

Latin 7

Name: _____

Period: _____ Team: _____



Latin 7 Workbook
Pittsford Central School District
Updated June 2019

Review of 6th Grade Grammar

VERBS

Chart of personal endings:

Person	Singular	English	Plural	English
1	-ō (-m)		-mus	
2	-s		-tis	
3	-t		-nt	

-re _____ (*infinitive*)

1st Conjugation Verb: *amō, amāre* – “to like, love”

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1				
2				
3				

2nd Conjugation Verb: *maneō, manēre* – “to stay”

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1				
2				
3				

Irregular Verb: *sum, esse* – “to be”

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1				
2				
3				

VERBS – Present Indicative, 1st Conjugation

2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus:

1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)

Meanings:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
1st	-ō	-āmus	_____
2nd	-ās	-ātis	_____
3rd	-at	-ant	_____

E.g., *portō, portāre* – “to carry”

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1				
2				
3				

1. they wander

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

errō, errāre

2. we are carrying

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

portō, portāre

3. I am praising

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

laudō, laudāre

4. she asks for

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

rogō, rogāre

5. you (*pl.*) do work

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

labōrō, labōrāre

6. you (*s.*) do prepare

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

parō, parāre

7. we do kill

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

necō, necāre

8. you (*pl.*) walk

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

ambulō, ambulāre

9. I do help

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

iuvō, iuvāre

10. she does care for

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

cūrō, cūrāre

VERBS – Present Indicative, 2nd Conjugation

2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus:

<u>2nd Conjugation (-eō, -ēre)</u>			Meanings:
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
1st	-eō	-ēmus	_____
2nd	-ēs	-ētis	_____
3rd	-et	-ent	_____

E.g., *habeō, habēre* – “to have”

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1				
2				
3				

1. we have

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

habeō, habēre

2. you (s.) do reply

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

respondeō, respondēre

3. I am sitting

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

sedeō, sedēre

4. he sees

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

videō, vidēre

5. you (*pl.*) do teach

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

doceō, docēre

6. you (s.) warn

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

moneō, monēre

7. they do remove

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

removeō, removēre

8. we are staying

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

maneō, manēre

9. I do fear

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

timeō, timēre

10. she does appear

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

appāreō, appārēre

NOUNS – CASES

Noun Drill #1

Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad_____

in_____

inter_____

post_____

prope_____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab_____

cum_____

dē_____

ē, ex_____

in_____

1. Hera married the god, Zeus.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

2. Hera loves her husband and her children.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

3. The Roman name for the queen of the gods is Juno.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

4. Juno rules the universe with Jupiter, her husband.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

5. Jupiter, when he is angry, throws thunderbolts into the sky.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

6. Sometimes Jupiter sends Mercury to the earth to deliver messages.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

7. Mercury flies away from Olympus down to the earth.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

8. Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, is Juno's messenger.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

9. After a storm, we often see Iris flying across the sky down to earth.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

10. Mercury and Iris deliver many messages for the gods.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

11. One of Jupiter and Juno's children is Vulcan, the blacksmith of the gods.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

12. Vulcan works with the Cyclopes to forge Jupiter's thunderbolts.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

13. One day Vulcan stepped between Jupiter and Juno while they were arguing.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

14. Jupiter is a powerful god, and he was angry with his son.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

15. Therefore he sent Vulcan to Mount Aetna to work in the fires of the mountain.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

NOUNS – CASES

Noun Drill #2

First Declension

s.

pl.

Case Uses

Nominative _____

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Genitive _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Accusative _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad _____

in _____

inter _____

post _____

prope _____

Ablative _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

1. There are only a few women here. _____ (pauca)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

2. They walked out of the kitchen. _____ (culīna)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

3. She talked about the provinces. _____ (provincia)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

4. I saw the beautiful island. _____ (īnsula)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

5. I like the shape of the peninsula. _____ (paenīnsula)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

6. There is tension between the families. _____ (familia)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

7. She did not go to Rome with the mistress. _____ (domina)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

8. I didn't want to bother the busy slave girls. _____ (occupāta)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

9. The slaves prepared wonderful meals. _____ (serva)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

10. We are afraid to travel to Germany. _____ (Germānia)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

11. They used to live in Spain. _____ (Hispānia)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

12. Juno is the queen of the goddesses. _____ (dea)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

13. The queen loves her son, Vulcan. _____ (rēgīna)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

14. The Roman emperor owned many slaves. _____ (serva)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

15. Even the children of the slaves had to work. _____ (serva)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

16. Many slaves worked in the kitchens of the villas. _____ (culīna)

Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

VOCABULARY LIST 2-D

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. clara	famous	
2. incola, incolae, <i>m./f.</i>	inhabitant	

VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
3. postulō, postulāre	to demand	
4. natō, natāre	to swim	
5. sum, esse	to be	

PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
6. diū	for a long time	
7. nocte	at night	
8. quidem	indeed	



VOCABULARY LIST 2-E

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. casa, casae, f.	(small) house, hut	
2. perīculōsa	dangerous	
3. taeda, taedae, f.	torch	

VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
4. āmoveō, āmovēre	to remove, steal	
5. creō, creāre	to create, make	
6. dō, dare	to give	
7. moneō, monēre	to warn	
8. monstrō, monstrāre	to show	
9. possum, posse	to be able	
10. volō, volāre	to fly	

PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
11. sēcrētō	secretly	

FABULA 2-E

Prometheus

Antōnia servam in hortō videt.

Serva est Chloē. Chloē est serva Graeca.

Antōnia fābulam dēsīderat; itaque servam vocat.

Prope puellam serva sedet et Antōniae fābulam nārrat.

“Promētheus est Tītānus et incolās terrae creat.

In terrā tamen est frīgidum et flammās calidās nōn habent incolae.

Itaque Promētheus incolīs flammās dare dēsīderat.

Iuppiter tamen negat.

Additional Vocabulary:

Antōniae – to Antonia

incolīs – to the inhabitants

in hortō – in the garden

Iuppiter (*nom. s.*) – Jupiter
Tītānus, Tītānī, *m.* – Titan

FABULA 2-E (*Continued*)

Prometheus (II)

“Promētheus est trātus quod incolās terrae iuvāre dēsīderat.

Taedam igitur Promētheus sēcrētō āmovet et dē Olympō ad terram volat.

“Incolīs terrae Promētheus taedam mōnstrat.

Incolās monet, ‘Flammae sunt perīculōsae.

Casae tamen ubi habitātis calidae esse possunt.

Cēnae quoque calidae esse possunt.’

“Incolae respondent,

‘Quod incolās terrae amās, flammās calidās iam habēmus! Grātiās!’”

Additional Vocabulary:

dē Olympō – down from Olympus

esse – to be

incolīs – to the inhabitants

possunt – (they) are able



NOUNS – CASES

First Declension

s.

pl.

Nominative _____

Genitive _____

Dative _____

Accusative _____

Ablative _____

Noun Drill #3

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Dative: 1. _____

2. *amīca* _____*benigna* _____*cāra* _____*propinqua* _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. *ad* _____*circum* _____*in* _____*inter* _____*per* _____*post* _____*prope* _____*sub* _____Ablative: 1. *ā, ab* _____*cum* _____*dē* _____*ē, ex* _____*in* _____*prō* _____*sub* _____

1. He walked with the women. _____ (*fēmina, fēminae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

2. We saw the bears' tracks. _____ (*ursa, ursae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

3. This is close to the path. _____ (*sēmita, sēmitae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

4. There are many daughters. _____ (*fīlia, fīliae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

5. They went into the forest. _____ (*silva, silvae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

6. in front of the roads _____ (*via, viae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

7. They disliked the farmers. _____ (*agricola, agricultae, m.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

8. She ran from Cupid's arrows. _____ (*sagitta, sagittae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

9. You heard about the girl. _____ (*puella, puellae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

10. Nature gave food to the ants. _____ (*formīca, formīcae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

11. The inhabitant likes the forest. _____ (*incola, incolae, m.f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

12. The water of the pond is good. _____ (*lacūna, lacūnae, f.*)

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

Unit 2 Vocabulary Review

Nouns		Adjectives	
Britannia, Britanniae, <i>f.</i>	Britain	alba	white
casa, casae, <i>f.</i>	(small) house	amīca	friendly
culīna, culīnae, <i>f.</i>	kitchen	clāra	famous
domina, dominae, <i>f.</i>	mistress	Graeca	Greek
fābula, fābulae, <i>f.</i>	story	mea	my
familia, familiae, <i>f.</i>	household, family	occupāta	busy
Gallia, Galliae, <i>f.</i>	Gaul	paucae	few
Germānia, Germāniae, <i>f.</i>	Germany	perīculōsa	dangerous
Hispānia, Hispāniae, <i>f.</i>	Spain	tōta	all, whole
incola, incolae, <i>m.f.</i>	inhabitant		
īnsula, īnsulae, <i>f.</i>	island		
paenīnsula, paenīnsulae, <i>f.</i>	peninsula		
prōvincia, prōvinciae, <i>f.</i>	province		
serva, servae, <i>f.</i>	(female) slave		
stola, stolae, <i>f.</i>	(a woman's) dress		
taeda, taedae, <i>f.</i>	torch		
via, viae, <i>f.</i>	road, street		

Verbs

āmoveō, -ēre	to remove, steal
cantō, -āre	to sing
clāmō, -āre	to shout
creō, -āre	to create
dō, dare	to give
doceō, -ēre	to teach
habeō, -ēre	to have; to wear
labōrō, -āre	to work
moneō, -ēre	to warn
mōnstrō, -āre	to show
nārrō, -āre	to tell
negō, -āre	to say no
portō, -āre	to carry
postulō, -āre	to demand
properō, -āre	to hurry
pugnō, -āre	to fight
respondeō, -ēre	to reply
spectō, -āre	to look at
sum, esse	to be
volō, -āre	to fly

Miscellaneous

cūr	why
dīligenter	carefully, diligently
diū	for a long time
dum	while
ego	I
est calidum	it is warm, it is hot
est frīgidum	it is cold
grātiās!	thanks!
hīc	here
hodiē	today
mox	soon
multum	much
necesse	necessary
nōndum	not yet
paene	almost
procul	far (away)
quidem	indeed
Quot?	How many?
satis	enough
sēcrētō	secretly
tamen	however
ubi	where; when

Prepositions

dē	(with <i>abl.</i>) about; (down) from	extrā	(with <i>acc.</i>) outside
ē, ex	(with <i>abl.</i>) out of, from	inter	(with <i>acc.</i>) between, among
		post	(with <i>acc.</i>) after

UNIT 2 REVIEW STORY

Pandora

Antōnia culīnam intrat et prope servam Graecam sedet.

Iterum serva est Chloē.

Antōnia dē fēminā prīmā rogat.

Chloē fābulam nārrat:

Minerva et Vulcānus prīmam fēminam creant.

Pandōra est prīma fēmina.

Fēmina est pulchra et cūriōsa.

Iuppiter Pandōrae arcā dat.

Nēmō operīmentum arcae āmovēre dēbet.

Minerva incolīs terrae Pandōram dat.

Additional Vocabulary:

arca, arcae, *f.* – box

cūriōsa – curious

dēbet – ought, should

intrō, intrāre – to enter

nēmō (*nom. s.*) – no one

operīmentum (*acc. s.*) – cover, lid

prīma – first

Vulcānus (*nom. s.*) – Vulcan

UNIT 2 REVIEW STORY (*Continued*)

Pandora (II)

Epimētheus Pandōram pulchram inter incolās videt et statim fēminam amat.

Epimētheus mox est marītus Pandōrae.

Arcam Epimētheus cēlat, sed nōn bene.

Posteā Pandōra cūriōsa arcam videt et operīmentum āmovet.

Statim multa mala ex arcā volant.

Pandōra subitō est territa et arcam claudere temptat.

Pandōra lacrimat quod tot mala līberat.



Incolīs terrae Pandōra mala dare nōn dēsīderat.

Spēs tamen in arcā manet.

Nunc incolae terrae multās spēs habent.

In terrā plēnā malōrum multae spēs incolās iuvant.

Additional Vocabulary:

bene – well
cēlō, cēlāre – to hide
claudere – to close
lacrimō, lacrimāre – to cry
līberō, līberāre – to free
mala (*nom. pl./acc. pl.*) – evil things, evils
malōrum (*gen. s.*) – of evil things
maneō, manēre – to remain, stay
marītus (*nom. s.*) – husband

plēna – full
posteā – afterwards, later
spēs – hope
statim – immediately
subitō – suddenly
temptō, temptāre – to try
terrīta – frightened
tot – so many

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

Verb -re = _____

est = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Decl. -ārum = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or

_____ or

UNIT 3



NOUNS – 2nd Declension Masculine

Noun Drill #1

Second Declension

s.

pl.

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

Ablative

Case Uses

Nominative:

1. _____

2. _____

Genitive:

1. _____

Dative:

1. _____

Accusative:

1. _____

2. ad

extrā _____

in _____

inter _____

post _____

prope _____

Ablative:

1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

1. out of Vesuvius _____ (Vesuvius, Vesuvī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
2. I saw my grandfather. _____ (avus, avī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
3. She walked towards the boys. _____ (puer, puerī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
4. This is her husband's toga. _____ (marītus, marītī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
5. I threw out the dead flowers. _____ (mortuus, mortuī)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
6. He gave it to your father. _____ (tuus, tuī)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
7. I finished after many years _____ (annus, annī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
8. There is no man here. _____ (nūllus, nūllī)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
9. The brothers are tired. _____ (dēfessus, dēfessī)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
10. The tunics of the men are over there. _____ (vir, virī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
11. I gave it to the god. _____ (deus, deī, *m.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
12. He changed her into a laurel tree. _____ (laurus, lauri, *f.*)
 Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

VOCABULARY LIST 3-A

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. annus, annī, <i>m.</i>	year	
2. avus, avī, <i>m.</i>	grandfather	
3. caelum, caelī, <i>n.</i>	sky	
4. puer, puerī, <i>m.</i>	boy	
5. toga, togae, <i>f.</i>	toga (Roman man's garment)	
ADJECTIVES		
6. meus, -a, -um	my	
7. mortuus, -a, -um	dead	
8. noster, nostra, nostrum	our	
9. praetextus, -a, -um	purple-bordered	
10. tuus, -a, -um	your	
VERBS		
11. doceō, docēre	to teach	
12. iactō, iactāre	to throw, cast	
13. vult	(he, she, it) wishes, wants	
PREPOSITIONS		
14. apud	(+ acc.) with, at the house of	



FABULA 3-A

A Pompeian Family

In hortō Vēsōnia et fīlia Antōnia sedent.

Antōnia octō annōs nāta est et Vēsōnia dē familiā fīliam docēre vult.

Itaque māter fīliae fābulam nārrat:

“Mea familia est Pompeiāna.

Ubi in caelum Vesuvius fūmum et flammās iactat, procul ā Vesuviō properāmus.

Itaque nunc prope Rōmam habitāmus.

Mārcus Vēsōnius Prīmus est avus tuus.

Apud familiam nostram habitat avus tuus.

Māter mea tamen apud familiam nostram nōn iam habitat quod est mortua.”

Additional Vocabulary:

fūmus, fūmī, *m.* – smoke
in caelum – into the sky
māter (*nom.*) – mother

nātus, -a, -um – old
Pompeiānus, -a, -um – Pompeian
Vesuvius, Vesuviī, *m.* – (Mount) Vesuvius

A Pompeian Family (II)

“Pater tuus est Gaius Antōnius Rūfus.

Frāter tuus est Mārcus Antōnius Rūfus.

Ubi in viīs Rōmae Gaium Antōnium vidēmus, togam praetextam habet.

Mārcus Antōnius decem annōs nātus est.

Ubi Mārcum Antōnium in viīs Rōmae vidēmus,

frāter tuus quoque togam praetextam habet.

Familia Antōniī est Rōmāna, nōn Pompeiāna.

Necesse est Antōniō prope Rōmam habitāre quod est senātor Rōmānus.”

Additional Vocabulary:

Antōniō (*dat. s.*) – for Antonius

frāter (*nom.*) – brother

pater (*nom.*) – father

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

Verb -mus = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

est = _____

2nd Decl. -ōrum = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



VERBS – THE IMPERATIVE MOOD (Command)

Present Imperative (*2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus*)

1st Conjugation: Singular Plural
 -ā -āte

2nd Conjugation: -ē -ēte

1. throw! (s.) _____

iactō, iactāre (_____ Conj.)

2. remain! (pl.) _____

maneō, manēre (_____ Conj.)

3. teach! (s.) _____

doceō, docēre (_____ Conj.)

4. change! (s.) _____

mūtō, mūtāre (_____ Conj.)

5. sit! (pl.) _____

sedeō, sedēre (_____ Conj.)

6. see! (s.) _____

videō, vidēre (_____ Conj.)

7. hurry! (pl.) _____

properō, properāre (_____ Conj.)

8. hold! (s.) _____

habeō, habēre (_____ Conj.)

9. hide! (s.) _____

cēlō, cēlāre (_____ Conj.)

10. praise! (pl.) _____

laudō, laudāre (_____ Conj.)

11. reply! (s.) _____

respondeō, respondēre (_____ Conj.)

12. kill! (s.) _____

necō, necāre (_____ Conj.)

13. fight! (pl.) _____

pugnō, pugnāre (_____ Conj.)

14. warn! (pl.) _____

moneō, monēre (_____ Conj.)

15. carry! (s.) _____

portō, portāre (_____ Conj.)

16. shout! (pl.) _____

clāmō, clāmāre (_____ Conj.)

VOCABULARY LIST 3-B

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. deus, deī, <i>m.</i>	god	
2. fōrma, fōrmae, <i>f.</i>	shape, beauty	
3. laurus, laurī, <i>f.</i>	laurel tree	
4. marītus, marītī, <i>m.</i>	husband	
5. mūsica, mūsicae, <i>f.</i>	music	
6. nymphā, nymphae, <i>f.</i>	nymph	
ADJECTIVES		
7. attonitus, -a, -um	astonished	
8. clārus, -a, -um	famous	
9. dēfessus, -a, -um	tired	
10. nūllus, -a, -um	no	
11. pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	handsome, beautiful	
VERBS		
12. mūtō, mūtāre	to change	
13. vītō, vītāre	to avoid	
MISCELLANEOUS		
14. forte	by chance	
15. ölim	once, one day	
16. quis?	who?	
17. ut	as	

FABULA 3-B

Daphne and Apollo

Post prandium Vēsōnius et Antōnia et Mārcus in ātriō prope impluvium sedent.

Mārcus Vēsōnium avum rogat,

“Manē, ave, in ātriō et nārrā fābulam clāram dē deō et nymphā.”

Itaque Vēsōnius fābulam nārrat:

Daphnē est nymphā pulchra; in silvā inter bēstiās habitat.

Ut Diāna, dea lūnae et silvārum, sōla habitat, Daphnē mātrimōnium vītat.

Ōlim Apollō et deus amōris Cupīdō in silvā ambulant.

Forte Apollō deum amōris vexat et iam Cupīdō est īrātus.

Itaque Cupīdō deum mūsicae sagittā amōris vulnerat et statim ā deō mūsicae properat.

Additional Vocabulary:

amōris – of love (gen. s.)

in ātriō – in the atrium

Cupīdō – Cupid (nom. s.)

mātrimōnium – marriage

Daphnē (nom. s.) – Daphne (a wood nymph)

prandium – lunch

forte – by chance

sagittā – with an arrow

impluvium – impluvium (rainwater basin)

vexō, vexāre – to bother

Postea Apollō nympham videt et statim amat.

Deus marītus nymphae esse vult. Nympha est Daphnē!

Daphnē tamen nūllum marītum habēre vult et ā deō statim properat.



FABULA 3-B (*Continued*)

Daphne and Apollo (II)

Deus est attonitus!

Quis marītum tam pulchrum habēre nōn vult?

Itaque deus post nympham properat quod nympham pulchram amat.

Post multās hōrās nymphā deum vītāre nōn iam potest quod est dēfessa.

Tandem Daphnē clāmat,

“Quam misera sum! Mūtā, pater, fōrmam meam!

Nymphā pulchra esse nōn iam dēsīderō!”

Statim pater nymphae appāret et clāmat,

“Tū, Apollō, es deus malus!”



Additional Vocabulary:

potest – (he, she, it) is able

quam! – how...!

Deinde pater fōrmam nymphae in laurum mūtat.

Apollō iterum est attonitus.

Ita nymp̄ha mātrīmōnium vītāre potest.

Apollō tamen laurum pulchram amat.



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

est = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us → -e = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

sum = _____

esse = _____

1st Conj. -ō = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

Verb -re = _____

vult = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



VERBS – SUM & POSSUM

Principal Parts:

sum, esse – “to be”

sum

esse

Present Tense

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1	sum		sumus	
2	es		estis	
3	est		sunt	

Principal Parts:

possum, posse – “to be able”

possum

posse

Present Tense

	Singular	English	Plural	English
1	_____sum		_____sumus	
2	_____es		_____estis	
3	_____est		_____sunt	

VOCABULARY LIST 3-C

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. arēna, arēnae, <i>f.</i>	sand; arena	
2. aurīga, aurīgae, <i>m.</i>	charioteer	
3. equus, equī, <i>m.</i>	horse	
4. līberī, līberōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	children	
5. lūdus, lūdī, <i>m.</i>	game	
6. mappa, mappae, <i>f.</i>	(signal) cloth	
7. mēta, mētae, <i>f.</i>	turning post	
8. spīna, spīnae, <i>f.</i>	spina (Circus Maximus barrier)	
ADJECTIVES		
9. laetus, -a, -um	happy	
VERBS		
10. exspectō, exspectāre	to look out for, wait for	
11. intrō, intrāre	to enter	
12. mōnstrō, mōnstrāre	to show	
PREPOSITIONS		
13. ante	(+acc.) before	
MISCELLANEOUS		
14. ecce!	look!	

