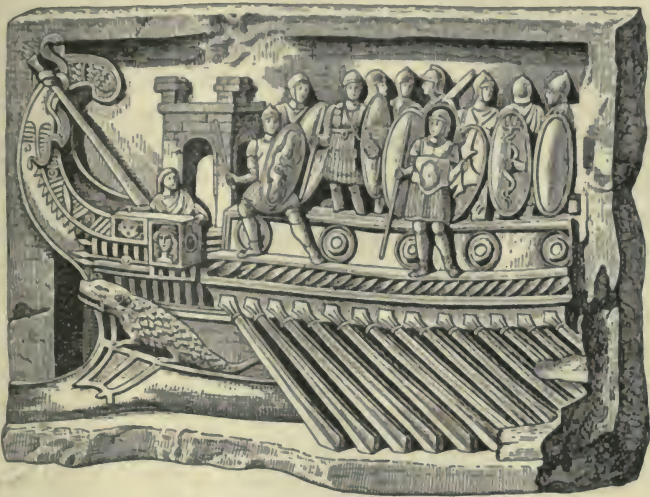
Agricolae in umbrā hōrās duās sēdērunt, The farmers sat in the shade two hours.

RULE. *The accusative case is used to express Extent of Time or Space.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Nāves mare ad insulam trānsiērunt; ibi autem agricolae eās igni cōnsūmperunt. 2. Cum per collis hōrās trīs fūgissēmus, in vallem vēnimus, et in villā latuimus. 3. Nam pater saepe nōs vocat, ut saxa ex agris ferāmus. 4. Tum nautae, vehementer irātī quia simia ē nāvi in mare ceciderat, puerōs vocāvērunt, ut simiam cymbā adiuvārent.



NĀVIS

Roman ships of war carried sails, but relied more upon their oars. The larger vessels often had three or four sets of oars, each set placed a little higher than the last, and all worked together. Such a ship could carry several hundreds of people. The ancient artist who designed the figure of a war vessel shown above made no attempt to preserve a proper proportion between the size of the ship and the size of the men upon it.



B. An Adventure in the Woods

“*Ōlim,*” inquit avus noster, “*Mārcus cum pueris duōbus in silvam iit, ut corvōs sagittis occideret. Cum autem ibi rīvum parvum laetī trānsirent, subitō ex arbore altā ōva multa in eōs cecidērunt; simiae enim viderant puerōs, ōvaque ē corvōrum nidis rapuerant. Itaque puerī irātī sagittās in arborem mittere coepērunt. Sed interim ē nāvī in silvam vēnerant nautae ēbrii. Eōs cum vidissent, puerī iēcērunt sagittās in aquam, celeriterque ad litus fūgērunt. Ibi invēnērunt nautārum cymbam, et in insulam parvam trānsiērunt. Itaque nautae, cum ē silvā vēnissent, puerōs occidere voluērunt; sed eī iam in insulā tūti sedēbant.*”

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. We shall send the farmer to bring the horses from the valley. 2. Did the strong boys carry the boat from the sea into the field? 3. Why are you lying many hours in the tent? 4. We had now used up our wine. For the stout sailors had come from the ship, and had sat long in the farmhouse.

B. 1. “We ran to the shore to cross over to the island,” said Marcus; “but the sailors had stolen our boat. You can see their ship on the sea now.” 2. “My father was exceedingly angry,” said Quintus; “for my brothers had carried the fish from the boat and thrown them into the bears’ cage.” 3. “You will go to town to-morrow, Quintus,” said the girls. “In the meantime we shall carry the grapes to the farmhouse and put the baskets in the tent.” 4. “I saw large fires in the woods to-day,” said the farmer. “Soon there will be many bears and wolves in the fields; for they will be afraid of the fire.”

EXERCISE XLVI

IRREGULAR VERB

volō, velle, voluī, wish, be willing, etc.

	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	PRESENT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	volō	volumus	velim	velimus
2d person	vis	vultis	velis	velitis
3d person	vult	volunt	velit	velint
	IMPERFECT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	volēbam	volēbāmus	vellem	vellēmus
2d person	volēbās	volēbātis	vellēs	vellētis
3d person	volēbat	volēbant	vellet	vellent
	FUTURE TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1st person	volam	volēmus		
2d person	volēs	volētis		
3d person	volet	volent		

REMARK. Note that the imperfect and future indicative of this verb conform to the third conjugation; also that the endings of the present subjunctive are like those of *sim, sis, sit*, etc.

VOCABULARY

canis, -is, M. and F., dog. *quoque, postpositive adverb*
milia (-ium, N.) passuum, *and conjunction, also, too.*
miles. *vēnātor, -ōris, M., hunter.*
pauci, -ae, -a, few, a few.

REMARK 1. Contrary to the rule, *canis* is not an I-stem.

REMARK 2. The words *milia passuum* mean literally "thousands of paces." In this phrase, *passuum* of course remains everywhere unchanged; but *milia* is declined in the way above indicated.

NOTE. The rule for the expression of Extent of Time and Space was stated in the last Exercise. An example was there given of Extent of Time; the following sentence illustrates Extent of Space: *Duo milia passuum pueri vēnerant, The boys had come two miles.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Visne cum vēnātōre per silvam ire, Quinte? 2. Agricolaē ad insulam properāre volent; cūr eōs nōn monēs? 3. Vēnātor multa milia passuum properāverat, ut agricolās dēfessōs adiuvāret. 4. Vōs nāvem igni cōnsūmere vultis. Quid nautae volunt?

B. *The Hunters Hunted*

“Herī,” inquit agricola, “vēnātōrēs, cum ex oppidō tria milia passuum īssent per silvam, iamque ad spēluncam vēnissent, ursās igni terrēre nōn potuērunt; itaque canēs in spēluncam misērunt. Tum ursae vehementer irātae subitō ērūpērunt ē latebris, vēnātōrēsque in arborēs celeriter ēscendērunt. Cum autem ursae quoque ēscendere vellent, tum vēnātōrēs ad rāmōs parvōs perterriti properāvērunt. Sed ursae, cum in arborēs ēscendissent, frēgērunt rāmōs, cumque vēnātōribus miseris in terram cecidērunt. Ibi cum ursae canēs occiderent, vēnātōrēs per silvam celeriter domum fūgērunt.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. What are you carrying, Quintus? 2. I, too, want to go to the farmhouse. 3. However, we often crossed the stream to sit for a few hours in the forest. 4. What will you give, farmers, to be able to frighten the bears and wolves? 5. (Our) father wants to buy fields and live in the valley; but *we* want to live on the island. 6. Are you willing to sit with us?

B. 1. "Let's bring the bear into the yard and frighten the children," said Marcus. "The farmer has gone to town to buy baskets; and so we can now bring her from the cage." 2. "A few sailors had come from the ship and were placing baskets on the shore," said Julia. "Meanwhile the boys were carrying branches and leaves from the woods; for (their) mother had sent them to help the sailors." 3. "The hunter, too, now came with (his) dogs," said Quintus; "for the farmer had not been able to kill the bear."

EXERCISE XLVII

IRREGULAR VERBS

mālō, mālle, māluī, prefer

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, be unwilling, not wish, refuse

These verbs are compounds of *volō*, and in the main agree with it in conjugation, as the following synopsis will show:

<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālim</i>	<i>nōlō</i>	<i>nōlim</i>
<i>mālēbam</i>	<i>māllem</i>	<i>nōlēbam</i>	<i>nōllem</i>
[<i>mālam</i>]		[<i>nōlam</i>]	
<i>māluī</i>	<i>māluerim</i>	<i>nōluī</i>	<i>nōluerim</i>
<i>mālueram</i>	<i>māluissem</i>	<i>nōlueram</i>	<i>nōluissem</i>
<i>māluerō</i>		<i>nōluerō</i>	

In the present indicative, however, both *mālō* and *nōlō* are quite irregular, the inflection being as follows:

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālumus</i>	<i>nōlō</i>	<i>nōlumus</i>
<i>māvīs</i>	<i>māvultis</i>	<i>nōn vīs</i>	<i>nōn vultis</i>
<i>māvult</i>	<i>mālunt</i>	<i>nōn vult</i>	<i>nōlunt</i>

REMARK. In the synopsis above, the forms **mālam** and **nōlam** are put in square brackets because they are not in common use. Except for the first person singular, however, the future tense of both verbs is normal.

VOCABULARY

CARDINAL NUMERALS

quattuor, <i>four.</i>	septem, <i>seven.</i>	novem, <i>nine.</i>
quīnque, <i>five.</i>	octō, <i>eight.</i>	decem, <i>ten.</i>
sex, <i>six.</i>		

NOTE. The cardinal numerals above given are indeclinable ; *i.e.*, they are used without change of form, no matter what the case of the noun they modify.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Vēnātōrēs in agrōs ire mālunt, ut lupōs occīdant.
 2. Canēs iam septem milia passuum per vallem vēnerant. Ursae enim ē collibus in vallem fūgerant. 3. Nōs quoque nōlumus ex insulā fugere; nautae autem volunt. 4. Cum agricolae villam igni cōsūmere nōllent, cūr tū ignem ē culinā tulistī?

B. *A Timely Rescue*

"Ōlim," inquit puer obēsus, "magister cum librīs milia passuum pauca in silvam properāvit; cumque ad locum idōneum vēnisset ibique in foliīs hōrās duās sēdisset, subitō timēre coepit, quia in arborum umbrā lupōs magnōs vidēbat; nam lupī agricolās ibi saepe occiderant. Itaque magister perterritus domum properāre volēbat; cum autem per silvam fūrtim ire coepisset, lupī quoque ē latebris vēnerunt. Magister iam currēbat; cumque rivum trānsiret, in aquam cecidit. Tum autem subitō vēnātor cum canibus ad rīpam vēnit, lupique in spēluncās fūgerunt."

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Do you want to see the boat, boys? The sailors are carrying it into the sea. 2. The farmers have come ten miles through the fields to the shore. Will the sailors give them fish? 3. Do you prefer to buy a doll, Claudia? 4. Marcus does not want to go to the store with you. 5. The little foxes had come stealthily from the woods to eat your sister's four chickens, Quintus.

B. 1. "On the ship," said the boy, "are six sailors and eight farmers. The sailors want to send the farmers into the small boat; but they (the farmers) do not wish to cross over to the island." 2. "I want to frighten my mother," said Quintus. "Let's fall into the water." 3. "We, too, have a few fish," said Julia; "for the sailors came to the farmhouse yesterday. They gave us fish; *we* gave them grapes and berries." 4. "Let's put five baskets in the tent, and the others in the kitchen," said Marcus.

EXERCISE XLVIII *io verb*

THE THIRD OR Ē-CONJUGATION (continued)

Certain verbs of which the first person singular of the present indicative ends in *-iō* belong to this conjugation. These verbs are in the main regular; but in some forms the *i* disappears before a following vowel.

rapiō, rapere, rapui, raptus, seize, steal

	ACTIVE VOICE		107	
	INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
	PRESENT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>rapiō</i>	<i>rapimus</i>	<i>rapiam</i>	<i>rapiāmus</i>
2d person	<i>rapis</i>	<i>rapitis</i>	<i>rapīās</i>	<i>rapiātis</i>
3d person	<i>rapit</i>	<i>rapiant</i>	<i>rapiat</i>	<i>rapiant</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rapiēbam	rapiēbāmus	raperem	raperēmus
2d person	rapiēbās	rapiēbātis	raperēs	raperētis
3d person	rapiēbat	rapiēbant	raperet	raperent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rapiam	rapiēmus
2d person	rapiēs	rapiētis
3d person	rapiet	rapient

The perfect tenses of the following verbs are already familiar. Learn now the principal parts:

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, *run away, flee.*

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, *throw.*

VOCABULARY

annus, -i, M., *year.*

avis, -is (abl. -e and -i), F.,
bird.

ita, adverb, *thus, so, in this way.*

humī, *on the ground.*

neque (or nec), *and . . . not.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Avus noster et avia multōs annōs in valle habitāvērunt. Saepe ad villam imus, ut cum eis sub arboribus sedeāmus. 2. Simiam in mare iaciāmus; avia enim in villam iam iit, neque nōs vidēre potest. 3. Nautae miserī annōs duōs in litore nostrō habitāverant; itaque iam mare cum cēteris nautis trānsire volēbant. 4. Nam lupī per agrōs fūrtim ībant, ut agricolārum equōs raperent.

B. A Case of Poetic Justice

"*Ōlim,*" inquit Iūlia, "in arboribus nostris avēs habitābant multae, nidōsque ibi habēbant. Herī autem sex puerī malī in arborēs ēscendērunt; cumque nidōs frēgissent, ōva parvāsque avīs iēcērunt in terram. Tum Mārcus et eius pater, cum vēnissent in hortum, et ōva avēsque humi invēnissent, vehementer irātī agricolam vocāvērunt. Puerī autem interim ad latebrās fūgerant; Mārcī enim patrem timēbant. Itaque is agricolam ad eōrum patrēs misit; cumque puerī perterritī iam domum ē latebris vēnissent, avium ōva in mēnsā invēnērunt. Ea nōlēbant edere, sed patrēs timēbant. Ita poenās dedērunt."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. When the boys were throwing the dog into the water, they did not see the teacher on the shore. 2. For many years the hunters have thus helped us; for wolves and bears often come stealthily from the woods and seize our horses. 3. I wanted to rush out from the cave. Quintus, however, had seen beautiful birds there, and was not willing to go home. 4. In the field strong horses were lying on the ground.

B. 1. "The horse had fallen into a stream," said Marcus, "and the farmer was not able to help him." 2. "The sailor also had come five miles through the hills," said Quintus; "for the farmers were frightening the bears with fire, and he wanted to see them (the bears)." 3. "Do you carry books to school?" said Claudia to Julia; "we carry pens and tablets." 4. "My brother sent the chickens to a safe place," said the boy. "Then we hurried into the woods to kill the little foxes."

EXERCISE XLIX

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

quī, quae, quod, *who, which, that*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

REMARK. In connection with the preposition *cum*, the ablative is usually written *quōcum*, *quibūscum*, etc.

MODEL SENTENCE

Avēs, quās tenētis, meae sunt, The birds which you hold are mine.

RULE. *The relative pronoun regularly agrees with its antecedent in number and gender. Its case depends on the structure of the clause in which it stands.*

REMARK. In the above model sentence, *avēs* is the antecedent noun. The relative is therefore plural and feminine; but its case is determined by the fact that it is the direct object of *tenētis*.

VOCABULARY

caput, -itis, N., *head.*

iter, itineris, N., *journey,
road, march, etc.*

capiō, capere, cēpi, captus,
catch, capture, get, etc.

faciō, facere, fēci, factus,
make, do.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Mare trānsire multōs annōs voluimus. 2. Vēnātōrēs, quī in silvā habitant, saepe in oppidum eunt, ut

sagittās emant. 3. Nautae, quibus vīnum dedistis, iam humi iacent ēbrii. 4. Puer, cuius canēs ursā occidit, agricolās validōs hodiē vocābit, ut ursam quoque occidant.

B. An Agile Monkey

“Vēnātor,” inquit agricola, “tum filiōs vocāvit perque silvam properāre coepit. Cumque iam novem milia passuum iter fēcissent, subitō ē spēluncā ērūpit sīmia perterrita, quae celeriter in arborem magnam ad rāmum altum ēscendit. Vēnātor sīmiam sagittā occidere voluit; filiī autem eam capere et in oppidum dūcere mālēbant; itaque in arborem ēscendere coepērunt. Sed sīmia interim per rāmōs parvōs in arborēs cēterās trānsibat; puerique, cum ita trānsire vellent, frēgērunt rāmōs, et in caput patris miserī cecidērunt. Interim sīmia ad latebrās tūtās fūgerat.”

II. Translate into Latin: x

A. 1. Have you seen the heads and tails of the fish that I bought in town? 2. When Marcus had traveled many miles with the dogs to catch a wolf, he came to a large stream, and could not cross to the wolves' caves. 3. I see the girl whose father went with us to help the sailors. 4. When we had sat for three hours in the garden, we too went into the tent which the children had made.

B. 1. “The boy to whom I gave the berries broke the birds' nest,” said Julia. 2. “The cook is carrying a basket to the shore,” said Quintus. “There he will buy fish which the sailors have caught in the sea.” 3. “I too will go with you to-day,” said Claudia; “for I want to see the ships, and I shall not be able to go to-morrow.” 4. “The farmers were burning (*lit.* destroying with fire) the boat,” said Marcus, “because the sailors had stolen their horses from the fields.”

EXERCISE L

THE FOURTH OR Ī-CONJUGATION

audiō, audire, audivi, auditus, *hear*

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audiō	audimus	audiam	audiāmus
2d person	audis	auditis	audiās	audiātis
3d person	audit	audiunt	audiat	audiant

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audiēbam	audiēbāmus	audirem	audirēmus
2d person	audiēbās	audiēbātis	audirēs	audirētis
3d person	audiēbat	audiēbant	audiret	audirent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audiam	audiēmus
2d person	audiēs	audiētis
3d person	audiet	audient

REMARK. It will be seen at a glance that the above forms are very like the forms of the corresponding tenses of -iō verbs of the third conjugation. Note particularly, however, the varying quantity of i in the present indicative.

The perfect tenses of the following verbs are already familiar. Learn now the principal parts:

veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum, *come*.

inveniō, invenire, invēnī, inventus, *find*.

VOCABULARY

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, prope, preposition, used with
 conventus, *meet, come to-* the accusative case, *near.*
gether.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Agricola piger, quem prope cymbam vidētis, nōs audit. Eāmus in hortum, eiusque corbulās saxīs frangāmus. 2. Cūr ad lītus voluistis mittere equōs, quōs ego ex agrīs dūxeram? 3. Īstīne ad cymbam, ut ibi convenīrēs nautās, eōrumque corbulās ad villam ferrēs? 4. Itaque humī sedēbant puerī quoque; nautae enim rapuerant subsellia, eaque ignī cōnsūmpserant. 5. Librōsne Mārcus in magistrum iacere voluit? Quid fēcerat magister?

B. *The Wolf and the Fox*

Ōlim in silvā lupus vulpēculam convēnit, cumque eā in agrōs iter facere coepit, ut agricolārum gallinās raperet. Subitō autem vēnātōrēs magnōsque canēs audiunt. Tum lupus perterritae vulpēculae “Tū in arborem ēscendere potes,” inquit. “Ego in spēluncam fugiam.” Itaque cum vulpēcula misera in arborem ēscendere vellet neque posset, lupus celeriter cucurrit in spēluncam et in foliis latuit. Vēnātōrēs interim ad arborem vēnerant vulpēculamque sagittis iam occidēbant. Tum lupus, cum id audīvisset, subitō ē spēluncā ērūpit et vehementer terruit vēnātōrēs, qui cum canibus celeriter per silvam fūgērunt. Ita lupus vulpēculam dēfessam adiūvit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Let's meet the boys in the fields near the cave; for they have gone to the tall tree to find the little foxes' hiding place. 2 When the farmers heard this (*lit.* it), they

called six children to whom the sailor had given ravens.
 3. To-morrow I shall go into the valley to meet the hunters, who have traveled many miles through the woods to buy horses. 4. I did not want to catch the birds. But the boys who had come with us into the garden climbed into the trees and threw stones into their nests.

B. 1. "Let's run away to the shore," said Marcus to the other children. "Your sisters are in the tent, and they cannot hear us." 2. "We shall soon meet the hunter who lives in the woods," said the teacher. "He often sits there in the shade to kill the wolves which come from the caves to steal the farmers' children. Once he was able thus to catch a little bear, which he brought into the town. There three sailors bought the bear and led it to (their) ship."

EXERCISE LI

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE ACTIVE VOICE

The present tense of the imperative of Latin verbs is found only in the second person, singular and plural.

REGULAR VERBS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
vocō	vocā	vocāte
habeō	habē	habēte
mittō	mitte	mittite
rapiō	rape	rapite
audiō	audi	audite

REMARK. Two regular verbs already familiar (*dūcō*, *faciō*) and one yet to be taken up (*dicō*) lose final e in the singular of the present imperative active, appearing there as *dic*, *dūc*, *fac*.

IRREGULAR VERBS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
eō	ī	ite
ferō	fer	ferite
nōlō	nōlī	nōlīte
sum	es	este

REMARK. In the inflection of *mālō*, *volō*, and *possum*, the imperative mood is lacking.

VOCABULARY

mortuus, -a, -um, *dead*.

secūris, -is (abl. -ī), F., *ax*,
battle ax.

MODEL SENTENCE

Nōlī (*Nōlīte*) *id facere*, Don't do it.

