

# *Primum Agmen II*



*The Shield of Achilles*, Angelo Monticelli, c. 1820

**Summer Review  
Fifth Grade  
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## Glossa Latīna

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## Grammatica I.i Compounds of *sum*

### \*Objectives\*

- Define a compound.
- Conjugate and translate compounds of *sum*, *esse* in the present tense.

You have already become familiar with one irregular verb so far in our study of Latin: the being verb *sum*, *esse*. Now it is time to learn about other irregular verbs that stem from it. Fortunately, if we can recall how to work with *sum*, *esse*, these new verbs will be no trouble at all.

Look closely and you will find that *sum* is buried within the vocabulary terms *absum* and *adsum*. This is because these verbs are actually **compounds**, or words formed from the combination of two or more other words. As combinations of *ab* and *ad* with *sum*, *absum* and *adsum* will conjugate just like *sum*, *esse*, so let's refresh our memories on what the being verb looks like in the present tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>sum = I am</b>	<b>sumus = We are</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>es = You are</b>	<b>estis = You (all) are</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>est = He/she/it is</b>	<b>sunt = They are</b>

### Conjugating Compounds of *sum*

To conjugate these compounds of *sum*, we need only remember the appropriate form of *sum*, *esse* and add the word that is combined with it to form each compound. In other words, if we needed the Second Person plural present-tense form of *absum*, we simply take the Second Person plural present-tense form of *sum* (*estis*) and add *ab* to give us *abestis*. Likewise, should we require the Third Person singular present-tense form of *adsum*, we will take the Third Person singular present-tense form of *sum* (*est*) and add *ad* to create *adest*.

### Translating Compounds of *sum*

Translating compounds of *sum* takes a little more thought than just conjugating them. We can recall how to translate the forms of the being verb itself, but simply adding the definitions of the prepositions *ab* or *ad* for instance will often not give us the exact translation we need. For example, translating *absum* as "I am away from" (*ab* = "away from" + *sum* = "I am") could potentially work in certain contexts;

however, translating *adsum* as “I am toward” (*ad* = “to/toward” + *sum* = “I am”) does not sound great in English. Instead, we have to consider what is really being indicated with the addition of *ad* to *sum*, giving us the better translation “I am present.”

## Grammatica I.ii

### *possum, posse*

#### Present Tense

#### \*Objectives\*

- **Apply concepts of compounds to working with *possum*.**
- **Conjugate and translate *possum* in the present tense.**
- **Discuss the process of assimilation.**

In our last lesson, we discovered that the being verb *sum, esse* is frequently used to create **compounds**, or words formed from the combination of two or more other words. It is now time to apply what we have learned about these combinations to another very important compound of *sum – possum, posse*.

The very oldest appearances of *possum* actually used to be two separate words – the adjective *potis* (“able”) and the being verb *sum* – but the form shortened to one compound form over time. This also means that conjugating *possum* will be much the same as conjugating other compounds of *sum*, so let’s review again what *sum, esse* looks like in the present tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>sum = I am</b>	<b>sumus = We are</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>es = You are</b>	<b>estis = You (all) are</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>est = He/she/it is</b>	<b>sunt = They are</b>

Now that we have reexamined the forms of *sum, esse* in the present tense, we will take a look at the present tense of *possum, posse* and see if we can start seeing the similarities between these two highly irregular verbs.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>possum</b>	<b>possumus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>potes</b>	<b>potestis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>potest</b>	<b>possunt</b>

If we investigate the forms of *sum* and *possum* side-by-side, we can see that their forms are essentially identical, with only the “prefix” *pot(s)-* placed before a conjugated form of *sum* to produce a conjugated form of *possum*.

	<u>sum, esse</u>	<u>possum, posse</u>
First Person Singular	<u>sum</u>	pos <u>sum</u>
Second Person Singular	<u>es</u>	pot <u>es</u>
Third Person Singular	<u>est</u>	pot <u>est</u>
First Person Plural	<u>sumus</u>	pos <u>sumus</u>
Second Person Plural	<u>estis</u>	pot <u>estis</u>
Third Person Plural	<u>sunt</u>	pos <u>sunt</u>

### Assimilation

When we were working with *absum* and *adsum* previously, conjugating these compounds was as simple as adding *ab* or *ad* to a form of *sum*. However, conjugating *possum* presents us with something extra to consider. Remember how we said that the oldest appearance of *possum* was actually *potis sum*? We know that *sum* means “I am,” and the *potis* is actually an adjective meaning “able.” Put them together, and we have “I am able” – simple enough. However, when the Romans combined *potis* (*pot-*) with *sum* to create a single compound, some changes occurred.

Notice that the prefixed *pot-* is not spelled the same in each present-tense form. When a vowel follows the prefix, the “t” remains (e.g. *potest*). When the consonant “s” follows it, though, the “t” becomes another “s” through a process called **assimilation**, or the modification of one letter in relation to another to improve the flow of the word. This occurred because the Romans likely considered it easier and probably more pleasing to pronounce *possum* as opposed to *potsum*. Take a moment to pronounce *possum* with both spellings to see what sort of differences assimilation can bring to a word.

### Translating *possum* in the Present Tense

While translating the compounds *absum* and *adsum*, we realized that simply combining the definitions of *sum* and whatever word has been combined with it does not always give us the best translation. Considering that *possum* is just *sum* (“I am”) and *potis* (“able”) put together, though, it stands to reason that we can translate *possum* as “I am able.” Nevertheless, we get another present-tense option with *possum* as we can just as easily and accurately use the English auxiliary verb “can.” For instance, we might translate *potestis* as “you (all) are able” or “you (all) can” and *possumus* as “we are able” or “we can.”

## Grammatica I.iii

### Complementary Infinitives I

*possum, posse*

#### \*Objectives\*

- **Define a complementary infinitive.**
- **Identify complementary infinitives used with *possum*.**

Plenty of verbs in English use other verbs to complete their meanings. For instance, modal verbs like “might,” “should,” “would,” or “can” have to be used together with other verbs or else we have no context for what they mean.

If I were to walk into class and simply say “You should” or “I can,” you would have no clue what it is that you should do or what I can do. However, if I were to say “You should read many books” or “I can tell a story;” then, you would know that I am advising or instructing you **to read** many or that I have the ability **to tell** as story.

We can see from the English infinitive phrases in bold above that the verbs “read” and “tell” in the phrases “should read” and “can tell,” are what we call **complementary infinitives** – verbs with no subjects of their own that complete the meaning of another verb. Infinitives in Latin are used the same way, and the Latin compound *possum, posse* is a very important verb that requires the use of complementary infinitives to complete its meanings.

### Latin Infinitives

We have previously identified Latin present active infinitives as those forms of a verb that end in *-re*: for example, *amāre, vidēre, or legere*. Now that we are learning about Latin verbs that take complementary infinitives, these infinitives will become even more useful.

### Complementary Infinitives with *possum*

Like English modal verbs such as “might,” “should,” or “can,” there are certain verbs in Latin that need a complementary infinitive to complete their meaning in a specific context. One of the most commonly seen of these verbs is *possum*, and we can remember that it needs a complementary infinitive because we can translate *possum* as “I can,” and “can” in English also needs a complementary infinitive.

### Translating Complementary Infinitives

When we have translated Latin infinitives in the past, we have always used an English **infinitive phrase**: a verb with no subject combined with the function word “to.” For instance, we translate the first two principal parts of the verb *amō, amāre* as “I love, **to** love” or of *videō, vidēre* as “I see, **to** see.”

When we translate complementary infinitives, however, leaving the function word “to” in the translation would be confusing, particularly with *possum*. Take for example *vidēre possum*. If we translated this phrase as “I can **to** see,” it would not make much sense. Therefore, we often leave out the “to” when translating complementary infinitives, especially when translating *possum* with “can.” When using “able” to translate *possum*, though, it would only make sense to include the function word “to” in order to translate *vidēre possum*, for example, as “I am able **to see.**”

### *Exemplōrum Grātiā*

fābulam *possum* **nārrāre**. **nārrāre = Complementary Infinitive**

*I can tell a story.*

agricola agrōs **irrigāre** nōn *potest*. **irrigāre = Complementary Infinitive**

*The farmer is not able to water the fields.*



## *Grammatica I.iv* **Complementary Infinitives II** **Additional Verbs**

### \*Objectives\*

- **Recognize more Latin verbs used with complementary infinitives.**
- **Identify complementary infinitives used with *dēbēre* and *solēre*.**

As we discussed in our last lesson, there are plenty of verbs in English that use other verbs to complete their meanings, and there are others besides *possum* that use them in Latin, too.

Take for instance the verbs *dēbēre* and *solēre* that we have recently seen in our vocabulary. *Dēbēre* can actually be used as a verb transitive, with its definition being “to owe,” so one can definitely owe something (e.g. money), that something being its direct object. However, when used with a complementary infinitive, *dēbēre* takes on a slightly different yet related meaning: “should.”

With an English meaning of “to be accustomed to,” you might think that *solēre* would possibly be a verb transitive, as well. An even more accurate way of thinking about this verb in English, though, would be to translate it as “to be in the habit of (doing something),” meaning it would certainly need a complementary infinitive to provide the “doing something” part.

### **Translating Complementary Infinitives: *dēbēre* and *solēre***

We have talked about how we often leave out the function word “to” from an English infinitive phrase when translating a Latin complementary infinitive. Nevertheless, we also saw with *possum* that translating the finite verb in different ways (e.g. *potes* = “you can” or “you are able”) might lend itself to including the “to” or not.

Translating *dēbēre* with “should,” for example, would not create a situation in which we would want to use the “to.” We would want to translate *legere dēbēs* as “you should read” in this case, not “you should *to* read.” However, as we saw with varying translations of *possum*, it can sometimes make sense to include the “to,” as in using “ought” (archaic past participle of “owe”) to translate *legere dēbēs* as “you ought **to** read.”

With *solēre*, though, we will have to do something different still. As we saw above, we can think of *solēre* as “to be in the habit of (**doing** something).” Whether we translate *solēre* as “to be in the habit of” or “to be accustomed to” the verb following it (i.e. the complementary infinitive) should be translated with the present participial (“-ing”) form rather than as a true English infinitive of infinitive phrase.

## *Exemplōrum Grātiā*

**legere** multōs librōs *dēbētis*. **legere** = Complementary Infinitive

*You (all) should read many books.*

**vocāre** vaccās *dēbēmus*. **vocāre** = Complementary Infinitive

*We ought to call the cows.*

Caesar **iubēre** *solet*. **iubēre** = Complementary Infinitive

*Caesar is accustomed to giving orders.*

discipulī **studēre** *nōn solent*. **studēre** = Complementary Infinitive

*The students are not in the habit of studying.*

## **Grammatica II.i** **Third Conjugation Verbs** **Recognition**

### **\*Objectives\***

- **Recognize Third Conjugation verbs by their infinitives.**
- **Distinguish Third Conjugation verbs from those of Second Conjugation using the First Principal Part.**

Now that we are introducing a new conjugation of regular verbs, we should take a few moments to consider how we tell them apart from verbs of other conjugations. We have recognized verbs of the First and Second Conjugations by looking for their infinitives and we can do the same with Third Conjugation verbs. Where First Conjugation verbs have a long “a” in their infinitives (e.g. *amāre*) and Second Conjugation verbs have a long “e” in theirs (e.g. *vidēre*), verbs of the Third Conjugation have a short “e” as part of their infinitives (e.g. *agere*). Nevertheless, present infinitives of Third Conjugation verbs will still end in *-re*. Having a short vowel in their infinitives, though, is just one of the characteristics that sets this group of Latin verbs apart from the others. In fact, Third Conjugation can be a rather peculiar group of verbs, but we will discuss its eccentricities further a bit later.

### **First Principal Part**

Even when we were only working with First and Second Conjugations, we talked about how we can use the First Person singular present active indicative form, or the First Principal Part, to distinguish First Conjugation verbs from those of Second Conjugation. Using this principal part to tell conjugations apart will become even more crucial with the introduction of Third Conjugation verbs.

Using a verb’s Second Principal Part – its present active infinitive – to set it apart from verbs of other conjugations is often entirely sufficient. Include the macrons, or long marks above the vowels, and there would never be a reason to look anywhere besides the infinitive. However, there will often be times when the macrons are not included, making it particularly impossible to distinguish Second Conjugation verbs from those of Third Conjugation using the present active infinitive. Take for example *vidēre* (Second Conjugation) and *agere* (Third Conjugation). If we remove the macrons from their infinitives, there is no way of telling their conjugations apart since both would seemingly contain a short “e” – *videre* and *agere*. By using the First Principal Part, though, we can always tell them apart, considering Second Conjugation verbs will feature an “e” before the final “o” (*video*); whereas, Third Conjugation verbs will not (*ago*), which helps us tell them apart with or without macra.

## **Grammatica II.ii**

### **Third Conjugation Verbs**

#### **Present Tense**

#### **\*Objectives\***

- **Recognize peculiarities of Third Conjugation verbs in the present tense.**
- **Conjugate and translate Third Conjugation verbs in the present tense.**

Now that we have begun to recognize Third Conjugation verbs and to distinguish them from verbs of other conjugations, we can take a moment to focus on what makes them so unique. To be sure, verbs of the Third Conjugation definitely have some peculiar features compared to others, including the stems they use to conjugate in the present tense, which we will also discuss in this lesson.

#### **Peculiarities of Third Conjugation Verbs**

Even Fourth Conjugation verbs (e.g. *audīre*) will have a long vowel as part of their infinitives, so Third Conjugation verbs are on their own when it comes to the short “e” found in their present infinitives. This difference also affects how we will work with them when it comes to conjugating.

Technically, we find the stem of Third Conjugation verbs in the same way we do with all the others – by removing the *-re* from their infinitive. This would mean that the stem of the Third Conjugation verb *agō, agere* would be *age-* after we remove the *-re* from *agere*. However, the present tense forms of Third Conjugation verbs are actually more easily formed if we remove the entire *-ere* from the infinitive, leaving us for instance with *ag-* rather than *age-*.

This method of finding the stem for Third Conjugation verbs makes for a smoother process when conjugating them in the present tense. That is because instead of maintaining the characteristic vowel (*e* for Third Conjugation) from the infinitive in their conjugated forms as First (*amat*) and Second Conjugation (*vidēmus*) do, verbs of the Third Conjugation largely feature a short *i* in their present-tense forms. The *e* that would normally be a part of their stems is actually reserved for the future tense, which we will review a little later. For this reason, the phrase “**i’s in the present; e’s in the future**” is often used to help students distinguish and recall the forms of Third Conjugation verbs in the present and future tenses.

#### **Conjugating Third Conjugation Verbs in Present Tense**

We mentioned earlier that removing the entire *-ere* from the infinitive is the easiest way to begin forming the present tense of Third Conjugation verbs. For First Person singular, the usual *-ō* personal ending will be added directly to the remaining stem. For example, if we remove the *-ere* from *agere* to give us *ag-*, we will then add *-ō* directly to the *ag-* to form the First Person singular *agō*.

The short *i* that we talked about before will appear before the personal endings *-s* (*agis*), *-t* (*agit*), *-mus* (*agimus*), and *-tis* (*agitis*). However, the final peculiarity to note about verbs of the Third Conjugation in the present is that they will feature a *u* before the Third Personal plural personal ending *-nt* (*agunt*). Let's take a look at another Third Conjugation verb in the chart below to see how all of these forms will appear when we fully conjugate such a verb in the present tense.

