**LATIN 1: GRAMMAR REFERENCE HANDBOOK**

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**NOUN DECLENSIONS AND THE USE OF CASES**

**DECLENSIONS:**

All Latin nouns have 10 case forms each, but the nouns fall into 5 large classes called DECLENSIONS. All the nouns in the same Declension use the same set of endings. The declension of a noun can be determined by looking at the 2 forms provided in the vocabulary list or glossary. Look at the second of the two forms, the ending of that form determines declension.

First Declension: porta, portae f. –ae = first decl.

Second Declension: tribunus, tribuni m. –I = 2nd decl.

Third Declension: rex, regis m. –is = 3rd decl.

Fourth Declension: gradus, gradus m. –us = 4th decl.

Fifth Declension: spes, spei f. –ei = 5th decl.

**GENDER:**

Every Latin noun has a GENDER assigned to it. The Genders are Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. Generally, nouns that describe feminine persons are feminine, nouns that describe masculine persons are masculine, but all other nouns are more or less randomly assigned a gender. Every noun will have a gender marker (abbreviated m. f. or n.) on the vocabulary list, glossary or dictionary. If a word does not have a gender marker, it is not a noun. Gender will be most important when adjectives are introduced, because every adjective must agree with its noun in gender.

**CASES**

Each declension has a set of 10 endings attached to it. Those endings match 5 grammatical categories called CASES, with Singular and Plural forms of each. The five basis cases are these:

**NOMINATIVE**: a noun is put into the nominative case if it is being used as the SUBJECT of the sentence, or PREDICATE NOUN.

**GENITIVE:** a noun is put into the genitive case if it is being used to show POSSESSION or any other use of the English preposition OF.

**DATIVE:** a noun is put into the dative case if it is being used for an INDIRECT OBJECT, or to express the English prepositions TO or FOR, except never in the sense of motion toward something.

**ACCUSATIVE**: a noun is put into the accusative case if it is the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence, or is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS

**ABLATIVE:** a noun is put into the ablative case if it is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS or to express the idea of the English prepositions BY, WITH, IN or FROM in certain circumstances without a preposition.

**ADDITIONAL CASES**: there are two additional cases that must be mentioned, but which are only used in a limited fashion.

**VOCATIVE**: this case is used when a person is directly addressed. In every declension except the 2nd, the vocative looks exactly the same as the nominative.

**LOCATIVE**: means IN or AT, but is only used with nouns that are the names of CITIES, TOWNS and SMALL ISLANDS

**FORMS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION**

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letters –AE , then the noun belongs to the first declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE -A -AE

GENITIVE -AE -ARUM

DATIVE -AE -IS

ACCUSATIVE -AM -AS

ABLATIVE -A (long) -IS

VOCATIVE -A -AE

LOCATIVE -AE -IS

**EXAMPLE**

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE Porta the gate Portae the gates

GENITIVE Portae of the gate Portarum of the gates

DATIVE Portae for the gate Portis for the gates

ACCUSATIVE Portam the gate Portas the gates

ABLATIVE Porta with the gate Portis with the gates

VOCATIVE Porta Oh Gate Portae Oh Gates

LOCATIVE Romae at Rome Athenis at Athens

**FORMS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION MASCULINE**

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –i , and it’s gender marker is an M., then the noun belongs to the second declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE -US (or –R) -I

GENITIVE -I -ORUM

DATIVE -O -IS

ACCUSATIVE -UM -OS

ABLATIVE -O -IS

VOCATIVE -E [or –i] \* -I

LOCATIVE -I -IS

**EXAMPLE**

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE Murus the wall Muri the walls

GENITIVE Muri of the wall Murorum of the walls

DATIVE Muro for the wall Muris for the walls

ACCUSATIVE Murum the wall Muros the walls

ABLATIVE Muro with the wall Muris with the walls

VOCATIVE Mure\* Oh Wall Muri Oh Walls

LOCATIVE Corinthi at Corinth Pompeiis at Pompeii

\*If the noun is the word filius, or a proper name ending in –ius, then the vocative singular is just a bare –I. So filius> fili; Marius> Mari; Cornelius> Corneli

**FORMS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER**

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –i , and it’s gender marker is an N., then the noun belongs to the second declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE -UM -A