RULE. *The negatived imperative of English may be represented in Latin by the present infinitive depending on the imperatives nōlī or nōlīte. This is the principal way of expressing Prohibition in Latin.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. *Nōlīte frangere caput canis miserī, puerī. Ōlim, cum in aquam cecidissem, is mē adiūvit.* 2. *Aquam in hortum celeriter fer, Quīnte; ignis enim iam in folia cecidit.* 3. *In umbrā prope tabernāculum duās hōrās sedēte. Tum ego veniam, ut vōs domum dūcam.* 4. *Avium nīdōs, quī diū humī iacuerant, Mārcus tum in rāmīs collocābat.*

B. *A Cautious Thief*

Ōlim sīmia in arbore altā habitābat. Sub arbore erat spēlunca, in quam multae vulpēculae saepe ūvās gallīnās-

que tulērunt. Simia ūvās rapere voluit; vulpēculās autem timēbat. Itaque corvō “Tū in spēluncam ī,” inquit, “ūvāsque vulpēculārum rape.” Corvus autem, quī in arbore tūtus sedēre mālēbat, “Lupum vocābō,” inquit, “ut is ūvās gallināsque rapiat.” Tum simia irāta rārum iēcit in caput corvī, quī miser ex arbore mortuus in spēluncam cecidit. Id cum audīvissent, vulpēculae perterritae ē spēluncā in latebrās tūtās celeriter fūgērunt. Interim simia mala in spēluncam laeta properāvit, ūvāsque rapuit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Seize the axes which I threw into the tent, boys, and hurry into the fields to kill the bear. 2. Don't go to the shore, girls. I will come to the farmhouse and meet you there. 3. Send the farmer to me, Marcus. We want to catch the raven, and cannot find its cage. 4. When the wolf heard the dogs, he also crossed the stream; but there the farmer killed him with an ax.

B. 1. “Don't frighten us,” said Julia to the boys; “for we are carrying dishes, and do not want to break them.” 2. “When we saw the dead sailor in the woods,” said Marcus, “we ran to the farmhouse; for the girls were much frightened. But there we met the hunters whom you saw yesterday near the stream.” 3. “Our sisters will carry the eggs,” said Claudia, “and the farmer has gone to the field to call (his) sons to carry the other baskets.”

EXERCISE LII

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

I-STEMS

fortis, -is, -e, brave

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	fortis	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortēs	fortia
Gen.	fortis	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium	fortium
Dat.	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus
Acc.	fortem	fortem	forte	fortis	fortis	fortia
				fortēs	fortēs	
Abl.	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus

ācer, -cris, -cre, fierce, keen, etc.

Nom.	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
Dat.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrīs	ācrīs	ācria
				ācrēs	ācrēs	
Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

REMARK. It will be noted that the masculine and feminine forms of *fortis* are identical throughout. The same thing is true of *ācer*, excepting in the nominative singular.

VOCABULARY

ācriter, adverb, *fiercely*. *pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī,*
fortiter, adverb, *bravely*. *pugnātum, fight.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Ursās, cum diū ācriterque pugnāvissent, vēnātor fortis secūrī occidit. 2. Properēmus ad lūdum, ut in

viā Mārcum conveniāmus. 3. Cum vēnātōrem mortuum vidissēs, cūr nōn ad litus cucurristi, ut nautās fortis vocārēs? 4. In hortum fortiter properāte, puellae, lupumque terrēte; mox enim agricolae ex agrīs cum canibus venient.

B. *The Undutiful Sons*

Prope silvam magnam cum tribus filiis validis habitābat agricola, quī agrōs multōs habēbat equōsque pulchrōs. Ōlim, cum in agrōs iret dēfessus, pueris “Mēcum venite,” inquit, “equōsque ad aquam dūcite.” Pueri autem in umbrā humī mālēbant iacēre, nec patrem adiuvāre volēbant. Itaque, cum agricola iam ex hortō isset, corvus, quī pigrōs filiōs sub arboribus viderat, ē silvā ursam vocāvit, quae laeta ē spēluncā properāvit, ut puerōs raperet. Eī miserī, cum ursam vidissent, perterriti fugere nōn poterunt; paterque mox sub arboribus filiōs invēnit mortuōs. Ita pueri malī poenās dedērunt.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. The wolves will come stealthily from the woods to eat your monkey, boys. 2. Don't fight, sailors. The farmers whom Marcus has called are coming from the valley; I can hear their dogs. 3. The girls were in the yard, and they did not see the wolf. 4. The boys whose fathers you met yesterday will soon go to the shore to catch fish.

B. 1. “The brave sailors whom my brother helped,” said Quintus, “have gone to the woods to find the wolf.” 2. “Marcus had begun to be unwilling to go,” said Claudia; “but when he heard the sea, he ran quickly to the boat which the sailor had given to my sisters.” 3. “Run to the farmhouse, children,” said the farmer. “I saw a bear in the woods to-day, and could not kill it.”

4. "Don't be afraid of the drunken sailors, boys," said the teacher. "They cannot frighten the dogs, which are now coming bravely from the field."

EXERCISE LIII

THE FOURTH OR U-DECLENSION

exercitus, M., army

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	exercitus	exercitūs
Genitive	exercitūs	exercituūm
Dative	exercituī	exercitibus
Accusative	exercitum	exercitūs
Ablative	exercitū	exercitibus

REMARK. Note that in the ending of the nominative singular the u is short, whereas it is long in the -us of the genitive singular and of the nominative and accusative plural.

Gender. Nouns of the fourth declension in -us are masculine or (rarely) feminine. For the inflection of neuters, see Summary of Forms, page 194.

VOCABULARY

fluctus, -ūs, M., <i>wave.</i>	lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum,
impetus, -ūs, M., <i>attack.</i>	<i>play.</i>
imperātor, -ōris, M., <i>general,</i> <i>commander.</i>	parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus, <i>prepare.</i> Sometimes con-
abscidō, abscidere, abscidī, abscisus, <i>cut off.</i>	strued with the present infinitive.

THE IMPERFECT OF CUSTOMARY PAST ACTION

In addition to the use already familiar, the imperfect indicative is often employed to describe a repeated past action; e.g., *Ē silvā ursae in agrōs veniēbant, Bears used to*



EXERCITUS ITER FACIT

The above picture carved on a monument represents a division of the Roman army crossing the Danube on a bridge of boats. The commander in chief (*imperātor*), who leads the column, does not appear in that part of the carving here shown; but two subordinate commanders can be seen, one already come to land, the other still upon the bridge.

come from the forest into the fields, or Bears would come from the forest into the fields. From now on in the Exercises this use of the imperfect will occasionally be illustrated.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Imperātor autem exercitum fortem ē silvā ad litus dūxit, ibique in nautās malōs impetum ācrem fēcit. 2. Vōs quoque, agricolae, nōlīte timēre, sed fortiter ad villam currite; nōs enim interim nautās vocābimus et in vallem mittēmus. 3. Prope īnsulam fluctūs sunt magnī, nautaeque ibi saxa timent. 4. Agricolārum filiae humī collocāvērunt avium nīdōs, eōsque ignī cōsūmpsērunt; interim puerī corvī caveam pulchram in mare iēcērunt.

B. *The Repentant Brother*

In villā habitābant puer et puella, quōrum māter diū mortua erat. Pater saepe per silvam ^{ibat} ibat in oppidum; interim liberī ^{prope} prope villam lūdēbant. Olim, cum puella in ^{āreā} āreā ^{esset} esset, frāter malus eius pūpae caput abscidit. Itaque puella vehementer irāta in silvam properāvit, neque eam frāter invenire potuit. Mox ē silvā vēnit agricolae filius, quī ibi lupum magnum viderat. Tum frāter perterritus cum cane validō in silvam celeriter cucurrit, ut sorōrem inveniret. Ibi humī iacēbat puella dēfessa, eamque edere lupus parābat. Sed canis fortis, cum id vidisset, in lupum fortiter fēcit impetum. Ita caput lupī, cum is ācriter cum cane pugnāret, puer secūrī frēgit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. When the farmers whom the general had called came to the shore, they wanted to cross to the island; but they could not, because the waves were high (*lit.* great).

2. Let's cut off the fishes' tails and throw them into the water; the other fishes will eat them. 3. The cook is preparing dinner. Let's play now in the shade. I will call the fat boy whom we met to-day on the shore.

B. 1. "The general was preparing to burn the ship," said the sailor. "But *we* did not want to do it; and so he sent the farmers to call the other sailors." 2. "When the children were playing on the shore," said Julia, "the waves destroyed their boat." 3. "However," said Marcus, "the bear made a fierce attack upon the dogs; for there were three little bears in the cave." 4. "Why did you cut off my doll's head, Quintus?" cried Claudia. "I'll go into the woods, and the bears will eat me there." "Don't run into the woods," said Quintus. "I'll not kill the other dolls."

EXERCISE LIV

THE PASSIVE VOICE

PERFECT TENSES

Verbs of all conjugations form the passive of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in the same way, namely, by adding to the perfect passive participle (the fourth principal part) certain forms of *sum*. One model, therefore, suffices for all conjugations; *e.g.*:

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus

PASSIVE VOICE

PERFECT TENSE

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
SINGULAR		SINGULAR
1st person	vocātus sum	vocātus sim
2d person	vocātus es	vocātus sīs
3d person	vocātus est	vocātus sit

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
PLURAL		PLURAL	
1st person	vocātī sumus	vocātī simus	
2d person	vocātī estis	vocātī sītis	
3d person	vocātī sunt	vocātī sint	
PLUPERFECT TENSE			
SINGULAR		SINGULAR	
1st person	vocātus eram	vocātus essem	
2d person	vocātus erās	vocātus essēs	
3d person	vocātus erat	vocātus esset	
PLURAL		PLURAL	
1st person	vocātī erāmus	vocātī essēmus	
2d person	vocātī erātis	vocātī essētis	
3d person	vocātī erant	vocātī essent	
FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE			
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	vocātus erō	vocātī erimus	
2d person	vocātus eris	vocātī eritis	
3d person	vocātus erit	vocātī erunt	

REMARK. Note that the participle *vocātus* is declined in the same way as *bonus*, and that it agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence. For convenience, only the masculine forms are given above; but any gender might be called for, as, *Claudia vocāta est, puellae vocātae sunt*, etc.

With *vocō* as a model, form the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses of *habeō*, *mittō*, *ferō*, *rapiō*, and *audiō*.

VOCABULARY

<i>bellum</i> , -i, N., <i>war</i> .	<i>pāx</i> , <i>pācis</i> , F., <i>peace</i> .
<i>hostis</i> , -is (abl. -e), M. and F., <i>enemy</i> .	<i>gerō</i> , <i>gerere</i> , <i>gessi</i> , <i>gestus</i> , <i>wage, carry on, do</i> .
<i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpi</i> , <i>ac-</i> <i>ceptus</i> , <i>receive, accept, take</i> .	<i>remittō</i> , <i>remittere</i> , <i>remisi</i> , <i>remissus</i> , <i>send back</i> .

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Hostium imperātor nōbiscum iam octō annōs bellum gesserat, neque capta erant oppida nostra. 2. Sorōrēs meae, cum in silvam īssent, subitō in ursārum spēluncam cecidērunt, et ita occīsae sunt. 3. Cum sex mīlia passuum iter fēcissēmus, ad locum idōneum vēnimus; moxque sub arboribus latuerāmus, ut corvōs caperēmus.

B. A Traitorous Schoolmaster

Multi puerī parvī, quōrum patrēs tum fortiter cum hostibus bellum gerēbant, cum magistrō ex oppidō in agrōs veniēbant, ut ibi lūderent. Saepe ita fēcerant; sed ōlim, cum multa mīlia passuum per agrōs īssent, subitō magister malus puerōs perterritōs ad hostium exercitum dūxit, eōsque imperātōri dedit. Is autem irātus nōlēbat accipere puerōs, quī ita ad eum ductī erant. Itaque magistrum in oppidum, puerōs domum remisit. Ibi cum magister poenās dedisset, pāx cum hostium imperātōre bonō facta est.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. Do not make peace with the enemy. 2. We have been sent back from the hills to the shore, and cannot help our fathers and mothers, who are living in the valley. 3. When war had been waged five years, the generals of the enemy marched stealthily many miles through the forest to burn our town. 4. Were your cups broken, cook? For when I was crossing a stream, the basket suddenly fell into the water.

B. 1. "The monkey was unwilling to receive the little fox into the cage," said the sailor; "and so they fought fiercely for a long time." 2. "Once," said the teacher,

“a great ship was broken there by the waves. On the shore were strong farmers who wanted to help the poor sailors, and could not.” 3. “The doves upon which the raven made a fierce attack,” said the farmer, “were killed; they are now lying on the ground near the farmhouse.” “Let’s carry them to the woods,” said Marcus, “and throw them into the bears’ den.”

EXERCISE LV

PRONOUN OF IDENTITY AND INTENSIVE PRONOUN

idem, eadem, idem, the same

SINGULAR

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>idem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>
Gen.	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>
Dat.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>
Acc.	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>
Abl.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>

PLURAL

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
	<i>iīdem</i>		
	<i>īdem</i>		
Gen.	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
Dat.	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
	<i>iīsdem</i>	<i>iīsdem</i>	<i>iīsdem</i>
	<i>īsdem</i>	<i>īsdem</i>	<i>īsdem</i>
Acc.	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
Abl.	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
	<i>iīsdem</i>	<i>iīsdem</i>	<i>iīsdem</i>
	<i>īsdem</i>	<i>īsdem</i>	<i>īsdem</i>

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, himself, herself, itself, etc.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

REMARK 1. Note that **īdem** is a compound of **is, ea, id**.

REMARK 2. In connection with a verb in the first or second person, **ipse** means "myself," "yourself," etc.; e.g., **Ipsī ad lītus properāvimus, We ourselves hurried to the shore.**

NOTE. These and several other pronouns may be used either as adjectives or nouns. In translating the neuter nominative and accusative of pronouns used as nouns, it is often necessary to supply the word "thing"; e.g., **Idem vidēmus, We see the same (thing), Eadem audīvērunt, They heard the same (things), etc.**

VOCABULARY

flūmen, -inis, N., river.
miles, -itis, M., soldier.

statim, adverb, at once, immediately.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Hostēs iam puerōs puellāsque occidēbant; nōs idem faciēbāmus. 2. Ipsius imperātōris filius in agris occisus est; tum pater statim pācem nōbiscum fēcit. 3. Caput militis fortis abscisum est, et in oppidum remissum. 4. Nōli fugere, Quinte, sed fortiter parvās ursās rape; nōs enim ursās ceterās terrēbimus.

B. A Soldier off Duty

“Ōlim,” inquit avus meus, “vĕnātor ē silvā vĕnit in oppidum, ut secūrēs trīs emeret. Cum autem domum iret, miles ēbrius, quī sub arbore altā sedēbat, in eum subitō impetum ācrem fĕcit, secūrēsque rapere voluit. Tum vĕnātor vehementer irātus hōrās duās cum milite ācriter pugnāvit, nec eum occīdere potuit. Interim autem in silvam vĕnerat imperātor ipse; quī statim, cum militem vīdisset ēbrium, vĕnātōrem adiūvit, militemque in oppidum remisit, ut ibi poenās daret.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Let us at once send back the general himself; for peace has now been made with the enemy. 2. The sons of the general were received, but his daughters were sent back to the ship. 3. The boat has been thrown upon the rocks by the waves. The tired sailors themselves will carry it to the river. 4. The war had been waged many years; but the enemy were now preparing to make peace.

B. 1. “Bring the same boys to me, Quintus,” said the soldier; “I want to send them back to their brave fathers.” 2. “What then was done,” asked Quintus, “when the army had made a fierce attack upon the town, and had not been able to break the gate?” 3. “The farmers would cut off the horses’ tails,” said Claudia. “Then the horses were not pleased.” 4. “When we were playing near the river,” said Julia, “we heard the same drunken sailor who frightened the girls yesterday; and so we ran at once to the farmhouse.”

EXERCISE LVI

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -CONJUGATION

vocō

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocor	vocāmur	vocer	vocēmur
2d person	vocāris vocāre	vocāmini	vocēris vocēre	vocēmini
3d person	vocātur	vocantur	vocētur	vocentur

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocābar	vocābāmur	vocārer	vocārēmur
2d person	vocābāris vocābāre	vocābāmini	vocārēris vocārēre	vocārēmini
3d person	vocābātur	vocābantur	vocārētur	vocārentur

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vocābor	vocābimur
2d person	vocāberis vocābere	vocābimini
3d person	vocābitur	vocābuntur

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	vocāre	vocāmini

PRESENT INFINITIVE

vocārī

REMARK 1. As a preliminary to learning the above forms of the indicative and subjunctive, note (1) that everywhere in the third persons the passive is formed by adding *-ur* to the corresponding active forms; and (2) that in the first persons *r* is either added to final *ō* of the corresponding active forms (with shortening of the *ō*), or substituted there for final *m* or *s*.

REMARK 2. Observe the relation which the forms of the present imperative bear to those of the second persons of the present indicative.

VOCABULARY

nox, noctis, F., night. *castra, -ōrum, N., camp.*

REMARK. In the plural, *nox* has I-stem endings.

MODEL SENTENCE

Ursae enim ā vĕnātōre occisae erant, For the bears had been killed by the hunter.

RULE. *With a passive verb, the doer is indicated by the ablative case introduced by the preposition ā, ab. This construction is known as Ablative of the Agent.*

REMARK 1. The ablative of agency must be distinguished carefully from the ablative without a preposition as used to tell the means by which a thing is accomplished; e.g., *Ursae enim secūri occisae erant,* For the bears had been killed with an ax. Here the doer is not mentioned at all; but the means by which the act was done is indicated by *secūri*.

REMARK 2. The two forms of the preposition *ā, ab* are identical in meaning. The form *ab* is to be used when the following ablative begins with a vowel or *h*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. *Nam militēs, quī ad flūmen ierant, ibi statim ab hostibus eīsdem captī sunt.* 2. *Parābāsne vulpēculās in*



BUILDING A RAMPART

Roman soldiers were trained to work as well as to fight, and on campaigns, even under ordinary circumstances, they had much fortifying to do. For when the army halted in the open country even for a night, a well-ordered camp (*castra*) had to be laid out and surrounded by a wall of fortification. The above illustration represents another carving on the monument referred to in connection with Exercise LIII.

silvam remittere? Mārcus ipse in corbulā eās collocābit et in silvam feret. 3. Cūr bellum ā militibus nostrīs sex annōs cum hostibus fortibus gestum erat? 4. Imperātor idem, quia pācem nōbiscum facere nōn potuerat, flūmen statim trānsiit, ut ā cēteris hostibus adiuvārī posset.

B. *The Brave Soldiers*

Puerī trēs in villā prope flūmen magnum habitābant, ibique piscīs pulchrōs saepe cēpērunt. Sed ōlim, cum in rīpā corbulae cum piscibus collocātae essent, subitō ē silvā ērūpit ursa parva, quae terruit puerōs, piscēsque rapere coepit. Sed iam pater ipse puerōrum ex agrīs properābat, ut ursam occīderet; quae perterrita in arborem ēscendit, moxque in rāmō magnō sedēbat. Statim autem agricola quoque ēscendit, rāmumque abscīdere parābat. Itaque ursa, cum in rāmōs cēterōs trānsire vellet, ad terram in caput cecidit, et ā canibus occīsa est. Tum militēs trēs, quī in umbrā interim latuerant, iam fortiter ē latebrīs properāvērunt, caputque ursae abscīdērunt; quod mox tulērunt in castra imperātōrique dedērunt.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. ^xLet's send back the nests to the farmhouse, so that they may be given at once to the little girls. 2. When the soldiers were being called to camp by the general, the enemy quickly crossed the river with a large army and burned our ships. 3. [\]Don't sit on the dolls' table, boys; Quintus broke it yesterday. 4. When we had hurried home from the woods, in order that the wolf which we had caught might be at once placed in a cage, the farmer refused to receive him; and we could not send the wolf back to the woods, because it was now night.

B. 1. "Let's hurry to camp at once," said the same soldiers; "for the enemy will soon cross the river, and we are afraid of the night." 2. "When a fierce attack had been made by the enemy on our army," said our grandmother, "the other soldiers fled into the woods; but your grandfather, who was a general, himself traveled many miles through the night to a small camp, to warn the sailors who had been sent from the other islands to the shore."

EXERCISE LVII

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, (*a*) *certain*

	SINGULAR		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	quidam	quaedam	quoddam
Gen.	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam
Dat.	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
Acc.	quendam	quandam	quoddam
Abl.	quōdam	quādam	quōdam
	PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	quidam	quaedam	quaedam
Gen.	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
Dat.	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
Acc.	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
Abl.	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

NOTE. The above pronoun is here treated as an adjective. When it is used as a noun, the nominative and accusative singular of the neuter take the form *quiddam*, *a certain (thing)*.

REMARK. As an aid to the memory, note the close relation between the forms of *quidam* and those of the relative *quī*.