FABULA 3-C

The Circus Maximus

Hodiē avus Vēsōnius et Mārcus et Antōnia ā Viā Appiā ad Circum Maximum ambulant.

Ubi Circum intrant, līberī sunt attonitī quod sunt tot virī, tot fēminae, tot līberī in Circō.

Avus et duo līberī sedent.

Ante lūdōs Vēsōnius līberōs dē Circō Maximō docet,

“Ut vidēre potestis, in mediō Circō est spīna.

Aurīgæ circum spīnam equōs agunt.

Trēs parvae columnae in terminīs spīnae sunt mētae.

Arēna est circum spīnam.

Aurīgæ equōs in arēnā agunt.”

Additional Vocabulary:

agunt – (they) drive

circum – (+acc.) around

columna, columnae, *f.* – column, pillar

medius, -a, -um – middle, middle of

terminus, terminī, *m.* – end

tot – so many

Via Appia, Viae Appiae, *f.* – Appian Way

FABULA 3-C (*Continued*)

The Circus Maximus (II)

Vēsōnius Marcō et Antōniae dīcit,

“Nunc aurīgās et equōs exspectāmus.

Mappa alba initium lūdōrum mōnstrat.”

Statim vir mappam albam tenet. Ecce aurīgae et equī.

Quam multī virī et fēminaē sunt!

Itaque līberī vidēre bene nōn possunt.

Vēsōnius et duo līberī stant et iam lūdōs spectāre possunt.

Ecce mappa cadit! Iam equī circum spīnam properant.

Līberī clāmant et sunt laetī!

Additional Vocabulary:

Antōniae – (dat. s.)
cadit – (he, she, it) falls
dīcit – (he, she, it) says

initium – beginning
Marcō – (dat. s.)
teneō, tenēre – to hold

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. -ōs = _____

Verb -re = _____

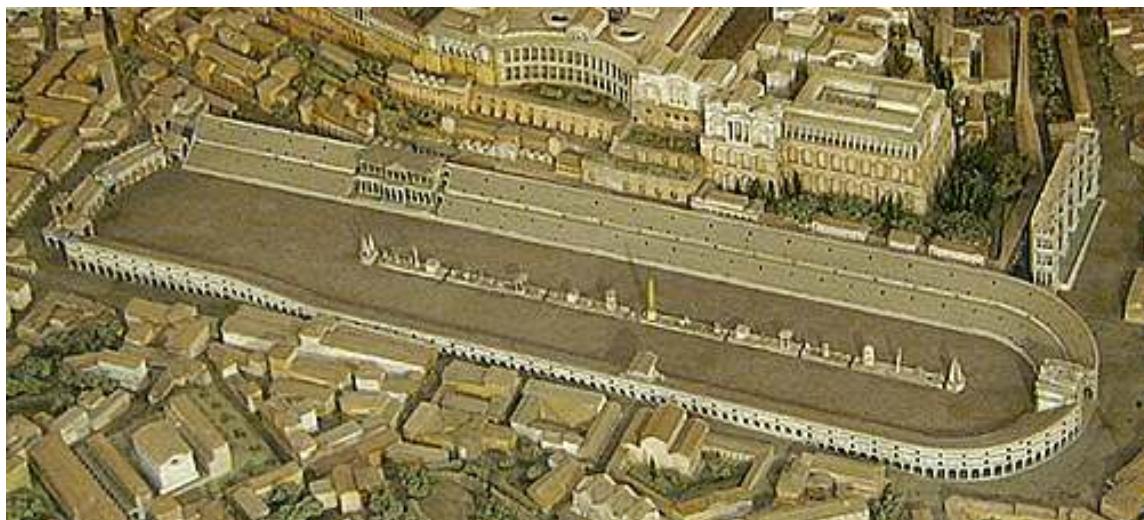
1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



NOUNS – 1st & 2nd Declensions

Noun Drill #2

1st Declension

	s.	pl.		s.	pl.
Nom.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Gen.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dat.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Acc.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Abl.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____ Genitive: 1. _____
2. _____

Dative: 1. _____

Accusative: 1. _____ Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____
2. ad _____ cum _____
ante _____ dē _____
circum _____ ē, ex _____
extrā _____ in _____
in _____
inter _____
intrā _____
post _____
prope _____
trāns _____

1. I gave water to the horses. _____ (*equus, equī, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

2. They ran around the sand. _____ (*arēna, arēnae, f.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

3. Before the games they ate a snack. _____ (*lūdus, lūdī, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

4. This is the charioteer's color. _____ (*aurīga, aurīgae, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

5. She ran away from the men. _____ (*vir, virī, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

6. They are beautiful women. _____ (*fēmina, fēminae, f.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

7. She ran with the other nymphs. _____ (*nympha, nymphae, f.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

8. He changed them into laurel trees. _____ (*laurus, laurī, f.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

9. Apollo is not her husband. _____ (*marītus, marītī, .m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

10. Apollo is the god of music. _____ (*musica, musicae, f.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

11. I gave it to the gods. _____ (*deus, deī, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

12. We gave the men money. _____ (*vir, virī, m.*)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

VERBS – STATEMENTS vs. QUESTIONS

Statements	Yes/No Questions
Vidētis...	Vidētisne...?
<i>You see / You are seeing</i>	<i>Do you see? / Are you seeing?</i>
Iuvās...	Iuvāsne...?
<i>You help / You are helping</i>	<i>Do you help? / Are you helping?</i>
Manent...	Manentne...?
<i>They stay / They are staying</i>	<i>Do they stay? / Are they staying?</i>
Properātis...	Properātisne...?
Necant...	Necantne...?
Habēs...	Habēsne...?
Possunt...	Possuntne...?
Clāmātis...	Clāmātisne...?
Stat...	Statne...?
Est...	Estne...?
Sedēs...	Sedēsne...?
Exspectant...	Exspectantne...?
Tenēmus...	Tenēmusne...?
Docet...	Docetne...?

VOCABULARY LIST 3-D

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. <i>fluvius, fluvītī, m.</i>	river	
2. <i>mūrus, mūrītī, m.</i>	wall	
ADJECTIVES		
3. <i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad	
4. <i>multus, -a, -um</i>	much; (<i>plural</i>) many	
5. <i>territus, -a, -um</i>	frightened, scared	
VERBS		
6. <i>occupō, occupārē</i>	to seize, occupy	
PREPOSITIONS		
7. <i>intrā</i>	(+acc.) inside, within	
MISCELLANEOUS		
8. <i>est perīculōsum</i>	it is dangerous	
9. <i>ita</i>	so, thus, in this way	
10. <i>multō ante</i>	long ago	
11. <i>-ne</i>	(indicates a question)	

FABULA 3-D

The Capitoline Hill

Post lūdōs ā Circō Maximō ad Capitōlium Vēsōnius et Mārcus et Antōnia ambulant.

Dum ambulant, Vēsōnius fābulam dē puellā malā nārrat:

Vidētisne Capitōlium, līberī?

Multō ante Sabīnī cum Rōmānīs pugnant.

Sabīnī tamen Rōmam intrāre nōn possunt quod Rōma magnōs mūrōs habet.

Rōmānī tamen multam aquam intrā Rōmam nōn habent.

Itaque ē mūrīs Rōmae saepe properant et aquam ē fluviō portant.

Est perīculōsum, sed in mūrōs Rōmae aquam portāre necesse est.

Additional Vocabulary:

Capitōlium – Capitoline Hill

FABULA 3-D (*Continued*)

The Capitoline Hill (II)

Ōlim Tarpeia, puella Rōmāna, ē mūrīs Rōmae ambulat et Sabīnōs videt.

Tarpeia territa manet et ā Sabīnīs nōn properat.

Ūnus Sabīnus clāmat, “Iuvā Sabīnōs; mūrōs Rōmae intrāre necesse est.”

Tarpeia ānulōs et armillās in bracchiīs sinistrīs videt et clāmat,

“Date mihi pulchra in bracchiīs sinistrīs.”

Itaque Sabīnī clipeōs ad Tarpeiam iactant quod in bracchiīs sinistrīs clipeōs quoque portant.

Ita Sabīnī Tarpeiam malam necant et Capitōlium occupant.

Posteā dē Capitōliō Tarpeiam mortuam iactant.

Additional Vocabulary:

ānulus, ānulī, *m.* – ring
armilla, armillae, *f.* – bracelet
clīpus, clīpēt, *m.* – (round) shield
iactō, iactāre – to throw, cast

in bracchiīs sinistrīs – on their left arms
mihi (*dat.*) – to me
pulchra (*acc. pl.*) – the beautiful things

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

Verb -tis = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -um = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. -us = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. -ōrum = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



VERBS – QUESTIONS

Yes/No Questions	Questions Expecting Yes
AMBULANTNE...?	NŌNNE...AMBULANT?
<i>Do they walk?</i>	<i>Surely they walk...?</i>
<i>Are they walking?</i>	<i>Don't they walk...?</i>
XXX	<i>They walk..., don't they?</i>
VOCĀSNE...?	NŌNNE...VOCĀS?
XXX	
DOCETNE...?	NŌNNE...DOCET?
XXX	
SUMUSNE...?	NŌNNE...SUMUS?
XXX	
MŌNSTRĀTISNE...?	NŌNNE...MŌNSTRĀTIS?
XXX	
VIDĒSNE...?	NŌNNE...VIDĒS?
XXX	
SERVANTNE...?	NŌNNE...SERVANT?
XXX	

NOUNS – 2nd Declension Neuter

Noun Drill #3

Second Declension

s.

pl.

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

Ablative

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Dative: 1. _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad _____

ante _____

circum _____

extrā _____

in _____

inter _____

intrā _____

post _____

prope _____

trāns _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

1. He lives near the forum. _____ (forum, forī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
2. She heard about the temples. _____ (templum, templī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
3. I brought fire down from the sky. _____ (caelum, caelī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
4. These are beautiful buildings. _____ (aedificium, aedificī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
5. He ran out of the main room. _____ (ātrium, ātriī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
6. They waged no wars there. _____ (bellum, bellī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
7. I held her in my arms. _____ (bracchium, bracchiī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
8. He gave her a wonderful gift. _____ (dōnum, dōnī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
9. She went with the monster. _____ (mōnstrum, mōnstrī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
10. We ran around the town. _____ (oppidum, oppidī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
11. Rome was full of dangers. _____ (perīculum, perīculī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
12. He went into his bedroom. _____ (cubiculum, cubiculī, *n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

VOCABULARY LIST 3-E

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. aedificium, aedificiū, <i>n.</i>	building	
2. amīcus, amīcī, <i>m.</i>	friend	
3. basilica, basilicae, <i>f.</i>	courthouse	
4. Cūria, Cūriæ, <i>f.</i>	Senate House	
5. Forum, Forī, <i>m.</i>	Forum (city center)	
6. locus, locī, <i>m.</i>	place	
7. templum, templī, <i>n.</i>	temple	
VERBS		
8. dīcit	(he, she, it) says	
9. volō	I wish, want	
MISCELLANEOUS		
10. nōnne	not?, surely?	



FABULA 3-E

The Roman Forum

Posteā ā Capitōliō ad Forum Rōmānum Vēsōnius et Mārcus et Antōnia ambulant.

Dum in Forō ambulant, amīcus Vēsōniī, Cornēlius, avum vocat et dīcit,

“Salvē, Vēsōnī. Cūr in Forō es?”

Vēsōnius respondet, “Salvē, Cornēlī.

In Forō sum quod līberīs Forum Rōmānum mōnstrāre volō.”

Cornēlius dīcit, “Salvēte, līberī.

Avus tuus est meus amīcus bonus.

Nōnne bene docet? Valēte, Vēsōnī et līberī!”

Additional Vocabulary:

Capitōlium, Capitōliī, *n.* – Capitoline Hill

NOUNS – VOCATIVE CASE (Direct Address)

The vocative case is used when directly addressing someone. This means if you call someone by their name, that is vocative. Examples in English:

“Hi, *Maria!*”

“*John*, come sit with me.”

“*Students*, please take your seats.”

In Latin the vocative looks like the nominative case, except:

a. 2nd Decl. nouns and adjectives: **-us → -e**

b. 2nd Decl. proper nouns and *filius*: **-ius → -i**

Change the following nouns to their corresponding vocative:

1. aurīga _____

2. amīcus _____

3. Mercurius _____

4. virī _____

5. rēgīnae _____

6. Neptūnus _____

FABULA 3-E (*Continued*)

The Roman Forum (II)

Vēsōnius dīcit, “Valē, amīce. Bene.

In Forō Rōmānō sumus, Mārce et Antōnia. Forum est magnum.

In forō sunt duae basilicae et multa templā.

Pauca aedificia mōnstrāre volō.

“Basilicam lūliam hīc vidēmus.

In basilicā labōrant advocātī et praetōrēs.

Basilica est locus iūstitiae.

“Nunc, līberī, Cūriam spectāte.

Hīc est locus ubi pater vester labōrat quod est senātor Rōmānus.

“Vidētisne templum ibi, līberī? Est templum Vestae.

Fūmus est circum templum quod intrā templum sunt flammae aeternae.

Sex fēminae in templō Vestae flammās Rōmae servant.”

Tandem Vēsōnius dīcit, “Ad vīllam iam ambulāre necesse est. Tempus est cēnāre.”

Additional Vocabulary:

advocātus, advocātī, *m.* – lawyer

fūmus, fūmī, *m.* – smoke

iūstitia, iūstitiae, *f.* – justice

praetōrēs (*nom. pl.*) – judges

senātor (*nom. s.*) – senator

tempus (*nom. s.*) – time

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us → -e = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

sumus = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Conj. -āte = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

sunt = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

NOUNS – 1st & 2nd Declension (F/M/N)

Noun Drill #4

1st Declension:

Feminine (Masc.)

2nd Declension:

Masculine (Fem.)

2nd Declension:

Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Dative: 1. _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad _____

ante _____

circum _____

extrā _____

in _____

inter _____

intrā _____

post _____

prope _____

trāns _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

1. I gave water to the men. _____ (*vir, virī, m.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
2. That temple is huge. _____ (*templum, templī, n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
3. They walked around the buildings. _____ (*aedificium, aedificī, n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
4. Rome is full of statues of goddesses. _____ (*statua, statuae, f.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
5. I saw a play with a friend. _____ (*amīcus, amīcī, m.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
6. I want to visit the Senate House. _____ (*Cūria, Cūriæ, f.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
7. This place is wonderful! _____ (*locus, locī, m.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
8. Many people live outside of Rome. _____ (*Rōma, Rōmae, f.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
9. The judge ran into the courthouse. _____ (*basilica, basilicae, f.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
10. Roman homes had many bedrooms. _____ (*cubiculum, cubiculī, n.*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
11. That building is large. _____ (*magnus, magna, magnum*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.
12. Those girls are happy. _____ (*laetus, laeta, laetum*)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.

13. The bad men ran into the courthouse. _____ (malus, mala, malum)

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. / S. PL.



UNIT 3 REVIEW STORY

Vulcan's Banishment

In Olympō Iuppiter et Iūnō filium Vulcānum habent.

Iuppiter et Iūnō tamen nōn sunt laetī quod Vulcānus nōn est pulcher.

Post multōs annōs ubi Vulcānus nōn iam est puer,

Iūnō dē Olympō Vulcānum iactat quod adhūc nōn est pulcher.

Post multās hōrās Vulcānus prope īnsulam Siciliam in aquam cadit.

Deus miser ad Siciliam natat.

Sed propter cāsum bene ambulāre nōn iam potest.

Deus altam Aetnam videt et statim ibi habitāre et labōrāre vult.

Vulcānus est deus flammārum et intrā Aetnam labōrat.

Itaque ubi Vulcānus flammīs multa creat, flammās Aetnae vidēre possumus.

Flammīs Vulcānus incolās terrae iuvāre potest.

Additional Vocabulary:

adhūc – still
Aetna, Aetnae, *f.* – Etna (volcano in Sicily)
cadit – (he, she, it) falls
cāsum (*acc. s.*) – a/the fall
fīlius, fīliī, *m.* – son
flammīs – with flames

Iuppiter (*nom. s.*) – Jupiter
lūnō (*nom. s.*) – Juno
multa (*acc. pl.*) – many things
propter – (+*acc.*) because of

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

possumus = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Decl. -ārum = _____

sunt = _____

vult = _____

potest = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

Unit 3 Vocabulary Review

Nouns

aedificium, aedificiū, <i>n.</i>	building	mūrus, mūrī, <i>m.</i>	wall
amīcus, amīcī, <i>m.</i>	friend	mūsica, mūsicae, <i>f.</i>	music
annus, annī, <i>m.</i>	year	nympha, nymphae, <i>f.</i>	nymph
arēna, arēnae, <i>f.</i>	sand; arena	puer, puerī, <i>m.</i>	boy
aurīga, aurīgae, <i>m.</i>	charioteer	spīna, spīnae, <i>f.</i>	spina (Circus Maximus barrier)
avus, avī, <i>m.</i>	grandfather	templum, templī, <i>n.</i>	temple
basilica, basilicae, <i>f.</i>	courthouse	toga, togae, <i>f.</i>	toga (Roman man's garment)
caelum, caelī, <i>n.</i>	sky	Adjectives	
Cūria, Cūriæ, <i>f.</i>	Senate House	attonitus, -a, -um	astonished
deus, deī, <i>m.</i>	god	clārus, -a, -um	famous
equus, equī, <i>m.</i>	horse	dēfessus, -a, -um	tired
fluvius, fluvī, <i>m.</i>	river	laetus, -a, -um	happy
fōrma, fōrmæ, <i>f.</i>	shape, beauty	malus, -a, -um	bad
Forum, Forī, <i>m.</i>	Forum (city center)	meus, -a, -um	my
laurus, laurī, <i>f.</i>	laurel tree	mortuus, -a, -um	dead
līberī, līberōrum, <i>m. pl.</i>	children	multus, -a, -um	much; (<i>plural</i>) many
locus, locī, <i>m.</i>	place	noster, nostra, nostrum	our
lūdus, lūdī, <i>m.</i>	game	nūllus, -a, -um	no
mappa, mappæ, <i>f.</i>	(signal) cloth	praetextus, -a, -um	purple-bordered
marītus, marītī, <i>m.</i>	husband	pulcher, pulchra, -chrūm	handsome, beautiful
mēta, mētae, <i>f.</i>	turning post		

territus, -a, -um	frightened, scared	Miscellaneous	
tuus, -a, -um	your	ecce!	look!
		est perīculōsum	it is dangerous
		forte	by chance
		ita	so, thus, in this way
		multō ante	long ago
dīcit	(he, she, it) says	–ne	(indicates a question)
doceō, docēre	to teach	nōnne	not?, surely?
exspectō, exspectāre	to look out for, wait for	ōlim	once, one day
iactō, iactāre	to throw, cast	quis?	who?
intrō, intrāre	to enter	ut	as
mōnstrō, mōnstrāre	to show		
mūtō, mūtāre	to change		
occupō, occupāre	to seize, occupy		
vītō, vītāre	to avoid		
volō	I wish, want	Prepositions	
vult	(he, she, it) wishes, wants	ante	(+acc.) before
		apud	(+ acc.) with, at the house of
		intrā	(+acc.) inside, within

UNIT 4



VOCABULARY LIST 4-A

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. filius, filii, <i>m.</i>	son	
2. mēnsa, mēnsae, <i>f.</i>	table	
3. potentia, potentiae, <i>f.</i>	power	
ADJECTIVES		
4. aureus, -a, -um	golden	
5. parātus, -a, -um	prepared	
VERBS		
6. cēnō, cēnāre	to dine, eat dinner	
7. fugō, fugāre	to drive away, banish	
8. timeō, timēre	to fear, be afraid of	
PREPOSITIONS		
9. propter	(+ acc.) because of	
MISCELLANEOUS		
10. etiam	also; even	
11. ita	so, thus, in this way; yes	
12. num	surely... not	
13. –que	and	
14. vērō	truly, indeed	

FABULA 4-A

The Power of Cupid

Post paucās hōrās avus Vēsōnius et līberī vīllam intrant.

Cēna est parāta et pater et māter et avus et līberī circum mēnsam sunt.

Dum cēnant, māter rogit, “Fābulamne dē deō magnae potentiae nārrāre dēbeō?”

Līberī respondent, “Ita vērō, māter!”



Itaque māter fābulam nārrat:

“Dea Venus parvum filium habet.

Fīlius deae est Cupīdō.

Cupīdō multās sagittās in pharetrā portat.”

Fīlius Vēsōniae Mārcus subitō clāmat, “Num Cupīdō est deus magnae potentiae!”

Additional Vocabulary:

Cupīdō (*nom.*) – Cupid (god of love)

māter (*nom.*) – mother

Latin 7 Workbook

pater (*nom.*) – father

pharetra, pharetræ, *f.* – quiver (arrow holder)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

2nd Conj. -eō = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 4-A (*Continued*)

The Power of Cupid (II)

Māter respondet, "Ita vērō, Mārce!

Fābula mea magnam potentiam deī mōnstrat.

Etiam Apollō potentiam Cupidinis videt."

Tum Antōnia, fīlia Vēsōniae, clāmat, "Num Apollō sagittās Cupīdinis timet."

Māter respondet, "Ita, Antōnia, timet quod sagittae Cupīdinis et amōrem creāre et amōrem fugāre possunt.

Propter sagittam auream Apollō subitō nympham Daphnēn amat.

Propter sagittam plumbeam nymphā Daphnē amōrem deī nōn vult.