GENITIVE -I -ORUM

DATIVE -O -IS

ACCUSATIVE -UM -A

ABLATIVE -O -IS

VOCATIVE -UM -A

LOCATIVE -I -IS

**EXAMPLE**

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

NOMINATIVE Templum the temple Templa the temples

GENITIVE Templi of the temple Templorum of the temples

DATIVE Templo for the temple Templis for the temples

ACCUSATIVE Templum the temple Templa the temples

ABLATIVE Templo with the temple Templis with the temples

VOCATIVE Templum O temple Templa O temples

LOCATIVE Brundisii at Brundisium Hierosolymnis at Jerusalem

**FORMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION**

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –is , then the noun belongs to the third declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

**CASE SINGULAR PLURAL**

**MASCULINE/FEMININE**

NOMINATIVE varies -ES

GENITIVE -IS -UM [-IUM]

DATIVE -I -IBUS

ACCUSATIVE -EM -ES [-IS]

ABLATIVE -E [-I] -IBUS

VOCATIVE -varies -ES

LOCATIVE -E -IBUS

**NEUTER**

NOMINATIVE varies -A [-IA]

GENITIVE -IS -UM [-IUM]

DATIVE -I -IBUS

ACCUSATIVE -varies --A [-IA]

ABLATIVE -E [-I] -IBUS

VOCATIVE -varies -A [-IA]

LOCATIVE -E -IBUS

**NOUN CASES WITH EXAMPLES**

Each declension has a set of 10 endings attached to it. Those endings match 5 grammatical categories called CASES, with Singular and Plural forms of each. The five basis cases are these:

**NOMINATIVE**: a noun is put into the nominative case if it is being used as the SUBJECT of the sentence, or PREDICATE NOUN.

Subject Example: **Flavia** sees the roses. **Flavia** rosas videt.

Predicate Noun Example: Regina est **Flavia.** The queen is **Flavia.**

**GENITIVE**: a noun is put into the genitive case if it is being used to show POSSESSION or any other use of the English preposition OF.

Possession example: **Flavia’s** rose is good.  **Flaviae** rosa est bona.

Of Example: This is the end of Flavia. Hoc est exitium **Flaviae**.

**DATIVE:** a noun is put into the dative case if it is being used for an INDIRECT OBJECT, or to express the English prepositions TO or FOR, except never in the sense of motion toward something.

Indirect Object Example: We give Flavia the roses. Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

To/For Example: We give roses to Flavia. Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

**ACCUSATIVE**: a noun is put into the accusative case if it is the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence, or is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS

Direct Object Example: The sailor sees **Flavia**. Nauta **Flaviam** videt.

Obj, of Prep. Example:

The sailor went **beyond Flavia**: Nauta **praeter Flaviam** iit.

**ABLATIVE**: a noun is put into the ablative case if it is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS or to express the idea of the English prepositions BY, WITH, IN or FROM in certain circumstances without a preposition.

Obj of Prep Example: Put your faith **in Flavia**. Fidem **in Flavia** pone.

By/With/in/from Example: Take it **from Flavia**. **Flavia** id cape.

**VERB SUMMARY**

**CONJUGATIONS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Conjugation | First pp | 2nd pp | 3rd pp | 4th pp | Present Stem | Perfect Stem |
| First | Voco | Vocare | Vocavi | Vocatus | Voca- | Vocav- |
| Second | Moneo | Monere | Monui | Monitus | Mone- | Monu- |
| Third | Duco | Ducere | Duxi | Ductus | Duc- | Dux- |
| Fourth | Audio | Audire | Audivi | Auditus | Audi- | Audiv- |
| 3rd-io | Capio | Capere | Cepi | Captus | Capi- | Cep- |

**PRESENT TENSE:** translation: I call, I am calling, I do call

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First and Second Conjugation | 3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation |
| Present Stem plus:  -o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt | Present stem plus:  -o, -is, -it, -imus,-itis, -unt  But if there are 2 “-i’s”, drop one |

**IMPERFECT TENSE**: translation: I was calling, I used to call

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First and Second Conjugation | 3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation |
| Present Stem plus:  -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant | Present stem plus the letter “e”. plus  -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant |

**FUTURE TENSE:** translation: I will call

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First and Second Conjugation | 3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation |
| Present Stem plus:  -bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt | Present stem plus  -am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent |

**PERFECT, PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT TENSES:**

All conjugations: base is the PERFECT STEM (3rd pp minus –i).