VOCABULARY

nūbēs, -is (abl. -e), F., *cloud*. āter, -tra, -trum, *black, dark*:
 igitur, postpositive conjunc- māne, adverb, *in the morn-*
 tion, *therefore*. ing, *early*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Militēs idem ad castra māne ibunt, ut ab imperā-
 tōre ipsō adiuventur. 2. Tum imperātor fortis cum exercitū
 parvō statim flūmen quoddam trānsiit, et per noctem in
 hostium agrōs iter fēcit. 3. Eāmus in silvam, ut avium
 nidōs inveniāmus. Validōs puerōs vocā, Quīntē. 4. Equī
 ātrī, cum ā milite quōdam ad flūmen ducti essent, in aquam
 celeriter cucurrerunt.

B. A Stolen Picnic

In lūdō quōdam cum magistrō habitābant puerī paucī.
 Ōlim, cum iam nox esset magisterque in lectō iacēret, puerī
 fūrtim ē lūdō iērunt in agrōs, mālaque agricolārum multa
 rapuerunt. Tum, cum rīvum trānsissent ad īnsulam par-
 vam, prope ignem, quem ē rāmīs fēcerant, mox humi
 iacēbant, ut māla ederent. Sed subitō in caelō erant
 multae nūbēs ātrae, neque lūnam iam vidēre poterant puerī ;
 quī igitur perterriti per noctem domum currere coepērunt.
 Ita duo, quī obēsī erant, in rīvum cecidērunt, māneque
 mortuī inventī sunt. Cēterī autem, ut poenās darent, ā
 magistrō missī sunt ad agricolās, quōrum māla rapuerant.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. When the girls went into the yard to call the
 boys, they saw black clouds in the sky. 2. Therefore
 certain soldiers hastened to the farmhouse, and seized the

horses which had been captured by the enemy. 3. While the farmer himself was being called by the sailor, his sons were preparing to send horses to the camp. 4. The enemy had now done the same thing; and so we wanted to make peace with them at once.

B. 1. "While the dogs were playing in the yard near the farmhouse," said Marcus, "a wolf came stealthily into the garden and made a fierce attack upon the little bear." 2. "Let's run bravely into the water," said Quintus; "for the boat has been filled with the waves, and the girls are thoroughly frightened." 3. "In the morning," said the sailor, "we shall send certain hunters to the same place to meet the other generals." 4. "Our general," said my grandfather, "had refused to receive the brave sailors and farmers. And so a certain farmer's son hurried through the night to the camp of the enemy, and led soldiers to the shore to capture our ships."

EXERCISE LVIII

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habeor	habēmur	habear	habeāmur
2d person	habēris habēre	habēmini	habeāris habeāre	habeāmini
3d person	habētur	habentur	habeātur	habeantur

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habēbar	habēbāmur	habērer	habērēmur
2d person	habēbāris habēbare	habēbāmini	habērēris habērere	habērēmini
3d person	habēbātur	habēbantur	habērētur	habērentur

They
might

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	habēbor	habēbimur
2d person	habēberis habēbere	habēbimini
3d person	habēbitur	habēbuntur

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	habēre	habēmini

PRESENT INFINITIVE

habēri

REMARK. In memorizing these forms, note the correspondences between active and passive which were pointed out in Exercise LVI.

VOCABULARY

longē, adverb, *far (away)*. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus, *command, order*. Con-
lūx, lūcis, F., *light*.
strued with the accusative
and present infinitive.

REMARK I. In previous Exercises several verbs have been mentioned as construed with the present infinitive; e.g., *possum, mālō*, etc. The meaning of some of these verbs is such that (as in the case of *iubeō* above) the dependent infinitive may have a subject accusative. Thus we may say either *Iubeō tē ire*, *I order you to go*, or *Volō tē ire*, *I want you to go*.

REMARK 2. The genitive plural of *lūx* is lacking, and the ending of the accusative plural is *-ēs* or *-īs*.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Nam ā pueris isdem nōn terrēbor. 2. Corbulae bācīs complēbantur. 3. Nōlī pueris sagittās dare; eōs enim longē in silvam ire nōlumus. 4. Milītēs igitur iussērunt nautās dēfessōs in ignem rāmōs iacere, ut in litore magna esset lūx. 5. In milītēs, cum per vallem iter facerent, eōrundem agricolārum canēs fortiter impetum fēcērunt.

B. *Lost in the Cave*

“Ōlim,” inquit avia mea, “puer et puella parva ex hortō fūrtim in silvam iērunt, ut rīvum flōrēsque vidērent. Ibi autem spēluncam invēnērunt magnam, in quam laeti cucurrērunt, ut in umbrā lūderent; ursae enim ab eis nōn timēbantur. Cum ibi diū lūsissent, puer subitō longē in spēluncam fūgit, puellaque, quae eum capere volēbat, quoque per spēluncam properāvit. Diū cucurrērunt; sed iam viam vidēre nōn poterant, quia in spēluncā erat nox ātra. Humī igitur perterriti sēdērunt. Mox autem puella lūcem parvam longē vidit; cumque tria mīlia passuum ad eum locum iter fēcissent, subitō ē spēluncā in litus vērunt.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The general wanted certain soldiers to carry baskets into the fields to be filled with apples by the farmers. 2. Therefore let us send the hunter himself at once to the camp. For the enemy have crossed the river, and will make an attack in the morning. 3. Once, when the night was dark, certain sailors fled from the town and ran to the river, so that the enemy might be warned. 4. The

general ordered the same soldiers to cross the river and take our camp.

B. 1. "The enemy were then fighting fiercely with us," said a certain soldier; "but our general ordered us to make an attack at once on the camp also." 2. "While the boats were being filled with fish," said the hunter, "certain farmers stole the sailors' horses, which had been led far into the fields." 3. "Many soldiers had been killed by the enemy," said my father. "But it was now dark night; and so the others fled from the forest, and were carried to the island by ship."

EXERCISE LIX

THE FIFTH OR \bar{E} -DECLENSION

	diēs, M., <i>day</i>		rēs, F., <i>circumstance, thing</i>	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
Genitive	diēi	diērum	rei	rērum
Dative	diēi	diēbus	rei	rēbus
Accusative	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
Ablative	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

Gender. Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine. Even *diēs*, which is an exception to this rule, is sometimes feminine in the singular.

VOCABULARY

CARDINAL NUMERALS

ūnus, -a, -um, <i>one.</i>	sēdecim, <i>sixteen.</i>
ūndecim, <i>eleven.</i>	septendecim, <i>seventeen.</i>
duodecim, <i>twelve.</i>	duodēviginti, <i>eighteen.</i>
tredecim, <i>thirteen.</i>	ūndēviginti, <i>nineteen.</i>
quattuordecim, <i>fourteen.</i>	viginti, <i>twenty.</i>
quindecim, <i>fifteen.</i>	Indī, -ōrum, M., <i>Indians.</i>

With the exception of **ūnus**, the above cardinal numerals are indeclinable. The plural of **ūnus** is regular, but the singular is inflected as follows:

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nominative	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
Genitive	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius
Dative	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
Accusative	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
Ablative	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

There are in Latin eight other adjectives declined in the genitive and dative singular after the fashion of **ūnus**. Although not all of these words are to be here used, the full list should be memorized once for all; namely, **alius**, **alter**; **ūllus**, **nūllus**; **uter**, **neuter**; **sōlus**, **tōtus**, **ūnus**. See also Summary of Forms, page 197.

NOTE. When strengthened by the adverb **ūnā**, the preposition **cum** is often well rendered by "together with," "along with," etc.; e.g., *Nāvēs ūnā cum cymbīs ad insulam missae sunt*, *The ships, together with the boats, were sent to the island.*

Is, ea, id AS AN ADJECTIVE

The personal pronoun **is**, **ea**, **id**, "he," "she," "it," may also be used as an adjective meaning "this"; e.g., *is diēs*, *this day*; *ea rēs*, *this circumstance*, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. *Ūnā cum eīs nautīs fortibus ad castra properēmus; ibi enim militēs nōs ad imperātōrem ipsum dūcent.*
 2. *Cum audivissēmus equōs hostium lūcemque in litore vidissēmus, tum imperātor iussit exercitum celeriter per silvam iter facere.* 3. *Nūbēs albās in caelō vidēte, puellae.*

Potestisne lūnam quoque vidēre? 4. Cum id bellum sēdecim annōs gestum esset, hostēs mare nāvibus trānsiērunt, et in oppida nostra impetum ācrem fēcērunt.

B. Captured by the Indians

“In quōdam oppidō,” inquit māter vestra, “prope silvam habitābat agricola ūnā cum duōbus filiis parvis. Ōlim, cum diū bellum cum Indis gestum esset pāxque iam esset facta, filii eius agricolae laeti per agrōs lūdēbant. Subitō autem trēs Indi malī ērūpērunt ē silvā, puerōsque cēpērunt, quī perterriti fugere nōn potuerant; tum statim puerōs ūnā cum equis, quōs ex agrīs rapuerant, longē in silvam dūxērunt. Pater vehementer irātus in silvam statim cucurrit, neque filiōs invenire potuit. Eī autem, cum multōs diēs cum Indis habitāvissent, ā militibus quibusdam inventi sunt; quī occidērunt Indōs, puerōsque ad patrem remisērunt.”

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. These dogs together with the raven will be given to the boys by whom the wolf was killed. 2. Therefore the general himself with a large army marched through the fields sixteen miles. 3. The Indians at once made an attack on the three farmhouses, and captured one farmer's horses. 4. In the morning the general will order these brave hunters to cross the river with the same soldiers, so as to burn the tents of the enemy.

B. 1. “Let us send back twelve Indians into the forest,” said the soldier; “the others we will throw into the waves.” 2. “Together with (his) father and brothers,” said Claudia, “Marcus was called into the fields yesterday by the soldiers; for the enemy were then crossing the river.” 3. “I have received twelve baskets,” said the sailor. “Where are the others?” 4. Then said the farmer

to(his)sons, "Why have you cut off the heads of these brave dogs? Soon you will kill my horses, too." 5. "Thoroughly frightened by this circumstance," said the teacher, "the sailors have fled to the river. To-morrow the soldiers will do the same thing."

EXERCISE LX

THE THIRD OR Ē-CONJUGATION

mittō

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st per.	mittor	mittimur	mittar	mittāmur
2d per.	mitteris mittere	mittimini	mittāris mittāre	mittāmini
3d per.	mittitur	mittuntur	mittātur	mittantur

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st per.	mittēbar	mittēbāmur	mitterer	mitterēmur
2d per.	mittēbāris mittēbāre	mittēbāmini	mitterēris mitterēre	mitterēmini
3d per.	mittēbātur	mittēbantur	mitterētur	mitterentur

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st per.	mittar	mittēmur
2d per.	mittēris mittēre	mittēmini
3d per.	mittētur	mittentur

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	mittere	mittimini

PRESENT INFINITIVE

mitti

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

(quis) quī, quae (quid) quod, *who? what?*

When used as an adjective, this word is inflected exactly as the relative quī, quae, quod. When it is used as a noun, quis replaces quī (nominative singular), quid replaces quod (nominative and accusative singular), and the feminine is lacking throughout. The noun use is the more frequent; e.g., Quis venit? *Who is coming?* Quibuscum sedētis? *With whom are you sitting?* Quōs vidit? *Whom did he see?* etc.

VOCABULARY

commōtus, -a, -um, *excited, disturbed.* omnis, -is, -e, *every, the whole, all.*

frūmentum, -i, n., *grain.* uxor, -ōris, f., *wife.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Quis voluit avis pulchrās in silvam remitti?
 2. Nam Indī, eō impetū commōtī, frūmentum omne in spēluncā ātrā cōllocāvērunt. 3. Vēnātōrum uxōrēs unā cum vīgintī liberis in agris cuiusdam agricolae imperātōrēs ipsōs convēnērunt. 4. Miles obēsus, cum liberī ab Indis in silvam dūcerentur, in villā latēbat. Nōlite eum terrere.

B. An Indian Raid

In quādam valle erat flūmen magnum, in quō parvae insulae erant multae. Ibi habitābant ūnā cum uxōribus liberisque agricolae quīdam fortēs. Indi autem saepe ē silvā fūrtim veniēbant ad flūminis ripam, et in cymbīs parvis ad insulās properābant, ut in agricolārum villās impetum facerent. Ōlim, cum ita equi in agris omnēs occisi essent, frūmentumque esset igni cōsūmptum, liberī quoque sēdecim ab Indis capti sunt et longē in silvam ducti. Tum agricolae validi, vehementer commōti, ad ripam properāvērunt; cumque milia passuum tredecim iter fēcissent per noctem, subitō in Indōrum castra impetum ācrem fēcērunt, eaque igni cōsūmpsērunt. Itaque hostēs longē per vallēs fūgērunt perterriti, liberī autem ā patribus domum ducti sunt.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. These Indians all came into one place, and for many days terrified the wives and children of the farmers. 2. To whom was the black horse given? By whom was he led into the field? Whose grain is he eating? 3. When they saw the grain which the farmers were bearing to the river bank, the soldiers wanted to be carried at once by ship to the island. 4. The general is ordering certain hunters to travel through the woods to the river; for a camp has been placed there near the town by the enemy.

B. 1. "Where is the light of the moon, Quintus?" asked Marcus. "The night is dark, and I cannot find the road." 2. "When the chickens were being killed by the little fox," said Quintus, "we all ran quickly to call the farmer." 3. "Much disturbed by these things," said my father, "the hunter's brave wife sent the same soldier to

warn the general, who was then marching into the forest with a small army to capture certain bad Indians."

4. "The Indians would often rush forth suddenly from the forest and kill our horses," said your grandfather. "Then we would run to the camp ourselves and call the soldiers."

EXERCISE LXI

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

sui (gen. sing.), of himself,
of herself, of itself.

IRREGULAR NOUN

vīs, F., violence, force.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	—	—	vīs	vīrēs
Genitive	sui	sui	—	vīrium
Dative	sibi	sibi	—	vīribus
Accusative	sē, sēsē	sē, sēsē	vim	vīrīs, vīrēs
Ablative	sē, sēsē	sē, sēsē	vī	vīribus

REMARK. Note that the forms of **sui** are the same for all genders.

VOCABULARY

cōgnōscō, cōgnōscere, cōgnōvī, putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus,
cōgnitus, find out, learn. think.

dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus, say. tempestās, -ātis, F., storm.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

What a person says, thinks, hears, or the like, may be reported directly or indirectly. Thus, if Marcus yesterday uttered the sentence, "The dog is lying in the grass," to-day I can report what he said

(1) Directly: *Marcus said, "The dog is lying in the grass;"*

(2) Indirectly: *Marcus said that the dog was lying in the grass.*

By the use of either sentence I tell exactly what Marcus said, but in one case I quote the very words he used, in the other I do not. Quotation by the second method is known as Indirect Discourse. The two English sentences given above would appear in Latin in the following form :

- (1) Direct : "Canis in herbā iacet," inquit Mārcus.
 (2) Indirect : Mārcus dīxit canem in herbā iacēre.

It will at once be seen that the Latin method of indirect quotation is quite different from the English ; for the Latin here somewhat literally would be : "Marcus said *the dog to be lying* in the grass."

RULE FOR INDIRECT DISCOURSE. *The infinitive with subject accusative is used in quoting indirectly anything said, thought, heard, or the like.*

NOTE 1. Indirect quotation of course is not confined to things said, thought, heard, etc., in the past. Whatever *is, was, or shall be* said, thought, heard, etc., is treated in one and the same way ; e.g.,

Vēnātor putat ursam in spēluncā esse, The hunter *thinks* that the bear is in the cave.

Vēnātor putābit ursam in spēluncā esse, The hunter *will think* that the bear is in the cave.

Vēnātor putāvit ursam in spēluncā esse, The hunter *thought* that the bear was in the cave.

At first sight it may seem a little odd that in the last of these examples the present infinitive *esse* balances "was" in the English translation. The justification of the present infinitive in such a sentence at once appears, however, if we revert again to a literal rendering : "The hunter thought the bear *to be* in the cave."

NOTE 2. In addition to its subject accusative, the infinitive of indirect discourse may, of course, have also an accusative object ;

e.g., Mārcus dicit vĕnātōrem occĭdere ursam, Marcus says that the hunter is killing the bear.

NOTE 3. The reflexive *sĕ* (*sĕsĕ*) is used as subject or direct object of the infinitive of indirect discourse when the verb of saying, thinking, etc., is in the third person, and the accusative refers to the subject of that verb; *e.g., Mārcus dixit sĕ in herbā iacĕre* (Marcus said himself to be lying in the grass), *Marcus said that he was lying in the grass.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Dĭcisne tĕ in agrĭs equōs vidĕre? Nautae putant omnĭs equōs in valle esse. 2. Putāvĭmus nōs ad ĩsulās trānsĭre posse; vĭs autem flūminis magna erat. 3. Imperātor cōgnōverat sĕ ibi cum hostĭbus pugnāre nōn posse. 4. Cum vĭ tempestātis nāvēs validae frangerentur, nautae miserĭ in mare frūmentum omne iĕcĕrunt.

B. *The Enemy Repulsed*

Agricola quĭdam ūnā cum uxōre liberisque diū prope flūmen pulchrum habitāverat. Ōlim autem ad villam subitō cucurrĕrunt militēs quattuor, quĭ dĭxĕrunt Indōs celeriter per silvam venĭre. Tum agricola commōtus uxōrem iussit liberōs in cymbā collocāre; ipse autem in agrōs properāvit, ut agricolās cĕterōs monĕret. Interim Indĭ ē silvā vĕnerant; quĭ cum villam ignĭ cōsūmpsissent neque agricolam invenĭre potuissent, ad rĭpam cucurrĕrunt. Sed māter perterrita iam in ĩsulam quandam trānsierat, ibique tūta cum liberis in spĕluncā latĕbat. Cum autem Indĭ quoque ad eam ĩsulam trānsĭre parārent, subitō ab agricolis fortibus impetus ācer factus est. Hostēs multĭ ab eĭs captĭ sunt, cĕterique celeriter in silvam fūgĕrunt.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Who thinks that there are eighteen sailors in the boat? Whom have you sent to meet them? 2. I had learned that the boys were throwing the fish into the sea. 3. The farmhouses had been wrecked (*lit.* broken) by the force of the storm; and so the general placed the tired soldiers in the tents which he had found in the camp of the enemy. 4. I wanted the books to be given to one boy and two girls. To whom did you give them?

B. 1. Marcus said that he was filling all the baskets with grain. 2. For many days we traveled with this brave sailor through the hills and valleys. 3. Much frightened by these things, the children now learned that the same Indians were killing the horses. 4. The farmers seized a boat, so that (their) wives and children might be sent at once to a safe and suitable place. 5. "Do you see a light in the sky, my son?" asked the farmer. "I think I see a great star," replied the boy; "but clouds are filling the whole sky."

EXERCISE LXII

IRREGULAR VERB

ferō

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	feror	ferimur	ferar	ferāmur
2d person	ferris	ferimini	ferāris	ferāmini
	ferre		ferāre	
3d person	fertur	feruntur	ferātur	ferantur

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferēbar	ferēbāmur	ferrer	ferrēmur
2d person	ferēbāris ferēbāre	ferēbāminī	ferrēris ferrēre	ferrēminī
3d person	ferēbātur	ferēbantur	ferrētur	ferrentur

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferar	ferēmur
2d person	ferēris ferēre	ferēminī
3d person	ferētur	ferentur

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	ferre	feriminī

PRESENT INFINITIVE

ferri

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

In Latin an entirely new sentence may be begun by a relative pronoun referring back to something mentioned in the previous sentence. The relative so used is best translated by a demonstrative pronoun; *e.g.*, *Indī in silvam properāvērunt. Quod cum vidissent, agricolae laetī ē latebris vēnērunt, The Indians hurried into the forest. When the farmers saw this, they came joyfully from their hiding places.*

REMARK. Note that in this use, as regularly elsewhere, the relative stands first in its clause.

VOCABULARY

ovis, -is (abl. -e), F., <i>sheep</i> .	nūllus, -a, -um, <i>none, no, not</i>
vōx, vōcis, F., <i>voice, cry</i> <i>any</i> .
custōdiō, custōdire, custōdivi, custōditus, <i>watch, guard</i> .	ūllus, -a, -um, <i>any</i> . Used mostly in negative clauses.
redeō, redire, redii, reditum, <i>return, go back</i> .	fortasse, adverb, <i>perhaps</i> .
	paulō post, adverbial phrase, <i>a little later</i> .

REMARK. The declension of nūllus and ūllus is the same as that of ūnus ; see Exercise LIX.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Magnā vōce puerōs vocēmus, ut corbulae statim ab eis ad castra ferrī possint. 2. Quod cum cōgnōvissent, milītēs celeriter rediērunt, ut imperātōris uxōrem liberōsque custōdirent. 3. Ovēs vī flūminis perterritae ad insulam trānsire nōlēbant. 4. Quibus rēbus commōtī, agricolae dixerunt sē ovīs nūllās habēre ; paulō post autem ūnā cum gallinīs ovīs multās hostibus dedērunt.

