RITCHIE'S
FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

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EDITED BY

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INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN

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PREFACE

THE present edition of Mr. Ritchie's "First Steps in Latin" has for its objects — first, the marking of all long vowels; second, the rearrangement of the cases in declension, following the order adopted in nearly all American text-books and grammars; and third, the substitution of *i*-consonant for *j*. In cases where pupils have been found prone to give a long-vowel sound to a short vowel, the short mark has been written; but for the most part short vowels are unmarked.

Some slight changes have been made in the wording of rules and explanations, and in the Appendix the Summary of Rules has been rewritten to conform with these changes. No alteration has been made in the general plan of the book. The subject of pronunciation, however, is of so much importance that it has been incorporated at some length in the text.

Such excellent results have attended the use of the book in its earlier editions that even these slight changes have been made with some hesitation; but many requests have been made for an edition revised along the lines indicated above, and these must serve as my pretext.

It is hoped that, thus revised, the Series, which comprises "First Steps in Latin" and its sequel, "Second Steps in Latin," will meet with a wide acceptance in this country, for, supplemented by Mr. Kirtland's edition of Mr. Ritchie's "Fabulae Faciles," they make a thorough and amply sufficient preparation for the reading of Caesar, or other second-year work.

F. C. S.

CONTENTS

FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

DEFINITIONS

A **Noun** is the Name of a Person or Thing; as, 'James,' 'dog,' 'book,' 'London.'

An **Adjective** is a word which describes a Person or Thing; as, *little* dog, *red* book, *many* books.

A **Verb** is a word which tells what a Person or Thing does or has done to it; as, 'sleep,' 'strike,' 'to be struck.'

> (i.) Verbs are *Intransitive* when the action does not pass beyond the doer; as, I *sleep*, the boy *runs*, snakes *creep*.

> (ii.) Verbs are *Transitive* when the action passes on to another Person or Thing. The word denoting this Person or Thing is called the Object; as, 'I strike the table.' Here 'table' is the Object to the Verb 'strike.'

> (iii.) Verbs are *Copulative* when they join together two words, one of which names a thing and the other describes it; as, 'the water is deep.' Here 'is' joins 'water' and 'deep,' and is a Copulative Verb. The word that *describes* is called the Complement; thus, 'deep' describes 'water,' and is the Complement.

A

THE SENTENCE

Every **Sentence** has two parts, namely —

1. The *Subject, i. e.* the word denoting the Person or Thing about which something is said.

2. The *Predicate, i. e.* the word or words denoting that which is said about it.

Examples —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
(i.) Birds	fly.
(ii.) We	eat bread.
(iii.) The man	is old.

[The Subject of a Sentence may be found by asking the question Who ? or What ? with the Verb; thus, 'Birds fly.' Who or what fly ? *Ans.* 'Birds.' The Predicate may be found by asking the question, What about the Subject ? thus, 'The man is old.' What about the man ? *Ans.* He is old — 'is old' is the Predicate.]

The *Subject* is always a Noun, or some word or words used as Nouns.

The *Predicate* is always a Verb, or at least contains a Verb; but as Verbs are of three kinds the Predicate has three forms. (See examples given above.)

(i.) When the Verb is Intransitive, the Subject and Verb together make complete sense, and the Predicate need contain nothing but the Verb.

(ii.) When the Verb is Transitive, an Object is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Object together make up the Predicate.

(iii.) When the Verb is Copulative, a Complement is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Complement together make up the Predicate.

ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE

The following method of Analysis will be found useful —

The Subject is marked S.
The Predicate is marked either

(i.) V. I., *i.e.* Verb Intransitive;

or

(ii.) V. T. and O., *i.e.* Verb Transitive and Object;

or

(iii.) V. C. and C., *i.e.* Verb Copulative and Complement.

The examples given above will be analyzed thus —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
S. (i.) Birds	V. I. fly	
S. (ii.) We	V. T. eat	O. bread.
S. (iii.) The man	V. C. is	C. old.

LATIN NOUNS

Inflection. — The form of a Latin Noun is altered by Inflection, that is, by changing the ending of the word; thus, mēnsa, *a table;* mēnsae, *of a table.*

Case. — In this way six different forms of the same Noun are obtained; these are called the six Cases of the Noun.   The names of the Cases are —

1. The *Nominative;* the Subject of the sentence is in the Nominative.

2. The *Genitive;* answers the question 'whose?'

3. The *Dative;* answers the question 'to or for whom?' 'to or for what?' — Case of Indirect Object.

4. The *Accusative;* the Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative.

5. The *Vocative;* used in addressing Persons or Things; as, 'O queen.'

6. The *Ablative;* answers the question 'by, with, or from what?'

Number. — Latin Nouns have Two Numbers, Singular and Plural, and each Number has a distinct set of Six Cases.

Gender. — There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Declension. — A Noun is said to be 'declined' when its various Cases are shown in order.   There are Five Declensions of Latin Nouns, that is, there are Five different sets of Inflections.   The Declensions may be

distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case
Singular [1]—

Declension	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Ending of Genitive	ae	ī	is	ūs	ēī or ĕī

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are declined like Nouns as regards Number
and Case; but besides this their terminations sometimes
indicate the Gender of the Noun to which the Adjective
belongs. Thus some Adjectives have in each Case a
separate form for each of the three Genders; others have
in some Cases one form for Masculine and Feminine and
another for Neuter, and in some Cases only one form for
all three Genders.

LATIN VERBS [2]

Voice. — **Verbs** have Two Voices, namely —
  1. The Active Voice, when the person or thing
       denoted by the Subject does something; as,
       amō, *I love.*

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[1] The termination of the Genitive Singular is given as the distinguishing
mark of the Declensions, this being the method adopted in dictionaries. The
terms Stem and Character are purposely avoided. It is practically useless
(and to beginners very confusing) to be told that *domino* is the Stem of *dominus*.
The plan of cutting off *-rum* or *-um* from the Genitive Plural in order to find
the Character and so determine the Declension, presupposes that the pupil is
already able to decline the Noun.

[2] On pages 8 and 9 the English Verb *To teach* is conjugated in Latin form,
i. e. the names of the Tenses are those used in conjugating a Latin Verb. It is
advisable that for practice other Verbs, and especially the Verbs *love, advise,
rule, hear*, should be conjugated in the same way. The Strong Verb *teach* is
given here in preference to the Verb *love*, because it has been found that con-
fusion arises from the similarity in sound of the various parts of the latter;
e. g. loved and *love.*

2. The Passive Voice, when the person or thing denoted by the Subject has something done to it; as, amor, *I am loved.*

[*N. B.* — Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice.]

Tense. — Each Voice has Six Tenses —

Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple,
Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.

[There is only one Form in Latin for both Perfect and Aorist Tenses, but in English they are distinct. See pages 8 and 9.]

Number. — Each Tense has Two Numbers, namely —

Singular and Plural.

Person. — Each Number has Three Persons, namely —

First, Second, and Third.

The Tense, Number, and Person of Latin Verbs are indicated by various Endings, which are added to the Stems.[1]

In order to form the Tenses of a Latin Verb it is necessary to know three Stems —

1. The Present Stem —

From this are formed the Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple, both Active and Passive.

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[1] Distinction of Mood is intentionally omitted here, as beyond the scope of the book.

2. The Perfect Stem —

> From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Active.

3. The Supine Stem —

> From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Passive.

Latin Verbs are divided into four classes, called Conjugations, according to the last letter of the Present Stem.

The *First* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in $\bar{A}$.
The *Second* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in $\bar{E}$.
The *Third* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in a Consonant or U.
The *Fourth* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in $\bar{I}$.

For some time, these Stems are given in the lessons. Later they must be obtained from the ' Principal Parts,' given in the general vocabulary, where they are indicated thus : —

Present Stem	*Perfect Stem*	*Supine Stem*	
vide-ō	vīd-ī	vīs-um (2)	see above
mitt-ō	mīs-ī	miss-um (3)	" "
move-ō	mōv-ī	mōt-um (2)	" "

Since all the forms of a Latin verb are ' made ' on these stems, and these are always found in the Principal Parts, it is necessary to commit the latter to memory most thoroughly.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE	PERFECT TENSE

PRESENT TENSE

Sing. 1. I teach.
    2. Thou [1] teachest.
    3. He, she, or it teaches.
Plur. 1. We teach.
    2. Ye or you teach.
    3. They teach.

or,

Sing. 1. I am teaching.
    2. Thou art teaching.
    3. He, she, or it is teaching.
Plur. 1. We are teaching.
    2. Ye or you are teaching.
    3. They are teaching.

or,

Sing. 1. I do teach.
    2. Thou dost teach.
    3. He, she, or it does teach.
Plur. 1. We do teach.
    2. Ye or you do teach.
    3. They do teach.

PERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I have taught.
    2. Thou hast taught.
    3. He, she, or it has taught.
Plur. 1. We have taught.
    2. Ye or you have taught.
    3. They have taught.

AORIST TENSE

Sing. 1. I taught.
    2. Thou taughtest.
    3. He, she, or it taught.
Plur. 1. We taught.
    2. Ye or you taught.
    3. They taught.

or,

Sing. 1. I did teach.
    2. Thou didst teach.
    3. He, she, or it did teach.
Plur. 1. We did teach.
    2. Ye or you did teach.
    3. They did teach.

IMPERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I was teaching.
    2. Thou wast teaching.
    3. He, she, or it was teaching.
Plur. 1. We were teaching.
    2. Ye or you were teaching.
    3. They were teaching.

PLUPERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I had taught.
    2. Thou hadst taught.
    3. He, she, or it had taught.
Plur. 1. We had taught.
    2. Ye or you had taught.
    3. They had taught.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Sing. 1. I shall or will teach.
    2. Thou wilt teach.
    3. He, she, or it will teach.
Plur. 1. We shall or will teach.
    2. Ye or you will teach.
    3. They will teach.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I shall have taught.
    2. Thou wilt have taught.
    3. He will have taught.
Plur. 1. We shall have taught.
    2. Ye or you will have taught.
    3. They will have taught.

[1] See observation p. 18.

PASSIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

Sing. 1. I am being taught.
      2. Thou art being taught.
      3. He, she, or it is being taught.
Plur. 1. We are being taught.
      2. Ye or you are being taught.
      3. They are being taught.
or,
Sing. 1. I am taught.
      2. Thou art taught.
      3. He, she, or it is taught.
Plur. 1. We are taught.
      2. Ye or you are taught.
      3. They are taught.

IMPERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I was being taught.
      2. Thou wast being taught.
      3. He, she, or it was being taught.
Plur. 1. We were being taught.
      2. Ye or you were being taught.
      3. They were being taught.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Sing. 1. I shall be taught.
      2. Thou wilt be taught.
      3. He, she, or it will be taught.
Plur. 1. We shall be taught.
      2. Ye or you will be taught.
      3. They will be taught.

PERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I have been taught.
      2. Thou hast been taught.
      3. He, she, or it has been taught.
Plur. 1. We have been taught.
      2. Ye or you have been taught.
      3. They have been taught.

AORIST TENSE

Sing. 1. I was taught.
      2. Thou wast taught.
      3. He, she, or it was taught.
Plur. 1. We were taught.
      2. Ye or you were taught.
      3. They were taught.

PLUPERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I had been taught.
      2. Thou hadst been taught.
      3. He, she, or it had been taught.
Plur. 1. We had been taught.
      2. Ye or you had been taught.
      3. They had been taught.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Sing. 1. I shall have been taught.
      2. Thou wilt have been taught.
      3. He, she, or it will have been taught.
Plur. 1. We shall have been taught.
      2. Ye or you will have been taught.
      3. They will have been taught.

PRONUNCIATION[1]

Correct pronunciation of Latin, or indeed of any language, requires that each letter or combination of letters shall receive its proper sound; that each word shall be correctly divided into syllables; that each word shall have its accent correctly placed. Therefore we need to understand the matter of

<div style="text-align:center">

A — Sound
B — Syllables
C — Accent

</div>

A. SOUND

The Letters of the Alphabet. — The Latin Alphabet was much like our own; but *j* and *w* were lacking, and *k*, *y*, and *z* were not common. *I* served as both Vowel and Consonant. Like our own the alphabet was made up of (1) Vowels and (2) Consonants.

1. Vowels

These were **a, e, i, o, u, (y)**.

Each of these had two sounds — a long sound and a short sound, which means that sometimes each was sounded a long time in pronouncing, or was sounded for a shorter time. In most text-books for beginners, the vowels are marked with a small straight line (˘) just above the letter to show that it is to be held somewhat in pronouncing, and

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[1] The correct pronunciation of Latin is a matter requiring careful attention on the part of both teacher and pupil; and though the latter will gain much from imitation, he should have as early as possible in his work the principles that govern proper pronunciation at his command. With that end in view, the following summary is added to the present edition, all former editions having left the matter entirely to the teacher.

with a little curved line (ˇ) just over the letter (or with
no mark whatever) to show that the vowel is to be sounded
but a short time. ā means long-sounded *a*; ă or a means
short-sounded *a*, or simply *long a* and *short a*.

In this book a vowel with no mark is to be regarded
as short.

The Vowel Sounds

ā like *a* in *father*	ă like first *a* in *ahá*
ē like *e* in *fête*	ĕ like *e* in *met*
ī like *i* in *police*	ĭ like *i* in *din*
ō like *o* in *tone*	ŏ like *o* in *got*
ū like *u* in *rule*	ŭ like *u* in *put*

Diphthongs

ae	oe	au	eu	ui

If you will pronounce (using its Latin sound) each of the
two vowels in any one of the above groups in quick succes-
sion, you will see that they make practically one sound.
Now that is what a diphthong is — two vowels pronounced
as one sound.

Pronounce

ae like *ai* in *aisle*	**au** like *ou* in *house*
oe like *oi* in *spoil*	**eu** like *ew* in *few*

ui like *oo-ee* spoken quickly

2. Consonants

The Latin consonants were sounded almost as in
English. The following points of difference should be
carefully noted.

Pronounce

c (always hard) like *k* — never as in *cent*.
g (always hard) like *g* in *gate* — never as in *gem*.
i-consonant like *y* in *yet*.

qu like *kw*.

s like *s* in *since* — never like *s* in *ease*.
  (Avoid the *z* sound of *s* in final *es*.)

t always like *t* in *time* — never with the *sh* sound of *t*
  in *-tion* English words.

v like English *w*.

In doubled consonants such as *ll, mm, nn, rr, tt,* there
should be a sound for each of the two.

The few variations that remain may be pointed out by
the teacher as they occur.

B. SYLLABLES

Latin words were not divided into syllables in just the
same way that we divide English words. For in Latin
a word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels
and diphthongs; so that the word *nātiō* = nation, which
we would pronounce with two syllables, is in Latin a
three-syllable word; thus, *nā-ti-ō.*

It will be of help to know the meaning of the following
names, which are applied to words according to the number
of syllables they contain —

A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable.*
A word of two syllables is called a *Dissyllable.*
A word of three syllables is called a *Trisyllable.*

We also speak of words as monosyllabic, dissyllabic, and
trisyllabic according as they have respectively one, two, or
three syllables.

Polysyllable and polysyllabic are sometimes applied to
words of three or more syllables.

Words having the same number of syllables are said to
be parisyllabic.

Words not having the same number of syllables are
said to be imparisyllabic.[1]

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[1] Try to find where all these names originated.

The following rules will guide you in dividing words into syllables —

1. A single consonant between two vowels, or between a vowel and a diphthong, is put with the second; thus, *amīcus* = *a-mī-cus*, *aqua* = *a-qua*.[1]

2. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels or diphthongs, use as many of the consonants with the second as can be pronounced with it; thus, *pūgnat* = *pūg-nat; carmen* = *car-men; templum* = *tem-plum*.

3. Doubled consonants are separated; thus, *vellum* = *vel-lum*.

Length of Syllables

Syllables are long or short according as they require a longer or shorter time in pronouncing, the difference being much the same as in the case of the vowels.

A syllable containing a long vowel, or a diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants or by x or z, is long.

Most other syllables are short.

C. ACCENT

If you will pronounce carefully, and rather slowly, any English word of more than one syllable, you will notice that some one of its syllables is dwelt on, and so made more prominent than any other; *e. g.*, English, meaning, pronounce, study, behavior. This prominence, or stress of the voice, is called Accent.

English words may have the accent on any syllable. There is hardly any rule governing the position of the

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[1] q is always followed by u, and the two make practically one consonant sound. *su, gu, hu,* and *cu* may be so combined.

stress or accent. We consult the dictionary and that
directs us; thus we are told to say ín-ter-est-ing, in-tér-
nal-ly, fun-da-mén-tal, mis-un-der-stánd. Here are four
words, each having four syllables, and in no two is the
stress put on the same syllable.

In accenting Latin words, we may say that only the
last three syllables of a word are to be considered; and of
these, one (the very last) is never accented. For conven-
ience, these three syllables are named as follows —

> The *Última*,[1] or last syllable.
> The *Penúlt*, or that before the Ultima.
> The *Antepenúlt*, or that before the Penult.

Rules of Accent

I. Words of Two Syllables

In words of two syllables accent the Penult.

II. Words of More than Two Syllables

If the Penult is a long syllable, accent the Penult.
If the Penult is a short syllable, accent the Antepenult.

CAUTIONS

1. Never accent the last syllable of a Latin word.

> Pupils often do this to emphasise the differing case
> and personal endings.

2. Do not mistake the hyphens used in the paradigms
and exercises for syllable-division marks.

3. Do not mistake long marks (˘) for marks of accent.
Accent marks are not used in this book.

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[1] Try to find where all these names originated.

4. Remember that much of the Latin you are to read later will have no marks of any kind; that those used in this book are for your guidance in acquiring a correct pronunciation.

Examples to illustrate these principles, and exercises for drill, should be given by the teacher to such extent as he feels the class requires.

I. Separate into syllables and pronounce the following —

vincētur	regiōne	capere	īdem
vincitis	vocābimur	rēgēs	māter
magistrum	huic	quae	manēre
causa	ūtilis	patientis	docēs
amīcus	pater	mōre	equus
coepistī	sumus	iubeō	aedificāvērunt

II. To be read in class —

Brevī tempore ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit. Tum tamen nūlla erat urbs in eō locō, Rōma enim nōndum condita erat. Herculēs itinere fessus cōnstituit ibi paucōs diēs morārī, ut sē ex labōribus recreāret. Haud procul ā valle ubi bovēs pāscēbantur spēlunca erat, in quā Cācus, horribile mōnstrum, tum habitābat. Hīc speciem terribilem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī māgnitūdine corporis erat, sed quod īgnem ex ōre exspīrābat. Cācus autem dē adventū Herculis fāmam accēperat; noctū igitur vēnit, et dum Herculēs dormit, quattuor pulcherrimōrum boum abripuit. Hos caudīs in spēluncam trāxit, nē Herculēs ē vestīgiīs cōgnōscere posset quō in locō cēlātī essent.   (From " Fabulae Faciles.")

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in *ā* belong to the First Conjugation.

Example — ĂMĀ-RE, *to love.*   Pres. Stem ĂMĀ-.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

The Present Tense is formed by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, **ămā-**.

	FORMATION		EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem +	**o** *	am-**ō**	*I love. Obs.* 1.
2.	" "	+ **s**	amā-**s**	*Thou lovest.*
3.	" "	+ **t**	ama-**t**	*He loves.*
Plur. 1.	" "	+ **mus**	amā-**mus**	*We love.*
2.	" "	+ **tis**	amā-**tis**	*You love.*
3.	" "	+ **nt**	ama-**nt**	*They love.*

* [In the First Person Singular, by adding *o* to *ama-* we get *ama-o*, but this is contracted to *am-ō;* hence the *a* at the end of the Stem is not seen. A vowel which results from contraction is long.]

Obs. 1. — Note shortening of final vowel of Present Stem, and where.

Obs. 2. — Remember that the Present Tense has three forms in English —

Amō	= *I love,*	or	*I am loving,*	or	*I do love,*
Amās	= *Thou lovest,*	"	*Thou art loving,*	"	*Thou dost love,*
Amat	= *He loves,*	"	*He is loving,*	"	*He does love,* etc.

Obs. 3. — No separate Latin word is required for 'I,' 'thou,' 'he,' etc.; thus, amat, *he loves.* Here 'he,' which is the Subject of the sentence, is said to be contained in the Verb, and 'amat' is a complete sentence in one word.

VOCABULARY

$\bar{A}$-Verbs conjugated like *amō*

Cantō, *I sing*,	*Present Stem*, cantā-.
Pūgnō, *I fight*,	" pūgnā-.
Saltō, *I dance*,	" saltā-.
Vocō, *I call*,	" vocā-.

Nōn = *not*.

EXERCISE I

1. Canta-t.
2. Pūgnā-s.
3. Saltā-mus.
4. Voca-nt.
5. Cantā-tis.
6. Pūgna-t.
7. Saltā-tis.
8. Vocā-mus.
9. Canta-nt.
10. Pūgnā-mus.

11. Nōn salt-ō.
12. Nōn vocā-s.
13. Cantā-s.
14. Pūgnā-tis.
15. Nōn voca-t.
16. Cantā-mus.
17. Nōn pūgna-nt.
18. Nōn voc-ō.
19. Nōn vocā-tis.
20. Salta-nt.

1. They sing.
2. We fight.
3. You dance.
4. He calls.
5. Thou singest.
6. I do not fight.
7. He is dancing.
8. They are calling.
9. We do not sing.
10. You are fighting.

11. He does not dance.
12. I am calling.
13. You are not singing.
14. They fight.
15. Thou dost call.
16. He is fighting.
17. Thou dancest.
18. We do not call.
19. They dance.
20. He does not fight.

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS — *continued*

Ămā-re, *to love.*   Pres. Stem Ămā-.

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERFECT AND FUTURE SIMPLE TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Present, by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, **ămā-**.

