



LANGUAGE INFORMATION

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Part One: About the Language

Nouns

A

	<i>first declension</i>	<i>second declension</i>			<i>third declension</i>
<i>gender</i>	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.
SINGULAR					
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	puella	servus (<i>voc. serve</i>)	faber	templum	leō
<i>genitive</i>	puellae	servī	fabrī	templī	leōnis
<i>dative</i>	puellae	servō	fabrō	templō	leōnī
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	servum	fabrum	templum	leōnem
<i>ablative</i>	puellā	servō	fabrō	templō	leōne
PLURAL					
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	puellae	servī	fabrī	templa	leōnēs
<i>genitive</i>	puellārum	servōrum	fabrōrum	templōrum	leōnum
<i>dative</i>	puellis	servīs	fabrīs	templīs	leōnibus
<i>accusative</i>	puellās	servōs	fabrōs	templa	leōnēs
<i>ablative</i>	puellis	servīs	fabrīs	templīs	leōnibus

B For all declensions except the 2nd, the vocative singular is the same as the nominative singular. This is also true for 2nd declension neuter nouns (e.g. **templum**) and 2nd declension nouns ending in **-r** (e.g. **puer**, **vir**). 2nd declension nouns ending in **-us** form their vocative like **servus** (e.g. **domine**, **Marce**). 2nd declension nouns ending in **-ius** drop the ending completely in the vocative (e.g. **filī**, **Salvī**).

C 1st declension nouns like **puella** and **via** are usually feminine. 2nd declension nouns are usually either masculine like **servus**, or neuter like **templum**. 3rd declension nouns may be either masculine like **leō**, or

				<i>fourth declension</i>	<i>fifth declension</i>	
f.	m.f.	n.	n.	m.	f.	<i>gender</i>
vōx	cīvis	nōmen	mare	portus	rēs	<i>SINGULAR nominative and vocative</i>
vōcis	cīvis	nōminis	maris	portūs	reī	<i>genitive</i>
vōcī	cīvī	nōminī	marī	portuī	reī	<i>dative</i>
vōcem	cīvem	nōmen	mare	portum	rem	<i>accusative</i>
vōce	cīve	nōmine	marī	portū	rē	<i>ablative</i>
						<i>PLURAL</i>
vōcēs	cīvēs	nōmina	maria	portūs	rēs	<i>nominative and vocative</i>
vōcum	cīvium	nōminum	marium	portuum	rērum	<i>genitive</i>
vōcibus	cīvibus	nōminibus	maribus	portibus	rēbus	<i>dative</i>
vōces	cīvēs	nōmina	maria	portūs	rēs	<i>accusative</i>
vōcibus	cīvibus	nōminibus	maribus	portibus	rēbus	<i>ablative</i>

feminine like **vōx**, or neuter like **nōmen**.

4th declension nouns like **portus** are usually masculine.

5th declension nouns like **rēs** are usually feminine.

D Translate each sentence, then change the words in boldface from the singular to the plural, and translate again. Notice that in these examples two words in each sentence have to be changed.

For example: **agricola** in fundō **labōrābat**.

The farmer was working on the farm.

This becomes: **agricolae** in fundō **labōrābant**.

The farmers were working on the farm.

-
- 1 **servus** ferrum ē terrā **effodiēbat**.
 - 2 **faber** ad āream celeriter **currēbat**.
 - 3 **rēs** erat **periculōsa**.
 - 4 **centuriō** fūrem ferōciter **pulsābat**.
 - 5 **tumultus** plūrimōs Alexandrīnōs **terrēbat**.
 - 6 **domina** coquum in culinā **exspectābat**.
 - 7 **flūmen** prope praedium Barbillī **fluēbat**.
 - 8 **hospes** cibum **gustābat**.
 - 9 **sonitus** fēminārum Graecārum iuvenēs **vexābat**.
 - 10 **custōs** servōs **spectābat**.

E Translate the following sentences, then change their meaning by turning each nominative into an accusative, *and* each accusative into a nominative, and then translate again.

For example: dominus ancillās salūtāvit.

The master greeted the slave-girls.

This becomes: ancillae dominum salūtāvērunt.

The slave-girls greeted the master.

Notice that in some sentences, as in the example above, you will have to change the verb from singular to plural or from plural to singular.

- 1 puerī leōnēs audīvērunt.
- 2 Belimicus ursam cōspexit.
- 3 barbarī mīlitēs necāvērunt.
- 4 rēx cīvēs laudāvit.
- 5 agmen Salvium impedīvit.
- 6 fēminae mercātōrem vīsītāvērunt.
- 7 mātrōnam pictor spectāvit.
- 8 Rōmānōs Britannī interfēcērunt.
- 9 plaustrum amphorās cēlāvit.
- 10 imperātor mīlitēs honōrāvit.

F Translate the following sentences, which contain examples of the dative case. Be careful to distinguish between singular and plural forms.

- 1 imperātor libertīs et cīvibus spectāculum dedit.
- 2 Salvius vīlicō et agricolae canem ostendit.
- 3 puer iuvenibus et senī rem nārrāvit.
- 4 ancillae mercātōrī et mīlitibus triclinium parāvērunt.
- 5 coquus dominō et amīcīs respondit.
- 6 nūntius cīvī et nautae crēdēbat.
- 7 tabernāriī impetuī operārum resistere nōn poterant.
- 8 medicus prāvus rēgī prīncipibusque mortem intulit.
- 9 Belimicus, gubernātor Cantiacus, saxīs appropinquāvit.
- 10 quis huic aedificiō praeest?

G In Latin, dative forms often appear with verbs of “giving,” “showing,” and “telling” (e.g. above, **dedit**, **ostendit**, and **nārrāvit**). What other kinds of verbs with the dative are illustrated in the sentences above?

H Translate the following sentences which contain examples of the ablative case.

- 1 vīlla Barbillī longē ā portū abest.
- 2 fēlēs sub mēnsā sedēbat.
- 3 prō officīnā Eutydhī stābant quattuor servī ingentēs.
- 4 mercātor Arabs sōlus erat in dēsertīs, sine aquā, sine servīs.
- 5 Holcōnius dē hīs rēbus nihil cūrāvit.
- 6 Rūfilla ē cubiculō currit, lacrimāns. in vīllā rūsticā sine amīcīs habitāre nōn vult.
- 7 aquila ex effigiē ēvolāvit.
- 8 flōrēs dē manibus ancillae cecidērunt.

I Translate the following sentences which contain examples of the genitive case.

- 1 puer ad tabernam Clēmentis cucurrit.
- 2 spectātōrēs clāmābant, sed rēx clāmōrēs spectātōrum nōn audīvit.
- 3 iuvenis vōcem fēminae laudāvit.
- 4 Quīntus, quī prope nāvem stābat, vōcēs nautārum audīvit.
- 5 Īsis erat dea Aegyptia. sacerdotēs ad templum deae cotīdiē ībant.
- 6 magna multītūdō mīlitum in viā nōbīs obstābat.
- 7 in villā amīcī meī saepe cēnābam.
- 8 clāmōrēs puerōrum senem vexābant.
- 9 prīncipēs ad aulam rēgis quam celerrimē contendērunt.
- 10 umerus fabrī erat sordidus.
- 11 mīlitēs quī appropinquābant vōcēs cīvium audīre poterant.
- 12 praesidium exercitūs recūsāre nōlumus.
- 13 servus īram cīvium sentiēbat.
- 14 omnium diērum hic est optimus.
- 15 spectātōrēs fabrum effigiēi laudāvērunt.

J The following sentences include examples of the cases in the noun tables on pages 186–187. Translate the sentences and then write down the case and number of the nouns in boldface.

- 1 mercātōrēs Alexandrīnī **nāvēs** spectābant.
- 2 Clēmēns dōnum pretiōsum **deae** obtulit.
- 3 **tabernārii**, operīs resistite!
- 4 domina stolās novās **ancillīs** dedit.
- 5 hasta caput **mīlitis** percussit.
- 6 puerum necāvērunt **Aegyptiī**.
- 7 Augustus illud **templum** aedificāvit.
- 8 vōcēs **prīncipum** in aulā audīvimus.
- 9 “**mī fili**,” inquit pater, “nōlī ad Graeciam nāvīgāre!”

- 10 spectātōrēs, quī in lītore stābant, **certāmen** nāvāle spectābant.
- 11 puellae rosās in **manibus** tenēbant.
- 12 Cogidubnus dē **sonitū mīrābilī** audīvit.
- 13 **nōmina** deōrum scīmus.
- 14 hospitēs **pōcula** sustulērunt.
- 15 vīlicus in **horreum** contendit.

K Using the table of nouns on pages 186–187, complete these sentences by filling in the endings, and then translate.

For example:

mercātor in viā stābat. amīcī mercātor ... salūtāvērunt.

mercātor in viā stābat. amīcī **mercātōrem** salūtāvērunt.

A merchant was standing in the street. The friends greeted the merchant.

- 1 puella stolam habēbat. stola puell... erat splendidissima.
- 2 servus leōn... in silvā vīdit. leō dormiēbat.
- 3 puellae tabernam intrāvērunt. mercātor puell... multās stolās ostendit.
- 4 cīvēs rēgem laudāvērunt, quod rēx cīv... magnum spectāculum dederat.
- 5 multī cīvēs in casīs habitābant. casae cīv... erant sordidae.
- 6 puer perterritus ad templum cucurrit et iānuam templ... pulsāvit.
- 7 rē ..., quī in aulā sedēbat, tubam audīvit.
- 8 Salvius puer..., quī amphorās portābant, vehementer vituperāvit.
- 9 "quam raucī," inquit Galatēa, "sunt sonit... tubārum!"
- 10 Rūfus, postquam ē Graeciā discessit, in exercit... Rōmānō mīlitābat.
- 11 vitriāriī ōllās per tōtum di... faciēbant.
- 12 pavīment..., quod Marcia lavābat, erat nitidum.
- 13 Quīntus, postquam villās in Campāniā vēndidit, multa itiner... faciēbat.

Adjectives

- A** An adjective changes its endings to agree with the noun it describes in three ways: case, number, and gender.
- B** Most adjectives in Latin belong either to the 1st and 2nd declension or to the 3rd declension. The adjective **bonus** “good” is one that belongs to the 1st and 2nd declension:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i> and <i>vocative</i> (<i>voc. bone</i>)	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>genitive</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>dative</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>accusative</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>ablative</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

Compare the endings of **bonus** with those of the 1st and 2nd declension nouns **servus**, **puella**, and **templum** listed on page 186.

- C** The adjective **fortis** “brave” is one that belongs to the 3rd declension:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i> and <i>vocative</i>	fortis	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortēs	fortia
<i>genitive</i>	fortis	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium	fortium
<i>dative</i>	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus
<i>accusative</i>	fortem	fortem	forte	fortēs	fortēs	fortia
<i>ablative</i>	fortī	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus	fortibus

Compare the endings of **fortis** with those of the 3rd declension nouns **vōx**, **cīvis** and **mare** listed on page 187.

D With the help of sections B and C, find the correct form of **bonus** or **fortis** to agree with the noun in boldface, and then translate the sentences.

- 1 mercātor **filiam** laudāvit. (bonus)
- 2 rēx **militēs** salūtāvit. (fortis)
- 3 **hominēs** dīlīgenter labōrābant. (bonus)
- 4 scribe librum dē **rēbus**! (bonus)
- 5 **fēmina** hostī restitit. (fortis)
- 6 dominus **puerīs** praemium dedit. (fortis)
- 7 fabrī effigiem **imperātōris** fēcērunt. (bonus)
- 8 prīnceps **cīvium** est vulnerātus. (fortis)
- 9 pater **uxōrī** pecūniam lēgāvit. (bonus)
- 10 Quīntus **cōnsilia** cēpit. (bonus)

Comparison of Adjectives

A Most adjectives have a positive, a comparative, and a superlative degree (form). Study the formation and the meaning for each of the following:

<i>positive</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
longus (<i>gen. longī</i>) <i>long</i>	longior <i>longer</i>	longissimus <i>very long, longest</i>
pulcher (<i>gen. pulchrī</i>) <i>beautiful</i>	pulchrior <i>more beautiful</i>	pulcherrimus <i>very beautiful, most beautiful</i>
fortis (<i>gen. fortis</i>) <i>brave</i>	fortior <i>braver</i>	fortissimus <i>very brave, bravest</i>
ferōx (<i>gen. ferōcis</i>) <i>fierce</i>	ferōcior <i>more fierce</i>	ferōcissimus <i>very fierce, fiercest</i>
facilis (<i>gen. facilis</i>) <i>easy</i>	facilior <i>easier</i>	facillimus <i>very easy, easiest</i>

B Like the positive degree, the comparative and superlative forms change their endings to indicate case, number, and gender. (Note that the endings of the comparative adjective are like those of **leō** (masculine and feminine) and **nōmen** (neuter).)

nominative: leō **saevissimus** intrāvit.

A very fierce lion entered.

accusative: leōnem **saevissimum** interfēcī.