Additional Vocabulary:

amōrem (acc. s.) – love

Apollō (nom.) – Apollo

Cupīdinis (gen. s.) – of Cupid

Dapnē (nom. s.) – Daphne

Daphnēn (acc. s.) – Daphne

plumbeus, -a, -um – lead

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. –us → -e = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

vult = _____

possunt = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 4-A (*Continued*)

The Power of Cupid (III)

“Apollō, deus sōlis, propter sagittam plumbeam amōrem nymphae Clytiae nōn vult.

Clytia propter sagittam auream subitō deum sōlis amat.

Clytia sōlem semper spectat quod sōl est deus Apollō.

Apollō tamen nympham nōn amat; itaque nymp̄ha est tam misera.

Posteā dī fōrmam Clytiae mūtant.

Nunc Clytia est flōs sōlemque semper spectat.”

Additional Vocabulary:

Clytia, Clytiae, *f.* – Clytie

dī (*nom. pl.*) – gods

flōs (*nom. s.*) – flower

plumbeus, -a, -um – lead

sōl (*nom. s.*) – sun

sōlem (*acc. s.*) – sun

sōlis (*gen. s.*) – sun

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

vult = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



VERBS – QUESTIONS

Yes/No Questions	Questions Expecting Yes	Questions Expecting No
-NE	NŌNNE	NUM
VIDĒSNE...?	NŌNNE...VIDĒS?	NUM...VIDĒS?
<i>Do you see?</i>	<i>Surely you see...?</i>	<i>Surely you don't see...?</i>
<i>Are you seeing?</i>	<i>Don't you see...?</i>	<i>You don't see..., do you?</i>
XXX	<i>You see..., don't you?</i>	XXX
TENETNE...?	NŌNNE...TENET?	NUM...TENET?
XXX		
XXX		XXX
MŌNSTRĀTISNE...?	NŌNNE...MŌNSTRĀTIS?	NUM...MŌNSTRĀTIS?
XXX		
XXX		XXX
AMANTNE...?	NŌNNE...AMANT?	NUM...AMANT?
XXX		
XXX		XXX
POTESNE...?	NŌNNE...POTES?	NUM...POTES?
XXX		
XXX		XXX
CLĀMATNE...?	NŌNNE...CLĀMAT?	NUM...CLĀMAT?
XXX		
XXX		XXX

VERBS – IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

(2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus)

1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)

2nd Conjugation (-eō, -ēre)

S.

PL.

S.

PL.

1st

1st

2nd

2nd

3rd

3rd

Meanings: _____, _____,

_____,

1. I was walking _____ ambulō, ambulāre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

2. you (s.) used to like _____

amō, amāre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

3. they kept warning _____

moneō, monēre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

4. she was shouting _____

clāmō, clāmāre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

5. we used to watch _____

spectō, spectāre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

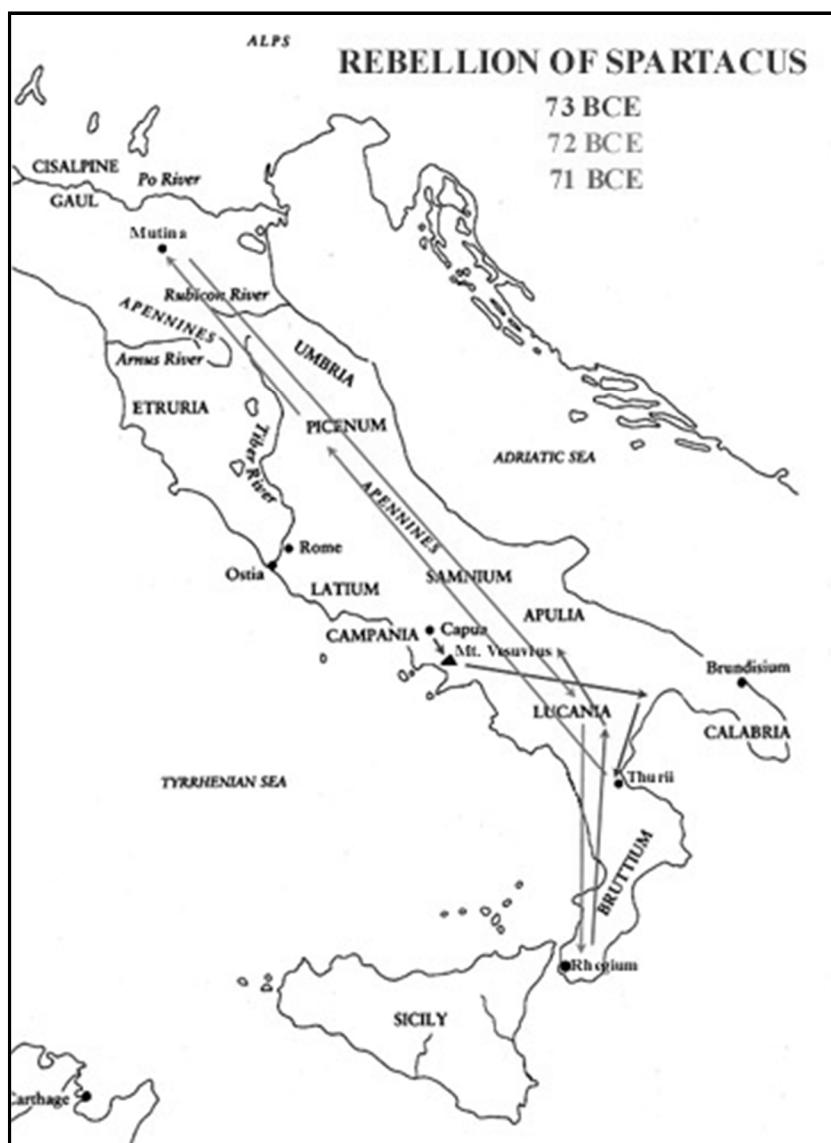
6. you (pl.) used to see _____

videō, vidēre

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

_____ Conj.

7. they were telling _____ nārrō, nārrāre
- 1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. _____ Conj.
8. you (s.) were killing _____ necō, necāre
- 1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. _____ Conj.
9. he kept carrying _____ portō, portāre
- 1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. _____ Conj.
10. I was working _____ labōrō, labōrāre
- 1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. _____ Conj.



VOCABULARY LIST 4-B

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. ager, agrī, m.	field	
2. amphitheātrum, amphitheātrī, n.	amphitheater	
3. bellum, bellī, n.	war	
4. dominus, dominī, m.	master	
5. peristylium peristylī, n.	peristyle	
6. proelium, proeliī, n.	battle	
7. pugna, pugnae, f.	fight (<i>noun – not verb!</i>)	
8. servus, servī, m.	slave	
9. Via Appia, Via Appiae, f.	Appian Way	
10. victōria, victōriæ, f.	victory	
ADJECTIVES		
11. līber, lībera, līberum	free	
12. sōlus, -a, -um	alone, only, only one	
VERBS		
13. līberō, līberāre	to free	
14. superō, superāre	to defeat	
15. volēbat	(he, she, it) wanted	
PREPOSITIONS		
16. contrā	(+ acc.) against	
17. per	(+ acc.) through, along	
MISCELLANEOUS		
18. hodiē	today	
19. libenter	gladly	

FABULA 4-B

Spartacus

In peristylō Antōnius filiusque Mārcus sedent.

Antōnius tunicam et togam habet, sed Mārcus sōlam tunicam habet.

Mārcus fābulam dē Spartacō vult. Forte servus Phaniscus peristylum intrat.

Antōnius Phaniscum vocat et dīcit,

“Sedē, Phanisce. Quid agis hodiē?”

Phaniscus respondet, “Bene, grātiās, domine. In agrīs bene labōrābam.”

Antōnius dīcit, “Magister in scholā filium meum dē Spartacō docet.

Nārrā dē Spartacō fābulam.”

Additional Vocabulary:

schola, scholae, *f.* – school
Spartacus, Spartacī, *m.* – Spartacus

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Conj. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. -us → -e = _____

2nd Decl. -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Conj. -ē = _____



FABULA 4-B (*Continued*)

Spartacus (II)

Phaniscus respondet,

“Libenter, domine. Servī fābulās dē Spartacō nārrāre amant.

Spartacus erat vir Thrācius;

in Thrāciā tamen nōn iam habitābat;

prope Capuam habitābat quod gladiātor bonus esse volēbat.

Posteā in amphitheātrō bene pugnābat.

“Post multās pugnās in amphitheātrō Spartacus gladiātor et servus esse nōn iam volēbat;

līber esse dēsīderābat.

Spartacus quoque aliōs servōs līberāre poterat.

Itaque multī servī ad Spartacum properābant quod līberī esse volēbant.

Additional Vocabulary:

Capua, Capuae, *f.* – Capua (*town south of Rome in Campania*)
erat – (he, she, it) was

gladiātor, gladiātōris, *m.* – gladiator
poterat – (he, she, it) was able

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. -ōs = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) –us → -e = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. -us = _____

FABULA 4-B (*Continued*)

Spartacus (III)

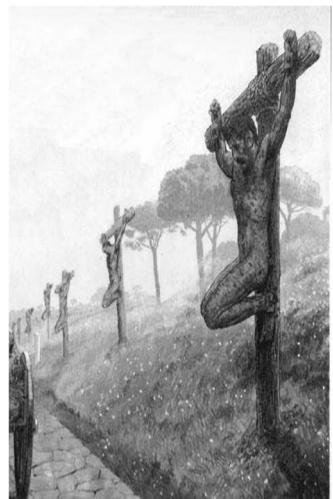
“Mox est bellum inter Rōmānōs et servōs;

servī cum Rōmānīs in multīs proeliīs pugnant.

Servī multās victōriās contrā Rōmānōs habent.

“Tandem Rōmānī in proeliō servōs superant et Spartacum necant.

Per Viam Appiam inter Rōmam et Capuam Rōmānī multōs servōs necant.”



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

VERBS – IRREGULAR VERB *sum, esse, “to be”*

Present Indicative

	Singular		Plural	
1st				
2nd				
3rd				

Imperfect Indicative

	Singular		Plural	
1st				
2nd				
3rd				

VOCABULARY LIST 4-C & 4-D

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. dextra, dextrae, <i>f.</i>	right hand	
2. gladius, gladiī, <i>m.</i>	sword	
3. lupa, lupae, <i>f.</i>	she-wolf	
4. lupus, lupī, <i>m.</i>	wolf	
5. perīculum, perīculī, <i>n.</i>	danger	
6. tepidārium, tepidāriī, <i>n.</i>	warm room (<i>at the baths</i>)	
7. thermae, thermārum, <i>f. pl.</i>	baths	
ADJECTIVES		
8. cūnctī, -ae, -a	all	
9. propinquus, -a, -um	near, nearby, close	
10. saevus, -a, -um	fierce	
VERBS		
11. spērō, spērāre	to hope	
12. teneō, tenēre	to hold	
13. vulnerō, vulnerāre	to wound	
14. vultis	you (pl.) wish, want	
MISCELLANEOUS		
15. celeriter	quickly	
16. lentē	slowly	

FABULA 4-C

The Flavian Amphitheater

Antōnius et fīlius Mārcus et avus Vēsōnius in Forō Rōmānō ambulant.

Ibi Mārcus magna aedificia spectāre amat.

Mox Antōnius Cūriam intrāre dēbet quod est senātor Rōmānus.

Antōnius dīcit, “Cūrā, Vēsōnī, Mārcum, dum in Cūriā labōrō.”

Vēsōnius respondet, “Libenter, Antōnī. Valē.”

Mārcus dīcit, “Amphitheātrum Flāvium vidēre volō.

Dēsīderāsne mēcum ambulāre?”

Vēsōnius negāre nōn vult; itaque respondet,

“Bene, Mārce. Ad Amphitheātrum Flāvium!”

Mārcus laetus dīcit, “Grātiās, ave! Possumusne properāre?”

Additional Vocabulary:

Flāvius, -a, -um – Flavian
mēcum – with me

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -a = _____

vult = _____

volō = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

1st Conj. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -us→-e = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. -ius→-ī = _____

possumus = _____



NOUNS – 1st & 2nd Declension

Noun Drill

Case	1st Declension:		2nd Declension:		2nd Declension:	
	Feminine (Masc.)		Masculine (Fem.)		Neuter	
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Dative: 1. _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad _____

ante _____

apud _____

circum _____

extrā _____

in _____

inter _____

intrā _____

per _____

post _____

prope _____

propter _____

trāns _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

2. Means “by/with” (*tangible thing*; NO PREP.)

1. He was struck by the spear. _____ (hasta, hastae, *f.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
2. He rested after many fights _____ (pugna, pugnae, *f.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
3. The cause of the wars is land. _____ (bellum, bellī, *n.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
4. Antonius gave food to his son. _____ (filius, filiī, *m.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
5. He is near the Senate House. _____ (Cūria, Cūriæ, *f.*.. - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
6. This is a beautiful building. _____ (aedificium, aedificī, *n.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
7. They sailed across the river. _____ (fluvius, fluviī, *m.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
8. The soldiers fight with swords. _____ (gladius, gladiī, *m.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
9. I saw many battles. _____ (proelium, proelī, *n.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
10. We go towards the god. _____ (deus, deī, *m.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
11. There are many inhabitants here. _____ (incola, incolae, *f.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
12. He heard about the arena. _____ (arēna, arēnae, *f.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
13. They defended with their shields. _____ (scūtum, scūtī, *n.* - _____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

FABULA 4-C (*Continued*)

The Flavian Amphitheater (II)

Itaque Mārcus et avus ad lūdōs properant.

Ubi amphitheātrum intrant, prope arēnam sedent quod cūncta vidēre spērant.

Gladiātor in arēnā erat servus.

Gladium dextrā tenēbat; erat territus, sed gladiō bēstiam saevam necāre spērābat.

Lupus saevus arēnam lentē intrābat.

Cūnctī in amphitheātrō clāmābant.

Additional Vocabulary:

cūncta – all things



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

erat = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

-bat = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

-bant = _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____



FABULA 4-C (*Continued*)

The Flavian Amphitheater (III)

Servus ad lupum saevum properat et gladiō lupum celeriter vulnerat.

Nunc lupus est trātus et ad servum properat.

Statim servus iterum gladiō lupum vulnerat et lupus cadit et mox est mortuus.

Iterum cūnctī clāmant.

Post paucōs lūdōs Mārcus et avus Vēsōnius ad Forum ambulant quod extrā Cūriam Antōnium exspectāre necesse est.

Additional Vocabulary:

cadit – (he, she, it) falls

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

FABULA 4-D

At the Baths

Tandem Vēsōnius et Mārcus Antōnium extrā Cūriam vident.

Mārcus dīcit: “Salvē, pater, quid agis?”

Antōnius respondet: “Bene, grātiās, fīlī, sed sum dēfessus.

Ad thermās ambulāre volō.

Nōnne mēcum ambulāre vultis?”

Mārcus dīcit: “Ita vērō!”

Additional Vocabulary:

mēcum – with me

pater (*nom. s.*) – father

quid agis? – how are you

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

volō = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. -ius→-ī = _____

sum = _____

FABULA 4-D (*Continued*)

At the Baths (II)

Itaque cūnctī ad thermās propinquās ambulant.

Ibi Mārcus paucīs cum amīcīs pilā lūdēbat;

Vēsōnius et Antōnius erant in tepidāriō in aquā;

multa dē aedificiō novō prope Forum dīcēbant.

Posteā Mārcus tepidārium intrat et Antōnium et Vēsōnium videt.

Mārcus dīcit: “Salvēte, pater et ave!

Pilā cum amīcīs lūdēbam, et nunc sum dēfessus.

Quandō ad vīllam ambulāre vultis?”

Additional Vocabulary:

dīcēbant – (they) were saying

pila, pilae, *f.* – ball

lūdēbat – (he, she, it) was playing

quandō – when?

multa – many (things)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -ā = _____

vultis = _____

erant = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

-bant = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us → -e = _____

2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

sum = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

sunt = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

-bam = _____



VERBS – FUTURE INDICATIVE

(2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus)

1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)
S.

PL.

2nd Conjugation (-eō, -ēre)
S.

PL.

1st _____

1st _____

2nd _____

2nd _____

3rd _____

3rd _____

Meanings: _____, _____

1. they will wound _____ vulnerō, vulnerāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

2. we are going to call _____ vocō, vocāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

3. you (s.) will enter _____ intrō, intrāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

4. I will see _____ videō, vidēre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

5. she is going to warn _____ moneō, monēre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

6. you (pl.) will help _____ iuvō, iuvāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

7. he will give _____ dō, dare (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

8. we will fear _____ timeō, timēre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

FABULA 4-D (*Continued*)

At the Baths (III)

Antōnius respondet: "Mox, Mārce, ad vīllam ambulābimus. Sedē hīc in aquā.

Dēsīderābisne prope fluvium Tiberim ambulāre et ā fluviō ad vīllam?"

Mārcus respondet: "Fluvium Tiberim amō.

Ibi lupa ā perīculō Rōmulum et Remum servāvit."

Avus Vēsōnius dīcit: "Nunc amīcum vidēre dēbeō. Posteā ad vīllam ambulābō."

Antōnius dīcit: "Bene, Vēsōnī, ibi tē vidēbimus. Valē."

Vēsōnius respondet: "Valēte, Mārce et Antōnī."

Additional Vocabulary:

Remus, Remī, *m.* – Remus
Rōmulus, Rōmulī, *m.* – Romulus
servāvit – (he/she/it) saved

tē (*acc. s.*) – you
Tiberim (*acc. s.*) – Tiber (river)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -a = _____

Verb -re = _____

-bat = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

-bimus = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Conj. -ē = _____

-bis = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

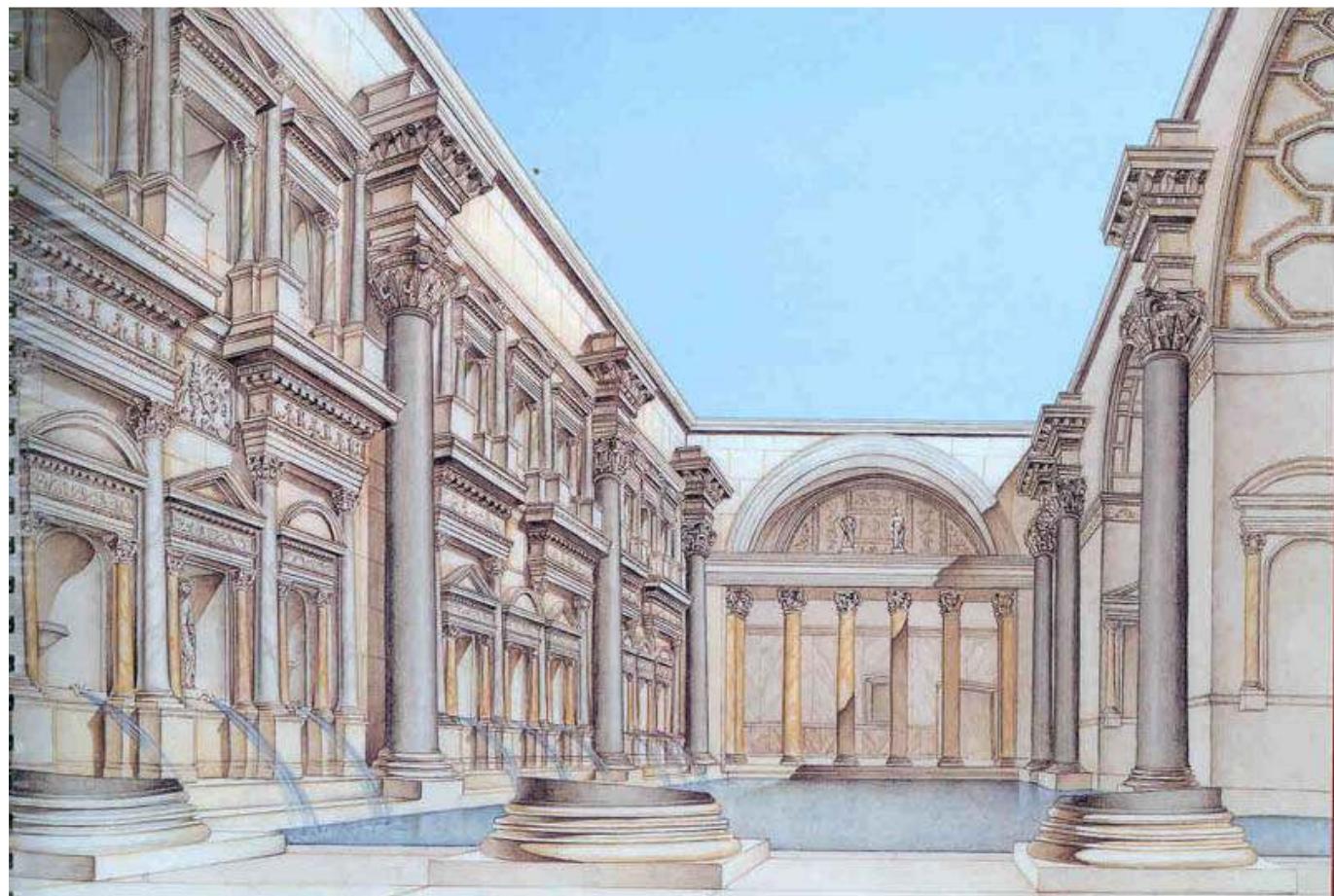
2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ius→-ī = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us→-e = _____

1st Conj. -ō = _____

2nd Conj. -eō = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____



VERBS – IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

(2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus)

1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)

S.

PL.

1st

2nd

3rd

2nd Conjugation (-eō, -ēre)

S.

PL.

1st

2nd

3rd

Meanings: _____, _____, _____

VERBS – FUTURE INDICATIVE

(2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus)

1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)

S.