IMPERFECT				
	FORMATION		**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + **bam**		amā-**bam**	*I was loving.*
2.	" " + **bas**		amā-**bās**	*Thou wast loving.*
3.	" " + **bat**		amā-**bat**	*He was loving.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **bamus**		amā-**bāmus**	*We were loving.*
2.	" " + **batis**		amā-**bātis**	*You were loving.*
3.	" " + **bant**		amā-**bant**	*They were loving.*

FUTURE SIMPLE				
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + **bo** *		amā-**bŏ** *	*I shall (or will) love.*
2.	" " + **bis**		amā-**bis**	*Thou wilt love.*
3.	" " + **bit**		amā-**bit**	*He will love.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **bimus**		amā-**bimus**	*We shall (or will) love.*
2.	" " + **bitis**		amā-**bitis**	*You will love.*
3.	" " + **bunt**		amā-**bunt**	*They will love.*

* What two vowels are contracted to form the *ō* ?

Obs. — In addressing one person 'you' is now more commonly used than 'thou,' therefore both the Second Person Singular and the Second Person Plural may be translated 'you'; thus, amās, *you love*, and amātis, *you love*, but 'amās' is addressed to one person, 'amātis' to more than one.

VOCABULARY

Laudō, *I praise.*   *Present Stem*, laudā-.
Rogō, *I ask.*   "   rogā-.

•EXERCISE II

1. Saltā-bat.
2. Vocā-mus.
3. Pūgnā-bit.
4. Rogā-bis.
5. Laudā-s.
6. Cantā-bitis.
7. Vocā-bant.
8. Pūgnā-bunt.
9. Vocā-bās.
10. Pūgnā-tis.
11. Saltā-bam.
12. Vocā-bāmus.
13. Rogā-bitis.
14. Salta-t.
15. Vocā-s.
16. Lauda-nt.
17. Laudā-bat.
18. Pūgnā-bant.
19. Canta-nt.
20. Vocā-bis.

1. We shall fight.
2. He was calling.
3. They will praise.
4. Thou dost fight.
5. I shall ask.
6. They were dancing.
7. We are calling.
8. He calls.
9. They will call.
10. He does not fight.
11. They were asking.
12. You (sing.) will praise.
13. He was not calling.
14. He is praising.
15. You (sing.) were fighting.
16. We do not dance.
17. You (pl.) were calling.
18. We were praising.
19. You (pl.) will sing.
20. He is dancing.

FIRST CONJUGATION : Ā–VERBS — *continued*

Amā-re, *to love*

ACTIVE VOICE

THE PERFECT AND AORIST TENSE

This Tense is formed by adding the Personal Endings [1] to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

Present Stem, amā-,	*Perfect Stem,* amāv-.
" pūgnā-,	" pūgnāv-.
" laudā-,	" laudāv-.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem **+ i**	amāv-**ī**	*I have loved.*	*I loved.*[2]
2.	" **+ isti**	amāv-**istī**	*Thou hast loved.*	*Thou lovedst.*
3.	" **+ it**	amāv-**it**	*He has loved.*	*He loved.*
Plur. 1.	" **+ imus**	amāv-**imus**	*We have loved.*	*We loved.*
2.	" **+ istis**	amāv-**istis**	*You have loved.*	*You loved.*
3.	" **+ ērunt**	amāv-**ērunt**	*They have loved.*	*They loved.*
	or **+ ēre**	*or* amāv-**ēre**		

Remember there is only one form in Latin for both Perfect and **Aorist**; thus, 'amāvī' means both *I have loved* and *I loved* or *did love*.

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[1] These Pers. Ends. are peculiar to this Tense, i. e. are not used elsewhere.
[2] Or, *I did love,* etc.

EXERCISE III

1. Rogāv-it.
2. Saltā-bat.
3. Pūgnāv-imus.
4. Nōn roga-nt.
5. Vocā-bit.
6. Salta-t.
7. Laudāv-ērunt.
8. Vocāv-istī.
9. Pūgnā-bimus.
10. Laudāv-it.
11. Vocā-bat.
12. Saltā-bit.

13. Nōn laudā-mus.
14. Saltāv-istis.
15. Cantāv-ērunt.
16. Nōn laudāv-ī.
17. Voca-t.
18. Vocāv-it.
19. Nōn salta-t.
20. Cantāv-istī.
21. Rogā-bātis.
22. Laudāv-imus.
23. Saltā-bitis.
24. Pūgnāv-istis.

1. We have praised.
2. They danced.
3. He did not fight.
4. You (sing.) were calling.
5. He sings.
6. He will dance.
7. They have asked.
8. We did not praise.
9. You will ask.
10. They fought.
11. They did not dance.
12. We were calling.

13. They do not praise.
14. Thou hast not called.
15. We are dancing.
16. I was calling.
17. They are dancing.
18. We will ask.
19. He has praised.
20. You have asked.
21. You will call.
22. We have fought.
23. You are calling.
24. I did not praise.

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā–VERBS — *continued*

ACTIVE VOICE

THE PLUPERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Perfect and Aorist, by adding Personal Endings to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

PLUPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + **eram**	amāv-**eram**	*I had loved.*
2.	" + **eras**	amāv-**erās**	*Thou hadst loved.*
3.	" + **erat**	amāv-**erat**	*He had loved.*
Plur. 1.	" + **eramus**	amāv-**erāmus**	*We had loved.*
2.	" + **eratis**	amāv-**erātis**	*You had loved.*
3.	" + **erant**	amāv-**erant**	*They had loved.*

FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing 1.	Pf. Stem + **ero**	amāv-**erō**	*I shall have loved.*
2.	" + **eris**	amāv-**eris**	*Thou wilt have loved.*
3.	" + **erit**	amāv-**erit**	*He will have loved.*
Plur. 1.	" + **erimus**	amāv-**erimus**	*We shall have loved.*
2.	" + **eritis**	amāv-**eritis**	*You will have loved.*
3.	" + **erint**	amāv-**erint**	*They will have loved.*

In the sentence amat = *he loves*, the Subject is contained in the Verb, but the Subject may also be a separate word; thus, Puella amat, *the girl loves.*

Obs. — The Verb must agree in Person with its Subject; thus, *puella*, the Subject, is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb *amat* is also of the Third Person. See Rule p. 24.

VOCABULARY

Volō, *I fly*,	*Present Stem*, volā-.	Hasta, *a spear*.
Vulnerō, *I wound*,	" vulnerā-.	Puella, *a girl*.
		Rēgīna, *a queen*.

EXERCISE IV

1. Vocāv-erat.
2. Pūgnāv-erit.
3. Hasta volā-bat.
4. Pūgnā-bit.
5. Vocāv-erimus.
6. Vulnerā-mus.
7. Rogāv-eris.
8. Saltāv-erās.
9. Puella lauda-t.
10. Vocāv-ērunt.

11. Nōn saltā-bimus.
12. Rogāv-erātis.
13. Puella saltāv-erat.
14. Vulnerāv-ērunt.
15. Vulnerā-bunt.
16. Laudāv-erit.
17. Vulnerā-tis.
18. Cantāv-erant.
19. Vocāv-erint.
20. Pūgnāv-ērunt.

1. They had called.
2. He will have asked.
3. We have fought.
4. Ye were dancing.
5. The girl will praise.
6. We sang.
7. They will have sung.
8. You (pl.) did not praise.
9. The spear flies.
10. We had wounded.

11. They did not fight.
12. You (sing.) had praised.
13. The queen will ask.
14. We shall have fought.
15. He had sung.
16. The spear will wound.
17. They do not fight.
18. We were calling.
19. The girl had danced.
20. Thou wilt have fought.

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ae* belong to the First Declension. The Nominative ends in *ă*.

The Cases are formed as follows —

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	Mēns-**a**	*a table (f.)*	Mēns-**ae**	*tables.*
Gen.	Mēns-**ae**	*of a table.*	Mēns-**ārum**	*of tables.*
Dat.	Mēns-**ae**	*to or for a table.*	Mēns-**īs**	*to or for tables.*
Acc.	Mēns-**am**	*a table.*	Mēns-**ās**	*tables.*
Voc.	Mēns-**a**	*O table.*	Mēns-**ae**	*O tables.*
Abl.	Mēns-**ā**	*by, with, or from a table.*	Mēns-**īs**	*by, with, or from tables.*

Most Nouns of the First Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

RULE — **The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case.**

Observe that if the Subject is Singular, the Verb must be Singular
" " " " " Plural, " " " " Plural.

Thus, in the sentence *The girls love*, the Subject, *girls*, is Plural, therefore the Verb must also be Plural, and the Latin will be 'Puellae amant.' Thus we derive (see bottom p. 22):

RULE — **The Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.**

Remember that every sentence having a noun for its subject will have its verb in the 3d Person.

Decline —

Epistola, -ae, f., *a letter*.   Sagitta, -ae, f., *an arrow*.

EXERCISE V

Point out the Subject and Predicate in each Sentence.

1. Hastae vulnera-nt.
2. Rēgīna laudā-bat.
3. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus.
4. Puellae saltā-bunt.
5. Vocāv-ērunt.
6. Rēgīna cantāv-erit.
7. Puellae vocā-bant.
8. Nōn amā-tis.
9. Rēgīnae laudāv-erant.
10. Sagittae vulnerāv-ērunt.
11. Epistola laudā-bit.
12. Cantāv-erāmus.
13. Laudāv-istis.
14. Nōn pūgnā-bātis.
15. Rēgīnae salta-nt.
16. Puella vocāv-erit.
17. Puellae vocāv-erant.
18. Hastae vulnerā-bunt.
19. Nōn saltāv-istī.
20. Vocāv-erint.

1. The girls do not call.
2. The queen will fight.
3. The spears wounded.
4. You did not dance.
5. I had not fought.
6. The queens praised.
7. The girls were dancing.
8. The spears will fly.
9. We had sung.
10. Thou didst fight.
11. The arrows were flying.
12. The queen had praised.
13. We shall have sung.
14. Ye were asking.
15. The queen does not dance.
16. They had fought.
17. We do not praise.
18. The girl has not sung.
19. They have asked.
20. We are not praising.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in $\bar{e}$ belong to the Second Conjugation.

Example —　　　MONĒ-RE, *to advise.*

Present Stem, mŏnē-,　　　　　　*Perfect Stem*, mŏnŭ-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM $M\breve{O}N\bar{E}$-

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + o	mone-ō, p. 16, *Obs.*1.	*I advise*, p. 16, *Obs.* 1.
2.	"　"　+ s	monē-s	*Thou advisest.*
3.	"　"　+ t	mone-t	*He advises.*
Plur. 1.	"　"　+ mus	monē-mus	*We advise.*
2.	"　"　+ tis	monē-tis	*You advise.*
3.	"　"　+ nt	mone-nt	*They advise.*
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bam	monē-bam	*I was advising.*
2.	"　"　+ bas	monē-bās	*Thou wast advising.*
3.	"　"　+ bat	monē-bat	*He was advising.*
Plur. 1.	"　"　+ bamus	monē-bāmus	*We were advising.*
2.	"　"　+ batis	monē-bātis	*You were advising.*
3.	"　"　+ bant	monē-bant	*They were advising.*
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bo	monē-bō	*I shall (or will)*
2.	"　"　+ bis	monē-bis	*Thou wilt*
3.	"　"　+ bit	monē-bit	*He will*
Plur. 1.	"　"　+ bimus	monē-bimus	*We shall (or will)*
2.	"　"　+ bitis	monē-bitis	*You will*
3.	"　"　+ bunt	monē-bunt	*They will*

advise.

RULE — **The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case.** See page 3.

Thus —	*Subject*	*Transitive Verb*	*Object*
	The queen	loves	the girl.
	Rēgīna (Nom.)	*amat*	*puellam* (Accus.)

VOCABULARY

Verbs of Second Conjugation like *moneō*

Doce-ō, *I teach*,	*Present Stem*, docē-.	
Tene-ō, *I hold*,	"	tenē-.
Time-ō, *I fear*,	"	timē-.

EXERCISE VI

Point out the Subject and Object (where there is one).

1. Docē-mus puellam.[1]
2. Tenē-bant hastās.
3. Tene-t hastam.
4. Timē-bunt rēgīnam.
5. Puellae nōn time-nt.
6. Rēgīna saltāv-erat.
7. Tenē-bam epistolam.
8. Hastae vulnera-nt.
9. Nōn timē-bō hastās.
10. Docē-tis puellās.

11. Nōn pūgnāv-istī.
12. Voca-t rēgīnam.
13. Hasta volāv-erit.
14. Laudā-mus puellam.
15. Tenē-bātis hastās.
16. Nōn docē-bitis.
17. Tene-t epistolam.
18. Timē-bat hastam.
19. Rēgīnae time-nt.
20. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus.

1. We fear the queen.
2. Ye teach the girls.
3. The girl will fear.
4. They hold a spear.
5. Ye were not teaching.
6. Thou dost fear.
7. We had not danced.
8. He praised the letter.
9. I will teach the girl.
10. He is not fighting.

11. They were holding letters.
12. You will fear the spear.
13. Thou didst not call.
14. Spears had wounded.
15. They will teach girls.
16. The girls were fearing.
17. You will not have fought.
18. Thou teachest the queen.
19. They fear the spears.
20. He called the girl.

[1] The correct Latin order is not alluded to till a later exercise; it can, of course, be insisted on from the first in the English-Latin exercise. Until the correct order is used in the Exercises, require the pupil to rearrange each sentence that contains an object.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē–VERBS — *continued*

Monē-re, *to advise*

Present Stem, monē-,   *Perfect Stem*, monu-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM *MONU-*

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the Second Conjugation is found by changing the last letter of the Present Stem from *ē* into *u*. Thus —

Present Stem, monē-,   *Perfect Stem*, monu-.
"   "   docē-,   "   "   docu-.

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	monu-ī	I have	I advised.
2.	" + isti	monu-istī	Thou hast	Thou advisedst.
3.	" + it	monu-it	He has	He advised.
Plur. 1.	" + imus	monu-imus	We have	We advised.
2.	" + istis	monu-istis	You have	You advised.
3.	" + ērunt *or* + ēre	monu-ērunt *or* monu-ēre	They have	They advised.

(bracketed: advised *)*

PLUPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + eram	monu-eram	I had advised.
2.	" + eras	monu-erās	Thou hadst advised.
3.	" + erat	monu-erat	He had advised.
Plur. 1.	" + eramus	monu-erāmus	We had advised.
2.	" + eratis	monu-erātis	You had advised.
3.	" + erant	monu-erant	They had advised.

FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + ero	monu-erō	I shall have advised.
2.	" + eris	monu-eris	Thou wilt have advised.
3.	" + erit	monu-erit	He will have advised.
Plur. 1.	" + erimus	monu-erimus	We shall have advised.
2.	" + eritis	monu-eritis	You will have advised.
3.	" + erint	monu-erint	They will have advised.

VOCABULARY

Aqua, -ae, f., *water*.   Īra, -ae, f., *anger*.

EXERCISE VII

Point out the Subject and Object.

1. Tenu-ī hastam.
2. Docu-erās puellās.
3. Rēgīna timu-erit.
4. Tenu-imus sagittās.
5. Timu-erātis aquam.
6. Laudā-bitis epistolās.
7. Puellae saltāv-ērunt.
8. Rēgīna time-t hastam.
9. Laudāv-erant puellam.
10. Puellae timu-ērunt.
11. Nōn time-ō īram.
12. Docu-istī puellam.
13. Rēgīna monu-erit.
14. Sagittae volā-bunt.
15. Tenē-tis sagittās.
16. Nōn monu-istis.
17. Timu-erant hastās.
18. Docu-eris rēgīnam.
19. Puellae cantā-bant.
20. Timu-erint rēgīnam.

1. We held spears.
2. You do not fear anger.
3. The girl had not taught.
4. Thou didst teach the girl.
5. We praised the letter.
6. I did not fear the arrow.
7. We do not praise the girl.
8. We shall not fight.
9. He was teaching the girl.
10. They had held the arrows.
11. The queen will have advised.
12. You are not praising.
13. They fear the water.
14. The girls had not fought.
15. I did not praise the girl.
16. The queen has not feared.
17. The arrow has wounded.
18. The spears did not wound.
19. Thou hadst taught the queen.
20. Thou art holding a letter.

NOUNS

SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ī* belong to the Second Declension.

The Nominative ends in *ŭs* or *ĕr*, if the Noun is Masculine or Feminine. Feminine nouns in this Declension are rather few.

The Nominative ends in *ŭm*, if the Noun is Neuter.

MASCULINE

	SINGULAR			**PLURAL**	
Nom.	Dŏmĭn-**us**	*a lord (m.).*		Domin-**ī**	*lords.*
Gen.	Domin-**ī**	*of a lord.*		Domin-**ōrum**	*of lords.*
Dat.	Domin-**ō**	*to or for a lord.*		Domin-**īs**	*to or for lords.*
Acc.	Domin-**um**	*a lord.*		Domin-**ōs**	*lords.*
Voc.	Domin-**e**	*O lord.*		Domin-**ī**	*O lords.*
Abl.	Domin-**ō**	*by, with, or from a lord.*[1]		Domin-**īs**	*by, with, or from lords.*[1]
Nom.	Măgĭster	*a master (m.).*		Magistr-**ī**	*masters.*
Gen.	Magistr-**ī**	*of a master.*		Magistr-**ōrum**	*of masters.*
Dat.	Magistr-**ō**	*to or for a master.*		Magistr-**īs**	*to or for masters.*
Acc.	Magistr-**um**	*a master.*		Magistr-**ōs**	*masters.*
Voc.	Magister	*O master.*		Magistr-**ī**	*O masters.*
Abl.	Magistr-**ō**	*by, with, or from a master.*[1]		Magistr-**īs**	*by, with, or from masters.*[1]

The Case-endings of *dominus* and *magister* are exactly alike except in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

Observe that in declining *magister* the *e* is dropped in all Cases except Nominative and Vocative Singular.

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[1] A Preposition is required to give this meaning to the Ablative of *dominus* and *magister*, or of any word which is the name of a person.

VOCABULARY

Like *Dominus*.	Like *Magister*.
Serv-us, -ī, m., *a slave*.	Liber, librī, m., *a book*.
Amīc-us, -ī, m., *a friend*.	

EXERCISE VIII

Point out the Subject and Object.

1. Magister lauda-t servum.
2. Puellae tenē-bant librōs.
3. Rēgīna amāv-it amīcum.
4. Nōn timu-ēruntdominum.
5. Amīcī vocā-bunt servōs.
6. Servī nōn pūgnāv-erant.
7. Rēgīna tenu-erit hastam.
8. Laudā-bāmus amīcōs.
9. Hastae vulnerāv-ērunt.
10. Docu-erimus puellās.

11. Servī time-nt dominum.
12. Rēgīna lauda-t librum.
13. Hastavulnerā-bitservum.
14. Puella timu-it aquam.
15. Nōn tenē-bimus hastās.
16. Magister doce-t puellās.
17. Amā-bātis magistrōs.
18. Servī tenē-bunt sagittās.
19. Vulnerāv-istī rēgīnam.
20. Nōn laudāv-istis librōs.

1. The slaves feared the queen.
2. The friend will hold spears.
3. The girl fears the slaves.
4. I did not praise the girl.
5. The master had taught.
6. We will praise the book.
7. You (sing.) do not fear water.
8. I had called a slave.
9. The girls love the queen.
10. They will not have fought.

11. The spear wounded the girl.
12. You were holding the book.
13. The girls have not sung.
14. Thou hast called the slaves.
15. The queen loves the friends.
16. We fear the master.
17. You had held the spear.
18. We did not call the girl.
19. We were teaching the slaves.
20. They praised the letters.

SECOND DECLENSION — *continued*

MASCULINE

A few words ending in *er* do not drop the *e* in declension, as *magister* does.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Puer	*a boy (m).*	Puer-ī	*boys.*
Gen.	Puer-ī	*of a boy.*	Puer-ōrum	*of boys.*
Dat.	Puer-ō	*to or for a boy.*	Puer-īs	*to or for boys.*
Acc.	Puer-um	*a boy.*	Puer-ōs	*boys.*
Voc.	Puer	*O boy.*	Puer-ī	*O boys.*
Abl.	Puer-ō	*by, with, or from a boy.*[1]	Puer-īs	*by, with, or from boys.*[1]

NEUTER

The Nominative Singular of Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension ends in *um*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Bell-um	*war (n.).*	Bell-a	*wars.*
Gen.	Bell-ī	*of war.*	Bell-ōrum	*of wars.*
Dat.	Bell-ō	*to or for war.*	Bell-īs	*to or for wars.*
Acc.	Bell-um	*war.*	Bell-a	*wars.*
Voc.	Bell-um	*O war.*	Bell-a	*O wars.*
Abl.	Bell-ō	*by, with, or from war.*	Bell-īs	*by, with, or from wars.*

In all the Declensions the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of Neuter Nouns are alike, and the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural end in *ă*.

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[1] A Preposition is required. See p. 30.

VOCABULARY

Dōn-um, -ī, n., *a gift.*　　　　Tēl-um, -ī, n., *a dart.*
　　Terre-ō, *I frighten.*　　　　*Present Stem*, terrē-.

EXERCISE IX

[*N. B.* — In Latin the Object is generally placed before its Verb.]

1. Tēla nōn terre-nt.
2. Puer dōna lauda-t.
3. Vocā-bās puerōs.
4. Tenē-bimus tēla.
5. Puella librum tenu-it.
6. Laudāv-istis amīcōs.
7. Hasta servum vulnera-t.
8. Rēgīna nōn saltāv-erit.
9. Puellae aquam time-nt.
10. Servī puerum amā-bant.
11. Puerī tēla tenē-bunt.
12. Hastās nōn timu-imus.
13. Rēgīnae vocāv-erant.
14. Amāv-imus rēgīnam.
15. Puer servōs vocā-bat.
16. Magister puerōs docu-it.
17. Sagittae vulnerā-bunt.
18. Dominus servum lauda-t.
19. Tenu-erātis epistolās.
20. Puellae saltāv-ērunt.