I killed a very fierce lion.

singular: Dumnorix est **callidior** quam Belimicus.

Dumnorix is cleverer than Belimicus.

plural: Rēgnēsēs sunt **callidiōrēs** quam Cantiaci.

The Regnenses are cleverer than the Cantiaci.

masculine: dominus meus est **īrātissimus**.

My master is very angry.

feminine: uxor mea est **īrātissima**.

My wife is very angry.

C Some important adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives in an irregular way:

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

D Further examples:

- 1 leō erat maior quam Herculēs.
- 2 Clēmēs plūrēs amīcōs quam Eutyclus habēbat.
- 3 Aristō erat poēta melior quam Barbillus.
- 4 Quīntus numquam nāvēs minōrēs viderat.

E Translate each sentence, then change the adjective in boldface into the superlative form, and translate again.

For example: ātrium **magnum** erat.

The hall was big.

This becomes: ātrium **maximum** erat.

The hall was very big.

- 1 vilicus puerōs **bonōs** laudāvit.
- 2 **multī** civēs in flammīs periērunt.
- 3 Quīntus servīs **malīs** libertātem nōn dedit.
- 4 Herculēs erat **magnum**, et **magnum** fūstem habēbat.
- 5 primō flammae erant **parvae**.

F The Latin word **quam** may be written with a positive adjective, a comparative adjective, and a superlative adverb. Study these examples:

quam pulchra est puella!
How beautiful the girl is!

vōs Rōmānī estis **Graeciōrēs quam** nōs Graeci.
You Romans are more Greek than we Greeks.

Pompēiānī ad amphitheātrum **quam celerrimē** contendērunt.
The Pompeians hurried as quickly as possible to the amphitheater.

Translate the following sentences which contain these three uses of **quam**.

- 1 necesse est mihi cubiculum quam pūrissimum facere.
- 2 quam ēlegāns est cubiculum!
- 3 cubiculum tuum ēlegantius est quam tablinum meum.
- 4 quam plūrimī Alexandrīnī pompam splendidam Īsidis spectāre volēbant.
- 5 ego sum senior quam frāter meus.
- 6 ego ex urbe quam celerrimē discēdō.

G Translate the first sentence of each pair. Complete the second sentence with the comparative and superlative of the adjective given in parentheses at the end of the sentence. Use the first sentence as a guide. Then translate.

- 1 canis est stultissimus; canem stultiōrem numquam vīdī.
(stultus)
Volūbilis est; servum numquam vīdī. (laetus)
- 2 frāter meus est sapientior quam tū; sapientissimus est.
(sapiēns)
Bregāns est quam Loquāx; est. (īsolēns)
- 3 militēs sunt fortiōrēs quam cīvēs; fortissimī sunt. (fortis)
servī sunt quam libertī; sunt. (trīstis)
- 4 Melissa vōcem suāvissimam habēbat; vōcem suāviōrem numquam audīvī. (suāvis)
Caecilius servum habēbat; servum numquam vīdī.
(malus)

Pronouns I:

ego, tū, nōs, vōs, sē

A A pronoun is a word which takes the place of a noun.

B Study the forms of the following personal pronouns.

	First person		Second person	
	singular (I)	plural (we)	singular (you)	plural (you)
nominative	ego	nōs	tū	vōs
genitive	meī	nostrum	tuī	vestrum
dative	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
accusative	mē	nōs	tē	vōs
ablative	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

domina **tē** laudāvit.

*The mistress praised **you**.*

senex **mihi** illum equum dedit.

*The old man gave that horse **to me**.*

nōs Rōmānī sumus mīlitēs.

We Romans are soldiers.

dominus **vōs** īnspicere vult.

*The master wants to inspect **you**.*

C Study the forms of the reflexive pronoun, **sē**. Because a reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject, there is no nominative case. It has the same forms for both singular and plural.

	singular and plural
nominative	(no forms)
genitive	suī
dative	sibi
accusative	sē
ablative	sē

Dumnorix in ursam **sē** coniēcit.

*Dumnorix hurled **himself** at the bear.*

servī in ōrdinēs longōs **sē** instrūxērunt.

*The slaves drew **themselves** up in long lines.*

rēgīna **sē** interfēcit. mercātor **sibi** villam ēmit.

*The queen killed **herself**. The merchant bought the house for **himself**.*

D Note how Latin uses **cum** with these pronouns.

Salvius **mēcum** ambulābat. Rūfilla **tēcum** sedēbat.

Salvius was walking with me. Rufilla was sitting with you.

rēx **nōbīscum** cēnābat.

iuvenēs **vōbīscum** pugnābant?

The king was dining with us. Were the young men fighting with you?

Belimicus **sēcum** cōgitābat.

Belimicus thought to himself.

Compare this with the usual Latin way of saying *with*:

rēx **cum Salviō** ambulābat.

The king was walking with Salvius.

militēs **cum iuvenibus** pugnābant.

The soldiers were fighting with the young men.

E Further examples:

- 1 ego tibi pecūniam dedī.
- 2 rēx nōs ad aulam invitāvit.
- 3 Cogidubnus nōbīscum sedēbat.
- 4 cūr mē vituperās?
- 5 Galatēa Aristōnem castīgāvit, sē laudāvit.
- 6 necesse est vōbīs mēcum venīre.
- 7 vōs Quīntō crēditis, sed Salvius mihi crēdit.
- 8 tē pūnīre possum, quod ego sum dominus.
- 9 fābulam dē vōbīs nārrant.
- 10 princīpēs sermōnēs inter sē habēbant.

Pronouns II:

Relative Pronoun **quī**

A Study the various forms of the relative pronoun **quī**, which is placed at the start of a relative clause and means “who,” “which,” etc.:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>genitive</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>dative</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>accusative</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>ablative</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

ursa, **quam** Quīntus vulnerāvit, nunc mortua est.

*The bear **which** Quintus wounded is now dead.*

ubi est templum, **quod** Augustus Caesar aedificāvit?

*Where is the temple **which** Augustus Caesar built?*

in mediō ātriō stābant milītēs, **quī** rēgem custōdiēbant.

*In the middle of the hall stood the soldiers, **who** were guarding the king.*

The noun described by a relative clause is known as the *antecedent* of the relative pronoun. For example, in the first Latin sentence above, **ursa** is the antecedent of **quam**.

B Translate the following sentences.

- 1 flōrēs, quī in hortō erant, rēgem dēlectāvērunt.
- 2 puer, quem Aegyptiī interfēcērunt, Quīntum fortiter dēfendēbat.
- 3 fabri, quōs rēx ex Italiā arcessīverat, effigiem Claudiī fēcērunt.
- 4 cubiculum, quod Quīntus intrāvit, ēlegantissimum erat.
- 5 aula, in quā Cogidubnus habitābat, erat prope mare.

In each sentence pick out the antecedent and the relative pronoun.

Pronouns III:

Demonstratives *hic, ille, is*

A *hic, ille, and is* can be used as both pronouns and adjectives.

B Study the following forms of the demonstrative *hic* meaning “this” (plural “these”):

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>genitive</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>dative</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
<i>accusative</i>	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>ablative</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>

hae stolae sunt sordidae!
These dresses are dirty!

quis **hoc** fēcit?
*Who did **this**?*

C Study the following forms of the demonstrative *ille* meaning “that” (plural “those”):

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>genitive</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
<i>dative</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>
<i>accusative</i>	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>ablative</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>

illa taberna nunc est mea.
That shop is now mine.

spectā **illud**!
*Look at **that**!*

D Study the following forms of **is**, **ea**, **id** meaning “he,” “she,” “it” (plural “they”):

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>nominative</i>	is	ea	id	eī	eae	ea
<i>genitive</i>	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>dative</i>	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
<i>accusative</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>ablative</i>	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs

iuvenēs **eam** laudāvērunt. ego ad vīllam **eius** contendī.
The young men praised her. *I hurried to his house.*

dominus **eī** praemium dedit. senex cum **eīs** pugnāvit.
The master gave a reward to him. *The old man fought with them.*

E The various forms of **hic** and **ille** can also be used to mean “he,” “she,” “it,” or “they.”

ille tamen nōn erat perterritus. nēmō **hunc** in urbe vīdit.
He, however, was not terrified. *No one saw him in the city.*

F The following sentences include the different pronouns described on pages 197–201. Translate the sentences.

- 1 postquam senex hoc dīxit, Barbillus eum laudāvit.
- 2 in palaestrā erant multī āthlētae, quī sē exercēbant.
- 3 quamquam puellae prope mē stābant, eās vidēre nōn poteram.
- 4 illud est vīnum, quod Cogidubnus ex Italiā importāvit.
- 5 simulac mercātōrēs advēnērunt, Clēmēns eīs pecūniam trādīdit.
- 6 dā mihi illum fūstem!
- 7 Vārica Bregantī plaustra dēmōnstrāvit. Bregāns illa ēmōvit.
- 8 mīlitēs, quōs imperātor mīserat, nōbīscum sedēbant.
- 9 remedia, quae astrologus composuit, erant pessima.
- 10 Barbillus hās statuās sibi ēmit.
- 11 rēgīna, quae tē honōrāvit, nōs castīgāvit.
- 12 simulac latrō hanc tabernam intrāvit, vōcem eius audīvī.

Verbs

A

<i>first</i>	<i>second</i>	<i>third</i>	<i>third "-iō"</i>	<i>fourth</i>
<i>conjugation</i>	<i>conjugation</i>	<i>conjugation</i>	<i>conjugation</i>	<i>conjugation</i>
PRESENT INFINITIVE				
<i>to carry</i>	<i>to teach</i>	<i>to drag</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>to hear</i>
portāre	docēre	trahere	capere	audire
PRESENT TENSE				
<i>I carry,</i>	<i>I teach,</i>	<i>I drag,</i>	<i>I take,</i>	<i>I hear,</i>
<i>you carry, etc.</i>	<i>you teach, etc.</i>	<i>you drag, etc.</i>	<i>you take, etc.</i>	<i>you hear, etc.</i>
portō	doceō	trahō	capiō	audiō
portās	docēs	trahis	capis	audīs
portat	docet	trahit	capit	audit
portāmus	docēmus	trahimus	capimus	audīmus
portātis	docētis	trahitis	capitis	audītis
portant	docent	trahunt	capiunt	audiunt
IMPERFECT TENSE				
<i>I was carrying,</i>	<i>I was teaching,</i>	<i>I was dragging,</i>	<i>I was taking,</i>	<i>I was hearing,</i>
<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
portābam	docēbam	trahēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam
portābās	docēbās	trahēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās
portābat	docēbat	trahēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat
portābāmus	docēbāmus	trahēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus
portābātis	docēbātis	trahēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis
portābant	docēbant	trahēbant	capiēbant	audiēbant
PERFECT TENSE				
<i>I (have)</i>	<i>I (have)</i>	<i>I (have)</i>	<i>I (have)</i>	<i>I (have)</i>
<i>carried, etc.</i>	<i>taught, etc.</i>	<i>dragged, etc.</i>	<i>taken, etc.</i>	<i>heard, etc.</i>
portāvī	docuī	trāxī	cēpī	audīvī
portāvistī	docuistī	trāxistī	cēpistī	audīvistī
portāvit	docuit	trāxit	cēpit	audīvit
portāvimus	docuimus	trāximus	cēpimus	audīvimus
portāvistis	docuistis	trāxistis	cēpistis	audīvistis
portāvērunt	docuērunt	trāxērunt	cēpērunt	audīvērunt

PLUPERFECT TENSE

<i>I had carried,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had taught,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had dragged,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had taken,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had heard,</i> <i>etc.</i>
portāveram	docueram	trāxeram	cēperam	audīveram
portāverās	docuerās	trāxerās	cēperās	audīverās
portāverat	docuerat	trāxerat	cēperat	audīverat
portāverāmus	docuerāmus	trāxerāmus	cēperāmus	audīverāmus
portāverātis	docuerātis	trāxerātis	cēperātis	audīverātis
portāverant	docuerant	trāxerant	cēperant	audīverant

IMPERATIVE

<i>carry!</i>	<i>teach!</i>	<i>drag!</i>	<i>take!</i>	<i>hear!</i>
portā	docē	trahe	cape	audī
portāte	docēte	trahite	capite	audīte

PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

<i>carrying</i>	<i>teaching</i>	<i>dragging</i>	<i>taking</i>	<i>hearing</i>
portāns	docēns	trahēns	capiēns	audiēns

B Translate the following examples:

- 1 portāvī; audīvī; portābam; audiēbam.
- 2 portābant; docēbant; portāvimus; trāximus.
- 3 trahēbās; capiēbāmus; audiēbātis; audiēbam.
- 4 portāvistī; audīvistī; audīvistis; cēpistī.
- 5 docuerās; audīverās; audīverātis; trāxerātis.
- 6 capiēbat; cēperat; audīverat; audiēbat.
- 7 portātis; docēbātis; trāxistis; audīverātis.
- 8 docueram; portābam; cēperam; trahēbam.
- 9 trahō; cēpī; audiēbam; portāveram.
- 10 portāmus; audiēbāmus; cēpimus; docuerāmus.