PL.

1st

1st

2nd

2nd

3rd

3rd

Meanings: _____, _____

1. we will avoid _____ vītō, vītāre (____ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

2. she used to hold _____ teneō, tenēre (____ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

3. you (s.) were killing _____ necō, necāre (____ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

4. I will remain _____ maneō, manēre (____ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

5. he will change _____ mūtō, mūtāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

6. they kept sitting _____ sedeō, sedēre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

7. they will shout _____ clāmō, clāmāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

8. I kept telling _____ nārrō, nārrāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

9. I will watch _____ spectō, spectāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

10. you (*pl.*) will work _____ labōrō, labōrāre (___ Conj.)

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl. / Imperf. Fut.

VOCABULARY LIST 4-E & 4-F

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. <i>ātrium, ātriū, n.</i>	main room, atrium	
2. <i>cubiculum, cubiculū, n.</i>	bedroom	
3. <i>cūra, cūrae, f.</i>	care, concern	
4. <i>impluvium, impluviū, n.</i> (rainwater basin in the atrium)		
5. <i>pecūnia, pecūniae, f.</i>	money	
6. <i>rēgnum, rēgnū, n.</i>	kingdom	
7. <i>rīpa, rīpae, f.</i>	bank (of a river)	
VERBS		
8. <i>aedificō, aedificāre</i>	to build	
9. <i>appellō, appellāre</i>	to call, name	
10. <i>appropinquō, appropinquāre</i>	to approach	
11. <i>dō, dare</i>	to give	
12. <i>iubeō, iubēre</i>	to order	
13. <i>volunt</i>	(they) want	
MISCELLANEOUS		
14. <i>autem</i>	however, furthermore	
15. <i>neque</i>	nor, neither	
16. <i>postquam</i>	after	
17. <i>prīmō</i>	at first	

FABULA 4-E

Romulus and Remus

Dum Antōnius fīliusque Mārcus prope fluvium Tiberim ambulābant,

Antōnius fīliō dē Rōmulō et Remō fābulam nārrābat:

“Numitor erat rēx Albae Longae, pater Rheae Silviae, et frāter Amūlī.

Post paucōs annōs Amūlius ē rēgnō frātrem fugat.

Deinde flammās Vestae cūrāre Rheam Silviam, fīliam Numitōris iubet;

ita Rhea Silvia neque marītum neque līberōs habēbit.

Ōlim tamen Mārs, deus bellī, Rheam Silviam amat.

Posteā Rhea Silvia duōs fīliōs habet.

Amūlius est īrātus et fīliōs in flaviō Tiberī iactat quod puerōs necāre vult.

Additional Vocabulary on next page →

Additional Vocabulary:

Alba Longa, Albae Longae, *f.* – Alba Longa (ancient city in Latium)
Amūlius, Amūlī, *m.* – Amulius (brother of Numitor)
frāter (*nom. s.*) – brother
frātrem (*acc. s.*)
Mārs (*nom. s.*) – Mars (god of war)
Numitor (*nom. s.*) – Numitor (original king of Alba Longa)
Numitōris (*gen. s.*)
pater (*nom. s.*) – father
rēx (*nom. s.*) – king
Rhea Silvia, Rheae Silviae, *f.* – Rhea Silvia (daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus)
Tiberī (*abl. s.*) – Tiber
Tiberim (*acc. s.*)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

erat = _____

esse = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

volēbat = _____

-bat = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -ī = _____

or _____

FABULA 4-E (*Continued*)

Romulus and Remus (II)

“Fluvius Tiberis autem filios ad ripam portat.

Duo pueri clamant et lacrimant.

Tandem lupa ad pueros appropinquit et pueris lac dat.

Forte pastor prope flumen ambulat et lupam et pueros videt.

Magnā cum curā pastor duos pueros a lupā portat et lupa est neque misera neque irata.

Additional Vocabulary:

lac, lactis, n. – milk

pastor (nom. s.) – shepherd

Tiberis (nom. s.) – Tiber (river)



FABULA 4-E (*Continued*)

Romulus and Remus (III)

“Multōs post annōs pāstor puerōs dē rēge Amūliō docet quod Amūlius est frāter avī puerōrum!

Rōmulus et Remus igitur Amūlium necant et posteā Numitor avus iterum est rēx.

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus novum oppidum prope fluvium Tiberim aedificāre volunt.

Rōmulus novum oppidum in Palātiō aedificāre vult;

Remus novum oppidum in Aventīnō aedificāre vult.

Itaque Rōmulus est trātus et cum Remō pugnat.

Forte Remum Rōmulus necat.

Tandem Rōmulus novum oppidum in Palātiō aedificat;

novum oppidum Rōmam appellat.”

Additional Vocabulary on next page →

Additional Vocabulary:

Aventīnus, Aventīnī, *m.* – Aventine Hill
frāter (*nom. s.*) – brother
Numitor (*nom. s.*) – Numitor
Palātium, Palātī, *n.* – Palatine Hill

pāstor (*nom. s.*) – shepherd
rēx (*nom. s.*) – king
Tiberim (*acc. s.*) – Tiber

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

vult = _____



FABULA 4-F

Cincinnatus

Post cēnam Mārcus et pater Antōnius in ātriō prope impluvium sedēbant;

pluvia in impluvium cadēbat.

Mārcus dīcit: “In ātriō pluviam spectāre amō.

Quam dēfessus sum! Ambulāvimus multum hodiē, pater.”

Antōnius respondet: “Ita vērō, filī.

Iam fābulam dē Cincinnātō nārrābō.”

Mārcus respondet: “Bene, pater, sed posteā in cubiculō meō esse volō.”

Additional Vocabulary:

ambulāvimus – we have walked

pluvia, pluviae, *f.* – rain

cadēbat – (he, she, it) was falling

Cincinnātus, Cincinnātī, *m.* – Cincinnatus

multum – much, a lot

pater (*nom. s./voc. s.*) – father

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -a = _____

sum = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ius→-ī = _____

-bat = _____

-bō = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

volō = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Conj. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Conj. -ō = _____

quam with adj. = _____

FABULA 4-F (*Continued*)

Cincinnatus (II)

Antōnius fābulam nārrat:

“Prīmō Lūcius Quīnctius Cincinnātus erat cōnsul Rōmānus bonus.

Post ūnum annum Cincinnātus erat agricola extrā Rōmam trāns fluvium Tiberim.

Multam pecūniām nōn habēbat, sed erat laetus quod familiae parvam vīllam et cibum dare poterat.

“Ōlim Rōmānī contrā Aequōs pugnant;

Aequī prope Appennīnum habitant.

Aequī Rōmānōs superant et Rōmānī magnō in perīculō sunt.

Itaque paucī senātōrēs ad agrum Cincinnātī agricolae ambulant.

Cincinnātum in agrō vident et togam habēre agricolam iubent.

Additional Vocabulary:

- Aequī, Aequōrum, *m. pl.* – the Aequi (a tribe of Italians northeast of Latium)
Appennīnus, Appennīnī, *m.* – Apennine mountains
cōnsul (*nom. s.*) – consul (one of the 2 co-leaders of Rome)
Lūcius, Lūciī, *m.* – Lucius (Roman praenōmen)
Quīnctius, Quīnctiī, *m.* – Quintius (nōmen of Cincinnātus)
senātōrēs (*nom. pl.*) – senators
Tiberim (*acc. s.*) – Tiber (river)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

erat = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

-bat = _____

poterat = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

FABULA 4-F (*Continued*)

Cincinnatus (III)

“Multā dē proeliō contrā Aequōs docent;

Cincinnātum dictātōrem creant quod Cincinnātus Rōmam iuvābit.

Dictātor exercitum novum vocat et ad locum proeliī ambulant.

Novus exercitus contrā Aequōs bene pugnat.

Cincinnātus, postquam Aequōs superat, dictātor esse nōn iam vult;

in agrīs iterum labōrat agricola bonus; iterum Rōma est tūta.”

Additional Vocabulary:

dictātor (*nom. s.*) – dictator (supreme Roman leader in times of crisis)

dictātōrem (*acc. s.*)

exercitum (*acc. s.*) – army

exercitus (*nom. s.*)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -ī = _____

-bit = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____



Unit 4 Vocabulary Review

Nouns

ager, agrī, <i>m.</i>	field	rīpa, rīpae, <i>f.</i>	bank (of a river)
amphitheātrum,	amphitheater	servus, servī, <i>m.</i>	slave
amphitheātrī, <i>n.</i>		tepidārium, tepidāriī, <i>n.</i>	warm room (<i>at the baths</i>)
ātrium, ātriī, <i>n.</i>	main room, atrium	thermae, -ārum, <i>f. pl.</i>	baths
bellum, bellī, <i>n.</i>	war	Via Appia, Viae Appiae, <i>f.</i>	Appian Way
cubiculum, cubiculī, <i>n.</i>	bedroom	victōria, victōriae, <i>f.</i>	victory
cūra, cūrae, <i>f.</i>	care, concern		
dextra, dextrae, <i>f.</i>	right hand		
dominus, dominī, <i>m.</i>	master		
fīlius, fīliī, <i>m.</i>	son	aureus, -a, -um	golden
gladius, gladiī, <i>m.</i>	sword	cūnctī, -ae, -a	all
impluvium, impluviī, <i>n.</i>	(rainwater basin in the atrium)	līber, lībera, līberum	free
lupa, lupae, <i>f.</i>	she-wolf	parātus, -a, -um	prepared
lupus, lupī, <i>m.</i>	wolf	propinquus, -a, -um	near, nearby, close
mēnsa, mēnsae, <i>f.</i>	table	saevus, -a, -um	fierce
pecūnia, pecūniae, <i>f.</i>	money	sōlus, -a, -um	alone, only, only one
perīculum, perīculī, <i>n.</i>	danger		
peristylum peristyliī, <i>n.</i>	peristyle		
potentia, potentiae, <i>f.</i>	power		
proelium, proeliī, <i>n.</i>	battle		
pugna, pugnae, <i>f.</i>	fight, battle		
rēgnum, rēgnī, <i>n.</i>	kingdom		

Adjectives

Verbs		Miscellaneous	
aedificō, aedificāre	to build	autem	however, furthermore
appellō, appellāre	to call, name	celeriter	quickly
appropinquō,	to approach	etiam	also; even
appropinquāre		hodiē	today
cēnō, cēnāre	to dine, eat dinner	ita	so, thus, in this way; yes
dō, dare	to give	lentē	slowly
fugō, fugāre	to drive away, banish	libenter	gladly
iubeō, iubēre	to order	neque	nor, neither
līberō, līberāre	to free	num	surely... not
spērō, spērāre	to hope	postquam	after
superō, superāre	to defeat	prīmō	at first
teneō, tenēre	to hold	—que	and
timeō, timēre	to fear, be afraid of	vērō	truly, indeed
volēbat	(he, she, it) wanted		
volunt	(they) want		
vulnerō, vulnerāre	to wound	Prepositions	
vultis	you (pl.) wish, want	contrā	(+ acc.) against
		per	(+ acc.) through, along
		propter	(+ acc.) because of

UNIT 5



VOCABULARY LIST 5-A

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. <i>āla, ālāe, f.</i>	wing	
2. <i>auxilium, auxiliū, n.</i>	help	
3. <i>cādūceus, cādūceū, m.</i>	staff	
4. <i>frāter, frātris, m.</i>	brother	
5. <i>inimīcus, inimīcī, m.</i>	enemy	
6. <i>lyra, lyrae, f.</i>	lyre	
7. <i>medicīna, medicīnae, f.</i>	medicine	
8. <i>pugna, pugnae, f.</i>	fight, battle	
9. <i>sōl, sōlis, m.</i>	sun	
10. <i>trīclīnium, trīclīniū, n.</i>	dining room	
ADJECTIVES		
11. <i>cārus, -a, -um</i>	dear	
12. <i>grātus, -a, -um</i>	pleasing	
VERBS		
13. <i>dēleō, -ēre, dēlēvī</i>	to destroy	
14. <i>doleō, -ēre, -uī</i>	to be sad	
MISCELLANEOUS		
15. <i>frūstrā</i>	in vain	
16. <i>īrātē</i>	angrily	
17. <i>quid</i>	what; how	

FABULA 5-A

Peacemaker

In peristylō prope trīclīnum Antōnia Mārcusque clāmābant. Statim Vēsōnia līberōs in ātrium vocat et rogat: “Quid hīc accidit?”

Prīmō Antōnia nihil dīcit, sed tandem respondet: “Mārcus pūpam meam habet et iam fugere temptat.”

Vēsōnia rogat: “Habēsne pūpam Antōniae?”

Mārcus īrātē respondet: “Ita vērō, māter, sed Antōnia pilam meam cēlāvit.”

Additional Vocabulary:

accidit – (it) is happening

cēlāvit – (he, she, it) has hidden

fugere – to flee, run away

pūpa, pūpae, f. – doll

GRAMMAR PRACTICE – Adverbs

Change the following adjectives to their corresponding adverbs:

Latin Adjective	Meaning of Adjective	Latin Adverb	Meaning of Adverb
1. <i>īrātus</i>			
2. <i>amīcus</i>			
3. <i>miser</i>			
4. <i>clārus</i>			
5. <i>aeternus</i>			
6. <i>inimīcus</i>			



FABULA 5-A (*Continued*)

Peacemaker (II)

Vēsōnia īrātē dīcit: “Dā, Mārce, Antōniae pūpam! Dā nunc, Antōnia, Mārcō pilam!”

Antōnia respondet: “Libenter, māter. Doleō quod tū es īrāta.”

Mārcus respondet: “Bene, māter. Doleō quoque.”

Vēsōnia dīcit: “Nunc fābulam dē Mercuriō et Phoebō nārrābō.”

Additional Vocabulary:

Mercurius, Mercuriī, *m.* – Mercury (messenger of the gods)

Phoebus, Phoebī, *m.* – Phoebus (other name for Apollo)

FABULA 5-A (*Continued*)

Peacemaker (III)

Vēsōnia narrat:

Phoebus Apollō est deus sōlis medicīnaeque. Sōl in caelō incolīs terrae multum auxilium dat. Sōl erat prīma medicīna incolārum quod incolīs cibum et diēs calidōs dabat.

Mercurius, frāter Phoebī, est īnfāns. Ōlim testūdō prope parvum deum in terrā ambulat. Mercurius testūdinem celeriter necat, sed testam servat. Chordās trāns testam pōnit et mūsicam pulchram creat.

Additional Vocabulary:

Apollō (*nom. s.*) – Apollo
chorda, chordae, *f.* – string
diēs (*acc. pl.*) – days
īnfāns (*nom. s.*) – infant, baby
mūsica, mūsicae, *f.* – music
pōnit – (he, she, it) puts, places

sōl (*nom. s.*)
sōlis (*gen. s.*)
testa, testae, *f.* – shell
tustūdinem (*acc. s.*) – turtle
testūdō (*nom. s.*) – turtle

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

erat = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

-bat = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ārum = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ōs = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

FABULA 5-A (*Continued*)

Peacemaker (IV)

Phoebus Apollō mūsicam pulchram Mercuriī audit et ad Mercurium properat. Ubi lyram videt, statim āmovet quod lyra est Phoebō grāta. Mercurius clāmat et lacrimat. Phoebus cum Mercuriō pācificāre temptat, sed frūstrā.

Tandem Mercuriō cadūceum dat et dīcit, “Cadūceus duās ālās habet. Cadūceus pācificāre potest ubi est pugna. Ecce duae serpentēs in terrā pugnant. Nunc cadūceus est inter duās serpentēs. Ecce duae serpentēs sunt amīcae et cadūceō haerent.”

Additional Vocabulary:

audit – (he, she, it) hears, listens to
pāstor (*nom. s.*) – shepherd
haereō, haerēre – to stick, cling
pācificō, -āre – to make peace

serpentēs (*nom. pl./acc. pl.*) – snakes, serpents

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

potest = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 5-A (*Continued*)

Peacemaker (V)

Vēsōnia dīcit, “Cadūceus est Mercuriō grāta; lyra est Phoebō cāra. Nunc Phoebus Apollō et Mercurius sunt amīcī. Num inimīcī, līberī meī, esse dēsīderātis?”

Antōnia respondet, “Nunc sumus amīcī, māter, quod tū es cadūceus noster; pācificāre potes!”

Māter dīcit, “Tempus est dormīre. Ad cubicula properāre dēbētis aut crās eritis dēfessī.”

Additional Vocabulary:

dormīre – to sleep

tempus – time

māter (*nom. s./voc. s.*) – mother

pācificō, -āre – to make peace

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

dēbētis = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

esse = _____

potes = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

sunt = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

sumus = _____

es = _____

1st Conj. -ātis = _____

NOUNS – 1st & 2nd Declension

Noun Drill

	1st Declension		2nd Declension – m. (f.)		2nd Declension – n.	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. _____

2. _____

Dative: 1. _____

2. amīcus _____

cārus _____

grātus _____

propinquus _____

Accusative: 1. _____

2. ad _____

ante _____

apud _____

circum _____

extrā _____

in _____

inter _____

intrā _____

per _____

post _____

prope _____

propter _____

trāns _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

cum _____

dē _____

ē, ex _____

in _____

2. Means “by/with” (*tangible thing; NO PREP.*)

1. across the shell _____ (testa, testae, *f.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
2. Hercules killed him with a lyre. _____ (lyra, lyrae, *f.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
3. What was the cause of the battle? _____ (proelium, proelii, *n.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
4. He gave wings to his sons. _____ (filius, filii, *m.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
5. He is close to the river bank. _____ (rīpa, rīpae, *f.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
6. This is no help. _____ (auxilium, auxiliī, *n.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
7. I stayed outside the dining room. _____ (trīclīnium, trīclīniī, *m.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
8. They ran around the country houses. _____ (vīlla, vīllae, *f.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
9. She threw the ball far. _____ (pila, pilae, *f.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
10. The toys of the children are here. _____ (līberī, līberōrum, *m.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
11. There are many friends here. _____ (amīcus, amīcī, *m.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
12. He ran away from the monster. _____ (mōnstrūm, mōnstrī, *n.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.
13. I walked with my grandfather. _____ (avus, avī, *m.* - ____ Decl.)
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

VOCABULARY LIST 5-B

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. cūra, cūrae, <i>f.</i>	care, concern	
2. lacrima, lacrimae, <i>f.</i>	tear	
3. nihil	nothing	
4. nūntius, nūntiī, <i>m.</i>	messenger	
5. oculus, oculī, <i>m.</i>	eye	
6. pater, patris, <i>m.</i>	father	
7. rēx, rēgis, <i>m.</i>	king	
8. umbra, umbrae, <i>f.</i>	shade	
ADJECTIVES		
9. aeger, aegra, ae grum	sick	
10. alter, altera, alterum	other, another	
11. centum	hundred	
12. frīgidus, -a, -um	cold	
13. maestus, -a, -um	sad	
14. obscūrus, -a, -um	dark, dim	
15. vester, vestra, vestrum	your (pl.)	
PREPOSITIONS		
16. per	(+ acc.) through, along; for	
17. sine	(+ abl.) without	
18. sub	(+ abl.) under; (+ acc.) under (place to)	
MISCELLANEOUS		
19. adhūc	still	
20. nēmō	no one	
21. numquam	never	

FABULA 5-B

A Sad Occurrence

Māter Vēsōnia in ātriō prope impluvium cum līberīs sedēbat; lacrimās in oculīs habēbat. Vēsōnia dīcit, “Hodiē sumus maestī quod avus tuus Vēsōnius est mortuus. Pater meus ā morte tōtam nostram familiam Pompeiānam servāvit. Nēmō tamen patrem meum servāre poterat quod erat aeger et senex.”

Additional Vocabulary:

- māter (*nom. s.*) – mother
- morte (*abl. s.*) – death
- patrem (*acc. s.*) – father
- senex (*nom. s.*) – old man
- servāvit – (he, she, it) saved

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

poterat = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

-bat = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

erat = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

sumus = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 5-B (*Continued*)

A Sad Occurrence (II)

Antōnia lacrimābat et nihil dīcere poterat. Mārcus tamen dē mortuīs rogat. Itaque Vēsōnia dē rēgnō mortuōrum docet, “Rēgnum Orcī sub terrā est obscūrum. Plūtō est rēx Orcī obscūrī. Deus Mercurius, nūntius deōrum, cūnctās umbrās mortuōrum ad Orcum dūcit. Canis Cerberus in Orcō semper vigilat. Itaque nūllī mortuī ex Orcō fugere poterunt. Etiam in Orcō est fluvius Styx, obscūrus et frīgidus.

Additional Vocabulary:

canis (*nom. s.*) – dog

Cerberus, Cerberī, *m.* – Cerberus

dīcere – to say

dūcit – (he, she, it) leads

fugere – to flee, run away

Orcus, Orcī, *m.* – Orcus; the Underworld

Plūtō (*nom. s.*) – Pluto

poterunt – (they) will be able

Styx, Stygis, *f.* – Styx (river in Underworld)

vigilō, vigilāre – to be awake, be on guard

FABULA 5-B (*Continued*)

A Sad Occurrence (III)

“Cūnctae umbrae ad alteram rīpam nāvigāre volunt quod ibi cūrās numquam habēbunt. Charōn umbrās nāviculā trāns fluvium frīgidum portat. Mortuīs pecūniām damus quod Charōn sine pecūniā umbrās mortuōrum trāns fluvium nōn portābit.”

Antōnia adhūc lacrimābat, sed tandem rogat, “Nōnne avō nostrō pecūniām dabimus?”