1. The boys loved books.
2. We did not fear war.
3. The queen was calling.
4. Ye have taught boys.
5. I will praise the gifts.
6. The slaves feared water.
7. Boys will hold arrows.
8. The darts wound the boys.
9. The girls are not dancing.
10. We do not fear boys.
11. You (s.) will have sung.
12. The girl held letters.
13. Masters will teach boys.
14. Slaves fear darts.
15. We had called the girl.
16. They praised the gifts.
17. The queen will not fight.
18. You (pl.) were not singing.
19. They frightened the girl.
20. The slaves had fought.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in a Consonant [1] belong to the Third Conjugation.

Example —   RĔG-ĔRE, *to rule*

     Present Stem, rĕg-,   *Perfect Stem,* rēx-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM *REG-*

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + **o**	reg-**ō**	*I rule.*
" 2.	" " + **is**	reg-**is**	*Thou rulest.*
" 3.	" " + **it**	reg-**it**	*He rules.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **imus**	reg-**imus**	*We rule.*
" 2.	" " + **itis**	reg-**itis**	*You rule.*
" 3.	" " + **unt**	reg-**unt**	*They rule.*
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + **ēbam**	reg-**ēbam**	*I was ruling.*
" 2.	" " + **ēbas**	reg-**ēbās**	*Thou wast ruling.*
" 3.	" " + **ēbat**	reg-**ēbat**	*He was ruling.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **ēbamus**	reg-**ēbāmus**	*We were ruling.*
" 2.	" " + **ēbatis**	reg-**ēbātis**	*You were ruling.*
" 3.	" " + **ēbant**	reg-**ēbant**	*They were ruling.*
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + **am**	reg-**am**	*I shall (or will)* ⎫
" 2.	" " + **es**	reg-**ēs**	*Thou wilt*
" 3.	" " + **et**	reg-**et**	*He will* *rule.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **emus**	reg-**ēmus**	*We shall (or will)*
" 2.	" " + **etis**	reg-**ētis**	*You will*
" 3.	" " + **ent**	reg-**ent**	*They will* ⎭

The Engl.-Lat. sentences of the following Exercises may be analyzed according to the method described on page 3. When the Subject is contained in the Verb, S. should be placed over the termination, thus —

<p style="text-align:center">V. I.   S.   S.   V. I.
Saltā-mus = We dance.</p>

---

[1] Or in *u*.

VOCABULARY

Verbs of Third Conjugation

Dūc-ō, *I lead,*	*Present Stem,* dūc-	*Perfect Stem,* dūx-.
Mitt-ō, *I send,*	" mitt-	" mīs-.
Scrīb-ō, *I write,*	" scrīb-	" scrīps-

EXERCISE X

s. v. t. o.	v. t. s. o.
1. Puer scrīb-ēbat librum.	11. Dūc-ēbat puellās.
2. Mitt-ent servōs.	12. Servus puerum dūc-et.
3. Puer aquam time-t.	13. Amīcī dōna mitt-unt.
4. Puerum nōn mitt-unt.	14. Laudāv-erāmus librōs.
5. Librōs scrīb-ēbat.	15. Dūc-ēbātis puellās.
6. Epistolam scrīb-ētis.	16. Vulnerāv-istī magistrum
7. Docu-ērunt puerōs.	17. Rēgīnās docu-erāmus.
8. Puer dōna mitt-et.	18. Timu-ērunt sagittās.
9. Puella librum scrīb-it.	19. Servī tēla mitt-ent.
10. Nōn mitt-itis servum.	20. Puerī servōs voca-nt.

Analyse the following Sentences —

1. We will send a slave.
2. The queen writes books.
3. You (s.) were leading a boy.
4. Friends will send gifts.
5. We write letters.
6. The boys were writing.
7. The girls loved books.
8. We had taught boys.
9. You (pl.) send arrows.
10. They had called a slave.
11. The girls will dance.
12. The queen held a spear.
13. They will send letters.
14. We are leading boys.
15. We will write books.
16. The master taught girls.
17. We will praise the queen.
18. You (pl.) had held letters.
19. The girl will send gifts.
20. Friends write letters.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS — *continued*

Reg-ere, *to rule*

Present Stem, rĕg-,   *Perfect Stem,* rēx-.

ACTIVE VOICE

Tenses formed from the Perfect Stem *RĒX*-

The Perf. Stem of Verbs of the Third Conjugation cannot be found from the Pres. Stem; it must be looked up.

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First and Second Conjugations.]

PERFECT AND AORIST					
	FORMATION		**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**	
				Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + **i**		rēx-**ī**	*I have*	*I ruled.*
2.	" " + **isti**		rēx-**istī**	*Thou hast*	*Thou didst rule.*
3.	" " + **it**		rēx-**it**	*He has*	*He ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **imus**		rēx-**imus**	*We have*	*We ruled.*
2.	" " + **istis**		rēx-**istis**	*You have*	*You ruled.*
3.	" " + **ērunt**		rēx-**ērunt**	*They have*	*They ruled.*
	or + **ēre**		*or* rēx-**ēre**		

(Perfect English column braced with "ruled")

PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + **eram**		rēx-**eram**	*I had ruled.*
2.	" " + **eras**		rēx-**erās**	*Thou hadst ruled.*
3.	" " + **erat**		rēx-**erat**	*He had ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **eramus**		rēx-**erāmus**	*We had ruled.*
2.	" " + **eratis**		rēx-**erātis**	*You had ruled.*
3.	" " + **erant**		rēx-**erant**	*They had ruled.*

FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + **ero**		rēx-**erō**	*I shall have ruled.*
2.	" " + **eris**		rēx-**eris**	*Thou wilt have ruled.*
3.	" " + **erit**		rēx-**erit**	*He will have ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **erimus**		rēx-**erimus**	*We shall have ruled.*
2.	" " + **eritis**		rēx-**eritis**	*You will have ruled.*
3.	" " + **erint**		rēx-**erint**	*They will have ruled.*

Obs. — When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' the Verb must be Plural; thus, Puer et puella canta-nt, *the boy and the girl sing.* When the Object consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' both must be in the Accus.; thus, Amō puerum et puellam, *I love the boy and the girl.*

VOCABULARY

Fīli-us, -ī, m., *a son.*   Iūlia, -ae, f., *Julia.*
Nūnti-us, ī, m., *a messenger.*   Et, *and.*

EXERCISE XI

    S.   O.   V. T.

1. Rēgīna nūntiōs nōn mīs-erat.
2. Puerī epistolās scrīps-ērunt.
3. Servus puerum et puellam dūx-erit.
4. Puer et puella dōnum mīs-erant.
5. Librōs et epistolās scrīps-erāmus.
6. Magister fīlium et puellam docu-it.
7. Rēgīna et Iūlia dōna mitt-ent.
8. Hastam et sagittās tenē-bāmus.
9. Puer et servus aquam time-nt.
10. Tēla et sagittam timu-istis.
11. Servōs et nūntiōs vocāv-erātis.
12. Rēgīna et Iūlia epistolās scrīb-ent.

1. The boys and the girls wrote letters.
2. We had sent a slave and a messenger.
3. The queen will have sent arrows and spears.
4. The slaves had led the boy and the girl.
5. We have written letters and books.
6. You will send slaves and messengers.
7. The girl and the boy were calling the queen.
8. The spears wounded the queen and the slave.
9. You had sent books and gifts.
10. Julia and the girls will have sung.
11. The boys are holding darts and arrows.
12. We fear the master and the queen.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words which qualify Nouns, and as Nouns are of various Genders, Adjectives are declined in different forms according to the Gender.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are those which have one form for the Masculine Gender, another for the Feminine, and a third for the Neuter. Thus —

The Masculine is declined like a Masculine Noun of the Second Declension.

The Feminine is declined like a Feminine Noun of the First Declension.

The Neuter is declined like a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension.

<p align="center">Bŏnus = good</p>

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Bon-**us**	bon-**ă**	bon-**um**	Bon-**ī**	bon-**ae**	bon-**ă**
Gen.	Bon-**ī**	bon-**ae**	bon-**ī**	Bon-**ōrum**	bon-**ārum**	bon-**ōrum**
Dat.	Bon-**ō**	bon-**ae**	bon-**ō**	Bon-**īs**	bon-**īs**	bon-**īs**
Acc.	Bon-**um**	bon-**am**	bon-**um**	Bon-**ōs**	bon-**ās**	bon-**ă**
Voc.	Bon-**e**	bon-**ă**	bon-**um**	Bon-**ī**	bon-**ae**	bon-**ă**
Abl.	Bon-**ō**	bon-**ā**	bon-**ō**	Bon-**īs**	bon-**īs**	bon-**īs**

Bonus is declined in the Masculine like *dominus*, in the Feminine like *mēnsa*, and in the Neuter like *bellum*.

RULE — **An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case**; thus, Rēgīna bona, *a good queen*. *Rēgīna* is Feminine Nominative Singular, therefore *bona* must also be Feminine Nominative Singular to agree with *rēgīna*.

VOCABULARY

Māgn-us, -a, -um, *great.*   Me-us, -a, -um, *my, mine.*

Long-us, -a, -um, *long.*   Tu-us, -a, -um, *your (thy, thine).*

Parv-us, -a, -um, *small, little.*   Mult-us, -a, -um, *much, many.*

EXERCISE XII

[*N. B.* — In Latin the Adjective generally stands after the Noun which it qualifies. In translating from Latin, place the Adjective before the Noun, and be careful to use good English always.]

1. Servī meī scrīb-ent.
2. Hasta longa terrē-bat.
3. Rēgīna bona lauda-t.
4. Fīlius parvus mīs-erat.
5. Hastās longās time-ō.
6. Puerōs meōs laudāv-it.
7. Librōs longōs scrīb-is.
8. Puellam parvam time-t.
9. Librum parvum tenē-tis.
10. Dōna māgna mitt-ēs.
11. Sagittās tuās timē-mus.
12. Servum tuum vocāv-istī.
13. Fīlius tuus servum meum docē-bat.
14. Rēgīna māgna librōs tuōs laudāv-it.
15. Nūntius epistolās meās tenu-it.
16. Dōna multa et epistolās longās mīs-imus.
17. Amīcī tuī fīlium meum docu-erant.
18. Librōs māgnōs et epistolās longās scrīps-istī.

1. Your son has written a long letter.
2. My slaves had led the little girls.
3. We shall have sent great books.
4. You were holding arrows and long spears.
5. The queen praised my gifts and your letters.
6. The little girls do not fear the water.
7. We have sent many slaves and messengers.
8. The good queen will praise the little boys.
9. The long spear has not wounded my slave.
10. Your books will teach the boys and girls.
11. The master was teaching many boys.
12. We have written a great book and many letters.

ADJECTIVES — *continued*

Besides Adjectives in -*us*, -*a*, -*um*, there are others of Three Terminations in -*er*, -*a*, -*um*.

NĬGER = *black*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Gen.	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
Dat.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
Acc.	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
Voc.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Abl.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs

TENER = *tender*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Gen.	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
Dat.	Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
Acc.	Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
Voc.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Abl.	Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs

Niger is declined in the Masculine like *magister,* and drops the *e.*
Tener   "   "   *puer,* and keeps the *e.*
Both are declined in the Feminine like *mēnsa,* and in the Neuter like *bellum.*

N. B. — Tuus   = *your,* when speaking to one person.
         Vester = *your,*   "   more than one person.
Always use 'tuus' for *your,* unless it is clear that more than one person is being addressed.

VOCABULARY

Like *Niger*.	Like *Tener*.
Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *beautiful*.	Mĭser, -a, -um, *wretched*.
Vester, -tra, -trum, *your*.	
Noster, -tra, -trum, *our*.	

EXERCISE XIII

s.   o.   v. t.

1. Puerī parvī servōs nigrōs timē-bant.
2. Servī nostrī hastās multās tenu-ērunt.
3. Rēgīna nostra puerōs bonōs laudā-bit.
4. Puellae pulchrae amīcum vestrum dūx-ērunt.
5. Puerōs parvōs et puellās tenerās nōn timē-mus.
6. Fīliuṁ meum et servōs vestrōs docu-ī.
7. Tēla multa et hastās longās mīs-istī.
8. Puella pulchra servum miserum dūc-ēbat.
9. Fīliī nostrī dōna tua laudā-bunt.
10. Amīcī vestrī epistolās multās mitt-ent.
11. Māgna dōna et librōs multōs mīs-erātis.
12. Puerī parvī epistolās parvās scrīb-unt.

1. Our sons were calling your slaves.
2. The black slaves feared the long spears.
3. We praised the beautiful girl and the little boy.
4. You (sing.) will teach your son and our slaves.
5. The good queen had sent many messengers.
6. Our friends write many books and long letters.
7. We shall have called our slaves.
8. Our spears wounded the wretched queen.
9. You (pl.) will have praised our friends.
10. The little boys will praise the beautiful gifts.
11. You (sing.) had sent your son and my friend.
12. The tender boys and the slaves did not fight.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in *ī* belong to the Fourth Conjugation.

Example —   AUDĪ-RE, *to hear*

      Present Stem, audī-,   *Perfect Stem,* audīv-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM *AUDĪ-*

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **o**	audi-**ō** p.16,*Obs.*1	*I hear.*
2.	" " + **s**	audī-**s**	*Thou hearest.*
3.	" " + **t**	audi-**t**	*He hears.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **mus**	audī-**mus**	*We hear.*
2.	" " + **tis**	audī-**tis**	*You hear.*
3.	" " + **unt**	audi-**unt**	*They hear.*

IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **ebam**	audi-**ēbam**	*I was hearing.*
2.	" " + **ebas**	audi-**ēbās**	*Thou wast hearing.*
3.	" " + **ebat**	audi-**ēbat**	*He was hearing.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **ebamus**	audi-**ēbāmus**	*We were hearing.*
2.	" " + **ebatis**	audi-**ēbātis**	*You were hearing.*
3.	" " + **ebant**	audi-**ēbant**	*They were hearing.*

FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **am**	audi-**am**	*I shall* (or *will*) ⎫
2.	" " + **es**	audi-**ēs**	*Thou wilt*
3.	" " + **et**	audi-**et**	*He will*
Plur. 1.	" " + **emus**	audi-**ēmus**	*We shall* (or *will*) ⎬ *hear.*
2.	" " + **etis**	audi-**ētis**	*You will*
3.	" " + **ent**	audi-**ent**	*They will* ⎭

Observe that in the Imperfect and Future the Personal Endings are the same as those of the Third Conjugation, but in the Present they are slightly different.

VOCABULARY

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation like *audiō*

Ērudi-ō, *I instruct.*   Pūni-ō, *I punish.*
Impedi-ō, *I hinder.*   Mūr-us, -ī, m., *a wall.*

EXERCISE XIV

s.   o.   v. t.

1. Amīcus bonus fīlium meum ērudi-t.
2. Mūrī māgnī nūntiōs nostrōs impedi-ēbant.
3. Magister noster puerōs nōn pūni-et.
4. Servōs nostrōs et fīlium tuum ērudī-mus.
5. Rēgīna pulchra servum miserum nōn pūni-t.
6. Mūrus māgnus et aqua nūntium impedi-ent.
7. Tēla multa et hastam longam tenu-istis.
8. Amīcī nostrī librōs multōs scrīps-ērunt.
9. Puella pulchra māgna dōna laudāv-erit.
10. Magister bonus fīliōs tuōs pūni-ēbat.
11. Sagittās et hastās longās timu-imus.
12. Puellās tenerās et puerōs parvōs ērudī-tis.

1. The long spears were hindering the little boys.
2. Good masters will instruct our sons.
3. The great queen does not punish the slaves.
4. You do not instruct the boys and girls.
5. The great wall hinders our messengers.
6. Many arrows had wounded the wretched queen.
7. Our friends will praise our letters.
8. The tender girls did not fear the darts.
9. Our letters will instruct the little girl.
10. We shall have sent books and many gifts.
11. The beautiful girls were holding the books.
12. I shall punish my son and your slaves.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī—VERBS — *continued*

AUDĪ-RE, *to hear*

Present Stem, audī-,   *Perfect Stem*, audīv-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM *AUDĪV-*

The Perfect Stem of a regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation may be found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

Present Stem, audī-,   *Perfect Stem*, audīv-.

[The Personal Endings are the same in all Conjugations.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + **i**	audīv-**ī**	*I have*	*I heard.*
2.	" + **isti**	audīv-**istī**	*Thou hast*	*Thou didst hear.*
3.	" + **it**	audīv-**it**	*He has*	*He heard.*
Plur. 1.	" + **imus**	audīv-**imus**	*We have*	*We heard.*
2.	" + **istis**	audīv-**istis**	*You have*	*You heard.*
3.	" + **ērunt**	audīv-**ērunt**	*They have*	*They heard.*
	or + **ēre**	*or* audīv-**ēre**		

PLUPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + **eram**	audīv-**eram**	*I had heard.*
2.	" + **eras**	audīv-**erās**	*Thou hadst heard.*
3.	" + **erat**	audīv-**erat**	*He had heard.*
Plur. 1.	" + **eramus**	audīv-**erāmus**	*We had heard.*
2.	" + **eratis**	audīv-**erātis**	*You had heard.*
3.	" + **erant**	audīv-**erant**	*They had heard.*

FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + **ero**	audīv-**erō**	*I shall have heard.*
2.	" + **eris**	audīv-**eris**	*Thou wilt have heard.*
3.	" + **erit**	audīv-**erit**	*He will have heard.*
Plur. 1.	" + **erimus**	audīv-**erimus**	*We shall have heard.*
2.	" + **eritis**	audīv-**eritis**	*You will have heard.*
3.	" + **erint**	audīv-**erint**	*They will have heard.*

RULE — **The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession.** It shows to whom a thing belongs; thus, Puerī liber, *the boy's book*, or, *the book of the boy.*

VOCABULARY

Claud-ō, *I shut* (3),   *Present Stem*, claud-   *Perfect Stem*, claus-
Frang-ō, *I break* (3),   "   frang-   "   frēg-.
Port-a, -ae, f., *a gate*.
Oppid-um, -ī, n., *a town*.

EXERCISE XV

1. Rēgīnae fīlius pūgna-t.
2. Servī amīcus time-t.
3. Puerī librum tenē-s.
4. Puellae dōna laud-ō.
5. Servōrum tēla vola-nt.

6. Oppidī portam claud-ēs.
7. Puerī hastās frēg-ī.
8. Rēgīnārum īram time-ō.
9. Magistrī fīlium dūc-it.
10. Magistrī puerōs doce-nt.

11. Rēgīna nostra servōs vestrōs pūnīv-erit.
12. Magistrī bonī puerōs multōs ērudīv-erant.
13. Sagittae multae et hastae impedīv-ērunt.
14. Amīcus tuus dōna multa mitt-et.
15. Servus niger oppidī portās claus-erit.
16. Rēgīnae fīliōs et servōs ērudīv-istī.
17. Hastās longās et sagittās frēg-erāmus.
18. Mūrī māgnī nūntium tuum impedīv-erant.

1. We will shut the great gate of the town.
2. The sons of the queen had broken many arrows.
3. The wall of the town will have hindered our messenger.
4. You have praised the gifts of the girls.
5. Our friends were writing a great book.
6. The black slave was leading the little girl.
7. You have not shut the gate of the town.
8. The slaves held many arrows and spears.
9. We will instruct the little son of the slave.
10. The queen's friends had sent the messengers.
11. We do not fear the slaves' arrows.
12. You have broken the gates and the great wall.

TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

ACTIVE VOICE

Present	Amō [1] Monē-ō Reg-ō Audi-ō	amā-s monē-s reg-*is* audī-s	ama-t [2] mone-t reg-*it* audi-t	amā-mus monē-mus reg-imus audī-mus	amā-tis monē-tis reg-*it*is audī-tis	ama-nt. mone-nt. reg-*u*nt. audi-*u*nt.
Imperfect	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi- }	bam ēbam	bās ēbās	bat ēbat	bāmus ēbāmus	bātis ēbātis	bant. ēbant.
Fut. Simp.	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi- }	bō . am	bis ēs	bit et	bimus ēmus	bitis ētis	bunt. ent.
Perfect & Aorist	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv- }	ī	istī	it	imus	istis	ērunt *or* ēre
Pluperfect	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv- }	eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant.
Fut. Perf.	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audīv- }	erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint

ENGLISH

Present. — *I love, am loving, do love, etc.*
Imperfect. — *I was loving, etc.*
Future Simple. — *I shall or will love, etc.*
Perfect. — *I have loved, etc.*
Aorist. — *I loved or did love, etc.*
Pluperfect. — *I had loved.*
Future Perfect. — *I shall or will have loved.*

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[1] The First Person Singular Present is *amŏ* for *amao.*

[2] See p. 16, Obs. 1.

RECAPITULATORY

Active Voice, Four Conjugations

1. Ērudīv-erant.	13. Dūx-erimus.	25. Tene-nt.
2. Pūgnā-s.	14. Claus-eris.	26. Claud-ēbātis.
3. Scrīps-erint.	15. Vocāv-erās.	27. Scrīb-ētis.
4. Docē-s.	16. Mitt-unt.	28. Mīs-imus.
5. Mīs-ērunt.	17. Terrē-tis.	29. Laudā-bit.
6. Vulnera-t.	18. Frēg-istī.	30. Tenu-eram.
7. Rogā-bō.	19. Docu-eritis.	31. Terrē-mus.
8. Impedi-ēs.	20. Vulnerā-tis.	32. Scrīb-am.
9. Tenu-erat.	21. Frang-itis.	33. Claus-it.
10. Volā-bant.	22. Ērudi-ēmus.	34. Terru-erō.
11. Timu-imus.	23. Vocāv-istis	35. Ērudī-tis.
12. Saltā-bis.	24. Cantā-bāmus.	36. Pūni-ent.