B. A Practical Joke

Agricolae quīdam, quī ovēs habēbant multās, puerum pigrum in agrōs ire iubēbant, ut eas custōdiret. Cui "Lupus fortasse ē silvā veniet," inquit. "Tum nōs vocā ; nam ex hortīs statim currēmus, ut terreāmus lupum tēque adiuvēmus." Diū puer custōdivit ovīs, neque ūllum lupum vīdit. Sed ōlim, ut agricolās terreret, subitō magnā vōce "Lupōs, lupōs !" inquit. Quā vōce commōtī, agricolae celeriter in agrōs cucurrērunt. Cum autem lupum vidissent nūllum, puerumque lūdere cōgnōvissent, vehementer irātī in hor-

tōs rediērunt. Sed paulō post vēnit ē silvā lupus magnus. Tum puer perterritus magnā vōce "Lupum, lupum!" inquit; "celeriter currite, agricolae!" Eī autem putābant puerum lūdere, nec in agrōs properāre voluērunt. Is igitur miser ā lupō occisus est.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. A little later, perhaps, a few fish will be carried to town by the sailors; but I do not think that there are any sailors in the ship now. 2. When the general had seen this, he ordered sixteen brave soldiers to travel two days through the hills and valleys to the bank of a great river. 3. Whom were you guarding? Whose voice was heard in the fields? 4. Why did you return home from the shore? Did you think that the Indians were burning your grain?

B. 1. "While I was myself watching the same sheep," said the farmer, "a strong wolf came from (its) cave. For the night was dark, and there were many clouds in the sky." 2. "In the morning," said Julia, "we shall hear the voices of birds in the trees." "I do not see any nests," said Marcella. "Do you think that there are birds there, Quintus?" 3. "When the boat was being carried into the sea," said the teacher, "the great waves began to fill with water the baskets which the sailors had placed on the shore."

EXERCISE LXIII

THE THIRD OR E-CONJUGATION (continued)

rapiō

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rapior	rapimur	rapiar	rapiāmur
2d person	raperis	rapimini	rapiāris	rapiāmini
	rapere		rapiāre	
3d person	rapitur	rapiantur	rapiātur	rapiantur

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rapiēbar	rapiēbāmur	raperer	raperēmur
2d person	rapiēbāris	rapiēbāmini	raperēris	raperēmini
	rapiēbāre		raperēre	
3d person	rapiēbātur	rapiēbantur	raperētur	raperentur

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rapiar	rapiēmur
2d person	rapiēris	rapiēmini
	rapiēre	
3d person	rapiētur	rapientur

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	rapere	rapimini

PRESENT INFINITIVE

rapi

VOCABULARY

gēns, gentis, F., nation, tribe. *noctū, adverb, at night, by night.*
rēx, rēgis, M., king, chief.
sustineō, sustinēre, sustinui, undique, adverb, on all sides.
sustentus, sustain, endure.

NOTE. One-syllable inascuines and feminines of the third declension ending in *-s* or *-x* preceded by a consonant (as *gēns* above) have in the plural I-stem endings. Compare also *nox* (Exercise LVI) and *lūx* (Exercise LVIII).

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. *Rēx hostium, cum cōgnōvisset ab imperātōre nostrō frūmentum undique rapī, militēs fortis mīsīt, ut yillās custōdīrent.* 2. *Lupī fortasse impetum canum sustinēre nōn poterunt; vēnātor enim dīxit lupōs omnīs vehementer canēs timēre.* 3. *Cum Indī fūrtim per agrōs iter facerent, nullīus canis vōx ab agricolīs audita est.* 4. *Quis putat nōs hostium impetum decem diēs sustinēre posse?*

B. *A Poor Hiding Place*

“*Ōlim,*” inquit avus noster, “*agricolae pauci in silvam iter celeriter fēcērunt, ignīque cōsūpsērunt tabernācula quōrundam Indōrum, quī undique ex agrīs ovīs equōsque rapuerant; tum laetī domum rediērunt. Paulō post autem Indī multī noctū properāvērunt ē silvā, et subitō in cuiusdam agricolae villam impetum ācrem fēcērunt. Agricola, cum filii fortiter pugnārent, uxōrem liberōsque in latebrīs tūtis collocābat. Tum, cum vidēret impetum Indōrum sustinēri nōn posse, ūnā cum filiis ē villā fūgīt. Mātrēm liberōsque cēterōs Indī invenire nōn potuērunt. Sed ūnum cēpērunt puerum parvum, quī in cūnis latuerat; quem igitur dūxērunt in silvam rēgīque omnium gentium dedērunt.”*

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. When the fish were being thrown from the boat upon the sand, the tired sailor ordered the fat boys to carry to a safe place the baskets, which were being broken by the force of the waves. 2. Much excited by these things, the chiefs of these tribes wanted to kill all the farmers who were living in the valley. 3. On all sides the soldiers threw fire into the tents, but they were not able to find any Indians.

B. 1. When the sturdy sailor heard this, he said that there were eight axes in the boat, and that he was willing to fight. 2. "We withstood the attack bravely for a long time," said the soldier; "for we thought that our general was hurrying from the shore with all the sailors." 3. "Let's lead the sheep also into the yard," said Quintus. "I am afraid of the bears which the hunter saw in the woods yesterday." 4. "When we had traveled far by night," said the brave farmer, "suddenly we saw a great light, and thought that the sailors were burning the farmhouses."

EXERCISE LXIV

IRREGULAR VERB

fiō, fieri, factus sum, be made, become

INDICATIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiō	[fimus]	fiam	fiāmus
2d person	fis	[fitis]	fiās	fiātis
3d person	fit	fiunt	fiat	fiant

IMPERFECT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiēbam	fiēbāmus	fierem	fierēmus
2d person	fiēbās	fiēbātis	fierēs	fierētis
3d person	fiēbat	fiēbant	fieret	fierent

FUTURE TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiam	fiēmus
2d person	fiēs	fiētis
3d person	fiet	fient

IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
2d person	fī	fite

REMARK. The forms **fīmus** and **fītis** are put in square brackets because they are not in common use.

NOTE 1. **Fīō** ("be made," "become"), despite its largely active formation, is logically the passive of **faciō** ("make"). It thus happens that **faciō** utilizes the above forms of **fīō**, instead of working out its own corresponding regular passive forms; e.g., **Cum pāx fieret**, *When peace was being made*. In the perfect tenses, **fīō** in turn utilizes the passive forms of **faciō** (as, **factus sum**, etc.).

NOTE 2. Just as with the verb **sum** (see Exercise XIV), a predicate noun or adjective is often found with **fīō**; e.g., **Mārcus fit rēx puerōrum**, *Marcus is made king of the boys*.

THE PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

This fourth principal part of the verb is already familiar from its use in the formation of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses of the passive. It can of course be used also apart from these formations; e.g., **vocātus, -a, -um** (*having been called*); **habitus, -a, -um** (*having been had*); etc.



EQUITĒS

This illustration shows another carving on the monument referred to in connection with Exercise LIII.

MODEL SENTENCE

Nāvibus ignī cōsūmptis, exercitus noster statim ad silvam iter fēcit, When the ships had been burned (*lit.* the ships having been burned), our army marched at once to the forest.

RULE. *A noun in the ablative case, with a participle in agreement, may be used to tell the circumstances under which something happens. This construction is known as the Ablative Absolute.*

REMARK. The ablative absolute of the model sentence simply provides another way of saying **Cum nāvēs ignī cōsūmptae essent,** and in the English translation it is best rendered (as above) by a clause introduced by "when." All ablative absolutes are better translated in some such way as this; but until the new construction has become somewhat familiar, it may be found helpful to use the literal rendering also.

VOCABULARY

eques, -itis, m., *horseman.*
equō vectus, -a, -um, *on horse-*
back.

manus, -ūs, f., *hand.*

maestus, -a, -um, *sad.*

in mātirimōnium dūcō, dū-
cere, dūxī, ductus, *marry.*

paene, *adverb, almost.*

primō, *adverb, at first.*

sine, *preposition, used with*
the ablative case, without.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. **Ursā occisā, nauta per silvam properāvit, et in itinere vēnātōrem quendam convēnit.** 2. **Quod cum fieret, puerī malī simiac caudam abscidere parābant.** 3. **Is agricola fortasse fiet imperātor omnium exercituum, quia**

sine eō herī impetus hostium sustinēri nōn potuit. 4. Cum bellum annōs septem gestum esset, omnēs equitēs, quī primō fortiter pugnāverant, subitō ad hostium exercitum trānsiērunt.

B. The Luckless Schoolmaster

Ōlim magister quīdam volēbat in mātrimōnium dūcere filiam agricolae obēsī, quī multōs agrōs equōsque habēbat. Cum autem puella dixisset sē nōlle, magister maestus noctū equō vectus domum redibat. Lūx lūnae erat parva, et subitō ex arborum umbrīs ērūpit magnus eques āter. Magister primō putāvit equitem sine capite esse; tum vehementer commōtus vīdit eum caput in manū ferre. Itaque perterritus fugere coepit. Sed eques quoque cucurrit, subitōque caput magnā vī in magistrī caput iēcit; quī miser paene mortuus in terram cecidit, neque eum māne agricolae invenire potuērunt. Vōcem magistrī in villis audiverant, sed nōluerant eum adiuvāre, quia omnēs equitem ātrum vehementer timēbant.

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. This sailor wants to be made king. Do not help him. 2. Without horsemen we cannot guard one farmer's sheep. 3. When the boat had almost been broken by a great wave, the sailors at first thought that we could not be carried to the ship. 4. The Indians would steal horses on all sides; then, when the farmers had been called, they would flee quickly into the forest.

B. 1. "The sailor's son was sad," said Marcus, "because he wanted to marry the general's daughter, and had learned that her father was unwilling." 2. "We were sending back the same boy to catch the little wolf," said the farmer. "But suddenly there came from the forest a

hunter on horseback who had caught the little wolf with (his) hands and killed its mother with arrows." 3. When the water had been carried into the ship, the sailors themselves bought grain, and at once prepared to cross the river; for they feared the violence of the Indians, who often come to this place at night to capture the children of the farmers and steal their horses and sheep.

EXERCISE LXV

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

In Latin, as in English, there are three degrees of comparison, namely Positive, Comparative, and Superlative; *e.g.*,
altus, altior, altissimus, tall, taller, tallest (very tall).
fortis, fortior, fortissimus, brave, braver, bravest (very brave).

Adjectives in *-er* form the superlative by adding *-rimus* to the positive. And in the formation of the comparative they retain or drop the *e* according as it is retained or dropped in the declension of the positive; *e.g.*,

miser, miserior, miserrimus.

piger, pigrior, pigerrimus; so ācer, āter, and pulcher.

The comparatives and superlatives of some adjectives are very irregular:

bonus, melior, optimus.

multī, plūrēs, plūrimī.

magnus, maior, maximus.

parvus, minor, minimus.

malus, peior, pessimus.

Superlatives are declined in the same way as *bonus*. The declension of the comparative is as follows:

altior, -ior, -ius, taller

SINGULAR

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	altior	altior	altius
Gen.	altiōris	altiōris	altiōris
Dat.	altiōrī	altiōrī	altiōrī
Acc.	altiōrem	altiōrem	altius
Abl.	altiōre	altiōre	altiōre

PLURAL

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	altiōrēs	altiōrēs	altiōra
Gen.	altiōrum	altiōrum	altiōrum
Dat.	altiōribus	altiōribus	altiōribus
Acc.	altiōrēs	altiōrēs	altiōra
Abl.	altiōribus	altiōribus	altiōribus

NOTE. **Plūrēs** (the comparative of **multī**) has some I-stem endings, namely **-ium** throughout the genitive, and occasionally **-is** (for **-ēs**) in the accusative of the masculine and feminine. But the neuter nominative and accusative is **plūra**. See Summary of Forms, page 196.

VOCABULARY

gladius, -i, m., sword.

pervenīō, pervenire, pervēnī,
perventum, arrive, come.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Iūlia pulchra est ; ego autem putō Claudiam esse pulchriōrem. 2. Cum in hostis impetus ācerrimus fieret, imperātor ipse equō vectus gladiō nautās duōs occīdit. 3. Nam manū ipsā lupum maximum paene occīdī. 4. Puellās pulcherrimās frātrēs nostrī in mātrimōnium dūcent. 5. Sine meō gladiō optimō in castra hostium pervenire nōn poterō.

B. The Raiders Punished

“Ōlim,” inquit avia mea, “Indī in cymbīs plūrimīs flūmen nostrum trānsiērunt, multisque agricolis occisis, undique villās ignī cōnsūmere coepērunt. Subitō autem trēs vēnātōrēs, quī fūrtim ē silvā vēnerant, Indōs occidērunt paucōs, quī cymbās custōdiēbant, cymbāsque ipsās paene omnis saxīs frēgērunt. Quibus rēbus factis, cum vidērent Indōs cēterōs ad rīpam properāre, vēnātōrēs quandam cymbam cēpērunt parvam, et celeriter ad īnsulam minimam trānsiērunt. Tum Indī, quī iam domum redire nōn poterant, vehementer commōtī vidērunt ad flūmen currere equitēs nostrōs, quī per silvam iter celeriter fēcerant, ut agricolās adiuvārent. Itaque hostēs perterriti sē in aquam iēcērunt. Paucī ad īnsulās pervēnērunt, et ā vēnātōribus sunt occīsī; plūrēs autem ab equitibus captī in castra ad imperātōrem ductī sunt.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Let us seize the larger swords ; meanwhile the boys will throw the smaller into the sea. 2. When the kings of the better tribes had arrived, the sailors could not withstand the attack of the enemy's horsemen. 3. A little later the voice of the poor hunter was heard in the woods. Then we all climbed at once into a very tall tree ; for we thought that he was being killed by bears. 4. I did not hear that any Indians were living in the caves.

B. 1. “The tired sailors, who had long withstood the force of a very great storm,” said the teacher, “now wanted, together with the farmers, to cross over to the island.” 2. Then said the sailor to the boys, “I think that the Indians do the same thing ; for they often journey many days on horseback without grain and water.” 3. “When this was learned,” said the soldier, “our general

at once ordered us to march from the camp to the shore and make a very fierce attack by night upon the ships of the enemy."

EXERCISE LXVI

THE FOURTH OR Ī-CONJUGATION

audiō

		PASSIVE VOICE			
		INDICATIVE MOOD		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	
		PRESENT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st per.	audior	audimur		audiar	audiāmur
2d per.	audiris	audimini		audiāris	audiāmini
	audire			audiāre	
3d per.	auditur	audiuntur		audiātur	audiantur
		IMPERFECT TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st per.	audiēbar	audiēbāmur		audirer	audirēmur
2d per.	audiēbāris	audiēbāmini		audirēris	audirēmini
	audiēbāre			audirēre	
3d per.	audiēbātur	audiēbantur		audirētur	audirentur
		FUTURE TENSE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL			
1st per.	audiar	audiēmur			
2d per.	audiēris	audiēmini			
	audiēre				
3d per.	audiētur	audientur			
IMPERATIVE MOOD: PRESENT TENSE					
	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
2d person	audire		audimini		
PRESENT INFINITIVE					
	audiri				

VOCABULARY

castellum, -i, N., <i>fort.</i>	facile, adverb, <i>easily, without difficulty.</i>
apud, preposition, used with the accusative case, <i>among, at the house of.</i>	haud procul, adverbial phrase, <i>not far away.</i>
libenter, adverb, <i>gladly, readily.</i>	

THE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparison; *e.g.*,

longē, longius, longissimē, *far, farther, farthest (very far).*
 fortiter, fortius, fortissimē, *bravely, more bravely, most bravely (very bravely).*

Learn also the comparison of the following adverbs :

ācriter, ācrius, ācerrimē.	facile, facilius, facillimē.
celeriter, celerius, celerrimē.	libenter, libentius, libentissimē.
diū, diūtius, diūtissimē.	

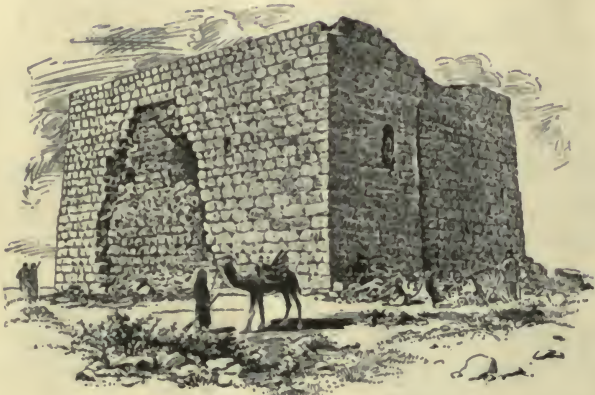
REMARK 1. Note that the adverbs ācriter and celeriter are derived from adjectives in -er (namely ācer, celer), and that they form the superlative accordingly (see Exercise LXV).

REMARK 2. Observe that the comparative of an adverb is regularly the same as the neuter singular of the comparative of the corresponding adjective; *e.g.*, ācrius, fortius, etc.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

- A. 1. Ita in silvis ursae et lupi facillimē inveniuntur.
 2. Eques primō perterritus paene in ignem cecidit; tum autem fortiter in validum vĕnātōrem impetum fĕcit



CASTELLUM

This ruined fort is found in Palestine.

3. Liberōrum corbulae nostris¹ manibus frūmentō complētāe erant. 4. Sine exercitū maiōre imperātor longius iter facere nōn poterit. *part.* 5. Undique invenientur agricolae maestī, quōrum liberī et equī ab Indis rapti sunt.

B. *The Escape of the Captive*

“Quādam in villā,” inquit nauta, “habitābat puella parva ūnā cum mātē et sorōribus tribus. Ōlim, cum agricolae omnēs longissimē in agrōs issent, subitō ē latebrīs ērūpērunt Indi plūrimī, quī impetum ācerrimum in villās fēcērunt. Māter et filiae cēterae facile ē villā fūgērunt ad castellum parvum, quod haud procul in flūminis rīpā collocātum erat; ea autem puella pūpam invenire nōn potuit, nec cum cēteris fūgit. Quae igitur ab hostibus capta in silvam longē ducta est, ibique trīs annōs cum Indis habitāvit; tum autem equum optimum fūrtim rapuit, et per noctem celeriter vecta, māne domum pervēnit. Māter, quae diū puellam mortuam putābat, laeta vocāvit filiās cēterās (quae interim in mātirimōnium ductae erant), ut audirent omnia, quae vīderat soror et fēcērat, cum apud Indōs habitāret.”

II. Translate into Latin: ✓

A. 1. While this was being done among the Indians, the farmers were placing a camp not far away in the woods. 2. This fort will be more easily taken; for the soldiers are few, and they will not be able long to withstand the attack of the Indians. 3. The voices of the worst chiefs of these tribes will be heard gladly by you all. 4. Whom did the farmer's wife send at night to warn the soldiers who were guarding the fort?

¹When a possessive adjective precedes the noun it modifies, the word "own" often needs to be added in the English translation; e.g., "my (own)," "our (own)," etc.

B. 1. "Did the general say that he was afraid of the Indians?" asked the hunter. "He said that he was not afraid himself," answered Marcus, "but that no army could withstand the attack of all the tribes." 2. "Fight more fiercely," cried the general; "I have learned that numerous (*lit.* very many) Indians are hurrying through the woods on horseback. Without them the enemy cannot withstand our attack." 3. "Our soldiers are very lazy," said my father; "for they often hide in the forest, and are not willing to carry water to the camp."

EXERCISE LXVII

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The present participle of Latin verbs is active in meaning. It is declined as follows:

vocāns, calling

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	<i>Masc. Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	vocāns	vocāns	vocantēs	vocantia
Gen.	vocantis	vocantis	vocantium	vocantium
Dat.	vocantī	vocantī	vocantibus	vocantibus
Acc.	vocantem	vocāns	vocantēs	vocantia
			vocantis	
Abl.	vocante	vocante	vocantibus	vocantibus

Inflect in the same way:

habēns, -entis, *having*.
mittēns, -entis, *sending*.
rapiēns, -ientis, *seizing*.
audiēns, -ientis, *hearing*.

iēns, euntis, *going*.
ferēns, -entis, *carrying*.
nōlēns, -entis, *being unwilling*.
volēns, -entis, *being willing*.

VOCABULARY

āmittō, āmittere, āmisi, postrēmō, adverb, <i>at last.</i>
āmissus, <i>lose.</i> urbs, urbis, F., <i>city.</i>
mulier, -ieris, F., <i>woman.</i> vir, viri, M., <i>man, hus-</i>
colōnus, -ī, M., <i>colonist.</i> band.

REMARK. For the declension of *urbs*, see the note on *gēns* in Exercise LXIII.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Tum ego perterritus Indōs pessimōs per agrōs celerrimē venientēs vīdī. 2. Quā vōce audītā, agricolae irātī ācrius in virum obēsū impetum fēcērunt. 3. Nam hostēs, cum equitēs nostrōs per silvam fortissimē prope- rantēs audīvissent, subitō fūgērunt. 4. Militibus ex urbe euntibus datī sunt gladii meliōres. 5. Imperātor, cum cōgnōvisset Indōs haud procul castra collocāre, cum eis pācem facere nōn diūtius volēbat.