<b><i>mittō, mittere</i> – “I send, to send”</b>		
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>First Person</i>	<b>mittō</b>	<b>mitt<u>imus</u></b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>mitt<u>is</u></b>	<b>mitt<u>itis</u></b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>mitt<u>it</u></b>	<b>mitt<u>unt</u></b>

# *Grammatica Supplēmentālis I*

## Principal Parts II

### Third Conjugation

#### **\*Objectives\***

- **Recognize patterns in the Principal Parts of Third Conjugation verbs.**
- **Use glossaries to complete dictionary entries for Third Conjugation verbs.**

We have mentioned the term “principal parts” when talking about verbs before; however, we have really only worked with the first two while dealing with tenses of the present system (incomplete action): the **present active indicative** (e.g. *amō, vidēō, agō*) and the **present active infinitive** (e.g. *amāre, vidēre, agere*). As we eventually learn more about Latin verbs in the perfect system (completed action), though, the last two principal parts will be crucial. Here, we will outline the forms and functions of all four principal parts so you will know what to do with them should you come across them in your vocabulary or in a dictionary entry. In this lesson, we will also discuss specific forms for principal parts of verbs belonging to the Third Conjugation.

### **First Principal Part: Present Active Indicative**

The First Principal Part of any verb will tell us what that verb looks like in the present active system. More specifically, this principal part represents the **First Person singular (“I”)** form of most verbs in the present tense, so the first principal parts of regular verbs tend to end with the **-ō** personal ending characteristic of First Person singular.

In many ways, saying “I am doing something” (First Person singular, present active indicative) is the earliest and most basic type of phrase we learn in our own or any other language, so it makes sense that this form would be the First Principal Part of Latin verbs.

### **Second Principal Part: Present Active Infinitive**

We have become familiar with a regular verb’s present active infinitive as the form of the verb that ends with **-re**, making identification of the Second Principal Part incredibly easy. As we have seen time after time, the Second Principal Part serves two important functions.

For one, the present active infinitive is used to find the stem of a verb for conjugating it in the **present system, which encompasses the present, imperfect,**

and future tenses (incomplete action). Secondly, the Second Principal Part helps us distinguish between verbs of First (*amāre*), Second (*vidēre*), or Third (*agere*) Conjugations.

### **Third Principal Part: Perfect Active Indicative**

The present, imperfect, and future tenses that we have discussed so far describe continuous, ongoing, or otherwise incomplete action and belong to what we call the “**present system**.” The **perfect system** on the other hand describes completed action and consists of the perfect (“I have done”), pluperfect (“I had done”), and future perfect (“I will have done”) tenses.

To conjugate a verb in these tenses of the perfect system, we use the Third Principal Part to find its stem. This principal part is readily identified by the *-ī* ending used for the **First Person singular (“I”)** form of most verbs in the perfect tense. This ending is then removed from the Third Principal Part (e.g. *amāvī*, *vīdī*, *ēgī*) to find the stems that we will use to conjugate a verb in all forms of the perfect active system.

You will notice that there is a considerable amount of variation between the Third Principal Parts of different verbs. While there is no real way to account for this level of variety, there will be some patterns that apply to the perfect active indicative forms of verbs belonging to a particular conjugation, and we will discuss those patterns as we encounter them.

### **Fourth Principal Part: Perfect Passive Participle**

Sometimes referred to as the “supine,” the Fourth Principal Part of a Latin verb is what is known as its **perfect passive participle**. Like present active participles, perfect passive participles are **verbal adjectives**, meaning they can represent an action like a verb while also modifying a noun or pronoun like an adjective.

Take for instance the Fourth Principal Part of *cremō*, *cremāre* (“I burn, to burn”), *cremātum*. We can use the Fourth Principal Part as part of the conjugation of *cremāre* in the perfect tense and passive voice when we say that *templum ab hostibus cremātum est* (“The temple **has been burnt** by the enemies.”). We might also see it used more as a simple adjective in the phrase *templum cremātum* (The **burnt** temple).

Since the Fourth Principal Part deals with the passive voice, many intransitive verbs will not have a perfect passive participle at all, or it may be used impersonally when it does appear. The Fourth Principal Parts of some other verbs will look considerably different from others because, in those few instances, it is not actually

the perfect passive participle but instead some other participial form that has taken the spot of the normal Fourth Principal Part.

## Third Conjugation Verbs – Principal Parts

As we have seen in every other experience with Third Conjugation, verbs in this group will have the most differences compared to verbs of other conjugations. They will even display more differences compared to other Third Conjugation verbs, particularly when it comes to the wide variety of Third and Fourth Principal Parts. The one real unifying factor for verbs of the Third Conjugation, then, is that their present active infinitives (Second Principal Part) will look the same.

agō<sup>1</sup>, agere<sup>2</sup>, ēgī<sup>3</sup>, āctus<sup>4</sup>

**I do / to do / I did / was done**

alō<sup>1</sup>, alere<sup>2</sup>, aluī<sup>3</sup>, altus<sup>4</sup>

**I nourish / to nourish / I nourished / was nourished**

cadō<sup>1</sup>, cadere<sup>2</sup>, cecidī<sup>3</sup>, cāsum<sup>4</sup>

**I fall / to fall / I fell / (there was a falling)\***

capiō<sup>1</sup>, capere<sup>2</sup>, cēpī<sup>3</sup>, captus<sup>4</sup>

**I capture / to capture / I captured / was captured**

\*Intransitive verbs such as *cadō* are often used impersonally in the passive voice. The Fourth Principal Part *cāsum* even became its own noun (*cāsus*) to describe “a falling.”

cognōscō<sup>1</sup>, cognōscere<sup>2</sup>, cognōvī<sup>3</sup>, cognitus<sup>4</sup>

**I recognize / to recognize / I recognized / was recognized**

crēdō<sup>1</sup>, crēdere<sup>2</sup>, crēdidī<sup>3</sup>, crēditus<sup>4</sup>

**I trust / to trust / I trusted / was trusted**

dīcō<sup>1</sup>, dīcere<sup>2</sup>, dīxī<sup>3</sup>, dīctus<sup>4</sup>

**I say / to say / I said / was said**

discō<sup>1</sup>, discere<sup>2</sup>, didicī<sup>3</sup>

**I learn / to learn / I learned**

dūcō<sup>1</sup>, dūcere<sup>2</sup>, dūxī<sup>3</sup>, ductus<sup>4</sup>

**I lead / to lead / I led / was led**

faciō<sup>1</sup>, facere<sup>2</sup>, fēcī<sup>3</sup>, factus<sup>4</sup>



**I make / to make / I made / was made**

fodiō<sup>1</sup>, fodere<sup>2</sup>, fōdī<sup>3</sup>, fōssus<sup>4</sup>

**I dig / to dig / I dug / was dug**

fugiō<sup>1</sup>, fugere<sup>2</sup>, fūgī<sup>3</sup>, fugitūrus<sup>4\*</sup>

**I flee / to flee / I fled / about to flee\***

gerō<sup>1</sup>, gerere<sup>2</sup>, gessī<sup>3</sup>, gestus<sup>4</sup>

**I wage / to wage / I waged / was waged**

iaciō<sup>1</sup>, iacere<sup>2</sup>, iēcī<sup>3</sup>, iactus<sup>4</sup>

**I throw / to throw / I threw / was thrown**

legō<sup>1</sup>, legere<sup>2</sup>, lēgī<sup>3</sup>, lēctus<sup>4</sup>

**I read / to read / I read / was read**

mittō<sup>1</sup>, mittere<sup>2</sup>, mīsī<sup>3</sup>, missus<sup>4</sup>

**I send / to send / I sent / was sent**

plaudō<sup>1</sup>, plaudere<sup>2</sup>, plausī<sup>3</sup>, plausus<sup>4</sup>

**I applaud / to applaud / I applauded / was applauded**

pōnō<sup>1</sup>, pōnere<sup>2</sup>, posuī<sup>3</sup>, positus<sup>4</sup>

**I place / to place / I placed / was placed**

rapiō<sup>1</sup>, rapere<sup>2</sup>, rapuī<sup>3</sup>, raptus<sup>4</sup>

**I seize / to seize / I seized / was seized**

regō<sup>1</sup>, regere<sup>2</sup>, rēxī<sup>3</sup>, rēctus<sup>4</sup>

**I rule / to rule / I ruled / was ruled**

scrībō<sup>1</sup>, scrībere<sup>2</sup>, scrīpsī<sup>3</sup>, scrīptus<sup>4</sup>

**I write / to write / I wrote / was written**

solvō<sup>1</sup>, solvere<sup>2</sup>, solvī<sup>3</sup>, solūtus<sup>4</sup>

**I release / to release / I released / was released**

trahō<sup>1</sup>, trahere<sup>2</sup>, trāxī<sup>3</sup>, tractus<sup>4</sup>

**I drag / to drag / I dragged / was dragged**

\*The Fourth Principal Part *fugitūrus* is not really a perfect passive participle. Instead, it is actually the **future active participle** of the intransitive verb *fugiō*, which we usually translate with the phrase “about to.”

vertō<sup>1</sup>, vertere<sup>2</sup>, vertī<sup>3</sup>, versus<sup>4</sup>

**I turn / to turn / I turned / was turned**

vincō<sup>1</sup>, vincere<sup>2</sup>, vīcī<sup>3</sup>, victus<sup>4</sup>

**I conquer / to conquer / I conquered / was conquered**

vīvō<sup>1</sup>, vivere<sup>2</sup>, vīxī<sup>3</sup>, vīctus<sup>4</sup>

**I live / to live / I lived / was lived**

## Grammatica III.i

### *possum, posse* Future-Tense Forms

#### \*Objectives\*

- Recall forms of *sum, esse* in the future tense.
- Recall the formation of *possum, posse* from *potis* and *sum*.
- Conjugate *possum* and other compounds of *sum* in the future tense.

We have worked with the Latin irregular verb *possum, posse* (“I am able, to be able”) in the present tense. Now, it is time to see how we conjugate it in the future tense. As we know, the being verb *sum, esse* is an integral part of *possum*, so it only makes sense that we first review the forms of *sum, esse* in the future tense before conjugating *possum* in the same.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>erō</b> = <i>I will be</i>	<b>erimus</b> = <i>we will be</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>eris</b> = <i>you will be</i>	<b>eritis</b> = <i>you (all) will be</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>erit</b> = <i>he/she/it will be</i>	<b>erunt</b> = <i>they will be</i>

### Conjugating *possum, posse* in the Future Tense

We discovered that *possum* originally began life as a combination of the Latin adjective *potis* (“able”) and *sum* (“I am”). This meant in the present tense that we had to contend with **assimilation**, or the modification of one letter in relation to another to improve the flow of a word, when a present-tense form of *sum* began with “s.” However, since there are no forms of *sum* starting with “s” in the future tense, we do not have to worry about assimilation when conjugating *possum* in the future tense. All forms of *possum* in the future tense, then, will feature the same default *pot-* stem that we found with present-tense forms of *sum* beginning with “e” (i.e. *potes, potest, potestis*).

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>First Person</i>	<b><u>poterō</u></b>	<b><u>poterimus</u></b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b><u>poteris</u></b>	<b><u>poteritis</u></b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b><u>poterit</u></b>	<b><u>poterunt</u></b>

### **Other Compounds of *sum* in the Future Tense**

We did not have to worry about assimilation when working with other compounds of *sum* (e.g. *absum* or *adsum*) in the present tense and we especially will not have to deal with it in the future tense. As with *possum*, simply add the prepositional or other prefix to the future-tense form of *sum* to render the future-tense form of its compound. For example, we would find the Third Person singular future-tense form of *absum* by adding *ab-* to *erit*, giving us *aberit*.

## **Grammatica III.ii** ***possum, posse*** **Translating Future Tense**

### **\*Objective\***

- **Translate *possum* and other compounds of *sum* in the future tense.**

When we were translating forms of *possum* in the present tense, we could use the English being verb (“am/are/is able”) or the auxiliary verb “can.” Considering that the words “will” and “can” are both auxiliaries in English, though, means they cannot be placed together. Therefore, we will have to use the English being verb when translating *possum* in the future tense. Luckily, the future tense is fairly straightforward to translate, anyway, so translating *poteris* as “you **will be** able” or *poterimus* as “we are **going to be** able” should not present us with any serious difficulties.

We will use the same methods of translation when dealing with other compounds of *sum*, as well, where “will” or “going to” are featured with the English being verb. For instance, we could translate *aderimus* as “we **will be** present” or *aberitis* as “you (all) are **going to be** absent.”

## **Grammatica IV.i** **Third Conjugation** **Future-Tense Endings**

### \*Objective\*

- **Memorize personal endings used to conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in the future tense.**

Forming the future tense of First and Second Conjugation verbs was simplified by the fact that both groups of verbs used the same personal endings (i.e. *-bō*, *-bis*, *-bit*, etc.). As we will often see, though, verbs of the Third Conjugation are just a little bit different, and this involves learning a new set of endings for the future tense that we can find below.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>

When we were learning to conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in the present tense, we mentioned that the phrase “**i in the present; e in the future**” would come in handy in helping us remember how these verbs would look in the present and future tenses. We can see now that we have the Third Conjugation future-tense endings in front of us, that the letter “e” is present in most of their forms.

The First-Person singular ending (*-am*) is peculiar in a couple of different ways. First of all, it is the only one of the future-tense endings for Third

Conjugation that does not feature the characteristic “e.” Secondly, instead of a long “o” (*ō*) that we are used to seeing even with other future-tense endings (i.e. *-bō*) in the First Person singular, we find here an “m.” We did mention, however, when we were learning imperfect-tense endings for First and Second Conjugations that the letter “m” would also frequently appear as a First-Person singular ending (e.g. *-bam*), and here in the future tense of Third Conjugation verbs is just another example of this.

Perhaps the most important concept to remember, though, about future-tense endings for verbs of the Third Conjugation is that they are quite different from the endings we have seen for this tense before. Nowhere do they feature the characteristic *-bi-* pattern we are used to seeing with First and Second Conjugations, so the phrase **“i’ in the present; e’ in the future”** really will be a great and necessary tool in helping us recall what future forms look like for Third Conjugation verbs.

**Grammatica IV.ii**  
**Third Conjugation**  
**Conjugating in Future Tense**

**\*Objectives\***

- Identify the stems used to conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in the future tense.
- Conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in the future tense.

We have usually found stems for conjugating verbs by removing the final *-re* from their infinitives. Nevertheless, as we said with present-tense forms of Third Conjugation verbs, it is actually easier to remove the entire *-ere* from the infinitives of these verbs to find their stems, and we will use the same method to find their stems when working in the future tense.

Take for example the Third Conjugation verb *discō, discere*. To conjugate this verb in the future tense, we should remove the *-ere* from the infinitive *discere* to give us the stem *disc-*. We then add the future-tense endings we learned in our last lesson to conjugate it in each of its forms, which we can find below.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>discam</b>	<b>discēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>discēs</b>	<b>discētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>discet</b>	<b>discent</b>



## Grammatica IV.iii

### Third Conjugation

### Translating in Future Tense

#### \*Objectives\*

- Recall methods of translating future-tense verbs.
- Translate Third Conjugation verbs in the future tense.

Even though there are many ways in which Third Conjugation verbs are different from verbs of other conjugations, the ways in which we translate them in the future or any other tense will never change.

We saw with First and Second Conjugation verbs that we can essentially think of future-tense endings as standing in for either the English auxiliary verb “will” or the phrase “am/are/is going to,” and we can say the same about the future-tense endings used for Third Conjugation verbs.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-am</b> = <i>I will / am going to</i>	<b>-ēmus</b> = <i>we will / are going to</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēs</b> = <i>you will / are going to</i>	<b>-ētis</b> = <i>you (all) will / are going to</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-et</b> = <i>he / she / it will / is going to</i>	<b>-ent</b> = <i>they will / are going to</i>

Once we have identified a Third Conjugation verb’s future-tense ending, all we need to do to translate it is to add one of the formulae above to the verb’s primary definition. For instance, the basic definition of *legere* is “to read,” so, once we have identified the future-tense ending of *legam* as First Person singular, we add the “I will” or “I am going to” formula to “read” to translate this future-tense form of the verb.

