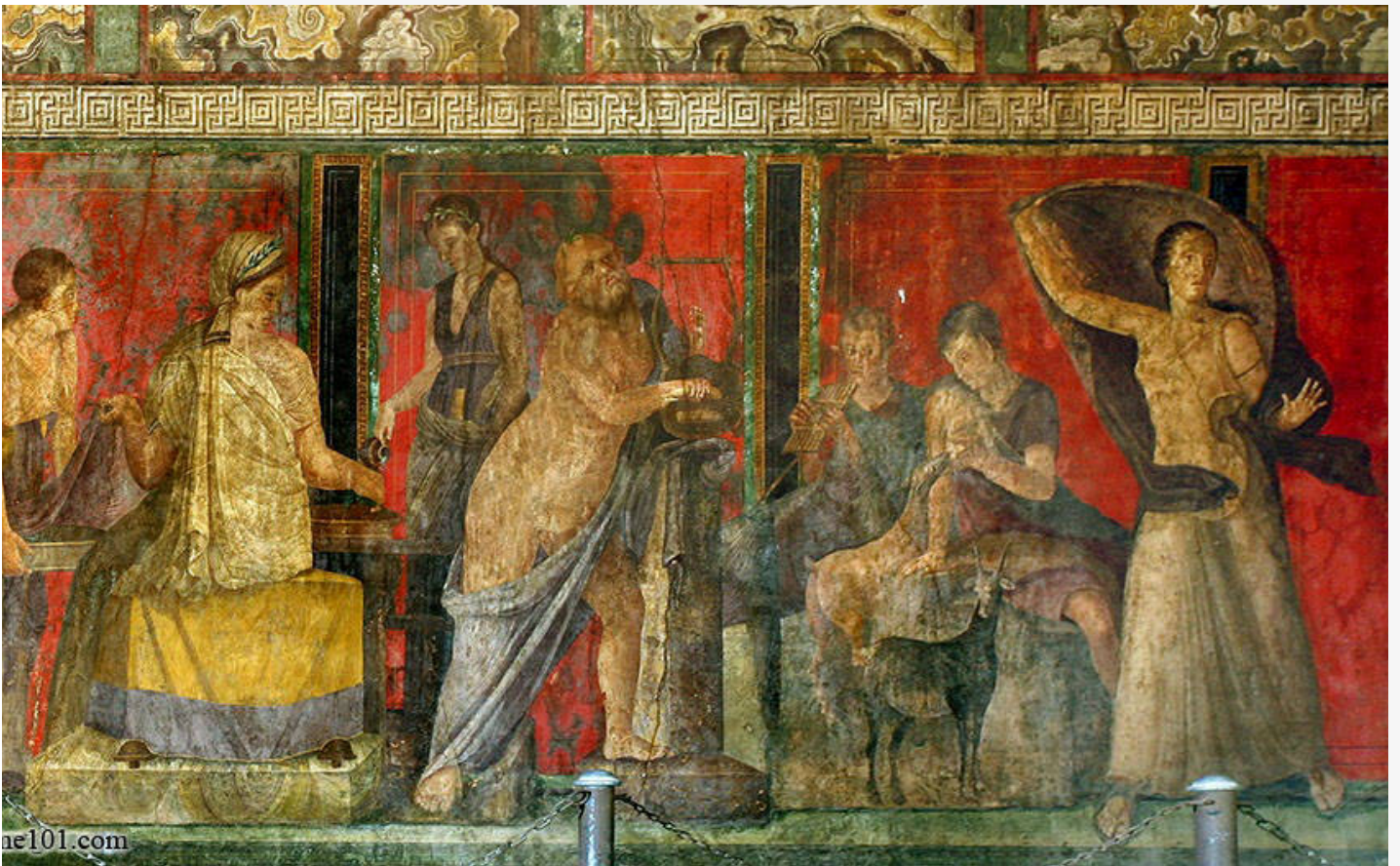


INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

A BEGINNING LATIN GRAMMAR

ROME AND BEYOND



WRITTEN BY MARY HAMIL GILBERT, ADAPTED FROM

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SALVETE!

WELCOME TO ROME AND BEYOND.

This curriculum is designed to guide students through the fundamentals of Latin grammar, encourage the development of a strong working vocabulary, and introduce a wide variety of Roman authors, literary characters, and historical figures who lived between the 1st century BCE and 5th century CE and hailed from all over the Empire.



DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

VERBA (WORDS)

This is a list of 75-90 new vocabulary words that should be memorized during the course of a Unit. These words have been chosen because they are the most commonly used words in Latin.

GRAMMATICA (GRAMMAR)

This is an explanation of the grammar to be mastered during the course of a Unit and practice drills to aid in retention. It is intended to provide students with a solid foundation in the forms and syntax of classical Latin.

EXERCITATIONES (EXERCISES)

These exercises provide practice with the Unit vocabulary and grammar.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

N.b. - *Nota bene* (Take note)

e.g. - *exempli gratiā* (for example)

i.e. - *id est* (that is, to clarify)

cf. - *cōfer* (compare, consider)

UNIT ONE

VERBA NOVA



Verbs

First Conjugation

amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum - to love

errō, errāre, errāvi, errātum - to go astray, wander

dō, dare, dedī, datum - to give

Second Conjugation

habeō, -ēre, -uī, habitum - to have, hold; to consider

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum - to bid, order

salveō, salvēre - to be well (imperative - "hello")

studeō, -ēre, -uī - to be eager, to study, to care for (+ dat)

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum - to see

Third Conjugation

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum - to say

intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum - to understand

ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum - to show, hold out

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum - to write

Third Conjugation -iō

cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum - to desire

Fourth Conjugation

audiō, audīre, audīvī/-īī, audītum - to hear, listen to

Irregular Conjugation

eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum - to go

abeō, -īre, -īī, -ītum - to go away

adeō, -īre, -īī, -ītum - to go to

exeō, -īre, -īī, -ītum - to go out

sum, esse, fuī, futūrum - to be, exist

adsum, adesse, adfuī/affuī - to be present

absum, abesse, āfuī - to be away, absent

possum, posse, potuī - to be able

Nouns

First Declension

Africa, -ae f. - Africa (the Roman province)

amīca, -ae, f. - friend; girl-friend (female)

ancilla, -ae f. - enslaved woman

dea, -ae f. - goddess

dīvitiae, -ārum f. pl. - riches, wealth

domina, -ae f. - head of household (female), lady

familia, -ae f. - the entire household of enslaved persons, household

fēmina, -ae f. - woman

fīlia, -ae f. - daughter

littera, -ae f. - letter, (pl.) literature

pecūnia, -ae f. - money

puella, -ae f. - girl; girl-friend

sapientia, -ae f. - wisdom

terra, -ae f. land, country

Second Declension

amīcus, -ī m. - friend (male)

deus, -ī m. - god

dominus, -ī m. - head of household, slaver, lord

domus, -ī f. - house, home (domi - at home / domo - from home / domum - to home)

Second Declension Continued

filius, -filiī m. - son
forum, -ī n. - market-place, forum
liberī, -ōrum m. pl. - children
oppidum, -ī n. - town
paedagōgus, -ī m. - tutor (often an enslaved man)
puer, puerī m. - boy, boyfriend, enslaved person
sacrum, -ī n. - sacrifice
servus, -ī m. - enslaved man
studium, -ī n. - eagerness, study
vir, virī m. - man, husband

Third Declension

amor, -ōris m. - love
frāter, frātris m. - brother
gēns, gentis f. - family, clan
māter, mātris f. - mother
mare, maris n. - sea
nōmen, nōminis n. - name
pater, patris m. - father, ancestor
sermō, -ōnis m. - conversation, discourse
soror, -ōris f. - sister
urbs, urbis f. - city
uxor, -ōris f. - wife

Prepositions

ā, ab - from (+abl.)
ad - to, up to, towards (+acc.)
cum - with (+abl.)
dē - down from, about, concerning (+abl.)
ex, ē - out of, from (+abl.)
in - in, on (+abl.); into, onto, against (+acc.)
post - after (adv. and prep. +acc.)
prō - for, on behalf of, in proportion to (+abl.)
sub - under, close to (+acc. or abl.)