Perfect Tense: translate as simple past tense: I called

Endings: -I, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt

Pluperfect Tense: translate with helping verb “had”: I had called

Endings: -eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant

Future Perfect Tense: translate with “Will Have”: I will have called

Endings: -ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint

**PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE:**

Form: 2nd principal part Translation: “to call”

**IMPERATIVE**

Singular: present stem Plural: present stem plus “-te”

(3rd conjugation and 3rd io are irregular: usually: sing -e, plural –ite)

**Perfect Passive Participle:**

4th principal part of the verb, treated as adjective

**EXAMPLE VERBS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FIRST CONJUATION** | **SECOND CONJUGATION** |
| **Present Tense**  Voco I call  Vocas you call  Vocat he calls  Vocamus we call  Vocatis y’all call  Vocant they call | **Present Tense**  Moneo I warn  Mones you warn  Monet he warns  Monemus we warn  Monetis y’all warn  Monent they warn |
| **Imperfect Tense**  Vocabam I was calling  Vocabas you were calling  Vocabat he was calling  Vocabamus we were calling  Vocabatis y’all were calling  Vocabant they were calling | **Imperfect Tense**  Monebam I was warning  Monebas you were warning  Monebat he was warning  Monebamus we were warning  Monebatis y’all were warning  Monebant they were warning |
| **Future Tense**  Vocabo I will call  Vocabis you will call  Vocabit he will call  Vocabimus we will call  Vocabitis y’all will call  Vocabunt they will call | **Future Tense**  Monebo I will warn  Monebis you will warn  Monebit he will warn  Monebimus we will warn  Monebitis y’all will warn  Monebunt they will warn |
| **Perfect Tense**  Vocavi I called  Vocavisti you called  Vocavit he called  Vocavimus we called  Vocavistis y’all called  Vocaverunt they called [or vocavere] | **Perfect Tense**  Monui I warned  Monuisti you warned  Monuit he warned  Monuimus we warned  Monuistis y’all warned  Monuerunt they warned [or monuere] |
| **Pluperfect Tense**  Vocaveram I had called  Vocaveras you had called  Vocaverat he had called  Vocaveramus we had called  Vocaveratis y’all had called  Vocaverant they had called | **Pluperfect Tense**  Monueram I had warned  Monueras you had warned  Monuerat he had warned  Monueramus we had warned  Monueratis y’all had warned  Monuerant they had warned |
| **Future Perfect Tense**  Vocavero I will have called  Vocaveris you will have called  Vocaverit he will have called  Vocaverimus we will have called  Vocaveritis y’all will have called  Vocaverint they will have called | **Future Perfect Tense**  Monuero I will have warned  Monueris you will have warned  Monuerit he will have warned  Monuerimus we will have warned  Monueritis y’all will have warned  Monuerint they will have warned |
| **Infiitive:** vocare “to call”  **Imperative:** voca, vocate “call!”  **Perfect Participle:** vocatus, -a,-um “having been called” | **Infiitive:** monere “to warn”  **Imperative:** mone, monete “warn!”  **Perfect Participle:** monitus, -a, -um “having been warned” |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **THIRD CONJUATION** | **FOURTH CONJUGATION** |
| **Present Tense**  Duco I lead  Ducis you lead  Ducit he leads  Ducimus we lead  Ducitis y’all lead  Ducunt they lead | **Present Tense**  Audio I hear  Audis you hear  Audit he hears  Audimus we hear  Auditis y’all hear  Audiunt they hear |
| **Imperfect Tense**  Ducebam I was leading  Ducebas you were leading  Ducebat he was leading  Ducebamus we were leading  Ducebatis y’all were leading  Ducebant they were leading | **Imperfect Tense**  Audiebam I was hearing  Audiebas you were hearing  Audiebat he was hearing  Audiebamus we were hearing  Audiebatis y’all were hearing  Audiebant they were hearing |
| **Future Tense**  Ducam I will lead  Duces you will lead  Ducet he will lead  Ducemus we will lead  Ducetis y’all will lead  Ducent they will lead | **Future Tense**  Audiam I will hear  Audies you will hear  Audiet: he will hear  Audiemus we will hear  Audietis y’all will hear  Audient they will hear |
| **Perfect Tense**  Duxi I led  Duxisti you led  Duxit he led  Duximus we led  Duxistis y’all led  Duxerunt they led [or duxere] | **Perfect Tense**  Audivi I heard  Audivisti you heard  Audivit he heard  Audivimus we heard  Audivistis y’all heard  Audiverunt they heard [or audivere] |