B. *A Wife Regained*

Ōlim Indī, quī prope castellum parvum habitābant, colōnōs parābant occidere. Itaque agricolae multī, cum id cōgnōvisset, cum uxōribus liberisque ad urbem quan- dam statim properāvērunt. Cēterī autem, quī fortiōrēs erant, ē villis fugere diū nōlēbant; sed postrēmō, cum iam undique Indī occiderent colōnōs villāsque igni cōsūmerent, maestī ad eandem urbem iter facere coepērunt omnēs. Quō in itinere mulier quaedam, cuius vir gladium āmiserat, ab Indīs capta est. Quam cum ad rēgem dūxissent, hostēs celerrimē in agrōs rediērunt, ut ovīs quoque et equōs rape- rent. Interim agricola, uxōre captā, colōnōs ex urbe noctū vocāvit; quī cum Indīs ācerrimē pugnāvērunt rēgemque

occidērunt ipsum. Ita mulier postrēmō laeta in urbem cum virō pervēnit.

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. When the colonists on horseback arrived at (*lit.* to) the river, they very gladly received the swords. 2. The cries of the hunters going through the woods could very easily be heard. 3. We shall find among the Indians almost all the children who have been lost from these towns. 4. When this had been done, the tired women found sitting under a tree the boy whom their husbands had brought from the city. 5. At first the king was willing to send back the whole army to the camp; but finally he ordered the horsemen to make a fiercer attack upon the enemy.

B. 1. "I shall not return without the children," said the hunter to the sad mother. "The Indians have traveled many miles through the valley, but we shall soon capture them." 2. "When we saw the drunken sailor hiding under the benches," said Marcus, "we at once called soldiers from the fort." 3. "On all sides the enemy are sending Indians into the fields," said the hunter, "so that our horses may all be killed." 4. "When our general had sent the wives and children of the brave colonists to a larger fort," said the women, "he marched three days through the hills, and suddenly made a fierce attack on the enemy's largest city."

EXERCISE LXVIII

IRREGULAR NOUNS

		deus, M., god		domus, F., house, home	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	deus	deī, diī, dī		domus	domūs
Gen.	deī	deōrum deum		domūs	domuum domōrum
Dat.	deō	deīs, diīs, dis		domuī, domō	domibus
Acc.	deum	deōs		domum	domōs, domūs
Abl.	deō	deīs, diīs, dis		domō, domū	domibus

VOCABULARY

ORDINAL NUMERALS

prīmus, -a, -um, <i>first.</i>	nōnus, -a, -um, <i>ninth.</i>
secundus, -a, -um, <i>second.</i>	decimus, -a, -um, <i>tenth.</i>
tertius, -a, -um, <i>third.</i>	—
quārtus, -a, -um, <i>fourth.</i>	legiō, -ōnis, F., <i>company, regi-</i> <i>ment.</i>
quīntus, -a, -um, <i>fifth.</i>	in fugam dō, dare, dedī, datus, <i>put to flight.</i>
sextus, -a, -um, <i>sixth.</i>	nostrī, -ōrum, M., <i>our men.</i>
septimus, -a, -um, <i>seventh.</i>	
octāvus, -a, -um, <i>eighth.</i>	

MODEL SENTENCE

Vēnātor in spēluncā latuit, nē ab Indīs caperētur, The hunter hid in the cave so as not to be captured by the Indians.

RULE. *In purpose clauses the negative of ut is nē.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Dī nōs adiuvant ; hostēs enim perterriti flūmen trānseunt, neque diūtius ab eis domūs nostrae ignī cōnsumentur. 2. Legiō tertia ūnā cum equitibus multis fortis-

simē ē castris ērūpit, hostibusque celeriter in fugam datis, oppidum facile cēpit. 3. Quod cum audītum esset, mulier vehementer commōta filiō patris gladium dedit. 4. Colōnī cymbis vecti ad insulam noctū trānsiērunt ibique cēpērunt Indōs trēs, quōs in herbā latentēs invēnērunt.

B. An Ambuscade

“Cum bellum diū gestum esset cum Indīs,” inquit avia mea, “frūmentumque omne ex agris raptum esset, saepe colōnōrum miserōrum equī quoque ab hostibus capiēbantur. Sed colōnī nōlēbant pācem fieri, et libenter cum militibus per vallis collisque iter faciēbant, ut tabernācula castraque Indōrum igni cōsūmerent. Ōlim, cum agricolae plūrimī ūnā cum equitibus paucis per silvam properārent ad flūmen, cuius in ripā Indi castra parva collocāverant, subitō ē latebris hostēs ērūpērunt, sagittisque sex colōnōs duōsque equitēs occidērunt. Quā rē commōtī equitēs fortissimē fēcērunt impetum, hostēsque celeriter in fugam dedērunt. Indi autem facile ad castra pervēnērunt, nec eōs capere potuērunt nostrī.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. While these things were being done, the general marched quickly through the valley, so that the sixth regiment might not be captured by the enemy. 2. Finally the Indians were put to flight, and their women and children hurried to a smaller city. 3. The women very readily gave arrows to certain men who had lost (their) swords. 4. When they learned that eight children of the colonists were living among the Indians, brave hunters traveled on horseback eighteen miles through the forest to the enemy's camp. Four children were thus captured by our men and sent back to town, but the others could not be found.

B. 1. "When we had cut off the bear's head with an ax," said Quintus to the girls, "I easily carried it in (*lit.* by) my hand to the river. There we saw a sailor catching fish. He wanted to cross over to certain large rocks; and so we took him into our boat, and carried him with us to the island. Then we hurried home." 2. "Where is your dog, boys?" asked the hunter. "I think there is a wolf in the fields, and I have not seen your dog to-day." 3. "Without horsemen," said the general, "the enemy will not be able to put our men to flight. I have, therefore, sent the eighth regiment into the fields, so that the farmers' horses might not be stolen by the Indians." 4. The soldier who yesterday married the chief's daughter thought that peace could thus be made very easily with the Indians.

EXERCISE LXIX

DEPONENT VERBS

In all conjugations there are verbs, otherwise regular, which (aside from participles, etc.) are conjugated only in the passive, and yet have active meaning throughout. Such verbs are known as Deponents; see Summary of Forms, page 212. The following Vocabulary includes deponents representative of all conjugations.

VOCABULARY

moror, morārī, morātus sum, <i>delay, tarry, linger.</i> 1	patior, patī, passus sum, <i>al-</i> <i>low, suffer.</i> Often con- 3
polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum, <i>promise.</i> 2	strued with the accusative and present infinitive.
proficiscor, proficisci, profec- tus sum, <i>set out, start.</i>	adorior, adorīrī, adortus sum, <i>attack.</i>

REMARK. The principal parts of a deponent verb are three instead of four because the perfect indicative of such a verb involves in its own formation the perfect passive participle, which therefore need not be given separately.

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Quibus rēbus cōgnītis, ^{having been warned} imperātor statim cum equibus plūrimis profectus est. 2. Mārcus, cum prope imperātōris domum morārētur, legiōnem nōnam ē cymbis per fluctūs ad harēnam properantem vīdit. 3. Vēnātor, quī liberis ursam parvam pollicitus erat, herī in silvā quendam nautam convēnit, quī in spēluncā trīs ursās parvās vīderat. 4. Quod cum cōgnitum esset, matrēs nōn diūtius puerōs in agrīs lūdere patiēbantur. 5. Quā vōce imperātōris auditā, nostrī omnēs fortissimē rīvum trānsiērunt, ut castra hostium adorirentur.

B. A Decisive Battle

“Cum multōs diēs libenter iter fēcissēmus neque potuissēmus hostīs invenire,” inquit miles fortis, “postrēmō noster imperātor ipse Indōs quōsdam cōvēnit, quī dīxērunt hostēs perterritōs in silvā latēre. Quā rē auditā, castra haud procul collocāvimus, vēnātōrēsque statim in silvam missī sunt, ut hostium latebrās invenirent. Quod cum factum esset, hostēs, quī putābant omnem exercitum nostrum iam in silvā esse, celerrimē ērūpērunt ē latebrīs, vēnātōrēsque facillimē in fugam dedērunt; cum autem undique ē silvā current in agrōs, ut ibi vēnātōrēs fugientīs occiderent, subitō imperātor noster equitēs iussit in eōs impetum ācerrimum facere. Ita hostēs plūrimī ā nostrīs occīsī sunt, cēterique ab Indīs sunt captī. Tum imperātor, urbibus multīs ignī cōnsūptis, laetus cum exercitū domum rediit.”

II. Translate into Latin:

- deponunt* *vat*
 A. 1. The enemy were perhaps helped by the gods; for we attacked their camp most bravely, but could not put them to flight. 2. In the houses of the best men there was peace. 3. The enemy were alarmed by the light of the moon, and did not set out from the city. 4. The general was unwilling to allow the seventh regiment to delay in the forest. 5. Let's promise birds to the girls. 6. Don't give axes to the boys.

B. 1. "When these things were heard, the women gladly hurried into the farmhouse," said the hunter; "for they were frightened by the force of the storm." 2. "We finally arrived at (*lit. to*) a suitable place," said the horseman. "Then the colonists said that they were willing to go themselves into the camp of the Indians; for there was no moon, and black clouds were in the sky." 3. "The tribes of these chiefs will not withstand the attack of our men," said the sailor; "for the hunters will hurry through the woods by night to help us."

EXERCISE LXX

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

hīc, haec, hoc, *this*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	hīc	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

ille, illa, illud, *that*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis

REMARK. These two pronouns are often used together in the same sentence to mark a contrast; *e.g.*, *Haec urbs magna, illud oppidum parvum est, This city is large, that town is small.*

VOCABULARY

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctus, cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum, *force, compel.* Construed *attempt, try.* Often construed with the accusative and present infinitive. *strued with the present infinitive.*

domī, *at home.* posteā, adverb, *afterward.*

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Nautae hās bācās edere nōlunt. Illa ōva eīs dēmus, nē gallinās ipsās rapere velint. 2. Posteā igitur vēnātōrēs coēgērunt nōs in spēluncā latēre. 3. Nam puer obēsus primō fugere cōnātus est; sed postrēmō libenter humī iacuit. 4. Domī sunt māter et pater meus; in illā urbe sunt frātrēs et sorōrēs. 5. Celeriter ad litus pervēnīre cōnābāmur; sed saepe morārī coāctī sumus, nē liberī in silvā āmitterentur. Māne autem ad mare dēfessī pervēnimus.

B. An Indian Victory

“Ōlim,” inquit avus noster, “cum bellum miserrimum diū gestum esset, liberīque agricolārum undique ab Indīs caperentur, subitō māne prope oppidum quoddam auditī sunt hostēs, qui statim domōs colōnōrum ācritē adortī sunt, ignisque iacere coepērunt. Vōcibus Indōrum auditīs, muliērēs perterritae cum liberīs fūgērunt in domum maximam, quam putābant hostīs capere nōn posse; interim in viīs eārum virī validī cum Indīs fortissimē pugnābant. Sed mox undique domūs colōnōrum ignī cōsūmēbantur, nec diūtius impetus hostium sustinēri poterat. Itaque, cum iam colōnī paene omnēs humī mortuī iacērent, hostēs omnia rapuērunt quae invenire facile poterant, laetique in silvās rediērunt ūnā cum liberīs, quōrum matrēs occiderant.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. Let's try now to catch this wolf. Afterward the hunter will easily kill the bears. 2. What compels you to delay longer, my son? Why are you hiding at home, and not preparing to set out for (*lit.* to) the ship? 3. My father did not allow the boys to go. 4. The fourth regiment marched three miles and suddenly attacked the Indians.

B. 1. “This same hunter will to-morrow kill the chief of that tribe also,” said the sailor. “He has himself promised (it).” 2. “Those bad boys are trying to force the smaller dog to run into the water,” said Julia. “A little later they will be punished.” 3. “I see a taller tree,” said Quintus. “Let's climb up into it and throw branches upon the heads of those lazy soldiers whom you see lying in the shade not far away.” 4. “When we heard the hunters on horseback running through the field yesterday,” said the farmer, “we thought that the horsemen of the enemy were preparing to attack our town.”

EXERCISE LXXI

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, some, any

SINGULAR

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	aliqui	aliqua	aliquod
Gen.	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
Dat.	alicui	alicui	alicui
Acc.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquod
Abl.	aliquo	aliqua	aliquo

PLURAL

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	aliqui	aliquae	aliqua
Gen.	aliquorum	aliquarum	aliquorum
Dat.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
Acc.	aliquos	aliquas	aliqua
Abl.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

NOTE. The above pronoun is here treated as an adjective. It may also be used as a noun, meaning "some one, something," "any one, anything," etc. When so used, *aliquis* replaces *aliqui* (nominative singular), and *aliquid* replaces *aliquod* (nominative and accusative singular), and the feminine is lacking throughout.

REMARK. Distinguish between the use of the adjectives *aliqui* and *ullus* (Exercise LXII). Both words may mean "any," but *ullus* is used mostly in negative clauses.

VOCABULARY

aut, conjunction, *or*.
iste, ista, istud, *this, that*.
numquam, adverb, *never*.

sequor, sequi, secutus sum,
follow.

NOTE. The declension of *iste* is the same as that of *ille* (Exercise LXX).

REMARK. The conjunction *aut* is sometimes repeated in the form *aut . . . aut*. The meaning then is "either . . . or."

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English:

A. 1. Vidētisne aliquid in silvā? Nōs aut ursam aut lupum in agrō vidēmus. 2. Istōs Indōs nōn timēbam. Eī enim colōnōs numquam occidere cōnātī erant. 3. Imperātor, cum cōgnōvisset aliquās mulierēs ab Indīs cōgī liberōs in ignīs iacere, statim ad oppidum hostium cum equitibus profectus est, exercitumque omnem sequī iussit. 4. Hic rēx fiet imperātor exercituum omnium. Ille autem rēx equitēs dūcet.

B. *The Settlers Surprised*

"Agricola quīdam," inquit nauta, "ōlim longē in agrōs ūnā cum colōnis cēteris ierat, equōsque iam in locum tūtum dūcēbat, nē ab Indīs raperentur. Cum autem in itinere morārentur colōnī, subitō in eōrum villās hostēs impetum ācerrimum fēcērunt. Tum ille vir, cum vōcēs Indōrum audīvisset, colōnōs cēterōs sequī iussit, ipseque celerrimē domum properāvit. Sed interim hostēs, quī ignīs iēcerant in domōs aliquās, undique mulierēs liberōsque occidēbant. Itaque agricola, cum postrēmō domum pervēnisset, uxōrem filiamque humi iacentēs invēnit mortuās; nam uxor sagittā occīsa erat, caput autem filiae saxō erat frāctum. Quibus rēbus cōgnitis, colōnī omnibus ex urbibus statim in ūnum locum convēnērunt, multisque cum equitibus celeriter in silvam profectī sunt. Ita cum diēs multōs iter fēcissent, subitō noctū adortī sunt Indōrum oppidum; moxque istī hostēs ā nostrīs omnēs aut captī aut occīsī sunt."

II. Translate into Latin:

A. 1. Come into the tents, boys. *We* have bought better apples. 2. Let's follow the dogs; for I think that there are little wolves in the cave. 3. The cook said that he never allowed the monkey to sit on (his) shoulder. 4. These soldiers will guard the sheep, and will not linger on the river bank. 5. Marcus went with us to the stream, and I almost caught a very large fish.

B. 1. "Let's buy some dog or raven," said Marcus. "I prefer doves," replied Claudia; "for they never frighten the children." 2. "Afterward we shall see the fifth regiment," said the hunter. "For the general will not allow it to cross the stream without boats." 3. "Did you see any one going through the valley?" asked the general. "I saw no Indians," replied the tired colonist; "but there were many horses under the trees." 4. "Often have I fought fiercely with the enemy," said the brave soldier to the boys; "but now I sit gladly at home."

EXERCISE LXXII

THE GERUNDIVE

The gerundive is a passive participle conveying the idea of necessity or need, *e.g.*,

vocandus, -a, -um, <i>to be called.</i>	rapiendus, -a, -um, <i>to be seized.</i>
habendus, -a, -um, <i>to be had.</i>	audiendus, -a, -um, <i>to be heard.</i>
mittendus, -a, -um, <i>to be sent.</i>	

Ordinarily the gerundive is used in connection with a form of *sum*, and the translation varies somewhat; *e.g.*,

Mulier vocanda est, *The woman must be called.*

Putō mulierem vocandam esse, *I think that the woman should be called.*

VOCABULARY

ORDINAL NUMERALS

ūndecimus, -a, -um, <i>eleventh.</i>	ūndēvicēsīmus, -a, -um, <i>nineteenth.</i>
duodecimus, -a, -um, <i>twelfth.</i>	vicēsīmus, -a, -um, <i>twentieth.</i>
tertius (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, <i>thirteenth.</i>	_____
quārtus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, <i>fourteenth.</i>	dē, preposition, used with the ablative case, <i>about, concerning.</i>
quīntus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, <i>fifteenth.</i>	petō, petere, petivī, petitus, <i>look for, seek.</i>
sextus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, <i>sixteenth.</i>	pugna, -ae, F., <i>battle.</i>
septīmus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, <i>seventeenth.</i>	relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus, <i>leave, desert.</i>
duodēvicēsīmus, -a, -um, <i>eighteenth.</i>	simul, adverb, <i>at the same time.</i>

READING LESSON

I. Translate into English :

A. 1. Simul rēx istārum gentium omnium profectus est, ut pācem peteret. 2. Pāx petenda est; hostēs enim dē hāc pugnā iam audivērunt. 3. Militēs dixērunt sē putāre pācem petendam esse. 4. Numquam tē sequēmur, imperātor pessime. 5. Aut hostīs adoriāmur aut ad litus properēmus.

B. *A Bold Abduction*

"Domus nostra," inquit colōnus, "in ripā flūminis maximī collocāta erat, ūnāque cum frātre et sorōribus prope aquam saepe lūdēbam. Ōlim in cymbā parvā vidimus Indōs trēs sedentēs, quī piscis multōs ē flūmine capiēbant.



PUGNA

A modern artist's conception of the attack of a Roman army upon a walled town.

Paulō post autem, cum iam in harēnā laetī lūderēmus, Indī, piscibus relictis, ad rīpam fūrtim pervēnērunt, frātremque subitō rapuērunt nostrum. Quā rē perterritī magnā vōce patrem vocāvīmus. Cum autem is, vehementer commōtus, ex agrīs ad flūmen cucurrisset, Indī iam ad quandam insulam parvā cum frātre pervēnerant. Itaque, militibus quoque vocātīs, agricolae omnēs multīs cymbis vectī celeriter ad insulam eandem trāsiērunt. Interim autem Indī in maiōrem insulam fūgerant, in quā erat silva ātra et spēluncae multae; itaque numquam posteā frātrem vidimus.”

II. Translate into Latin :

A. 1. The eighteenth regiment should be helped; for a very fierce attack is being made upon it by the enemy. 2. In the battle which we saw there, the bravest soldiers were killed by our men, and the others were easily put to flight. 3. The king said that hunters must at once be sent into the woods, so that the enemy might not be able to escape (*lit.* flee) stealthily from (their) camp. 4. Do you think that these stones must be carried to the shore and thrown into the sea? Where did the women find them?

B. 1. “Afterward,” said the farmer, “we were sitting at home in the shade. But the children, who were looking for eggs, soon called us to see the baskets which they had filled.” 2. “At the same time,” said the soldier to the boys, “the enemy were hurrying to the river. But about this battle you will soon hear at school.” 3. “I saw some one stealing a horse from the field,” said the farmer. “Run, boys; let’s all try to catch him.” 4. “We thought that these Indians must at once be captured,” said the general; “for the other tribes were now setting out from the larger cities to help them.”

SUMMARY OF FORMS

(To round out the Summary, certain forms are included which have not been treated in the Exercises of this book. All such additional forms are printed in italics, so that they can readily be distinguished from those which the student has thus far been required to learn.)

NOUNS

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -DECLENSION

mēnsa, F.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	<i>mēnsa</i>	<i>mēnsae</i>
Gen.	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>mēnsārum</i>
Dat.	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>mēnsīs</i>
Acc.	<i>mēnsam</i>	<i>mēnsās</i>
Abl.	<i>mēnsā</i>	<i>mēnsīs</i>

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION

hortus, M. *puer*, M. *ager*, M. *vir*, M. *mālum*, N.

SINGULAR

Nom.	<i>hortus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>mālum</i>
Gen.	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>mālī</i>
Dat.	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>mālō</i>
Acc.	<i>hortum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>	<i>mālum</i>
Abl.	<i>hortō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>mālō</i>

PLURAL

Nom.	<i>hortī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>māla</i>
Gen.	<i>hortōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>	<i>mālōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>mālīs</i>
Acc.	<i>hortōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>	<i>māla</i>
Abl.	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>mālīs</i>

REMARK. Masculines in -us have in the singular a special vocative form, as **Mārce**, **coque**, etc. By exception, **filius** and proper nouns in -ius abbreviate the vocative (and genitive) singular; e.g., **filii**. So also the genitive of a few neuters in -ium.