Conjunctions

et - and, also, even

itaque - and so, therefore

-que (enclitic) - and

quia - because, since

sed - but

sī - if

nam or **namque** - for, indeed, really

quondam - once, one day, formerly

Adverbs

autem - however, but

ita - thus, so

nōn - not

nunc - now

saepe - often

sīcut - just as

umquam - ever

numquam - never

UNIT ONE

GRAMMATICA



Grammatical Concepts

Names of cases

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative

Nouns

1st Declension

2nd Declension

3rd Declension

Present Active Verbs

Perfect Active Verbs

Imperative Mood

sum, esse, fui, futūrum

possum, posse, potui

eō, ire, iī, itum

Infinitives

Complementary

Indirect Statement

1.1 HOW LATIN WORKS

In English, word order is enormously important. When words are in a different order, the meaning of a sentence changes. "The monkey eats a banana" ≠ "A banana eats the monkey;" rather, the function of a noun is determined by its position in the sentence. For example:

Aelia loves **Apollonius**.
(**subject**) (**direct object**)

Aelia is the **subject**, the actor, because she is the first word in the sentence. Apollonius is the **direct object**, the receiver of action, because he follows the verb (loves). When we change the order of the nouns, the meaning changes:

Apollonius loves **Aelia**.
(**subject**) (**direct object**)

So, in English word order determines a noun's function. In Latin, however, a word's ending determines its function, not its position in the sentence. If the ending remains the same, the function of the noun does not change. For example:

Aelia Apollonium amat.
(**subject**) (**direct object**)
"Aelia loves Apollonius."
=
Apollonium Aelia amat.
(**direct object**) (**subject**)
"Aelia loves Apollonius."

The -a at the end of Aelia, identifies her as the subject, and the -um at the end of Apollonium identifies him as the direct object.

Latin is a heavily inflected language, which means the forms of many words changes when their grammatical role in the sentence changes. English is a lightly inflected language, which means the forms of some words changes when their role in the sentence changes. Consider, for example, the English personal pronouns she, her, hers; he, him, his; and they, them, their. These words change their form based on their grammatical function in a sentence.

1.2 NOUNS

Nouns are words that name people, places, things, and ideas. They are the subjects, objects, and complements of a sentence. For example,

The girl, my sister, is writing **a letter**.

(The girl = subject; my sister = complement; a letter = object)

Declension

Latin has five different patterns of case endings called declensions. In this Unit, you will learn the three most common declensions.

Case

The term “case” describes the form a noun takes. The case determines what function the noun plays in a sentence. For example, the nominative case is used for the subject and the accusative case is used for the direct object. In this Unit you will learn the six cases of Latin nouns: vocative, nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative. Memorize the names and primary functions of the cases below.

Vocative: the person directly addressed
(**Girl**, bring the letter to me.)

Nominative: the subject of a sentence, or the subject’s complement
(The **girl** is **my sister**.)

Genitive: indicates possession (Eng. “s” or “of”)
(The **girl's** letter is long.)

Dative: the indirect object (Eng. “to” or “for”)
(I am sending a letter **to the girl**.)

Accusative: the direct object and the object of some prepositions
(The girl writes **a letter** to me; She sends it **through the mail**.)

Ablative: the object of most prepositions; and other functions we will learn later
(I am going to Rome **with the girl**.)

N.B. There are no articles (a, an, the) in Latin. When translating from Latin to English, you will need to choose whether to use a definite or indefinite article.

Look at this sentence in English and identify the cases of the nouns:

Mother, Aelia is telling the story of Rome to me.

Mother (vocative): The person addressed

Aelia (nominative): The subject

story (accusative): The direct object

Rome (genitive): possession—Rome's story.

me (dative): The indirect object

Gender

Latin nouns have three genders: masculine (abbreviated m.), feminine (abbreviated f.), and neuter (abbreviated n.). In some instances, the gender is related to the word's meaning (e.g. *mater*, mother, is feminine and *pater*, father, is masculine). But for most nouns the gender is not related to a word's meaning and must be memorized.

Number

Latin nouns may be either singular or plural.

Identification

When you learn a new Latin noun, you must memorize four details: the nominative (singular) form, the genitive (singular) form, the gender, and the definition. These are the four elements provided in the *verba* or dictionary entry. For example:

puella, puellae f. - girl

(puella = nominative; puellae = genitive, f. = gender; girl = definition)

The genitive case retains the noun's stem and identifies the noun's declension. In the above vocabulary entry, the genitive ending in "-ae" identifies this noun as a first declension noun.

Stem

The stem is the core part of a word that carries the basic meaning. Use the genitive case to find the stem of a noun by removing the declension ending. For example, puellae is the genitive form. Remove the ending (-ae) to reveal the noun's stem (puell).