C In Section A, find the Latin words for:

I was carrying; I was dragging; you (singular) were hearing;
you (plural) were taking.

What would be the Latin for the following?

we carried; we heard; we took; we taught; you (plural) had
heard; they taught; they dragged; you (plural) dragged.

D Translate the following examples, then change them from the singular to the plural, so that they mean “we” instead of “I,” and translate again.

trahō; audīvī; docēbam; labōrābam; faciēbam; scrīpsī; iubeō;
īnspiciō.

(Remember that **īnspiciō** is third conjugation “-iō.”)

E Translate the following examples, then change them to mean “you (sing.)” instead of “they,” and translate again.

nāvigāvērunt; scrīpsērunt; īnspiciunt; terrent; vēndēbant;
faciunt; complēverant.

F Translate the following examples, then change them from the *perfect* to the *pluperfect* tense, and then translate again.

portāvimus; trāxī; audīvērunt; fēcistī; docuit; laudāvistis;
cēpimus; intellēxistī.

Persons and Endings

A The forms of the verb which indicate “I,” “you” (singular), and “he” (or “she” or “it”) are known as *1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular*.

The forms which indicate “we,” “you” (plural), and “they” are known as the *1st, 2nd, and 3rd person plural*.

The following chart summarizes the Latin personal endings and the English translations which are used to indicate the different persons:

	Latin Personal Endings		English
	PRESENT		
	IMPERFECT		
	PLUPERFECT	PERFECT	
1st person singular	-ō or -m	-ī	I
2nd person singular	-s	-istī	you
3rd person singular	-t	-it	he, she, it
1st person plural	-mus	-imus	we
2nd person plural	-tis	-istis	you
3rd person plural	-nt	-erunt	they

So a word like **trāxerant** can be either translated (*they had dragged*) or described (3rd person plural pluperfect). Two further examples, **portāvī** and **docent**, are described and translated as follows:

portāvī	1st person singular perfect	<i>I carried</i>
docent	3rd person plural present	<i>they teach</i>

B Describe and translate the following examples:

trāxī; audīs; portābāmus; docuerant; ambulāvistī; dīxerat.

C Translate these further examples.

1	discēdit	discessit	discesserat
2	currit	cucurrit	cucurrerat
3	potest	potuit	potuerat
4	facit	fēcit	fēcerat
5	dat	dedit	dederat
6	est	fuit	fuerat

Irregular Verbs

A

PRESENT INFINITIVE

<i>to be</i>	<i>to be able</i>	<i>to want</i>	<i>to go</i>	<i>to bring</i>
esse	posse	velle	īre	ferre

PRESENT TENSE

<i>I am,</i> <i>you are,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I am able,</i> <i>you are able,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I want,</i> <i>you want,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I go,</i> <i>you go,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I bring,</i> <i>you bring,</i> <i>etc.</i>
sum	possum	volō	eō	ferō
es	potes	vīs	īs	fers
est	potest	vult	it	fert
sumus	possumus	volumus	īmus	ferimus
estis	potestis	vultis	ītis	fertis
sunt	possunt	volunt	eunt	ferunt

IMPERFECT TENSE

<i>I was,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I was able,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I was</i> <i>wanting, etc.</i>	<i>I was going,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I was</i> <i>bringing, etc.</i>
eram	poteram	volēbam	ībam	ferēbam
erās	poterās	volēbās	ībās	ferēbās
erat	poterat	volēbat	ībat	ferēbat
erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	ībāmus	ferēbāmus
erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	ībātis	ferēbātis
erant	poterant	volēbant	ībant	ferēbant

PERFECT TENSE

<i>I was</i> <i>(have been),</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I was able</i> <i>(have been</i> <i>able), etc.</i>	<i>I (have)</i> <i>wanted,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I have gone,</i> <i>I went,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I (have)</i> <i>brought,</i> <i>etc.</i>
fuī	potuī	voluī	īī	tulī
fuistī	potuistī	voluistī	iistī	tulistī
fuit	potuit	voluit	iiit	tulit
fuimus	potuimus	voluimus	iimus	tulimus
fuistis	potuistis	voluistis	iistis	tulistis
fuērunt	potuērunt	voluērunt	iērunt	tulērunt

PLUPERFECT TENSE

<i>I had been,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had been</i> <i>able,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had</i> <i>wanted,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had gone,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I had</i> <i>brought,</i> <i>etc.</i>
fueram	potueram	volueram	ieram	tuleram
fuerās	potuerās	voluerās	ierās	tulerās
fuerāt	potuerat	voluerat	ierat	tulerat
fuerāmus	potuerāmus	voluerāmus	ierāmus	tulerāmus
fuerātis	potuerātis	voluerātis	ierātis	tulerātis
fuerant	potuerant	voluerant	ierant	tulerant

Note: **tulī**, the perfect tense of **ferō**, is very different from the present tense. Compare this kind of difference with *I went* and *I go* in English.

B The negative forms for the present tense for **volō** *I want* are formed in an irregular way. Compare the forms of **volō** *I want* with those of **nōlō** *I do not want*:

<i>I want,</i> <i>you want,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>I do not want,</i> <i>you do not want,</i> <i>etc.</i>
volō	nōlō
vīs	nōn vīs
vult	nōn vult
volumus	nōlumus
vultis	nōn vultis
volunt	nōlunt

In all other tenses, **nōlō** follows the same pattern as **volō**.

For example, **volēbam**, **nōlēbam**.

C The verbs **adsum** *I am present* and **absum** *I am absent* are formed by adding **ad** and **ab** to the forms of **sum**.

<i>I am,</i> <i>you are, etc.</i>	<i>I am present,</i> <i>you are present, etc.</i>	<i>I am absent,</i> <i>you are absent, etc.</i>
sum	adsum	absum
es	ades	abes
est	adest	abest
sumus	adsumus	absumus
estis	adestis	abestis
sunt	adsunt	absunt

D Translate the following examples:

ferunt; es; potes; aderātis; ībat; erāmus; poteram; fert; nōn vultis; eunt; tulit; sumus; ferēbant; vīs; absunt; nōlēbāmus; potuerātis; fuit.

E Translate the following into Latin:

he wants; to bring; I have gone; they did want; we are absent; she has been able; you (singular) are present; you (plural) have been; she used to be; we had brought.

Verbs with the Dative

A You have met a number of verbs which are often used with a noun in the dative case. For example:

mercātōrēs **Holcōniō** favēbant.

The merchants gave their support to Holconius.

or *The merchants supported Holconius.*

turba **nōbīs** obstat.

The crowd is an obstacle to us.

or *The crowd is obstructing us.*

Clēmēns **operīs** resistēbat.

Clemens put up a resistance to the thugs.

or *Clemens resisted the thugs.*

B Further examples:

1 Barbillus Quīntō cōnfidēbat.

2 mīlitibus resistere nōn potuimus.

3 tandem filius mātī persuāsit.

4 sacerdotēs lentē templō appropinquāvērunt.

C Complete the following sentences with the right word and then translate.

1 fortūna semper eī (cūrat, favet).

2 servus invītus Belimicō (audiēbat, pārēbat).

3 magna multitudō nōs (impediēbat, obstābat).

4 tabernāriī laetī Clēmētī iam (adiuvant, crēdunt).

5 Quīntus villam Barbillī (appropinquāvit, intrāvit).

6 taberna Barbillī Clēmētem maximē (dēlectāvit, placuit).

Word Order

A The word order in the following sentences is very common.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Rēgnēsēs clāmābant. | <i>The Regnenses were shouting.</i> |
| 2 | dominus amīcum salūtāvit. | <i>The master greeted his friend.</i> |
| 3 | cēnam parābat. | <i>S/he was preparing dinner.</i> |
| 4 | māter filiō dōnum quaerēbat. | <i>The mother was searching for a gift for her son.</i> |
| 5 | mercātōrī pecūniam reddidit. | <i>S/he returned the money to the merchant.</i> |

B The following sentence patterns are also found.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | discum petēbat āthlēta. | <i>The athlete was looking for the discus.</i> |
| 2 | nautās Belimicus vituperābat. | <i>Belimicus was cursing the sailors.</i> |
| 3 | lacrimābant ancillae. | <i>The slave girls were crying.</i> |

Further examples:

- 1 amphoram portābat vīlicus.
- 2 fēminās dominus spectābat.
- 3 surrēxērunt prīncipēs.
- 4 leōnem gladiātor interfēcit.
- 5 mē dēcēpistī.
- 6 gladiātōrēs laudāvit nūntius.
- 7 mīlitibus cibum parāvī.
- 8 rēgem cīvēs vīdērunt.

C The following examples are slightly different.

Rēgnēsēs erant laetī, Cantiacī miserī.
The Regnenses were happy, the Cantiaci were miserable.

Britannī cibum laudāvērunt, Rōmānī vīnum.
The Britons praised the food, the Romans praised the wine.

sacerdōs templum, poēta tabernam quaerēbat.

The priest was looking for a temple, the poet was looking for an inn.

Further examples:

- 1 ūnus servus est fūr, cēterī innocentēs.
- 2 Cantiacī Belimicum spectābant, Rēgnēnsēs Dumnorigem.
- 3 Clēmēns attonitus, Quīntus irātus erat.
- 4 mercātor stolās, caupō vīnum vēndēbat.
- 5 nōs pompam, iuvenēs Helenam spectābant.

D Note the position of **autem**, **enim**, **igitur**, and **tamen** in the following sentences.

Clēmēns numquam hominēs ingentiōrēs quam illōs

Aegyptiōs vīderat. eōs **autem** nōn timēbat.

Clemens had never seen huger men than those Egyptians.

However, he was not afraid of them.

apud Barbillum diū manēbam, negōtium eius administrāns.

Barbillus **enim** mihi sōlī cōnfidēbat.

I stayed a long time with Barbillus, handling his business. For

Barbillus trusted only me.

Salvius fundum īnspicere voluit. Vārica **igitur** eum per agrōs et aedificia dūxit.

Salvius wanted to inspect the farm. Varica, therefore, led him through the fields and buildings.

Belimicus **tamen**, quī saxa ignōrābat, cursum rēctum tenēbat.

However, Belimicus, who did not know about the rocks, held a straight course.

E Further examples:

- 1 puer Aegyptius Quīntum dē viā periculōsā monuit. Quīntus tamen Clēmēntem vīsītāre volēbat.
- 2 in viā vitreāriōrum Eutyclus et operae Clēmēntem terrere temptābant. eum autem nōn terruērunt.
- 3 Cogidubnus Claudium quotannis honōrat. rēx igitur multōs principēs ad aulam invītāvit.
- 4 Diogenēs nōbīs fūstēs trādīdit. Aegyptiī enim casam oppugnābant.

Subordinate Conjunctions: postquam, quamquam, etc.

A Study the following examples.

- 1 Salvius, postquam fundum inspexit, ad villam revēnit.
After Salvius inspected the farm, he returned to the house.
- 2 Pompēius, quamquam invītus erat, custōdēs interfēcit.
Although Pompeius was unwilling, he killed the guards.
- 3 simulac Salvius signum dedit, puer ē tricliniō contendit.
As soon as Salvius gave the signal, the boy hurried out of the dining room.
- 4 ubi Salvius revēnit irātus, Bregāns fūgit.
When Salvius came back angry, Bregans fled.
- 5 Clēmēns, quod operae appropinquābant, amīcōs arcessīvit.
Because the thugs were approaching, Clemens summoned his friends.

postquam, quamquam, simulac (simulatque), ubi, and quod are subordinate conjunctions which introduce subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses, unlike main clauses, cannot stand on their own as complete sentences.

Compare the Latin word order with the natural English word order in sentences 1, 2, and 5.

B Further examples:

- 1 senex, quamquam uxor pompam vidēre volēbat, ex urbe discessit.
- 2 amīcī, simulac tabernam vīdērunt direptam, ad Clēmēntem cucurrērunt.
- 3 iuvenēs, ubi Helenam cōspexērunt, appropinquāvērunt.
- 4 simulatque nāvem vīdit, Quīntus exclāmāvit.
- 5 Salvius, quamquam servī diligenter labōrābant, nōn erat contentus.
- 6 tabernārius tabernam vēndere vult, quod operae pecūniam extorquent.

- 7 nūntius, postquam cīvibus spectāculum nūntiāvit, ad tabernam festīnāvit.
- 8 Quīntus, quod amīcus Barbillus ad vēnātiōnem ire volēbat, in villā eius manēre nōn potuit.

C Complete each sentence with the most suitable group of words from the box below, and then translate. Use each group of words once only.

ubi saxō appropinquant
quamquam ancilla dīlīgenter labōrābat
simulac sacerdotēs ē cellā templī prōcessērunt
postquam hospiti cubiculum ostendit
ubi iuvenēs laeti ad theātrum contendērunt
quod turbam īfestam audire poterat

- 1 , domina nōn erat contenta.
- 2 necesse est nautīs, , cursum tenēre rēctum.
- 3 puer timēbat ē casā exīre,
- 4 , tacuērunt omnēs.
- 5 māter, , cibum in culinā gustāvit.
- 6 , senex in tablinō manēbat occupātus.