## *Grammatica V.i* **Third Declension Nouns** **Recognition**

### \*Objective\*

- **Recognize Third Declension nouns by their genitive singular ending.**

It has been a while since we have learned a new declension of nouns, so we probably need to remind ourselves that a **declension** is a group of nouns that share the same endings used to decline them. Now that we are learning about Third Declension, it will be important for us to review how we tell the different groups of nouns apart.

Before we dive into learning the full set of endings used to decline Third Declension nouns, we will first focus on the genitive singular. We know from our experience with First and Second Declension nouns that the genitive singular endings and forms will always be the best way to distinguish nouns of one declension from those of another.

For First Declension, the genitive singular ending is *-ae*, so we can identify a noun as belonging to the First Declension if its genitive singular form (second in the dictionary entry) ends in *-ae* like *cēna*, *cēnae*. Likewise, we can recognize a Second Declension noun by the genitive singular ending *-ī*, as we see with *vallum*, *vallī*. We will eventually discover that there are several different subgroups of Third Declension nouns as we saw with nouns of the Second Declension (i.e., Second Declension *-us*, *-er*, and neuter). Nevertheless, all of these different groups of Third Declension nouns will share a common genitive singular ending: ***-is***. We will also soon find that the genitive singular forms of Third Declension nouns are typically quite different from their nominative singular forms. For now, though, we will focus on simply associating the genitive singular ending *-is* with the Third Declension.

**Grammatica V.ii**  
**Third Declension Nouns**  
**Consonant-Stem Endings**  
**Masculine and Feminine**

**\*Objective\***

- **Memorize endings used to decline masculine and feminine consonant-stem nouns of the Third Declension.**

We know at this point that each declension has a set of endings that is shared by nouns of that declension. We also know from our work with Second Declension nouns, though, that there can be smaller subgroups of nouns (e.g., Second Declension *-us*, *-er*, and neuter) that belong to the same declension while using some endings that are slightly different from those used by another subgroup of the same declension.

The Third Declension consists of several of these subgroups with slightly different sets of endings. The first set we will be learning in this lesson belongs to what we call “consonant-stem” nouns that are masculine or feminine in gender. This name helps us differentiate this subgroup from others that we will learn about later and describes the general types of noun stems that we see used with them.

It is typical of Third Declension that masculine and feminine nouns use the same sets of endings while neuter nouns use others. The endings you see here belong to masculine and feminine consonant-stem nouns.

<b>Case</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

## **Nominative Singular in Third Declension**

We became accustomed to having definite endings used for nouns in the First or Second Declension. However, there is such a wide variety of nominative singular forms that appear in Third Declension that listing all the possibilities would take a chart all its own. For that reason, we will usually simply list the nominative singular ending for Third Declension as “Various.”

Thankfully, though, dictionary, vocabulary, or glossary entries always provide us with the nominative singular form of a Latin noun, so we will never have to wonder what it is – even for Third Declension. We will also see in our next lesson that the nominative singular form of a Third Declension noun often looks considerably different from its other forms, so using the “Various” label for the nominative singular endings will not prevent us from declining a Third Declension noun correctly.

## Grammatica V.iii

### Third Declension Nouns

#### Declining

#### Masculine & Feminine Consonant-Stems

#### **\*Objective\***

- **Decline masculine and feminine consonant-stem nouns.**

Even from our brief initial exposure to Third Declension, we can already tell that it will be considerably different in some ways from other declensions. Despite the various sets of endings and the often quirky appearance of Third Declension nouns, though, we thankfully follow the same procedures for declining them that we use for declining nouns of any other declension. Let's review that process here before applying it to a consonant-stem noun.

- 1) **Locate the noun's genitive singular form.**
- 2) **Remove the genitive singular ending from the genitive singular form to find the noun's stem.**
- 3) **Add endings to the stem to decline the noun in a given case and number.**

We mentioned in our last lesson that Third Declension nouns possess a wide array of nominative singular forms. However, since the nominative singular forms of Third Declension nouns often look so different from their other forms and seeing as how we use the genitive singular form of any noun to find its stem, anyway, simply taking the nominative singular form from the dictionary entry would be best and should offer us no trouble at all.

With that in mind, let's use the procedures we reviewed above and the endings we learned in our last lesson to decline the Third Declension consonant-stem *equus*, *equitis*.

- 1) **Locate the noun's genitive singular form: (*equitis*)**
- 2) **Remove the genitive singular ending from the genitive singular form to find the noun's stem: (*equit-*)**
- 3) **Add endings to the stem to decline the noun in a given case and number.**

<b>Case</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>eques</b>	<b>equitēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>equitis</b>	<b>equitum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>equitī</b>	<b>equitibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>equitem</b>	<b>equitēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>equite</b>	<b>equitibus</b>

**Grammatica V.iv**  
**Third Declension Nouns**  
**Gender Identification I**  
**Masculine and Feminine Consonant-Stems**

**\*Objective\***

- **Identify the gender of masculine and feminine consonant-stem nouns.**

Since the Third Declension uses the same set of endings for both masculine and feminine nouns, it can sometimes be a little tricky to tell what gender a Third Declension noun is just by looking at it. It also does not help that the Third Declension hosts such a wide variety of endings for nominative singular forms. Nevertheless, even amongst this assortment of endings, there are some general patterns to how these nominative singular forms relate to gender.

**Masculine Endings: *-ōs*, *-or*, *-es*, and *-ex***

Most Third Declension nouns ending in *-ōs*, *-or*, *-es*, or *-ex* will be masculine in gender. Those ending in *-or* will often have a “t” preceding the *-or*, making the resulting ending *-tor* (e.g., *senātor* or *ōrātor*). However, *amor*, *amōris* (“love”) is also a good example of a Third Declension masculine noun ending in *-or* without the “t.”

**Feminine Endings: *-ō*, *-ās*, *-ūs*, and *-x***

The gender of Third Declension nouns ending in *-ō*, *-ās*, *-ūs*, or *-x* is typically feminine. As with the “t” found with the *-or* ending for masculine nouns, each of these feminine endings often appears with another characteristic letter. The endings *-ō* and *-x* both frequently feature an “i” immediately preceding them – only short before *-ō* (e.g., *ōrātīō*) and long before *-x* (e.g., *nūtrīx*). Having an “i” before *-x* is not required for the noun to be considered feminine, though, as we can see with *vōx*.

Like the *-or* ending for masculine nouns, the *-ās* or *-ūs* endings for feminine nouns often appear with a “t,” as in *cīvitās* or *senectūs*.

**Exceptions**

As we have already found with conventions of language, there will always be exceptions to every “rule.” This especially occurs when we discuss the gender of Latin nouns. We always made it a point to say that *most* First Declension nouns are feminine and that Second Declension *-us* nouns are *typically* masculine because

there are certain (often important) exceptions to these conventions (e.g., *nauta* [First Declension **masculine**] or *ulmus* [Second Declension **feminine**]).

We encounter the same sorts of exceptions when we consider the genders of Third Declension nouns. For instance, most nouns ending in *-or* are masculine, but *arbor, arboris* (“tree”) is feminine; while, *marmor, marmoris* (“marble”) is actually neuter. Similarly, nouns ending in *-ō* are usually feminine; however, *pugiō, pugiōnis* (“dagger”) and *ōrdō, ordinis* (“order”) are both masculine. When situations such as these arise, we can memorize the genders of these nouns or simply consult a dictionary.



## Grammatica V.v

### Third Declension Nouns Noun-Adjective Agreement

#### First & Second Declension Adjectives with Third Declension Nouns

##### \*Objective\*

- **Decline First and Second Declension adjectives to modify Third Declension nouns.**

We know that Latin adjectives must match the three properties of the nouns they modify – **gender**, **number**, and **case**. When we were using First and Second Declension adjectives to modify First or Second Declension nouns, it was often rather easy to make sure the adjective agreed with a noun because it would often have the same ending as the noun it modified (e.g., *templum antīquum*). However, as we saw with First Declension masculine (e.g., *nauta bonus*) or Second Declension feminine nouns (e.g., *ulmus alta*), the endings used for the adjective will not always be the same as the endings used for the noun.

When a First or Second Declension adjective is used to modify a Third Declension noun, the endings used to decline the adjective will *never* match the endings used to decline the noun. For this reason, let's spend some time reviewing the endings we use to decline First and Second Declension adjectives as we recall the recently learned endings for masculine and feminine consonant-stems of the Third Declension.

#### First & Second Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-us/-er</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>

### Masculine & Feminine Consonant-Stem Endings

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

The gender of a Latin noun is the most critical factor in determining what set of endings an adjective will use to modify it – especially among First and Second Declension adjectives. Since masculine and feminine Third Declension nouns use the same endings, though, identifying the gender and therefore the set of endings to use for a First or Second Declension adjective can sometimes be tricky. When in doubt, just remember the conventions of gender in Third Declension that we discussed in our last lesson, or you can always find the gender of a noun in your vocabulary list, glossary, or a dictionary. For reference, here is an example noun-adjective pair featuring a Second Declension adjective and a Third Declension masculine noun.

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>eques callidus</b>	<b>equitēs callidī</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>equitis callidī</b>	<b>equitum callidōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>equitī callidō</b>	<b>equitibus callidīs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>equitem callidum</b>	<b>equitēs callidōs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>equite callidō</b>	<b>equitibus callidīs</b>

## Grammatica VI.i Ablative of Separation Prepositions

### \*Objective\*

- **Associate the use of the ablative case with particular prepositions to express separation.**

Up to this point, we have really only talked about using the ablative case for nouns (or pronouns) that happen to be the object of certain prepositions. When we first started discussing the functions of Latin noun cases, though, we noted that the ablative has “various uses,” and many of these are highly specialized. In this lesson, we will begin discussing one of these specialized uses of the ablative case: separation. Luckily for us, however, our introduction to this special type of ablative will center around how an Ablative of Separation will appear with prepositions.

As mentioned earlier, we are familiar with the use of the ablative case as the object of a preposition. Take for instance the prepositions *ā/ab*, *ē/ex*, *dē*, and *sine*. Each of these prepositions requires the noun that is its object to be in the ablative case.

We can also be more specific when identifying the **syntax**, or the arrangement and relationships of words relative to one another, of ablative nouns that are the objects of these prepositions, categorizing them as Ablatives of Separation. Recognizing this use of the Ablative of Separation becomes especially apparent when we consider the definitions of these prepositions: *ā/ab* = “**from**,” *ē/ex* = “**from/out of**,” *dē* = “**down (from)**,” and *sine* = “**without**.”

### Literal vs. Figurative

You are likely familiar from your literature classes with the difference between literal and figurative language. The prepositions *ā/ab*, *ē/ex*, and *dē* often indicate a literal physical separation, as in the phrases *dē fenestrā* (“**down from the window**”) or *Trōiae...ab ōrīs* (“**from the shores of Troy**,” *Aeneid* I.1). We can see that something being thrown “down from the window” results in a very real separation of the item from the window itself. We also know that Aeneas physically departed “from the shores of Troy” in order to make his way to Italy.

The use of the Ablative of Separation with the preposition *sine*, though, represents another way of classifying this use of the ablative – sometimes known as the “Ablative of Deprivation.” For example, anyone who has ever had to go “**without sleep**” (*sine somnō*) will know what it means to be sleep-deprived. The so-called “Ablative of Deprivation” with *sine*, then, demonstrates more of a

figurative or metaphorical separation (i.e., an insomniac's separation from sleep) than the physical separation seen with other prepositions.

## Grammatica VI.ii Ablative of Separation Verbs

### \*Objective\*

- **Associate the use of the ablative case with certain types of verbs to express separation.**

Now that we have been introduced to the specialized Ablative of Separation and its use with prepositions, we can talk about how this ablative usage also appears with certain types of verbs. As with the prepositions we discussed in our last lesson, there will be verbs whose definitions will make it obvious that the Ablative of Separation should be used with them. These will be verbs that have meanings indicating **removal** (e.g., *levāre*), **freedom** (e.g., *liberāre*), **absence** (e.g., *abesse*), **deprivation** (e.g., *privāre*), or **lack** (e.g., *carēre*). Take for instance the phrase **dolōre levāre** (“**to relieve from pain**”).

Some of these verbs will actually be compounds of other verbs with the prepositions we mentioned last time, such as ***abesse*** (***ab + esse*** = “**to be absent**”) or ***abdūcere*** (***ab + dūcere*** = “**to lead away**”). We also discussed in our last lesson how the Ablative of Separation can sometimes be used literally or figuratively, which particularly affects how we use the ablative with compounds like *abesse* or *abdūcere*.

When the meaning of a verb like these is intended to represent a literal (physical) separation, the preposition found in the compound will typically be duplicated – ***agricola ab aquā vaccās abdūcit*** (“**The farmer leads the cows away from the water.**”). However, if we use these types of verbs in more of a figurative or metaphorical sense, the Ablative of Separation alone without a preposition will usually be used, as in ***senātor colloquiō aberat*** (“**The senator was absent from the conversation.**”).

## *Grammatica VI.iii* **Ablative of Separation** **Adjectives**

### \*Objective\*

- **Associate the use of the ablative case with certain types of adjectives to express separation.**

We have seen now that the Ablative of Separation can be used with prepositions and verbs, but there is one more part of speech that is frequently seen used with this specialized ablative – adjectives.

In a similar way to the verbs we discussed in our last lesson, adjectives expressing **freedom** or **lack** will also appear with an Ablative of Separation. Such adjectives will also usually appear with just a noun in the ablative case without any prepositions. Examples of these types of constructions would include phrases such as ***cibō cassus*** (“deprived of food”), ***timōre vacuus*** (“empty of [without] fear”), and ***servitūte solūtus*** (“free from servitude”). Since adjectives in Latin typically follow the nouns they modify, any Ablative of Separation used with these adjectives will typically fall between the noun being modified and the adjective. So, “a man deprived of food” would appear in Latin as *vir cibō cassus*.

Many of the adjectives that will be used with the Ablative of Separation are actually **participles** – verbal adjectives – formed from verbs that could also work together with this type of ablative. Take for instance *solūtus* (“released”), which is the perfect passive participle (Fourth Principal Part) of the verb *solvō, solvere* (“to loosen/release”).

**Grammatica VII.i**  
**Third Declension Nouns**  
**Gender Identification II**  
**Neuter Consonant-Stems**

**\*Objective\***

- **Identify three types of consonant-stem nouns as neuter.**

When we were first introduced to nouns of the Third Declension, we discovered that there was a wide variety of forms for these nouns in the nominative singular. We also learned, however, that, even amid such variety, there were some general patterns in these nominative singular forms that could help us identify a noun's gender. The same can be said for neuter consonant-stems, which we will be exploring in this and subsequent lessons.

For now, we will focus on three types of consonant-stem neuter nouns that you will see again and again in your Latin education and on how we can identify such nouns based on their nominative singular forms.

**Nominative Singular in *-us***

Third Declension nouns ending with *-us* (e.g., *corpus*, *tempus*, *genus*, *vulnus*) in the nominative singular are typically neuter. These types of nouns should never be confused with Second Declension masculine *-us* nouns, which end similarly in the nominative singular. Nevertheless, if we pay close attention to the genitive singular forms (e.g., *corporis*, *temporis*, *generis*, *vulneris*), we can differentiate these Third Declension neuter nouns from their Second Declension cousins.