THE THIRD DECLENSION

Consonant Stems

	flōs, M.	arbor, F.	litus, N.
		SINGULAR	
Nom.	flōs	arbor	litus
Gen.	flōris	arboris	litoris
Dat.	flōrī	arborī	litorī
Acc.	flōrem	arborem	litus
Abl.	flōre	arbore	litore
		PLURAL	
Nom.	flōrēs	arborēs	litora
Gen.	flōrum	arborum	litorum
Dat.	flōribus	arboribus	litoribus
Acc.	flōrēs	arborēs	litora
Abl.	flōribus	arboribus	litoribus

I-Stems

	ignis, M.	vallēs, F.	mare, N.	animal, N., living creature
		SINGULAR		
Nom.	ignis	vallēs	mare	<i>animal</i>
Gen.	ignis	vallis	maris	<i>animālis</i>
Dat.	ignī	vallī	marī	<i>animālī</i>
Acc.	ignem	vallem	mare	<i>animal</i>
Abl.	ignī igne	valle	marī	<i>animālī</i>
		PLURAL		
Nom.	ignēs	vallēs	maria	<i>animālia</i>
Gen.	ignium	vallium	—	<i>animālium</i>
Dat.	ignibus	vallibus	—	<i>animālibus</i>
Acc.	ignīs ignēs	vallis vallēs	maria	<i>animālia</i>
Abl.	ignibus	vallibus	—	<i>animālibus</i>

REMARK. Aside from the fact that its declension is complete, **animal** differs from **mare** only in that it has dropped the ending **-e** of the nominative singular. Through the loss of this ending there has arisen quite a large class of neuters with the nominative terminating in **-al** or **-ar**.

THE FOURTH OR U-DECLENSION

	exercitus, M.		cornū, N., <i>horn</i>	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	exercitus	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
Gen.	exercitūs	exercituum	cornūs	cornuum
Dat.	exercitui	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus
Acc.	exercitum	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
Abl.	exercitū	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus

THE FIFTH OR Ē-DECLENSION

	diēs, M. (and F.)		rēs, F.	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
Gen.	diēi	diērum	reī	rērum
Dat.	diēi	diēbus	reī	rēbus
Acc.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
Abl.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

IRREGULAR NOUNS

	deus, M.	domus, F.	vīs, F.
		SINGULAR	
Nom.	deus	domus	vīs
Gen.	deī	domūs	—
Dat.	deō	domui, domō	—
Acc.	deum	domum	vīm
Abl.	deō	domō, domū	vī
		PLURAL	
Nom.	deī, diī, dī	domūs	vīrēs
Gen.	deōrum, deum	domuum, domōrum	vīrium
Dat.	deīs, diīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus
Acc.	deōs	domōs, domūs	vīrīs, vīrēs
Abl.	deīs, diīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus

ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

bonus, -a, -um

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

miser, -era, -erum

Nom.	miser	misera	miserum	miserī	miserae	misera
Gen.	miserī	miserae	miserī	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
Dat.	miserō	miserae	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Acc.	miserum	miseram	miserum	miserōs	miserās	misera
Abl.	miserō	miserā	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

piger, -gra, -grum

Nom.	piger	pigra	pigrum	pigrī	pigrae	pigra
Gen.	pigrī	pigrae	pigrī	pigrōrum	pigrārum	pigrōrum
Dat.	pigrō	pigrae	pigrō	pigrīs	pigrīs	pigrīs
Acc.	pigrum	pigram	pigrum	pigrōs	pigrās	pigra
Abl.	pigrō	pigrā	pigrō	pigrīs	pigrīs	pigrīs

THIRD DECLENSION

I-Stems

fortis, -is, -e

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	fortis	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortēs	fortia
Gen.	fortis	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium	fortium
Dat.	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus
Acc.	fortem	fortem	forte	fortis	fortis	fortia
				fortēs	fortēs	
Abl.	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus

ācer, ācris, ācre

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
Dat.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrīs	ācrīs	ācria
Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācribus

Consonant Stems

*The Present Participle***vocāns**

Nom.	vocāns	vocāns	vocāns	vocantēs	vocantēs	vocantia
Gen.	vocantis	vocantis	vocantis	vocantium	vocantium	vocantium
Dat.	vocantī	vocantī	vocantī	vocantibus	vocantibus	vocantibus
Acc.	vocantem	vocantem	vocāns	vocantēs	vocantēs	vocantia
Abl.	vocante	vocante	vocante	vocantīs	vocantīs	vocantibus

*The Comparative***altior, -ior, -ius**

Nom.	altior	altior	altius	altiōrēs	altiōrēs	altiōra
Gen.	altiōris	altiōris	altiōris	altiōrum	altiōrum	altiōrum
Dat.	altiōrī	altiōrī	altiōrī	altiōribus	altiōribus	altiōribus
Acc.	altiōrem	altiōrem	altius	altiōrēs	altiōrēs	altiōra
Abl.	altiōre	altiōre	altiōre	altiōribus	altiōribus	altiōribus

plūs

Nom.	—	—	<i>plūs</i>	plūrēs	plūrēs	plūra
Gen.	—	—	<i>plūris</i>	plūrium	plūrium	plūrium
Dat.	—	—	—	plūribus	plūribus	plūribus
Acc.	—	—	<i>plūs</i>	plūrēs	plūrēs	plūra
Abl.	—	—	<i>plūre</i>	plūris	plūris	plūribus

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

REGULAR			IRREGULAR		
<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
altus	altior	altissimus	bonus	melior	optimus
fortis	fortior	fortissimus	magnus	maior	maximus
miser	miserior	miserrimus	malus	peior	pessimus
piger	pigrior	pigerrimus	multī	plūrēs	plūrimī
			parvus	minor	minimus

THE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

REGULAR			IRREGULAR		
<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
longē	longius	longissimē	diū	diūtius	diūtissimē
fortiter	fortius	fortissimē	facile	facilius	facillimē
celeriter	celerius	celerrimē	libenter	libentius	libentissimē
ācritē	ācrius	ācerrimē			

NUMERALS

ūnus, -a, -um

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	ūnī	ūnae	ūna
Gen.	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs

NOTE. Eight other adjectives, in the genitive and dative singular, have the same endings as *ūnus*, namely: *alius*, *alter* (gen. *alterīus*); *ūllus*, *nūllus*; *uter* (gen. *utrius*), *neuter* (gen. *neutrius*); *sōlus*, *tōtus*. Of these *alius* has additional peculiarities: its neuter singular, nominative and accusative, is *aliud*; and in the genitive singular it borrows *alterīus* from *alter*.

duo, duae, duo

trēs, trēs, tria

	PLURAL			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	trēs	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium	trium
Dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus
Acc.	duo duōs	duās	duo	trēs trīs	trēs trīs	tria
Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus

LIST OF NUMERALS

CARDINAL	ORDINAL
1. ūnus	prīmus
2. duo	secundus
3. trēs	tertius
4. quattuor	quārtus
5. quīnque	quīntus
6. sex	sextus
7. septem	septimus
8. octō	octāvus
9. novem	nōnus
10. decem	decimus
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus
12. duodecim	duodecimus
13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septimus decimus
18. duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēsīmus
19. ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus
20. vīgintī	vīcēsīmus

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

	First Person		Second Person		
	ego		tū		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
Nom.	ego	nōs	tū	vōs	
Gen.	meī	nostrum	tuī	vestrum	
		nostrī		vestrī	
Dat.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	
Acc.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	
Abl.	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs	
					Third Person
					Reflexive
					suī (gen.)
					SINGULAR
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>All Genders</i>
Nom.	is	ea	id		—
Gen.	eius	eius	eius		suī
Dat.	eī	eī	eī		sibi
Acc.	eum	eam	id		sē, sēsē
Abl.	eō	eā	eō		sē, sēsē
					PLURAL
Nom.	eī, iī, ī	eae	ea		—
Gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum		suī
Dat.	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs		sibi
Acc.	eōs	eās	ea		sē, sēsē
Abl.	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs	eīs, iīs, īs		sē, sēsē

NOTE 1. The oblique cases of *ego* and *tū* serve as the reflexive of the first and second persons.

NOTE 2. The personal pronoun *is, ea, id* may be used also as an adjective meaning "this," or "that."

DEMONSTRATIVE

hīc, haec, hoc

ille, illa, illud

SINGULAR

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	hīc	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	illī	illī	illī
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō

PLURAL

Nom.	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
Acc.	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
Abl.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

NOTE. The demonstrative pronoun *iste, ista, istud* is declined in the same way as *ille*.

INTENSIVE

ipse, ipsa, ipsum

OF IDENTITY

idem, eadem, idem

SINGULAR

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	īdem	eadem	idem
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	eundem	eandem	idem
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL

Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa	{ eīdem iīdem īdem	eaedem	eadem	
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum		eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs		{ eīsdem iīsdem īsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa	eōsdem		eāsdem	eadem
Abl.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	{ eīsdem iīsdem īsdem		eīsdem	eīsdem

INTERROGATIVE: *quī (quis), quae, quod (quid)*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>quī, quis</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod, quid</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
Gen.	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
Acc.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod, quid</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
Abl.	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

NOTE. This pronoun may be used either as an adjective or as a noun. In the noun use, *quis* replaces *quī* (singular), *quid* replaces *quod*, and the feminine is lacking throughout.

RELATIVE: *quī, quae, quod*

The forms of this pronoun are identical with the forms of the interrogative pronoun as given above, excepting that *quis* and *quid* are lacking.

INDEFINITE

quidam, quaedam, quoddam aliquī (aliquis), aliqua, aliquod (quiddam)

	SINGULAR				SINGULAR		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	<i>quidam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>quoddam</i>	<i>aliquī</i>	<i>aliqua</i>	<i>aliquod</i>	
			<i>quiddam</i>	<i>aliquis</i>		<i>aliquīd</i>	
G.	<i>cuiusdam</i>	<i>cuiusdam</i>	<i>cuiusdam</i>	<i>alicuius</i>	<i>alicuius</i>	<i>alicuius</i>	
D.	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>alicui</i>	<i>alicui</i>	<i>alicui</i>	
A.	<i>quendam</i>	<i>quandam</i>	<i>quoddam</i>	<i>aliquem</i>	<i>aliquam</i>	<i>aliquod</i>	
			<i>quiddam</i>			<i>aliquīd</i>	
A.	<i>quōdam</i>	<i>quādam</i>	<i>quōdam</i>	<i>aliquō</i>	<i>aliquā</i>	<i>aliquō</i>	

PLURAL

N.	<i>quidam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>aliquī</i>	<i>aliquae</i>	<i>aliqua</i>
G.	<i>quōrundam</i>	<i>quārundam</i>	<i>quōrundam</i>	<i>aliquōrum</i>	<i>aliquārum</i>	<i>aliquōrum</i>
D.	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>
A.	<i>quōsdam</i>	<i>quāsdam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>aliquōs</i>	<i>aliquās</i>	<i>aliqua</i>
A.	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>

NOTE. Both of these pronouns may be used either as adjectives or as nouns. In the noun use, *quiddam* replaces *quoddam*, *aliquis* replaces *aliquī* (singular), *aliquid* replaces *aliquod*, and the feminine of *aliquis* is lacking throughout.

REGULAR VERBS

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -CONJUGATION

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	vocō	vocem	vocor	vocer
		vocās	vocēs	vocāris	vocēris
		vocat	vacet	vocāre	vocēre
		vocātur		vocātur	vocētur
		vocāmus	vocēmus	vocāmur	vocēmur
		vocātis	vocētis	vocāminī	vocēminī
Imperfect	{	vocant	vocent	vocantur	vocentur
		vocābam	vocārem	vocābar	vocārer
		vocābās	vocārēs	vocābāris	vocārēris
		vocābāt	vocāret	vocābāre	vocārēre
		vocābātur		vocābātur	vocārētur
		vocābāmus	vocārēmus	vocābāmur	vocārēmur
Future	{	vocābātis	vocārētis	vocābāminī	vocārēminī
		vocābant	vocārent	vocābantur	vocārentur
		vocābō		vocābor	
		vocābis		vocāberis	
		vocābit		vocābere	
		vocābitur		vocābitur	
Perfect	{	vocābimus		vocābimur	
		vocābitis		vocābiminī	
		vocābunt		vocābuntur	
		vocāvī	vocāverim	vocātus sum	vocātus sim
		vocāvistī	vocāverīs	vocātus es	vocātus sīs
		vocāvit	vocāverit	vocātus est	vocātus sit
Perfect	{	vocāvimus	vocāverīmus	vocātī sumus	vocātī sīmus
		vocāvistis	vocāverītis	vocātī estis	vocātī sītis
		vocāvērunt	vocāverint	vocātī sunt	vocātī sint

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Plu- perfect	{	vocāveram	vocāvissem	vocātus eram	vocātus essem
		vocāverās	vocāvissēs'	vocātus erās	vocātus essēs
		vocāverat	vocāvisset	vocātus erat	vocātus esset
	{	vocāverāmus	vocāvissēmus	vocātī erāmus	vocātī essēmus
		vocāverātis	vocāvissētis	vocātī erātis	vocātī essētis
		vocāverant	vocāvissent	vocātī erant	vocātī essent
Future Perfect	{	vocāverō		vocātus erō	
		vocāveris		vocātus eris	
		vocāverit		vocātus erit	
	{	vocāverimus		vocātī erimus	
		vocāveritis		vocātī eritis	
		vocāverint		vocātī erunt	

IMPERATIVE

		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		vocā	vocāte	vocāre	vocāminī
Future	{	<i>vocātō</i>	<i>vocātōte</i>	<i>vocātor</i>	
		<i>vocātō</i>	<i>vocantō</i>	<i>vocātor</i>	<i>vocantor</i>

PARTICIPE

Present	vocāns	
Perfect		vocātus, -a, -um
Future	<i>vocātūrus, -a, -um</i>	

INFINITIVE

Present	vocāre	vocārī
Perfect	<i>vocāvisse</i>	<i>vocātus esse</i>
Future	<i>vocātūrus esse</i>	<i>vocātum irī</i>

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

Gen.	<i>vocandī</i>	vocandus, -a, -um
Dat.	<i>vocandō</i>	
Acc.	<i>vocandum</i>	
Abl.	<i>vocandō</i>	

SUPINE

vocātum, vocātū

THE SECOND OR \bar{E} -CONJUGATION

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	habeō	habeam	habeor	habear
		habēs	habeās	habēris	habeāris
		habet	habeat	habēre	habeāre
		habētur		habētur	habeātur
		habēmus	habeāmus	habēmur	habeāmur
		habētis	habeātis	habēmini	habeāmini
		habent	habeant	habentur	habeantur
Im- perfect	{	habēbam	habērem	habēbar	habērer
		habēbās	habērēs	habēbāris	habērēris
		habēbat	habēret	habēbāre	habērēre
		habēbātur		habēbātur	habērētur
		habēbāmus	habērēmus	habēbāmur	habērēmur
		habēbātis	habērētis	habēbāmini	habērēmini
		habēbant	habērent	habēbantur	habērentur
Future	{	habēbō		habēbor	
		habēbis		habēberis	
		habēbit		habēbere	
		habēbitur		habēbitur	
		habēbimus		habēbimur	
		habēbitis		habēbimini	
		habēbunt		habēbuntur	
Perfect	{	habuī	habuerim	habitus sum	habitus sim
		habuistī	habueris	habitus es	habitus sis
		habuit	habuerit	habitus est	habitus sit
		habuimus	habuerimus	habiti sumus	habiti simus
		habuistis	habueritis	habiti estis	habiti sitis
		habuērunt	habuerint	habiti sunt	habiti sint

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Plu- perfect	}	habueram	habuissem	habitus eram	habitus essem
		habuerās	habuissēs	habitus erās	habitus essēs
		habuerat	habuisset	habitus erat	habitus esset
	}	habuerāmus	habuissēmus	habitī erāmus	habitī essēmus
		habuerātis	habuissētis	habitī erātis	habitī essētis
		habuerant	habuissent	habitī erant	habitī essent
Future Perfect	}	habuerō		habitus erō	
		habueris		habitus eris	
		habuerit		habitus erit	
	}	habuerimus		habitī erimus	
		habueritis		habitī eritis	
		habuerint		habitī erunt	

IMPERATIVE

		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		habē	habēte	habēre	habēmini
Future	}	<i>habētō</i>	<i>habētōte</i>	<i>habētor</i>	
		<i>habētō</i>	<i>habentō</i>	<i>habētor</i>	<i>habentor</i>

PARTICIPLE

Present	habēns		
Perfect			habitus, -a, -um
Future	<i>habitūrus, -a, -um</i>		

INFINITIVE

Present	habēre	habērī
Perfect	<i>habuisse</i>	<i>habitus esse</i>
Future	<i>habitūrus esse</i>	<i>habitum trī</i>

GERUND

Gen.	<i>habendī</i>
Dat.	<i>habendō</i>
Acc.	<i>habendum</i>
Abl.	<i>habendō</i>

GERUNDIVE

habendus, -a, -um

SUPINE

habitum, habitū

THE THIRD OR Ę-CONJUGATION

mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	mittō	mittam	mittor	mittar
		mittis	mittās	mitteris	mittāris
		mittit	mittat	mittere	mittāre
	{	mittimus	mittāmus	mittitur	mittātur
		mittitis	mittātis		
		mittunt	mittant		
Imperfect	{	mittēbam	mitterem	mittēbar	mitterer
		mittēbās	mitterēs	mittēbāris	mitterēris
		mittēbat	mitteret	mittēbāre	mitterēre
	{	mittēbātur	mitterentur	mittēbātur	mitterētur
		mittēbāmus	mitterēmus		
		mittēbātis	mitterētis		
Future	{	mittētis	mitterentis	mittēbāminī	mitterēminī
		mittēbant	mitterent	mittēbantur	mitterentur
	{	mittam		mittar	
		mittēs		mittēris	
		mittet		mittēre	
{	mittētis		mittētur		
	mittētis				
	mittent				
Perfect	{	mīsī	mīserim	missus sum	missus sim
		mīsistī	mīseris	missus es	missus sis
		mīsit	mīserit	missus est	missus sit
	{	mīsīmus	mīserīmus	missi sumus	missi sīmus
		mīsistis	mīserītis	missi estis	missi sītis
		mīsērunt	mīserint	missi sunt	missi sint

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Plu- perfect	miseram	mīsissem	missus eram	missus essem
	miserās	mīsisseās	missus erās	missus essēs
	miserat	mīsisset	missus erat	missus esset
	miserāmus	mīsissemus	missi erāmus	missi essemus
	miserātis	mīsissetis	missi erātis	missi essētis
	miserant	mīsisserant	missi erant	missi essent
Future Perfect	miserō		missus erō	
	miseris		missus eris	
	miserit		missus erit	
	miserimus		missi erimus	
	miseritis		missi eritis	
	miserint		missi erunt	

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	mitte	mittite	mittere	mittimini
Future	mittitō	mittitōte	mittitor	
	mittitō	mittuntō	mittitor	mittuntor

PARTICIPLE

Present	mittēns		
Perfect			missus, -a, -um
Future	missūrus, -a, -um		

INFINITIVE

Present	mittere	mittī
Perfect	mississe	missus esse
Future	missūrus esse	missum irī

GERUND

Gen.	mittendī
Dat.	mittendō
Acc.	mittendum
Abl.	mittendō

GERUNDIVE

mittendus, -a, -um

SUPINE

missum, missū

THE THIRD OR Ē-CONJUGATION (-iō VERBS)

rapiō, rapere, rapui, raptus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	rapīō	rapiam	rapior	rapiar
		rapis	rapias	raperis	rapiaris
		rapit	rapiat	rapere	rapiare
		rapimus	rapiamus	rapimur	rapiamur
		rapitis	rapiatis	rapimini	rapiamini
		rapiant	rapiant	rapiantur	rapiantur
Imperfect	{	rapiebam	raperem	rapiebar	raperer
		rapiebās	raperēs	rapiebāris	raperēris
		rapiebat	raperet	rapiebāre	raperēre
		rapiebāmus	raperēmus	rapiebātur	raperētur
		rapiebātis	raperētis	rapiebāmini	raperēmini
		rapiebant	raperent	rapiebantur	raperentur
Future	{	rapiam		rapiar	
		rapies		rapieris	
		rapiet		rapiere	
		rapiemus		rapietur	
		rapietis		rapiemur	
		rapient		rapiemini	
Perfect	{	rapui	rapuerim	raptus sum	raptus sim
		rapuisti	rapueris	raptus es	raptus sis
		rapuit	rapuerit	raptus est	raptus sit
		rapuimus	rapuerimus	rapti sumus	rapti simus
		rapuistis	rapueritis	rapti estis	rapti sitis
		rapuerunt	rapuerint	rapti sunt	rapti sint