Part Two:

Complete Vocabulary

The Complete Vocabulary for Unit 2 includes only those words which appear in the stories and notes for this Unit.

A Nouns are listed in the following way:

the nominative case, e.g. **servus** (*slave*);

the genitive case, e.g. **servī** (*of a slave*);

the gender of the noun (m. = masculine, f. = feminine, n. = neuter).

So, if the following forms are given:

pāx, pācis, f. *peace*

pāx means *peace*, **pācis** means *of peace*, and the word is feminine.

B The genitive case indicates the declension to which a noun belongs.

puellae 1st declension

servī 2nd declension

leōnis 3rd declension

portūs 4th declension

reī 5th declension

C Find the meaning and the declension number for each of the following.

- 1 seges
- 2 effigiēs
- 3 scapha
- 4 tumultus
- 5 umerus

D Find the meaning and the gender for each of the following words, some of which are in the nominative case and some in the genitive.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---------------|
| 1 taurus | 4 manūs | 7 tempestātis |
| 2 hastae | 5 diēi | 8 praediī |
| 3 flūminis | 6 dolor | 9 impetus |

E Give the gender and the declension number for each of the following words.

- 1 fundus; fūnus; lectus; lītus; situs; sonitus; ventus; vulnus.
- 2 comes; clādēs; diēs; miles; pēs; fēlēs.

-
- 3 epistula; horrea; pompa; pretia.
 - 4 caupō; cōnsiliō; ōrdō.
 - 5 dignitās; grātiās.
 - 6 dōnī; effigiēī; impetuī.
 - 7 faber; frāter; iter; puer.
 - 8 flōs; iocōs; sacerdōs.
 - 9 āctōrum; lūdōrum.
 - 10 prīncipum; auxilium; cīvium; signum.
 - 11 sanguis; sellis.

F Adjectives are listed in the following way:
the masculine, feminine, and neuter forms of the nominative singular, e.g. **bonus, bona, bonum; fortis, fortis, forte**. Sometimes the genitive singular of 3rd declension adjectives (which is always the same for all genders) is added to show the stem, e.g. **ferōx, ferōx, ferōx, gen. ferōcis**.

G Verbs are usually listed by their principal parts.

parō, parāre, parāvī *prepare*

The first part listed (**parō**) is the 1st person singular of the present tense (*I prepare*).

The second part (**parāre**) is the present infinitive (*to prepare*).

The third part (**parāvī**) is the 1st person singular of the perfect tense (*I prepared*).

So, if the following forms are given:

āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī *lose*

āmittō means *I lose*, **āmittere** means *to lose*, **āmīsī** means *I lost*.

H The present infinitive indicates the conjugation to which a verb belongs.

parāre	1st conjugation
docēre	2nd conjugation
trahere	3rd conjugation
audire	4th conjugation

I Give the meaning for each of the following.

- 1 susurrō; susurrāre; susurrāvī.
- 2 agō; agere; ēgī.
- 3 tetigī; mīsī; quaesīvī; sustulī; āfuī.
- 4 haereō; impedire; importāvī; vibrāre; interfēcī.

J Give the conjugation number and the meaning for each of the following.

1 rapiō; dēsiliō; inveniō; accipiō.

2 nāvigō; dēfendō; emō; rogō.

3 relinquere; rīdēre; movēre; cōnsūmere.

K All words which are given in the **Vocabulary Checklists** for Stages 1–20 are marked with an asterisk (*).

a

- * ā, ab (+ ABL) *from; by*
* abeō, abire, abii *go away*
abiciō, abicere, abicī *throw away*
* absum, abesse, afluī *be gone, be absent, be away*
accidō, accidere, accidī *happen*
* accipiō, accipere, accēpi *accept, take in, receive*
accurrēns, accurrēns, accurrēns, *gen.*
 accurrentis *running up*
accūsō, accūsāre, accūsāvī *accuse*
acētum, acētī, n. *vinegar*
ācriter *keenly, fiercely*
āctor, āctōris, m. *actor*
* ad (+ ACC) *to*
* adeō, adire, adii *approach, go up to*
adeō *so much, so greatly*
adhibeō, adhibere, adhibuī *use, apply*
 precēs adhibere *offer prayers*
adiuvō, adiuvere, adiuvī *help*
administrāns, administrāns,
 administrāns, *gen.* administrantis
 managing
administrō, administrāre, administrāvī
 manage
admittō, admittere, admisi *admit, let in*
adōrō, adōrāre, adōrāvī *worship*
* adsum, adesse, adfluī *be here, be present*
* adveniō, advenire, advēni *arrive*
* aedificium, aedificiū, n. *building*
* aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī *build*
* aeger, aegra, aegrum *sick, ill*
Aegyptius, Aegyptia, Aegyptium
 Egyptian
Aegyptus, Aegyptī, f. *Egypt*
aēneus, aēnea, aēneum *made of bronze*
aequus, aequa, aequum *fair*
Aethiopes, Aethiopum, m.f.pl.
 Ethiopians
affligō, affligere, afflixī *afflict, hurt*
ager, agrī, m. *field*
agilis, agilis, agile *nimble, agile*
agitāns, agitāns, agitāns, *gen.* agitantis
 chasing, hunting
* agitō, agitāre, agitāvī *chase, hunt*
* agmen, agminis, n. *column (of people),*
 procession
* agnōscō, agnōscere, agnōvī *recognize*
agnus, agnī, m. *lamb*
* agō, agere, ēgī *do, act*
 age! *come on!*
 fābulam agere *act in a play*
* grātiās agere *thank, give thanks*
* negōtium agere *do business, work*
 quid agis? *how are you?*
* agricola, agricolae, m. *farmer*
āla, ālae, f. *wing*
Alexandrīnus, Alexandrīna,
 Alexandrīnum *Alexandrian*
aliquandō *sometimes*
* aliquid *something*
* alius, alia, aliud *other, another, else*
* alter, altera, alterum *the other, the second*
altus, alta, altum *deep*
 in altum *onto the deep, towards the open sea*
* ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī *walk*
amīca, amīcae, f. *friend*
amīcē *in a friendly way*
* amīcus, amīci, m. *friend*
* amittō, amittere, amisi *lose*
* amō, amāre, amāvī *love, like*
amphora, amphorae, f. *wine-jar*
amulētum, amulētī, n. *amulet, lucky charm*
* ancilla, ancillae, f. *slave-girl, slave-woman*
animal, animālis, n. *animal*
* animus, animī, m. *spirit, soul*
 animum recipere *recover*
 consciousness
annus, annī, m. *year*
anteā *before*
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum *old, ancient*
* ānulus, ānulī, m. *ring*
anus, anūs, f. *old woman*
anxius, anxia, anxium *anxious*
aperiō, aperire, aperuī *open*
appāreō, appārere, appāruī *appear*
* appropinquō, appropinquāre,
 appropinquāvī (+ DAT) *approach,*
 come near to
* apud (+ ACC) *among, at the house of*
* aqua, aquae, f. *water*
aquila, aquilae, f. *eagle*
* āra, ārae, f. *altar*
Arabs, Arabs, Arabs, *gen.* Arabis
 Arabian
-

arānea, arāneae, f. *spider's web, cobweb*
 arātor, arātōris, m. *plowman*
 arca, arcae, f. *strong-box, chest*
 * arcessō, arcessere, arcessivī *summon, send for*
 architectus, architectī, m. *builder, architect*
 ardeō, ardēre, arsī *burn, be on fire*
 ārea, āreae, f. *courtyard*
 arēna, arēnae, f. *arena*
 argenteus, argentea, argenteum *made of silver*
 armārium, armārii, n. *chest, cupboard*
 * ars, artis, f. *art, skill*
 ascendō, ascendere, ascendī *climb, rise*
 asinus, asinī, m. *ass, donkey*
 assiduē *continually*
 astrologus, astrologī, m. *astrologer*
 Athēnae, Athēnārum, f.pl. *Athens*
 Athēniēnsis, Athēniēnsis, Athēniēnse
Athenian
 āthlēta, āthlētae, m. *athlete*
 * ātrium, ātrii, n. *atrium, reception hall*
 * attonitus, attonita, attonitum *astonished*
 audāx, audāx, audāx, gen. audācis *bold, daring*
 * audeō, audēre *dare*
 * audiō, audire, audivī *hear, listen to*
 * aula, aulae, f. *palace*
 aurātus, aurāta, aurātum *gilded, gold-plated*
 aureus, aurea, aureum *golden, made of gold*
 aureus, aureī, m. *gold coin, gold piece*
 * auris, auris, f. *ear*
 autem *however, but*
 * auxiliium, auxiliī, n. *help*
 avārus, avāra, avārum *miserly, stingy*
 * avārus, avārī, m. *miser*
 avidus, avida, avidum *eager*

b

bālō, bālāre, bālāvī *bleat*
 barbarus, barbarī, m. *barbarian*
 * bene *well*
 benignitās, benignitātis, f. *kindness*
 * benignus, benigna, benignum *kind*
 bēstia, bēstiae, f. *wild animal, beast*
 * bibō, bibere, bibī *drink*

* bonus, bona, bonum *good*
 Britannī, Britannōrum, m.pl. *Britons*
 Britannia, Britanniae, f. *Britain*
 Britannicus, Britannica, Britannicum
British
 Brundisium, Brundisiū, n. *Brindisi (a port on the Adriatic Sea)*

C

cachinnāns, cachinnāns, cachinnāns, gen.
 cachinnantis *laughing, cackling*
 cachinnō, cachinnāre, cachinnāvī *laugh, cackle, roar with laughter*
 cachinnus, cachinnī, m. *laughter*
 cadō, cadere, cecidī *fall*
 * caedō, caedere, cecidī *kill*
 caelum, caelī, n. *sky*
 caerimōnia, caerimōniae, f. *ceremony*
 caeruleus, caerulea, caeruleum *blue*
 caesus, caesa, caesum *killed*
 calcō, calcāre, calcāvī *step on*
 caldārium, caldārii, n. *hot room (at the baths)*
 * callidus, callida, callidum *clever, smart*
 candēlābrum, candēlābrī, n. *lamp-stand, candelabrum*
 candidātus, candidāti, m. *candidate*
 * canis, canis, m. *dog*
 canistrum, canistrī, n. *basket*
 cantāns, cantāns, cantāns, gen. cantantis
singing, chanting
 * cantō, cantāre, cantāvī *sing, chant*
 capillī, capillōrum, m.pl. *hair*
 * capiō, capere, cēpī *take, catch, capture*
 cōnsilium capere *make a plan, have an idea*
 captus, capta, captum *taken, caught, captured*
 * caput, capitis, n. *head*
 carmen, carminis, n. *song*
 carnifex, carnificis, m. *executioner*
 * cārus, cāra, cārum *dear*
 casa, casae, f. *small house, cottage*
 * castīgō, castīgāre, castīgāvī *scold, nag*
 caudex, caudicis, m. *blockhead, idiot*
 caupō, caupōnis, m. *innkeeper*
 cautē *cautiously*
 cecidī *SEE cadō*
 cecidī *SEE caedō*