1. Thou callest.	13. We are writing.
2. We shall hold.	14. Ye hinder.
3. You were leading.	15. We have broken.
4. They will have sent.	16. Thou fearest.
5. I had feared.	17. Ye did not fear.
6. Ye are teaching.	18. We taught.
7. They punish.	19. I shall send.
8. We do not ask.	20. Thou dost punish.
9. I will shut.	21. He wounds.
10. Thou didst send.	22. Ye were praising.
11. Ye had led.	23. Thou wilt hinder.
12. Thou wilt have held.	24. Thou dost lead.

NOUNS

THIRD DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ĭs* belong to
the Third Declension. The Nominative ending is various,
and Nouns of all three Genders belong to the Third
Declension.

The Third Declension has two divisions—

    1. Nouns which increase; that is, which have more
       syllables in the Genitive Singular than in the
       Nominative Singular.[1]

    2. Nouns which do not increase; that is, which have
       the same number of syllables in the Genitive
       Singular as in the Nominative Singular.[2]

I. INCREASING NOUNS
MASCULINE AND FEMININE

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	Iūdex	*a judge (m.)*	Iūdic-**ēs**	*judges.*
Gen.	Iūdic-**is**	*of a judge.*	Iūdic-**um**	*of judges.*
Dat.	Iūdic-**ī**	*to or for a judge.*	Iūdic-**ibus**	*to or for judges.*
Acc.	Iūdic-**em**	*a judge.*	Iūdic-**ēs**	*judges.*
Voc.	Iūdex	*O judge.*	Iūdic-**ēs**	*O judges.*
Abl.	Iūdic-**e**	*by, with, or from a judge.*[3]	Iūdic-**ibus**	*by, with, or from judges.*[3]
Nom.	Virgō	*a virgin (f.)*	Virgin-**ēs**	*virgins.*
Gen.	Virgin-**is**	*of a virgin.*	Virgin-**um**	*of virgins.*
Dat.	Virgin-**ī**	*to or for a virgin.*	Virgin-**ibus**	*to or for virgins.*
Acc.	Virgin-**em**	*a virgin.*	Virgin-**ēs**	*virgins.*
Voc.	Virgō	*O virgin.*	Virgin-**ēs**	*O virgins.*
Abl.	Virgin-**e**	*by, with, or from a virgin.*[3]	Virgin-**ibus**	*by, with, or from virgins.*[3]

Observe that the Nominative and Vocative Singular is *iūdex*, but
that all the other cases are formed by adding certain endings to the stem
iūdic-; this stem is found by taking away *-is* from the Genitive Singular.

[1] These are called Imparisyllabic.   [2] These are called Parisyllabic.
[3] Require a Preposition for this meaning.

Words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Rēx, rēg-is, m., *a king*.   Mīles, mīlĭt-is, m., *a soldier*.

Vōx, vōc-is, f., *a voice*.   Leō, leōn-is, m., *a lion*.

EXERCISE XVI

1. Iūdic-ēs scrīb-ēbanṭ.   7. Vōx rēg-is terre-t.
2. Mīlit-em timu-imus.   8. Puer leōn-em time-t.
3. Rēg-ēs pūgnāv-ērunt.   9. Mīlit-ēs pūgnāv-erant.
4. Rēg-is vōc-em audi-ō.   10. Rēg-um fīliōs docē-s.
5. Leōn-ēs timē-bis.   11. Virgin-em laudā-bās.
6. Rēg-em vocāv-istī.   12. Iūdic-ēs pūni-ent.

13. Mīlit-ēs vōc-em rēg-is nōn audīv-ērunt.
14. Puerī parvī leōn-em vulnerāv-erant.
15. Mīlit-um hastās longās frēg-imus.
16. Rēg-is amīcī nūntiōs multōs mīs-erant.
17. Puella tenera leōn-is vōc-em timē-bat.
18. Vōx tua puerōs parvōs terru-it.

1. The soldiers will fight.   6. The judges punish.
2. The kings had praised.   7. I praised the virgin.
3. We heard a voice.   8. I call the king's slaves.
4. You feared the lions.   9. The judge's son sings.
5. Thou lovest the king.   10. You taught kings.

11. The sons of the king had written many letters.
12. The judges punished the slaves and the soldiers.
13. The boys' spears had wounded the lion.
14. Your voice will frighten the little girls.
15. The soldiers did not fear the spears of the slaves.
16. We do not hear the voice of the virgins.
17. The king and the queen will praise the soldiers.

THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

I. INCREASING NOUNS

NEUTER

Remember that all Neuter Nouns have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike, and that in the Plural the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative end in *ă*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Nōmen	*a name (n.).*	Nōmin-**a**	*names.*
Gen.	Nōmĭn-**is**	*of a name.*	Nōmin-**um**	*of names.*
Dat.	Nōmin-**ī**	*to or for a name.*	Nōmin-**ibus**	*to or for names.*
Acc.	Nōmen	*a name.*	Nōmin-**a**	*names.*
Voc.	Nōmen	*O name.*	Nōmin-**a**	*O names.*
Abl.	Nōmin-**e**	*by, with, or from a name.*	Nōmin-**ibus**	*by, with, or from names.*
Nom.	Opus	*work (n.)*	Oper-**a**	*works.*
Gen.	Opĕr-**is**	*of work.*	Oper-**um**	*of works.*
Dat.	Oper-**ī**	*to or for work.*	Oper-**ibus**	*to or for works.*
Acc.	Opus	*work.*	Oper-**a**	*works.*
Voc.	Opus	*O work.*	Oper-**a**	*O works.*
Abl.	Oper-**e**	*by, with, or from work.*	Oper-**ibus**	*by, with, or from works.*

Obs. — In making an Adjective like *bonus* or *niger* agree with a Noun of the Third Declension, remember that the Adjective is declined like the Second or First Declension while the Noun is of the Third Declension, therefore the endings of the Adjective will not always be the same as those of the Noun ; thus, Rēgēs bonī, *good kings.*

Decline together *Rēx māgnus — vōx tua — onus parvum.*

Obs.— Rules for gender and certain other features of Third Declension Nouns are deferred for later study.

Neuter words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Carmen, carmĭn-is, n., *a song.*   Onus, onĕr-is, n., *a burden.*
Flūmen, flūmĭn-is, *a river.*

EXERCISE XVII

s.   o.   v. t.
1. Puellae pulchrae carmin-a multa cantā-bant.
2. Flūmen māgnum mīlit-ēs nostrōs terrē-bit.
3. Rēg-is servī onus māgnum timu-ērunt.
4. Iūdic-ēs bonī mīlit-em miserum pūni-ent.
5. Mīlit-ēs nostrī portās māgnās claus-ērunt.
6. Rēg-em māgnum et rēgīnam amā-bimus.
7. Flūmina māgna nūntiōs meōs impedīv-erant.
8. Virgin-ēs pulchrae carmen longum canta-nt.
9. Iūdic-is bonī vōc-em audi-ēmus.
10. Mīlit-um multōrum hastās frēg-erātis.
11. Virgō tenera onus māgnum tenē-bat.
12. Servī nostrī onera māgna portā-bant.

1. The great kings punished the wretched slaves.
2. We heard the voices of many soldiers.
3. Your voice will frighten the son of the queen.
4. The king and the queen praised the good judge.
5. You heard the songs of the beautiful girls.
6. Many soldiers were holding arrows and spears.
7. The great river will hinder our slaves.
8. We had led the little son of the great king.
9. The son of the good judge writes many books.
10. The slaves had shut the great gates of our town.
11. The good king praised the song of the girls.
12. The little boys feared the voice of the great lion.

THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

II. NOT–INCREASING NOUNS

Nouns that do not increase (see p. 48) form their Genitive Plural in *-ium* instead of *-um*.[1] In all the other Cases the endings are the same as those of Increasing Nouns.

FEMININE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Ov-**is**	*a sheep (f.).*		Ov-**ēs**	*sheep.*
Gen.	Ov-**is**	*of a sheep.*		Ov-**ium**	*of sheep.*
Dat.	Ov-**ī**	*to or for a sheep.*		Ov-**ibus**	*to or for sheep.*
Acc.	Ov-**em**	*a sheep.*		Ov-**ēs**	*sheep.*
Voc.	Ov-**is**	*O sheep.*		Ov-**ēs**	*O sheep.*
Abl.	Ov-**e**	*by, with, or from a sheep.*		Ov-**ibus**	*by, with, or from sheep.*

In many parisyllabic Masculine and Feminine Nouns the Accusative Case Plural has also the ending *-īs*. Compare this with the Genitive Singular ending *-īs*.

NEUTER

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Mar-**e**	*the sea (n.).*		Mar-**ia**	*seas.*
Gen.	Mar-**is**	*of the sea.*		Mar-**ium**	*of seas.*
Dat.	Mar-**ī**	*to or for the sea.*		Mar-**ibus**	*to or for seas.*
Acc.	Mar-**e**	*the sea.*		Mar-**ia**	*seas.*
Voc.	Mar-**e**	*O sea.*		Mar-**ia**	*O seas.*
Abl.	Mar-**ī** [2]	*by, with, or from the sea.*		Mar-**ibus**	*by, with, or from seas.*

Decline together *Avis parva, mare māgnum.*

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[1] The rule is here given absolutely, to avoid confusion. Wherever in the following exercises exceptional Nouns have been used, the Genitive Plural has been avoided.

[2] All Neuter Nouns of the Third Declension with Nominative Case ending in *e, al, ar,* have *ī* (not *e*) in Ablative.

VOCABULARY

Words of the Third Declension, Genitive Plural -*ium*

Av-is, -is, f., *a bird*.   Host-is, -is, m., *an enemy*.[1]
Nāv-is, -is, f., *a ship*.
Vinc-ō, *I conquer* (3),   *Present Stem*, vinc-,   *Perfect Stem*, vīc-.

EXERCISE XVIII

s.   o.   v. t.

1. Rēgis mīlitēs hostēs multōs vīc-ērunt.
2. Rēgīna nostra nāvem māgnam mitt-et.
3. Ovēs tenerae leōnem māgnum timē-bant.
4. Hostium sagittae rēgem vestrum vulnera-nt.
5. Avis parva vōcem tuam timu-erat.
6. Avium parvārum carmina audīv-imus.
7. Nāvēs māgnās et mīlitēs multōs dūc-is.
8. Rēgis fīlius hostium tēla nōn timu-it.
9. Mare māgnum puellās multās terre-t.
10. Mīlitum tēla mūrōs nostrōs nōn frang-ent.
11. Epistolās longās et librōs multōs scrīps-ī.
12. Rēgīnae fīlius avēs tenerās vocā-bat.

1. The queen's ships will frighten our enemies.
2. The girls heard the voice of the little birds.
3. We do not fear the great ship of our enemies.
4. The darts of the soldiers wounded many slaves.
5. Our enemies will not conquer the king's soldiers.
6. The little boy was holding a beautiful bird.
7. Your arrows have wounded the tender sheep.
8. We praise the voices of the beautiful virgins.
9. You had broken the spears of many soldiers.
10. The ships of the enemy frightened our slaves.
11. You have not shut the great gates of your town.
12. The sons of the judges do not fear the great sea.

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[1] *Hostis* may, of course, be Feminine.

THE VERB "SŬM"

Present Stem, ĕs-,   *Perfect Stem,* fŭ-.

The Verb *sŭm* belongs to none of the Four Conjugations, and is irregular in Present Stem Tenses.

[Be especially careful of Pronunciation.]

PRESENT			PERFECT AND AORIST		
Sing. 1.	sum,	*I am.*	fu-**ī**	*I have been.*	*I was.*
2.	es,	*Thou art.*	fu-**istī**,	*Thou hast been.*	*Thou wast.*
3.	est,	*He is.*	fu-**it**,	*He has been.*	*He was.*
Plur. 1.	sumus,	*We are.*	fu-**imus**,	*We have been.*	*We were.*
2.	estis,	*You are.*	fu-**istis**,	*You have been.*	*You were.*
3.	sunt,	*They are.*	fu-**ērunt**,	*They have been.*	*They were.*
			or fu-**ēre**		

IMPERFECT			PLUPERFECT		
Sing. 1.	eram,	*I was.*	fu-**eram**,	*I had been.*	
2.	erās,	*Thou wast.*	fu-**erās**,	*Thou hadst been.*	
3.	erat,	*He was.*	fu-**erat**,	*He had been.*	
Plur. 1.	erāmus,	*We were.*	fu-**erāmus**,	*We had been.*	
2.	erātis,	*You were.*	fu-**erātis**,	*You had been.*	
3.	erant,	*They were.*	fu-**erant**,	*They had been.*	

FUTURE			FUTURE PERFECT		
Sing. 1.	erō,	*I shall be.*	fu-**erō**,	*I shall have been.*	
2.	eris,	*Thou wilt be.*	fu-**eris**,	*Thou wilt have been.*	
3.	erit	*He will be.*	fu-**erit**,	*He will have been.*	
Plur. 1.	erĭmus,	*We shall be.*	fu-**erimus**,	*We shall have been.*	
2.	erĭtis,	*You will be.*	fu-**eritis**,	*You will have been.*	
3.	erunt,	*They will be.*	fu-**erint**,	*They will have been.*	

The Verb *sum* is a Copulative Verb, that is, it joins the Subject to another word which may be a Noun or an Adjective, and is called the Complement. A Noun Complement is often called a Predicate Nominative. An Adjective Complement is often called a Predicate Adjective. See pages 1 and 3.

RULE — **The Complement agrees with the Subject.**

          s.   v.c.   c.

        Rēgīna   est   bona = *the queen is good.*

Here *bona* is a Predicate Adjective, and is Nominative Case Singular and Feminine Gender, to agree with *rēgīna.*

[In the Analysis V. C. = Verb Copulative, C. = Complement.]

VOCABULARY

Dūr-us, -a -um, *hard.*
Timid-us, -a, -um, *timid.*
Dēns-us, -a, -um, *thick.*

Alt-us, -a, -um, *high, deep.*
Aeger, -gra, -grum, *sick.*

EXERCISE XIX

s.   v.c.   c.
1. Puella est pulchra.
2. Avēs erant pulchrae.
3. Servus erit nūntius.
4. Rēx fu-it timidus.
5. Tēlum fu-erat dūrum.
6. Avis fu-erit parva.
7. Rēgēs sunt māgnī.
8. Mūrī erunt altī.
9. Ovēs fu-ērunt parvae.

s.   v.c.   c.
10. Fīlius erat bonus.
11. Portae fu-erint dēnsae.
12. Hostēs fu-erant multī.
13. Amīcī sumus.
14. Mīlitēs estis.
15. Miserī eritis.
16. Aegrī fu-istis.
17. Servus eris.
18. Rēgīna fu-erās.

19. Fīlius servī tuī est nūntius noster.
20. Mīlitēs rēgīnae nostrae sunt multī.
21. Portae oppidī vestrī erant māgnae.

1. The king was sick.
2. The boys were small.
3. The ships are great.
4. The gifts will be many.
5. Your son is a slave.
6. We had been friends.

7. You will have been sick.
8. We are not soldiers.
9. The ships were black.
10. You have been a king.
11. The letter will be long.
12. We are the king's sons.

13. The friends of the queen are the enemies of the king.
14. The gates of the great town will be high.
15. The spears of our soldiers were hard.
16. The sons of the good judges have been soldiers.
17. The enemies of your king were many.
18. The son of your friend had been our slave.

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS

AMĀ-RE, *to love*

Pres. Stem, amā-,   *Perf. Stem,* amāv-,   *Sup. Stem,* amāt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM *AMĀ-*

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**
Sing 1.	Pres. Stem + **or**	am-**or** [1]	*I am loved.*
2.	" " + **ris**	amā-**ris**	*Thou art loved.*
3.	" " + **tur**	amā-**tur**	*He is loved.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **mur**	amā-**mur**	*We are loved.*
2.	" " + **mini**	amā-**mĭnī**	*You are loved.*
3.	" " + **ntur**	ama-**ntur**	*They are loved.*

IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **bar**	amā-**bar**	*I was being loved.*
2.	" " + **baris**	amā-**bāris**	*Thou wast being loved.*
3.	" " + **batur**	amā-**bātur**	*He was being loved.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **bamur**	amā-**bāmur**	*We were being loved.*
2.	" " + **bamini**	amā-**bāminī**	*You were being loved.*
3.	" " + **bantur**	amā-**bantur**	*They were being loved.*

FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **bor**	amā-**bor**	*I shall be loved.*
2.	" " + **bĕris**	amā-**bĕris**	*Thou wilt be loved.*
3.	" " + **bitur**	amā-**bĭtur**	*He will be loved.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **bimur**	amā-**bĭmur**	*We shall be loved.*
2.	" " + **bimini**	amā-**bĭminī**	*You will be loved.*
3.	" " + **buntur**	amā-**buntur**	*They will be loved.*

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second Person Singular, viz. Pres. *amā-re*, Imperf. *amā-bāre*, Fut. *amā-bĕre*.]

N. B. — Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice, but when turned into the Passive Voice they become Intransitive, and cannot therefore have an Object.

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[1] *Am-or* is for *ama-or*, just as the Active *am-ō* is for *ama-o*.

VOCABULARY

Portō, *I carry* (1).   Culpō, *I blame* (1).
Mōnstrō, *I show, point out* (1).   Turr-is, -is, f., *a tower*.

EXERCISE XX

1. Laudā-bitur.
2. Culpā-bāmur.
3. Onus portā-tur.
4. Puerī culpa-ntur.
5. Nōn vocā-beris.
6. Mōnstrā-buntur.

7. Vulnerā-bāminī.
8. Aqua portā-bitur.
9. Nōn culpā-mur.
10. Vulnerā-biminī.
11. Rēx mōnstrā-bātur.
12. Vocā-bāris.

13. Fīliī tuī et amīcus noster laudā-buntur.
14. Turrēs altae oppidī nostrī mōnstra-ntur.
15. Mīlitēs multī hastās et sagittās frēg-erant.
16. Nāvēs rēgis nostrī hostem timidum terrē-bunt.
17. Iūdic-is fīlius et servus meus culpā-bantur.
18. Puellae timidae leōnem māgnum timu-ērunt.

[Remember that The Active Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *does something ;*

The Passive Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *has something done to it.*

Thus, *The boy calls* (Active) ; *the boy is called* (Passive).]

1. We are blamed.
2. You were being praised.
3. They will be carried.
4. Thou art not fearing.
5. We were singing.
6. He was being blamed.

7. The voice is praised.
8. The boy is calling.
9. The girls are called.
10. You will be blamed.
11. Thou art singing.
12. We were being called.

13. The great burdens of our slaves were being carried.
14. The voice of the beautiful virgin will be praised.
15. The timid soldiers of the king are not praised.
16. The gates and the towers of the town will be shown.
17. You are blaming the friends of the good judges.
18. The letters and books of your friend will be shown.

FIRST CONJUGATION : Ā–VERBS — *continued*

AMĀ-RE, *to love*

Pres. Stem, amā-,   *Perf. Stem,* amāv-,   *Sup. Stem,* amāt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM SUPINE STEM *AMĀT*-

These Tenses are made up of the Participle *amāt-us* and Tenses of *sum*.

The Supine Stem of a regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH			
			Perfect		Aorist	
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us sum**	amāt-**us sum**	*I have been*		*I was*	
2.	" + **us es**	amāt-**us es**	*Thou hast been*		*Thou wast*	
3.	" + **us est**	amāt-**us est**	*He has been*	*loved.*	*He was*	*loved.*
Plur. 1.	" + **i sumus**	amāt-**ī sumus**	*We have been*		*We were*	
2.	" + **i estis**	amāt-**ī estis**	*You have been*		*You were*	
3.	" + **i sunt**	amāt-**ī sunt**	*They have been*		*They were*	

The Participle used in forming the Tenses of the Supine System has three Terminations for the three Genders, like an Adjective ending in -*us*, -*a*, -*um*, and it must, like an Adjective, agree in Gender and Number with the Subject of the Verb; thus —

SING.
- *Masculine,* Puer amāt-us est = *the boy was loved.*
- *Feminine,* Virgō amāt-a est = *the virgin was loved.*
- *Neuter,*   Nōmen amāt-um est = *the name was loved.*

PLUR.
- *Masculine,* Puerī amāt-ī sunt = *the boys were loved.*
- *Feminine,* Virginēs amāt-ae sunt = *the virgins were loved.*
- *Neuter,*   Nōmina amāt-ă sunt = *the names were loved.*

Lēx, lēg-is, f., *a law.*   Lăpis, lapĭd-is, m., *a stone.*

EXERCISE XXI

v. p.   s.   s.   v. p.

1. Laudāt-ī estis.   6. Virgō vocāt-a est.
2. Nāvēs mōnstrāt-ae sunt.   7. Mīlitēs sunt timidī.
3. Onus portāt-um est.   8. Vulnerāt-us sum.
4. Rēgēs culpāt-ī sunt.   9. Oppidum est māgnum.
5. Vulnerāt-ī sumus.   10. Rēgis fīliī estis.

11. Lēgēs bonae rēgum nostrōrum laudāt-ae sunt.
12. Portae altae oppidī māgnī mōnstrāt-ae sunt.
13. Rēgīnae fīlius parvus vulnerāt-us est.
14. Opus puellārum pulchrārum laudāt-um est.
15. Flūmina multa hostem nostrum impedi-ent.
16. Mīlitēs multōs et nāvēs māgnās mīs-istī.
17. Carmina virginis pulchrae laudāt-a sunt.
18. Mīlitēs multī et rēx māgnus vulnerāt-ī sunt.

[*N. B.*—'I *was* loved' is the Aorist Passive.
'I *was being* loved' is the Imperfect Passive.
'I *was* loving' is the Imperfect Active.]

1. You were called.   6. We were being called.
2. We were blamed.   7. Boys were fighting.
3. The work was praised.   8. Kings were wounded.
4. The girl has been called.   9. The voice was praised.
5. The girls were beautiful.   10. Spears were carried.