| **Pluperfect Tense**  Duxeram I had led  Duxeras you had led  Duxerat he had led  Duxeramus we had led  Duxeratis y’all had led  Duxerant they had led | **Pluperfect Tense**  Audiveram I had heard  Audiveras you had heard  Audiverat he had heard  Audiveramus we had heard  Audiveratis y’all had heard  Audiverant they had heard |
| **Future Perfect Tense**  Duxero I will have led  Duxeris you will have led  Duxerit he will have led  Duxerimus we will have led  Duxeritis y’all will have led  Duxerint they will have led | **Future Perfect Tense**  Audivero I will have heard  Audiveris you will have heard  Audiverit he will have heard  Audiverimus we will have heard  Audiveritis y’all will have heard  Audiverint they will have heard |
| **Infinitive:** ducere: “to lead”  **Imperative:** duc, ducite “Lead!”  **Perfect Participle:** ductus, -a,-um “having been led” | **Infinitive:** audire: “to hear”  **Imperative:** audi audite “hear!”  **Perfect Participle:** auditus, -a,-um “having been heard” |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SUM ESSE** | **THIRD –IO CONJUGATION** |
| **Present Tense**  Sum I am  Es you are  Est he is  Sumus we are  Estis y’all are  Sunt they are | **Present Tense**  Capio I take  Capis you take  Capit he takes  Capimus we take  Capitis y’all take  Capiunt they take |
| **Imperfect Tense**  Eram I was  Eras you were  Erat he was  Eramus we were  Eratis y’all were  Erant they were | **Imperfect Tense**  Capiebam I was taking  Capiebas you were taking  Capiebat he was taking  Capiebamus we were taking  Capiebatis y’all were taking  Capiebant they were taking |
| **Future Tense**  Ero I will be  Eris you will be  Erit he will be  Erimus we will be  Eritis y’all will be  Erunt they will be | **Future Tense**  Capiam I will take  Capies you will take  Capiet: he will take  Capiemus we will take  Capietis y’all will take  Capient they will take |
| **Perfect Tense**  Fui I was  Fuisti you were  Fuit he was  Fuimus we were  Fuistis y’all were  Fuerunt they were | **Perfect Tense**  Cepi I took  Cepisti you took  Cepit he took  Cepimus we took  Cepistis y’all took  Ceperunt they took |
| **Pluperfect Tense**  Fueram I had been  Fueras you had been  Fuerat he had been  Fueramus we had been  Fueratis y’all had been  Fuerant they had been | **Pluperfect Tense**  Ceperam I had taken  Ceperas you had taken  Ceperat he had taken  Ceperamus we had taken  Ceperatis y’all had taken  Ceperant they had taken |
| **Future Perfect Tense**  Fuero I will have been  Fueris you will have been  Fuerit he will have been  Fuerimus we will have been  Fueritis y’all will have been  Fuerint they will have been | **Future Perfect Tense**  Cepero I will have taken  Ceperis you will have taken  Ceperit he will have taken  Ceperimus we will have taken  Ceperitis y’all will have taken  Ceperint they will have taken |
| **Infiitive:** esse “to be”  **Imperative:** [es, este: be!] | **Infinitive:** capere “to take”  **Imperative:** cape, capite “take!”  **Perfect Participle:** captus, -a,-um “having been taken” |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #1: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **People**  Advena, ae m.  Agricola-ae m.  Amica, ae f.  Auriga, ae m.  Dea, ae f.\*  Discipula, ae f.  Domina, ae f.  Familia, ae f.  Femina, -ae f.  Filia, -ae f.\*  Incola, ae m.  Nauta,-ae m.  Pirata, ae m.  Poeta, -ae m.  Puella, -ae f.  Regina, ae f. | **Places**  Asia,-ae f.  Athenae, -arum f (plural only)  Casa, ae f.  Europa, ae f.  Gallia, -ae f.  Graecia, -ae f.  Insula, ae f.  Italia, -ae f.  Luna, ae f.  Patria, -ae f.  Roma, ae f.  Sicilia, ae f.  Silva, -ae f.  Stella, -ae f.  Taberna, -ae f.  Terra-ae f.  Via, ae f.  Villa, -ae f. |
| **Things**  Anima, ae f.  Aqua, -ae f  Causa, -ae f.  Cena, ae f.  Divitiae, -arum f. (plural only)  Fabula, ae f.  Fama,-ae f.  Fenestra, ae f.  Hasta, ae f.  Hora, ae f.  Injuria, -ae f.  Insidiae, -arum f. (plural only)  Janua, ae f.  Lacrima, ae f.  Lingua, ae f.  Littera, -ae f.  Mensa, ae f.  Meta, ae f.  Pecunia, -ae f.  Porta, -ae f.  Rosa, -ae f  Sententia, -ae f.  Turba, ae f.  Vita, -ae f. | **Ideas**  Adulescentia, -ae f.  Clementia, ae f.  Copia, ae f.  Culpa, ae f.  Forma, ae f.  Fortuna,-ae f.  Gloria, ae f.  Invidia, -ae f.  Ira,-ae f.  Memoria, ae f.  Natura, ae f.  Patientia, -ae f.  Philosophia, -ae f.  Poena, -ae f.  Sapientia, -ae f..  Victoria, -ae f. |