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Plu- perfect	{	rapueram	rapuissem	raptus eram	raptus essem
		rapuerās	rapuissēs	raptus erās	raptus essēs
		rapuerat	rapuisset	raptus erat	raptus esset
	{	rapuerāmus	rapuissēmus	raptī erāmus	raptī essēmus
		rapuerātis	rapuissētis	raptī erātis	raptī essētis
		rapuerant	rapuissent	raptī erant	raptī essent
Future Perfect	{	rapuerō		raptus erō	
		rapueris		raptus eris	
		rapuerit		raptus erit	
	{	rapuerimus		raptī erimus	
		rapueritis		raptī eritis	
		rapuerint		raptī erunt	

IMPERATIVE

		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		rape	rapite	rapere	rapimini
Future	{	<i>rapitō</i>	<i>rapitōte</i>	<i>rapitor</i>	
		<i>rapitō</i>	<i>rapiuntō</i>	<i>rapitor</i>	<i>rapiuntor</i>

PARTICIPLE

Present	rapīens	
Perfect		raptus, -a, -um
Future	<i>raptūrus, -a, -um</i>	

INFINITIVE

Present	rapere	rapī
Perfect	<i>rapuisse</i>	<i>raptus esse</i>
Future	<i>raptūrus esse</i>	<i>raptum iri</i>

GERUND

Gen.	<i>rapīendī</i>
Dat.	<i>rapīendō</i>
Acc.	<i>rapīendum</i>
Abl.	<i>rapīendō</i>

GERUNDIVE

rapīendus, -a, -um

SUPINE

raptum, raptū

THE FOURTH OR I-CONJUGATION

audiō, audire, audivi, auditus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	audiō	audiam	audior	audiar
		audīs	audiās	audīris	audiāris
		audit	audiat	audīre	audiāre
		audītur		audītur	audiātur
		audīmus	audiāmus	audīmur	audiāmur
		audītis	audiātis	audīminī	audiāminī
		audiunt	audiant	audiuntur	audiantur
Imperfect	{	audiēbam	audīrem	audiēbar	audīrer
		audiēbās	audīrēs	audiēbāris	audīrēris
		audiēbat	audīret	audiēbāre	audīrēre
		audiēbātur		audiēbātur	audīrētur
		audiēbāmus	audīrēmus	audiēbāmur	audīrēmur
		audiēbātis	audīrētis	audiēbāminī	audīrēminī
		audiēbant	audīrent	audiēbantur	audīrentur
Future	{	audiam		audiar	
		audiēs		audiēris	
		audiet		audiēre	
		audiētur		audiētur	
		audiēmus		audiēmur	
audiētis		audiēminī			
audient		audientur			
Perfect	{	audivi	audiverim	auditus sum	auditus sim
		audivisti	audiveris	auditus es	auditus sis
		audivit	audiverit	auditus est	auditus sit
		audivimus	audiverimus	audītī sumus	audītī simus
		audivistis	audiveritis	audītī estis	audītī sitis
		audiverunt	audiverint	audītī sunt	audītī sint

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Plu- perfect	}	audīveram	audīvissem	audītus eram	audītus essem
		audīverās	audīvissēs	audītus erās	audītus essēs
		audīverat	audīvisset	audītus erat	audītus esset
		audīverāmus	audīvissēmus	audītī erāmus	audītī essēmus
		audīverātis	audīvissētis	audītī erātis	audītī essētis
		audīverant	audīvisset	audītī erant	audītī essent
Future Perfect	}	audīverō		audītus erō	
		audīveris		audītus eris	
		audīverit		audītus erit	
		audīverimus		audītī erimus	
		audīveritis		audītī eritis	
		audīverint		audītī erunt	

IMPERATIVE

		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		audī	audīte	audīre	audīminī
Future	}	<i>audītō</i>	<i>audītōte</i>	<i>audītōr</i>	
		<i>audītō</i>	<i>audiuntō</i>	<i>audītōr</i>	<i>audiuntōr</i>

PARTICIPLE

Present	audiēns	
Perfect		audītus, -a, -um
Future	<i>audītūrus, -a, -um</i>	

INFINITIVE

Present	audīre	audīri
Perfect	<i>audīvisse</i>	<i>audītus esse</i>
Future	<i>audītūrus esse</i>	<i>audītum iri</i>

GERUND

Gen.	<i>audiendī</i>
Dat.	<i>audiendō</i>
Acc.	<i>audiendum</i>
Abl.	<i>audiendō</i>

GERUNDIVE

audiendus, -a, -um

SUPINE

audītum, audītū

DEPONENTS

As all conjugations are given in full above, the corresponding deponents are here presented largely in synopsis.

	I		II	
	moror, morārī morātus sum		polliceor, pollicērī pollicitus sum	
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	moror	morer	polliceor	pollicear
Imperf.	morābar	morārer	pollicēbar	pollicērer
Future	morābor		pollicēbor	
Perfect	morātus sum	morātus sim	pollicitus sum	pollicitus sim
Pluperf.	morātus eram	morātus essem	pollicitus eram	pollicitus essem
Fut. Perf.	morātus erō		pollicitus erō	

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	morāre	morāminī	pollicēre	pollicēminī
Future	{ morātor morātor	morantor	pollicētor pollicētor	pollicentor

PARTICIPLE

Present	morāns	pollicēns
Perfect	morātus, -a, -um	pollicitus, -a, -um
Future	morātūrus, -a, -um	pollicitūrus, -a, -um

INFINITIVE

Present	morārī	pollicērī
Perfect	morātus esse	pollicitus esse
Future	morātūrus esse	pollicitūrus esse

	GERUND	GERUNDIVE	GERUND	GERUNDIVE
Gen.	morandī	morand(us, -a), -um	pollicendī	pollicendus, -a, -um
Dat.	morandē		pollicendō	
Acc.	morandum		pollicendum	
Abl.	morandō		pollicendō	

SUPINE

morātum, morātū	pollicitum, pollicitū
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III

IIIa

proficīscor, proficīscī
profectus sum

patior, patī
passus sum

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	proficīscor	proficīscar	patior	patiar
Imperf.	proficīscēbar	proficīscerer	patiēbar	paterer
Future	proficīscar		patiar	
Perfect	profectus sum	profectus sim	passus sum	passus sim
Pluperf.	profectus eram	profectus essem	passus eram	passus essem
Fut. Perf.	profectus erō		passus erō	

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	proficīscere	proficīsciminī	patere	patiminī
Future	{ <i>proficīscitor</i> <i>proficīscitor</i>	<i>proficīscuntor</i>	<i>patitor</i> <i>patitor</i>	<i>patiuntor</i>

PARTICIPLE

Present	proficīscēns		patiēns
Perfect	profectus, -a, -um		passus, -a, -um
Future	<i>profectūrus, -a, -um</i>		<i>passūrus, -a, -um</i>

INFINITIVE

Present	proficīscī		patī
Perfect	<i>profectus esse</i>		<i>passus esse</i>
Future	<i>profectūrus esse</i>		<i>passūrus esse</i>

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

Gen.	<i>proficīscendī</i>	proficīscend(us, -a),	<i>patiendī</i>	patiendus, -a, -um
Dat.	<i>proficīscendō</i>	-um	<i>patiendō</i>	
Acc.	<i>proficīscendum</i>		<i>patiendum</i>	
Abl.	<i>proficīscendō</i>		<i>patiendō</i>	

SUPINE

1	<i>profectum, profectū</i>		<i>passum, passū</i>
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IV

adorior, adoriri, adortus sum¹

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	adorior	adoriar
Imperfect	adoriēbar	adorīrer
Future	adoriar	
Perfect	adortus sum	adortus sim
Pluperfect	adortus eram	adortus essem
Future Perfect	adortus erō	
	IMPERATIVE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	adorire	adorimini
Future	<i>adoritor</i> <i>adortitor</i>	<i>adoriuntor</i>
	PARTICIPLE	
Present	adoriēns	
Perfect	adortus, -a, -um	
Future	<i>adortūrus, -a, -um</i>	
	INFINITIVE	
Present	adoriri	
Perfect	<i>adortus esse</i>	
Future	<i>adortūrus esse</i>	
	GERUND	GERUNDIVE
Gen.	<i>adoriendi</i>	adoriendus, -a, -um
Dat.	<i>adoriendō</i>	
Acc.	<i>adoriendum</i>	
Abl.	<i>adoriendō</i>	

SUPINE

adortum, adortū

¹On the analogy of *audiō* it might be expected that the perfect passive participle of deponents of the fourth conjugation would end in *-itus*; but the commonest deponents of the fourth conjugation form the perfect passive participle in other ways

IRREGULAR VERBS

		sum, esse, fuī		possum, posse, potuī	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	sum	sim	possum	possim
		es	sīs	potes	possīs
		est	sit	potest	possit
	{	sumus	sīmus	possumus	possīmus
		estis	sītis	potestis	possītis
		sunt	sint	possunt	possint
Im- perfect	{	eram	essem	poteram	possem
		erās	essēs	poterās	possēs
		erat	esset	poterat	posset
	{	erāmus	essēmus	poterāmus	possēmus
		erātis	essētis	poterātis	possētis
		erant	essent	poterant	possent
Future	{	erō		poterō	
		eris		poteris	
		erit		poterit	
	{	erimus		poterimus	
		eritis		poteritis	
		erunt		poterunt	
Perfect tenses regular.			Perfect tenses regular		

IMPERATIVE

		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		es	este
Future	{	estō	estōte
		estō	suntō

PARTICIPLE

Future *futūrus, -a, -um*

INFINITIVE

Present	esse	posse
Perfect	<i>fuisse</i>	<i>potuisse</i>
Future	<i>futūrus esse, fore</i>	

		eō, ire, ii, itum		volō, velle, volui	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	{	eō	eam	volō	velim
		īs	eās	vīs	velis
		it	eat	vult	velit
	{	īmus	eāmus	volumus	velīmus
		ītis	eātis	vultis	velītis
		eunt	eant	volunt	velint
Im- perfect	{	ībam	īrem	volēbam	vellem
		ībās	īrēs	volēbās	vellēs
		ībat	īret	volēbat	vellet
	{	ībāmus	īrēmus	volēbāmus	vellēmus
		ībātis	īrētis	volēbātis	vellētis
		ībant	īrent	volēbant	vellent
Future	{	ībō		volam	
		ībīs		volēs	
		ībit		volet	
	{	ībimus		volēmus	
		ībītis		volētis	
		ībunt		volent	
Perfect	{	īī	ierim, etc.	voluī, etc.	voluerim, etc.
		īstī			
		īit			
	{	īimus			
		īstis			
		īerunt			
Pluperf.		ieram, etc.	issem, etc.	volueram, etc.	voluissem, etc.
Fut. Perf.		ierō, etc.		voluerō, etc.	

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	ī	īte
Future	{ ītō	ītōte
	{ ītō	euntō

PARTICIPLE

Present	<i>iēns, gen. euntis</i>	<i>volēns</i>
Perfect	<i>it(us, -a), -um</i>	
Future	<i>itūrus, -a, -um</i>	

INFINITIVE

Present	<i>ire</i>	<i>velle</i>
Perfect	<i>isse</i>	<i>voluisse</i>
Future	<i>itūrus esse</i>	

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

Gen.	<i>eundī</i>	<i>eund(us, -a), -um</i>
Dat.	<i>eundō</i>	
Acc.	<i>eundum</i>	
Abl.	<i>eundō</i>	

mālō, mälle, mālui

nōlō, nōlle, nōlui

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālim</i>	<i>nōlō</i>	<i>nōlim</i>
	<i>māvīs</i>	<i>mālīs</i>	<i>nōn vīs</i>	<i>nōlīs</i>
	<i>māvult</i>	<i>mālit</i>	<i>nōn vult</i>	<i>nōlit</i>
	<i>mālumus</i>	<i>mālimus</i>	<i>nōlumus</i>	<i>nōlimus</i>
	<i>māvultis</i>	<i>mālītis</i>	<i>nōn vultis</i>	<i>nōlītis</i>
	<i>māluut</i>	<i>mālint</i>	<i>nōlunt</i>	<i>nōlint</i>
Imperfect	<i>mālēbam</i>	<i>māllem</i>	<i>nōlēbam</i>	<i>nōllem</i>
	<i>mālēbās</i>	<i>mālles</i>	<i>nōlēbās</i>	<i>nōlles</i>
	<i>mālēbat</i>	<i>māllet</i>	<i>nōlēbat</i>	<i>nōllet</i>
	<i>mālēbāmus</i>	<i>māllemus</i>	<i>nōlēbāmus</i>	<i>nōllemus</i>
	<i>mālēbātis</i>	<i>mālletis</i>	<i>nōlēbātis</i>	<i>nōlletis</i>
	<i>mālēbant</i>	<i>mālletent</i>	<i>nōlēbant</i>	<i>nōlletent</i>
Future	[<i>mālam</i>]		[<i>nōlam</i>]	
	<i>mālēs</i>		<i>nōlēs</i>	
	<i>mālet</i>		<i>nōlet</i>	
	<i>mālēmus</i>		<i>nōlēmus</i>	
	<i>mālētis</i>		<i>nōlētis</i>	
	<i>mālent</i>		<i>nōlent</i>	

Perfect tenses regular.

Perfect tenses regular.

		IMPERATIVE	
Present		SINGULAR	PLURAL
		nōlī	nōlite
Future		{	nōlitōte nōluntō
		PARTICIPLE	
Present		nōlēns	
		INFINITIVE	
Present	mālle	nōlle	
Perfect	māluisse	nōluisse	

dō, dare, dedī, datus

This verb deviates from the first conjugation principally in that its a is often short in situations where the first conjugation would call for ā.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE		
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present	{	dō	dem	—	—
		dās	dēs	daris	dēris
		dat	det	dare	dēre
		datur		datur	dētur
		damus	dēmus	damur	—
		datis	dētis	daminī	dēminī
Imperfect	{	dant	dent	dantur	dentur
		dabam	darem	dabar	darer
		dabās	darēs	dabāris	darēris
		dabāre		dabāre	darēre
		dabat	daret	dabātur	darētur
		dabāmus	darēmus	dabāmur	darēmur
Future	{	dabātis	darētis	dabāminī	darēminī
		dabant	darent	dabantur	darentur
		dabō		dabor	
		dabis		daberis	
		dabit		dabere	
		dabitur		dabitur	
	{	dabimus		dabimur	
		dabitis		dabiminī	
		dabunt		dabuntur	

Perfect tenses regular (excepting that the a of datus is short).

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	<i>dā</i>	<i>dātis</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>damini</i>
Future	{ <i>datō</i> <i>datō</i>	{ <i>datōte</i> <i>dantō</i>	{ <i>dator</i> <i>dator</i>	<i>dantor</i>

PARTICIPLE

Present	<i>dāns</i>	
Perfect		<i>datus, -a, -um</i>
Future	<i>datūrus, -a, -um</i>	

INFINITIVE

Present	<i>dare</i>	<i>darī</i>
Perfect	<i>dedisse</i>	<i>datus esse</i>
Future	<i>datūrus esse</i>	<i>datum iri</i>

GERUND

Gen.	<i>dandī</i>
Dat.	<i>dandō</i>
Acc.	<i>dandum</i>
Abl.	<i>dandō</i>

GERUNDIVE

dandus, -a, -um

SUPINE

datum, datū

edō, ēsse (edere), ēdī, ēsus

The peculiarities of *edō* are due to the fact that its regular forms are often contracted, as in the infinitive above. Otherwise the verb conforms to the third conjugation, and only so much of it is here given as is needful to display the contracted forms.

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	<i>edō</i>	<i>edam</i>	<i>edor</i>	<i>edar</i>
	<i>ēs</i>	<i>edās</i>	<i>ederis</i>	<i>edāris</i>
	<i>edis</i>		<i>edere</i>	<i>edāre</i>
	<i>ēst</i>	<i>edat</i>	<i>ēstur</i>	<i>edātur</i>
	<i>edit</i>		<i>editur</i>	
	<i>edimus</i>	<i>edāmus</i>	<i>edimur</i>	<i>edāmur</i>
	<i>ēstis</i>	<i>edātis</i>	<i>edimini</i>	<i>edāmini</i>
	<i>editis</i>			
	<i>edunt</i>	<i>edant</i>	<i>eduntur</i>	<i>edantur</i>

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Im- perfect	}	edēbam	ēssem ederem	edēbar	ederer
		edēbās	ēssēs ederēs	edēbāris	ederēris
		edēbat	ēsset ederet	edēbātur	ēssētur ederētur
		edēbāmus	ēssēmus ederēmus	edēbāmur	ederēmur
		edēbātis	ederētis	edēbāminī	ederēminī
		edēbant	ēsset ederent	edēbantur	ederentur

		IMPERATIVE			
		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present		ēs (ede)	ēste (edite)	edere	edimini
Future	}	ēstō (editō)	ēstote (editōte)	editor	
		ēstō (editō)	eduntō	editor	eduntor

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	}	ferō	feram	feror	ferar
		fers	ferās	ferris	ferāris
		fert	ferat	ferre	ferāre
		ferimus	ferāmus	feritur	ferātur
		fertis	ferātis	ferimur	ferāmur
		ferunt	ferant	ferimini	ferāminī
Im- perfect	}	ferēbam	ferrem	ferer	ferrer
		ferēbās	ferrēs	ferēbaris	ferrēris
		ferēbat	ferret	ferēbare	ferrēre
		ferēbātur		ferēbātur	ferrētur
		ferēbāmus	ferrēmus	ferēbāmur	ferrēmur
		ferēbātis	ferrētis	ferēbāminī	ferrēminī
ferēbant	ferrent	ferēbantur	ferrentur		

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
	INDICATIVE	INDICATIVE
Future	{ feram	ferar
	{ ferēs	ferēris
	{ feret	ferēre
	{ ferētur	ferētur
	{ ferēmus	ferēmur
	{ ferētis	ferēmini
	{ ferent	ferentur

Perfect tenses regular.

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	fer	ferite	ferre	ferimini
Future	{ fertō	{ fertōte	fertor	
	{ fertō	feruntō	fertor	feruntor

PARTICIPLE

Present	ferēns	
Perfect		lātus, -a, -um
Future	lātūrus, -a, -um	

INFINITIVE

Present	ferre	ferri
Perfect	tulisse	lātus esse
Future	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

GERUND

Gen.	ferendī
Dat.	ferendō
Acc.	ferendum
Abl.	ferendō

GERUNDIVE

ferendus, -a, -um

SUPINE

lātum, lātū

fiō, fieri, factus sum

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	fiō	fiam
	fis	fiās
	fit	fiat
	[fimus]	fiāmus
	[fitis]	fiātis
	fiunt	fiant
Im- perfect	fiēbam	fierem
	fiēbās	fierēs
	fiēbat	fieret
	fiēbāmus	fierēmus
	fiēbātis	fierētis
	fiēbant	fierent
Future	fiam	
	fiēs	
	fiet	
	fiēmus	
	fiētis	
	fient	

Perfect tenses identical with those of the passive of *faciō*.

IMPERATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Present	fī	fite

PARTICIPLE

Perfect factus, -a, -um

INFINITIVE

Present fieri

Perfect factus esse

Future [factum iri] futūrus esse, fore

WORD LIST

The numbers indicate the Exercises in which a word is defined or used in some special way.

- ā**, ab, preposition, used with the ablative case, 56, Rule.
abscidō, abscidēre, abscidī, abscīsus, 53.
accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus, 54.
ācer, ācris, ācre, 52, 65.
ācritēr, adverb, 52, 66.
ad, preposition, used with the accusative case, 12.
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvī, adiūtus, 38.
adorior, adorīrī, adortus sum, 69.
ager, agrī, M., 10.
agricola, -ae, M., 6.
albus, -a, -um, 14.
aliquī (aliquis), aliqua, aliquod (aliquid), 71.
altus, -a, -um, 39, 65.
āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī, āmissus, 67.
ancilla, -ae, F., 19.
annus, -ī, M., 48.
apud, preposition, used with the accusative case, 66.
aqua, -ae, F., 4.
arbor, -oris, F., 37.
ārea, -ae, F., 3.
āter, ātra, ātrum, 57, 65.
audiō, audire, audivī, auditus, 50, 51, 66, 67, 72.
aut, conjunction, 71.
autem, postpositive conjunction, 39.
avia, -ae, F., 22.
- avis**, -is, F., 48.
avus, -ī, M., 22.
bāca, -ae, F., 4.
bellum, -ī, N., 54.
bonus, -a, -um, 14, 65.
cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum, 17, 43.
caelum, -ī, N., 24.
canis, -is, M. and F., 46.
capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, 49.
capsa, -ae, F., 13.
caput, capitis, N., 49.
castellum, -ī, N., 66.
castra, -ōrum, N., 56.
cauda, -ae, F., 9.
cavea, -ae, F., 8.
celeriter, adverb, 25, 66.
cēna, -ae, F., 28.
cēterī, -ae, -a, 38.
Claudia, -ae, F., 6.
coepī, 31.
cōgnōscō, cōgnōscere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitus, 61.
cōgō, cōgere, cōēgī, cōactus, 70.
collis, -is, M., 42.
collocō, collocāre, collocāvī, collocātus, 38.
colōnus, -ī, M., 67.
columba, -ae, F., 18.
commōtus, -a, -um, 60.
compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus, 19.
concha, -ae, F., 7.