The genitive singular forms of this type of consonant-stem neuter noun also follows a general pattern that you might have recognized in the examples above. Such nouns ending in *-pus* in the nominative singular tend to have stems ending in *-por-*, while those ending in *-nus* in the nominative singular often have stems that end in *-ner-*. We can often find this pattern expressed in the English derivatives of such words (e.g., “corporeal,” “temporary,” “generation,” “vulnerability”). Third Declension neuter nouns of this type also include –

***decus, decoris* – honor/glory**  
***frigus, frigoris* – cold/frost**  
***lītus, lītōris* – shore/beach**  
***mūnus, mūneris* – office/duty**  
***scelus, sceleris* – evil deed/wickedness**  
***sīdus, sīderis* – constellation**

## **Nominative Singular in *-men***

One extremely important convention of gender in Third Declension is the concept that most nouns ending with *-men* in the nominative singular are neuter. Nouns of this type will have genitive singular forms ending in *-minis*, making their stems end with *-min-*, which is often obvious in their English derivatives (e.g., “**nomin**ate,” “**omin**ous,” “**lumin**osity”).

You will encounter many examples of such nouns as you continue to study Latin, so it is very helpful to memorize this paradigm. Third Declension neuter nouns of this type also include –

***agmen, agminis* – army/troop line**  
***certāmen, certāminis* – contest**  
***flūmen, flūminis* – river**  
***grāmen, grāminis* – grass**  
***lūmen, lūminis* – light/eye (poetic)**  
***ōmen, ōminis* – omen**

## **Greek Neuters: *-ma, -matis***

A third common type of consonant-stem neuter noun that we will find is a group of nouns ending in *-ma* in the nominative singular. The genitive singular forms of these nouns will end in *-matis*, giving them stems ending in *-mat-*.

Latin neuter nouns of this sort actually began as Greek neuter nouns, and many of them have resulted in noteworthy English derivatives that very often feature the *-mati-* found in the genitive singular with an adjectival final “c” also borrowed from Greek. Examples include –

<b><i>aenigma, aenigmatis</i> – riddle</b>	(English: “enig <b>matic</b> ”)
<b><i>idiōma, idiōmatis</i> – idiom/language</b>	(English: “idi <b>omatic</b> ”)
<b><i>paradīgma, paradīgmatis</i> – pattern</b>	(English: “paradig <b>matic</b> ”)
<b><i>prisma, prismatis</i> – prism</b>	(English: “pris <b>matic</b> ”)
<b><i>systema, systematis</i> – system</b>	(English: “system <b>atic</b> ”)
<b><i>thema, thematis</i> – theme</b>	(English: “them <b>atic</b> ”)

**Grammatica VII.ii**  
**Third Declension Nouns**  
**Consonant-Stem Endings**  
**Neuter**

**\*Objective\***

- **Memorize endings used to decline neuter consonant-stem nouns of the Third Declension.**

Having mastered the endings used for masculine and feminine consonant-stem nouns, we can now turn our attention to those used for neuter consonant-stems. Since these neuter nouns belong to the same subgroup (Third Declension consonant-stems) as the nouns we have seen before, most of their endings will be the same, with some distinctions that identify them as neuter. Regardless of these distinctions, though, neuter consonant-stems and nouns of all subgroups of the Third Declension will always have the genitive singular ending *-is*, as you will find in the chart below, along with the highlighted endings of neuter consonant-stems

<b>Case</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-<u>a</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b><u>Various</u></b>	<b>-<u>a</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

**Neuter in Third Declension**

Two defining characteristics of Latin neuter nouns that we first saw in Second Declension are that **1)** the nominative and accusative forms of a neuter noun are the same and that **2)** the plural endings for these forms will somehow feature a short “a” in any declension, including Third Declension.

The first characteristic that we recalled here also accounts for the appearance of “Various” in nominative singular – a point we will discuss further in our next lesson.



**Grammatica VII.iii**  
**Third Declension Nouns**  
**Declining**  
**Neuter Consonant-Stems**

**\*Objective\***

- **Decline neuter consonant-stem nouns.**

Now that we have begun committing neuter consonant-stem endings to memory, we can begin using them to decline these nouns. Thankfully, the process is always the same, and we will review that process here.

- 1) Locate the noun's genitive singular form.**
- 2) Remove the genitive singular ending from the genitive singular form to find the noun's stem.**
- 3) Add endings to the stem to decline the noun in a given case and number.**

Although this process is of course the same for neuter nouns, there is one characteristic of Latin neuter nouns that we mentioned in our last lesson that we must keep in mind. We know that the nominative and accusative forms of a neuter noun are always the same, but this becomes particularly important when working with neuter nouns of the Third Declension.

In Second Declension, we could always rely on adding the same ending for nominative and accusative singular to the stem to yield the same forms for neuter nouns. For neuter consonant-stem nouns, the nominative singular ending is listed as "Various," meaning it will be whatever is provided in the dictionary entry. This also means, however, that the accusative singular of a neuter consonant-stem will be exactly the same as its nominative singular form, which is why the accusative singular ending for these nouns is also listed as "Various."

This might sound more complicated than it actually is, but we will see that the concept is really quite simple when we use the procedure we have reviewed above to practice declining the neuter consonant-stem *corpus, corporis*.

- 1) Locate the noun's genitive singular form: (*corporis*)**
- 2) Remove the genitive singular ending from the genitive singular form to find the noun's stem: (*corpor-*)**
- 3) Add endings to the stem to decline the noun in a given case and number.**

<b>Case</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>corpus</b>	<b>corpora</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>corporis</b>	<b>corporum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>corporī</b>	<b>corporibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b><u>corpus</u></b>	<b>corpora</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>corpore</b>	<b>corporibus</b>

**Grammatica VIII.i**  
**Third Conjugation Verbs**  
**Imperfect Tense**  
**Endings**

**\*Objectives\***

- **Recall imperfect-tense endings used with First and Second Conjugations and associate them with Third Conjugation.**

We have become accustomed to the fact that verbs of the Third Conjugation are just a bit different than others. Thankfully, though, these verbs will begin to behave a bit more like their First and Second Conjugation cousins as we start to work with them in imperfect tense. In fact, Third Conjugation verbs will use the same endings for imperfect tense that we used to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense, so let's review those endings here to refamiliarize ourselves with how they appear.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>-bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>-bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

Even for Third Conjugation verbs, the stems to which we add these endings for imperfect tense will more closely resemble those of First and Second Conjugation verbs, but we will discuss that more in our next lesson.

**Grammatica VIII.ii**  
**Third Conjugation Verbs**  
**Imperfect Tense**  
**Conjugation**

**\*Objective\***

- **Conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense.**

We have gotten used to the idea that working with verbs of the Third Conjugation requires slightly different approaches than other types of verbs. While working with Third Conjugation verbs in present and future tenses, for instance, we became familiar with the practice of removing the entire *-ere* from the verb's infinitive to find its stem. However, as we work with Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense, things will return somewhat back to normal in terms of finding verb stems. Nevertheless, there will still be an extra step in conjugating Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense that we would not have to worry about with other verbs.

To find the stem of a Third Conjugation verb for use in imperfect tense, we simply return to removing the final *-re* from the verb's infinitive as we did with First and Second Conjugation verbs. As we add the imperfect-tense endings to these stems, though, we must go through one extra step. The "e" on the end of a Third Conjugation verb's stem after removing the *-re* will be short, so we will make it long (*-ē-*) as we add imperfect-tense endings to conjugate it. Doing so will give us forms like those you can see below in the example of *agō*, *agere* conjugated in imperfect tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>agēbam</b>	<b>agēbāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>agēbās</b>	<b>agēbātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>agēbat</b>	<b>agēbant</b>

Now that we can form the imperfect-tense forms of Third Conjugation verbs, it is time to start translating them. You can probably begin to recall how we have translated verbs in this tense before as you practice with *Cantus VII*, but we will cover this topic more thoroughly next time.

**Grammatica VIII.iii**  
**Third Conjugation Verbs**  
**Imperfect Tense**  
**Translation**

**\*Objective\***

- **Translate Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense.**

Present and future tenses are somewhat easier to translate since their names already give us a clue as to when the action of the verb is taking place. Imperfect tense, however, requires a little more thought because, while we can probably guess that its action is taking place in the past judging from the other two tenses, this time alone does not give us the full story of this tense.

Tenses of verbs in Latin also carry with them something called “**aspect**,” which is a property describing complete or incomplete action. This means that the action of an imperfect-tense verb not only happens in the past but is also incomplete. This incomplete aspect is also shared by the other tenses of the present system (present and future).

When we translate imperfect-tense verbs, then, we have to remember that the action was taking place in the past, but it was not finished in the past. Therefore, we should not translate *agēbam*, for instance, as simply “I did” because this indicates that the action was finished in the past. Instead, we could translate *agēbam* a couple different ways to indicate that the action was happening in the past but that it was also ongoing, habitual, or otherwise incomplete – i.e., “I was doing” or “I used to do.” An adverb modifying an imperfect-tense verb also presents us with yet one more way of translating. For example, if we saw the adverb *saepe* modifying *agēbam*, we could translate the phrase as “I would often do.” Using “would” to translate an imperfect-tense verb, however, should really only happen when we find an adverb accompanying it.

Below, you will find a chart displaying *agere* conjugated and translated in imperfect tense using the main two methods we discussed above.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>agēbam</b> <i>I was doing</i> <i>I used to do</i>	<b>agēbāmus</b> <i>we were doing</i> <i>we used to do</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>agēbās</b> <i>you were doing</i> <i>you used to do</i>	<b>agēbātis</b> <i>you (all) were doing</i> <i>you (all) used to do</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>agēbat</b> <i>he/she/it was</i> <i>doing</i> <i>he/she/it used to</i> <i>do</i>	<b>agēbant</b> <i>they were doing</i> <i>they used to do</i>

# *Appendix I*

## Syntax – Parts of Speech

### Parts of Speech

**Part of Speech:** a group of words categorized by similar functions

**Noun:** identifies a person, place, thing, or idea

**Pronoun:** stands in the place of a noun and performs the same functions as a noun

**Verb:** identifies an action or state of being

**Adjective:** modifies a noun or pronoun

**Adverb:** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb

**Preposition:** demonstrates relationships between its object (noun or pronoun) and other words or elements in a clause

**Prepositional phrases can function as adjectives or adverbs and might answer the following questions –**

**How? / In what way? – “with care”**

**Why? – “because of the storm”**

**Whose? – “of Caesar”**

**When? – “at midnight”**

**Where? – “on the table”**

**Which? – “against the wall”**

**Conjunction:** connects or otherwise joins multiple words or clauses – either coordinating, subordinating, or correlative

**Interjection:** abruptly interrupts the flow of speech as an expression of exclamation, response, greeting, or hesitation

### Noun Functions

#### Subjective Noun Functions

**Subject Noun:** noun most directly involved in a verb’s action or state of being

Caesar was a Roman general.

**Predicate Noun (Predicate Nominative):** noun that renames or further identifies a subject noun and that is found in the predicate of a sentence where the verb is a being or other linking verb

Caesar became **dictator**.

## **Objective Noun Functions**

**Direct Object:** noun most directly affected by a verb's action (Answers "Whom?" or "What?")

Caesar wrote a **letter**.

**Indirect Object:** noun indirectly affected by a verb's action – often found with verbs of giving, making/composing, or telling (Answers "To/for whom?" or "To/for what?")

Caesar wrote **Julia** a letter.

**Object of Preposition:** noun directly governed by a preposition (Answers "Whom?" or "What?" after a preposition)

Caesar wrote Julia a letter about the **war**.

## **Common Types of Adjectives**

**Possessive Noun Adjective:** noun that has become an adjective by the addition of 's or s' to show possession

**Possessive Pronoun Adjective:** possessive form of a personal pronoun – "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," "their"

**Article Adjective:** adjective used to modify an indefinite or indeterminate ("a," "an") or a definite or otherwise familiar ("the") noun

**Participle (Verbal Adjective):** verb form (typically present active or perfect passive) used to modify nouns or pronouns

Will you turn off the **running** water?      Livia loves the **quilted** pillow.

**Demonstrative Adjective:** adjective used to demonstrate relative positions in space or time – "this," "that," "these," "those"

**Interrogative Adjective:** adjective used in asking a question – "what," "which," "whose"



**Distributive Adjective:** adjective used to refer to individual members of a group – e.g., “each,” “every,” “neither,” “either”

## ***Appendix II***

### **Syntax – English Prepositional Phrase-Latin Case Usage Correlations**

#### **Genitive Case**

**Genitive of Possession (Possessive Noun Adj.):** “*of someone/something*” (Answers “Whose?”)

**Partitive Genitive:** “*part of a whole*”

**Objective Genitive:** “*mental noun for someone/something*”

(“*mental noun*” is typically an English noun that could also be a verb [e.g. “love,” “fear,” “care,” “disdain”])

#### **Accusative Case**

**Accusative of Place to Which:** “*to/toward/into/onto someplace*”

**Accusative of Extent of Space:** “*for a distance*”

**Accusative of Duration of Time:** “*for a period of time*”

#### **Ablative Case**

**Ablative of Separation:**

- “*from/out of/without someone/something*”
- “*removal/freedom/absence from something/someone/someplace*”
- “*deprivation/lack of something*”
- “*devoid/deprived/empty of something*”

**Ablative of Place from Which:** “*away from/down from/out of/from someplace*”

**Ablative of Place Where:** “*in/on/under/below/beneath something*”

**Ablative of Time When:** “*on/at day/time*”

**Ablative of Accompaniment:** “*with someone/something*”

**Ablative of Manner:** “*with abstract concept*” (Answers “How?” or “In what way?”)

**Ablative of Agent:** “*by someone*” (with *ā / ab* and passive verb)

**Ablative of Means:** “*with / by (means of) something*”

## **Appendix III**

### **Latin Translation Guide**

#### **Latin Word Order**

Although the nature of Latin inflection allows for a great deal of freedom in how words in a clause are arranged, there is nonetheless a general order in which Latin words typically appear in a sentence.

#### **1) Subject 2) Direct Object 3) Indirect Object 4) Adverb 5) Verb**

You can use this general ordering to help you decipher the basic layout of many of the sentences you will see in Upper Elementary.

#### **Verbs**

The best place to start in tackling a Latin sentence is identifying its main verb. Doing so will give you a strong starting point as the endings of a **finite** (verb with a subject) Latin verb will quite often also tell us the verb's subject. The easiest way to find a finite verb, then, is to look for its personal endings.

The following charts display the most essential endings that will be found at the very end of regular verbs regardless of their tense in the present system (present, imperfect, or future).

#### **Personal Endings**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō / -m</b>	<b>-mus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-tis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-t</b>	<b>-nt</b>

Some Latin verbs might also require or allow for a **complementary infinitive**, a verb with no subject of its own (infinitive) that completes (complementary) the thought of another verb. The best way to identify this form of a verb, of course, is to look for the **-re** ending that we find at the end of present active infinitives of regular verbs of any conjugation.

## Nouns

### Subject

The personal endings of a Latin verb will often tell us the verb's subject with no need for a pronoun. However, if the verb is in the Third Person, we will typically need to find the noun that is its subject.

When looking for the subject of a Latin verb, we can use two signposts: **1) word order** (see “Latin Word Order”) and **2) nominative case endings**. Below is a chart that provides the basic nominative case endings you can find for a noun of the First, Second, or Third Declension.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Declension</i>	-a	-ae
<i>Second Declension</i>	-us / -er / -um (n.)	-ī / -a (n.)
<i>Third Declension</i>	Various	-ēs / -a (n.)