Additional Vocabulary:

Charōn (*nom. s.*) – Charon
nāvicula, nāviculae, *f.* – boat
nāvigō, nāvigāre – to sail

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

volunt = _____

1st Decl. -ās = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

-bit = _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

-bat = _____

-bunt = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

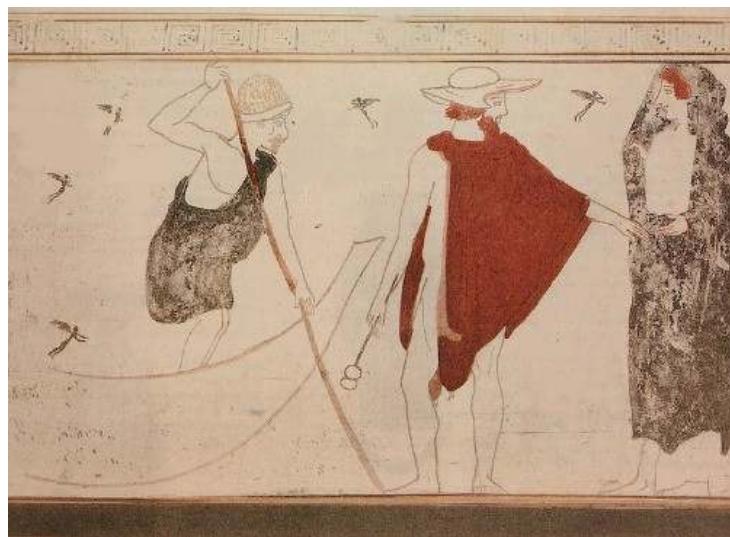
Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. -ōrum = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

-bimus = _____



Charōn, Mercurius et fēmina mortua

FABULA 5-B (*Continued*)

A Sad Occurrence (IV)

Vēsōnia maesta lacrimās filiae siccāt et respondet, “Vērō avus vester pecūniām habēbit!
Ita māter mea semper erit cum Vēsōniō, avō vestrō!”

Mārcus rogat, “Ubi mortuus pecūniām nōn habet, estne semper miser?”

Vēsōnia respondet, “Ubi mortuus pecūniām nōn habet, per centum annōs circum fluvium
errat. Post centum annōs Charōn libenter sine pecūniā mortuum trāns fluvium Stygem portābit.”

Additional Vocabulary:

Charōn (*nom. s.*) – Charon

erit – (he, she, it) will be

siccō, siccāre – to dry

Stygem (*acc. s.*) – Styx

VERBS – SUM & POSSUM

Imperfect

1st	eram	_____	1st	erāmus	_____
2nd	erās	_____	2nd	erātis	_____
3rd	erat	_____	3rd	erant	_____
1st	___ eram	_____	1st	___ erāmus	_____
2nd	___ erās	_____	2nd	___ erātis	_____
3rd	___ erat	_____	3rd	___ erant	_____

Future

1st	erō	_____	1st	erimus	_____
2nd	eris	_____	2nd	eritis	_____
3rd	erit	_____	3rd	erunt	_____
1st	___ erō	_____	1st	___ erimus	_____
2nd	___ eris	_____	2nd	___ eritis	_____
3rd	___ erit	_____	3rd	___ erunt	_____



VERBS – PRINCIPAL PARTS

1st principal part

*First Person Singular
Present Tense*

portō
I carry

doceō
I teach

mūtō

vītō

moneō

dō

iuvō

teneō

ōrō

doleō

errō

2nd Principal Part

Present Infinitive

portāre
to carry

docēre
to teach

mūtāre

vītāre

monēre

dare

iuvāre

tenēre

ōrāre

dolēre

errāre

3rd Principal Part

*First Person Singular
Perfect Tense*

portāvī
I carried

docuī
I taught

*dedī

VERBS – PERFECT INDICATIVE

3rd principal part minus -*ī*
plus

1st -*ī* -imus

2nd -ist*ī* -istis

3rd -it -ērunt

Meanings: have, has
did
Simple Past (-ed)

1. they built _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī (____ Conj.)

2. we called _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī (____ Conj.)

3. you (s.) did toss _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

iactō, iactāre, iactāvī (____ Conj.)

4. I have told _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī (____ Conj.)

5. she warned _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

moneō, monēre, monuī (____ Conj.)

Perfect Stem Patterns

First Conjugation Verbs:

-āvī (with few exceptions)

e.g. dō, dare → dedī

Second Conjugation Verbs:

-uī (with many exceptions)

6. you (*pl.*) entered _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

intrō, intrāre, intrāvī (____ Conj.)

7. he gave _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

dō, dare, dedī (____ Conj.)

8. we have prepared _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

parō, parāre, parāvī (____ Conj.)

9. you (*pl.*) have held _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

teneō, tenēre, tenuī (____ Conj.)

10. they did fear _____

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

timeō, timēre, timuī (____ Conj.)

VOCABULARY LIST 5-C & 5-D

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. arbor, arboris, <i>f.</i>	tree	
2. coma, comae, <i>f.</i>	hair	
3. dōnum, dōnī, <i>n.</i>	gift	
4. mātrimōnium, mātrimoniū, <i>n.</i>	marriage	
5. mora, morae, <i>f.</i>	delay	
6. olīva, olīvae, <i>f.</i>	olive; olive tree	
7. populus, populī, <i>m.</i>	people	
8. prandium, prandiū, <i>n.</i>	lunch	
9. verbum, verbī, <i>n.</i>	word	
VERBS		
10. optimus, -a, -um	best	
VERBS		
11. appāreō, -ēre, appāruī	to appear	
12. dō, dare, dedī	to give	
13. nūntiō, -āre, -āvī	to announce	
14. optō, -āre, -āvī	to choose	
15. ūrō, -āre, -āvī	to pray; to pray to	
16. sum, esse, fuī	to be	
PRONOUNS		
17. ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē	I, me	
18. nōs, nostrum, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs	we, us	
19. tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē	you (s.)	
20. vōs, vestrum, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs	you (<i>pl.</i>)	
MISCELLANEOUS		
21. dēnique	at last, finally	

FABULA 5-C

The Origin of Medusa

1 Ante prandium Antōnia erat in culīnā, dum servae cibum parābant. Chloē, serva Graeca,
2 fābulam clāram dē Medūsā nārrāvit, “Ōlim Medūsa erat puella pulchra et in terrā habitābat ubi
3 multī virī puellam in mātrimōnium dūcere dēsīderābant. Medūsa autem erat maesta quod
4 marītum optāre nōn poterat. Medūsa igitur templum Minervae intrāvit.

5 “Quam misera sum, dea sapientiae! Iuvā mē!” puella ḍrāvit. ‘Multī virī mē dēsīderant
6 quod tam pulchra sum. Mea coma pulchra et faciēs pulchra sunt multīs grātae. Sed marītum
7 optāre nōn possum.’

Additional Vocabulary:

dūcere – to lead

faciēs (*nom. s.*) face

Medūsa, Medūsae, *f.* - Medusa

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

1st Decl. -ā = _____

1st Conj. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

-bant = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

poterat = _____

-bat = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

sum = _____

3rd PP -ī→-it = _____

Verb -re = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

quam with adj. = _____

possum = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

EGO & TU

	Latin	English	Latin	English
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

1. She gave a book to you. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

2. He ran away from me. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

3. I want to help her. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

4. I can do this without you. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

5. Show me the way. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

6. Part of me wants to go to school. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

7. You are a Roman citizen. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

8. I saw you in the Forum. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

9. My mother found me on the Appian Way. _____

Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.-DO Acc.-Prep. Abl.-Prep. Abl.-No Prep. / S. PL.

FABULA 5-C (*Continued*)

The Origin of Medusa (II)

7 “Dea autem Medūsae auxilium nōn dedit. Tum Medūsa erat īrāta et Minervae clāmāvit,
8 ‘Mē nōn iuvās quod tam pulchra sum! Maesta es quod nēmō deam īrātam in mātrimōnium
9 dūcere vult. Mē esse laetam nōn dēsīderās!’

10 “Minerva appāruit et Medūsam monuit, ‘Tū ita deae clāmāre nōn dēbēs. Verba tua mihi
11 nōn sunt grāta. Coma tua numquam iterum erit pulchra quod tū es tam superba. Ego in
12 serpentēs comam tuam mūtābō. Nunc marītum optāre nōn necesse erit. Quamquam tua faciēs
13 semper erit pulchra, nēmō tē spectāre poterit. Tua faciēs in saxum virōs mūtābit.’

Additional Vocabulary:

dūcere – to lead

faciēs (*nom. s.*) – face

in serpentēs – into serpents

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

esse = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

erit = _____

-bō = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

poterit = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

ego	meī	mihi	nōs (x2)	vōs (x2)
mē (x2)	nōbīs	tuī	nostrum	tibi
vōbīs (x2)	tū	vestrum	tē (x2)	

1. Meus pater mihi multa dabit.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. to me | 3. about me |
| 2. by me | 4. with me |

9. Multae puellae ad _____ ambulant.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. ego | 3. meī |
| 2. mihi | 4. mē |

2. Meus amīcus vōbīs multa mōnstrāvit.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. to you | 3. by you |
| 2. about you | 4. with you |

10. Mea amīca _____ viam mōnstrābit.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. vōbīs | 3. tē |
| 2. tuī | 4. vōs |

3. Māter nōs vidēre vult.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. you | 3. us |
| 2. me | 4. her |

11. _____ Rōmānī sumus.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Tū | 3. Ego |
| 2. Nōs | 4. Vōs |

4. Vōs estis deae īrātae.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. We | 3. They |
| 2. You | 4. I |

12. _____ amīcam vidēbis.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Ego | 3. Nōs |
| 2. Tū | 4. Vōs |

5. Dā nōbīs multam aquam.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. of us | 3. with us |
| 2. from us | 4. to us |

13. _____ ad Forum properābō.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Ego | 3. Nōs |
| 2. Tū | 4. Vōs |

6. Ambulātē nōbīscum ad Forum.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. with us | 3. us |
| 2. to us | 4. for us |

14. Servus bonus _____ cum labōrābit.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. tū | 3. tuī |
| 2. tibi | 4. tē |

7. Dī vōbīs auxilium dabunt.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. of you | 3. by you |
| 2. to you | 4. from you |

15. Dē _____ fābulam nārrāvī.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. vōs | 3. vestrī |
| 2. vestrum | 4. vōbīs |

8. Nēmō mē servāre nōn potest.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. I | 3. you |
| 2. me | 4. us |

16. _____ Galla sum.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Tū | 3. Ego |
| 2. Nōs | 4. Vōs |

FABULA 5-D

A New Town in Greece

1 Post cēnam Antōnius et Vēsōnia et līberī in peristȳliō prope trīclīnium sedent quod
2 calidum adhūc est. Antōnia dīcit, “Nōbīs, pater, fābulam nārrā.”

3 Pater dīcit, “Libenter. Vōs dē Athēnīs docēbō. Ōlim rēx et incolae oppidum novum
4 aedificāvērunt. Oppidum erat in Graeciā. Nēmō tamen oppidō novō nōmen dedit. Deinde
5 incolae ūrāvērunt, ‘luvāte nōs, dī Olympī! Nōs sumus incolae oppidī novī.’

Additional Vocabulary:

Athēnae, Athēnārum, *f. pl.* – Athens
nōmen (*acc. s.*) – name

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

erat = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

-bō = _____

erunt = _____

dat→dedit = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

1st Conj. -ā = _____

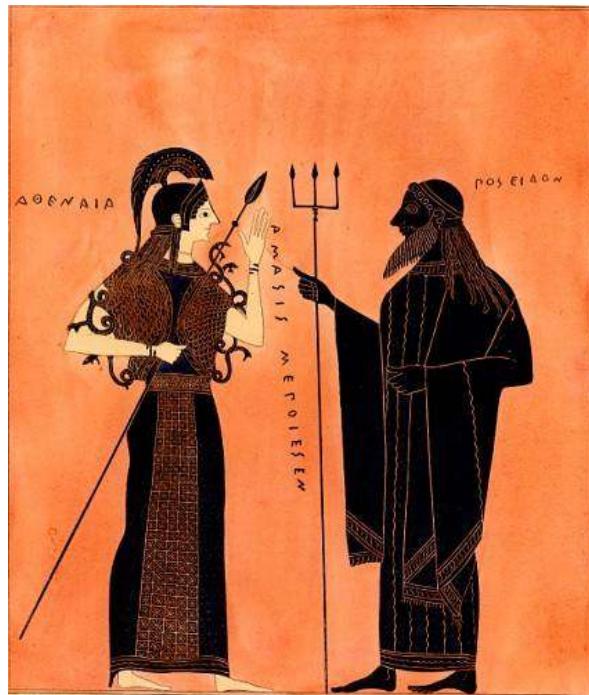
2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. N. -ī = _____

sumus = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 5-D (*Continued*)

A New Town in Greece (II)

6 “Mox Minerva (Graecī Minervam Athēnam appellābant) et Neptūnus, rēx aquārum, ad
7 oppidum novum properāvērunt. Duo dī nūntiāvērunt, ‘Oppidum novum est pulchrum. Oppidō
8 nōmen dare dēsiderāmus.’
9 “Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, Neptūnum et Minervam pugnāre nōn dēsiderābat; itaque Minervae
10 et Neptūnō nūntiāvit, ‘Creātor optimī dōnī oppidō nōmen dare poterit.’

Additional Vocabulary:

Athēna, Athēnae, f. – Athena
creātor (*nom. s.*) – maker
duo (*nom. pl.*)
Iuppiter (*nom. s.*) – Jupiter
nōmen (*nom. s./acc. s.*) – name

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

3rd PP -ī→-ērunt = _____

1st Decl. -a = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

3rd PP -ī→-it = _____

-bant = _____

1st Conj. -āmus = _____

poterit = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us = _____

1st Decl. -ārum = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -ōrum = _____

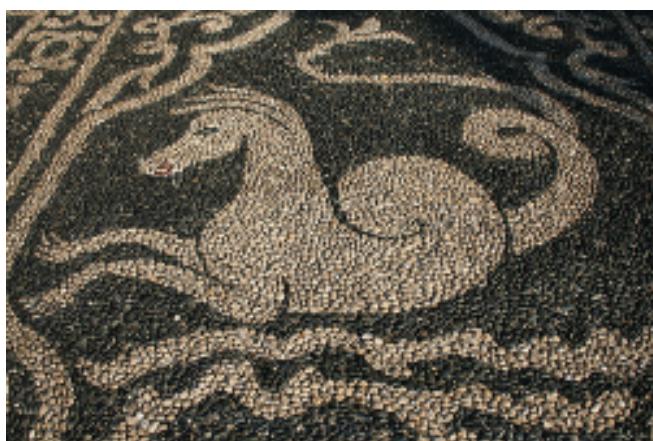
Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -am = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 5-D (*Continued*)

A New Town in Greece (III)

10 “Neptūnus igitur sine morā equum prīmum creāvit. Rēx aquārum nūntiāvit, ‘Ego equum
11 prīmum creāvī; equus populō oppidī novī auxilium dabit.’

12 “Deinde Minerva sine morā arborem novam creāvit; arbor nova erat olīva. Minerva
13 nūntiāvit, ‘Ego olīvam creāvī; olīva populō oppidī novī cibum et oleum dabit.’

14 “Iuppiter duo dōna diū spectāvit et dēnique nūntiāvit, ‘Equus est dōnum bonum, sed olīva
15 est dōnum optimum. Dā, Athēna, oppidō nōmen.’

16 “Itaque, līberī, Athēna (Minerva) oppidō nōmen dedit. Nōmen erat et adhūc est Athēnae
17 quod multō ante Athēna olīvam creāvit. Nunc tempus est dormīre aut crās vōs eritis dēfessī.”

Additional Vocabulary:

Athēnae, Athēnārum, f. pl. – Athens

duo (*nom. pl.*)

Iuppiter (*nom. s.*) – Jupiter

nōmen (*nom. s./acc. s.*) – name

oleum, oleī, n. – oil

NOUNS – 3rd Declension, Masculine & Feminine

Noun Drill

s. pl.

Nominative _____

Nominative: 1. _____

Genitive _____

Genitive: 1. _____

Dative _____

Dative: 1. _____

Accusative _____

Accusative: 1. _____

Ablative _____

Ablative: 1. ā, ab _____

dē _____

cum _____

ē, ex _____

sine _____

prō _____

in _____

sub _____

2. Means "by/with"
 tangible thing -
 NO PREP.

1. This is the work <u>of my mother</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(māter, mātris, f.)
2. He lives <u>with his sisters</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(soror, sorōris, f.)
3. <u>because of the frightened people</u>	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(homō, hominis, m.f.)
4. She gave food <u>to the dogs</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(canis, canis, m.f.)
5. He is my <u>father</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(pater, patris, m.)
6. <u>near the citizens</u>	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(cīvis, cīvis, m.f.)
7. <u>friendly to our brothers</u>	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(frāter, frātris, m.)
8. I heard <u>about the king</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(rēx, rēgis, m.)
9. <u>Consuls</u> ruled for only one year.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(cōnsul, cōnsulīs, m.)
10. We ran <u>across many bridges</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(pōns, pontīs, m.)
11. They all want <u>peace</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(pāx, pācis, f.)
12. She annoyed him <u>with her foot</u> .	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.-D.O.	Acc.-Prep.	Abl.-Prep.	Abl.-No Prep.	/ S. PL.	(pēs, pedīs, m.)

VOCABULARY LIST 5-E & 5-F

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
NOUNS		
1. aurum, aurī, <i>n.</i>	gold	
2. cīvis, cīvis, <i>m./f.</i>	citizen	
3. cōsul, cōsulis, <i>m.</i>	consul	
4. flōs, flōris, <i>m.</i>	flower	
5. mīles, mīlitis, <i>m.</i>	soldier	
6. pōns, pontis, <i>m.</i>	bridge	
7. rēgia, rēgiae, <i>f.</i>	palace	
8. urbs, urbīs, <i>f.</i>	city	
9. vīnum, vīnī, <i>n.</i>	wine	
ADJECTIVES		
10. armātus, -a, -um	armed	
11. ultimus, -a, -um	last	
VERBS		
12. iubeō, iubēre, iussī	to order	
13. iuvō, -āre, iūvī	to help	
14. maneō, -ēre, mānsī	to remain, stay	
15. natō, -āre, -āvī	to swim	
16. respondeō, -ēre, respōndī	to reply	
17. videō, -ēre, vīdī	to see	
PREPOSITIONS		
18. prō	(+ acc.) for, on behalf of	
MISCELLANEOUS		
19. lentē	slowly	

FABULA 5-E

Horatius at the Bridge

1 Mārcus paterque Antōnius prope fluvium Tiberim lentē ambulābant, ubi Mārcus alteram
2 fābulam dē flūviō audīre voluit. Itaque pater docuit, “Erant septem rēgēs Rōmae; Rōmulus fuit
3 prīmus rēx et Tarquinius Superbus fuit ultimus. Tum cīvēs Rōmānī erant tam īrātī quod
4 Tarquinium Superbum nōn amābant. Itaque Rōmānī rēgem fugāvērunt. Posteā duo cōnsulēs
5 per ūnum annum Rōmam regēbant quod cīvēs Rōmānī rēgēs nōn iam voluērunt.

Additional Vocabulary:

audīre – to hear
regēbant – (they) used to rule
Rōmulus, Rōmūlī, *m.* – Romulus
Tarquinius, Tarquiniī, *m.* – Tarquin
Tiberim (*acc. s.*) – Tiber (River)
voluit – (he, she, it) wanted

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

3rd PP -ī→-ērunt = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

erant = _____

3rd PP -ī→-ērunt = _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

FABULA 5-E (*Continued*)

Horatius at the Bridge (II)

6 “Deinde Tarquinius Superbus, adhuc tratus, ad Porsenam, regem Etruriae, properavit et
7 auxilium regis rogavit. Tarquinius contraria Romam pugnare Porsenam voluit. Itaque milites
8 Etruscī ad urbem Romam appropinquavērunt. Iam milites Etruscī contraria milites Romānōs trans
9 fluvium Tiberim pugnabant. Etruscī tamen urbem Romam numquam intravērunt quod Romānī
10 solum pontem Romānum dēfendēbant. Postquam Etruscī multos Romānōs necavērunt, alii
11 milites trans pontem Romānum ad urbem Romam properavērunt.”

Additional Vocabulary:

dēfendēbant – (they) were protecting
Etruscus, -a, -um - Etruscan
Porsena, Porsenae, m. – Porsena
Tiberim (acc. s.) – Tiber (River)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

voluit = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

-bant = _____

erant = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -ēs = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

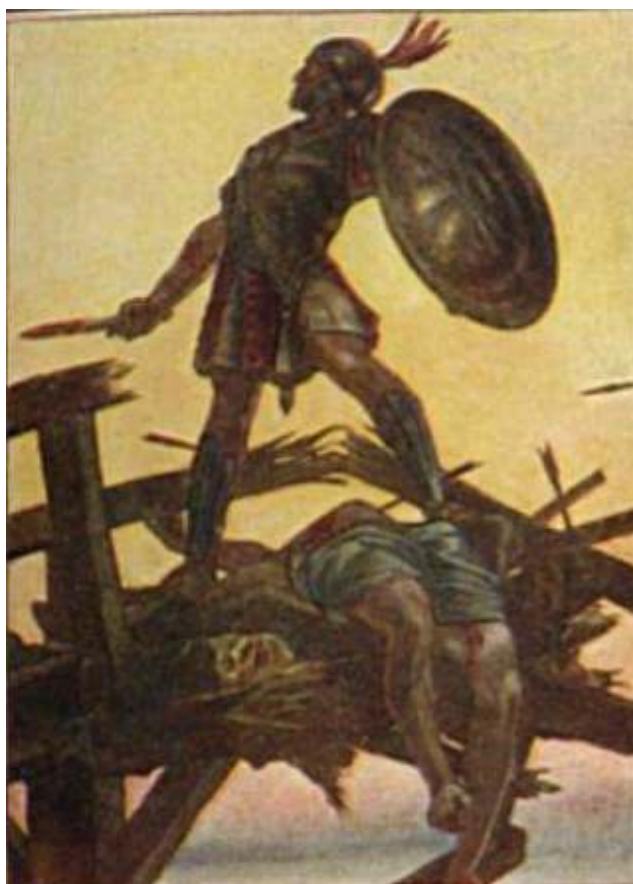
3rd PP -ī→-ērunt = _____

3rd Decl. -is = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -em = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____



FABULA 5-E (*Continued*)

Horatius at the Bridge (III)

12 “Unus miles, Horātius, neque territus neque superbus erat. Mānsit pontemque dēfendit;
13 ut Etrūscī ad pontem appropinquābant, multōs mīlitēs necābat. Ubi Horātius nōn iam pugnāre
14 poterat, pontem dēlēre Rōmānōs iussit. Postquam pōns in aquam cecidit, Horātius armātus
15 fluvium Tiberim intrāvit et trāns fluvium natāvit. Ita Horātius prō Rōmā pugnāvit et Rōmānōs
16 servāvit.”