11. The song of the beautiful virgins was praised
12. The great ships of our kings were shown.
13. The soldiers of the good queen have been wounded.
14. The messengers of the judges will be blamed.
15. The great stones of the walls were being shown.
16. We do not fear the ships and soldiers of the enemy.
17. You have written many letters and many books.
18. The gifts of the little boys were praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā–VERBS — *continued*

Amā-re, *to love*

Pres. Stem, amā-,　　　*Perf. Stem,* amāv-,　　　*Sup. Stem,* amāt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

Tenses formed from the Supine Stem *Amāt-*

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
PLUPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us eram**	amāt-**us eram**	*I had been loved.*
2.	" + **us eras**	amāt-**us erās**	*Thou hadst been loved.*
3.	" + **us erat**	amāt-**us erat**	*He had been loved.*
Plur. 1.	" + **i eramus**	amāt-**ī erāmus**	*We had been loved.*
2.	" + **i eratis**	amāt-**ī erātis**	*You had been loved.*
3.	" + **i erant**	amāt-**ī erant**	*They had been loved.*
FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us ero**	amāt-**us erō**	*I shall have been loved.*
2.	" + **us eris**	amāt-**us eris**	*Thou wilt have been loved.*
3.	" + **us erit**	amāt-**us erit**	*He will have been loved.*
Plur. 1.	" + **i erimus**	amāt-**ī erimus**	*We shall have been loved.*
2.	" + **i eritis**	amāt-**ī eritis**	*You will have been loved.*
3.	" + **i erunt**	amāt-**ī erunt**	*They will have been loved.*

Ablatives of Instrument and of Agent.

The Thing with which an act is done is called the Instrument or Means, and is put in the Ablative Case; thus, in Vulnerātus est sagittīs = *he was wounded with* (or *by*) *arrows, sagittīs* is **Ablative of Instrument or Means.**

The Person by whom an act is done is called the Agent, and when the verb is Passive, the Agent is put in the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ā* or *ab;* thus, in Vulnerātus est ā mīlite = *he was wounded by a soldier, mīlite* is **Ablative of Agent.**

Rule — **Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative without a Preposition.**

Rule — **Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative with the Preposition 'ā' or 'ab.'**

Thus, 'By' or 'with' a *Thing* = Ablative only.
　　　'By' a *Person* or *Animal* = Ablative with 'ā' or 'ab.'

VOCABULARY

Oppūgnō, *I attack* (1).   Aedificō, *I build* (1).

EXERCISE XXII

[*N. B.* — *ā* and *ab* both mean 'by,' but *ā* is used before consonants, *ab* before vowels and *h*.]

1. Virginēs pulchrae ā rēge māgnō laudāt-ae sunt.
2. Mīlitēs multī sagittīs vestrīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
3. Onera multa ā servīs miserīs portāt-a erunt.
4. Flūmen altum ā mīlitibus mōnstrāt-um erat.
5. Hastīs et sagittīs hostium vulnerāt-ī erāmus.
6. Ab amīcīs rēgīnae bonae culpāt-us eris.
7. Mīlitēs portās lapide māgnō frēg-ērunt.
8. Leōnem māgnum sagittīs multīs vulnerā-bāmus.
9. Rēgīna nostra ā mīlitibus amāt-a erat.
10. Avis tenera ā puerō lapide vulnerāt-a est.
11. Carmina multa ā puellīs pulchrīs canta-ntur.
12. Virginēs timidae aquam flūminis timu-ērunt.

1. The good boys will be praised by the masters.
2. The king has been wounded by the arrows of the slaves.
3. Your books had been praised by the judges' friends.
4. The tender girl had been wounded by a great stone.
5. Many rivers will have been pointed out by the boys.
6. We have been blamed by the king and by the queen.
7. You will have been called by our friends.
8. We will break the gates of the town with our spears.
9. You have frightened the timid girls with your voice.
10. Many towns were attacked by the soldiers.
11. We were building a high wall with great stones.
12. The judges have written great books and many letters.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

Besides the Adjectives in $\begin{Bmatrix} \textit{-us, -a, um,} \\ \textit{-er, -a, -um,} \end{Bmatrix}$ which follow the First and Second Declensions, there are others which follow the Third Declension of Nouns.

The Adjectives declined below have one form for the Masculine and Feminine Gender and another for the Neuter in Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative ; in the other Cases they have the same form for all Genders.

MELIOR = *better*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Melior	melius	Meliŏr-**ēs**	meliŏr-**a**
Gen.	Meliŏr-**is**	meliŏr-**is**	Meliŏr-**um**	meliŏr-**um**
Dat.	Meliŏr-**ī**	meliŏr-**ī**	Meliŏr-**ibus**	meliŏr-**ibus**
Acc.	Meliŏr-**em**	melius	Meliŏr-**ēs**	meliŏr-**a**
Voc.	Melior	melius	Meliŏr-**ēs**	meliŏr-**a**
Abl.	Meliŏr-**e** *or* **ī**	meliŏr-**e** *or* **ī**	Meliŏr-**ibus**	meliŏr-**ibus**

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in *ī* or *e*.

TRĪSTIS = *sad*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Mas. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Trīst-**is**	trīst-**e**	Trīst-**ēs**	trīst-**ia**
Gen.	Trīst-**is**	trīst-**is**	Trīst-**ium**	trīst-**ium**
Dat.	Trīst-**ī**	trīst-**ī**	Trīst-**ibus**	trīst-**ībus**
Acc.	Trīst-**em**	trīst-**e**	Trīst-**ēs**	trīst-**ia**
Voc.	Trīst-**is** *;*	trīst-**e**	Trīst-**ēs**	trīst-**ia**
Abl.	Trīst-**ī**	trīst-**ī**	Trīst-**ibus**	trīst-**ibus**

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in *ī*, not *e*.

Decline together *Dōnum melius — hasta gravis — servus fortis — onus leve — fīlius melior — tēlum grave.*

VOCABULARY

Decline like *trīstis* —

Fortis, *brave.*
Brevis, *short.*

Gravis, *heavy.*
Dulcis, *sweet.*

EXERCISE XXIII

1. Rēx est fortis.
2. Onus erat grave.
3. Carmina sunt dulcia.
4. Hasta erit brevis.
5. Puerī erant fortēs.
6. Vōx fuit dulcis.
7. Carminum dulcium.
8. Sagittīs brevibus.
9. Ā fortī mīlite.
10. Opus erat melius.
11. Rēgis fīliī carmen dulce cantā-bant.
12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs portāt-a sunt.
13. Rēgīna nostra ā mīlitibus fortibus amāt-a erat.
14. Epistolae puerōrum parvōrum sunt brevēs.
15. Mīlitum fortium hastās gravēs timē-mus.
16. Avium parvārum vōcem dulcem laudāv-istī.
17. Amīcī nostrī dōna meliōra mitt-ent.
18. Iūdicis fīlius sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.

1. The song was short.
2. The girls are brave.
3. The books were heavy.
4. Of brave soldiers.
5. By a short spear.
6. By brave boys.
7. Of a sweet song.
8. Short letters.
9. A better gift.
10. Of better spears.
11. The sweet voices of the girls will lead our friends.
12. We were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers.
13. The heavy books were carried by the little boys.
14. The short song had been praised by the king.
15. The arrows of the brave soldiers are short.
16. The heavy stones will hinder the king's messengers.
17. Better ships will be built by the brave queen.
18. The wretched slaves will fear the heavy burdens.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

The Adjectives declined below have in the Accusative
Singular, and Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative
Plural, one form for Masculine and Feminine and another
for the Neuter, but in all the other Cases they have the
same form for all three Genders.

Fēlīx = *happy*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Fēlīx	fēlīx	Fēlīc-**ēs**	fēlīc-**ia**
Gen.	Fēlīc-**is**	fēlīc-**is**	Fēlīc-**ium**	fēlīc-**ium**
Dat.	Fēlīc-**ī**	fēlīc-**ī**	Fēlīc-**ibus**	fēlīc-**ibus**
Acc.	Fēlīc-**em**	fēlīx	Fēlīc-**ēs**	fēlīc-**ia**
Voc.	Fēlīx	fēlīx	Fēlīc-**ēs**	fēlīc-**ia**
Abl.	Fēlīc-**ī** *or* -**e**	fēlīc-**ī** *or* -**e**	Fēlīc-**ibus**	fēlīc-**ibus**

Ingēns = *vast*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Ingēns	ingēns	Ingent-**ēs**	ingent-**ia**
Gen.	Ingent-**is**	ingent-**is**	Ingent-**ium**	ingent-**ium**
Dat.	Ingent-**ī**	ingent-**ī**	Ingent-**ibus**	ingent-**ibus**
Acc.	Ingent-**em**	ingēns	Ingent-**ēs**	ingent-**ia**
Voc.	Ingēns	ingēns	Ingent-**ēs**	ingent-**ia**
Abl.	Ingent-**ī** *or* **e**	ingent-**ī** *or* **e**	Ingent-**ibus**	ingent-**ibus**

Decline together *Puella fēlīx* — *mare ingēns* — *magister sapiēns* — *tēlum
vēlōx* — *servus audāx* — *dōnum ingēns.*

Obs. — A noun is sometimes qualified by another Noun which agrees
with it in Case, and is said to be in Apposition.

> Rōmulus rēx pūgnāvit = *Romulus the king has fought.*
> Timēmus Rōmulum rēgem = *we fear Romulus the king.*
> Fīlius Rōmulī rēgis = *the son of Romulus the king.*

**Rule — An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which
it modifies.**

Decline —

Like *Fēlīx*.	Like *Ingēns*.
Vēlōx, vēlōc-is, *swift*.	Sapiēns, sapient-is, *wise*.
Audāx, audāc-is, *bold*.	

Cai-us, -ī,   Caesar, -is,   Lentul-us, -ī (*names of men*).

EXERCISE XXIV

1. Rēgēs sapientēs bella longa nōn ama-nt.
2. Lentulus, amīcus noster, puerum audācem pūni-et.
3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs librōs, dōna tua, portā-bant.
4. Servī sapientēs ā Caiō magistrō laudāt-ī sunt.
5. Librōs et epistolās, Caesaris opera, laudā-mus.
6. Nāvēs multae ā rēgīnā sapiente aedificā-tae sunt.
7. Caius, iūdex bonus, sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.
8. Opera servōrum audācium ā rēge culpāt-a sunt.
9. Magistrī sapientēs puerōs multōs ērudīv-ērunt.
10. Hastās vēlōcēs et lapidēs gravēs timē-mus.
11. Caius et Caesar, amīcī nostrī, sagittīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
12. Lentulus, rēgis fīlius, librōs multōs scrīps-it.

1. The bold slaves broke the heavy gates of the town.
2. Caius, your friend, has been praised by the judge.
3. Vast walls were being built by slaves of the queen.
4. The books of Caius, the judge, were praised by the king.
5. We feared the swift arrows and the heavy spears.
6. The voices of the wise judges were being heard.
7. Lentulus and Caesar, our friends, had been called.
8. The towns had been attacked by the bold slaves.
9. Caius, our slave, has been wounded by a heavy stone.
10. A sweet song was sung by Julia, a happy girl.
11. The bold lion had terrified the tender sheep.
12. The son of the wise master had led the brave soldiers.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS

MONĒ-RE, *to advise*

Pres. Stem, monē-, *Perf. Stem,* monŭ-, *Sup. Stem,* monĭt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM *MONĒ-*

[The Personal Endings are the same as those of the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+**or**	monĕ-**or**	*I am (being) advised.*
2.	" +**ris**	monē-**ris**	*Thou art advised.*
3.	" +**tur**	monē-**tur**	*He is advised.*
Plur. 1.	" +**mur**	monē-**mur**	*We are advised.*
2.	" +**mini**	monē-**minī**	*You are advised.*
3.	" +**ntur**	mone-**ntur**	*They are advised.*

IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+**bar**	monē-**bar**	*I was being advised.*
2.	" +**baris**	monē-**bāris**	*Thou wast being advised.*
3.	" +**batur**	monē-**bātur**	*He was being advised.*
Plur. 1.	" +**bamur**	monē-**bāmur**	*We were being advised.*
2.	" +**bamini**	monē-**bāminī**	*You were being advised.*
3.	" +**bantur**	monē-**bantur**	*They were being advised.*

FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St.+**bor**	monē-**bor**	*I shall be advised.*
2.	" +**bĕris**	monē-**bĕris**	*Thou wilt be advised.*
3.	" +**bitur**	monē-**bĭtur**	*He will be advised.*
Plur. 1.	" +**bimur**	monē-**bĭmur**	*We shall be advised.*
2.	" +**bimini**	monē-**bĭminī**	*You will be advised.*
3.	" +**buntur**	monē-**buntur**	*They will be advised.*

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second **Person** Singular, viz. Pres. *monē-re,* Imperf. *monē-bāre,* Fut. *monē-bĕre.*]

VOCABULARY

Sor-or, -ōris, f., *a sister.*
Urbs, urb-is, f., *a city.*
Verb-um, -ī, n., *a word.*

Rōm-a, -ae, f., *Rome.*
Gall-us, -ī, *a Gaul.*

EXERCISE XXV

1. Iūlia, soror mea, ā servō nigrō terrē-bitur.
2. Leōnēs māgnī ab ovibus tenerīs time-ntur.
3. Rōma urbs māgna ab hostibus oppūgnāt-a erat.
4. Puerī multī ā Caiō amīcō tuō doce-ntur.
5. Iūdicis bonī verba sapientia audīv-imus.
6. Mīlitēs fortēs hostium sagittīs nōn terrē-buntur.
7. Rōmulus, rēx sapiēns, portās urbis claus-erit.
8. Avēs timidae puerōrum vōcibus terrē-bantur.
9. Carmen dulce ā Iūliā, sorōre tuā, cantāt-um est.
10. Hostēs audācēs portās urbis nostrae frēg-erant.
11. Epistolae Lentulī, amīcī nostrī, laudāt-ae sunt.
12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs timē-bantur.

1. Caius, the son of our friend, will lead the soldiers.
2. The boys were being taught by Lentulus, a wise master.
3. We do not fear Caius, the son of a wise king.
4. Ye were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers.
5. Julia, the sister of Caius, your friend, is beautiful.
6. The little birds are frightened by our voices.
7. The bold enemy (pl.) will not attack the great city.
8. Your letters will have been praised by the wise queen.
9. You were being taught by Caius, the son of our friend.
10. The anger of the judges will be feared by your slaves.
11. The gates of the city were pointed out by the enemy.
12. The short spears of the enemy (pl.) wounded many soldiers.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē–VERBS — *continued*
Monē-re, *to advise*

Pres. Stem, monē-,   *Perf. Stem,* monŭ-,   *Sup. Stem,* monĭt-.

PASSIVE VOICE
Tenses formed from the Supine Stem *Monĭt-*[1]

	PERFECT AND AORIST			
	Formation	**Example**	**English**	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us sum**	monit-**us sum**	*I have been*	*I was*
2.	" + **us es**	monit-**us es**	*Thou hast been*	*Thou wast*
3.	" + **us est**	monit-**us est**	*He has been*	*He was*
Plur. 1.	" + **i sumus**	monit-**ī sumus**	*We have been*	*We were*
2.	" + **i estis**	monit-**ī estis**	*You have been*	*You were*
3.	" + **i sunt**	monit-**ī sunt**	*They have been*	*They were*

(Perfect: advised. Aorist: advised.)

	PLUPERFECT		
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us eram**	monit-**us eram**	*I had been advised.*
2.	" + **us eras**	monit-**us erās**	*Thou hadst been advised.*
3.	" + **us erat**	monit-**us erat**	*He had been advised.*
Plur. 1.	" + **i eramus**	monit-**ī erāmus**	*We had been advised.*
2.	" + **i eratis**	monit-**ī erātis**	*You had been advised.*
3.	" + **i erant**	monit-**ī erant**	*They had been advised.*

	FUTURE PERFECT		
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + **us ero**	monit-**us erō**	*I shall have been advised.*
2.	" + **us eris**	monit-**us eris**	*Thou wilt have been advised.*
3.	" + **us erit**	monit-**us erit**	*He will have been advised.*
Plur. 1.	" + **i erimus**	monit-**ī erimus**	*We shall have been advised.*
2.	" + **i eritis**	monit-**ī eritis**	*You will have been advised.*
3.	" + **i erunt**	monit-**ī erunt**	*They will have been advised.*

Obs. — When an Adjective qualifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine : — Puer et puella sunt pulchrī = *the boy and the girl are beautiful.*

The same applies to the Participle used in the Supine Stem Tenses of the Passive Voice.

     Puer et puella laudātī sunt = *the boy and the girl were praised.*

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[1] Supine Stems of Verbs of Second Conjugation are rarely regular, and should be looked up.

VOCABULARY

Doce-ō, *I teach* (2),   *Perfect Stem*, dŏcŭ-,   *Supine Stem*, dŏct-.
Vide-ō, *I see* (2),   "   vīd-,   "   vīs-.
Move-ō, *I move* (2),   "   mōv-,   "   mōt-.

Omnis (Adjective like *tristis*), *all*.

EXERCISE XXVI

1. Rēx et rēgīna ab omnibus mīlitibus vīs-ī sunt.
2. Fīlius tuus et soror mea ā magistrō bonō doct-ī erunt.
3. Flūmina māgna et mūrī altī rēgem impedi-ent.
4. Mūrus et porta oppidī nostrī sunt altī.
5. Rōmam urbem nostram et Rōmulum rēgem amā-mus.
6. Verba sapientia iūdicum bonōrum nōn audīv-istī.
7. Avēs multae puerōrum sagittīs vulnerāt-ae sunt.
8. Onus māgnum ā servīs timidīs nōn mōt-um erit.
9. Rōma, urbs nostra, ā Rōmulō rēge aedificāt-a est.
10. Virginēs pulchrae carmina dulcia cantā-bant.
11. Caius, amīcus tuus, et Iūlia, soror mea, aegrī fu-ērunt.
12. Librī tuī ab omnibus amīcīs nostrīs laudāt-ī erant.

1. The wall and the gate were built by Caius, your friend.
2. The boy and the girl had been taught by the son of the judge.   [friend.
3. We have seen Julia, your sister, and Lentulus, our
4. Books and letters were praised by the wise king.
5. Heavy stones had been moved by the great river.
6. We shall have been seen by the Gauls, our enemies.
7. You were frightened by the voices of the messengers.
8. The bold slaves had broken the gates of the city.
9. Rome, our city, will be attacked by all the soldiers.
10. The girls' sweet song will be praised by the queen.
11. We shall be wounded by the heavy spears of the enemy (pl.).
12. We were fearing the deep river and the vast sea.

FOURTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in -*ūs* belong to the Fourth Declension.

The Nominative ends in -*ŭs* if the Noun is Masculine (or Feminine).

The Nominative ends in -*ū* if the Noun is Neuter.

MASCULINE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Grăd-**ŭs**	*a step* (m.).	Grad-**ūs**	*steps.*
Gen.	Grad-**ūs**	*of a step.*	Grad-**uum**	*of steps.*
Dat.	Grad-**uī**	*to or for a step.*	Grad-**ibus**	*to or for steps.*
Acc.	Grad-**um**	*a step.*	Grad-**ūs**	*steps.*
Voc.	Grad-**ŭs**	*O step.*	Grad-**ūs**	*O steps.*
Abl.	Grad-**ū**	*by, with, or from a step.*	Grad-**ibus**	*by, with, or from steps.*

NEUTER

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	Gen-**ū**	*a knee* (n.).	Gen-**ua**	*knees.*
Gen.	Gen-**ūs**	*of a knee.*	Gen-**uum**	*of knees.*
Dat.	Gen-**ū**	*to or for a knee.*	Gen-**ibus**	*to or for knees.*
Acc.	Gen-**ū**	*a knee.*	Gen-**ua**	*knees.*
Voc.	Gen-**ū**	*O knee.*	Gen-**ua**	*O knee*
Abl.	Gen-**ū**	*by, with, or from a knee.*	Gen-**ibus**	*by, with, or from knees.*

[The Dat. Sing. has also the ending *ū* for Masculine and Feminine Nouns. The ending of the Dat. and Abl. Plur. is sometimes written -*ubus.*]

Carefully distinguish the Fourth from the Second Declension —
   A Noun with Nominative in -*ŭs* and Genitive in -*ī* is of the Second.
   A Noun with Nominative in -*ŭs* and Genitive in -*ūs* is of the Fourth.

Obs. — When an Adjective describes ' man,' ' woman,' or ' thing,' the Noun is often omitted in Latin, and the Adjective shows by its Gender whether ' man,' ' woman,' or ' thing ' is meant. Thus —

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine, Bonus = *a good man.*	Bonī = *good men.*
Feminine, Bona = *a good woman.*	Bonae = *good women.*
Neuter, Bonum = *a good thing.*	Bona = *good things.*

An Adjective so employed is said to be used Substantively.

Decline —

Like *Gradus.*

Arc-us, -ūs, m., *a bow.*　　　Imperāt-or, -ōris, m., *a general.*
Exercit-us, -ūs, m., *an army.*　　Rŏt-a, -ae, f., *a wheel.*
Curr-us, -ūs, m., *a chariot.*
Măn-us, -ūs, f., *a hand.*

EXERCISE XXVII

1. Mīlitēs nostrī arcūs māgnōs manibus tenē-bant.
2. Manus tenera sorōris tuae vulnerāt-a erat.
3. Currūs hostium ab omnibus mīlitibus vīs-ī erunt.
4. Omnēs bonī Rōmulum rēgem nostrum amā-bunt.
5. Fīlius amīcī tuī ā multīs culpāt-us erat.
6. Exercitūs Gallōrum hostium nostrōrum vīd-imus.
7. Fortium opera et sapientium verba laudā-tis.
8. Multī sagittās et arcūs māgnōs portāv-ērunt.
9. Caesar imperātor exercitūs nostrī hostem nōn time-t.
10. Puerōrum audācium sagittās manū meā frēg-eram.
11. Māgnum exercitum et multōs currūs mīs-istis.
12. Fortēs et sapientēs ab omnibus laudā-buntur.

