**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, -untBut 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 callVocas you callVocat he callsVocamus we callVocatis y’all callVocant they call | **Present Tense**Moneo I warnMones you warnMonet he warnsMonemus we warnMonetis y’all warnMonent they warn |
| **Imperfect Tense**Vocabam I was callingVocabas you were callingVocabat he was callingVocabamus we were callingVocabatis y’all were callingVocabant they were calling | **Imperfect Tense**Monebam I was warningMonebas you were warningMonebat he was warningMonebamus we were warningMonebatis y’all were warningMonebant they were warning |
| **Future Tense**Vocabo I will callVocabis you will callVocabit he will callVocabimus we will callVocabitis y’all will callVocabunt they will call | **Future Tense**Monebo I will warnMonebis you will warnMonebit he will warnMonebimus we will warnMonebitis y’all will warnMonebunt they will warn |
| **Perfect Tense**Vocavi I calledVocavisti you calledVocavit he calledVocavimus we calledVocavistis y’all calledVocaverunt they called [or vocavere] | **Perfect Tense**Monui I warnedMonuisti you warnedMonuit he warnedMonuimus we warnedMonuistis y’all warnedMonuerunt they warned [or monuere] |
| **Pluperfect Tense**Vocaveram I had calledVocaveras you had calledVocaverat he had calledVocaveramus we had calledVocaveratis y’all had calledVocaverant they had called | **Pluperfect Tense**Monueram I had warnedMonueras you had warnedMonuerat he had warnedMonueramus we had warnedMonueratis y’all had warnedMonuerant they had warned |
| **Future Perfect Tense**Vocavero I will have calledVocaveris you will have calledVocaverit he will have calledVocaverimus we will have calledVocaveritis y’all will have calledVocaverint they will have called | **Future Perfect Tense**Monuero I will have warnedMonueris you will have warnedMonuerit he will have warnedMonuerimus we will have warnedMonueritis y’all will have warnedMonuerint 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 leadDucis you leadDucit he leadsDucimus we leadDucitis y’all leadDucunt they lead | **Present Tense**Audio I hearAudis you hearAudit he hearsAudimus we hearAuditis y’all hearAudiunt they hear |
| **Imperfect Tense**Ducebam I was leadingDucebas you were leadingDucebat he was leadingDucebamus we were leadingDucebatis y’all were leadingDucebant they were leading | **Imperfect Tense**Audiebam I was hearingAudiebas you were hearingAudiebat he was hearingAudiebamus we were hearingAudiebatis y’all were hearingAudiebant they were hearing |
| **Future Tense**Ducam I will leadDuces you will leadDucet he will leadDucemus we will leadDucetis y’all will leadDucent they will lead | **Future Tense**Audiam I will hearAudies you will hearAudiet: he will hearAudiemus we will hearAudietis y’all will hearAudient they will hear |
| **Perfect Tense**Duxi I ledDuxisti you ledDuxit he ledDuximus we ledDuxistis y’all ledDuxerunt they led [or duxere] | **Perfect Tense**Audivi I heardAudivisti you heardAudivit he heardAudivimus we heardAudivistis y’all heardAudiverunt they heard [or audivere] |
| **Pluperfect Tense**Duxeram I had ledDuxeras you had ledDuxerat he had ledDuxeramus we had ledDuxeratis y’all had ledDuxerant they had led | **Pluperfect Tense**Audiveram I had heardAudiveras you had heardAudiverat he had heardAudiveramus we had heardAudiveratis y’all had heardAudiverant they had heard |
| **Future Perfect Tense**Duxero I will have ledDuxeris you will have ledDuxerit he will have ledDuxerimus we will have ledDuxeritis y’all will have ledDuxerint they will have led | **Future Perfect Tense**Audivero I will have heardAudiveris you will have heardAudiverit he will have heardAudiverimus we will have heardAudiveritis y’all will have heardAudiverint 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 amEs you areEst he isSumus we areEstis y’all areSunt they are | **Present Tense**Capio I takeCapis you takeCapit he takesCapimus we takeCapitis y’all takeCapiunt they take |