\*special dative/ablative plural filiabus, deabus

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #2**

**Latin Prepositions**

|  |
| --- |
| **Prepositions that always take Accusative Objects**  TRANS “across”  AD “to, toward, at”  ANTE “before”  POST “after”  CIRCUM “around”  CONTRA “against”  PER “through, by means of, in the name of”  INTER “between, among”  PROPE “near to”  APUD “among, at the house of”  PROPTER “because of”  INTRA “within”  EXTRA “beyond, outside of”  ULTRA “beyond, on the far side of”  OB “because of, in front of, before”  PRAETER “beyond, past, except” |
| **Prepositions that always take Ablative Objects**  CUM “with”  DE “from, down from, about, concerning”  E, EX “from, out of”  A, AB “from, by”  PRAE “before, on account of, because of, in comparison with”  PRO “in front of, on behalf of, in place of”  SINE “without” |
| **Prepositions that can take Either Accusative or Ablative Objects**  IN with acc: “into, onto, against” with abl “in, on”  SUB under  SUPER over |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #3: VERB LIST PRIME**

List 1: First Conjugation, list A

Amo, amare, amavi, amatus

Cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatus

Do, dare, dedi, datus

Dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatus

Erro, errare, erravi, erratus

Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutus

Adjuvo,adjuvare, adjuvi, adjutus

Laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus

Monstro, monstrare, monstravi, monstratus

Demonstro, demonstrare, demonstravi, demonstratus

Navigo, navigare, navigavi, navigatus

Neco, necare, necavi, necatus

Nego, negare, negavi, negates

Propero, properare, properavi, properatus

Pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatus

Oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus

Puto, putare, putavi, putatus

Oro, orare, oravi, oratus

Supero, superare, superavi, superatus

Voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus

**List 2: Second Conjugation, List A**

Debeo, debere, debui, debitus

Doceo, docere, docui, doctus

Egeo, egere, egui, ------

Habeo, habere, habui, habitus

Maneo, manere, mansi, mansurus

Remaneo, remanere, remansi, remansurus

Misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus

Moneo, monere, monui, monitus

Moveo, movere, movi, motus

Noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus

Placeo, placere, placui, placitus

Sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum

Soleo, solere, solui, solitus

Taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus

Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus

Terreo, terrere, terrui, territus

Timeo, timere, timui, -------

Video, videre, vidi, visus

Invideo, invidere, invidi, invisus

**List 3: Irregular Verbs**

Sum, esse, fui, futurus

Absum, abesse, afui, \_\_\_\_\_\_

Adsum, adesse, adfui, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Eo, ire, ivi or ii, itus

Possum, posse, potui, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST 4: PARTICLES**

**Conjunctions:**

Et “and” et….et “both…and”

Atque “and”

Sed “but”

Aut “or” aut…aut “either…or”

Vel “or”

Ac “and”

Etsi “even if” “although”

Si “if” Nisi “if not, unless”

Quod “because”

**Postpositive Adverbs (always second in sentence)**

Autem “however”

Enim “indeed”, “namely”, “to be sure”

Igitur “therefore”

Quoque “also”

**Enclitics** **(added to end of word)**

-ne makes sentence a question

-que “and”

-ve “or”

**Locational**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hic “(at) here” | Huc “to here/hither” | Hinc “from here/hence” |
| Ubi “(at) where” | Quo “to where/whither” | Unde “from where/whence” |
| Ibi “(at) there” | Illuc ”to there/thither” | Inde “from there/thence” |