### Direct Object

Like Latin subjects, we can use two means to find a verb's direct object: **1) word order** (see “Latin Word Order”) and **2) accusative case endings**, which you can find here.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Declension</i>	-am	-ās
<i>Second Declension</i>	-um	-ōs / -a (n.)
<i>Third Declension</i>	-em / Various (n.)	-ēs / -īs / -a (n.)

## Indirect Object

Once again, we can use a couple methods of identifying an indirect object in a Latin clause: **1) word order** (see “**Latin Word Order**”) and **2) dative case endings**, which have been given below.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Declension</i>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Second Declension</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Third Declension</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

## Adjectives

Latin adjectives tend to follow the nouns or pronouns that they modify and must of course match those nouns or pronouns in **gender**, **number**, and **case**. Pay close attention to the adjective’s endings in order to identify what noun or pronoun the adjective is modifying.

## Adverbs

Whether Latin or English, an adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. For our purposes, adverbs will typically modify verbs and can be recognized by their proximity to the verb (see “**Latin Word Order**”).

Adverbs are even easier to work with for the time being because, unlike most other words in Latin, they will only have one form. You will eventually learn comparative and superlative forms of adverbs, but this will be much later. For now, you will only need to identify a single form of an adverb.

## Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases are generally easy to recognize because they of course begin with a preposition – another part of speech in Latin that will only ever have a single form, making them easy to find in your glossary or a dictionary.

Since prepositional phrases can function as either adjectives or adverbs, they will be positioned accordingly. An adjectival prepositional phrase will usually follow the noun or pronoun it modifies, as in the example below.

*liber in mēnsā*      **the book on the table**

An adverbial prepositional phrase will tend to appear where any other adverb typically would when it modifies a verb (see “**Latin Word Order**”) and will give us more information about the verb’s action.

***ē flūmine rapiet***      **will snatch out of the river**

As with any other function that a noun or pronoun can perform, we can use case endings to help identify the object of a preposition (e.g. *mēnsā* or *flūmine*). Objects of Latin prepositions are, for the most part, either accusative or ablative. You can find an overview of accusative case endings in the section of this guide on **Direct Objects**, while the ablative case endings have been provided below.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<i>First Declension</i>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Second Declension</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Third Declension</i>	<b>-e / -ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

## **Appendix IV**

### **Syntax and Inflection Tables**

### **Case Usages (Syntax)**

Case	Syntax
<i>Nominative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subject Noun (SN)</li><li>• Predicate Nouns &amp; Adjectives (Predicate Nominatives)</li></ul>
<i>Genitive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possessive Noun Adjective (PNA)</li><li>• Partitive Genitive</li><li>• Objective Genitive</li></ul>
<i>Dative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indirect Object (IO)</li><li>• Dative of Possession (with <i>sum</i>)</li><li>• Object of some Verbs</li></ul>
<i>Accusative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Direct Object (DO)</li><li>• Object of Preposition (OP)</li><li>• Accusative of Place to Which</li><li>• Subject Accusative of Indirect Statement</li><li>• Accusative of Extent of Space</li><li>• Accusative of Duration of Time</li></ul>
<i>Ablative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Object of Preposition (OP)</li><li>• Ablative of Separation</li><li>• Ablative of Place Where</li><li>• Ablative of Place from Which</li><li>• Ablative of Time When</li><li>• Ablative of Accompaniment</li><li>• Ablative of Manner</li><li>• Ablative of Agent</li><li>• Ablative of Means</li><li>• Ablative of Source or Origin</li></ul>
<i>Vocative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Direct Address</li></ul>

# Noun Declension

## First Declension

### First Declension Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>

### *terra, terrae (f.) – earth*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>terra</u>	<u>terrae</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>terrae</u>	<u>terrārum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>terrae</u>	<u>terrīs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>terram</u>	<u>terrās</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>terrā</u>	<u>terrīs</u>

## Second Declension

### Second Declension Masculine Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-us</b>	<b>-ī</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

### *deus, deī (m.) – god*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>deus</u>	<u>deī</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>deī</u>	<u>deōrum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>deō</u>	<u>deīs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>deum</u>	<u>deōs</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>deō</u>	<u>deīs</u>

## Second Declension Masculine -er Nouns

*puer, puerī (m.) – boy (Keeps “e”)    liber, librī (m.) – book (Drops “e”)*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>puer</b>	<b>puerī</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>puerī</b>	<b>puerōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>puerō</b>	<b>puerīs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>puerum</b>	<b>puerōs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>puerō</b>	<b>puerīs</b>

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>liber</b>	<b>librī</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>librī</b>	<b>librōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>librō</b>	<b>librīs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>librum</b>	<b>librōs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>librō</b>	<b>librīs</b>



## Second Declension Neuter

### Second Declension Neuter Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

### *bellum, bellī* (n.) – war

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>bell<u>um</u></b>	<b>bell<u>a</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>bell<u>ī</u></b>	<b>bell<u>ōrum</u></b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>bell<u>ō</u></b>	<b>bell<u>īs</u></b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>bell<u>um</u></b>	<b>bell<u>a</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>bell<u>ō</u></b>	<b>bell<u>īs</u></b>

## Third Declension

### Consonant Stems

#### Consonant Stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

#### *amor, amōris* (m.) – love

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>am<u>or</u></b>	<b>am<u>ōrēs</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>am<u>ōris</u></b>	<b>am<u>ōrum</u></b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>am<u>ōrī</u></b>	<b>am<u>ōribus</u></b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>am<u>ōrem</u></b>	<b>am<u>ōrēs</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>am<u>ōre</u></b>	<b>am<u>ōribus</u></b>

#### Consonant Stem Endings (Neuter) *carmen, carminis* (n.) – song

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>car<u>men</u></b>	<b>car<u>mina</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>car<u>minis</u></b>	<b>car<u>minum</u></b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>car<u>minī</u></b>	<b>car<u>minibus</u></b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>car<u>men</u></b>	<b>car<u>mina</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>car<u>mine</u></b>	<b>car<u>minibus</u></b>

## Pure *i*-stems

### Pure *i*-stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em/-im</b>	<b>-īs/-ēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

### *nāvis, nāvis (f.) – ship*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>nāv</u> <b>is</b>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>nāv</u> <b>is</b>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ī</b>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>nāv</u> <b>em/nāv</b> im	<u>nāv</u> <b>īs/nāv</b> ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ī</b>	<u>nāv</u> <b>ibus</b>

### Pure *i*-stem Endings (Neuter)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-e/-al/-ar</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-e/-al/-ar</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

### *mare, maris (n.) – sea*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>mar</u> <b>e</b>	<u>mar</u> <b>ia</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>mar</u> <b>is</b>	<u>mar</u> <b>ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>mar</u> <b>ī</b>	<u>mar</u> <b>ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>mar</u> <b>e</b>	<u>mar</u> <b>ia</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>mar</u> <b>ī</b>	<u>mar</u> <b>ibus</b>

## Mixed *i*-stems

### Mixed *i*-stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular (Consonant Stem)	Plural (Pure <i>i</i> - stem)
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-īs/-ēs</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

### *urbs, urbis (f.) – city*

	Singular (Consonant Stem)	Plural (Pure <i>i</i> - stem)
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>urb</u> <b>s</b>	<u>urb</u> <b>ēs</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>urb</u> <b>is</b>	<u>urb</u> <b>ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>urb</u> <b>ī</b>	<u>urb</u> <b>ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>urb</u> <b>em</b>	<u>urb</u> <b>īs/urb</b> ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>urb</u> <b>e</b>	<u>urb</u> <b>ibus</b>

# Adjective Declension

## First and Second Declension Adjectives

### First and Second Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>-us/-er</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>

### *meus, mea, meum* – my/mine

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>me<u>us</u></b>	<b>me<u>a</u></b>	<b>me<u>um</u></b>	<b>me<u>ī</u></b>	<b>me<u>ae</u></b>	<b>me<u>a</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>me<u>ī</u></b>	<b>me<u>ae</u></b>	<b>me<u>ī</u></b>	<b>me<u>ōrum</u></b>	<b>me<u>ārum</u></b>	<b>me<u>ōrum</u></b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>me<u>ō</u></b>	<b>me<u>ae</u></b>	<b>me<u>ō</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>me<u>um</u></b>	<b>me<u>am</u></b>	<b>me<u>um</u></b>	<b>me<u>ōs</u></b>	<b>me<u>ās</u></b>	<b>me<u>a</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>me<u>ō</u></b>	<b>me<u>ā</u></b>	<b>me<u>ō</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>	<b>me<u>īs</u></b>

### *liber, libera, liberum* – free (Keeps “e”)

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>lib<u>er</u></b>	<b>lib<u>era</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erum</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erī</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erae</u></b>	<b>lib<u>era</u></b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>lib<u>erī</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erae</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erī</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erōrum</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erārum</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erōrum</u></b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>lib<u>erō</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erae</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erō</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>lib<u>erum</u></b>	<b>lib<u>eram</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erum</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erōs</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erās</u></b>	<b>lib<u>era</u></b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>lib<u>erō</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erā</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erō</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>	<b>lib<u>erīs</u></b>

***noster, nostra, nostrum* – our/ours (Drops “e”)**

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>noster</u>	<u>nostra</u>	<u>nostrum</u>	<u>nostrī</u>	<u>nostrae</u>	<u>nostra</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>nostrī</u>	<u>nostrae</u>	<u>nostrī</u>	<u>nostrōrum</u>	<u>nostrārum</u>	<u>nostrōrum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>nostrō</u>	<u>nostrae</u>	<u>nostrō</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>nostrum</u>	<u>nostram</u>	<u>nostrum</u>	<u>nostrōs</u>	<u>nostrās</u>	<u>nostra</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>nostrō</u>	<u>nostrā</u>	<u>nostrō</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>	<u>nostrīs</u>

**Third Declension Adjectives**

**Third Declension Adjective Endings**

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>Various</b>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>Various</b>	<b>-īs/-ēs</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>-ī/-e*</b>	<b>-ī/-e*</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

\* The *-e* ending for ablative singular is usually found only with one-termination adjectives.

**Three-termination Adjective: *celer, celeris, celere* – fast**

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>celer</u>	<u>celeris</u>	<u>celere</u>	<u>celerēs</u>	<u>celerēs</u>	<u>celeria</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>celeris</u>	<u>celeris</u>	<u>celeris</u>	<u>celerium</u>	<u>celerium</u>	<u>celerium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celeribus</u>	<u>celeribus</u>	<u>celeribus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>celerem</u>	<u>celerem</u>	<u>celere</u>	<u>celerīs</u> ( <u>celerēs</u> )	<u>celerīs</u> ( <u>celerēs</u> )	<u>celeria</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celerī</u>	<u>celeribus</u>	<u>celeribus</u>	<u>celeribus</u>

**Two-termination Adjective: *omnis, omne* – every/all**

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>omn<u>i</u>s</b>	<b>omne<u>e</u></b>	<b>omn<u>e</u>s</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>omn<u>i</u>s</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>s</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>um</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>omn<u>i</u></b>	<b>omn<u>i</u></b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>omn<u>e</u>m</b>	<b>omne<u>e</u></b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>s</b> (omn <u>e</u> s)	<b>omn<u>i</u>a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>omn<u>i</u></b>	<b>omn<u>i</u></b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>	<b>omn<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>

**One-termination Adjective: *sapiēns* (gen. sing. = *sapientis*) – wise**

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<b>sapi<u>e</u>ns</b>	<b>sapi<u>e</u>ns</b>	<b>sapient<u>e</u>s</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>a</b>
<i>Genitive</i>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>s</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>s</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>um</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>um</b>
<i>Dative</i>	<b>sapient<u>i</u></b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u></b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>
<i>Accusative</i>	<b>sapient<u>e</u>m</b>	<b>sapi<u>e</u>ns</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>s</b> (sapient <u>e</u> s)	<b>sapient<u>i</u>a</b>
<i>Ablative</i>	<b>sapient<u>e</u></b>	<b>sapient<u>e</u></b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>	<b>sapient<u>i</u>b<u>u</u>s</b>

## Verb Conjugation – Present System

### First Conjugation

#### Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-mus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-tis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-t</b>	<b>-nt</b>

#### *laudāre* – to praise

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	laud <u>ō</u>	laud <u>āmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	laud <u>ās</u>	laud <u>ātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	laud <u>at</u>	laud <u>ant</u>

#### Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>-bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>-bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

#### *levāre* – to relieve

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	lev <u>ābam</u>	lev <u>ābāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	lev <u>ābās</u>	lev <u>ābātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	lev <u>ābat</u>	lev <u>ābant</u>

#### Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bō</b>	<b>-bimus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bis</b>	<b>-bitis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bit</b>	<b>-bunt</b>

#### *amāre* – to love

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	am <u>ābō</u>	am <u>ābimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	am <u>ābis</u>	am <u>ābitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	am <u>ābit</u>	am <u>ābunt</u>

#### Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-mur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ris</b>	<b>-minī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-tur</b>	<b>-ntur</b>

#### *creāre* – to create

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	cre <u>or</u>	cre <u>āmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	cre <u>āris</u>	cre <u>āminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	cre <u>ātur</u>	cre <u>antur</u>

## Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bar</b>	<b>-bāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bāris</b>	<b>-bāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bātur</b>	<b>-bantur</b>

## *cūrāre* – to care for

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>cūrābar</u>	<u>cūrābāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>cūrābāris</u>	<u>cūrābāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>cūrābātur</u>	<u>cūrābantur</u>

## Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bor</b>	<b>-bimur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-beris</b>	<b>-biminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bitur</b>	<b>-buntur</b>

## *iuvāre* – to help

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>iuvābor</u>	<u>iuvābimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>iuvāberis</u>	<u>iuvābiminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>iuvābitur</u>	<u>iuvābuntur</u>

## Second Conjugation

### Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-mus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-tis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-t</b>	<b>-nt</b>

### *vidēre* – to see

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>videō</u>	<u>vidēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>vidēs</u>	<u>vidētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>videt</u>	<u>vident</u>

### Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>-bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>-bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

### *habēre* – to have

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>habēbam</u>	<u>habēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>habēbās</u>	<u>habēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>habēbat</u>	<u>habēbant</u>

### Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bō</b>	<b>-bimus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bis</b>	<b>-bitis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bit</b>	<b>-bunt</b>

### *studēre* – to study

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>studēbō</u>	<u>studēbimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>studēbis</u>	<u>studēbitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>studēbit</u>	<u>studēbunt</u>

### Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-mur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ris</b>	<b>-minī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-tur</b>	<b>-ntur</b>

### *dēlēre* – to destroy

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>dēleor</u>	<u>dēlēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>dēlēris</u>	<u>dēlēmīnī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>dēlētur</u>	<u>dēlentur</u>

### Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bar</b>	<b>-bāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bāris</b>	<b>-bāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bātur</b>	<b>-bantur</b>

### *miscēre* – to mix

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>miscēbar</u>	<u>miscēbāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>miscēbāris</u>	<u>miscēbāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>miscēbātur</u>	<u>miscēbantur</u>

### Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bor</b>	<b>-bimur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-beris</b>	<b>-biminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bitur</b>	<b>-buntur</b>

### *iubēre* – to order

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>iubēbor</u>	<u>iubēbimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>iubēberis</u>	<u>iubēbiminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>iubēbitur</u>	<u>iubēbuntur</u>

## Third Conjugation

### Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-imus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-itis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-it</b>	<b>-unt</b>

### *agere* – to do/act

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>agō</u>	<u>agimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>agis</u>	<u>agitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>agit</u>	<u>agunt</u>

### Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>

### *cadere* – to fall

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>cadam</u>	<u>cadēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>cadēs</u>	<u>cadētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>cadet</u>	<u>cadent</u>



### Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>-bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>-bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

### *dīcere* – to say

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>dīcēbam</u>	<u>dīcēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>dīcēbās</u>	<u>dīcēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>dīcēbat</u>	<u>dīcēbant</u>

### Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-mur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ris</b>	<b>-minī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-tur</b>	<b>-ntur</b>

### *crēdere* – to trust

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>crēdor</u>	<u>crēdimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>crēderis</u>	<u>crēdiminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>crēditur</u>	<u>crēduntur</u>

### Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-ēmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēris</b>	<b>-ēminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-ētur</b>	<b>-entur</b>

### *dūcere* – to lead

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>dūcar</u>	<u>dūcēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>dūcēris</u>	<u>dūcēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>dūcētur</u>	<u>dūcentur</u>

### Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bar</b>	<b>-bāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bāris</b>	<b>-bāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bātur</b>	<b>-bantur</b>

### *alere* – to nourish

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>alēbar</u>	<u>alēbāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>alēbāris</u>	<u>alēbāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>alēbātur</u>	<u>alēbantur</u>

## Third Conjugation -iō

### Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-imus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-itis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-it</b>	<b>-unt</b>

### *capere* – to capture

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>capīō</u>	<u>capimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>capis</u>	<u>capitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>capit</u>	<u>capiunt</u>

### Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>

### *facere* – to make/do

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>faciam</b>	<b>faciēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>faciēs</b>	<b>faciētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>faciet</b>	<b>facient</b>

### Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

### *sapere* – to taste

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>sapiēbam</b>	<b>sapiēbāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>sapiēbās</b>	<b>sapiēbātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>sapiēbat</b>	<b>sapiēbant</b>

### Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-mur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ris</b>	<b>-minī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-tur</b>	<b>-untur</b>

### *iacere* – to throw

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>iacior</b>	<b>iacimur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>iaceris</b>	<b>iaciminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>iacitur</b>	<b>iaciuntur</b>

### Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-ēmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēris</b>	<b>-ēminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-ētur</b>	<b>-entur</b>

### *rapere* – to seize

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>rapiar</b>	<b>rapīēmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>rapīēris</b>	<b>rapīēminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>rapīētur</b>	<b>rapientur</b>

### Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bar</b>	<b>-bāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bāris</b>	<b>-bāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bātur</b>	<b>-bantur</b>

### *fodere* – to dig

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>fodiēbar</b>	<b>fodiēbāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>fodiēbāris</b>	<b>fodiēbāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>fodiēbātur</b>	<b>fodiēbantur</b>

## Fourth Conjugation

### Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-mus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-tis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-t</b>	<b>-unt</b>

### *audīre* – to hear

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	audi <u>ō</u>	audi <u>mus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	audi <u>s</u>	audi <u>tis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	audi <u>t</u>	audi <u>unt</u>

### Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ēmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ētis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>

### *dormīre* – to sleep

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	dormi <u>am</u>	dormi <u>ēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	dormi <u>ēs</u>	dormi <u>ētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	dormi <u>et</u>	dormi <u>ent</u>

### Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bam</b>	<b>-bāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bās</b>	<b>-bātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bat</b>	<b>-bant</b>

### *sciīre* – to know

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sci <u>ēbam</u>	sci <u>ēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	sci <u>ēbās</u>	sci <u>ēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	sci <u>ēbat</u>	sci <u>ēbant</u>

### Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-mur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ris</b>	<b>-minī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-tur</b>	<b>-untur</b>

### *mūnīre* – to fortify

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	mūni <u>or</u>	mūni <u>mur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	mūni <u>ris</u>	mūni <u>minī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	mūni <u>tur</u>	mūni <u>untur</u>

### Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-ēmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-ēris</b>	<b>-ēminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-ētur</b>	<b>-entur</b>

### *vincīre* – to bind

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	vinci <u>ar</u>	vinci <u>ēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	vinci <u>ēris</u>	vinci <u>ēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	vinci <u>ētur</u>	vinci <u>entur</u>

## Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>-bar</b>	<b>-bāmur</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>-bāris</b>	<b>-bāminī</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>-bātur</b>	<b>-bantur</b>

## *servīre* – to serve

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	servi <u>ē</u> bar	servi <u>ē</u> bāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	servi <u>ē</u> bāris	servi <u>ē</u> bāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	servi <u>ē</u> bātur	servi <u>ē</u> bantur

## Verb Conjugation – Irregular Verbs Present Tense

### *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>sum</b>	<b>sumus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>es</b>	<b>estis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>est</b>	<b>sunt</b>

### *possum, posse, potuī* – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>possum</b>	<b>possumus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>potes</b>	<b>potestis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>potest</b>	<b>possunt</b>

## Imperfect Tense

### *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>eram</b>	<b>erāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>erās</b>	<b>erātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>erat</b>	<b>erant</b>

### *possum, posse, potuī* – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>poteram</b>	<b>poterāmus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>poterās</b>	<b>poterātis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>poterat</b>	<b>poterant</b>

## Future Tense

### *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>erō</b>	<b>erimus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>eris</b>	<b>eritis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>erit</b>	<b>erunt</b>

### *possum, posse, potuī* – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<b>poterō</b>	<b>poterimus</b>
<i>Second Person</i>	<b>poteris</b>	<b>poteritis</b>
<i>Third Person</i>	<b>poterit</b>	<b>poterunt</b>

# Glossa Latīna

## Part of Speech Key

**Adj.** = Adjective  
**Adv.** = Adverb  
**C** = Conjunction  
**I** = Interjection

**N** = Noun  
**Prep.** = Preposition  
**Pro.** = Pronoun  
**V** = Verb

## Gender Key

**m.** = masculine  
**n.** = neuter

**f.** = feminine  
**c.** = common (masculine *or* feminine – assume masculine in absence of context)

## A

**ā/ab** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: (away) from; by

**abdūcō, abdūcere, abdūxī, abductus** *V* – I lead away, to lead away, I led away, led away

**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus** *V* – I am absent, to be absent, I was absent, about to be absent

**acatus, acatī** *N* (f.) – boat

**accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus** *V* – I accept, to accept, I accepted, accepted

**ācer, ācris, ācre** *Adj.* – sharp

**āctum, āctī** *N* (n.) – act, exploits (plural)

**ad** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: to, toward, at

**adiciō, adicere, adiēcī, adiectus** *V* – I add, to add, I added, added

**adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus** *V* – I am present, to be present, I was present, about to be present

**adulēscētia, adulēscētiaē** *N* (f.) – youth

**adveniō, advenīre, advēnī, adventum** *V* – I arrive, to arrive, I arrived, there was an arrival (impersonal)

**aeger, aegra, aegrum** *Adj.* – sick, unsound

**aenigma, aenigmatis** *N (n.)* – riddle

**aequus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – equal, fair

**aestās, aestātis** *N (f.)* – summer

**aetās, aetātis** *N (f.)* – lifetime, age

**ager, agrī** *N (m.)* – field

**agmen, agminis** *N (n.)* – troop (group of soldiers)

**agō, agere, ēgī, āctus** *V* – I do, to do, I did, done

**agricola, agricolae** *N (m.)* – farmer

**āit, āiunt** *Defective Verb* – it says, they say; it claims, they claim

**alnus, alnī** *N (f.)* – alder tree

**alō, alere, aluī, altus** *V* – I nourish, to nourish, I nourished, nourished

**altar, altāris** *N (n.)* – altar

**altus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – high, tall, deep (sea); nourished

**amātus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – beloved

**ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus** *V* – I walk, to walk, I walked, walked

**amīca, amīcae** *N (f.)* – friend (female)

**amīcitia, amīcitiae** *N (f.)* – friendship

**amīcus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – friendly

**amīcus, amīcī** *N (m.)* – friend (male)

**āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī, āmissus** *V* – I send away, to send away, I sent away, sent away

**amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus** *V* – I love, to love, I loved, loved

**amor, amoris** *N* (m.) – love

**anca, ancae** *N* (c.) – goose

**animal, animālis** *N* (n.) – animal

**ante** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: before

**antīquus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – old, ancient

**aqua, aquae** *N* (f.) – water

**arānea, arāneae** *N* (f.) – spider

**arbiter, arbitrī** *N* (m.) – judge, witness, arbiter

**arbor, arboris** *N* (f.) – tree

**arma, armōrum** *N* (n. pl.) – arms, weapons

**armiger, armigerī** *N* (m.) – squire

**argūmentum, argūmentī** *N* (n.) – argument; evidence

**arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus** *V* – I till, to till, I tilled, tilled

**ars, artis** *N* (f.) – art, skill

**arx, arcis** *N* (f.) – citadel, stronghold

**asinus, asinī** *N* (m.) – donkey

**asper, aspera, asperum** *Adj.* – harsh, bitter

**astrum, astrī** *N* (n.) – star

**āter, ātra, ātrum** *Adj.* – dark, gloomy

**athlēta, athlētae** *N* (m.) – athlete

**audāx** (Genitive Singular = **audācis**) *Adj.* – bold, daring, audacious

**audeō, audēre, ausus sum** *V* – I dare, to dare, I dared

**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus** *V* – I hear, to hear, I heard, heard

**aura, aurae** *N* (f.) – breeze

**aurīga, aurīgae** *N* (m.) – charioteer

**aut** *C* – or; **aut...aut** = either...or

**autem** *C* – however, on the other hand

**avārus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – greedy

**avia, aviae** *N* (f.) – grandmother

## **B**

**beātus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – fortunate, blessed

**bellum, bellī** *N* (n.) – war; **bellum gerere** – to wage war

**bene** *Adv.* – well

**bonus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – good

**brevis, breve** *Adj.* – short, brief

## **C**

**cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum** *V* – I fall, to fall, I fell, there was a falling (impersonal)

**caelum, caelī** *N* (n.) – sky

**caementa, caementōrum** *N* (n. pl.) – rubble

**calefaciō, calefacere, calefēcī, calefactus** *V* – I warm, to warm, I warmed, warmed

**canis, canis** *N* (c.) – dog

**canō, canere, cecinī, cantus** *V* – I sing, to sing, I sang, sung



**cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus** *V* – I sing, to sing, I sang, sung

**caper, caprī** *N* (m.) – he-goat

**capiō, capere, cēpī, captus** *V* – I capture, to capture, I captured, captured

**capra, caprae** *N* (f.) – she-goat

**carcer, carceris** *N* (m.) – prison

**careō, carēre, caruī, caritus** *V* – I lack, to lack, I lacked, lacked

**carmen, carminis** *N* (n.) – song, poem

**cārus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – dear

**casa, casae** *N* (f.) – hut, cabin

**cassus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – deprived (of), devoid (of)

**castra, castrōrum** *N* (n. pl.) – camp (military)

**causa, causae** *N* (f.) – cause, reason

**caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus** *V* – I avoid, to avoid, I avoided, avoided

**cēdrus, cēdrī** *N* (f.) – cedar tree

**celer, celeris, celere** *Adj.* – fast

**celeritās, celeritātis** *N* (f.) – speed

**celeriter** *Adv.* – quickly

**cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus** *V* – I hide, to hide, I hid, hidden

**cēna, cēnae** *N* (f.) – dinner

**cerasus, cerasī** *N* (f.) – cherry tree

**cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus** *V* – I decide, to decide, I decided, decided

**certāmen, certāminis** *N* (n.) – contest; **certāmen instituere** – to arrange a contest

**certus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – certain, reliable

**cervus, cervī** *N* (m.) – deer

**cessō, cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus** *V* – I stop, to stop, I stopped, stopped

**ceterus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – the other (singular), the rest (plural)

**cibus, cibī** *N* (m.) – food

**cinis, cineris** *N* (m.) – ash, ember

**circum** *Prep.* – with *Accusative*: around

**cito** *Adv.* – quickly

**citrus, citrī** *N* (f.) – lemon tree

**cīvilitās, cīvilitātis** *N* (f.) – courtesy

**cīvis, cīvis** *N* (c.) – citizen

**clādēs, clādis** *N* (f.) – disaster, ruin

**clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus** *V* – I shout, to shout, I shouted, shouted

**clārō, clārāre, clārāvī, clārātus** *V* – I light up, to light up, I lit up, lit up

**clārus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – clear, famous

**clepta, cleptae** *N* (m.) – thief

**coepī, coepisse** *V* – I began, to have begun

**cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus** *V* – I think, to think, I thought, thought

**cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus** *V* – I recognize, to recognize, I recognized, recognized

**cohors, cohortis** *N* (f.) – cohort (1/10 of a legion)

**collēga, collēgae** *N* (m.) – colleague

**colō, colere, coluī, cultus** *V* – I cultivate, to cultivate, I cultivated, cultivated

**color, colōris** *N* (m.) – color

**comedō, comedere, comēdī, comēsus** *V* – I eat, to eat, I ate, eaten

**comperiō, comperīre, comperī, compertus** *V* – I discover, to discover, I discovered, discovered

**concors (Genitive Singular = concordis)** *Adj.* – peaceful, harmonious

**condō, condere, condidī, conditus** *V* – I found (establish), to found, I founded, founded

**cōnsilium, cōnsiliū** *N* (n.) – advice

**cōnsul, cōnsulis** *N* (m.) – consul

**contentus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – content, satisfied

**contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus** *V* – I hold, to hold, I held, held

**contrā** *Prep.* – *with Accusative:* against

**convīva, convīvae** *N* (c.) – guest

**cōpiae, cōpiārum** *N* (f. pl.) – supplies; forces

**coquō, coquere, coxī, coctus** *V* – I cook, to cook, I cooked, cooked

**coquus, coqui** *N* (m.) – cook

**cor, cordis** *N* (n.) – heart

**corōna, corōnae** *N* (f.) – crown

**corpus, corporis** *N* (n.) – body

**crās** *Adv.* – tomorrow

**crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus** *V (+ dative)* – I trust, to trust, I trusted, trusted; I believe, to believe, I believed, believed

**creō, creāre, creāvī, creātus** *V* – I create, to create, I created, created

**cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus** *V* – I burn, to burn, I burned, burnt

**crīmen, crīminis** *N (n.)* – crime

**culpa, culpae** *N (f.)* – fault

**culter, cultrī** *N (m.)* – knife

**cultus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – groomed, elegant; cultivated

**cum** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: with

**cūra, cūrae** *N (f.)* – care, concern

**cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātus** *V* – I care for, to care for, I cared for, cared for

**custōdiō, custōdīre, custōdīvī, custōditus** *V* – I guard, to guard, I guarded, guarded

**custōs, custōdis** *N (c.)* – guard

## D

**dē** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: on, about, concerning; down from

**dea, deae** *N (f.)* – goddess

**dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus** *V* – I owe, to owe, I owed, owed; I should

**dēdicō, dēdicāre, dēdicāvī, dēdicātus** *V* – I dedicate, to dedicate, I dedicated, dedicated

**dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus** *V* – I defend, to defend, I defended, defended

**deinde** *Adv.* – afterward

**dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātus** *V* – I show, to show, I showed, shown

**dēspiciō, dēspicere, dēspexī, dēspectus** *V* – I despise, to despise, I despised, despised

**dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus** *V* – I fail, to fail, I failed, about to fail (*with Dative of person disappointed or in + Ablative*)