- cēdō, cēdere, cessī *give in, yield*
 * celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī *celebrate*
 * celeriter *quickly, fast*
 celerius *faster*
 celerrimē *very quickly*
 quam celerrimē *as quickly as possible*
 cella, cellae, f. *sanctuary*
 cellārius, cellārii, m. *(house) steward*
 cēlō, cēlare, cēlāvī *hide*
 * cēna, cēnae, f. *dinner*
 * cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī *eat dinner, dine*
 centum *a hundred*
 * centuriō, centuriōnis, m. *centurion*
 * cēpī *SEE capiō*
 * cēra, cērae, f. *wax, wax tablet*
 cērātus, cērāta, cērātum *wax, made of wax*
 certāmen, certāminis, n. *struggle, contest*
 certāmen nāvāle *boat race*
 certō, certāre, certāvī *compete*
 certus, certa, certum *certain, infallible*
 * cessī *SEE cēdō*
 * cēteri, cēterae, cētera *the others, the rest*
 Chaldaei, Chaldaeorum, m. pl. *Chaldeans*
 * cibus, cibi, m. *food*
 * cinis, cineris, m. *ash*
 circum (+ ACC) *around*
 * circumspectō, circumspectāre,
 circumspectāvī *look around*
 circumveniō, circumvenire, circumvenī,
 surround
 citharoedus, citharoedi, m. *cithara player*
 * civis, civis, m. f. *citizen*
 clādēs, clādis, f. *disaster*
 clam *secretly, in private*
 clāmāns, clāmāns, clāmāns, gen. *clāmantis shouting*
 * clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī *shout*
 * clāmor, clāmōris, m. *shout, uproar, racket*
 claudicō, claudicāre, claudicāvī *be lame*
 * claudō, claudere, clausī *shut, close, block*
 * coepī *I began*
 * cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī *think, consider*
 * cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī *find out, get to know*
 collēctus, collēcta, collēctum *gathered, assembled*
 collēgium, collēgiū, n. *guild, association of craftsmen*
 colligō, colligere, collēgi *gather, collect, assemble*
 * collocō, collocāre, collocāvī *place, put*
 colōnia, colōniae, f. *town (settled by Roman army veterans)*
 columba, columbae, f. *dove, pigeon*
 comes, comitis, m. f. *comrade, companion*
 cōmis, cōmis, cōme *polite, courteous, friendly*
 cōmiter *politely, courteously*
 commemorō, commemorāre, commemorāvī *talk about*
 * commodus, commoda, commodum *convenient*
 commōtus, commōta, commōtum *moved, upset, affected, alarmed, excited, distressed*
 * comparō, comparāre, comparāvī *obtain*
 competitōr, competitōris, m. *competitor*
 * compleō, complēre, complēvī *fill*
 compōnō, compōnere, composuī *put together, arrange, mix, make up*
 condūcō, condūcere, condūxī *hire*
 cōnfectus, cōnfecta, cōnfectum *finished*
 * cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī *finish*
 rem cōnficere *finish the job*
 cōnfidō, cōnfidere (+ DAT) *trust*
 coniciō, conicere, coniecī *hurl, throw*
 coniungō, coniungere, coniūnxī *join*
 sē coniungere *join*
 * coniūrātiō, coniūrātiōnis, f. *plot, conspiracy*
 coniūrō, coniūrāre, coniūrāvī *plot, conspire*
 cōnscendō, cōnscendere, cōnscendī *embark on, go on board*
 cōnsciūs, cōnsciū, m. *accomplice*
 cōnsecrō, cōnsecrāre, cōnsecrāvī *dedicate*
 * cōnsentiō, cōnsentire, cōnsēnsī *agree*
 cōnserō, cōnserere, cōnseruī *stitch*
 cōnsidō, cōnsidere, cōnsēdī *sit down*
 * cōnsilium, cōnsiliū, n. *plan, idea*
 cōnsilium capere *make a plan, have an idea*
 * cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstiti *stand one's ground, stand firm*

* cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī *catch sight of*
 * cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere, cōnsūmpsī *eat*
 * contēdō, contēdere, contēdī *hurry*
 contētiō, contētiōnis, f. *argument*
 * contentus, contenta, contentum
satisfied
 contrā (+ ACC) *against*
 contrōversia, contrōversiae, f. *debate*
 * conveniō, convenīre, convēnī *come together, gather, meet*
 convertō, convertere, convertī *turn*
 sē convertere *turn*
 * coquō, coquere, coxī *cook*
 * coquus, coquī, m. *cook*
 corōna, corōnae, f. *garland, wreath, crown*
 * cotidiē *every day*
 * crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī (+ DAT) *trust, believe, have faith in*
 crīnēs, crīnium, m.pl. *hair*
 croceus, crocea, croceum *yellow*
 crocodilus, crocodilī, m. *crocodile*
 * crūdēlis, crūdēlis, crūdēle *cruel*
 * cubiculum, cubiculī, n. *bedroom*
 * cucurrī *SEE* currō
 culīna, culīnae, f. *kitchen*
 * cum (+ ABL) *with*
 cumulus, cumulī, m. *pile*
 * cupiō, cupere, cupivī *want*
 * cūr? *why?*
 cūra, cūrae, f. *care*
 * cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī *take care of, supervise*
 nihil cūrō *I don't care*
 currēns, currēns, currēns, gen. currentis
running
 * currō, currere, cucurrī *run*
 cursus, cursūs, m. *course*
 * custōdiō, custōdire, custōdīvī *guard*
 * custōs, custōdis, m. *guard*
 cutis, cutis, f. *skin*

d

* dare *SEE* dō
 * dē (+ ABL) *from, down from; about*
 * dea, deae, f. *goddess*
 * dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī *owe, ought, should, must*
 * decem *ten*

* dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī *fall down*
 dēcipiō, dēcipere, dēcēpi *deceive, trick*
 * decōrus, decōra, decōrum *right, proper*
 * dedī *SEE* dō
 dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī *defend*
 dēiciō, dēicere, dēiēcī *throw down, throw*
 * deinde *then*
 * dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī *delight, please*
 * dēleō, dēlere, dēlēvī *destroy*
 dēliciae, dēliciarum, f.pl. *darling*
 dēligātus, dēligāta, dēligātum *tied up, moored*
 dēligō, dēligāre, dēligāvī *bind, tie, tie up*
 * dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī
point out, show
 dēnārius, dēnārii, m. *a denarius (small coin worth four sesterces)*
 * dēnique *at last, finally*
 dēns, dentis, m. *tooth, tusk*
 * dēnsus, dēnsa, dēnsus *thick*
 dēpellō, dēpellere, dēpulī *drive off*
 dēplōrāns, dēplōrāns, dēplōrāns, gen.
 dēplōrantis *complaining about*
 dēplōrō, dēplōrāre, dēplōrāvī *complain about*
 dēpōnō, dēpōnere, dēposuī *put down, take off*
 * dērīdeō, dērīdere, dērīsī *mock, make fun of*
 dēscendēns, dēscendēns, dēscendēns,
 gen. dēscendentis *coming down*
 dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī *come down*
 dēsērō, dēsērere, dēsērū *desert*
 dēsertus, dēserta, dēsertum *deserted*
 in dēsertis *in the desert*
 dēsiliō, dēsilīre, dēsiluī *jump down*
 dēspērāns, dēspērāns, dēspērāns, gen.
 dēspērantis *despairing*
 * dēspērō, dēspērāre, dēspērāvī *despair*
 dēstringō, dēstringere, dēstrīnxī *draw (a sword), pull out*
 * deus [deī, dī (nom. pl.)], m. *god*
 prō dī immortalēs! *heavens above!*
 dexter, dextra, dextrum *right*
 ad dextram *to the right*
 * dicō, dīcere, dīxī *say*
 dictō, dictāre, dictāvī *dictate*

* diēs, diēi, m. *day*
 diēs fēstus, diēi fēstī, m. *festival, holiday*
 * diēs nātālis, diēi nātālis, m. *birthday*
 * difficilis, difficilis, difficile *difficult*
 dignitās, dignitātis, f. *dignity*
 * diligenter *carefully, hard*
 * dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi *send away, dismiss*
 dīreptus, dīrepta, dīreptum *torn apart, ransacked*
 dīrigō, dīrigere, dīrēxi *steer*
 dīripō, dīripere, dīripui *tear apart, ransack*
 dīrus, dīra, dīrum *dreadful, awful*
 * discēdō, discēdere, discessi *depart, leave*
 dissecō, dissecāre, dissecui *cut up*
 dissectus, dissecta, dissectum *cut up, dismembered*
 * diū *for a long time*
 diūtius *any longer, for too long*
 dīves, dīves, dīves, gen. dīvitis *rich*
 * dixi *SEE dīcō*
 * dō, dare, dedī *give*
 poenās dare *pay the penalty, be punished*
 doceō, docēre, docui *teach*
 * doctus, docta, doctum *educated, learned, skillful*
 dolor, dolōris, m. *pain*
 * domina, dominae, f. *lady (of the house), mistress*
 * dominus, domini, m. *master (of the house)*
 * domus, domūs, f. *home*
 domī *at home*
 domum redire *return home*
 * donum, doni, n. *present, gift*
 dormiēns, dormiēns, dormiēns, gen. dormientis *sleeping*
 * dormiō, dormire, dormivi *sleep*
 dubitō, dubitare, dubitavi *be doubtful, hesitate*
 dubium, dubii, n. *doubt*
 ducenti, ducentae, ducenta *two hundred*
 * dūcō, dūcere, dūxi *lead*
 * dulcis, dulcis, dulce *sweet*
 mī dulcissime! *my very dear friend!*
 * duo, duae, duo *two*
 dūrus, dūra, dūrum *harsh, hard*

e

* ē, ex (+ ABL) *from, out of*
 * eam *her*
 * eās *them*
 eburneus, eburnea, eburneum *ivory*
 * ecce! *see! look!*
 * effigiēs, effigiēi, f. *image, statue*
 effluō, effluere, effluxi *pour out, flow out*
 effodiō, effodere, effodi *dig*
 effringō, effringere, effregi *break down*
 * effugiō, effugere, effugi *escape*
 effundō, effundere, effudi *pour out*
 * ēgi *SEE agō*
 * ego, mei *I, me*
 mēcum *with me*
 ehem! *well, well!*
 * ēheu! *alas! oh dear!*
 * eī *to him, to her, to it*
 * eīs *to them, for them*
 * eius *his, her, its*
 ēlegāns, ēlegāns, ēlegāns, gen. ēlegantis *elegant*
 ēligō, ēligere, ēlegi *choose*
 ēlūdō, ēlūdere, ēlūsi *slip past*
 * ēmittō, ēmittere, ēmisi *throw, send out*
 * emō, emere, emi *buy*
 ēmoveō, ēmovēre, ēmovi *move, clear away*
 enim *for*
 * eō, ire, iī *go*
 * eōs *them*
 * epistula, epistulae, f. *letter*
 eques, gen. equitis, m. *horseman*
 equitō, equitare, equitavi *ride (a horse)*
 * equus, equi, m. *horse*
 * eram *SEE sum*
 ērubescēns, ērubescēns, ērubescēns, gen. ērubescētis *blushing*
 ērubescō, ērubescere, ērubui *blush*
 ērumpō, ērumpere, ērupi *break away*
 * est *SEE sum*
 * et *and*
 * etiam *even, also*
 * euge! *hurrah!*
 * eum *him*
 ēvellēns, ēvellēns, ēvellēns, gen. ēvellētis *wrenching off*
 ēvertō, ēvertere, ēverti *overturn*
 ēvolō, ēvolāre, ēvolavi *fly out*

ēvulsus, ēvulsa, ēvulsū *wrenched off*
 * ex, ē (+ ABL) *from, out of*
 * exanimātus, exanimāta, exanimātum
 unconscious
 * excitō, excitāre, excitāvī *arouse, wake up*
 exclāmāns, exclāmāns, exclāmāns, *gen.*
 exclāmantis *exclaiming, shouting*
 * exclāmō, exclāmāre, exclāmāvī *exclaim,*
 shout
 * exeō, exīre, exiī *go out*
 * exerceō, exercēre, exercuī *exercise*
 exercitus, exercitūs, *m. army*
 expellō, expellere, expulī *throw out*
 explōrātor, explōrātōris, *m. scout, spy*
 exquīsītus, exquisīta, exquisītum *special*
 exspectātus, exspectāta, exspectātum
 welcome
 * exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī *wait for*
 extendō, extendere, extendī *stretch out*
 extorqueō, extorquēre, extorsī *extort*
 extrā (+ ACC) *outside*
 extrahō, extrahere, extrāxī *pull out, take*
 out

f

* faber, fabrī, *m. craftsman*
 * fābula, fābulae, *f. play, story*
 * fābulam agere *act in a play*
 * facile *easily*
 * facilis, facilis, facile *easy*
 * faciō, facere, fēcī *make, do*
 flocī nōn faciō *I don't give a hoot*
 about
 impetum facere *charge, make an attack*
 * familiāris, familiāris, *m. relative, relation*
 familiārīter *closely, intimately*
 fascia, fasciae, *f. bandage*
 * faveō, favēre, fāvī (+ DAT) *favor, support*
 fax, facis, *f. torch*
 * fēcī *SEE faciō*
 fēlēs, fēlis, *f. cat*
 * fēmina, fēminae, *f. woman*
 fenestra, fenestrae, *f. window*
 * ferō, ferre, tulī *bring, carry*
 graviter ferre *take badly*
 * ferōciter *fiercely*
 * ferōx, ferōx, ferōx, *gen. ferōcis fierce,*
 ferocious
 ferrum, ferrī, *n. iron*

fervēns, fervēns, fervēns, *gen. ferventis*
 boiling
 * fessus, fessa, fessum *tired*
 * festinō, festināre, festināvī *hurry*
 fēstus, fēsta, fēstum *festive, holiday*
 diēs fēstus, diēi fēstī, *m. festival,*
 holiday
 * fidēlis, fidēlis, fidēle *faithful, loyal*
 fidēlīter *faithfully, loyally*
 * filia, filiae, *f. daughter*
 * filius, filiū, *m. son*
 fiō *I become*
 firmē *firmly*
 * flamma, flammae, *f. flame*
 flocī nōn faciō *I don't give a hoot about*
 * flōs, flōris, *m. flower*
 flūmen, flūminis, *n. river*
 * fluō, fluere, fluxī *flow*
 foedus, foeda, foedum *foul, horrible*
 fōns, fontis, *m. fountain*
 forceps, forcipis, *m. doctor's tongs,*
 forceps
 * fortasse *perhaps*
 * forte *by chance*
 * fortis, fortis, forte *brave, strong*
 * fortiter *bravely*
 fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, *f. courage*
 fortūna, fortūnae, *f. fortune, luck*
 fortūnātus, fortūnāta, fortūnātum *lucky*
 * forum, forī, *n. forum, business center*
 fossa, fossae, *f. ditch*
 * frāctus, frācta, frāctum *broken*
 frangēns, frangēns, frangēns, *gen.*
 frangentis *breaking*
 * frangō, frangere, frēgī *break*
 * frāter, frātris, *m. brother*
 frequentō, frequentāre, frequentāvī
 crowd, fill
 frūmentum, frūmentī, *n. grain*
 * frūstrā *in vain*
 * fugiō, fugere, fūgī *run away, flee (from)*
 * fuī *SEE sum*
 fulgēns, fulgēns, fulgēns, *gen. fulgentis*
 shining, glittering
 fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī *shine, glitter*
 fundō, fundere, fūdī *pour*
 * fundus, fundī, *m. farm*
 fūnebris, fūnebris, fūnebre *funereal, of a*
 funeral
 lūdī fūnebrēs *funeral games*