Additional Vocabulary:

cecidit – (he, she, it) fell

dēfendit – (he, she, it) protected

Horātius, Horātī, *m.* – Horatius

Tiberim (*acc. s.*) – Tiber (River)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

erat = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -ēs = _____ or _____

-bant = _____

poterat = _____

3rd PP -ī→-it = _____

Verb -re = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -em = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

FABULA 5-F

Midas and the Golden Touch

1 In Asiā Mīdās rēgnum Phrygiae, terrae plēnae rosārum, regēbat. Ōlim servī in hortīs
2 rēgis, dum rosās cūrant, Silēnum inter flōrēs vīdērunt. Ibi Sīlēnus dormiēbat; nam heri multum
3 vīnum bibit. Servī virum miserum ad rēgiam Mīdae portāvērunt. Mīdās Sīlēnum excēpit; per
4 decem diēs Sīlēnus apud Mīdam mānsit. Dēnique Sīlēnus dīxit, “Grātiās, rēx cāre! Sum amīcus
5 Bacchī. Eram magister deī vīnī. Sī tibi placet, mēne dūcēs ad Bacchum?”

Additional Vocabulary:

Bacchus, Bacchī, *m.* – Bacchus
bibit – (he, she, it) drank
diēs (*acc. pl.*) - days
dīxit – (he, she, it) said
dormiēbat – (he, she, it) was sleeping
excēpit – (he, she, it) received, welcomed
heri - yesterday

mēne dūcēs – will you lead me?
Mīdās, Mīdae, *m.* – Midas
plēnus, -a, -um - full
Phrygia, Phrygiae, *f.* – Phrygia (*a kingdom in Asia Minor*)
rosa, rosae, *f.* – rose
Sīlēnus, Sīlēnī, *m.* – Silenus

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

eram = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -ēs = _____ or _____

3rd PP -ī→-ērunt = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us→-e = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -em = _____

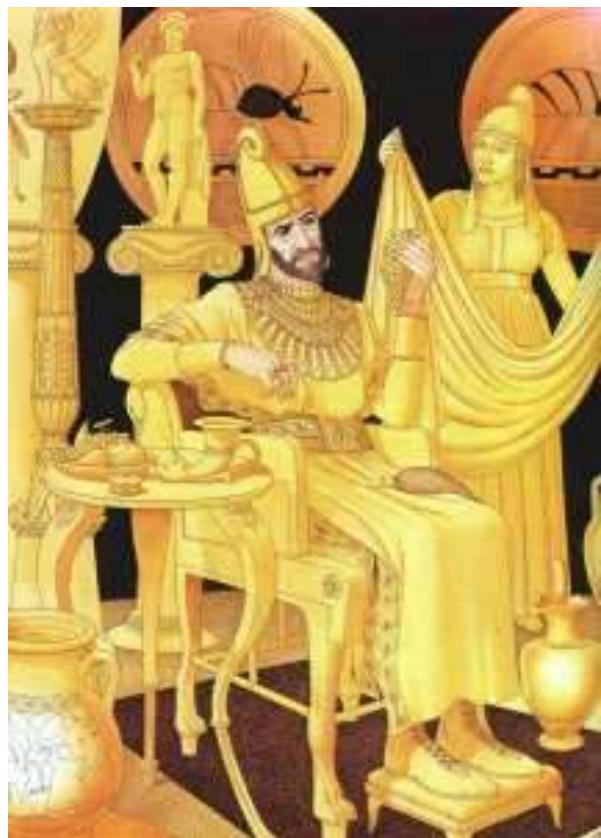
2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

3rd Decl. M.F. -is = _____

1st/2nd Decl. -īs = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. N. -ī = _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____



FABULA 5-F (*Continued*)

Midas and the Golden Touch (II)

5 Mīdās respondit, “Libenter, mī amīce!” Itaque Sīlēnum ad Bacchum Mīdās dūxit. Bacchus
6 erat laetus; nam amīcus deī revēnit.

7 Bacchus dīxit, “Grātiās, rēx Phrygiae! Tibi praemium dare volō quod amīcum meum
8 Sīlēnum iūvistī. Quid dēsīderās?”

9 Mīdās respondit, “Aurum amō et satis nōn habeō. Cūncta in aurum tāctū mūtāre
10 dēsīderō. Ita multum aurum in rēgiā meā habēbō.”

Additional Vocabulary:

dīxit – (he, she, it) said

dūxit – (he, she, it) led

meus (*nom. s.*) → mī (*voc. s.*)

Phrygia, Phrygiae, *f.* – Phrygia

praemium, praemiī, *n.* – reward

revēnit – (he, she, it) came back, returned

tāctū (*abl. s.*) – by touch

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

tibi = _____

1st Conj. -ās = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -us→-e = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. -ō = _____ or _____

1st Conj. -ō = _____

3rd PP -ī→-istī = _____

2nd Decl. N. -um = _____ or _____

Verb -re = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -um = _____

-bō = _____

FABULA 5-F (*Continued*)

Midas and the Golden Touch (III)

11 Postquam Mīdās ad rēgiam revēnit, rosās mūtāre temptāvit. Flōrēs fuērunt aureī! Multa
12 alia mūtāre dēsīderāvit; iam statuae et mēnsae et arcae fuērunt aureae et Mīdās erat rēx laetus.
13 Ubi cibum edere temptāvit, cibus fuit aureus; rēx edere nōn iam poterat! Ubi aquam bibere
14 temptāvit, etiam aqua fuit aurea; rēx bibere nōn iam poterat!
15 Mīdās Bacchum ūrāvit, “Sī tibi placet, iuvā mē! Ego numquam iterum cūncta in aurum
16 tāctū mūtāre dēsīderō.”
17 Bacchus respondit, “Quamquam ūrātus sum, tē iuvābō. Tū cūncta in aurum mūtāre nōn
18 iam poteris.”
19 Mīdās Bacchō multās grātiās ēgit quod cibum edere et aquam bibere iam poterat.

Additional Vocabulary:

bibere – to drink

edere – to eat

ēgit – (he, she, it) gave

mēnsa, mēnsae, *f.* - table

rēvenit – (he, she, it) came back, returned

tāctū (*abl. s.*) – by touch

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

What do each of the endings/forms listed below indicate?

poteris = _____

1st Conj. -ā = _____

2nd Decl. M.(F.) -ī = _____ or _____

fuērunt = _____

fuit = _____

-bō = _____

3rd PP -ī→-it = _____

2nd Decl. N. -a = _____ or _____

1st Decl. -ae = _____ or _____ or _____

Unit 5 Vocabulary Review

Nouns			
āla, ālae, f.	wing	oculus, oculī, m.	eye
arbor, arboris, f.	tree	olīva, olīvae, f.	olive; olive tree
aurum, aurī, n.	gold	pater, patris, m.	father
auxilium, auxiliī, n.	help	pōns, pontis, m.	bridge
cādūceus, cādūceī, m.	staff	populus, populī, m.	people, nation
cīvis, cīvis, m.f.	citizen	prandium, prandīī, n.	lunch
coma, comae, f.	hair	pugna, pugnae, f.	fight, battle
cōsul, cōsulis, m.	consul	rēgīa, rēgīae, f.	palace
cūra, cūrae, f.	care, concern	rēx, rēgis, m.	king
dōnum, dōnī, n.	gift	sōl, sōlis, m.	sun
flōs, flōris, m.	flower	trīclīnium, trīclīnī, n.	dining room
frāter, frātris, m.	brother	umbra, umbrae, f.	shade
inimīcus, inimīcī, m.	enemy	urbs, urbīs, f.	city
lacrima, lacrimae, f.	tear	verbūm, verbī, n.	word
lyra, lyrae, f.	lyre	vīnum, vīnī, n.	wine
mātrimōnium, mātrimōnī, n.	marriage		
medicīna, medicīnae, f.	medicine		
mīles, mīlitis, m.	soldier		
mora, morae, f.	delay		
nihil	nothing		
nūntius, nūntī, m.	messenger		

Adjectives

aeger, aegra, aegrum

sick, ill

alter, altera, alterum

other, another

armātus, -a, -um

armed

cārus, -a, -um

dear

frīgidus, -a, -um

cold

grātus, -a, -um

pleasing

maestus, -a, -um

sad

obscūrus, -a, -um

dark, dim

optimus, -a, -um

best

ultimus, -a, -um

last

vester, vestra, vestrum

your (pl.)

Verbs

appāreō, -ēre, -uī

to appear

dēleō, -ēre, dēlēvī

to destroy

dō, dare, dedī

to give

doleō, -ēre, -uī

to be sad

iubeō, -ēre, iussī

to order

iuvō, -āre, iūvī

to help

maneō, -ēre, mānsī

to remain, stay

natō, -āre, -āvī

to swim

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī

to announce

optō, -āre, -āvī

to choose

ōrō, -āre, -āvī

to pray; to pray to

respondeō, -ēre, respondī

to reply

sum, esse, fuī

to be

videō, -ēre, vīdī

to see

Pronouns

ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē

I, me

nōs, nostrum, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs

we, us

tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē

you (s.)

vōs, vestrum, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs

you (pl.)

Prepositions

per	(+ <i>acc.</i>) through, along; for
prō	(+ <i>abl.</i>) for, on behalf of
sine	(+ <i>abl.</i>) without
sub	(+ <i>abl.</i>) under

Miscellaneous

adhūc	still
dēnique	at last, finally
frūstrā	in vain
igitur	therefore
īrātē	angrily
lentē	slowly
nēmō	no one
numquam	never
quamquam	although
quid	what; how

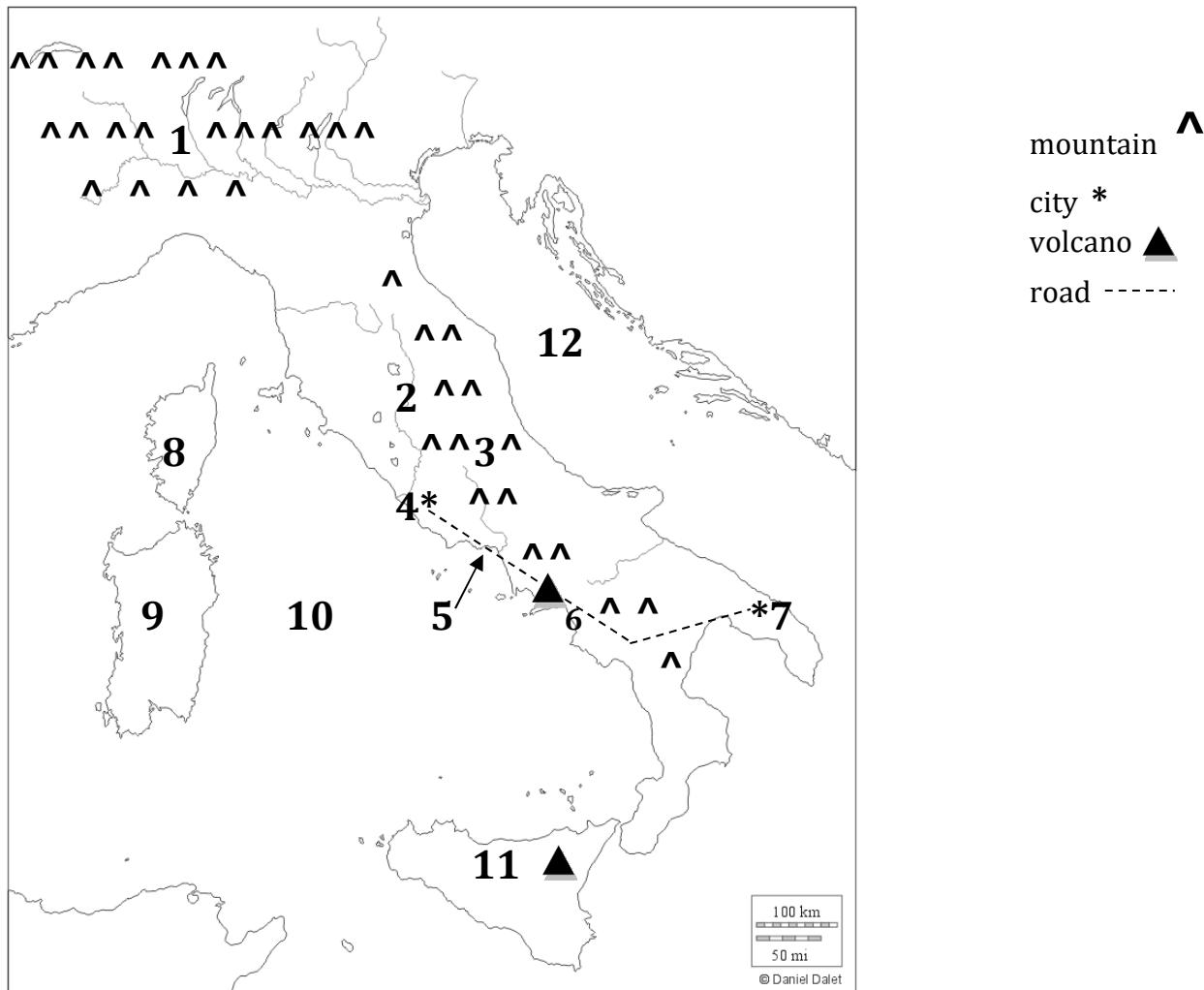
APPENDIX

Geography of the Ancient Italy & the Roman World

I. Map of Italia

Adriatic Sea	Alps Mountains	Apennine Mountains
Brundisium	Corsica	Mt. Vesuvius
Rome	Sardinia	Sicily
Tiber River	Tyrrhenian Sea	Via Appia

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



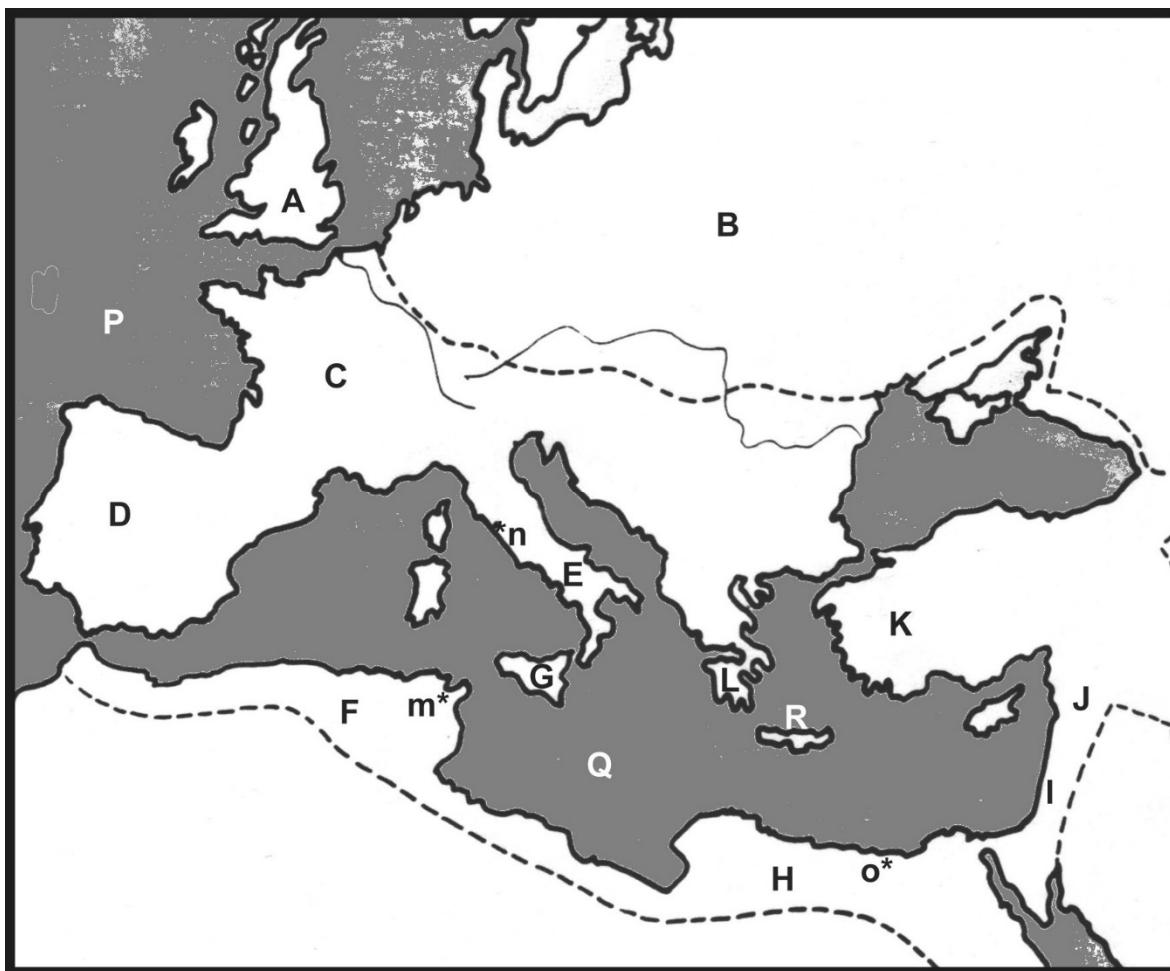
II. Map of the Roman World

Match the letter on the map with the place names below:

Aegyptus	Africa	Alexandria	Asia	Britannia
Carthago	Creta	Gallia	Germania	Graecia
Hispania	Italia	Judaea	Mare Nostrum	Syria
Oceanus Atlanticus		Roma	Sicilia	

- A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
E. _____
F. _____
G. _____
H. _____
I. _____

- J. _____
K. _____
L. _____
M. _____
N. _____
O. _____
P. _____
Q. _____
R. _____



ROMAN GODS & GODDESSES

Greek Name

JUPITER (____)	KING OF GODS; GOD OF SKY & WEATHER [THUNDERBOLT, BEARD, VERY LARGE]	_____
JUNO	QUEEN; GODDESS OF MARRIAGE & WOMEN [PEACOCK, CROWN]	_____
NEPTUNE	GOD OF THE SEAS [BEARD, TRIDENT, HORSES]	_____
PLUTO	GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD [BEARD, BIDENT]	_____
MINERVA	GODDESS OF WAR, WISDOM, & CRAFT [AEGIS, SHIELD, HELMET, SPEAR]	_____
MARS	GOD OF WAR [ARMOR, CHARIOT]	_____
VENUS	GODDESS OF LOVE & BEAUTY [DOVE, APPLE]	_____
VULCAN	BLACKSMITH OF THE GODS [DEFORMED, BUT VERY STRONG]	_____
MERCURY	MESSENGER; GOD OF THIEVES & MERCHANTS [WINGED SANDALS & HELMET, CADUCEUS]	_____
APOLLO	GOD OF MUSIC, ART, & PROPHECY [SWAN, LYRE, BOW, LAUREL WREATH]	_____
DIANA	GODDESS OF HUNTING & THE MOON [BOW]	_____
VESTA	GODDESS OF THE HEARTH [FIRE]	_____
CERES	GODDESS OF GRAIN & THE HARVEST [GRAIN, FLOWERS]	_____
BACCHUS	GOD OF WINE [GRAPES, VINES, WINE, DOLPHINS]	_____
PROSERPINA	PLUTO'S WIFE, DAUGHTER OF CERES [POMEGRANATE]	_____