**deus, deī** *N* (m.) – god

**dexter, dextra, dextrum** *Adj.* – right

**dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus** *V* – I say, to say, I said, said

**dictō, dictāre, dictāvī, dictātus** *V* – I dictate, to dictate, I dictated, dictated

**difficilis, difficile** *Adj.* – difficult

**discipula, discipulae** *N* (f.) – student (female)

**discipulus, discipulī** *N* (m.) – student (male)

**discō, discere, didicī** *V* – I learn, to learn, I learned

**diū** *Adv.* – for a long time, all day

**dīvitiae, dīvitiārum** *N* (f. pl.) – riches, wealth

**doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus** *V* – I teach, to teach, I taught, taught

**doctus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – learned, clever; taught

**dō, dare, dedī, datus** *V* – I give, to give, I gave, given

**doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitus** *V* – I grieve, to grieve, I grieved, grieved

**dolor, dolōris** *N* (m.) – pain

**dolus, dolī** *N* (m.) – trickery

**dominus, dominī** *N* (m.) – master

**domus, domī** *N* (f.) – home

**dōnō, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātus** *V* – I bestow, to bestow, I bestowed, bestowed

**dōnum, dōnī** *N* (n.) – gift

**dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormītus** *V* – I sleep, to sleep, I slept, asleep

**drāma, drāmatī** *N* (n.) – play

**dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus** *V* – I lead, to lead, I led, led

**dulcis, dulce** *Adj.* – sweet, pleasant

**dum** *C* – while (at the same time as); *Adv.* – yet

**dūrus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – tough, hardened, durable

**dux, ducis** *N* (c.) – general, leader

## **E**

**ē/ex** *Prep.* – with *Ablative*: from, out of

**ebur, eboris** *N* (n.) – ivory

**ēducō, ēducāre, ēducāvī, ēducātus** *V* – I educate, to educate, I educated, educated

**efflōrēscō, efflōrēscere, efflōruī** *V* – I bloom, to bloom, I bloomed

**effugiō, effugere, effūgī, effugitūrus** *V* – I escape, to escape, I escaped, about to escape

**ego** *Pro.* – I

**enim** *C* – in fact, indeed; truly, really

**epistula, epistulae** *N* (f.) – letter (written communication)

**eques, equitis** *N* (m.) – knight

**equus, equī** *N* (m.) – horse

**et** *C* – and; **et...et** – both...and; *Adv.* – too, also, as well, even

**excellētia, excellētiaē** *N* (f.) – excellence

**excitō, excitāre, excitāvī, excitātus** *V* – I wake, to wake, I woke, woken

**exemplar, exemplāris** *N* (n.) – model

**exemplum, exemplī** *N* (n.) – example

**exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitus** *V* – I train, to train, I trained, trained

**expōnō, expōnere, exposuī, expositus** *V* – I display, to display, I displayed, displayed

**exsilium, exsilī** *N* (n.) – exile, banishment

**extrā** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: outside of, beyond

## F

**faber, fabrī** *N* (m.) – smith

**fabricō, fabricāre, fabricāvī, fabricātus** *V* – I build, to build, I built, built; I forge, to forge, I forged, forged

**fābula, fābulae** *N* (f.) – story

**facilis, facile** *Adj.* – easy

**faciō, facere, fēcī, factus** *V* – I make, to make, I made, made; I do, to do, I did, done

**factum, factī** *N* (n.) – deed

**fāgus, fāgī** *N* (f.) – beech tree

**fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus** *V* – I deceive, to deceive, I deceived, deceived

**falsus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – false; deceived

**famula, famulae** *N* (f.) – servant (female)

**famulus, famulī** *N* (m.) – servant (male)

**fār, farris** *N* (n.) – meal (flour)

**fēlēs, fēlis** *N* (f.) – cat

**fēlix** (**Genitive Singular = fēlicis**) *Adj.* – happy, fortunate

**fēmina, fēminae** *N* (f.) – woman

**fīlia, fīliae** *N* (f.) – daughter

**filius, filiī** *N* (m.) – son

**fīniō, fīnīre, fīnīvī, fīnītus** *V* – I finish, to finish, I finished, finished; **fīnīrī** – to come to end

**fīnis, fīnis** *N* (m.) – end, boundary

**flamma, flammae** *N* (f.) – flame

**flō, flāre, flāvī, flatus** *V* – I blow, to blow, I blew, blown

**flōs, flōris** *N* (m.) – flower

**flūctuō, flūctuāre, flūctuāvī, flūctuātus** *V* – I toss, to toss, I tossed, tossed

**flūmen, flūminis** *N* (n.) – stream, river

**fluō, fluere, fluxī, fluctus (fluxus)** *V* – I flow, to flow, I flowed, (over)flowed

**fodiō, fodere, fōdī, fōssus** *V* – I dig, to dig, I dug, dug

**folium, foliī** *N* (n.) – leaf

**fortis, forte** *Adj.* – strong

**fortitūdō, fortitūdinis** *N* (f.) – strength; bravery; fortitude, resolve

**fortūna, fortūnae** *N* (f.) – fortune, luck

**forum, forī** *N* (n.) – marketplace, public square, forum

**frāter, frātris** *N* (m.) – brother



**fraxinus, fraxinī** *N* (f.) – ash tree

**fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus** *V* – I flee, to flee, I fled, about to flee

**fulmen, fulminis** *N* (n.) – lighting bolt

**fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus** *V* – I pour, to pour, I poured, poured

## **G**

**gallīna, gallīnae** *N* (f.) – hen

**gallus, gallī** *N* (m.) – rooster

**garrulus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – talkative

**gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum** *V* – I rejoice, to rejoice, I rejoiced

**geminī, geminōrum** *N* (m.) – twins

**genetrīx, genetrīcis** *N* (f.) – ancestor, (ancestral) mother

**genus, generis** *N* (n.) – kind, type; lineage

**germāna, germānae** *N* (f.) – sister

**germānus, germānī** *N* (m.) – brother

**gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus** *V* – I wage, to wage, I waged, waged

**gestō, gestāre, gestāvī, gestātus** *V* – I wear, to wear, I wore, worn; I carry, to carry, I carried, carried

**gladius, gladiī** *N* (m.) – sword

**Graecia, Graeciae** *N* (f.) – Greece

**Graecus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – Greek

**grammatista, grammatistae** *N* (m.) – grammarian

**gravis, grave** *Adj.* – heavy; serious, important, grave

## **H**

**haereō, haerēre, haesī, haesus** *V* – I hesitate, to hesitate, I hesitated, stuck

**habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus** *V* – I have, to have, I had, had

**hasta, hastae** *N (f.)* – spear

**herī** *Adv.* – yesterday

**hīc** *Adv.* – here

**hiemō, hiemāre, hiemāvī, hiemātus** *V* – I spend the winter, to spend the winter, I spent the winter, wintered

**historia, historiae** *N (f.)* – history

**hodiē** *Adv.* – today

**homō, hominis** *N (c.)* – human

**honestās, honestātis** *N (f.)* – honor; integrity, honesty

**hōra, hōrae** *N (f.)* – hour

**hortus, hortī** *N (m.)* – garden

**hostis, hostis** *N (m.)* – enemy (of the State); plural = The Enemy

**hūmānus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – human, kind

**humus, humī** *N (f.)* – ground

**hybrida, hybridae** *N (c.)* – hybrid

## **I**

**iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus** *V* – I throw, to throw, I threw, thrown

**iam** *Adv.* – already, by now

**igitur** *Adv.* – then, therefore

**ignis, ignis** *N* (m.) – fire

**immortālis, immortalē** *Adj.* – immortal

**imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātus** *V* – I command, to command, I commanded, commanded

**in** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: in, on / *with Accusative*: into, onto; against

**incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus** *V* – I start, to start, I started, started

**incohō, incohāre, incohāvī, incohātus** *V* – I begin, to begin, I began, begun

**incola, incolae** *N* (c.) – resident

**inde** *Adv.* – thenceforth, from that time on

**ingenium, ingenī** *N* (n.) – character, innate talent

**inimīcus, inimīcī** *N* (m.) – (personal) enemy

**īnstituō, īnstituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtus** *V* – I construct, to construct, I constructed, constructed

**īnstrūmentum, īnstrūmentī** *N* (n.) – instrument, tool, equipment

**īnsula, insulae** *N* (f.) – island

**intellegō, intellegere, intelligē, intelligētus** *V* – I understand, to understand, I understood, understood

**inter** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: between, among

**intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus** *V* – I enter, to enter, I entered, entered

**inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus** *V* – I find, to find, I found, found

**irrigō, irrigāre, irrigāvī, irrigātus** *V* – I water, to water, I watered, watered

**Ītalia, Ītaliae** *N* (f.) – Italy

**iter, itineris** *N* (n.) – journey; **iter facere** – to make a journey, to travel

**iterum** *Adv.* – again

**iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus** *V* – I order, to order, I ordered, ordered

**iūcundus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – pleasant, agreeable

**iūdex, iūdicis** *N* (m.) – judge

**iūdicium, iūdicī** *N* (n.) – judgment, decision

**iungō, iungere, iunxī, iunctus** *V* – I join, to join, I joined, joined

**iūs, iūris** *N* (n.) – law, justice

**iūstitia, iūstitiae** *N* (f.) – justice

**iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus** *V* – I help, to help, I helped, helped

## **K**

**Kalendae, Kalendārum** *N* (f. pl.) – Kalends (first day of the month)

**Karthāgo, Karthāginis** *N* (f.) – Carthage

## **L**

**labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātus** *V* – I work, to work, I worked, worked

**lac, lactis** *N* (n.) – milk

**Latīnus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – Latin

**latrō, latrāre, latrāvī, latrātus** *V* – I bark, to bark, I barked, barked

**lātus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – wide, broad

**laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus** *V* – I praise, to praise, I praised, praised

**legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus** *V* – I read, to read, I read, read

**legūmen, legūminis** *N* (n.) – bean

**lēx, lēgis** *N* (f.) – law

**levis, leve** *Adj.* – light

**levō, levāre, levāvī, levātus** *V* – I relieve, to relieve, I relieved, relieved

**liber, librī** *N* (m.) – book

**līber, lībera, līberum** *Adj.* – free

**līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātus** *V* – I free, to free, I freed, freed

**libet** *V* (*impersonal*) – It is pleasant...

**licet** *V* (*impersonal*) – It is permitted...

**liquefaciō, liquefacere, liquefēcī, liquefactus** *V* – I melt, to melt, I melted, melted

**litterae, litterārum** *N* (f. pl.) – literature; **littera, litterae**: letter (alphabet)

**longus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – long

**lūgeō, lūgēre, luxī, luctus** *V* – I mourn, to mourn, I mourned, mourned

**lupa, lupae** *N* (f.) – she-wolf

**lupus, lupī** *N* (m.) – he-wolf

**lūx, lūcis** *N* (f.) – light

## **M**

**magister, magistrī** *N* (m.) – teacher (male)

**magistra, magistrae** *N* (f.) – teacher (female)

**magnus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – large, great

**mālum, māli** *N* (n.) – apple

**malus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – bad, evil

**mālus, māli** *N (f.)* – apple tree

**mandō, mandere, mandī, mansus** *V* – I chew, to chew, I chewed, chewed

**maneō, manēre, mānsī, mansum** *V* – I stay, to stay, I stayed, there was a staying  
(*impersonal*)

**mare, maris** *N (n.)* – sea

**marītus, marītī** *N (m.)* – husband

**māter, mātris** *N (f.)* – mother

**mathēmatica, mathēmaticae** *N (f.)* – mathematics

**medicus, medicī** *N (m.)* – doctor

**mel, mellis** *N (n.)* – honey

**memoria, memoriae** *N (f.)* – memory; **memoriā tenēre** – to remember

**mēnsa, mēnsae** *N (f.)* – table, desk

**meus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – my, mine

**mīles, mīlitis** *N (c.)* – soldier

**miscēō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtus** *V* – I mix, to mix, I mixed, mixed

**miser, misera, miserum** *Adj.* – miserable, wretched

**mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus** *V* – I send, to send, I sent, sent

**mōlēs, mōlis** *N (f.)* – weight, difficulty

**moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus** *V* – I warn, to warn, I warned, warned

**mōns, montis** *N (m.)* – mountain

**mora, morae** *N (f.)* – delay

**mors, mortis** *N* (f.) – death

**mortālis, mortāle** *Adj.* – mortal

**mōs, mōris** *N* (m.) – custom, habit

**moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus** *V* – I move, to move, I moved, moved

**mox** *Adv.* – soon

**mulgeō, mulgēre, mūlsī, mulctus** *V* – I milk, to milk, I milked, milked

**multus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – much (singular), many (plural)

**mundus, mundī** *N* (m.) – world

**mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus** *V* – I fortify, to fortify, I fortified, fortified

**murmur, murmuris** *N* (n.) – murmur

**mūs, mūris** *N* (c.) – mouse, rat

**mūsica, mūsicae** *N* (f.) – music

**mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mūtātus** *V* – I change, to change, I changed, changed

## **N**

**nam** *C* – for

**nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātus** *V* – I tell, to tell, I told, told

**nauta, nautae** *N* (m.) – sailor

**nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus** *V* – I sail, to sail, I sailed, sailed

**nāvis, nāvis** *N* (f.) – ship

**nec/neque** *C* – and not; **nec...nec/neque...neque** – neither...nor

**neglegō, neglegere, neglēgī, neglectus** *V* – I neglect, to neglect, I neglected, neglected

**negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus** *V* – I deny, to deny, I denied, denied

**nepōs, nepōtis** *N* (c.) – grandchild

**nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescītus** *V* – I do not know, not to know, I did not know,  
unknown