fūnus, fūneris, n. *funeral*
* fūr, fūris, m. *thief*
furēns, furēns, furēns, gen. furentis
furious, in a rage
fūstis, fūstis, m. *club, stick*

g

garriēns, garriēns, garriēns, gen.
garrientis *chattering, gossiping*
garriō, garrīre, garrivī *chatter, gossip*
garum, garī, n. *sauce*
geminī, geminōrum, m.pl. *twins*
gemitus, gemitūs, m. *groan*
gemma, gemmae, f. *jewel, gem*
* gēns, gentis, f. *family, tribe*
Germānicus, Germānica, Germānicum
German
gerō, gerere, gessī *wear*
gladiātor, gladiātōris, m. *gladiator*
* gladius, gladii, m. *sword*
Graecia, Graeciae, f. *Greece*
Graecus, Graeca, Graecum *Greek*
grātia, grātiārum, f.pl. *thanks*
* grātiās agere *thank, give thanks*
gravis, gravis, grave *heavy*
* graviter *seriously*
graviter ferre *take badly*
gubernātor, gubernātōris, m. *helmsman*
* gustō, gustāre, gustāvī *taste*

h

* habeō, habēre, habuī *have*
* habitō, habitāre, habitāvī *live*
* hāc *this*
* hae *these*
* haec *this*
haedus, haedi, m. *young goat, kid*
* haereō, haerēre, haesi *stick, cling*
* hanc *this*
harundō, harundinis, f. *reed*
* hās *these*
* hasta, hastae, f. *spear*
hauriō, haurīre, hausī *drain, drink up*
hercle! *by Hercules!*
hērēs, hērēdis, m.f. *heir*
* heri *yesterday*
heus! *hey!*
* hī *these*

* hic, haec, hoc *this*
hiemō, hiemāre, hiemāvī *spend the*
winter
hiems, hiemis, f. *winter*
hippopotamus, hippopotamī, m.
hippopotamus
* hoc *this*
* hodiē *today*
* homō, hominis, m. *person, man*
homunculus, homunculī, m. *little man,*
pip-squeak
honōrō, honōrāre, honōrāvī *honor*
hōra, hōrae, f. *hour*
* horreum, horrei, n. *barn, granary*
* hortus, horti, m. *garden*
* hōs *these*
* hospes, hospitis, m. *guest, host*
* hūc *here, to this place*
humilis *low-born, of low class*
* hunc *this*

i

* iaceō, iacēre, iacuī *lie, rest*
iaciō, iacere, iēcī *throw*
iactō, iactāre, iactāvī *throw*
* iam *now, already*
* iānua, iānuae, f. *door*
* ibam *SEE eō*
* ibi *there*
* id *it*
* iēcī *SEE iaciō*
* igitur *therefore, and so*
* ignāvus, ignāva, ignāvum *cowardly,*
lazy
ignōrō, ignōrāre, ignōrāvī *not know*
about
* ī *SEE eō*
* ille, illa, illud *that, he, she, it*
illinc *from there*
* illūc *there, to that place*
immemor, immemor, immemor, gen.
immemoris forgetful
immortālis, immortalis, immortalē
immortal
prō dī immortalēs! *heavens above!*
immōtus, immōta, immōtum *still,*
motionless
impavidus, impavida, impavidum
fearless

- * impediō, impedīre, impedīvī *delay, hinder*
 impellō, impellere, impulī *carry, push, force*
- * imperātor, imperātōris, m. *emperor*
- * imperium, imperiū, n. *empire*
- * impetus, impetūs, m. *attack*
 impetum facere *charge, make an attack*
- impiger, impigra, impigrum *lively, energetic*
- impleō, implēre, implēvī *fill*
- importō, importāre, importāvī *import*
- * in (+ ABL) *in, on*
- * in (+ ACC) *into, onto*
- incēdō, incēdere, incessī *march, stride*
- incendēns, incendēns, incendēns, gen. incendētis *burning, setting fire to*
- incendō, incendere, incendi *burn, set fire to*
- * incidō, incidere, incidī *fall*
- incipiō, incipere, incēpī *begin*
- * incitō, incitāre, incitāvī *urge on, encourage*
- incolumis, incolumis, incolume *safe*
- incurrō, incurrere, incurri *run onto, collide*
- inēlegāns, inēlegāns, inēlegāns, gen. inēlegantis *unattractive*
- * infāns, infantis, m. *baby, child*
- infēlix, infēlix, infēlix, gen. infēlicis *unlucky*
- infēnsus, infēnsa, infēnsus *hostile, enraged*
- * inferō, inferre, intulī *bring in, bring on*
 iniūriam inferre *do an injustice, bring injury*
 mortem inferre (+ DAT) *bring death (upon)*
 vim inferre *use force, violence*
- infestus, infesta, infestum *hostile, dangerous*
- infirmus, infirma, infirmum *weak*
- inflō, inflāre, inflāvī *blow*
- ingenium, ingeniū, n. *character*
- * ingēns, ingēns, ingēns, gen. ingētis *huge*
 ingravēscō, ingravēscere *grow worse*
- iniciō, inicere, iniēcī *throw in*
- * inimīcus, inimīcī, m. *enemy*
- iniūria, iniūriae, f. *injustice, injury*
 iniūriam inferre *do an injustice, bring injury*
- iniūstē *unfairly*
- innocēns, innocēns, innocēns, gen. innocentis *innocent*
- * inquit *says, said*
- īnsānus, īnsāna, īnsānum *insane, crazy*
- īnsidiae, īnsidiārum, f. pl. *trap, ambush*
- īnsiliō, īnsilīre, īnsilūi *jump onto, jump into*
- īnsolēns, īnsolēns, īnsolēns, gen. īnsolētis *rude, insolent*
- * īspiciō, īspicere, īspexī *look at, inspect, examine*
- īnstrūctus, īnstrūcta, īnstrūctum *drawn up*
- īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī *draw up*
 sē īnstruere *draw oneself up*
- * īnsula, īnsulae, f. *island*
- * īntelligō, īntelligere, īntellēxī *understand*
 rem īntelligere *understand the truth*
- * īntentē *intently*
 īntentus, īntenta, īntentum *intent*
- * īnter (+ ACC) *among, between*
 īnter sē *among themselves, with each other*
- īntereā *meanwhile*
- * īnterficiō, īnterficere, īnterfēcī *kill*
- īnterpellō, īnterpellāre, īnterpellāvī *interrupt*
- īnterrogō, īnterrogāre, īnterrogāvī *question*
- * īntro, īntre, īntre, īntre, intrāvī *enter*
- * īntulī *SEE īnterō*
 īnūtilis, īnūtilis, īnūtile *useless*
- īnvādō, īnvādere, īnvāsī *invade*
- * īnveniō, īnvenīre, īnvenī *find*
 īnvicem *in turn*
- * īnvītō, īnvītāre, īnvītāvī *invite*
- * īnvītus, īnvīta, īnvītum *unwilling, reluctant*
- iocus, iocī, m. *joke*
- * ipse, ipsa, ipsum *himself, herself, itself*
- * īrātus, īrāta, īrātum *angry*
- * īre *SEE eō*
- * irrumpō, irrumpere, irrūpī *burst in*
- * is, ea, id *he, she, it, this, that*
 Īsiacī, Īsiacōrum, m. pl. *followers of Isis*

Īsis, Īsidis, f. *Isis (Great Mother goddess of Egypt)*
 * iste, ista, istud *that*
 * ita *in this way*
 * ita vērō *yes*
 Italia, Italiae, f. *Italy*
 Ītalicus, Ītalica, Ītalicum *Italian*
 * itaque *and so*
 * iter, itineris, n. *journey, trip, progress*
 * iterum *again*
 iubeō, iubēre, iussī *order*
 Iūdaeī, Iūdaeōrum, m.pl. *Jews*
 * iūdex, iūdicis, m. *judge*
 * iuvenis, iuvenis, m. *young man*

I

* labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī *work*
 lacrima, lacrimae, f. *tear*
 lacrimīs sē trādere *burst into tears*
 lacrimāns, lacrimāns, lacrimāns, gen.
 lacrimantis *crying, weeping*
 * lacrimō, lacrimāre, lacrimāvī *cry, weep*
 laedō, laedere, laesi *harm*
 * laetus, laeta, laetum *happy*
 languidus, languida, languidum *weak, feeble*
 lapis, lapidis, m. *stone*
 lateō, latēre, latuī *lie hidden*
 lātrō, lātrāre, lātrāvī *bark*
 latrō, latrōnis, m. *robber*
 * lātus, lāta, lātum *wide*
 * laudō, laudāre, laudāvī *praise*
 * lavō, lavāre, lāvī *wash*
 * lectus, lectī, m. *couch, bed*
 legiō, legiōnis, f. *legion*
 lēgō, lēgāre, lēgāvī *bequeath*
 * legō, legere, lēgī *read*
 lēniter *gently*
 * lentē *slowly*
 * leō, leōnis, m. *lion*
 levis, levis, leve *changeable, inconsistent*
 libellus, libellī, m. *little book*
 * libenter *gladly*
 * liber, librī, m. *book*
 * liberālis, liberālis, liberāle *generous*
 liberī, liberōrum, m.pl. *children*
 * liberō, liberāre, liberāvī *free, set free*
 libertās, libertātis, f. *freedom*
 * libertus, libertī, m. *freedman, ex-slave*

libō, libāre, libāvī *pour an offering*
 limōsus, limōsa, limōsum *muddy*
 liquō, liquāre, liquāvī *melt*
 * litus, litoris, n. *seashore, shore*
 * locus, locī, m. *place*
 Londinium, Londiniī, n. *London*
 longē *far, a long way*
 longus, longa, longum *long*
 loquāx, loquāx, loquāx, gen. loquācis
talkative
 lucrum, lucrī, n. *profit*
 lūdus, lūdī, m. *game*
 lūdī fūnebrēs *funeral games*
 * lūna, lūnae, f. *moon*

M

madidus, madida, madidum *soaked through, drenched*
 magicus, magica, magicum *magic*
 versus magicus, versūs magici, m.
 magic spell
 magis *more*
 multō magis *much more*
 magister, magistrī, m. *foreman*
 magnificus, magnifica, magnificum
splendid, magnificent
 * magnus, magna, magnum *big, large, great*
 maior, maior, maius, gen. maiōris
bigger, larger, greater
 mālus, māli, m. *mast*
 * māne *in the morning*
 * maneō, manēre, mānsī *remain, stay*
 mānsuētus, mānsuēta, mānsuētum
tame
 * manus, manūs, f. *hand*
 * mare, maris, n. *sea*
 * marītus, maritī, m. *husband*
 marmoreus, marmorea, marmoreum
made of marble
 * māter, mātris, f. *mother*
 mātrōna, mātrōnae, f. *lady*
 maximē *most of all, very much*
 * maximus, maxima, maximum *very big, very large, very great*
 * mē *SEE ego*
 medicāmentum, medicāmentī, n.
ointment, salve
 medicīna, medicīnae, f. *medicine*

medicus, medicī, m. *doctor*
 * medius, media, medium *middle*
 mel, mellis, n. *honey*
 * melior *better*
 melius est *it would be better*
 * mendāx, mendācis, m. *liar*
 * mēnsa, mēnsae, f. *table*
 mēnsis, mēnsis, m. *month*
 * mercātor, mercātōris, m. *merchant*
 merx, mercis, f. *goods, merchandise*
 mēta, mētae, f. *turning point*
 metallum, metallī, n. *a mine*
 * meus, mea, meum *my, mine*
 mī dulcissime! *my very dear friend!*
 mī Salvī! *my dear Salvius!*
 * mihi *SEE ego*
 * miles, militis, m. *soldier*
 militō, militāre, militāvī *be a soldier*
 * minimē! *no!*
 minor, minor, minus *smaller*
 * mirābilis, mirābilis, mirābile *marvelous,*
 strange, wonderful
 mirāculum, mirāculī, n. *miracle*
 * miser, misera, miserum *miserable,*
 wretched, sad
 o mē miserum! *oh wretched me!*
 miserrimus, miserrima, miserrimum
 very sad
 * mittō, mittere, mīsī *send*
 modicus, modica, modicum *ordinary,*
 little
 molestus, molesta, molestum
 troublesome
 moneō, monēre, monuī *warn, advise*
 * mōns, montis, m. *mountain*
 mōnstrum, mōnstrī, n. *monster*
 monumentum, monumentī, n.
 monument
 moritūrus, moritūra, moritūrum *going*
 to die
 * mors, mortis, f. *death*
 mortem inferre (+ DAT) *bring death*
 (upon)
 * mortuus, mortua, mortuum *dead*
 moveō, movēre, movī *move*
 * mox *soon*
 mulcēō, mulcēre, mulsī *pet, pat*
 * multitudō, multitudinis, f. *crowd*
 * multus, multa, multum *much*
 * multī, multae, multa *many*