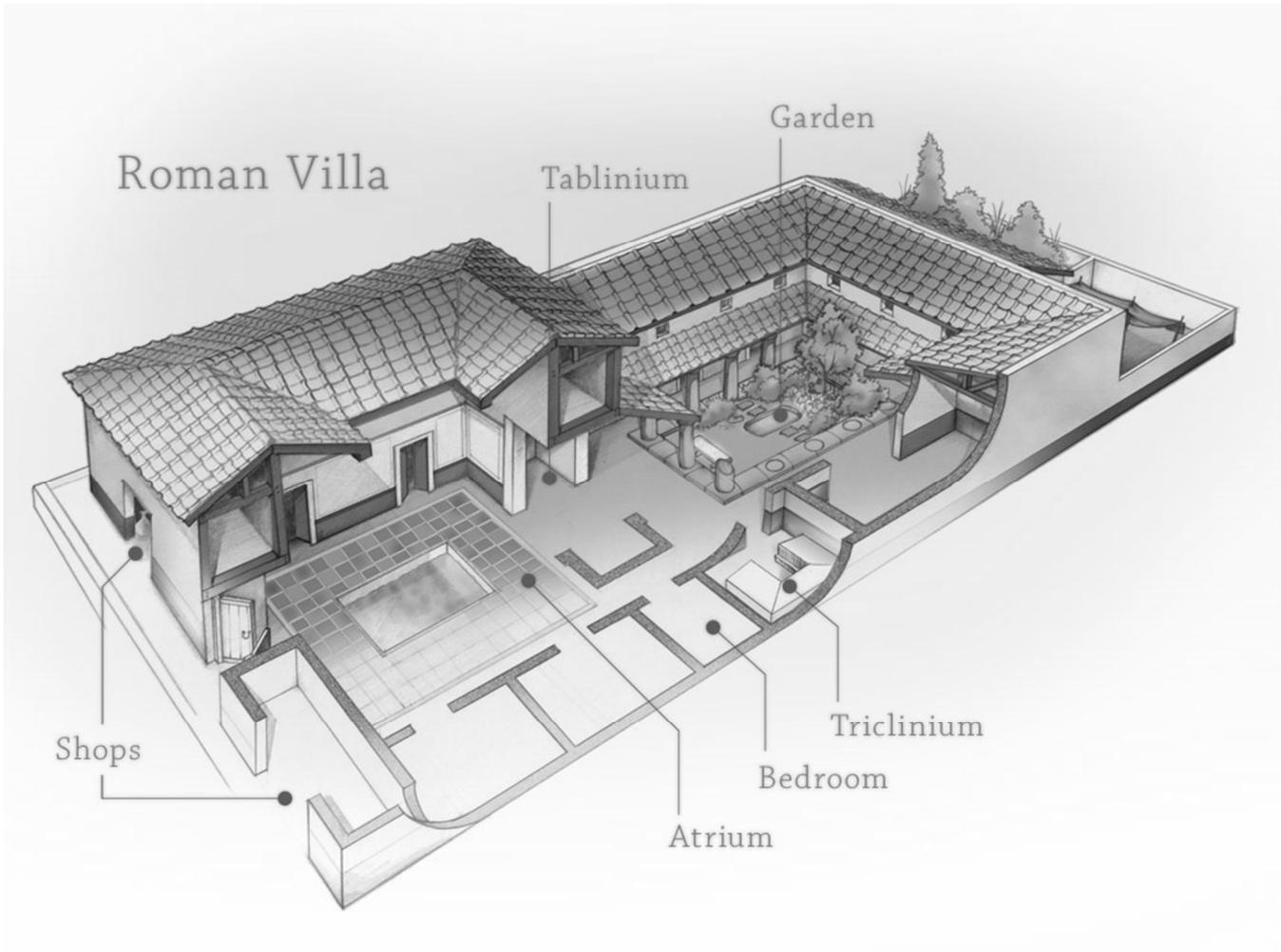
AURORA	GODDESS OF THE DAWN [<i>WINGS; CHARIOT</i>]	_____
CUPID	WINGED-GOD OF LOVE, SON OF VENUS	_____
FAUNUS	WILDERNESS GOD WITH GOAT LEGS AND HORNS; HE IS SOMETIMES PORTRAYED WITH A "PAN FLUTE".	_____
IRIS	GODDESS OF THE RAINBOW, MESSENGER GODDESS	
JANUS	TWO-FACED GOD OF DOORWAYS & BEGINNINGS; JANUARY IS NAMED AFTER HIM	
MUSES	9 SISTERS WHO PRESIDED OVER THE ARTS; THEY GAVE ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND OTHERS DIVINE INSPIRATION; CALLIOPE WAS THEIR LEADER	

OTHER "CREATURES" OF MYTHOLOGY

TITANS	RACE OF GIANTS WHO LIVED BEFORE THE GODS.
SATURN	ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL GOD WHO BECOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE GREEK CRONUS ("FATHER TIME"); CRONUS, A TITAN, WAS JUPITER'S FATHER.
RHEA	TITAN; MOTHER OF JUPITER & WIFE OF SATURN.
FATES	THREE IMMORTAL BEINGS WHO "SPUN, MEASURED, AND CUT" EVERY MORTAL AND IMMORTAL'S LIFESPAN; EVEN JUPITER IS RESTRICTED BY THE FATES.
CYCLOPS	ONE-EYED GIANTS WHO ASSISTED VULCAN & FORGED JUPITER'S THUNDERBOLTS.
CENTAURS	HALF-MAN, HALF-HORSE.
PEGASUS	A WINGED HORSE.
SATYRS	HALF-MAN, HALF-GOAT. (ALSO KNOWN AS FAUNS.)
NYMPHS	MINOR WILDERNESS GODDESSES.
CERBERUS	THREE-HEADED DOG WHO GUARDED THE ENTRANCE TO THE UNDERWORLD.
GORGONS	VAIN WOMEN WHO WERE PUNISHED BY THE GODS TO TURN ANY WHO MEET THEIR GAZE TO STONE. MEDUSA WAS THEIR LEADER.
SIRENS	HALF-BIRD & HALF-WOMEN; SANG BEAUTIFUL SONGS WHICH NO MAN COULD RESIST; USED SONGS TO LURE SAILORS TO THEIR DOOM.
FURIES	GODDESSES WHO PURSUED EVIL-DOERS AND PUNISHED THEM FOR OFFENSES TO THE GODS.
CHARON	FERRYMAN; TRANSFERRED SOULS OF THE DEAD ACROSS THE RIVER STYX (FOR A PRICE).

Domus Rōmāna – The Roman Home

Latin Vocabulary	English Meaning	English Derivatives
1. ātrium	atrium (great hall of any <i>domus</i> or <i>villa</i>)	
2. balneum	bathroom	
3. casa	hut, cottage	
4. compluvium	roof opening in the <i>atrium</i> ; let in light and rain	
5. cubiculum	bedroom	
6. culīna	kitchen	
7. domus	house (city or town house)	
8. fenestra	window	
9. fundus	farm	
10. hortus	garden	
11. ianua	door	
12. impluvium	pool in atrium, beneath <i>compluvium</i>	
13. larārium	shrine to family's ancestors (in <i>atrium</i>)	
14. peristylum	covered "porch" around the <i>hortus</i>	
15. piscīna	fish pond	
16. tablīnum	study or office	
17. trīclīnium	dining room	
18. vīlla	villa (a large house usually found in the country)	
19. vīlla rūstica	country villa – part of a farm	
20. vīlla urbāna	city-style villa – no farm (similar to a mansion)	



Domus et Insula Video Assignment

Watch the video about ancient Roman housing. While watching, have your workbook open to the "**Domus et Villa**" vocabulary guide. Come to class prepared to talk about the following items:

1. Why did Romans often have shops (*tabernae*) at the front of their homes?
2. How can you tell the difference between an *impluvium* and *compluvium*?
3. How were you able to tell that the *cubiculum* in the video was in the home of a wealthy person?
4. What room was likely to be the best decorated room in the entire house?
5. Why would the *culina* be undecorated?
6. What does *cave canem* mean?
7. What were some of the things Romans used when writing?
8. What did you think of the public *latrina* in the video?
9. Why does the word for apartment building literally translate as *insula*?

Latin Quotation

1. Copy down your chosen Latin quotation – be sure to spell it correctly!

2. What does this quotation mean in English?

3. OPTIONAL: If possible, try to answer the following questions.

- a. What is the origin of this quotation? (I.e., who first wrote it or spoke it?)

- b. Is this Latin quotation used in English today? If so, how is it used?

GLOSSARY

ā, ab (23)	(with <i>abl.</i>) from, away from	aliquis (1)	someone
accidit, -ere, accedit (5)	to happen	alius, alia, aliud (8)	other, another
ad (85)	(with <i>acc.</i>) to, toward; near, at	Alpheus, Alpheī, <i>m.</i> (4)	(river god)
adhūc (6)	still	alter, altera, alterum (8)	other, another
Admētus, Admētī, <i>m.</i> (19)	(ruler in Thessaly)	altus, -a, -um (4)	high; deep
adveniō, -īre, advēnī, adventūrus (2)	to arrive	ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (36)	to walk
advocātus, advocātī, <i>m.</i> (1)	lawyer	amīca, amīcae, <i>f.</i> (1)	(female) friend
aedificium, aedificī, <i>n.</i> (3)	building	amīcus, -a, -um (1)	friendly
aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to build	amīcus, amīcī, <i>m.</i> (18)	(male) friend
aeger, aegra, aegrum (7)	sick, ill	āmittō, -ere, āmīsī, āmissus (5)	to lose
Aequī, Aequōrum, <i>m.pl.</i> (6)	(tribe of northeast Latium)	amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (28)	to like, love
Aesculāpius, Aesculāpiī, <i>m.</i> (8)	(first doctor)	amor, amōris, <i>m.</i> (5)	love
aeternus, -a, -um (3)	everlasting, perpetual	āmoveō, -ēre, amōvī, āmōtus (5)	to remove; to steal
Aetna, Aetnae, <i>f.</i> (4)	Etna (Volcano in Sicily)	amphitheātrum, amphitheātrī, <i>n.</i> (6)	amphitheater
Āfrica, Āfricæ, <i>f.</i> (1)	Northern Africa	Amūlius, Amūliī, <i>m.</i> (4)	(brother of Numitor)
ager, agrī, <i>m.</i> (4)	field	annus, annī, <i>m.</i> (24)	year
agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus (12)	to do; to drive; to give	ante (7)	(with <i>acc.</i>) in front of, before; (taken with <i>multō</i>) long ago
agricola, agricultae, <i>m.</i> (12)	farmer	antīquus, -a, -um (4)	old, ancient
āla, ālæ, <i>f.</i> (3)	wing	Antōnia, Antōniae, <i>f.</i> (59)	(daughter of Antonius and Vesonia)
Alba Longa, Albae Longae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(ancient city of Latium)	Antōnius, Antōniī, <i>m.</i> (34)	(nōmen of Mārcus and Gaius)
albus, -a, -um (4)	white	ānulus, ānulī, <i>m.</i> (1)	ring
Alcestis, Alcestis, <i>f.</i> (6)	(wife of Admetus)	aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus (4)	to open
Alcmēna, Alcmēnae, <i>f.</i> (1)	(mother of Hercules)	apertus, -a, -um (2)	open

Apollō, Apollinis, <i>m.</i> (42)	(god of the sun, music, and medicine)	Augustus, Augustī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Rome's first emperor)
appāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (3)	to appear	aureus, -a, -um (14)	golden
appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (4)	to call, name	aurīga, aurīgae, <i>m.</i> (4)	charioteer
Appennīnus, Appennīnī, <i>m.</i> (1)	Apennine mountain range	aurum, aurī, <i>n.</i> (5)	gold
Appius, -a, -um (2)	Appian	autem (6)	however, furthermore
appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (10)	to approach	auxilium, auxiliī, <i>n.</i> (9)	help
apud (4)	(with <i>acc.</i>) at the house of, with; among	Aventīnus, Aventīnī, <i>m.</i> (1)	Aventine Hill
aqua, aquae, <i>f.</i> (30)	water	avus, avī, <i>m.</i> (22)	grandfather
āra, ārae, <i>f.</i> (5)	altar	Bacchus, Bacchī, <i>m.</i> (8)	(god of wine)
arbor, arboris, <i>f.</i> (3)	tree	basilica, basilicae, <i>f.</i> (4)	law-court
arca, arcae, <i>f.</i> (8)	box	Baucis, Baucidis, <i>f.</i> (4)	(wife of Philemon)
ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsūrus (2)	to burn	beātus, -a, -um (3)	happy, fortunate
arēna, arēnae, <i>f.</i> (6)	sand; arena	Bellerophōn, Bellerophontis, <i>m.</i> (7)	(Pegasus rider and Chimaera slayer)
Arethūsa, Arethūsae, <i>f.</i> (11)	(nymph who followed Diana)	bellum, bellī, <i>n.</i> (6)	war
armātus, -a, -um (1)	armed	bene (19)	well; OK
armilla, armillae, <i>f.</i> (1)	bracelet	bēstia, bēstiae, <i>f.</i> (6)	animal, beast
ascendō, -ere, ascendī, ascēnsus (3)	to climb	bibō, -ere, bibī (6)	to drink
Asia, Asiae, <i>f.</i> (5)	Asia Minor	bonus, -a, -um (23)	good
Atalanta, Atalantae, <i>f.</i> (19)	(Greece's fastest woman)	bracchium, bracchiī, <i>n.</i> (3)	arm
Athēna, Athēnae, <i>f.</i> (4)	(Greek goddess of wisdom and war)	Britannia, Britanniae, <i>f.</i> (2)	Britain
Athēnae, Athēnārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (2)	Athens	Brūtus, Brūtī, <i>m.</i> (4)	(name of the family dog)
ātrium, ātriī, <i>n.</i> (9)	main room, atrium	cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus (8)	to fall
attonitus, -a, -um (3)	astonished	cādūceus, cādūceī, <i>m.</i> (7)	staff
audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus (12)	to hear, listen to	Caecilius, Caeciliī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Roman nōmen)
		caelum, caelī, <i>n.</i> (6)	sky
		calidus, -a, -um (13)	warm
		campus, campī, <i>m.</i> (1)	field, plain

canis, canis, <i>m.f.</i> (8)	dog	cibus, cibī, <i>m.</i> (18)	food
cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to sing; to play	cicāda, cicādae, <i>f.</i> (7)	grasshopper
capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus (7)	to take, seize, grasp; to capture	Cincinnātus, Cincinnātī, <i>m.</i> (8)	(Roman stateman: farmer/dictator)
Capitōlium, Capitōliī, <i>n.</i> (5)	Capitoline Hill	circum (5)	(with <i>acc.</i>) around
captīva, captīvae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(female) prisoner	Circus (Maximus), Circī (Maximī), <i>m.</i> (6)	(chariot-racing stadium)
Capua, Capuae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(town south of Rome in Campania)	cīvis, cīvis, <i>m.f.</i> (5)	citizen; subject (of a king)
caput, capitīs, <i>n.</i> (2)	head	clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (16)	to shout
cārus, -a, -um (2)	dear	clāmor, clāmōris, <i>m.</i> (2)	shout, shouting
casa, casae, <i>f.</i> (3)	(small) house	clārus, -a, -um (6)	bright; clear; famous
cāsus, cāsūs, <i>m.</i> (1)	fall	claudō, -ere, clausī, clausus (6)	to close
causa, causae, <i>f.</i> (6)	reason	clīpeus, clīpeī, <i>m.</i> (2)	(round bronze) shield
celeriter (10)	quickly	Cloelia, Cloeliae, <i>f.</i> (4)	(Roman heroine)
cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (2)	to hide	Clytia, Clytiae, <i>f.</i> (5)	Clytie (Apollo's spurned admirer)
cēna, cēnae, <i>f.</i> (7)	dinner	colōnia, colōniae, <i>f.</i> (4)	colony
cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (3)	to dine, eat dinner	columna, columnae, <i>f.</i> (1)	column, pillar
Centaurus, Centaurī, <i>m.</i> (3)	Centaur (part man, part horse)	coma, comae, <i>f.</i> (3)	hair
centum (2)	hundred	compluvium, compluviī, <i>n.</i> (1)	(skylight in the roof of the atrium)
Cerberus, Cerberī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(three-headed dog of the Underworld)	cōnstituō, -ere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus (5)	to decide
Charōn, Charontis, <i>m.</i> (3)	(ferryman in the Underworld)	cōnsul, cōnsulis, <i>m.</i> (2)	(one of 2 co- presidents)
Chimaera, Chimaerae, <i>f.</i> (5)	(lion with an extra goat's head and a snake head at the end of its tail)	contrā (7)	(with <i>acc.</i>) against
Chīrōn, Chīrōnis, <i>m.</i> (1)	(centaur and teacher)	Cornēlia, Cornēliae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(Roman woman's name)
Chloē, Chloēs, <i>f.</i> (9)	(slave girl)	Cornēlius, Cornēliī, <i>m.</i> (3)	(friend of Vesonius)
chorda, chordae, <i>f.</i> (1)	string	corpus, corporis, <i>n.</i> (2)	body

crās (1)	tomorrow	deinde (13)	then, next
creātor, creātōris, m. (3)	maker	dēleō, -ēre, dēlēvī, dēlētus (3)	to destroy
creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (11)	to create, make; to appoint	Delphicus, -a, -um (1)	Delphic, of Delphi
cubiculum, cubiculī, n. (5)	bedroom	dēnique (5)	at last, finally
culīna, culīnae, f. (10)	kitchen	dēsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (28)	to desire, want
culpa, culpae, f. (3)	blame, fault	deus, deī, m. (nom.pl.: dī) (64)	god
cum (22)	(with <i>abl.</i>) with	dextra, dextrae, f. (3)	right hand
cūnctī, -ae, -a (15)	all	Diāna, Diānae, f. (18)	(goddess of the moon and the hunt)
Cupīdō, Cupīdinis, m. (6)	Cupid (god of love)	dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus (55)	to say
cupiō, -ere, cupīvī, cupītus (11)	to desire, want	dictātor, dictātōris, m. (3)	(supreme Roman leader in times of crisis)
cūr (8)	why	diēs, diēī, m.f. (3)	day
cūra, cūrae, f. (2)	care, concern	dīligenter (5)	carefully, diligently
Cūria, Cūriae, f. (5)	Senate House	discēdō, -ere, discessī, discessūrus (3)	to depart
cūriōsus, -a, -um (2)	curious	discipulus, discipulī, m. (1)	student
cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (13)	to care for; to cure	discō, -ere, didicī (3)	to learn
currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursūrus (24)	to run	diū (5)	for a long time
currus, currūs, m. (4)	chariot	dō, dare, dedī, datus (38)	to give
cursus, cursūs, m. (3)	race	doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctus (10)	to teach, show; to explain
Cyclōps, Cyclōpis, m. (1)	(one-eyed giant)	doleō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (8)	to be sad
Dācia, Dāciae, f. (2)	(ancient Romania and Moldova)	domina, dominae, f. (8)	mistress
Daphnē, Daphnēs, f. (6)	(wood nymph)	dominus, dominī, m. (3)	master
dē (42)	(with <i>abl.</i>) down from, from; about	dōnum, dōnī, n. (5)	gift
dea, deae, f. (30)	goddess	dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītūrus (7)	to sleep
dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (7)	ought, should	dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus (18)	to lead, take
decem (4)	ten	dum (17)	while
dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus (2)	to protect, defend	duo, duae, duo (24)	two
dēfessus, -a, -um (8)	tired	duodecim (3)	twelve

ē, ex (18)	(with <i>abl.</i>) out of, from	Flāvius, -a, -um (2)	Flavian
ecce (4)	look	flōs, flōris, <i>m.</i> (3)	flower
edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus (3)	to eat	flūmen, flūminis, <i>n.</i> (4)	river
ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē (35)	I, me	fluvius, fluviī, <i>m.</i> (19)	river
ēiciō, -ere, ēiēcī, ēiectus (1)	to throw off	fōns, fontis, <i>m.</i> (5)	spring (of water)
Epimētheus, Epimētheī, <i>m.</i> (3)	(Titan husband of Pandora)	fōrma, fōrmae, <i>f.</i> (3)	shape, beauty
equus, equī, <i>m.</i> (15)	horse	formīca, formīcae, <i>f.</i> (8)	ant
errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (3)	to wander	forte (5)	by chance
et (283)	and, both; also	fortissimus, -a, -um (2)	very brave, bravest
etiam (6)	also; even	Forum, Forī, <i>n.</i> (12)	(city center)
Etrūria, Etrūriae, <i>f.</i> (8)	(Italian region north of Latium)	frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i> (10)	brother
Etrūscus, -a, -um (6)	Etruscan	frīgidus, -a, -um (8)	cold
Eurystheus, Eurystheī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(king of Tiryns)	frūstrā (3)	in vain
excēdō, -ere, excessī, excessūrus (6)	to depart	fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus (9)	to flee, run away
excipiō, -ere, excēpī, exceptus (4)	to welcome	fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (3)	to drive away, banish
exercitus, exercitūs, <i>m.</i> (2)	army	fulmen, fulminis, <i>n.</i> (4)	lightning bolt
exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (3)	to wait for	fūmus, fūmī, <i>m.</i> (2)	smoke
extrā (9)	(prep. with <i>acc.</i>) outside	Gaius, Gaiī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Roman praenōmen)
fābula, fābulae, <i>f.</i> (39)	story	galea, galeae, <i>f.</i> (5)	helmet
faciēs, faciēī, <i>f.</i> (2)	face	Gallia, Galliae, <i>f.</i> (7)	Gaul (ancient France)
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus (12)	to make; to do	Gallus, -a, -um (1)	Gallic
familia, familiae, <i>f.</i> (12)	household, family	gaudium, gaudiī, <i>n.</i> (3)	joy
fēmina, fēminae, <i>f.</i> (41)	woman	Germānia, Germāniae, <i>f.</i> (3)	Germany
filia, filiae, <i>f.</i> (29)	daughter	gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus (3)	to wage, carry on
filius, filii, <i>m.</i> (41)	son	gladiātor, gladiātōris, <i>m.</i> (3)	(arena swordfighter)
fīnis, finis, <i>m.</i> (1)	end	gladius, gladiī, <i>m.</i> (5)	sword
flamma, flammae, <i>f.</i> (19)	flame	Graecia, Graeciae, <i>f.</i> (5)	Greece