PRACTICE 1.1-2 CASES

Give the Latin case name (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative) and grammatical function (subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, or possessive) for each of the specified nouns in the following English sentences.

e.g. Aelia loves Apollonius.

Aelia: Nominative; Subject

Apollonius: Accusative; Direct Object

1) I am the governor's daughter.

I: _____

daughter: _____

governor's: _____

2) We live in Africa.

We: _____

Africa: _____

3) I hear the speeches of wise men.

I: _____

speeches: _____

wise men: _____

4) Monica and Publius worship the Roman and African gods.

Monica: _____

Publius: _____

gods: _____

5) You can see many temples of different gods in Carthage.

You: _____

temples: _____

gods: _____

Carthage: _____

6) Apollonius does not speak to his father often.

Apollonius: _____

father: _____

1.3 FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

First Declension nouns are defined as nouns that have the genitive ending -ae. The gender of most first declension nouns is feminine.

The first declension endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

n.b. The vocative case is the same form as the nominative case. (Second declension masculine nouns are the only types of nouns that have a separate vocative form.)

To decline a noun in the first declension, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings (**puella, puellae, f.** - girl):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	puella	puellae
Genitive	puellae	puellārum
Dative	puellae	puellīs
Accusative	puellam	puellās
Ablative	puellā	puellīs

n.b. Notice the long mark (macron) of the "ā" in the ablative singular. This will help you distinguish between the nominative and the ablative forms.

n.b. Most first declension nouns are feminine, but not all. There is a group of first declension nouns that are masculine. Common examples include: poeta (poet), agricola (farmer), incola (inhabitant), and nauta (sailor). Male names are also commonly first declension masculine nouns. e.g. Seneca, Sulla, and Agrippa.

PRACTICE 1.3 FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

Write the singular forms for the word sapientia, sapientiae, f.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Write the plural forms for the word puella, puellae, f.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Identify the grammatical case of the underlined words in the Latin sentences below:

1) Dea fēminam amat (amat = "loves").

dea:

fēminam:

2) Litterās dominae intellegit (intellegit = "she understands").

litteras:

dominae:

3) Pater dīvitias filiīs dat (dat = "gives").

dīvitias:

filiīs:

4) Puella in terrā it (it = goes, walks).

terrā:

5) Fīlia ancillae pecūniam dat (dat = "gives").

ancillae:

pecūniam:

6) Puellae sapientiam amant (amant = "love").

puellae:

sapientiam:

1.4 SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

Second Declension Nouns have the genitive ending -i. The gender of a second declension noun is either masculine or neuter.

The Masculine Second Declension endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Vocative	-e	-ī
Nominative	-us/-er*	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

n.b. Some second declension nouns have an irregular nominative form, like *puer, pueri m.* (boy). This is why a noun's stem is found by dropping the -i **from the genitive case**.

n.b. The vocative case is the same as the nominative case with the exception of second declension masculine singular nouns, which have the vocative ending -e.

To decline a **masculine second declension** noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings (**amīcus, -ī m.** - friend):

Case	Singular	Plural
Vocative	amīce	amīcī
Nominative	amīcus	amīcī
Genitive	amīcī	amīcōrum
Dative	amīcō	amīcīs
Accusative	amīcum	amīcōs
Ablative	amīcō	amīcīs

Neuter Second Declension nouns decline similarly to their masculine counterparts; only the nominative and accusative cases differ.

The Neuter Second Declension endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs

To decline a **neuter second declension** noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings above (**sacrum, sacrī n.** - sacrifice):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	sac rum	sac a
Genitive	sacr ī	sacr ōrum
Dative	sacr ō	sacr īs
Accusative	sac rum	sac a
Ablative	sacr ō	sacr īs

n.b. The neuter nominative and accusative endings are always the same. All neuter nouns, regardless of declension or number, will have the same ending in the nominative and accusative.

PRACTICE 1.4 SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

Write the singular forms for the word puer, puerī m.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative

Write the plural forms for the word fīlius, -filiī m.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Write the plural forms for the word oppidum, -ī n.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Translate the sentences below and identify the grammatical case of each underlined word:

1) virī ad forum eunt ("go").

virī:

forum:

2) Servus sacra deīs dat ("gives").