1. The vast armies of the Gauls were seen by our (men).
2. All your works have been praised by the wise (men).
3. The friends of Caius the wise judge wrote many (things).
4. We will shut the gates of the city with our (own) hands.
5. You did not see the bows and arrows of the enemy (pl.).
6. Many will blame Caesar, the general of your army.
7. The brave fear not the armies and the chariots of kings.
8. Rome, the city of brave men, will be attacked by Gauls.
9. The heavy burden was moved by the hand of a girl.
10. The king and the queen were loved by all good men.
11. The great stones will break the wheels of the chariots.
12. The rivers hindered the armies of the brave Gauls.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

Example —   RĔG-ĔRE, *to rule*

Pres. Stem, rĕg-,   Perf. Stem, rēx-,   Sup. Stem, rēct-.

PASSIVE VOICE

Tenses formed from the Pres. Stem *RĔG-*

PRESENT		
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + **or**	reg-**or**	*I am (being) ruled.*
2.	" " + **ĕris**	reg-**ĕris** [1]	*Thou art ruled.*
3.	" " + **ĭtur**	reg-**ĭtur**	*He is ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **ĭmur**	reg-**ĭmur**	*We are ruled.*
2.	" " + **ĭmini**	reg-**ĭminī**	*You are ruled.*
3.	" " + **untur**	reg-**untur**	*They are ruled.*

IMPERFECT		
Sing. 1.	Pres St. + **ēbar**	reg-**ēbar**	*I was being ruled.*
2.	" " + **ēbaris**	reg-**ēbāris** [2]	*Thou wast being ruled.*
3.	" " + **ēbatur**	reg-**ēbātur**	*He was being ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **ēbamur**	reg-**ēbāmur**	*We were being ruled.*
2.	" " + **ēbamini**	reg-**ēbāminī**	*You were being ruled.*
3.	" " + **ēbantur**	reg-**ēbantur**	*They were being ruled.*

FUTURE SIMPLE		
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + **ar**	reg-**ar**	*I shall be ruled.*
2.	" " + **ēris**	reg-**ēris** [3]	*Thou wilt be ruled.*
3.	" " + **ētur**	reg-**ētur**	*He will be ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **ēmur**	reg-**ēmur**	*We shall be ruled.*
2.	" " + **ēmini**	reg-**ēminī**	*You will be ruled.*
3.	" " + **entur**	reg-**entur**	*They will be ruled.*

[1] *or* reg-ĕre.   [2] *or* reg-ēbāre.   [3] *or* reg-ēre.

Obs. — 'With,' when it means 'together with' or 'in company with,' is translated by 'cum' followed by the Ablative; as in the following: Mittō servum cum puerō = *I send a slave with the boy.*

RULE — **Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative with the preposition 'cum.'**

Carefully distinguish this from the Ablative of Instrument, which shows *with* what or *by* what an action is done. See page 60.

Puer vulnerātus est sagittīs = *the boy was wounded with arrows.*

VOCABULARY

Occīd-ō, *I kill* (3),   *Perfect Stem*, occīd-,   *Supine Stem*, occīs-.
Ger-ō, *I carry on* (3),   "   gess-,   "   gest-.
Flūct-us, -ūs, m., *a wave.*
Vent-us, -ī, m., *wind.*

N.B. — *reg-ĕris* (short *e*) is Second Person Singular Present;
    reg-ēris (long *e*) is Second Person Singular Future.

EXERCISE XXVIII

1. Ā Gallīs vinc-ēmur.
2. Cum nūntiō mitt-eris.
3. Nōn dūc-ēbāminī.
4. Tēlīs occīd-ēris.
5. Cum multīs mitt-ēmur.
6. Bella ger-ēbantur.
7. Ā Caesare dūc-ēbāmur.
8. Omnēs vinc-entur.
9. Multa sapientia ā Lentulō amīcō tuō scrīb-untur.
10. Imperātōrem cum omnibus amīcīs occīd-ēmus.
11. Nāvēs multae flūctibus et ventō frang-untur.
12. Mūrum ingentem lapidibus māgnīs aedificā-bāmus.
13. Fīliī nostrī cum nūntiīs vēlōcibus mitt-entur.
14. Multī fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs occīd-ēbantur.
15. Virginis pulchrae carmina dulcia audīv-imus.
16. Librī māgnī ā Caiō, iūdice sapiente, scrīb-untur.

1. Vast armies were being led by the brave general.
2. You will be slain by the heavy spear of the Gaul.
3. Many gifts will be sent by Julia your sister.
4. We will send a swift messenger with your slave.
5. Our king with (his) son will be slain by the enemy.
6. The gate of the city is being broken with a vast stone.
7. The Gauls with a vast army will attack our city.
8. Brave (men) are not frightened by waves and wind.
9. The wheels of our chariots will be broken by the stones.
10. We shall be led by Caesar, a brave general.
11. Your work has been praised by all good men.
12. The wise praise the good laws of Romulus our king.

Example — REG-ERE, *to rule*

Pres. Stem, rĕg-,   Perf. Stem, rēx-,   Sup. Stem, rēct-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM *RĒCT-*

PERFECT AND AORIST				
FORMATION		**EXAMPLE**	**ENGLISH**	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + **us sum**	rēct-**us sum**	*I have been*	*I was*
2.	" " + **us es**	rēct-**us es**	*Thou hast been*	*Thou wast*
3.	" " + **us est**	rēct-**us est**	*He has been*	*He was*
Plur. 1.	" " + **i sumus**	rēct-**ī sumus**	*We have been*	*We were*
2.	" " + **i estis**	rēct-**ī estis**	*You have been*	*You were*
3.	" " + **i sunt**	rēct-**ī sunt**	*They have been*	*They were*

(right-side bracket labels: *ruled.* / *ruled.*)

PLUPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + **us eram**	rēct-**us eram**	*I had been ruled.*
2.	" " + **us eras**	rēct-**us erās**	*Thou hadst been ruled.*
3.	" " + **us erat**	rēct-**us erat**	*He had been ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **i eramus**	rēct-**ī erāmus**	*We had been ruled.*
2.	" " + **i eratis**	rēct-**ī erātis**	*You had been ruled.*
3.	" " + **i erant**	rēct-**ī erant**	*They had been ruled.*

FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + **us ero**	rēct-**us erō**	*I shall have been ruled.*
2.	" " + **us eris**	rēct-**us eris**	*Thou wilt have been ruled.*
3.	" " + **us erit**	rēct-**us erit**	*He will have been ruled.*
Plur. 1.	" " + **i erimus**	rēct-**ī erimus**	*We shall have been ruled.*
2.	" " + **i eritis**	rēct-**ī eritis**	*You will have been ruled.*
3.	" " + **i erunt**	rēct-**ī erunt**	*They will have been ruled.*

'TO' AS INDIRECT OBJECT

'To' (or 'for') is the sign of the Dative Case. With such verbs as dō = *I give*, nārrō = *I tell*, mōnstrō = *I show*, etc., the Dative indicates 'to whom' (or 'to what') something is given, told, shown, etc. So used, it is called the **Dative of Indirect Object**. (See Ex. XXIX, 9.)

RULE — **The Indirect Object is put in the Dative Case.**

'To' Meaning 'Motion Towards'

When, however, motion towards a person, place, or thing is implied, 'to' is translated by the Preposition 'ad' or ' in ' with the Accusative Case.

Thus — Ad urbem missus est = *he was sent to the city.*
In urbem missus est = *he was sent into the city.*

Rule — Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative with the Preposition 'ad' or 'in.'

(With town names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

EXERCISE XXIX

[In this and the following Exercises words introduced for the first time are given only in the Vocabulary at the end.]

1. Rēx Gallōrum cum exercitū ad urbem contend-it.
2. Multae nāvēs flūctibus et ventō frāct-ae erant.
3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs ad exercitum nostrum miss-ī sunt.
4. Urbis portae ā servīs timidīs claus-ae erunt.
5. Hastae et sagittae fuērunt ūtilēs mīlitibus.
6. Librōs Lentulī, amīcī tuī, rēgī mōnstrāv-imus.
7. Rēx et rēgīna omnibus bonīs cārī fu-ērunt.
8. Carmina avium parvārum sunt dulcia omnibus.
9. Urbis turrēs et portās imperātōrī mōnstrā-bimus.
10. Cum multīs Gallīs in urbem vestram duct-ī sumus.
11. Liber tuus Lentulō iūdicis fīliō ūtilis erit.

1. The name of our general is dear to all the soldiers.
2. All the slaves have been sent to the great city.
3. The wall of the temple was broken by the waves.
4. Our armies had been conquered by the Gauls, our enemies.
5. The words of the judges will be declared to the king.
6. The messengers had been sent to the city of the queen.
7. We were marching with a great army to the river.
8. Many brave men were slain by the darts of the enemy.
9. The ships of the enemy were useful to our queen.
10. The chariot's wheels had been broken by the stones.
11. The letters and books were shown to all the boys.

FIFTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in -*ĕī* are of the Fifth Declension. The Nominative Singular ends in -*ēs*, and the Gender is Feminine (except *diēs*, usually Masc.).

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	Di-**ēs**	*a day* (m., f.).	Di-**ēs**	*days.*
Gen.	Di-**ēī**	*of a day.*	Di-**ērum**	*of days.*
Dat.	Di-**ēī**	*to or for a day.*	Di-**ēbus**	*to or for days.*
Acc.	Di-**em**	*a day.*	Di-**ēs**	*days.*
Voc.	Di-**ēs**	*O day.*	Di-**ēs**	*O days.*
Abl.	Di-**ē**	*by, with, or from a day.*	Di-**ēbus**	*by, with, or from days.*

Obs. — The ending of the Genitive and Dative Singular is ĕī not ēī when a consonant precedes it. Thus, spēs, spĕī = *hope*.

CASE-ENDINGS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS

	1	2			3		4		5
	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	-ă	-us -er		-um	*various*	*various*	-ŭs	-ū	-ēs
Gen.	-ae	-ī		-ī	-is	-is	-ūs	-ūs	-ĕī
Dat.	-ae	-ō		-ō	-ī	-ī	-uī -ū	-ū	-ĕī
Acc.	-am	-um		-um	-em	= *Nom.*	-um	-ū	-em
Voc.	-ă	-e -er		-um	= *Nom.*	= *Nom.*	-ŭs	-ū	-ēs
Abl.	-ā	-ō		-ō	-e (ī)	-e (ī)	-ū	-ū	-ē
Nom.	-ae	-ī		-a	-ēs	-a	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
Gen.	-ārum	-ōrum		-ōrum	{ -um / -ium	{ -um / -ium	-uum	-uum	-ērum
Dat.	-īs	-īs		-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus
Acc.	-ās	-ōs		-a	-ēs	-a	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
Voc.	-ae	-ī		-a	-ēs	-a	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
Abl.	-īs	-īs		-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus

'IN' AND 'INTO'

The Latin word *in* has two meanings —

> *In* with Accus. means 'into' or 'to,' and shows motion towards a place (see, however, p. 75).

> *In* with the Ablative means 'in,' and shows position in a place.

Thus, In urbem = *into the city ;* in urbe = *in the city.*

RULE — Place 'where' or 'in which' is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'in.'

(Town names and a few other words require a different Case to express 'place where' and 'place in which.')

EXERCISE XXX

1. Caesar cum māgnō exercitū in Ītaliam contend-ēbat.
2. Rēx et rēgīna in urbe nostrā occīsī erant.
3. Currūs nostrōs et nāvēs amīcō tuō mōnstrā-bāmus.
4. Iūlia soror tua ab omnibus bonīs laudāt-a erit.
5. Captīvī miserī ab imperātōre in urbem duct-ī sunt.
6. Cum Lentulō, iūdicis fīliō, in Ītaliam mitt-ēris.
7. Mīlitēs multī sagittīs et hastīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
8. Ītalia, pătria nostra, omnibus fortibus cāra est.
9. Servus niger in currū cum imperātōre sedē-bat.
10. Nūntiōs multōs ad iūdicem bonum mīs-istis.
11. Mīlitēs fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs nōn vinc-entur.
12. Dulcia sunt omnibus sapientibus puellārum carmina.

1. We have not seen Lentulus, the friend of your son.
2. We will march with Caesar, our general, into Italy.
3. All things will be declared to the judge by the slaves.
4. Many were slain in the town by the arrows of the Gauls.
5. Julia, your sister, is dear to all (her) friends.
6. The slaves were carrying a heavy burden into the town.
7. The armies of our enemies will march into Italy.
8. We were showing our books to Lentulus, your son.
9. Caesar, our general, has carried on many great wars.
10. The queen will sit with the king in a beautiful chariot.
11. The words of the general were declared to all the soldiers.
12. The timid sheep are frightened by the voices of the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS

Audī-re, *to hear*

Pres. Stem, audī-, *Perf. Stem*, audīv-, *Sup. Stem*, audīt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

Tenses formed from the Present Stem *AUDĪ-*

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **or**	audi-**or**	*I am (being) heard.*
2.	" + **ris**	audī-**ris**	*Thou art heard.*
3.	" + **tur**	audī-**tur**	*He is heard.*
Plur. 1.	" + **mur**	audī-**mur**	*We are heard.*
2.	" + **mini**	audī-**minī**	*You are heard.*
3.	" + **untur**	audi-**untur**	*They are heard.*

IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **ēbar**	audi-**ēbar**	*I was being*
2.	" + **ēbaris**	audi-**ēbāris**	*Thou wast being*
3.	" + **ēbatur**	audi-**ēbātur**	*He was being*
Plur. 1.	" + **ēbamur**	audi-**ēbāmur**	*We were being*
2.	" + **ēbamini**	audi-**ēbāminī**	*You were being*
3.	" + **ēbantur**	audi-**ēbantur**	*They were being*

(heard.)

FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + **ar**	audi-**ar**	*I shall be heard.*
2.	" + **ēris**	audi-**ēris**	*Thou wilt be heard.*
3.	" + **ētur**	audi-**ētur**	*He will be heard.*
Plur. 1.	" + **ēmur**	audi-**ēmur**	*We shall be heard.*
2.	" + **ēmini**	audi-**ēminī**	*You will be heard.*
3.	" + **entur**	audi-**entur**	*They will be heard.*

[The Second Person Singular of each of the above Tenses has a second form, viz. Pres. *aud-īre*, Imperf. *audi-ēbāre*, Fut. *audi-ēre*.]

RULE — Time 'when' is expressed by the Ablative.
RULE — Time 'how long' is expressed by the Accusative.

Prīmō annō occīsus est = *he was killed in the first year* (when).
Multōs annōs manēbit = *he will remain many years* (how long).

EXERCISE XXXI

The Latin word ē or ex means 'from' or 'out of,' and takes an Ablative; as Ex Ītaliā = *out of Italy*.

1. Proximō annō omnēs urbēs ā mīlitibus mūni-ēbantur.
2. Ā Lentulō, iūdĭce sapiente, pūni-ēris.
3. Nāvēs nostrae flūctibus et ventō impedi-untur.
4. Captīvī diēs multōs in oppidō manē-bunt.
5. Prīmō diē nūntiōs ex urbe mīs-imus.
6. Verba tua rēgī et rēgīnae nūntiā-buntur.
7. Puerī īgnāvī ā magistrō nostrō pūni-untur.
8. Gallī cum exercitū māgnō ad urbem contend-ent.
9. Librōs multōs et epistolās manū meā scrīps-ī.
10. Hastae et sagittae mīlitī fortī ūtilēs erunt.
11. Gallōrum imperātor annō secundō occīs-us erat.
12. Carmen puellārum ab omnibus laudāt-um erit.

1. We were being instructed by Lentulus, a wise master.
2. You will be hindered by the river and by the walls.
3. The city is being fortified by Caesar, the general.
4. The next day the slaves were sent out of the town.
5. Many captives were being led into Italy by our (men).
6. The son of the general was wounded with a short spear.
7. We have been sent with the swift messenger to the king.
8. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
9. We do not fear the armies of the Gauls, our enemies.
10. The voice of the general will be heard by all the soldiers.
11. The gate of the city will be guarded by a brave man.
12. The citizens remained many hours in the temple of Diana.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī–VERBS — *continued*

Example —   Audī-re, *to hear*

Pres. Stem, audī-,   *Perf. Stem,* audīv-,   *Sup. Stem,* audīt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

Tenses formed from the Supine Stem *AUDĪT-*

The Supine Stem of a Regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

		FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
				Perfect	Aorist
Sing.	1.	Sup. St. + us sum	audīt-us sum	*I have been* ⎫	*I was* ⎫
	2.	" " + us es	audīt-us es	*Thou hast been* ⎪	*Thou wast* ⎪
	3.	" " + us est	audīt-us est	*He has been* ⎬ *heard.*	*He was* ⎬ *heard.*
Plur.	1.	" " + i sumus	audīt-ī sumus	*We have been* ⎪	*We were* ⎪
	2.	" " + i estis	audīt-ī estis	*You have been* ⎪	*You were* ⎪
	3.	" " + i sunt	audīt-ī sunt	*They have been* ⎭	*They were* ⎭

PLUPERFECT

Sing.	1.	Sup. St. + us eram	audīt-us eram	*I had been heard.*
	2.	" " + us eras	audīt-us erās	*Thou hadst been heard.*
	3.	" " + us erat	audīt-us erat	*He had been heard.*
Plur.	1.	" " + i eramus	audīt-ī erāmus	*We had been heard.*
	2.	" " + i eratis	audīt-ī erātis	*You had been heard.*
	3.	" " + i erant	audīt-ī erant	*They had been heard.*

FUTURE PERFECT

Sing.	1.	Sup. St. + us ero	audīt-us erō	*I shall have been heard.*
	2.	" " + us eris	audīt-us eris	*Thou wilt have been heard.*
	3.	" " + us erit	audīt-us erit	*He will have been heard.*
Plur.	1.	" " + i erimus	audīt-ī erimus	*We shall have been heard.*
	2.	" " + i eritis	audīt-ī eritis	*You will have been heard.*
	3.	" " + i erunt	audīt-ī erunt	*They will have been heard.*

A Sentence containing an Active Transitive Verb with an Object can be turned into a Sentence containing a Passive Verb with an Ablative of Agent (or Instrument), or *vice versa.*

EXERCISE XXXII

1. Proximō diē omnēs nāvēs nostrae flūctibus frāct-ae sunt.
2. Onus māgnum et grave multās hōrās portā-bāmus.
3. Urbis portae ab imperātōre prīmā hōrā claud-entur.
4. Iūdicum fīliī cum nostrīs fīliīs ērudīt-ī sunt.
5. Multōs diēs in Ītaliā cum amīcīs māns-imus.
6. Secundā hōrā nūntium vēlōcem ex urbe mitt-ēmus.
7. Proximō annō māgnum exercitum in Ītaliam dūx-ī.
8. Vōcēs puellārum in vestrīs templīs audīt-ae erunt.
9. Multōs diēs in nāve cum mīlitibus manē-bis.
10. Annō secundō Gallī omnēs ā nostrīs vīctī sunt.
11. Cāra est cīvibus omnibus Ītalia pătria nostra.
12. Exercitūs nostrī ab imperātōre fortī dūc-ēbantur.

1. On the next day a voice was heard in the temples.
2. For many days the captives remained in the city.
3. All the cities of Italy had been fortified by our men.
4. The messenger was sent out of the city at the first hour.
5. The next year many brave (men) were slain by the enemies.
6. The great rivers will hinder the armies of the Gauls.
7. On the second day the town will be attacked by the king.
8. The messengers had declared your words to the judge.
9. You were seen by Caius our slave and by many citizens.
10. We feared the darts of the enemy and the waves of the sea.
11. For many hours we sat with the captives in the temple.
12. At the first hour the ships were seen by our messengers.

TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

PASSIVE VOICE. For Table of Active Voice, see p. 46.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Present	Am-or[1]	amā-ris	amā-tur	amā-mur	amā-minī	ama-ntur
	Monē-or	monē-ris	monē-tur	monē-mur	monē-minī	mone-ntur
	Reg-or	reg-*e*ris	reg-*i*tur	reg-*i*mur	reg-*i*minī	reg-*u*ntur
	Audi-or	audī-ris	audī-tur	audī-mur	audī-minī	audi-*u*ntur
Imperfect	Amā- ⎱ bar	bāris	bātur	bāmur	bāminī	bantur
	Monē- ⎰					
	Reg- ⎱ ēbar	ēbāris	ēbātur	ēbāmur	ēbāminī	ēbantur
	Audi- ⎰					
Fut. Simp.	Amā- ⎱ bor	beris	bitur	bimur	biminī	buntur
	Monē- ⎰					
	Reg- ⎱ ar	ēris	ētur	ēmur	ēminī	entur
	Audi- ⎰					
Perfect & Aorist	Amāt- ⎱ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit- ⎰ sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
	Rēct- ⎱					
	Audīt- ⎰					
Plu-perfect	Amāt- ⎱ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit- ⎰ eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant
	Rēct- ⎱					
	Audīt- ⎰					
Fut. Perf.	Amāt- ⎱ us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit- ⎰ erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
	Rēct- ⎱					
	Audīt- ⎰					

ENGLISH

Present — *I am being loved, or am loved, etc.*
Imperfect — *I was being loved, etc.*
Future Simple — *I shall or will be loved, etc.*
⎰ Perfect — *I have been loved, etc.*
⎱ Aorist — *I was loved, etc.*
Pluperfect — *I had been loved, etc.*
Future Perfect — *I shall or will have been loved, etc.*

[1] The First Person Singular Present is *amor* for *amaor*.

RECAPITULATORY

Active and Passive Voices, Four Conjugations

1. Vidē-bar.	10. Vocāt-a erit.	19. Pūni-entur.
2. Culpā-beris.	11. Sedē-bās.	20. Manē-bunt.
3. Dūc-eris.	12. Mūni-ēmus.	21. Dūc-iminī.
4. Pūni-untur.	13. Custōdī-tis.	22. Docē-tis.
5. Vinc-ētur.	14. Vocā-bimur.	23. Vinc-ēbāris.
6. Terrē-tur.	15. Doct-ī erant.	24. Mōnstrāv-istī.
7. Movē-mur.	16. Terrē-ris.	25. Vocāt-us es.
8. Mōnstra-ntur.	17. Aedificā-tis.	26. Pūni-ēminī.
9. Vinc-ar.	18. Miss-a est.	27. Movē-ris.