**Other Adverbs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adeo “so, thus”  Etiam “even” “also” “still”  Ibidem “in the same place”  Iterim “meanwhile”  Ita “so, in this way”  Itaque “and so”  Item “in the same way”  Iterum “again”  Jam “now”, “already”  Mox “soon”  Nam “for”  Namque “for indeed”  Neque “and not”  Nec “and not” neque..nec “neither..nor”  Non “not”  Nunc “now” | Olim “once upon a time”  Paene “almost”  Postea “afterwards”  Quomodo “how”  Quot “how many”  Rursus “back, again”  Saepe “often”  Semper “always”  Sic “so, thus”  Tam “so”  Ubi “where, when”  Ubique “everywhere”  Umquam “ever”  Numquam “never”  Vere “truly”  Vero “truly, but” |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #5: SECOND DECLENSION MASCULINE NOUNS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| People  Amicus, amici m.  Barbarus, barbari  Avarus, avari m.  Avunculus, avunculi m.  Avus,avi m.  Deus, dei m.  Discipulus, discipuli m.  Dominus, domini m.  Filius, filii m.  Graecus, Graeci m.  Inimicus, inimici m.  Liberi, liberorum m. (pl)  Magister, magistri m.  Puer, pueri m.  Romanus, Romani m.  Servus, servi m.  Socius, Socii m.  Tribunus, tribuni m.  Tyrannus, tyranni m.  Vir, viri m.  Vulgus, vulgi m. | Places  Ager, agri m.  Circus, circi m.  Delphi, Delphorum m.  Epirus, Epiri m.  Falerii, Faleriorum m.  Hortus, horti m.  Locus, loci m.  Ludus, ludi m.  Mundus, mundi m.  Pompeii, Pompeiorum m.  Pagus, pagi m.  Pontus, ponti m.  Rhenus, Rheni m.  Rhodanus, Rhodani m.  Veii, Veiorum m.  Vicus, vici m. |
| Things  Animus, animi m.  Annus, anni m.  Carrus, carri m  Digitus, digiti m.  Elephantus, elephanti m.  Fungus, fungi m.  Gladius, gladii m.  Humus, humi m.  Liber, libri m.  Libellus, libelli m.  Malleus, mallei m.  Morbus, morbi, m  Murus, muri m.  Napus, napi m.  Nasus, nasi m.  Populus, populi m.  Simius, simii m.  Somnus, somni m.  Virus, viri m. | First Names  A. Aulus, Auli m.  App. Appius, Appii m.  D. Decimus, Decimi m  C. Gaius, Gaii m.  Cn Gnaeus, Gnaeii m.  K. Kaeso, Kaesonis m. (not 2nd)  L. Lucius, Lucii m.  M. Marcus, Marci m.  Man. Manlius, Manlii m.  Num. Numerius, Numerii m.  P. Publius, Publii m.  Post. Postumus, Postumi m.  Q. Quintus, Quinti m.  Ti. Tiberius, Tiberii m.  T. Titus, Titi m. |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #6: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A-L Regular  Acerbus, -a, -um  Altus, -a, -um  Beatus, -a, -um  Bellus, -a, -um  Bonus, -a, -um  Caecus, -a, -um  Candidus, -a, -um  Carus, -a, -um  Certus, -a, -um  Clarus, -a, -um  Cupidus, -a, -um  Dignus, -a, -um  Durus, -a, -um  Fidus, -a, -um  Firmus, -a, -um  Fortunatus, -a, -um  Humanus, -a, -um  Incertus, -a, -um  Iratus, -a, -um  Justus, -a, -um  Laetus, -a, -um  Latus, -a, -um  Longus, -a, -um | ER adjectives  Dexter, dextra, dextrum  Liber, libera, liberum  Miser, misera, miserum  Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum  Sinister, sinistra, sinistrum  Personal Possessives  Meus, -a, um  Noster, nostra, nostrum  Suus, -a, -um  Tuus, -a, -um  Vester, vestra, vestrum |
| M-V Regular  Magnus, -a, -um  Malus, -a, -um  Multus, -a, -um  Novus, -a, -um  Parvus, -a, -um  Plenus, -a,-um  Pristinus, -a, -um  Pudicus, -a, -um  Ridiculus, -a, -um  Salvus, -a, -um  Sanus, -a, -um  Stultus, -a, -um  Superbus, -a, um  Verus, -a, -um  Vivus, -a, -um | -UUS adjectives  Aequus, a-um  Antiquus, -a, -um  Perpetuus, perpetua, perpetuum  Propinquus, -a, -um  Plural Adjectives  Multi, multae, multa  Pauci, paucae, pauca |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #7: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OBJECTS**  Basium, basii n.  Caseum, casei n.  Donum, doni n.  Frumentum, frumenti n.  Monumentum, monumenti n.  Osculum, osculi n.  Perfugium, perfugii n.  Praemium, praemii n.  Proelium proelii n.  Remedium, remedii n.  Saxum, saxi n.  Scutum, scuti n.  Signum, signi n.  Speculum, speculi n.  Telum, teli n.  Verbum, verbi n.  Vinum, vini n.  Vitium, vitii n. | **CONCEPTS AND COLLECTIVES**  Argumentum, argumenti n.  Auxilium, auxilii n.  Bellum, belli n.  Beneficium, beneficii n.  Concilium, concilii n.  Consilium, consilii n.  Exitium, exitii n.  Exsilium, exsilii n.  Factum, facti n.  Fatum, fati n.  Ingenium, ingenii n.  Imperium imperii n.  Initium, initii n.  Judicium, judicii n.  Mandatum, mandati n.  Negotium negotii n.  Odium, odii n.  Officium, officii n.  Otium, otii n.  Periculum, periculi n.  Solacium solacii n.  Studium studii n. |
| **PLACES**  Aedificium, aedificii n.  Caelum, caeli n.  Oppidum, oppidi n.  Regnum, regni n.  Rostrum, rostri n.  Templum, templi n.  **PLURALS**  Arma, armorum n.  Castra, castrorum n.  Impedimenta, impedimentorum n.  Moenia, moeniorum n. | **METALS**  Argentum, argenti n.  Aurum, auri n.  Cuprum, cupri n.  Ferrum, ferri n.  Plumbum, plumbi n.  Stannum, stanni n. |