 multō magis *much more*
 * mūrus, mūrī, m. *wall*
 mūs, mūris, m.f. *mouse*
 mystēria, mystēriōrum, n.pl. *mysteries,*
 secret worship

n

* nam *for*
 * nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī *tell, relate*
 rem nārrāre *tell the story*
 natō, natāre, natāvī *swim*
 nātūra, nātūrae, f. *nature*
 naufragium, naufragiī, n. *shipwreck*
 naufragus, naufragī, m. *shipwrecked*
 sailor
 * nauta, nautae, m. *sailor*
 * nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī *sail*
 * nāvis, nāvis, f. *ship*
 * necesse *necessary*
 * necō, necāre, necāvī *kill*
 nefastus, nefasta, nefastum *terrible*
 * neglegēns, neglegēns, neglegēns, gen.
 neglegentis *careless*
 * negōtium, negōtiū, n. *business*
 * negōtium agere *do business, work*
 * nēmō *no one, nobody*
 neque ... neque *neither ... nor*
 nīdus, nīdī, m. *nest*
 niger, nigra, nigrum *black*
 * nihil *nothing*
 nihil cūrō *I don't care*
 Nīlus, Nīlī, m. *the river Nile*
 nitidus, nitida, nitidum *gleaming,*
 brilliant
 niveus, nivea, niveum *snow-white*
 * nōbilis, nōbilis, nōbile *noble, of noble*
 birth
 * nōbīs *SEE nōs*
 nocēns, nocēns, nocēns, gen. nocentis
 guilty
 noceō, nocēre, nocuī (+ DAT) *hurt*
 noctū *by night*
 * nōlō, nōlle, nōluī *not want, be*
 unwilling, refuse
 nōlī *do not, don't*
 nōmen, nōminis, n. *name*
 nōmine *named, by name*
 * nōn *not*
 * nōnne? *surely?*

nōnnūllī, nōnnūllae, nōnnūlla *some, several*
 * nōs *we, us*
 nōbīscum *with us*
 * noster, nostra, nostrum *our*
 * nōtus, nōta, nōtum *well-known, famous*
 * novem *nine*
 * nōvī *I know*
 * novus, nova, novum *new*
 * nox, noctis, f. *night*
 * nūbēs, nūbis, f. *cloud*
 * nūllus, nūlla, nūllum *not any, no*
 * num? *surely ... not?*
 * numerō, numerāre, numerāvī *count*
 numerus, numerī, m. *number*
 * numquam *never*
 * nunc *now*
 * nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī *announce*
 * nūntius, nūntiī, m. *messenger, message, news*
 nūper *recently*
 nūptiae, nūptiārum, f. pl. *wedding*

O

obdormiō, obdormire, obdormīvī *fall asleep*
 obeō, obīre, obiī *meet*
 obruō, obruere, obruī *overwhelm*
 obstinātus, obstināta, obstinātum *stubborn*
 * obstō, obstāre, obstiti (+ DAT) *obstruct, block the way*
 * obtulī *SEE offerō*
 occupātus, occupāta, occupātum *busy*
 * octō *eight*
 * oculus, oculī, m. *eye*
 offendō, offendere, offendī *displease*
 * offerō, offerre, obtulī *offer*
 officīna, officīnae, f. *workshop*
 * ōlim *once, some time ago*
 ōlla, ōllae, f. *vase*
 omittō, omittere, omīsī *drop*
 * omnis, omnis, omne *all*
 omnēs *everyone*
 omnia *everything*
 operae, operārum, f. pl. *hired thugs*
 opportūnē *just at the right time*
 oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī *attack*
 * optimē *very well*

* optimus, optima, optimum *very good, excellent, best*
 * ōrdō, ōrdinis, m. *row, line*
 ōrnāmentum, ōrnāmentī, n. *ornament*
 ōrnātrīx, ōrnātrīcis, f. *hairdresser*
 ōrnātus, ōrnāta, ōrnātum *decorated, elaborately furnished*
 ōrnō, ōrnāre, ōrnāvī *decorate*
 ōsculum, ōsculī, n. *kiss*
 * ostendō, ostendere, ostendī *show*
 ostrea, ostreae, f. *oyster*
 ōtiōsus, ōtiōsa, ōtiōsum *at leisure, with time off, idle, on vacation*
 ōvum, ōvī, n. *egg*

P

* paene *nearly, almost*
 palaestra, palaestrae, f. *palaestra, exercise ground*
 palūs, palūdis, f. *marsh, swamp*
 * parātus, parāta, parātum *ready, prepared*
 parēns, parentis, m. f. *parent*
 pārēō, pārēre, pārūī (+ DAT) *obey*
 * parō, parāre, parāvī *prepare*
 * pars, partis, f. *part*
 in primā parte *in the forefront*
 * parvus, parva, parvum *small*
 * pater, patris, m. *father*
 patera, paterae, f. *bowl*
 * paucī, paucae, pauca *few, a few*
 paulātīm *gradually*
 * paulisper *for a short time*
 paulus, paulī, n. *little, a little*
 pavīmentum, pavīmentī, n. *floor*
 * pāx, pācis, f. *peace*
 * pecūnia, pecūniae, f. *money*
 pendeō, pendēre, pependī *hang*
 * per (+ ACC) *through, along*
 percutiō, percutere, percussī *strike*
 * pereō, perīre, perīī *die, perish*
 periculōsus, periculōsa, periculōsum *dangerous*
 * periculum, periculī, n. *danger*
 perītē *skillfully*
 perītia, perītiae, f. *skill*
 peritus, perita, peritum *skillful*
 * persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī (+ DAT) *persuade*

- perterritus, perterrita, perterritum
terrified
- * perveniō, pervenire, pervēnī reach,
arrive at
- * pēs, pedis, m. foot, paw
- * pessimus, pessima, pessimum very bad,
worst
- * pestis, pestis, f. pest, rascal
- * petō, petere, petīvī head for, attack; seek,
beg for, ask for
- pharus, pharī, m. lighthouse
- philosophus, philosophī, m. philosopher
- pīca, pīcae, f. magpie
- pictor, pictōris, m. painter, artist
- pictūra, pictūrae, f. painting, picture
- pila, pilae, f. ball
- pingō, pingere, pīnxi paint
- pius, pia, pium respectful to the gods
- * placeō, placēre, placuī (+ DAT) please,
suit
- placidus, placida, placidum calm,
peaceful
- plānē clearly
- * plaudō, plaudere, plausī applaud, clap
- * plastrum, plastrī, n. wagon, cart
- plēnus, plēna, plēnum full
- pluit, pluere, pluit rain
- * plūrimus, plūrima, plūrimum very
much, most
- * plūrimī, plūrimae, plūrima very
many
- plūs, plūris, n. more
- * pōcūlum, pōculī, n. cup (often for wine)
- poena, poenae, f. punishment
- poenās dare pay the penalty, be
punished
- * poēta, poētae, m. poet
- pompa, pompae, f. procession
- Pompēiānus, Pompēiāna, Pompēiānum
Pompeian
- * pōnō, pōnere, posuī put, place, put up
- pontifex, pontificis, m. high priest
- * porta, portae, f. gate
- portāns, portāns, portāns, gen. portantis
carrying
- * portō, portāre, portāvī carry
- * portus, portūs, m. harbor
- * poscō, poscere, poposcī demand, ask for
- possideō, possidere, possēdī possess
- * possum, posse, potuī can, be able
- * post (+ ACC) after, behind
- * posteā afterwards
- * postquam after, when
- * postrēmō finally, lastly
- * postrīdiē (on) the next day
- * postulō, postulāre, postulāvī demand
- * posuī SEE pōnō
- * potuī SEE possum
- praeceps, praeceps, praeceps, gen.
praecipitis straight for, headlong
- praecursor, praecursōris, m. forerunner
- praedium, praediī, n. estate
- praemium, praemiū, n. profit, prize,
reward
- praeruptus, praerupta, praeruptum
steep
- * praesidium, praesidiū, n. protection
- * praesum, praesesse, praefuī (+ DAT) be in
charge of
- praetereō, praeterire, praeteriī go past
- prāvus, prāva, prāvum evil
- * precēs, precum, f. pl. prayers
- precēs adhibere offer prayers
- premō, premere, pressī push
- pretiōsus, pretiōsa, pretiōsum
expensive, precious
- pretium, pretiū, n. price
- prīmō first
- * prīmus, prīma, prīmum first
in prīmā parte in the forefront
- * prīnceps, prīncipis, m. chief, chieftain
- prior first, in front
- * prō (+ ABL) in front of
- prō di immortalēs! heavens above!
- probus, proba, probum honest
- * prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessī advance,
proceed
- procul far off
- prōcumbō, prōcumbere, prōcubuī fall
down
- * prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmīsī promise
- * prope (+ ACC) near
- prōsiliō, prōsilire, prōsiluī leap forward
- prōvideō, prōvidere, prōvidī foresee
- proximus, proxima, proximum nearest
- psittacus, psittaci, m. parrot
- * puella, puellae, f. girl
- * puer, puerī, m. boy
- pugil, pugilis, m. boxer
- pugiō, pugiōnis, m. dagger

* pugna, pugnae, f. *fight*
 pugnāns, pugnāns, pugnāns, gen.
 pugnantis *fighting*
 * pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī *fight*
 * pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum *beautiful*
 * pulsō, pulsāre, pulsāvī *hit, knock on,*
whack, punch
 pūmiliō, pūmiliōnis, m.f. *dwarf*
 * pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī *punish*
 puppis, puppis, f. *stern*
 pūrus, pūra, pūrum *clean, spotless*
 putō, putāre, putāvī *think, consider*

Q

* quā *whom*
 * quadrāgintā *forty*
 * quae *who, which*
 quaerēns, quaerēns, quaerēns, gen.
 quaerentis *searching for, looking for*
 * quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī *search for,*
look for, inquire
 * quam (1) *how*
 * quam (2) *than*
 quam celerrimē *as quickly as possible*
 * quam (3) *whom, which*
 * quamquam *although*
 quārtus, quārta, quārtum *fourth*
 * quās *whom, which*
 * quattuor *four*
 * -que *and*
 * quem *whom, which*
 * quī, quae, quod *who, which*
 * quid? *what?*
 quid agis? *how are you?*
 quid vīs? *what do you want?*
 quīdam, quaedam, quoddam *one, a*
certain
 quidquam *anything*
 quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēvī *rest*
 quiētus, quiēta, quiētum *quiet*
 quīndecim *fifteen*
 quīngentī, quīngentae, quingenta *five*
hundred
 * quīnquāgintā *fifty*
 * quīnque *five*
 * quis? *who?*
 * quō? (1) *where? where to?*
 * quō (2) *whom*
 quō modō? *how?*

* quod (1) *because*
 * quod (2) *which*
 * quondam *one day, once*
 * quoque *also, too*
 * quōs *whom, which*
 quot? *how many?*
 quotannis *every year*

R

rādō, rādere, rāsī *scratch, scrape*
 * rapiō, rapere, rapuī *seize, grab*
 rārō *rarely*
 raucus, rauca, raucum *harsh*
 recidō, recidere, recidī *fall back*
 * recipiō, recipere, recēpī *recover, take back*
 sē recipere *recover*
 recitāns, recitāns, recitāns, gen. recitantis
 reciting
 recitō, recitāre, recitāvī *recite*
 rēctā *directly, straight*
 rēctus, rēcta, rēctum *straight*
 recumbēns, recumbēns, recumbēns, gen.
 recumbentis *lying down, reclining*
 * recumbō, recumbere, recubuī *lie down,*
recline
 * recūsō, recūsāre, recūsāvī *refuse*
 * reddō, reddere, reddidī *give back*
 * redeō, redire, rediī *return, go back, come*
back
 domum redire *return home*
 referō, referre, rettulī *carry, deliver*
 reficiō, reficere, refēcī *repair*
 rēgīna, rēgīnae, f. *queen*
 regiō, regiōnis, f. *region*
 * relinquo, relinquere, reliquī *leave*
 * remedium, remediū, n. *cure*
 rēmus, rēmī, m. *oar*
 renovō, renovāre, renovāvī *restore*
 reportō, reportāre, reportāvī *carry back*
 * rēs, rei, f. *thing, affair*
 rem cōficere *finish the job*
 rem intellegere *understand the truth*
 rem nārrāre *tell the story*
 rēs rūstica *the farming*
 * resistō, resistere, restitī (+ DAT) *resist*
 * respondeō, respondere, respondi *reply*
 respōnsum, respōnsī, n. *answer*
 * retineō, retinere, retinuī *keep, hold back*
 retrahō, retrahere, retrāxī *drag back*