Graecus, -a, -um (11)	Greek	iānua, iānuae, <i>f.</i> (5)	door, entrance
grātiae, grātiārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (15)	thanks	Iānuārius, Iānuāriī, <i>m.</i> (1)	January
grātus, -a, -um (5)	pleasing	Iānus, Iānī, <i>m.</i> (13)	Janus (god of doors and beginnings)
habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (74)	to have, hold; to wear	ibi (14)	there, in that place
habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (25)	to live	igitur (6)	therefore
haereō, -ēre, haesī, haesūrus (1)	to stick, cling	imperium, imperiī, <i>n.</i> (1)	rule, command; empire
hasta, hastae, <i>f.</i> (2)	spear	impluvium, impluviī, <i>n.</i> (6)	(rainwater basin in the atrium)
Helena, Helenae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(beautiful queen of Sparta)	in (155)	(with <i>acc.</i>) into, onto, to; upon; (with <i>abl.</i>) in, on
Hēra, Hērae, <i>f.</i> (7)	(queen of the Greek gods and goddesses)	incipiō, -ere, incēpī, inceptus (12)	to begin
herba, herbae, <i>f.</i> (3)	herb	incola, incolae, <i>m.f.</i> (30)	inhabitant
heri (3)	yesterday	īnfāns, īfantis, <i>m.f.</i> (1)	infant, baby
Herculēs, Herculis, <i>m.</i> (15)	(son of Jupiter and Alcmena)	inimīcus, -a, -um (1)	unfriendly
hīc (8)	here, in this place	inimīcus, inimīcī, <i>m.</i> (1)	enemy
Hippomenēs, Hippomenae, <i>m.</i> (13)	(Atalanta's successful suitor)	initium, initiī, <i>n.</i> (2)	beginning
Hispānia, Hispāniae, <i>f.</i> (2)	Spain	iniūria, iniūriae, <i>f.</i> (1)	harm, injury
hodiē (6)	today	īnsānus, -a, -um (2)	crazy, insane
homō, hominis, <i>m.f.</i> (2)	person	īnsula, īnsulae, <i>f.</i> (5)	island
hōra, hōrae, <i>f.</i> (6)	hour	inter (12)	(with <i>acc.</i>) between, among
Horātius, Horātiī, <i>m.</i> (4)	(heroic bridge defender)	interficiō, -ere, interfēcī, interfectus (12)	to kill
hortus, hortī, <i>m.</i> (4)	garden	intrā (3)	(prep. with <i>acc.</i>) within, inside
hospes, hospitis, <i>m.f.</i> (6)	guest; host; friend	intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (13)	to enter
hospitium, hospitiī, <i>n.</i> (4)	hospitality	inveniō, -īre, invēnī, inventus (4)	to find
iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus (5)	to throw	īrātus, -a, -um (28)	angry
iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to throw, cast	ita (21)	so, thus, in this way; yes
iam (44)	now; already; (with <i>nōn</i>) longer	itaque (53)	and so, therefore

iter, itineris, <i>n.</i> (9)	journey	locus, locī, <i>m.</i> (3)	place
iterum (23)	again	longus, -a, -um (5)	long
iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus (4)	to order	Lūcius, Lūciī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Roman praenōmen)
Iūcundus, Iūcundī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Roman cognomen)	lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus (3)	to play
Iūlius, -a, -um (1)	Julian	lūdus, lūdī, <i>m.</i> (8)	game
Iūnō, Iūnōnis, <i>f.</i> (7)	Juno (queen of the gods)	lūna, lūnae, <i>f.</i> (4)	moon
Iuppiter, Iovis, <i>m.</i> (26)	Jupiter (king of the gods)	lupa, lupae, <i>f.</i> (5)	she-wolf
iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (2)	to swear	lupus, lupī, <i>m.</i> (6)	wolf
iūstitia, iūstitiae, <i>f.</i> (1)	justice	lyra, lyrae, <i>f.</i> (4)	lyre
iūstus, -a, -um (2)	fair	maestus, -a, -um (8)	sad
iuvō, -āre, iuvī, iūtus (22)	to help	magister, magistrī, <i>m.</i> (3)	teacher
labor, labōris, <i>m.</i> (3)	work, labor	magnopere (3)	greatly
labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (18)	to work	magnus, -a, -um (33)	big, great; loud
lac, lactis, <i>n.</i> (1)	milk	mālum, mālī, <i>n.</i> (8)	apple
lacrima, lacrimae, <i>f.</i> (3)	tear	malus, -a, -um (12)	bad
lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (7)	to cry	māne (1)	in the morning
lacūna, lacūnae, <i>f.</i> (3)	pond, pool	maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus (10)	to remain, stay
laetus, -a, -um (13)	happy	mappa, mappae, <i>f.</i> (3)	(signal) cloth
Lātōna, Lātōnae, <i>f.</i> (9)	(mother of Apollo and Diana)	Mārcus, Mārcī, <i>m.</i> (76)	(praenōmen of the son of Antonius and Vesonia)
laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (6)	to praise	marītus, marītī, <i>m.</i> (22)	husband
laurus, laurī, <i>f.</i> (2)	laurel tree, laurel	Mārs, Mārtis, <i>m.</i> (1)	(god of war)
lentē (3)	slowly	māter, mātris, <i>f.</i> (40)	mother
leō, leōnis, <i>m.</i> (1)	lion	mātrimōnium, mātrimōniī, <i>n.</i> (14)	marriage
libenter (7)	gladly; you're welcome	medicīna, medicīnae, <i>f.</i> (6)	medicine
līber, libera, līberum (2)	free	medicus, medicī, <i>m.</i> (5)	doctor
līberī, līberōrum, <i>m.pl.</i> (27)	children	medius, -a, -um (1)	middle, middle of
līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (3)	to free	Medūsa, Medūsae, <i>f.</i> (8)	(one of the three Gorgons)

Megara, Megarae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(princess of Thebes)	Mūsae, Mūsārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (1)	Muses (goddesses of the arts)
mēnsa, mēnsae, <i>f.</i> (2)	table	mūsica, mūsicæ, <i>f.</i> (3)	music
mēnsis, mēnsis, <i>m.</i> (1)	month	mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (14)	to change
Mercurius, Mercuriī, <i>m.</i> (18)	Mercury (messenger of the gods)	nam (8)	for
mēta, mētae, <i>f.</i> (1)	turning-post	nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (28)	to tell
meus, -a, -um (28)	my	natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (5)	to swim
Mīdās, Mīdae, <i>m.</i> (11)	(king who was granted the golden touch)	nātus, -a, -um (4)	old (in years)
mīlle (1)	thousand	nāvicula, nāviculæ, <i>f.</i> (1)	boat
mīles, mīlitis, <i>m.</i> (9)	soldier	nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (1)	to sail
Minerva, Minervae, <i>f.</i> (25)	(goddess of wisdom and war)	-ne (14)	(indicates a yes/no question)
minimē (3)	no; not at all	necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (13)	to kill
miser, misera, miserum (15)	unhappy, poor	negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to say no
mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus (6)	to send; to shoot	nēmō (8)	no one
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (3)	to warn	Neptūnus, Neptūnī, <i>m.</i> (5)	Neptune (god of the sea)
mōns, montis, <i>m.</i> (2)	mountain, mount	neque (8)	nor, neither
mōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (6)	to show, point out	nihil (1)	nothing
mōnstrum, mōnstrī, <i>n.</i> (5)	monster	nimis (5)	too
mora, morae, <i>f.</i> (6)	delay	Nioba, Niobae, <i>f.</i> (6)	Niobe
mors, mortis, <i>f.</i> (5)	death	nōlī, nōlīte (5)	(with <i>infin.</i>) don't
mortuus, -a, -um (18)	dead	nōmen, nōminis, <i>n.</i> (13)	name
mox (17)	soon	nōn (109)	not, no
multō ante (4)	long ago	nōndum (1)	not yet
multum (1)	much, a lot, very	nōnne (7)	not?, surely?
multus, -a, -um (61)	much; (<i>pl.</i>) many	nōs, nostrum, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs (5)	we, us
mūrus, mūrī, <i>m.</i> (5)	wall, city wall	noster, nostra, nostrum (8)	our
		novem (1)	nine
		novus, -a, -um (20)	new
		nox, noctis, <i>f.</i> (2)	night

nūllus, -a, -um (3)	no	ovis, ovis, <i>f.</i> (4)	sheep
num (6)	surely...not	pācificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (4)	to make peace
Numitor, Numitōris, <i>m.</i> (3)	(original king of Alba Longa)	paene (3)	almost
numquam (3)	never	paenīnsula, paenīnsulae, <i>f.</i> (2)	peninsula (literally: almost an island)
nunc (22)	now	Palātium, Palātiī, <i>n.</i> (2)	Palatine Hill
nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (16)	to announce	Pandōra, Pandōrae, <i>f.</i> (9)	(first woman)
nūntius, nūntiī, <i>m.</i> (3)	messenger	parātus, -a, -um (3)	prepared
nymphā, nymphae, <i>f.</i> (23)	nymph	parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to prepare
obscūrus, -a, -um (3)	dark, dim	pars, partis, <i>f.</i> (3)	part
occupātus, -a, -um (3)	busy	parvus, -a, -um (9)	small; soft
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (1)	to seize, occupy	pāstor, pāstōris, <i>m.</i> (3)	shepherd
octō (2)	eight	pater, patris, <i>m.</i> (40)	father
oculus, oculī, <i>m.</i> (4)	eye	paucī, -ae, -a (10)	few
oleum, oleī, <i>n.</i> (1)	oil	pāx, pācis, <i>f.</i> (2)	peace
ōlim (16)	once, one day	pecūnia, pecūniae, <i>f.</i> (9)	money
olīva, olīvae, <i>f.</i> (5)	olive; olive tree	Pegasus, Pegasī, <i>m.</i> (10)	(winged horse)
Olympus, Olympī, <i>m.</i> (8)	Mount Olympus (home of the gods)	per (16)	(with <i>acc.</i>) through, along; for; by
operīmentum, operīmentī, <i>n.</i> (2)	cover, lid	perīculōsus, -a, -um (3)	dangerous
oppidum, oppidī, <i>n.</i> (22)	town	perīculum, perīculī, <i>n.</i> (6)	danger
optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (4)	to choose	peristȳlium, peristȳliī, <i>n.</i> (6)	(colonnaded garden)
ōrāculum, ōrāculī, <i>n.</i> (4)	oracle	pēs, pedis, <i>m.</i> (5)	foot
orbis, orbis, <i>m.</i> (3)	circle	petō, -ere, petīvī, petītus (11)	to look for, seek; to ask, ask for
Orcus, Orcī, <i>m.</i> (8)	(the Underworld)	Phaēthōn, Phaēthontis, <i>m.</i> (9)	(son of Apollo)
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (6)	to pray; to pray to	Phaniscus, Phaniscī, <i>m.</i> (5)	(slave of Antonius)
Ortygia, Ortygiae, <i>f.</i> (1)	(island which formed part of the city of Syracuse)	pharetra, pharetræ, <i>f.</i> (1)	quiver
Ōstia, Ōstiae, <i>f.</i> (1)	(port city of Rome)		

Philēmōn, Philēmontis, <i>m.</i> (6)	(husband of Baucis)	prandium, prandii, <i>n.</i> (4)	lunch
Phoebus, Phoebī, <i>m.</i> (11)	Phoebe (Apollo, god of the sun)	prīmō (4)	at first
Phrygia, Phrygiae, <i>f.</i> (2)	(kingdom of western central Asia Minor)	prīmus, -a, -um (11)	first
pila, pilae, <i>f.</i> (4)	ball	prīnceps, prīncipis, <i>m.</i> (2)	emperor
placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (11)	to be pleasing	prō (5)	(with <i>abl.</i>) for, on behalf of; in place of; in front of
plēnus, -a, -um (2)	full		
plumbeus, -a, -um (2)	lead-	procul (5)	far, in the distance
Plūtō, Plūtōnis, <i>m.</i> (2)	(god of the underworld)	proelium, proeliī, <i>n.</i> (4)	battle
pluvia, pluviae, <i>f.</i> (2)	rain	Promētheus, Promētheī, <i>m.</i> (5)	(Titan who stole fire from heaven)
Pompeiānus, -a, -um (3)	Pompeian	prope (29)	(with <i>acc.</i>) near
Pompeiī, Pompeiōrum, <i>m.pl.</i> (1)	(city near Vesuvius in Campania)	properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (20)	to hurry, hasten
pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus (3)	to put, place	propinquus, -a, -um (4)	near, nearby, close
pōns, pontis, <i>m.</i> (6)	bridge	propter (10)	(with <i>acc.</i>) because of
populus, populī, <i>m.</i> (2)	people, nation		
Porsena, Porsenae, <i>m.</i> (3)	(king of Etruria)	prōvincia, prōvinciae, <i>f.</i> (1)	province
porta, portae, <i>f.</i> (7)	gate	Pūblius, Pūbliī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(Roman praenōmen)
portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (16)	to carry	puella, puellae, <i>f.</i> (15)	girl
possum, posse, potuī (45)	to be able	puer, puerī, <i>m.</i> (13)	boy
post (29)	(with <i>acc.</i>) after, behind	pugna, pugnae, <i>f.</i> (2)	fight, battle
posteā (19)	afterwards	pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (17)	to fight
postquam (5)	after	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (38)	handsome; beautiful
postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (1)	to demand, ask for	pūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus (2)	to punish
potentia, potentiae, <i>f.</i> (4)	power	pūpa, pūpae, <i>f.</i> (3)	doll
praemium, praemiī, <i>n.</i> (2)	reward	quam (5)	how!
praetextus, -a, -um (2)	purple-bordered	quamquam (5)	although
praetor, praetōris, <i>m.</i> (1)	judge	quandō (1)	when?

-que (25)	and	rosa, rosae, <i>f.</i> (3)	rose
quid (11)	what; how	Rūfa, Rūfae, <i>f.</i> (8)	(slave girl)
Quīnctius, Quīnctiī, <i>m.</i> (1)	(nōmen of Cincinnātus)	Rūfus, Rūfi, <i>m.</i> (2)	(Roman cognōmen)
quīnque (1)	five	Sabīnī, Sabīnōrum, <i>m.pl.</i> (8)	Sabines (people of central Italy, northeast of Rome)
quis (4)	who		
quod (93)	because	sacer, sacra, sacrum (3)	sacred
quōmodo (1)	how	saepe (10)	often
quoque (15)	also, too	saevus, -a, -um (3)	fierce
quot (2)	how many	sagitta, sagittae, <i>f.</i> (10)	arrow
rāna, rānae, <i>f.</i> (3)	frog	salvē (7)	hello
rēgia, rēgiae, <i>f.</i> (8)	palace	sānus, -a, -um (3)	healthy; sane
rēgīna, rēgīnae, <i>f.</i> (5)	queen	sapientia, sapientiae, <i>f.</i> (4)	wisdom
rēgnūm, rēgnī, <i>n.</i> (10)	kingdom	satis (6)	enough
regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus (5)	to rule	saxum, saxī, <i>n.</i> (1)	rock, stone
Remus, Remī, <i>m.</i> (7)	(twin-brother of Romulus)	schola, scholae, <i>f.</i> (1)	school
respondeō, -ēre, respondī, respōnsūrus (47)	to reply	sēcrētō (1)	secretly
reveniō, -īre, revēnī, reventūrus (2)	to come back, return	sed (38)	but
rēx, rēgis, <i>m.</i> (44)	king	sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessūrus (22)	to sit
Rhea Silvia, Rheae Silviae, <i>f.</i> (5)	(daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus)	semper (14)	always
rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus (7)	to laugh, smile	senātor, senātōris, <i>m.</i> (4)	(member of the senate)
rīpa, rīpae, <i>f.</i> (3)	bank (of a river)	senex, senis, <i>m.f.</i> (6)	old person; old man; old woman
rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (28)	to ask, ask for	septem (1)	seven
Rōma, Rōmae, <i>f.</i> (35)	Rome	serpēns, serpentis, <i>m.f.</i> (4)	snake, serpent
Rōmānus, -a, -um (52)	Roman	serva, servae, <i>f.</i> (22)	(female) slave
Rōmulus, Rōmulī, <i>m.</i> (9)	(first king of Rome)	servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (9)	to save, keep
		servus, servī, <i>m.</i> (22)	slave
		sex (1)	six
		sī (14)	if

siccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (1)	to dry	superbus, -a, -um (8)	proud, haughty
Sicilia, Siciliae, <i>f.</i> (4)	Sicily	superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (13)	to pass, go past; to defeat
Sīlēnus, Sīlēnī, <i>m.</i> (7)	(teacher and friend of Midas)	Syrācūsae, Syrācūsārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (1)	Syracuse (city in Sicily)
silva, silvae, <i>f.</i> (8)	forest	tāctus, tāctūs, <i>m.</i> (2)	touch
simul (2)	at the same time	taeda, taedae, <i>f.</i> (2)	torch
sine (11)	(with <i>abl.</i>) without	tam (12)	so
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum (3)	left	tamen (30)	however, still
sōl, sōlis, <i>m.</i> (22)	sun	tandem (17)	at last, finally
sōlus, -a, -um (6)	alone, only, only one	Tarpeia, Tarpeiae, <i>f.</i> (6)	(Roman traitor)
somnium, somniī, <i>n.</i> (3)	dream	Tarquinius, Tarquiniī, <i>m.</i> (4)	Tarquin (nōmen of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus)
soror, sorōris, <i>f.</i> (4)	sister	templum, templī, <i>n.</i> (19)	temple
Spartacus, Spartacī, <i>m.</i> (9)	(Thracian gladiator and leader of the slave rebellion)	temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (12)	to try
spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (15)	to watch, look, look at	tempus, temporis, <i>n.</i> (2)	time
spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (3)	to hope	teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus (2)	to hold
spēs, speī, <i>f.</i> (5)	hope	tepidārium, tepidāriī, <i>n.</i> (2)	warm room (in the baths)
spīna, spīnae, <i>f.</i> (4)	(Circus Maximus barrier)	terminus, terminī, <i>m.</i> (1)	end
statim (21)	immediately	terra, terrae, <i>f.</i> (32)	land, country, earth
statua, statuae, <i>f.</i> (9)	statue	territus, -a, -um (6)	frightened
stō, -āre, stetī, stātūrus (4)	to stand; to stand still	testa, testae, <i>f.</i> (2)	shell
stola, stolae, <i>f.</i> (6)	(Roman woman's dress)	testūdō, testūdinis, <i>f.</i> (2)	turtle
Styx, Stygis, <i>f.</i> (3)	(chief river of the Underworld)	Thēbae, Thēbārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (1)	Thebes (city in central Greece)
sub (2)	(with <i>abl.</i>) under	thermae, thermārum, <i>f.pl.</i> (2)	baths
subitō (9)	suddenly	Thessalia, Thessaliae, <i>f.</i> (1)	Thessaly (district of Greece)
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus (354)	to be	Thrācia, Thrāciae, <i>f.</i> (1)	Thrace (country bordering the Aegean and Black Seas)

Thrācius, -a, -um (1)	Thracian (from Thrace)	Venus, Veneris, <i>f.</i> (6)	(goddess of love and beauty)
Tiberis, Tiberis, <i>m.</i> (11)	Tiber (river)	verbum, verbī, <i>n.</i> (4)	word
timeō, -ēre, -uī (7)	to fear, be afraid of	vērō (13)	truly, indeed
timor, timōris, <i>m.</i> (1)	fear	Vēsōnia, Vēsōniae, <i>f.</i> (38)	(mother of Antonia and Marcus)
Tītānus, Tītānī, <i>m.</i> (1)	Titan	Vēsōnius, Vēsōniī, <i>m.</i> (31)	(nōmen of Vesonia's father and the children's grandfather)
toga, togae, <i>f.</i> (4)	(Roman man's garment)		
tot (5)	so many	Vesta, Vestae, <i>f.</i> (6)	(goddess of the hearth)
tōtus, -a, -um (6)	all, whole		
Trāiānus, Trāiānī, <i>m.</i> (3)	Trajan (Emperor 98-117 CE)	vester, vestra, vestrum (3)	your (<i>pl.</i>)
trāns (9)	(with <i>acc.</i>) across	Vesuvius, Vesuviī, <i>m.</i> (3)	(volcano near Pompeii and Herculaneum)
trēs, tria (3)	three	via, viae, <i>f.</i> (4)	road, way
trīclīnium, trīclīnīi, <i>n.</i> (2)	dining room	victōria, victōriae, <i>f.</i> (1)	victory
tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē (42)	you (<i>s.</i>)	videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus (41)	to see
tum (13)	then, at that moment	vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (1)	to be awake, be on guard
tunica, tunicae, <i>f.</i> (10)	tunic (a kind of long shirt)	vīlla, vīllae, <i>f.</i> (21)	country house
turbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (1)	to disturb, stir up	vīncō, -ere, vīcī, victus (14)	to conquer
tūtus, -a, -um (3)	safe	vīnum, vīnī, <i>n.</i> (6)	wine
tuus, -a, -um (19)	your (<i>s.</i>)	vir, virī, <i>m.</i> (38)	man
ubi (41)	where; when	vīta, vītae, <i>f.</i> (13)	life
ultimus, -a, -um (2)	last	vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to avoid
umbra, umbrae, <i>f.</i> (4)	shade	vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctus (2)	to live
ūnus, -a, -um (13)	one	vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (5)	to call
urbs, urbīs, <i>f.</i> (7)	city	volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus (8)	to fly
ut (6)	as	volō, velle, voluī (42)	to wish, want
uxor, uxōris, <i>f.</i> (16)	wife	vōs, vestrum, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs (8)	you (<i>pl.</i>)
valē (5)	goodbye	vōx, vōcis, <i>f.</i> (8)	voice
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventūrus (4)	to come		

Vulcānus, Vulcānī, <i>m.</i> (9)	Vulcan (god of fire)
vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (3)	to wound
vulnus, vulneris, <i>n.</i> (4)	wound
Zeus (<i>nom.s.</i>) (3)	(king of the Greek gods and goddesses)

MYTH BUDDIES

Jupiter _____



Juno _____



Pluto _____



Minerva _____



Neptune _____



Diana _____