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum, 70.
cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere, cōnsūmpsi,
cōnsūptus, 45.

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, con-
ventus, 50.

coquus, -ī, M., 28.

corbula, -ae, F., 1.

corvus, -ī, M., 30.

crās, adverb, 15.

culīna, -ae, F., 28.

cum, conjunction, 22.

cum, preposition, used with the ab-
lative case, 5, 20, Rem., 49, Rem.,
59, Note.

cūnae, -ārum, F., 8.

cūr, adverb, 7.

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum, 10,
30, 43.

custōdiō, custōdīre, custōdīvī, cus-
tōditus, 62.

cymba, -ae, F., 6.

dē, preposition, used with the abla-
tive case, 72.

decem, 47.

decimus, -a, -um, 68.

dēfessus, -a, -um, 14.

deus, -ī, M., 68.

dīcō, dicere, dixī, dictus, 61; *cf.* 51,
Rem.

diēs, diēī, M. and F., 59.

diū, adverb, 25, 66.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, 18, 36, 68;
cf. 12.

doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus, 5.

domus, -ūs, F., 68; (domum, 30;
domī, 70).

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, 12, 43,
64; *cf.* 51, Rem.

duo, duae, duo, 38.

duodecim, 59.

duodecimus, -a, -um, 72.

duodēvīcēsīmus, -a, -um, 72.

duodēvīgīntī, 59.

ē, ex, preposition, used with the abla-
tive case, 10.

ēbrius, -a, -um, 29.

edō, ēsse (edere), edī, ēsus, 28, 43.

ego, meī, 20, 21, Rule.

emō, emere, emī, emptus, 27, 43.

enim, postpositive conjunction, 40.

eō, ire, iī, itum, 11, 22, Rem., 39,
51, 67.

eques, -itis, M., 64.

equus, -ī, M., 9, 64.

ērumpō, ērumpere, ērūpī, ēruptum,
25, 43.

ēscendō, ēscendere, ēscendī, ēscēn-
sum, 37, 43.

et, conjunction, 2.

exercitus, -ūs, M., 53.

facile, adverb, 66.

faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, 49, 51,
Rem. See also fiō.

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, 44, 51, 62, 67.

filia, -ae, F., 15.

filius, filiī, M., 15.

fiō, fierī, factus sum, 64.

flōs, flōris, M., 37.

fluctus, -ūs, M., 53.

flūmen, -inis, N., 55.

folium, -ī, N., 34.

fortasse, adverb, 62.

fortis, -is, -e, 52, 65.

fortiter, adverb, 52, 66.

frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus, 15,
43.

frāter, -tris, M., 41.

frūmentum, -ī, N., 60.

fuga, -ae, F., 68.

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, 38, 48.

fūrtim, adverb, 33.

gallīna, -ae, F., 33.
 gēns, gentis, F., 63.
 gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, 54.
 gladius, -ī, M., 65.
 gremium, -ī, N., 20.

habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus, 2, 6,
 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 29 and 2nd
 Rem., 31, 33, 34, 51, 58, 64, 67, 72.
 habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitā-
 tum, 37.

harēna, -ae, F., 7.
 haud procul, adverbial phrase, 66.
 herba, -ae, F., 2.
 herī, adverb, 17.
 hīc, haec, hoc, 70.
 hodiē, adverb, 16.
 hōra, -ae, F., 45.
 hortus, -ī, M., 9.
 hostis, -is, M. and F., 54.
 humī, 48.

ibi, adverb, 16.
 idem, eadem, idem, 55.
 idōneus, -a, -um, 35.
 igitur, postpositive conjunction, 57.
 ignis, -is, M., 42.
 ille, illa, illud, 70.
 imperātor, -ōris, M., 53.
 impetus, -ūs, M., 53.
 in, preposition, used with the ablative
 case, 2; used with the accusative
 case, 10, 17; cf. 64, 68.
 Indī, -ōrum, M., 59.
 inquit, inquit, 4, 7.
 īnsula, -ae, F., 45.
 interim, adverb, 26.
 inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus,
 23, 50.
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, 55.
 irātus, -a, -um, 34.
 is, ea, id, 28, 59.

iste, ista, istud, 71.
 ita, adverb, 48.
 itaque, conjunction, 8.
 iter, itineris, N., 49.

iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, 5.
 iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, 15, 48.
 iam, adverb, 35.
 iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus, 58.
 Iūlia, -ae, F., 4.

laetus, -a, -um, 32.
 latebrae, -ārum, F., 25.
 lateō, latēre, latuī, 3.
 lectus, -ī, M., 20.
 legiō, -ōnis, F., 68.
 libenter, adverb, 66.
 liber, -brī, M., 12.
 liberī, -ōrum, M., 22.
 lītus, -oris, N., 37.
 locus, -ī, M. (plu. loca, -ōrum, N.), 35.
 longē, adverb, 58, 66.
 longus, -a, -um, 14.
 lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum, 53; cf. 4.
 lūdus, -ī, M., 12.
 lūna, -ae, F., 24.
 lupus, -ī, M., 16.
 lutum, -ī, N., 18.
 lūx, lūcis, F., 58.

maestus, -a, -um, 64.
 magister, -trī, M., 12.
 magnus, -a, -um, 14, 65.
 maior, maior, maius; see magnus.
 mālō, mälle, mālūī, 31, 47.
 mālum, -ī, N., 11.
 malus, -a, -um, 15, 65.
 māne, adverb, 57.
 manus, -ūs, F., 64.
 Mārcella, -ae, F., 8.
 Mārcius, -ī, M., 4, 9, 13.
 mare, -is, N., 42.

- māter, -tris, F., 41.
 mātīmōnium, -ī, N., 64.
 maximus, -a, -um; see magnus.
 melior, -ior, -ius; see bonus.
 mēnsa, -ae, F., 1.
 meus, -a, -um, 21.
 miles, -itis, M., 55.
 milia (-ium, N.) passuum, 46.
 minimus, -a, -um; see parvus.
 minor, minor, minus; see parvus.
 miser, -era, -erum, 17, 65.
 mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, 11, 43,
 51, 60, 67, 72.
 moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus,
 20.
 moror, morārī, morātus sum, 69.
 mortuus, -a, -um, 51.
 mox, adverb, 22.
 mulier, -ieris, F., 67.
 multī, -ae, -a, 20, 65.

 nam, conjunction, 15.
 nauta, -ae, M., 1.
 nāvis, -is, F., 45.
 nē, conjunction, 68, Rule.
 -ne, interrogative particle, 35, Rule.
 neque (nec), conjunction, 48.
 nīdus, -ī, M., 33.
 noctū, adverb, 63.
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, 31, 47, 51, 67.
 nōn, adverb, 16.
 nōnus, -a, -um, 68.
 noster, -tra, -trum, 21.
 nostrī, -ōrum, M., 68.
 novem, 47.
 nox, noctis, F., 56.
 nūbēs, -is, F., 57.
 nūllus, -a, -um, 62.
 numquam, adverb, 71.
 nunc, adverb, 6, 35, Rem.

 obēsus, -a, -um, 28.

 occidō, occidere, occidī, occisus, 16,
 43.
 octāvus, -a, -um, 68.
 octō, 47.
 ōlim, adverb, 19.
 omnis, -is, -e, 60.
 oppidum, -ī, N., 17.
 optimus, -a, -um; see bonus.
 ovis, -is, F., 62.
 ōvum, -ī, N., 33.

 paene, adverb, 64.
 parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus, 53.
 parvus, -a, -um, 14, 65.
 passus, -ūs, M.; see milia passuum.
 pater, -tris, M., 41.
 patera, -ae, F., 28.
 patior, patī, passus sum, 69.
 paucī, -ae, -a, 46.
 paulō post, adverbial phrase, 62.
 pāx, pācis, F., 54.
 pecūnia, -ae, F., 20.
 peior, peior, peius; see malus.
 per, preposition, used with the accu-
 sative case, 23.
 perterritus, -a, -um, 37.
 perveniō, pervenire, pervēnī, per-
 ventum, 65.
 pessimus, -a, -um; see malus.
 petō, petere, petivī, petitus, 72.
 piger, -gra, -grum, 17, 65.
 pila, -ae, F., 1; cf. 4.
 piscis, -is, M., 42.
 plūrēs, plūrēs, plūra; see multī,
 and 65, Note.
 plūrimī, -ae, -a; see multī.
 pōculum, -ī, N., 29.
 poenās dō, dare, dedī, datus, 12.
 polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum,
 69.
 porta, -ae, F., 17.
 possum, posse, potuī, 31, 40.

post; see paulō post.

postea, adverb, 70.

postrēmō, adverb, 67.

primō, adverb, 64.

primus, -a, -um, 68.

procul; see haud procul.

proficiscor, proficiscī, profectus sum, 69.

prope, preposition, used with the accusative case, 50.

properō, properāre, properāvī, properātum, 36.

puella, -ae, F., 2.

puer, -erī, M., 10.

pugna, -ae, F., 72.

pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum, 52.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, 27, 65.

pūpa, -ae, F., 2.

putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus, 61.

quārtus, -a, -um, 68.

quārtus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, 72.

quattuor, 47.

quattuordecim, 59.

-que, conjunction, 24.

quī, interrogative pronoun: see quis.

quī, quae, quod, relative pronoun, 49, 62.

quā, conjunction, 7.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam (quidam), 57.

quīndecim, 59.

quīnque, 47.

Quīntus, -ī, M., 9, 13.

quīntus, -a, -um, 68.

quīntus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, 72.

(quis) quī, quae, (quid) quod, interrogative pronoun, 60; also 6 (quid).

quoque, adverb, 46.

rāmus, -ī, M., 34.

rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus, 32, 48, 51, 63, 67, 72.

redeō, redire, rediī, reditum, 62.

relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus, 72.

remittō, remittere, remisī, remissus, 54.

rēs, rei, F., 59.

rēx, rēgis, M., 63.

rīpa, -ae, F., 30.

rīvus, -ī, M., 30.

rosa, -ae, F., 1.

saepe, adverb, 44.

sagitta, -ae, F., 26.

saxum, -ī, N., 17.

scālae, -ārum, F., 3.

secundus, -a, -um, 68.

secūris, -is, F., 51.

sed, conjunction, 8.

sēdecim, 59.

sedeō, sedere, sedī, sessum, 5.

sella, -ae, F., 4.

septem, 47.

septendecim, 59.

septimus, -a, -um, 68.

septimus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, 72.

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, 71.

sex, 47.

sextus, -a, -um, 68.

sextus (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um, 72.

silva, -ae, F., 16.

sīmia, -ae, F., 3.

simul, adverb, 72.

sine, preposition, used with the ablative case, 64.

solea, -ae, F., 4.

- soror, -ōris, F., 41.
 spēlunca, -ae, F., 19.
 statim, adverb, 55.
 stella, -ae, F., 24.
 stilus, -ī, M., 13.
 sub, preposition, used with the ab-
 lative case, 3.
 subitō, adverb, 37.
 subsellium, -ī, N., 12.
 suī, sibi, 61.
 sum, esse, fui, 2, 3, 16, 24, 30, 32,
 40, 51.
 sustineō, sustinēre, sustinuī, sus-
 tentus, 63.

 taberna, -ae, F., 11.
 tabernāculum, -ī, N., 11.
 tabula, -ae, F., 13.
 tempestās, -ātis, F., 61.
 teneō, tenēre, tenuī, 2.
 tergum, -ī, N., 13.
 terra, -ae, F., 18.
 terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus, 8.
 tertius, -a, -um, 68.
 tertius (-a, -um) decimus, -a, -um,
 72.
 timeō, timēre, timuī, 3.
 trānseō, trānsire, trānsiī, trānsitus,
 44.
 tredecim, 59.
 trēs, trēs, tria, 38.
 tū, tuī, 20, 21, Rule.
 tum, adverb, 12.
 tūtus, -a, -um, 32.
 tuus, -a, -um, 21.

 ubi, adverb, 4.

 ūllus, -a, -um, 62.
 umbra, -ae, F., 5.
 umerus, -ī, M., 13.
 ūnā, adverb, 59, Note.
 ūndecim, 59.
 ūndecimus, -a, -um, 72.
 ūndēvicēsimum, -a, -um, 72.
 ūndēvīginti, 59.
 undique, adverb, 63.
 ūnus, -a, -um, 59.
 urbs, urbis, F., 67.
 ursa, -ae, F., 19.
 ut, conjunction, 19.
 ūva, -ae, F., 23.
 uxor, -ōris, F., 60.

 validus, -a, -um, 16.
 vallēs, -is, F., 42.
 vehementer, adverb, 42.
 vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectus, 13, 43,
 64.
 vēnātor, -ōris, M., 46.
 veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 10, 50.
 vester, -tra, -trum, 21.
 via, -ae, F., 2.
 vīcēsimum, -a, -um, 72.
 videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus, 4.
 vīginti, 59.
 villa, -ae, F., 41.
 vīnum, -ī, N., 29.
 vir, virī, M., 67.
 vīs, —, F., 61.
 vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus, 36,
 51, 54, 56, 64, 67, 72.
 volō, velle, voluī, 31, 46, 67.
 vōx, vōcis, F., 62.
 vulpēcula, -ae, F., 23.

APPENDIX I

THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Alphabet. The Latin alphabet is like the English, excepting that it lacks the letters *j* and *w*; moreover, *k*, *y*, and *z* are little used in Latin.

Sounds. Latin speech sounds are of two general classes; namely, Consonant and Vowel.

NOTE. The letter *i* has two uses: sometimes it is to be read as a consonant, sometimes as a vowel. It is to be read as a consonant (*a*) when it stands between vowels within a word, as in *eius*; and (*b*) when it begins a word and is followed by a vowel, as in *iam*.

Consonants. The consonant sounds of Latin are expressed by *b, c, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x,* and *z*. Nearly all of these letters are sounded as in English, but the pronunciation of the following requires special notice:

<i>b</i> , when followed by <i>s</i> , or <i>t</i> , is sounded as <i>p</i> ; as in <i>urbs</i> and <i>obtineō</i> .	<i>s</i> as in <i>sat</i> (never as in <i>busy</i> or <i>sure</i>).
<i>c</i> as in <i>cut</i> (never as in <i>cent</i>).	<i>t</i> as in <i>tin</i> (never as in <i>rational</i>).
<i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> (never as in <i>gem</i>).	<i>v</i> as <i>w</i> in <i>wind</i> .
<i>i</i> as <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> .	

REMARK. The letter *q* is found only in the combination *qu*. Here (and sometimes in the combinations *gu* and *su*) the letter *u* represents *v*, and must be so pronounced.

Vowels. The vowel sounds of Latin are represented by *a, e, i, o, u,* and *y.*

NOTE 1. Vowels may be either long or short. A long vowel is indicated by writing a straight line above the letter, as *ā.* A short vowel is usually unmarked; but the sign *˘* is sometimes used, as *ă.*

NOTE 2. By running two different vowels together into a single sound, a diphthong is produced. The principal diphthongs of Latin are *ae, au,* and *eu.*

The Latin vowel and diphthong sounds are as follows:

ā as *a* in *farther.*

ă as *a* in *ahém.*

ē as *e* in *they.*

ě as *e* in *let.*

ī as *i* in *machine.*

ĩ as *i* in *bit.*

ō as *o* in *tone.*

ō as *o* in *forty.*

ū as *u* in *rude.*

ũ as *u* in *put.*

y as German *ü.*

ae as *y* in *try.*

au as *ou* in *out.*

eu as *eu* in *feud.*¹

Syllables. A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs.

In dividing a word into syllables, (*a*) a single consonant goes with the following vowel, as *e-go*; (*b*) a group of consonants is usually shared between two syllables, as *duc-tus* and *sel-la.* But to this last there are many exceptions, whole consonant groups sometimes being pronounced with the following vowel.²

Length of Syllables. Syllables may be either long or short.

¹ The diphthong *eu* is not often found. Two other infrequent combinations are *oe* and *ui*, as seen in *coepi* and *huic.* These latter diphthongs have the sound of Latin *ō + ĩ* and Latin *ū + ĩ*, pronounced rapidly and with stress on the second vowel.

² As a rule for printed texts, it is customary in dividing words to put with the following vowel all the consonants that can be pronounced with that vowel, as *ca-stra* and *pu-gna.*

Long are (*a*) those which contain a long vowel or a diphthong; as *tē*, and the first syllable of *sae-pe* or *au-tem*: (*b*) those in which a short vowel is followed in the same word by two or more consonants, or by either *x* or *z*; ¹ as the first syllable of *tēn-dō*,² and *nōx*. But, by exception, a syllable in which a short vowel is followed in the same word by a mute (*c*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *f*, *p*, or *b*) and a liquid (*l* or *r*) is usually short.³

Short are the syllables which contain a short vowel not followed in the same word by two or more consonants; as the two syllables of *ro-sa*.

REMARK. Distinguish carefully between long *vowel* and long *syllable*, noting (as shown above) that the vowel of a long syllable may be itself short.

Accent. Latin words of two syllables are accented upon the first syllable; as, *ménsa*. Words of greater length are accented upon the last syllable but one, if that be long, otherwise upon the preceding syllable; as, *colónus*, *magíster*, and *pátēra*.

REMARK. The addition of *-cum*, *-ne*, or *-que* causes the accent of the words to which they are joined to shift to the last syllable; as, *nōbiscum*, *vidésne*, and *puelláque*.

¹ Both *x* and *z* stand for double consonant sounds, *x* being equivalent to *c+s*, and *z* probably representing the sound of *d+s*.

² Note that the first syllable of *ten-dō* contains only one of the consonants whose presence makes it long. According to current metrical theory, any syllable that ends in a consonant is thereby closed and made long. On this basis, *tēn-* is in and for itself a long syllable. The influence of the following *d* lies simply in the fact that its presence makes it necessary to pronounce the *n* with the preceding vowel (for *te-ndō* would be unpronounceable), thus closing the preceding syllable and making it long. Contrast the situation in *tē-neō*, where the first syllable is open and short, there being no following consonant to force the *n* back into that first syllable.

³ Because the mute and liquid (e.g., *tr*, *pl*, etc.) can both so readily be pronounced with the following vowel, thus leaving the preceding syllable open and short.

APPENDIX II

COLLOQUIAL PHRASES

(Teachers who make use of this material will in some cases find it necessary to explain to their classes the form and syntax of the phrase employed.)

ASSENT

licet, *all right.*

scilicet, *of course.*

maximē vērō, *yes indeed.*

EXCLAMATION

āin tū? *what's that!*

ēheu, *alas!*

ecce Mārcum, *see, there's*

eugē, *good! bravo!*

Marcus.

nūgās, *nonsense!*

GREETING, ETC.

salvē (salvēte),¹ *good morning, good day, etc.*

salvum tē advēnisse gaudeō, *I'm glad you've arrived safe.*

quid agis? (agitis?) *how do you do?*

quid agitur? *how goes it?*

valē (valēte), *good-by.*

cūrā ut valeās, *take care of yourself.*

cūrāte ut valeātis, *take care of yourselves.*

REQUEST, ETC.

obsecrō:

properā (properāte), obsecrō, *do hurry.*

¹ Words in black-faced type thus bracketed are the corresponding plurals, to be used when more than one person is addressed.

quīn :

quīn curris? (curritis?) *run, will you.*

abīn hīnc? (singular), *begone from here.* For plural, use discēdite simply.

MISCELLANEOUS

adde (addite) gradum, *hurry up.*

bene est, *good!, I'm glad, etc.*

certum est mihi ire, *I've made up my mind to go.*

ilicō, *immediately, instantly.*

male nārrās (nārrātis), *that's bad, I'm sorry to hear it, etc.*

nil agis (agitis), *it's no use.*

nōn āssis faciō (with accusative), *I don't care a straw for.*

quid eō factum est? *what has become of him?*

sēdulō, *with right good will.*

ut ita dīcam, *so to speak.*

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Levit Lepus Parvulus
 1. Levit lepus parvulus clamans
 altis vocibus:
 2. Neque in horto fui, neque ob
 comedere
 3. Longas aures habeo, brevem
 caudam teneo.
 4. Lepes pides habeo magnum
 saltum facio.
 5. Domus mea sibi est, lectus
 meus durus e
 // Quid feci hominibus, quod me
 sequuntur canibus?

O Domine Deus
Speravi in te
Ocare me Jesu,
Nunc libera me,
In dura catena
In misera poenas,
Desidero te,
Languendo, gemendo,
Et geneflectendo.
Adoro, imploro,
Ut liberares me!

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tella

*tama
tella*

Adista lictetes

Lact. triumphans

Lact. venetici & *Pethidium*

Radium videte

Radium anglicorum

Venete adorenas color

" *S. ...*

star

... ..