* *reveniō, revenīre, revēnī* come back,
return
* *rēx, rēgis, m.* king
rhētor, rhētoris, m. teacher
* *rideō, ridēre, rīsī* laugh, smile
rīpa, rīpae, f. river bank
rōbustus, rōbusta, rōbustum strong
* *rogō, rogāre, rogāvī* ask
rogus, rogī, m. pyre
Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum Roman
rosa, rosae, f. rose
rota, rotae, f. wheel
rudēns, rudentis, m. cable, rope
* *ruō, ruere, ruī* rush
rūsticus, rūstica, rūsticum country, in
the country
rēs rūstica the farming

S

saccus, saccī, m. bag, purse
* *sacer, sacra, sacrum* sacred
* *sacerdōs, sacerdotīs, m.* priest
sacrificium, sacrificiī, n. offering,
sacrifice
sacrificō, sacrificāre, sacrificāvī sacrifice
* *saepe* often
* *saeviō, saevīre, saevī* be in a rage
saevus, saeva, saevum savage
saltātrīx, saltātrīcis, f. dancing-girl
saltō, saltāre, saltāvī dance
* *salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī* greet
* *salvē!* hello!
sānē obviously
* *sanguis, sanguinis, m.* blood
sānō, sānāre, sānāvī heal, cure
sapiēns, sapiēns, sapiēns, gen. sapiēntis
wise
* *satis* enough
* *saxum, saxī, n.* rock
scapha, scaphae, f. small boat
scelestus, scelesta, scelestum wicked
scēptrum, scēptrī, n. scepter
scindō, scindere, scidī tear, tear up
scio, scīre, scīvī know
scōpae, scōpārum, f. pl. broom
* *scribō, scribere, scrīpsī* write
scrīptor, scrīptōris, m. writer, sign-writer
scurrīlis, scurrīlis, scurrīle obscene,
dirty

* *sē* himself, herself, themselves
sēcum with him, with her, with them
secō, secāre, secuī cut
* *secundus, secunda, secundum* second
ventus secundus favorable wind,
following wind
sēcūrus, sēcūra, sēcūrum without a
care
* *sed* but
sedēns, sedēns, sedēns, gen. sedentis
sitting
* *sedeō, sedēre, sēdī* sit
seges, segetis, f. crop, harvest
sella, sellae, f. chair
sēmīrūtus, sēmīruta, sēmīrūtum half-
collapsed
* *semper* always
* *senātor, senātōris, m.* senator
* *senex, senis, m.* old man
* *sententia, sententiae, f.* opinion
* *sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī* feel, notice
* *septem* seven
sēricus, sērica, sēricum silk
* *sermō, sermōnis, m.* conversation
serviō, servīre, servīvī (and *serviī*) serve
(as a slave)
* *servō, servāre, servāvī* save, protect
* *servus, servī, m.* slave
* *sex* six
sī if
* *sibi* to him (self), to her (self), to them
(selves)
* *sicut* like
signātor, signātōris, m. witness
signō, signāre, signāvī sign, seal
* *signum, signī, n.* sign, seal, signal
silentium, silentiū, n. silence
* *silva, silvae, f.* woods, forest
* *simulac, simulatque* as soon as
* *sine* (+ ABL) without
sistrum, sistri, n. sistrum, sacred rattle
situs, sita, situm situated
situs, sitūs, m. position, site
sōl, sōlis, m. sun
* *soleō, solēre* be accustomed, usually
sollemniter solemnly
sollicitūdō, sollicitūdinis, f. anxiety
* *sollicitus, sollicita, sollicitum* worried,
anxious
sōlum only

- * sōlus, sōla, sōlum *alone, lonely, only, on one's own*
 solūtus, solūta, solūtum *untied, cast off*
 solvō, solvere, solvī *untie, cast off*
 somnium, somniū, n. *dream*
 *sonitus, sonitūs, m. *sound*
 sonō, sonāre, sonuī *sound*
 sonus, sonī, m. *sound*
 sordidus, sordida, sordidum *dirty*
 spargō, spargere, sparsī *scatter*
 sparsus, sparsa, sparsum *scattered*
 *spectāculum, spectāculī, n. *show, spectacle*
 spectātor, spectātōris, m. *spectator*
 *spectō, spectāre, spectāvī *look at, watch*
 splendidus, splendida, splendidum *splendid*
 spongia, spongiae, f. *sponge*
 stāns, stāns, stāns, gen. stantis *standing*
 *statim *at once*
 statua, statuae, f. *statue*
 stilus, stilī, m. *pen, stick*
 *stō, stāre, steī *stand*
 stola, stolae, f. *(long) dress*
 studeō, studēre, studuī (+ DAT) *study*
 stultē *stupidly, foolishly*
 *stultus, stulta, stultum *stupid, foolish*
 suāvis, suāvis, suāve *sweet*
 suāviter *sweetly*
 sub (+ ABL) *under*
 *subitō *suddenly*
 sūdō, sūdāre, sūdāvī *sweat*
 sufficiō, sufficere, suffēcī *be enough*
 *sum, esse, fuī *be*
 sumergō, sumergere, summersī *sink, dip*
 summersus, summersa, summersum *sunk*
 *summus, summa, summum *highest, greatest, top*
 superbus, superba, superbum *arrogant, proud*
 *superō, superāre, superāvī *overcome, overpower, overtake*
 *supersum, superesse, superfuī *survive*
 supplicium, supplicī, n. *death penalty*
 surdus, surda, surdum *deaf*
 *surgō, surgere, surrēxī *get up, stand up, rise*
 suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī *undertake, take on*
 *sustulī *SEE tollō*
 susurrāns, susurrāns, susurrāns, gen. susurrantis *whispering, mumbling*
 susurrō, susurrāre, susurrāvī *whisper, mumble*
 *suus, sua, suum *his (own), her (own), their (own)*
 Syri, Syrōrum, m. pl. *Syrians*
 Syrius, Syria, Syrium *Syrian*
- t**
- *taberna, tabernae, f. *store, shop, inn*
 tabernārius, tabernāriī, m. *store-owner, storekeeper, shopkeeper*
 tablinum, tablinī, n. *study*
 *taceō, tacēre, tacuī *be silent, be quiet*
 tacē! *shut up! be quiet!*
 *tacitē *quietly, silently*
 tacitus, tacita, tacitum *quiet, silent, in silence*
 *tam *so*
 *tamen *however*
 *tandem *at last*
 tangō, tangere, tetigī *touch*
 tantus, tanta, tantum *so great, such a great*
 tardus, tarda, tardum *late*
 taurus, taurī, m. *bull*
 *tē *SEE tū*
 tempestās, tempestātis, f. *storm*
 *templum, templī, n. *temple*
 *temptō, temptāre, temptāvī *try*
 tenēns, tenēns, tenēns, gen. tenentis *holding, owning*
 *teneō, tenēre, tenuī *hold, own*
 tepidārium, tepidāriī, n. *warm room (at the baths)*
 tergeō, tergēre, tersī *wipe*
 tergum, tergī, n. *back*
 ā tergō *from behind, in the rear*
 *terra, terrae, f. *ground, land*
 *terreō, terrēre, terruī *frighten*
 terribilis, terribilis, terribile *terrible*
 *tertius, tertia, tertium *third*
 testāmentum, testāmentī, n. *will*
 theātrum, theātrī, n. *theater*
 thermae, thermārum, f. pl. *the baths*

* tibi *SEE* tū
 tībīcen, tībīcinis, m. *pipe player*
 * timeō, timēre, timuī *be afraid, fear*
 timidus, timida, timidum *fearful, frightened*
 * toga, togae, f. *toga*
 * tollō, tollere, sustulī *raise, lift up, hold up*
 * tot *so many*
 * tōtus, tōta, tōtum *whole*
 tractō, tractāre, tractāvī *handle*
 * trādō, trādere, trādīdī *hand over*
 lacrimis sē trādere *burst into tears*
 tragoedia, tragoediae, f. *tragedy*
 * trahō, trahere, trāxī *drag*
 tranquillitās, tranquillitātis, f. *calmness, serenity*
 trānseō, trānsīre, trānsī *cross*
 trānsfigō, trānsfigere, trānsfixī *pierce*
 * trēs, trēs, tria *three*
 * triclinium, tricliniū, n. *dining-room*
 * trīgintā *thirty*
 tripodes, tripodum, m.pl. (acc. pl.: tripodas) *tripods*
 trīstis, trīstis, trīste *sad*
 trivium, triviū, n. *crossroads*
 trūdō, trūdere, trūsī *push, shove*
 * tū, tuī (*singular*)
 tēcum *with you (singular)*
 * tuba, tubae, f. *trumpet*
 tubicen, tubicinis, m. *trumpeter*
 * tulī *SEE* ferō
 * tum *then*
 tumultus, tumultūs, m. *riot*
 * tunica, tunicae, f. *tunic*
 * turba, turbae, f. *crowd*
 turbulentus, turbulenta, turbulentum *rowdy, disorderly*
 tūtus, tūta, tūtum *safe*
 tūtius est *it would be safer*
 * tuus, tua, tuum *your, yours*

U

* ubi *where, when*
 ultor, ultōris, m. *avenger*
 * umbra, umbrae, f. *ghost, shadow*
 * umerus, umerī, m. *shoulder*
 * unda, undae, f. *wave*
 unde *from where*
 unguentum, unguentī, n. *perfume*

unguis, unguis, m. *claw*
 unguō, unguere, ūnxī *anoint, smear*
 * ūnus, ūna, ūnum *one*
 urbānus, urbāna, urbānum *fashionable, sophisticated*
 * urbs, urbis, f. *city*
 urna, urnae, f. *bucket, jar, jug*
 ursa, ursae, f. *bear*
 ut *as*
 * ūtilis, ūtilis, ūtile *useful*
 * uxor, uxōris, f. *wife*

V

* valdē *very much, very*
 * valē *good-by*
 valvae, valvārum, f.pl. *doors*
 varius, varia, varium *different*
 * vehementer *violently, loudly*
 vehō, vehere, vēxī *carry*
 * vēnātiō, vēnātiōnis, f. *hunt*
 * vēndō, vēndere, vēndīdī *sell*
 venia, veniae, f. *mercy, forgiveness*
 * veniō, venīre, vēnī *come*
 ventus, ventī, m. *wind*
 ventus secundus *a favorable wind*
 vēr, vēris, n. *spring*
 * verberō, verberāre, verberāvī *strike, beat*
 verrō, verrere *sweep*
 versus, versūs, m. *verse, line of poetry*
 versus magicus, versūs magicī, m. *magic spell*
 * vertō, vertere, vertī *turn*
 sē vertere *turn around*
 vērus, vēra, vērum *true, real*
 vestiō, vestīre, vestīvī *dress*
 * vexō, vexāre, vexāvī *annoy*
 * via, viae, f. *street*
 vibrō, vibrāre, vibrāvī *wave, brandish*
 vīcīnus, vīcīna, vīcīnum *neighboring, nearby*
 victima, victimae, f. *victim*
 victor, victōris, m. *victor, winner*
 vīcus, vīcī, m. *village*
 * videō, vidēre, vīdī *see*
 * vīgintī *twenty*
 vīlicus, vīlicī, m. *overseer, manager*
 vīlis, vīlis, vīle *cheap*
 * villa, villae, f. *villa, (large) house*
 * vincō, vincere, vīcī *win, be victorious*

-
- vindex, vindicis, m. *champion, defender*
vindicō, vindicāre, vindicāvī *avenge*
- * vīnum, vīnī, n. *wine*
- * vir, virī, m. *man*
virga, virgae, f. *rod, stick*
vīs, f. *force, violence*
vim inferre *use force, violence*
- * vīs *SEE* volō
vīsītō, vīsītāre, vīsītāvī *visit*
- * vīta, vītae, f. *life*
vītō, vītāre, vītāvī *avoid*
- vitreārius, vitreāriū, m. *glassmaker*
vitreus, vitrea, vitreum *glass, made of glass*
- vitrum, vitri, n. *glass*
- * vituperō, vituperāre, vituperāvī *find fault with, tell off, curse*
- * vīvō, vīvere, vīxī *live, be alive*
- * vix *hardly, scarcely, with difficulty*
- * vōbīs *SEE* vōs
- * vocō, vocāre, vocāvī *call*
- * volō, velle, voluī *want*
quid vīs? *what do you want?*
- * vōs *you (plural)*
vōbīscum *with you (plural)*
- * vōx, vōcis, f. *voice*
vulnerātus, vulnerāta, vulnerātum *wounded*
- * vulnerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvī *wound, injure*
- * vulnus, vulneris, n. *wound*
- * vult *SEE* volō

Z

- zōna, zōnae, f. *belt*