1. We are conquering.	9. Thou wilt be blamed.
2. Ye were seen.	10. We are instructed.
3. She has been taught.	11. He is being praised.
4. We are being led.	12. They are building.
5. Thou wilt write.	13. They did not fear.
6. We shall be sent.	14. Thou art not seen.
7. They were punished	15. She had been sent.
8. I was being called.	16. I shall have written.

FORMULA FOR INVERSION OF SENTENCES

The Subject of the Active Sentence becomes the Ablative of Agent (or Instrument) in the Passive Sentence. The Object of the Active Sentence becomes the Subject of the Passive Sentence.

<div style="text-align:center">

S.   V. T.   O.
Magister laudat puerum.

S.   V. P.   AB. A.
Puer laudātur ā magistrō.

</div>

It will be found useful to practise this inversion by turning sentences from Active to Passive and from Passive to Active in any Exercise from No. VIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison, viz. —

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dūr-us, *hard*,	dūr-ior, *harder*,	dūr-issimus, $\begin{cases} hardest. \\ very\ hard. \end{cases}$

Rule for forming Degrees of Comparison

The Comparative is formed from the Genitive Singular of the Positive by taking away the Genitive ending -*ī* or -*is*, and adding -*ior* in its place;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Comparative *dūr-ior*.

The Superlative is formed by taking away the Genitive Ending and adding -*issimus* in its place;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Superlative *dūr-issimus*.

Declension of Comparative and Superlative Degrees

All Comparatives are declined like *melior, melius*, p. 62.
All Superlatives   "   "   "   *bonus, bona, bonum.*

EXAMPLES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Cār-us, *dear*,	cār-ior, -ius,	cār-issimus, -a, -um.
Long-us, *long*,	long-ior, -ius,	long-issimus, -a, -um.
Trīst-is, *sad*,	trīst-ior, -ius,	trīst-issimus, -a, -um.
Dulc-is, *sweet*,	dulc-ior, -ius,	dulc-issimus, -a, -um.
Fēlīx, *happy*,	fēlīc-ior, -ius,	fēlīc-issimus, -a, -um.
Ingēns, *vast*,	ingent-ior, -ius,	ingent-issimus, -a, -um.

Rule — **Two Nouns joined by 'quam' (than) must be in the same Case**; thus, Servus est fēlīcior quam rēx = *the slave is happier than the king.* Here both *slave* and *king* are in the Nominative.

Obs. — In making a Comparison between two nouns, 'quam' (*than*) may be omitted; but the second of the two nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case. Thus, Servus est fēlīcior rēge = *The slave is happier than the king.*

1. Amīcus meus est omnium iūdicum sapientissimus.
2. Sagittae nostrae breviōrēs sunt quam hasta tua.
3. Proximō diē nūntium vēlōcissimum ex urbe mīs-ī.
4. Carmina dulcissima puellārum nōn audīv-istis.
5. Servī miserī onus gravissimum portāv-erant.
6. Fortissimī mīlitum nostrōrum ā Gallīs occīs-ī erant.
7. Lentulī iūdicis sapientissimī verba laudā-bāmus.
8. Templum Diānae altius est quam mūrus noster.
9. Multōs annōs in urbe iūcundissimā māns-imus.
10. Nostrī librī ūtiliōrēs sunt quam vestrī (librī).
11. Caium occīdistī, omnium cīvium fortissimum.
12. Audāciōrem imperātōrem Caesare nōn vīdī.

1. A sweeter song.
2. The heaviest burden.
3. Very brave (men).
4. More beautiful girls.
5. Of a shorter letter.
6. Of longer spears.
7. By a very bold man.
8. By a heavier stone.
9. With dearest friends.
10. Sweeter songs.
11. A wiser word.
12. Of heavier darts.
13. The spears of the Gauls are longer than ours (*i.e.* our spears).
14. We will send Caius the boldest of all the citizens.
15. The songs of little birds are sweeter than your voice.
16. I hear the voice of Lentulus, a very brave soldier.
17. To a wise man books are more useful than spears.
18. We have not seen a more beautiful land than Italy.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ER

Adjectives in -er (like *niger* and *tener*) form their Comparative according to the rule already given (p. 84), but their Superlative is formed by adding -rĭmus to the Masculine Nominative Singular.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Niger, *black*,	nigr-**ior, -ius**,	niger-**rĭmus, -a, -um.**
Tener, *tender*,	tener-**ior, -ius**,	tener-**rĭmus, -a, -um.**
Pulcher, *beautiful*,	pulchr-**ior, -ius**,	pulcher-**rĭmus, -a, -um.**

SIX ADJECTIVES FORM SUPERLATIVE IN -LĬMUS

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Facil-**is**, *easy*,	facil-**ior, -ius**,	facil-**limus, -a, -um.**
Difficil-**is**, *difficult*,	difficil-**ior, -ius**,	difficil-**limus, -a, -um.**
Simil-**is**, *like*,	simil-**ior, -ius**,	simil-**limus, -a, -um.**
Dissimil-**is**, *unlike*,	dissimil-**ior, -ius**,	dissimil-**limus, -a, -um.**
Gracil-**is**, *slender*,	gracil-**ior, -ius**,	gracil-**limus, -a, -um.**
Humil-**is**, *low*,	humil-**ior, -ius**,	humil-**limus, -a, -um.**

IRREGULAR

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bonus, *good*,	meli-**or, -us**,	optimus, **-a, -um.**
Malus, *bad*,	pēi-**or, -us**,	pessimus, **-a, -um.**
Māgnus, *great*,	māi-**or, -us**,	māximus, **-a, -um.**
Parvus, *small*,	min-**or, -us**,	minimus, **-a, -um.**
Multus, { *much,* *many,* }	plūs (neut.),[1]	plūrimus, **-a, -um.**

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[1] The Declension of *plūs* is irregular.

EXERCISE XXXIV

1. Pătrēs nostrī urbem pulcherrimam aedificāv-ērunt.
2. Optimum dōnum ā Lentulō amīcō meō miss-um est.
3. Virginēs pulcherrimae carmen melius cantā-bant.
4. Rōma, urbs māxima, ā Gallīs oppūgnāt-a erit.
5. Nāvēs minōrēs flūctibus et ventō frang-entur.
6. Caium, cīvem pessimum, ex Ītaliā mīs-erāmus.
7. Verba iūdicis optimī ab omnibus laudā-buntur.
8. Imperātōris fīlius est omnium puerōrum minimus.
9. Verba amīcī tuī pēiōra fu-ērunt quam facta.
10. Servī miserrimī opus difficillimum timē-bant.
11. Māxima opera mīlitibus nostrīs sunt facillima.
12. Plūrimī captīvī ab hostibus nostrīs occīd-ēbantur.

1. We have seen Rome, the largest city of Italy.
2. Very many brave (men) were slain by the Gauls.
3. We will show the best books to Julia, your sister.
4. Caesar, with a very large army, is marching into Italy.
5. The boldest soldiers feared the chariots of the enemy.
6. You have never seen a larger river than the Rhine.
7. The books were written by Caius, a very bad judge.
8. A very great forest will hinder Caesar's army.
9. The best citizens are praised by Romulus, the king.
10. The deeds of many (men) are better than (their) words.
11. We will remain many days in a very beautiful city.
12. The worst citizens will be punished by the judges.

In this and in the following exercise the vowel-markings have been omitted purposely. The pupil may be required to supply them.

EXERCISE XXXV

1. Dona multa a Iulia sorore tua mitt-entur.
2. Rex noster cum filio suo ab hostibus occis-us est.
3. Urbis portae lapide ingenti frang-ebantur.
4. Nuntii veloces in urbem reginae miss-i erant.
5. Hostium naves imperatori nostro utiles erunt.
6. A Caio, magistro sapientissimo, non culpa-beris.
7. Lentulo, amico tuo, libros nostros monstra-bimus.
8. Imperatoris verba militibus omnibus nuntia-ntur.
9. Non vid-imus puellam pulchriorem quam Iuliam.
10. Proximo anno multi a Gallis occis-i sunt.
11. Multos dies in Italia cum Lentulo mans-imus.
12. Exercitus nostri silvis maximis impedit-i sunt.

1. Our walls are higher than the temple of Diana.[1]
2. On the next day many very brave (men) were slain.
3. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
4. The gates of the city were shut at the second hour.
5. The Gauls, our enemies, were marching into Italy.
6. We will announce your words to Caesar, the general.
7. All these books were written by a very wise (man).
8. We will march with your soldiers into Italy.
9. The boys and the girls will have been praised by all.
10. The king and the queen are dear to all the citizens.
11. Many ships will be sent by the brave general.
12. You have heard the very sweet song of the girls.

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[1] Two ways.

EXERCISE XXXVI

1. Roma, urbs pulcherrima, a Gallis oppugnat-a erat.
2. Dulcis est vox tua : dulcius est avium carmen.
3. Hostium naves maiores erant quam nostrae (naves).
4. Optimi milites ab imperatore forti lauda-bantur.
5. Caius amicus tuus plurimos libros scrips-it.
6. Lentuli filius omnium iudicum est sapientissimus.
7. Servos et cives pessimos ex urbe mis-eramus.
8. Hastas et sagittas plurimas manibus freg-imus.
9. Urbes omnes ab imperatoribus nostris muni-untur.
10. Servi miseri onus gravissimum porta-bant.
11. Cives omnes iudicis sapientis verba lauda-nt.
12. Currus et naves hostium non time-bimus.

1. The wall is high : the temple of Diana is higher.
2. We will send a swifter messenger than your slave.
3. The armies of the Gauls are larger than our (armies).[1]
4. The name of the queen is dear to many brave (men).
5. Your words are wise : your books will be very useful.
6. She was wounded with a heavy spear by the slave.
7. We will not march with your general into Italy.
8. On the next day we sent a swift messenger to the city.
9. Many captives are being led by Caesar into the town.
10. A slave was sitting in the general's chariot.
11. The judge's sons were blamed by all wise men.
12. The captives will remain many years in the town.

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[1] Two ways.

APPENDIX

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION. Gen. Sing. -ae

Singular	Plural
Nom. Mēns-a, *a table (f.).*	Mēns-ae, *tables.*
Gen. Mēns-ae, *of a table.*	Mēns-ārum, *of tables.*
Dat. Mēns-ae, *to or for a table.*	Mēns-īs, *to or for tables.*
Acc. Mēns-am, *a table.*	Mēns-ās, *tables.*
Voc. Mēns-a, *O table.*	Mēns-ae, *O tables.*
Abl. Mēns-ā, *by, with, or from a table.*	Mēns-īs, *by, with, or from tables.*

SECOND DECLENSION. Gen. Sing. -ī

a. Masculine

Singular	Plural
Nom. Domin-us, *a lord (m.).*	*Nom.* Domin-ī, *lords.*
Gen. Domin-ī	*Gen.* Domin-ōrum
Dat. Domin-ō	*Dat.* Domin-īs
Acc. Domin-um	*Acc.* Domin-ōs
Voc. Domin-e	*Voc.* Domin-ī
Abl. Domin-ō	*Abl.* Domin-īs

Nom. Magister, *a master (m.).*	*Nom.* Magistr-ī, *masters.*
Gen. Magistr-ī	*Gen.* Magistr-ōrum
Dat. Magistr-ō	*Dat.* Magistr-īs
Acc. Magistr-um	*Acc.* Magistr-ōs
Voc. Magister	*Voc.* Magistr-ī
Abl. Magistr-ō	*Abl.* Magistr-īs

Nom. Puer, *a boy (m.).*	*Nom.* Puer-ī, *boys.*
Gen. Puer-ī	*Gen.* Puer-ōrum
Dat. Puer-ō	*Dat.* Puer-īs
Acc. Puer-um	*Acc.* Puer-ōs
Voc. Puer	*Voc.* Puer-ī
Abl. Puer-ō	*Abl.* Puer-īs

b. Neuter

Singular	Plural
Nom. Bell-um, *war (n.).*	*Nom.* Bell-a, *wars.*
Gen. Bell-ī	*Gen.* Bell-ōrum
Dat. Bell-ō	*Dat.* Bell-īs
Acc. Bell-um	*Acc.* Bell-a
Voc. Bell-um	*Voc.* Bell-a
Abl. Bell-ō	*Abl.* Bell-īs

THIRD DECLENSION. Gen. Sing. *-is*

INCREASING NOUNS. Gen. Plur. *-um*

a. Masculine and Feminine

Iūdex (*m.*) = *judge*			Virgō (*f.*) = *virgin*		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	*Nom.*	Virgō	Virgin-ēs
Gen.	Iūdic-is	Iūdic-um	*Gen.*	Virgin-is	Virgin-um
Dat.	Iūdic-ī	Iūdic-ibus	*Dat.*	Virgin-ī	Virgin-ibus
Acc.	Iūdic-em	Iūdic-ēs	*Acc.*	Virgin-em	Virgin-ēs
Voc.	Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	*Voc.*	Virgō	Virgin-ēs
Abl.	Iūdic-e	Iūdic-ibus	*Abl.*	Virgin-e	Virgin-ibus

b. Neuter

Nōmen (*n.*) = *Name*			Opus (*n.*) = *work*		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	Nōmen	Nōmin-a	*Nom.*	Opus	Oper-a
Gen.	Nōmin-is	Nōmin-um	*Gen.*	Oper-is	Oper-um
Dat.	Nōmin-ī	Nōmin-ibus	*Dat.*	Oper-ī	Oper-ibus
Acc.	Nōmen	Nōmin-a	*Acc.*	Opus	Oper-a
Voc.	Nōmen	Nōmin-a	*Voc.*	Opus	Oper-a
Abl.	Nōmin-e	Nōmin-ibus	*Abl.*	Oper-e	Oper-ibus

NOT–INCREASING NOUNS. Gen. Plur. *-ium*

a. Masculine and Feminine

Ovis (*f.*) = *sheep*		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	Ov-is	Ov-ēs
Gen.	Ov-is	Ov-ium
Dat.	Ov-ī	Ov-ibus
Acc.	Ov-em	Ov-ēs
Voc.	Ov-is	Ov-ēs
Abl.	Ov-e	Ov-ibus

b. Neuter

Mare (*n.*) = *sea*		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	Mar-e	Mar-ia
Gen.	Mar-is	Mar-ium
Dat.	Mar-ī	Mar-ibus
Acc.	Mar-e	Mar-ia
Voc.	Mar-e	Mar-ia
Abl.	Mar-ī	Mar-ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ūs*

a. MASCULINE AND FEMININE (FEW)		*b.* NEUTER	
Gradus (*m.*) = *step*		Genū (*n.*) = *knee*	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom. Grad-us	Grad-ūs	*Nom.* Gen-ū	Gen-ua
Gen. Grad-ūs	Grad-uum	*Gen.* Gen-ūs	Gen-uum
Dat. Grad-uī (ū)	Grad-ibus	*Dat.* Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)
Acc. Grad-um	Grad-ūs	*Acc.* Gen-ū	Gen-ua
Voc. Grad-us	Grad-ūs	*Voc.* Gen-ū	Gen-ua
Abl. Grad-ū	Grad-ibus	*Abl.* Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)

FIFTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ĕī*

MOSTLY FEMININE

Diēs (*m., f.*) = *day*		Rēs (*f.*) = *thing, matter*	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom. Di-ēs	Di-ēs	*Nom.* Rēs	Rēs
Gen. Di-ēī	Di-ērum	*Gen.* Reī	Rērum
Dat. Di-ēī	Di-ēbus	*Dat.* Reī	Rēbus
Acc. Di-em	Di-ēs	*Acc.* Rem	Rēs
Voc. Di-ēs	Di-ēs	*Voc.* Rēs	Rēs
Abl. Di-ē	Di-ēbus	*Abl.* Rē	Rēbus

ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Bon-us	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
Gen.	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī	Bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
Dat.	Bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
Acc.	Bon-um	bon-am	bon-um	Bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-a
Voc.	Bon-e	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
Abl.	Bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bonīs
Nom.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Gen.	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
Dat.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
Acc.	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
Voc.	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
Abl.	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
Nom.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Gen.	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
Dat.	Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
Acc.	Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
Voc.	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
Abl.	Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

	SINGULAR			SINGULAR	
	Masc. Fem.	**Neut.**		**Masc. Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	Melior	Melius, *better*	*Nom.*	Trīst-is	Trīst-e, *sad*
Gen.	Meliōr-is	Meliōr-is	*Gen.*	Trīst-is	Trīst-is
Dat.	Meliōr-ī	Meliōr-ī	*Dat.*	Trīst-ī	Trīst-ī
Acc.	Meliōr-em	Melius	*Acc.*	Trīst-em	Trīst-e
Voc.	Melior	Melius	*Voc.*	Trīst-is	Trīst-e
Abl.	Meliōr-e *or* -ī	Meliōr-e *or* -ī	*Abl.*	Trīst-ī	Trīst-ī

	PLURAL			PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	**Neut.**		**Masc. Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	*Nom.*	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
Gen.	Meliōr-um	Meliōr-um	*Gen.*	Trīst-ium	Trīst-ium
Dat.	Meliōr-ibus	Meliōr-ibus	*Dat.*	Trīst-ibus	Trīst-ibus
Acc.	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	*Acc.*	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
Voc.	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	*Voc.*	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
Abl.	Meliōr-ibus	Meliōr-ibus	*Abl.*	Trīst-ibus	Trīst-ibus

	SINGULAR			SINGULAR	
	Masc. Fem.	**Neut.**		**Masc. Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	Fēlīx	Fēlīx, *happy*	*Nom.*	Ingēns,	Ingēns, *huge*
Gen.	Fēlīc-is	Fēlīc-is	*Gen.*	Ingent-is	Ingent-is
Dat.	Fēlīc-ī	Fēlīc-ī	*Dat.*	Ingent-ī	Ingent-ī
Acc.	Fēlīc-em	Fēlīx	*Acc.*	Ingent-em	Ingēns
Voc.	Fēlīx	Fēlīx	*Voc.*	Ingēns	Ingēns
Abl.	Fēlīc-ī *or* -e	Fēlīc-ī *or* -e	*Abl.*	Ingent-ī *or* -e	Ingent-ī *or* -e

	PLURAL			PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	**Neut.**		**Masc. Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	Fēlīc-ēs	Fēlīc-ia	*Nom.*	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
Gen.	Fēlīc-ium	Fēlīc-ium	*Gen.*	Ingent-ium	Ingent-ium
Dat.	Fēlīc-ibus	Fēlīc-ibus	*Dat.*	Ingent-ibus	Ingent-ibus
Acc.	Fēlīc-ēs	Fēlīc-ia	*Acc.*	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
Voc.	Fēlīc-ēs	Fēlīc-ia	*Voc.*	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
Abl.	Fēlīc-ibus	Fēlīc-ibus	*Abl.*	Ingent-ibus	Ingent-ibus

NUMERALS (up to 20)

1.	I. ūnus.	11.	XI. ūndecim.
2.	II. duo.	12.	XII. duodecim.
3.	III. trēs.	13.	XIII. tredecim.
4.	IV. quattuor.	14.	XIV. quattuordecim.
5.	V. quīnque.	15.	XV. quīndecim.
6.	VI. sex.	16.	XVI. sēdecim.
7.	VII. septem.	17.	XVII. septendecim.
8.	VIII. octō.	18.	XVIII. duodēvīgintī.
9.	IX. novem.	19.	XIX. ūndēvīgintī.
10.	X. decem.	20.	XX. vīgintī.