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #8 FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS—part two**

**FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS**

Ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi, ambulatus

Appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus

Ceno, cenare, cenavi, cenatus

Conservo, conservare, conservavi, conservatus

Creo, creare, creavi, creatus

Delecto, delectare, delectavi, delectatus

Invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatus

Laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus

Libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus

Exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus

Muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

Narro, narrare, narravi, narratus

Orno, ornare, ornavi, ornatus

Paro, parare, paravi, paratus

Porto, portare, portavi, portatus

Recito, recitare, recitavi, recitatus

Rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus

Servo, servare, servavi, servatus

Specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus

Spero, sperare, speravi, speratus

Sto, stare, steti, status

Tolero, tolerare, toleravi, toleratus

Vito, vitare, vitavi, vitatus

**SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS**

Audeo, audere, ausus sum

Careo, carere, carui, caritus

Contineo, continere, continui, contentus

Deleo, delere, delevi, deletus

Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum

Jaceo, jacere, jacui, ----------

Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussus

Pateo, patere, patui, ----------

Persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasus

Prohibeo, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitus

Respondeo, respondere, responsi, responsus

Rideo, ridere, risi, risus

Salveo, salvere

Valeo, valere

**BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #9 3rd, 3rd-io, 4th Conjugation verbs List One**

**3rd Conjugation Verbs**

cado, cadere, cecidi, casurus

dico, dicere, dixi, dictus

disco, discere, didici,----

duco, ducere, duxi, ductus

intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus

jungo, jungere, junxi, junctus

lego, legere, legi, lectus

mitto, mittere, misi, missus

admitto, admittere, admisi, admissus

committo, committere, commisi, commissus

promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus

pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus

peto, petere, petivi, petitus

pono, ponere, posui, positus

premo, premere, pressi, pressus

rego, regere, rexi, rectus

scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus

traho, trahere, traxi, tractus

vinco, vincere, vici, victus

**3rd-io Conjugation Verbs**

capio, capere, cepi, captus

accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus

excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus

incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus

suscipio, suscipere, suscepi, susceptus

cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus

facio, facere, feci, factus

interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus

fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitus

jacio, jacere, jeci, jactus

rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus

eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptus

4th Conjugation verbs

audio, audire, audivi, auditus

dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitus

reperio, reperire, reperi,repertus

sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus

servio, servire, servivi, servitus

scio, scire, scivi, scitus

nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitus

venio, venire, veni, ventus

invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus

**Basic Vocabulary #10 Third Conjugation Verbs**

Ago, agere, egi, actus

Cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus

Exigo, exigere, exegi, exactus

Alo, alere, alui, alitus

Bibo, bibere, bibi, ----------

Caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesus

Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessus

Cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus

Comprehendo, comprehendere, comprehensi, comprehensus

Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus

Condo, condere, condidi, conditus

Contundo, contundere, contudi, contusus

Diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectus

Emo, emere, emi, emptus

Fero, ferre, tuli, latus

Fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctus

Linquo, linquere, liqui, ----

Relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus

Metuo, metuere, metui, metuus

Occido, occidere, occidi, occisus

Occido, occidere, occidi, occasum

Pendo, pendere, pependi, pensus

Suspendo, suspendere, suspendi, suspensus

surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum

tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus

tego, tegere, texi, tectus

Tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus

Trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus

Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus

Verto, vertere, verti, versus

**ROMAN NUMBERS**

**1. Numbers 1-20**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unus one I  Duo two II  Tres three III  Quattuor four IV  Quinque five V  Sex six VI  Septem seven VII  Octo eight VIII  Novem nine IX  Decem ten X | Undecim eleven XI  Duodecim twelve XII  Tredecim thirteen XIII  Quattuordecim fourteen XIV  Quindecim fifteen XV  Sedecim sixteen XVI  Septendecim seventeen XVII  Duo de viginti eighteen XVIII  Un de viginti nineteen XIX  Viginti twenty XX |

**2. Numbers by 10’s**

Decem X ten

Viginti XX twenty

Triginta XXX thirty

Quadraginta XXXX or XL forty

Quinquaginta L fifty

Sexaginta LX sixty

Septuaginta LXX seventy

Octoginta LXXX eighty

Nonaginta LXXXX or XC ninety

Centum C 100

**3. Numbers by 100’s**

Centum C 100

Ducenti,-ae, -a CC 200

Trecenti, -ae,-a CCC 300

Quadringenti CCCC 400

Quingenti D 500

Sescenti DC 600

Septingenti DCC 700

Octingenti DCCC 800

Nongenti DCCCC 900

Mille M 1000

Duo milia MM 2000

**SUPPLEMENTAL VOCABULARY**

**Colors**

Green: viridis, -e (3rd) Blue: caeruleus,-a,-um White: albus.-a, -um

Gray: glaucus, -a, -um Pink; puniceus, -a, -um Red: ruber, rubra, rubrum

Black: niger, nigra, nigrum Brown: fulvus, -a, -um Yellow: flavus, -a, um

silvery: argenteus, -a, -um golden: aureus, -a, um Purple: purpureus, -a, -um

**Parts of the Body**

hair: comae, -arum f. head: caput, capitis n. (3rd) ear: auris, auris f. (3rd)

face: facies, faciei f. (5th) nose: nasus, nasi m. mouth: os, oris n.

tooth: dens, dentis m. (3rd) lip: labrum, labri n. tongue: lingua. –ae f.

neck: collum. –i n. eye: oculus, -i m. finger: digitus, -i m.

upper arm: lacertus, -i m. fore arm: brachium, -i n. hand: manus, -us f. (4th)

chest: pectus, pectoris n. (3rd) belly: ventrum, -i n. back: dorsum, -i n.

leg: crus, cruris n (3rd) foot: pes, pedis m. (3rd) thigh: femur, femoris n (3rd)

calf: sura, -ae f knee: genu, -us n. (4th) seat: clunes, clunium n(3rd)

**Objects in the Classroom**

door: porta,-ae f door: janua, -ae f window: fenestra, -ae f.

wall: murus,- i m. table: mensa, -ae f chair: sella, -ae f

clock: horologium, -I n desk: cathedra, -ae f. board: tabula, -ae f

floor: pavimentum, -I n. ceiling: tectum, -I n flag: signum

blinds: umbracula, -orum npl room: camera, -ae f. shelf: pluteus, -I m.

book: liber, libri m. notebook: libellus, -I m. pencil: stylus, -I m.

pen: penna, -ae f. paper: pagina, -ae f. bag: saccus, -I m.

eraser: erasura, -ae f. chalk: creta, -ae

**Question Words**

Who: Quis? What: Quid? Where: Ubi? When: Quando?

Why: Cur? How: Quomodo? How Many?: Quanta?

NUM: question expecting the answer “No” (You didn’t bring a pencil, did you?)

NONNE: question expecting the answer “Yes” (You brought your uncle again, didn’t you?)

Yes: repeat the verb, or say “tam, ita, or sic”, sometimes “ita vero”

No: repeat the verb adding “non”, or say “minime”

**Other Adverbs**Tandem: at last Tamen: nevertheless, however Tum: then

Deinde: thereupon, thereafter, second, next Denique: finally, at last

Postea: afterwards