**nihil** *N* (n.) – nothing

**nix, nivis** *N* (f.) – snow

**noctū** *Adv.* – during the night

**nōmen, nōminis** *N* (n.) – name; noun

**nōn** *Adv.* – not

**nōndum** *Adv.* – not...yet

**nonne** *Adv.* – Surely...

**nōnnumquam** *Adv.* – sometimes

**nōs** *Pro.* – we

**noster, nostra, nostrum** *Adj.* – our, ours

**novus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – new

**nox, noctis** *N* (f.) – night; **mediā nocte** = “in the dead of night”

**nūllus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – none, no

**num** *Adv.* – Surely...not

**nūmen, nūminis** *N* (n.) – divine presence, providence

**numquam** *Adv.* – never

**nunc** *Adv.* – now



**nuntiō, nuntiāre, nuntiāvī, nuntiātus** *V* – I announce, to announce, I announced, announced

**nūper** *Adv.* – recently

**nūtriō, nūtrīre, nūtrīvī, nūtrītus** *V* – I raise (children), to raise, I raised, raised

**nūtrīx, nūtrīcis** *N* (f.) – nurse

## O

**ob** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: on account of, because of

**obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus** *V* – I obtain, to obtain, I obtained, obtained

**ōdī, ōdisse** *V* – I hate, to hate

**odium, odiī** *N* (n.) – hatred

**odor, odōris** *N* (m.) – scent, aroma, smell

**odōrifer, odōrifera, odōriferum** *Adj.* – fragrant

**officium, officiī** *N* (n.) – duty

**ōlim** *Adv.* – once (upon a time)

**omnis, omne** *Adj.* – every (singular), all (plural)

**onerō, onerāre, onerāvī, onerātus** *V* – I load, to load, I loaded, loaded

**onus, oneris** *N* (n.) – load, burden

**opprimō, opprimere, oppressī, oppressus** *V* – I oppress, to oppress, I oppressed, oppressed

**oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus** *V* – I attack, to attack, I attacked, attacked

**opus, operis** *N* (n.) – work

**ōra, ōrae** *N* (f.) – bank, shore, coast

**ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis** *N* (f.) – speech; **ōrātiōnem habēre** – to make a speech

**ōrātor, ōrātōris** *N* (m.) – speaker

**ōrātrīx, ōrātrīcis** *N* (f.) – speaker (female), suppliant

**Orcus, Orcī** *N* (m.) – The Underworld

**ōs, ōris** *N* (n.) – mouth

**os, ossis** *N* (n.) – bone

**ovis, ovis** *N* (f.) – sheep

## **P**

**pācifer, pācifera, pāciferum** *Adj.* – peaceful

**pānis, pānis** *N* (m.) – bread

**pap̄yrus, pap̄yrī** *N* (f.) – papyrus, paper

**parātus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – ready; prepared

**parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus** *V* – I prepare, to prepare, I prepared, prepared

**pars, partis** *N* (f.) – part, piece

**parvus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – little, small

**pater, patris** *N* (m.) – father

**patientia, patientiae** *N* (f.) – patience

**patria, patriae** *N* (f.) – fatherland

**paucī, -ae, -a** *Adj.* – few

**paulus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – little, not much

**pecūnia, pecūniae** *N* (f.) – money

**per** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: through (space), during (time)

**perfuga, perfugae** *N* (m.) – refugee

**perpetuus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – perpetual

**pēs, pedis** *N* (m.) – foot

**piger, pigra, pigrum** *Adj.* – lazy

**pīrāta, pīrātae** *N* (m.) – pirate

**plaudō, plaudere, plausī, plausus** *V* – I applaud, to applaud, I applauded, applauded

**plōrō, plōrāre, plōrāvī, plōrātus** *V* – I weep, to weep, I weep, lamented

**poena, poenae** *N* (f.) – penalty

**Poenī, Poenōrum** *N* (m. pl.) – Carthaginians

**Poenicus, -a, -um / Pūnicus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – Punic, Carthaginian

**poēta, poētae** *N* (m.) – poet

**poētica, poēticae** *N* (f.) – poetry

**pōmum, pōmī** *N* (n.) – fruit

**pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus** *V* – I place, to place, I placed, placed

**pōns, pontis** *N* (m.) – bridge

**populus, populī** *N* (m.) – people

**pontifex, pontificis** *N* (m.) – high priest

**pōpulus, pōpulī** *N* (f.) – poplar tree

**porcus, porcī** *N* (m.) – pig

**possideō, possidēre, possēdī, possessus** *V* – I possess, to possess, I possessed, possessed

**possum, posse, potuī** *V* – I am able, to be able, I was able

**post** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: after

**postea** *Adv.* – afterwards

**postmodo** *Adv.* – shortly, presently

**potēns (Genitive Singular = *potentis*)** *Adj.* – powerful

**pōtō, pōtāre, pōtāvī, pōtus** *V* – I drink, to drink, I drank, drunk

**praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus** *V* – I offer, to offer, I offered, offered

**praeclūdō, praeclūdere, praeclūsī, praeclūsus** *V* – I block, to block, I blocked, blocked

**praemium, praemiī** *N* (n.) – reward

**praesum, praesesse, praefuī, praefutūrus** *V* – I preside over, to preside over, I presided over, about to preside over (*with Dative*)

**premō, premere, pressī, pressus** *V* – I press, to press, I pressed, pressed

**prīmus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – first

**prīncipium, prīncipiī** *N* (n.) – beginning

**prīvātus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – private; deprived

**prīvō, prīvāre, prīvāvī, prīvātus** *V* – I deprive, to deprive, I deprived, deprived

**prō** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: for (the sake of), on behalf of

**problēma, problēmatis** *N* (n.) – problem, puzzle

**probō, probāre, probāvī, probātus** *V* – I recommend, to recommend, I recommended, recommended

**prōdō, prōdere, prōdidī, prōditus** *V* – I produce, to produce, I produced, produced

**prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmīsī, prōmissus** *V* – I promise, to promise, I promised, promised

**prope** *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: near; about, almost (time)

**properō, properāre, properāvī, properātus** *V* – I hurry, to hurry, I hurried, hurried

**prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus** *V* – I benefit, to benefit, I benefited, about to benefit (*with Dative*)

**prōtinus** *Adv.* – shortly

**prūdentia, prūdentiae** *N (f.)* – prudence

**prūnus, prūnī** *N (f.)* – plum tree

**puella, puellae** *N (f.)* – girl

**puer, puerī** *N (m.)* – boy

**pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātus** *V* – I fight, to fight, I fought, fought

**pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum** *Adj.* – beautiful, handsome

**putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus** *V* – I think (consider), to think, I thought, thought

## **Q**

**quā** *Adv.* – Where?

**quando** *Adv.* – When?

**quārē** *Adv.* – Why?

**-que** *Enclitic Particle* – and

**quid** *Pro.* – What?

**quis** *Pro.* – Who?

**quō** *Adv.* – Where to?

**quōmodo** *Adv.* – How?

**quoniam** *Adv.* – since, because

**quoque** *Adv.* – also, too

**quot** *Adj. (indeclinable)* – How many?

## **R**

**rapīō, rapere, rapuī, raptus** *V* – I seize, to seize, I seized, seized

**rārō** *Adv.* – rarely

**ratio, ratiōnis** *N (f.)* – reason, account

**rēgīna, rēgīnae** *N (f.)* – queen

**regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus** *V* – I rule, to rule, I ruled, ruled

**relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictus** *V* – I abandon, to abandon, I abandoned, abandoned

**respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus** *V* – I answer, to answer, I answered, answered

**rēx, rēgis** *N (m.)* – king

**rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsus** *V* – I laugh, to laugh, I laughed, mocked; **rīdēre (+ dative)** – to laugh at

**rōbor, rōboris** *N (n.)* – oak, strength

**rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus** *V* – I ask, to ask, I asked, asked

**Rōma, Rōmae** *N (f.)* – Rome

**Rōmānus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – Roman

**rosa, rosae** *N (f.)* – rose

**rūsticus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – rustic, rural

## S

**saepe** *Adv.* – often

**sagitta, sagittae** *N (f.)* – arrow

**saliō, salīre, saluī, saltus** *V* – I jump, to jump, I jumped, jumped

**salūber, salūbris, salūbre** *Adj.* – healthy

**salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātus** *V* – I greet, to greet, I greeted, greeted

**salveō, salvēre** *V* – I am well, to be well

**salvus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – safe

**sānus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – healthy, sane

**sapiēns, sapientis** *N (m.)* – wise man, philosopher; *Adj.* – wise

**sapiō, sapere, sapīvī** *V* – I taste, to taste, I tasted; I experience, to experience, I experienced

**satiō, satiāre, satiāvī, satiātus** *V* – I satisfy, to satisfy, I satisfied, satisfied

**sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum** *V* – I sit, to sit, I sat, there was a seating

**scelus, sceleris** *N (n.)* – crime, evil deed

**scientia, scientiae** *N (f.)* – knowledge

**sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus** *V* – I know, to know, I knew, known

**scrība, scrībae** *N (m.)* – scribe

**scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus** *V* – I write, to write, I wrote, written

**secundus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – second, next, favorable

**sed** *C* – but

**sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sēssus** *V* – I sit, to sit, I sat, set

**sedile, sedilis** *N* (n.) – seat

**semper** *Adv.* – always

**senātor, senātōris** *N* (m.) – senator

**senectūs, senectūtis** *N* (f.) – old age

**senex, senis** *N* (m.) – old man; *Adj.* – old, elderly

**sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sensus** *V* – I sense, to sense, I sensed, sensed

**serva, servae** *N* (f.) – slave (female)

**serviō, servīre, servīvī, servitus** *V* – I serve, to serve, I served, served

**servitūs, servitūtis** *N* (f.) – slavery, servitude

**servus, servī** *N* (m.) – slave (male)

**sevērus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – severe, serious

**sīc** *Adv.* – thus, so (in this way)

**silva, silvae** *N* (f.) – forest

**sine** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: without

**sinister, sinistra, sinistrum** *Adj.* – left

**sitis, sitis** *N* (f.) – thirst

**socius, sociī** *N* (m.) – ally, companion (male)

**sōl, sōlis** *N* (m.) – sun; **sōlis ortū** = “at sunrise;” **sōlis occāsū** = “at sunset”

**soleō, solēre, solitus sum** *V* – I am accustomed, to be accustomed, I was accustomed

**solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus** *V* – I release, to release, I released, released



**solūtus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – released (from), free (from)

**soror, sorōris** *N (f.)* – sister

**spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātus** *V* – I watch, to watch, I watched, watched

**spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus** *V* – I hope, to hope, I hoped, hoped

**stō, stāre, stetī, status** *V* – I stand, to stand, I stood, stood

**studeō, studēre, studuī** *V (+ dative)* – I study, to study, I studied

**Stygius, -a, -um** *Adj.* – Stygian (relating to the River Styx)

**sub** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: under, below; *with Accusative*: up to (from below)

**subsum, subesse, subfuī, subfutūrus** *V* – I am near, to be near, I was near, about to be near (*with Dative*)

**subter** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: underneath, beneath; *with Accusative*: along the underside of

**subterfugiō, subterfugere, subterfūgī** *V* – I evade, to evade, I evaded

**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus** *V* – I am, to be, I was, about to be

**super** *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: at, upon; *with Accusative*: above, over

**supersum, superesse, superfuī, superfutūrus** *V* – I survive, to survive, I survived, about to survive (*with Dative*)

**systema, systematis** *N (n.)* – system

## T

**taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitus** *V* – I am silent, to be silent, I was silent, silenced / silent

**tacitus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – silent; secret

**tamen** *C* – nevertheless

**tandem** *Adv.* – at last, finally

**tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus** *V* – I touch, to touch, I touched, touched

**tata, tata** *N* (m.) – “daddy” (children’s name for their father)

**taxus, taxi** *N* (f.) – yew tree

**tēctum, tēctī** *N* (n.) – roof

**tēctus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – hidden, covered

**tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctus** *V* – I cover, to cover, I covered, covered

**templum, temple** *N* (n.) – temple

**tempus, temporis** *N* (n.) – time

**tenebrae, tenebrārum** *N* (f. pl.) – darkness, shades

**teneō, tenēre, tenuī** *V* – I hold, to hold, I held

**terra, terrae** *N* (f.) – earth

**terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus** *V* – I frighten, to frighten, I frightened, frightened

**tertius, -a, -um** *Adj.* – third

**theātrum, theātrī** *N* (n.) – theater

**thema, thematis** *N* (n.) – theme

**timor, timōris** *N* (m.) – fear

**trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractus** *V* – I drag, to drag, I dragged, dragged

**trāns** *Prep.* – *with Accusative:* across, over

**trīstis, trīste** *Adj.* – sad

**tū** *Pro.* – you (singular)

**tunc** *Adv.* – then, at that time

**turba, turbae** *N (f.)* – crowd

**turpis, turpe** *Adj.* – shameful

**tuus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – your, yours (singular)

**tyrannus, tyrannī** *N (m.)* – tyrant

## U

**ūllus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – any

**ulmus, ulmī** *N (f.)* – elm tree

**ultimus, -a, um** *Adj.* – last

**umbra, umbrae** *N (f.)* – shadow; ghost

**unda, undae** *N (f.)* – wave

**urbs, urbis** *N (f.)* – city

**uxor, uxōris** *N (f.)* – wife

## V

**vacuus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – empty (of)

**valeō, valēre, valuī, valitus** *V* – I am strong, to be strong, I was strong, powerful

**vallum, vallī** *N (n.)* – wall (of a city), rampart

**vēlum, vēlī** *N (n.)* – sail; **vēla dare** – to set sail

**vēnātor, vēnātōris** *N (m.)* – hunter

**veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum** *V* – I come, to come, I came, it happened (impersonal)

**verberō, verberāre, verberāvī, verberātus** *V* – I beat, to beat, I beat, beaten

**verbum, verbī** *N (n.)* – word

**vēritās, vēritātis** *N* (f.) – truth

**vērnus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – (of) spring

**vertō, vertere, vertī, versus** *V* – I turn, to turn, I turned, turned

**vērus, -a, -um** *Adj.* – true, real

**vesper, vesperī** *N* (m.) – evening, west

**vester, vestra, vestrum** *Adj.* – your (plural)

**via, viae** *N* (f.) – road, street

**videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus** *V* – I see, to see, I saw, seemed

**vigilō, vigilāre, vigilāvī, vigilātus** *V* – I watch, to watch, I watched, watched

**vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīctus** *V* – I bind, to bind, I bound, bound

**vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus** *V* – I conquer, to conquer, I conquered, conquered

**vinculum, vinculī** *N* (n.) – chain

**vir, virī** *N* (m.) – man

**vīsitō, vīsitāre, vīsitāvī, vīsitātus** *V* – I visit, to visit, I visited, visited

**vīta, vītae** *N* (f.) – life

**vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctus** *V* – I live, to live, I lived, lived

**vix** *Adv.* – hardly, barely, scarcely

**vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus** *V* – I call, to call, I called, called

**volūmen, volūminis** *N* (n.) – scroll, volume

**vōs** *Pro.* – you (plural)

**vōx, vōcis** *N* (f.) – voice

**vulnus, vulneris** *N* (n.) – wound

**vulpēs, vulpis** *N* (f.) – fox

# Glossa Supplēmentālis I

## *Numerī Cardinālēs*

Latin	Roman Numeral	Arabic Numeral
ūnus, -a, -um	I	1
duo, duae, duo	II	2
trēs, tria	III	3
quattuor	IV/IIII	4
quīnque	V	5
sex	VI	6
septem	VII	7
octō	VIII	8
novem	IX/VIIII	9
decem	X	10
ūndecim	XI	11
duodecim	XII	12
tredecim	XIII	13

quattuordecim	XIV/XIIII	14
quīndecim	XV	15
sēdecim	XVI	16
septendecim	XVII	17
duodēvīgintī	XVIII	18
ūndēvīgintī	XIX/XVIII	19
vīgintī	XX	20
ntī ūnus / ūnus et vīgintī	XXI	21
trīgintā	XXX	30
quadrāgintā	XL/XXXX	40
quīnquāgintā	L	50
sexāgintā	LX	60
septuāgintā	LXX	70
octōgintā	LXXX	80
nōnāgintā	XC/LXXXX	90

centum	C	100
centum ūnus	CI	101
ducentī, -ae, -a	CC	200
trecentī, -ae, -a	CCC	300
quadringentī, -ae, -a	CCCC	400
quīngentī, -ae, -a	D	500
sescentī, -ae, -a	DC	600
septingentī, -ae, -a	DCC	700
octingentī, -ae, -a	DCCC	800
nōngentī	DCCCC	900
mīlle	M	1,000
duo mīlia	MM	2,000
duo mīlia vīgintī	MMXX	2,020
duo mīlia vīgintī ūnus/ duo mīlia ūnus et vīgintī	MMXXI	2,021



## Glossa Supplēmentālis II

### *Numerī Ūrdinālēs*

<b>Latin</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>Adj.</b> prīmus, -a, -um	first
<b>Adj.</b> secundus, -a, -um	second/next
<b>Adj.</b> tertius, -a, -um	third
<b>Adj.</b> quārtus, -a, -um	fourth
<b>Adj.</b> quīntus, -a, -um	fifth
<b>Adj.</b> sextus, -a, -um	sixth
<b>Adj.</b> septimus, -a, -um	seventh
<b>Adj.</b> octāvus, -a, -um	eighth
<b>Adj.</b> nōnus, -a, -um	ninth
<b>Adj.</b> decimus, -a, -um	tenth
<b>Adj.</b> ūndecimus, -a, -um	eleventh
<b>Adj.</b> duodecimus, -a, -um	twelfth