| **Imperfect Tense**Eram I wasEras you wereErat he wasEramus we wereEratis y’all wereErant they were | **Imperfect Tense**Capiebam I was takingCapiebas you were takingCapiebat he was takingCapiebamus we were takingCapiebatis y’all were takingCapiebant they were taking |
| **Future Tense**Ero I will beEris you will beErit he will beErimus we will beEritis y’all will beErunt they will be | **Future Tense**Capiam I will takeCapies you will takeCapiet: he will takeCapiemus we will takeCapietis y’all will takeCapient they will take |
| **Perfect Tense**Fui I wasFuisti you wereFuit he wasFuimus we wereFuistis y’all wereFuerunt they were | **Perfect Tense**Cepi I tookCepisti you tookCepit he tookCepimus we tookCepistis y’all tookCeperunt they took |
| **Pluperfect Tense**Fueram I had beenFueras you had beenFuerat he had beenFueramus we had beenFueratis y’all had beenFuerant they had been | **Pluperfect Tense**Ceperam I had takenCeperas you had takenCeperat he had takenCeperamus we had takenCeperatis y’all had takenCeperant they had taken |
| **Future Perfect Tense**Fuero I will have beenFueris you will have beenFuerit he will have beenFuerimus we will have beenFueritis y’all will have beenFuerint they will have been | **Future Perfect Tense**Cepero I will have takenCeperis you will have takenCeperit he will have takenCeperimus we will have takenCeperitis y’all will have takenCeperint 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 fCausa, -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 fSententia, -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**

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| --- |
| **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 underSUPER 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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PeopleAmicus, amici m.Barbarus, barbariAvarus, 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. | PlacesAger, 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. |
| ThingsAnimus, animi m.Annus, anni m.Carrus, carri mDigitus, 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, mMurus, muri m.Napus, napi m.Nasus, nasi m. Populus, populi m.Simius, simii m.Somnus, somni m.Virus, viri m. | First NamesA. Aulus, Auli m.App. Appius, Appii m.D. Decimus, Decimi mC. 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 RegularAcerbus, -a, -umAltus, -a, -umBeatus, -a, -umBellus, -a, -umBonus, -a, -umCaecus, -a, -umCandidus, -a, -umCarus, -a, -umCertus, -a, -umClarus, -a, -umCupidus, -a, -umDignus, -a, -umDurus, -a, -umFidus, -a, -umFirmus, -a, -umFortunatus, -a, -umHumanus, -a, -umIncertus, -a, -umIratus, -a, -umJustus, -a, -umLaetus, -a, -umLatus, -a, -umLongus, -a, -um | ER adjectivesDexter, dextra, dextrumLiber, libera, liberumMiser, misera, miserumPulcher, pulchra, pulchrumSinister, sinistra, sinistrumPersonal PossessivesMeus, -a, umNoster, nostra, nostrumSuus, -a, -umTuus, -a, -umVester, vestra, vestrum |
| M-V RegularMagnus, -a, -umMalus, -a, -umMultus, -a, -umNovus, -a, -umParvus, -a, -umPlenus, -a,-umPristinus, -a, -umPudicus, -a, -umRidiculus, -a, -umSalvus, -a, -umSanus, -a, -umStultus, -a, -umSuperbus, -a, umVerus, -a, -umVivus, -a, -um | -UUS adjectivesAequus, a-umAntiquus, -a, -umPerpetuus, perpetua, perpetuumPropinquus, -a, -umPlural AdjectivesMulti, multae, multaPauci, 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 IDuo two IITres three IIIQuattuor four IVQuinque five VSex six VISeptem seven VIIOcto eight VIIINovem nine IXDecem ten X | Undecim eleven XIDuodecim twelve XIITredecim thirteen XIIIQuattuordecim fourteen XIVQuindecim fifteen XVSedecim sixteen XVISeptendecim seventeen XVIIDuo de viginti eighteen XVIIIUn de viginti nineteen XIXViginti 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