THE VERB SUM, 'I Am'

Present Stem *Es-*

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
	I am.	*I was.*	*I shall be.*
Sing. 1.	Sum	eram	erō
2.	es	erās	eris
3.	es-t	erat	erit
Plur. 1.	sumus	erāmus	erimus
2.	es-tis	erātis	eritis
3.	sunt	erant	erunt

Perfect Stem *Fu-*

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	I have been. I was.	*I had been.*	*I shall have been.*
Sing. 1.	Fu-ī	fu-eram	fu-erō
2.	fu-istī	fu-erās	fu-eris
3.	fu-it	fu-erat	fu-erit
Plur. 1.	fu-imus	fu-erāmus	fu-erimus
2.	fu-istis	fu-erātis	fu-eritis
3.	fu-ērunt *or* -ēre	fu-erant	fu-erint

ACTIVE

Present Stem Tenses

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation.	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	*I love, am loving, do love.* Amō amā-s ama-t amā-mus amā-tis ama-nt	*I was loving.* amā-bam amā-bās amā-bat amā-bāmus amā-bātis amā-bant	*I shall love.* amā-bō amā-bis amā-bit amā-bimus amā-bitis amā-bunt
Second Conjugation.	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	*I advise, am advising, do advise.* Monē-ō monē-s mone-t monē-mus monē-tis mone-nt	*I was advising.* monē-bam monē-bās monē-bat monē-bāmus monē-bātis monē-bant	*I shall advise.* monē-bō monē-bis monē-bit monē-bimus monē-bitis monē-bunt
Third Conjugation.	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	*I rule, am ruling, do rule.* Reg-ō reg-is reg-it regi-mus reg-itis reg-unt	*I was ruling.* reg-ēbam reg-ēbās reg-ēbat reg-ēbāmus reg-ēbātis reg-ēbant	*I shall rule* reg-am reg-ēs reg-et reg-ēmus reg-ētis reg-ent
Fourth Conjugation.	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	*I hear, am hearing, do hear.* Audi-ō audī-s audi-t audī-mus audī-tis audi-unt	*I was hearing.* audi-ēbam audi-ēbās audi-ēbat audi-ēbāmus audi-ēbātis audi-ēbant	*I shall hear.* audi-am audi-ēs audi-et audi-ēmus audi-ētis audi-ent

VOICE

PERFECT STEM TENSES

		PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
		I have loved. *I loved.*	*I had loved.*	*I shall have loved.*
Sing.	1.	amāv-ī	amāv-eram	amāv-erō
	2.	amāv-istī	amāv-erās	amāv-eris
	3.	amāv-it	amāv-erat	amāv-erit
Plur.	1.	amāv-imus	amāv-erāmus	amāv-erimus
	2.	amāv-istis	amāv-erātis	amāv-eritis
	3.	amāv-ērunt *or* -ēre	amāv-erant	amāv-erint
		I have advised. *I advised.*	*I had advised.*	*I shall have advised.*
Sing.	1.	monu-ī	monu-eram	monu-erō
	2.	monu-istī	monu-erās	monu-eris
	3.	monu-it	monu-erat	monu-erit
Plur.	1.	monu-imus	monu-erāmus	monu-erimus
	2.	monu-istis	monu-erātis	monu-eritis
	3.	monu-ērunt *or* -ēre	monu-erant	monu-erint
		I have ruled. *I ruled.*	*I had ruled.*	*I shall have ruled.*
Sing.	1.	rēx-ī	rēx-eram	rēx-erō
	2.	rēx-istī	rēx-erās	rēx-eris
	3.	rēx-it	rēx-erat	rēx-erit
Plur.	1.	rēx-imus	rēx-erāmus	rēx-erimus
	2.	rēx-istis	rēx-erātis	rēx-eritis
	3.	rēx-ērunt *or* -ēre	rēx-erant	rēx-erint
		I have heard. *I heard.*	*I had heard.*	*I shall have heard.*
Sing.	1.	audīv-ī	audīv-eram	audīv-erō
	2.	audīv-istī	audīv-erās	audīv-eris
	3.	audīv-it	audīv-erat	audīv-erit
Plur.	1.	audīv-imus	audīv-erāmus	audīv-erimus
	2.	audīv-istis	audīv-erātis	audīv-eritis
	3.	audīv-ērunt *or* -ēre	audīv-erant	audīv-erint

PASSIVE

Present Stem Tenses

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation	Sing. 1.	*I am being loved.* Amo-r	*I was being loved.* amā-bar	*I shall be loved.* amā-bor
	2	amā-ris *or* -re	amā-bāris *or* -bāre	amā-beris *or* -bere
	3.	amā-tur	amā-bātur	amā-bitur
	Plur. 1.	amā-mur	amā-bāmur	amā-bimur
	2.	amā-minī	amā-bāminī	amā-biminī
	3.	ama-ntur	amā-bantur	amā-buntur
Second Conjugation.	Sing. 1	*I am being advised.* Mone-or	*I was being advised.* monē-bar	*I shall be advised.* monē-bor
	2.	monē-ris *or* -re	monē-bāris *or* -bāre	monē-beris *or* -bere
	3.	monē-tur	monē-bātur	monē-bitur
	Plur. 1.	monē-mur	monē-bāmur	monē-bimur
	2	monē-minī	monē-bāminī	monē-biminī
	3.	mone-ntur	monē-bantur	monē-buntur
Third Conjugation	Sing. 1.	*I am being ruled.* Reg-or	*I was being ruled.* reg-ēbar	*I shall be ruled.* reg-ar
	2.	reg-eris *or* -ere	reg-ēbāris *or*- ēbāre	reg-ēris *or* -ēre
	3.	reg-itur	reg-ēbātur	reg-ētur
	Plur. 1.	reg-imur	reg-ēbāmur	reg-ēmur
	2.	reg-iminī	reg-ēbāminī	reg-ēminī
	3.	reg-untur	reg-ēbantur	reg-entur
Fourth Conjugation.	Sing. 1.	*I am being heard.* Audi-or	*I was being heard.* audi-ēbar	*I shall be heard.* audi-ar
	2.	audī-ris *or* -re	audi-ēbāris *or* -ēbāre	audi-ēris *or* -ēre
	3	audī-tur	audi-ēbātur	audi-ētur
	Plur. 1.	audī-mur	audi-ēbāmur	audi-ēmur
	2.	audī-minī	audi-ēbāminī	audi-ēminī
	3.	audi-untur	audi-ēbantur	audi-entur

VOICE

Supine Stem Tenses

	Perfect and Aorist	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
	I have been, I was, loved.	*I had been loved.*	*I shall have been loved.*
Sing. 1.	amāt-us sum	amāt-us eram	amāt-us erō
2.	amāt-us es	amāt-us erās	amāt-us eris
3.	amāt-us est	amāt-us erat	amāt-us erit
Plur. 1.	amāt-ī sumus	amāt-ī erāmus	amāt-ī erimus
2.	amāt-ī estis	amāt-ī erātis	amāt-ī eritis
3.	amāt-ī sunt	amāt-ī erant	amāt-ī erunt
	I have been, I was, advised.	*I had been advised.*	*I shall have been advised.*
Sing. 1.	monit-us sum	monit-us eram	monit-us erō
2.	monit-us es	monit-us erās	monit-us eris
3.	monit-us est	monit-us erat	monit-us erit
Plur. 1.	monit-ī sumus	monit-ī erāmus	monit-ī erimus
2.	monit-ī estis	monit-ī erātis	monit-ī eritis
3.	monit-ī sunt	monit-ī erant	monit-ī erunt
	I have been, I was, ruled.	*I had been ruled.*	*I shall have been ruled.*
Sing. 1.	rēct-us sum	rēct-us eram	rēct-us erō
2.	rēct-us es	rēct-us erās	rēct-us eris
3.	rēct-us est	rēct-us erat	rēct-us erit
Plur. 1.	rēct-ī sumus	rēct-ī erāmus	rēct-ī erimus
2.	rēct-ī estis	rēct-ī erātis	rēct-ī eritis
3.	rēct-ī sunt	rēct-ī erant	rēct-ī erunt
	I have been, I was, heard.	*I had been heard.*	*I shall have been heard.*
Sing. 1.	audīt-us sum	audīt-us eram	audīt-us erō
2.	audīt-us es	audīt-us erās	audīt-us eris
3.	audīt-us est	audīt-us erat	audīt-us erit
Plur. 1.	audīt-ī sumus	audīt-ī erāmus	audīt-ī erimus
2.	audīt-ī estis	audīt-ī erātis	audīt-ī eritis
3.	audīt-ī sunt	audīt-ī erant	audīt-ī erunt

SUMMARY OF RULES

1. The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case (p. 24).

2. The Verb agrees with its Subject in Person and Number (p. 24).

   Obs. that when the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' the Verb must be Plural (p. 36).

3. The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case (p. 26).

   Obs. that all the members of a compound object are in the Accusative Case.

4. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case (p. 38).

   Obs. 1. — That it is not always true that the Adjective and Noun have the same endings (p. 50).

   Obs. 2. — That when an Adjective modifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine (p. 68).

   Obs. 3. — The Substantive use of Adjectives (p. 70).

5. The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession (p. 44).

6. The Complement with a Copulative Verb agrees with the Subject (p. 54).

7. Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative Case without a Preposition (p. 60).

8. Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'ā' or 'ab' (p. 60).

Obs. 1. — That 'ab' is used before Vowels or Consonants, but 'ā' only before Vowels and *h* (p. 61).

Obs. 2. — That 'by a Thing' is Ablative of Means and 'by a Person' is Ablative of Agent when the Verb is Passive.

9. An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which it modifies (p. 64).

Obs. — Sometimes called a Noun in Apposition.

10. Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'cum' (p. 72).

11. The Indirect Object of a Verb is put in the Dative Case (p. 74).

Obs. — This use of the Dative is common with Verbs meaning *to give, to tell,* and *to show.*

12. Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative Case with the Preposition 'ad' or 'in' (p. 74).

(With town-names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

13. Place 'where' or 'in which' is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'in' (p. 76).

(Town-names and a few other words require a different Case.)

14. Time 'when' is expressed by the Ablative Case (p. 78).

15. Time 'how long' is expressed by the Accusative Case (p. 78).

(Sometimes called Duration of Time.)

16. Two Nouns joined by 'quam' (*than*) must be in the same Case (p. 84).

Obs. — In making a Comparison between two Nouns 'quam' (*than*) may be omitted; but the second of the two Nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case.

VOCABULARY

Nouns. — The Nominative Singular, the Genitive Singular, and the Gender are given. The Declension is known from the ending of the Genitive.

Declensions	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Genitives	-ae	-ī	-ĭs	-ūs	-ĕī

Adjectives. — Adjectives like *bonus, niger,* or *tener* have the three terminations of Nominative Singular given. Most other Adjectives are referred to their types.

Verbs. — The First Person Singular of the Present and the Conjugation of all Verbs are given. The Perfect and Supine are also given when they are not regular, and the Present Stem of the First Conjugation is given (in parentheses). The Stem is marked off from the termination by a hyphen, thus:

PRESENT	PERFECT	SUPINE
Mitt-ō,	mĭs-ī,	miss-um

LATIN-ENGLISH

aedĭfĭcō (aedĭficā-), (1), to build.
ae-ger, -gra, -grum, sick.
alt-us, -a, -um, high, deep.
ămĭc-us, -ī, m. a friend.
ann-us, -ī, m. a year.
ăqu-a, -ae, f. water.
arc-us, -ūs, m. a bow.
au-dāx, -dācis, bold (like *fēlīx*).
ăv-is, -is, f. a bird.

brĕv-is, -e, short.

Caes-ar, -ăris, m. Caesar (a name).
Cai-us, -ī, m. Caius (a name).
cantō (cantā-), (1), to sing.
captīv-us, -ī, m. a captive.
carmen, carmĭn-is, n. a song.
cār-us, -a, -um, dear.
cīv-is, -is, m. a citizen.

claud-ō, claus-ī, claus-um, (3), to shut.
contend-ō, contend-ī, (3), to march.
culpō (culpā-), (1), to blame.
curr-us, -ūs, m. a chariot.
custōdĭ-ō, (4), to guard.

Dĭān-a, -ae, f. Diana (a goddess).
dŏce-ō, dŏcu-ī, dŏct-um, (2), to teach.
dōn-um, -ī, n. a gift.
dūc-ō, dūx-ī, dūct-um, (3), to lead.
dūr-us, -a, -um, hard.
dulc-ĭs, -e, sweet.

ĕpistŏl-a, -ae, f. a letter.
ērŭdĭ-ō, ērudĭ -ī, ērudīt-um, (4), to instruct.
ĕt, and.
exercit-us, -ūs, m. an army.

fact-um, -ī, n. a deed.
fīli-us, -ī, m. a son.
flūmen, flūmĭn-is, n. a river.
flŭct-us, -ūs, m. a wave.
fort-is, brave (like *trĭstis*).
frang-ō, frēg-ī, frāct-um, (3), to break.

Gall-us, -ī, m. a Gaul.
gĕr-ō, gess-ī, gest-um, (3), to carry on.
grăv-is, heavy (like *trĭstis*).

hast-a, -ae, f. a spear.
host-is, -is, m. an enemy.
hōr-a, -ae, f. an hour.

īgnāv-us, -a, -um, idle.
impĕdi-ō, (4), to hinder.
impĕrā-tor, -tōris, m. a general.
īra, -ae, f. anger.
Ītăli-a, -ae, f. Italy.

iūcund-us, -a, -um, pleasant.
Iūlia, -ae, f. Julia.

lăpis, lăpĭd-is, m. a stone.
laudō (laudā-), (1), to praise.
Lentul-us, -ī, Lentulus (a name).
leō, leōn-is, m. a lion.
lēx, lēg-is, f. a law.
līber, librī, m. a book.
long-us, -a, -um, long.

măgn-us, -a, -um, great.
măne-ō, māns-ī, māns-um, (2), to remain.
măn-us, -ūs, f. a hand.
mĕli-or, -ōris, better (compar. *bonus*).
mēns-a, -ae, f. a table.
me-us, -a, -um, my, mine.
mīles, mīlĭt-is, m. a soldier.
mĭs-er, -ĕra, -ĕrum, wretched.
mitt-ō, mīs-ī, mĭss-um, (3), to send.
mōnstrō (monstrā-), (1), to show.
mŏve-ō, mōv-ī, mōt-um, (2), to move.
mult-us, -a, -um, much, many.
mūni-ō, (4), to fortify.
mūr-us, -ī, m. a wall.

nāv-is, -is, f. a ship.
nos-ter, -tra, -trum, our, ours.
nunquam, never (adv.).
nūntiō (nūntiā-), (1), to announce, declare.
nūnti-us -ī, m. a messenger.

occĭd-ō, occĭd-ī, occīs-um, (3), to kill, slay.
ŏnus, onĕr-is, n. a burden.
omn-is, all (like *trĭstis*).
oppĭd-um, -ī, n. a town.
oppūgnō (oppūgnā-), (1), to attack, assault.
ŏpus, opĕr-is, n. a work

parv-us, -a, -um, small, little.
păter, pătr-is, m. father.
pătri-a, -ae, f. country, fatherland.
port-a, -ae, f. a gate.
portō (portā-) (1), to carry.
prīm-us, -a, -um, first.
proxĭm-us, -a, -um, next.
puell-a, -ae, f. a girl.
pūgnō (pūgnā-), (1), to fight.
pul-cher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful.
pūni-ō, (4), to punish.

rēgīn-a, -ae, f. a queen.
rēx, rēg-is, m a king.
rŏgō (rogā-), (1), to ask.
Rōm-a, -ae, f Rome.
rŏt-a, -ae, f. a wheel.

săgitt-a, -ae, f. an arrow.
săltō (saltā-), (1), to dance.
săpi-ēns, -entis (like *ingēns*), wise.
scrīb-ō, scrīps-ī, scrīpt-um, (3), to write.
sĕcund-us, -a, -um, second.
sĕde-ō, sēd-ī, sess-um, (2), to sit.
serv-us, -ī, m. a slave.
silv-a, -ae, f. a wood, forest.
sŏr-or, -ōris, f. a sister.

tēl-um, -ī, n. a dart, weapon.
templ-um, -ī, n. a temple.
tĕne-ō, (2), to hold.
terre-ō, (2), to frighten.
tĭme-ō, (2), to fear.
tĭmĭd-us, -a, -um, timid.
trīst-is, sad, sorrowful.
turr-is, -is, f. a tower.
tu-us, -a, -um, thy, thine, your, yours.

urbs, urb-is, f. a city.
ūtĭl-is, useful (like *trĭstis*).
vēlōx, vēlōc-is, swift (like *fēlīx*).
vent-us, -ī, m. wind.
verb-um, -ī, n. a word.

vĭde-ō, vĭd-ī, rīs-um, (2), to see.
vinc-ō, vīc-ī, vīct-um, (3), to conquer.
vŏcō (vocā-), (1), to call.

vŏlō (volā-), (1), to fly.
vōx, vōc-is, f. a voice.
vulnĕrō (vulnerā-), (1), to wound.

ENGLISH-LATIN

all, omn-is (like trĭstis).
and, et.
anger, īr-a, -ae, f.
announce (to), nŭntiō (nūntiā-), (1).
army, exercit-us, -ūs, m.
arrow, săgitt-a, -ae, f.
ask (to), rŏgō (rogā-), (1).
attack (to), oppŭgnō (oppŭgnā-), (1).

beautiful, pul-cher, -chra, -chrum.
better, mĕlior, meliōris.
bird, ăv-is, -is, f.
blame (to), culpō (culpā-), (1).
bold, audāx, audāc-is (like fēlix).
book, lĭber, libr-ī.
bow, arc-us, -ūs.
brave, fort-is (like trĭstis).
break (to), frang-ō, frēg-ī, frāct-um, (3).
build (to), aedĭfĭcō (aedĭficā-), (1).
burden, ŏnus, onĕr-is, n.

Caesar, Caesar, Caesăr-is, m.
Caius, Cai-us, -ī, m.
call (to), vŏcō (vocā-), (1).
captive, captĭv-us, -ī, m.
carry (to), portō (portā-), (1).
carry on (to), gĕr-ō, gess-ī, gest-um, (3).
chariot, curr-us, -ūs, m.
citizen, cĭv-is, -is, m.
city, urbs, urb-is, f.
conquer (to), vinc-ō, vīc-ī, vīct-um, (3).
country, pătri-a, -ae, f.

dance (to), saltō (saltā-), (1).
dart, tēl-um, -ī, n.
dear, cār-us, -a, -um.
declare (to), nŭntiō (nūntiā-), (1).
deed, fact-um, -ī, n.
deep, alt-us, -a -um.
Diana, Dĭăn-a, -ae, f.

enemy, host-is, -is, m.

father, păter, patr-is, m.
fear (to), tĭme-ō, (2).

fight (to), pŭgnō (pugnā-), (1).
first, prĭm-us, -a, -um.
fly (to), vŏlō (volā-), (1).
forest, silv-a, -ae, f.
fortify (to), mūni-ō, (4).
friend, ămĭc-us, -ī, m.
frighten (to), terre-ō, (2).

gate, port-a, -ae, f.
Gaul (a), Gall-us, -ī, m.
general, imperātor, imperātōr-is, m.
gift, dōn-um, -ī, n.
girl, puell-a, -ae, f.
great, māgn-us, -a, -um.
guard, custōdi-ō, (4).

hand, măn-us, -ūs, f.
hard, dūr-us, -a, -um.
heavy, grăv-is (like trĭstis).
high, alt-us, -a, -um.
hinder (to), impĕdi-ō, (4).
hold (to), tĕne-ō, (2).
hour, hōr-a, -ae, f.

idle, īgnāv-us, -a, -um.
instruct (to), ērŭdi-ō, (4).
Italy, Ītăli-a, -ae, f.

Julia, Iūli-a, -ae.

kill (to), occīd-ō, occīd-ī, occīs-um, (3).
king, rēx, rēg-is, m.

law, lēx, lēg-is, f.
lead (to), dūc-ō, dūx-ī, dŭct-um, (3).
Lentulus, Lentŭl-us, -ī, m.
letter, ĕpĭstŏl-a, -ae, f.
lion, leō, leōn-is, m.
little, parv-us, -a, -um.
long, long-us, -a, -um.

many, mult-us, -a, -um.
march (to), contend-ō, contend-ī, (3).
messenger, nŭnti-us, -ī, m.
move (to), mŏve-ō, mōv-ī, mōt-um, (2).
my, mine, me-us, -a, -um.

never, *nunquam* (also *numquam*).
next, *proxĭm-us, -a, -um.*

our, *noster, nostra, nostrum.*

pleasant, *iūcund-us, -a, -um.*
praise (to), *laudō (laudā-),* (1).
punish (to), *pūni-ō,* (4).

queen, *rēgĭn-a, -ae,* f.

remain (to), *mănĕ-ō, māns-ī, māns-um.*
Rhine, *Rhēnus, -ī,* m.   [(2).
river, *flūmen, flūmĭn-is,* n.
Rome, *Rōm-a, -ae,* f.

sad, *trĭstis.*
sea, *mar-e, -is,* n.
second, *sĕcund-us, -a, -um.*
see (to), *vĭde-ō, vīd-ī, vīs-um,* (2).
send (to), *mitt-ō, mīs-ī, miss-um,* (3).
ship, *nāv-is, -is,* f.
short, *brĕvis* (like *trĭstis*).
show (to), *mōnstrō (mōnstrā-),* (1).
shut (to), *claud-ō, claus-ī, claus-um,* (3).
sick, *aeger, aegra, aegrum.*
sing (to), *cantō (cantā-),* (1).
sister, *sŏror, sorōr-is,·*f.
sit (to), *sĕde-ō, sēd-ī, sess-um,* (2).
slave, *serv-us, -ī,* m.
slay (to), *occĭd-ō, occĭd-ī, occīs-um,* (3).
small, *parv-us, -a, -um.*
soldier, *mīles, mīlĭt-is,* m.
son, *fīli-us, ī-,* m.
song, *carmen, carmĭn-is,* n.

sorrowful, *trĭstis.*
spear, *hast-a, -ae,* f.
stone, *lăpis, lăpĭd-is,* m.
sweet, *dulc-is* (like *trĭstis*).
swift, *vēlōx, vēlōc-is* (like *fēlix*).

table, *mēns-a, -ae,* f.
teach (to), *dŏce-ō, dŏcu-ī, dŏct-um,* (2).
temple, *templ-um, -ī,* n.
tender, *tener, -a, -um.*
thy, thine, *tu-us, -a, -um.*
timid, *tĭmĭd-us, -a, -um.*
tower, *turr-is, -is,* f.
town, *oppĭd-um, -ī,* n.

useful, *ūtĭl-is* (like *trĭstis*).

voice, *vōx, vōc-is,* f.

wall, *mūr-us, -ī,* m.
water, *ăqu-a, -ae,* f.
wave, *flŭct-us, -ūs,* m.
wheel, *rŏt-a, -ae,* f.
wind, *vent-us, -ī,* m.
wise, *săpĭēns, sapient-is* (like *ingēns*).
wood (a), *silv-a, -ae,* f.
word, *verb-um, -ī,* n.
work, *ŏpus, opĕr-is,* n.
wound (to), *vulnĕrō (vulnerā-),* (1).
wretched, *mĭser, misĕra, mĭserum.*
write (to), *scrīb-ō, scrīps-ī, scrīpt-um,* (3).

year, *ann-us, -ī,* m.
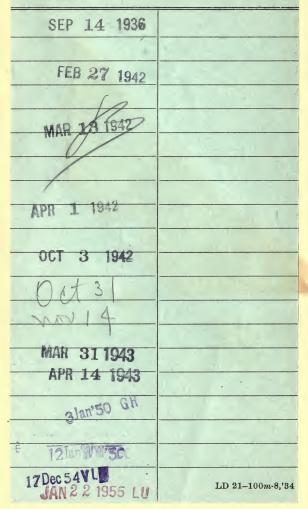your, *tu-us, -a, -um* (speaking to one person); *vester, vestra, vestrum* (speaking to more than one).

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