Servus:
deīs:

3) Ancilla līberōrum paedagōgum spectat ("is watching").

līberōrum:
paedagōgum:

4) Deōs Africae amāt ("she loves").

Deōs:
Africae:

5) Ad oppida vir adit ("goes").

oppida:
vir:

1.5 PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions indicate relationships between the words in a sentence, often a spacial relationship. Most prepositions are followed by a noun in the ablative or accusative case. Some can be followed by a noun in either case, depending on the meaning of the preposition.

Prepositions that require an Ablative object:

ā, ab - from, away from

ab urbe - away from the city | ā forō - away from the marketplace

cum - with

cum amicīs - with friends | cum puellā - with the girl | cum familiā - with the family

dē - about, concerning; down from

dē sapientiā - about wisdom | dē oppidō - down from the town

ex, ē - out of, from

ex urbe - away from the city | ē forō - from the market place

prō - for, on behalf of, in exchange for

Prō pecuniā - in exchange for money | Prō urbe - on behalf of the city

Prepositions that require an Accusative object:

ad - to, up to, towards

ad terram - to the country | Dea ad virōs venit. - The goddess came to the men.

post - behind, after

post forum - behind the forum | post duās mensēs - after two months

Prepositions that can take either an Accusative or an Ablative object:

in (+abl.) - in, on

Aelia est in forō - Aelia is in the forum | Aelia est in urbe - Aelia is in the city

in (+acc) - into, onto, against (usually with a verb of motion)

Aelia in forum it - Aelia goes into the forum | Aelia in urbem adit- Aelia goes into the city

sub (+acc. or abl.) - under, close to, at

sub terrā - beneath the ground | sub noctem - at nightfall

PRACTICE 1.5 PREPOSITIONS

Translate the following sentences into English and identify the grammatical case of each underlined word:

1) Melissa it ad forum. (it = goes)
forum:

2) Feminae in oppidum eunt. (eunt = are going).
oppidum:

3) Deī et deae veniunt in terram (veniunt = are coming).
terram:

4) Filius filiaque feminae sunt sub terrā (sunt = are).
terrā:

5) Vir sacra prō familiā dat.
familiā:

6) Paedagogus dē sapientiā cum amicīs dicit. (dicit = is speaking)
sapientiā:
amicīs:

1.5 THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Third Declension Nouns have the genitive ending -is. The gender of a third declension noun is either masculine, feminine, or neuter. Masculine and feminine nouns share the same endings.

The Masculine / Feminine Third Declension endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	--	-ēs
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-e	-ibus

n.b. There is no regular nominative/vocative singular ending for third declension nouns; the nominative/vocative form of each word must be memorized.

To decline a **masculine or feminine** third declension noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings (**amor, amōris n.** - love):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	amor	amōrēs
Genitive	amōris	amōrum
Dative	amōrī	amōribus
Accusative	amōrem	amōrēs
Ablative	amōre	amōribus

The **Neuter** Third Declension endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	--	-a
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	--	-a
Ablative	-e	-ibus

n.b. Like all neuter nouns, Neuter Third Declension Nouns have the same form in the nominative and accusative cases. If the nominative singular form is irregular, the accusative singular form will be irregular as well.

To decline a **neuter** third declension noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings (**nōmen, nōminis n.** - name):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	nōmen	nōmina
Genitive	nōminis	nōminum
Dative	nōminī	nōminibus
Accusative	nōmen	nōmina
Ablative	nōmine	nōminibus

I-STEM THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Some third declension nouns will add an -i- between the stem and some endings. These nouns are called **i-stems** and can be identified from their vocabulary entry in the Verba.

For masculine and feminine i-stem nouns the genitive plural will include an -i-. The endings for masculine and feminine i-stem nouns are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	--	-ēs
Genitive	-is	-ium
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-e (or ī)	-ibus

To decline a masculine or feminine third declension i-stem noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings: (**urbs, urbis f.** - city):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	urbs	urbēs
Genitive	urbis	urbium
Dative	urbī	urbibus
Accusative	urbem	urbēs
Ablative	urbe	urbibus

Most neuter third declension nouns add an -i. The endings are as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	--	-ia
Genitive	-is	-ium
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	--	-ia
Ablative	-ī	-ibus

To decline a neuter third declension i-stem noun, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form) and add the above endings (**mare, maris, n.** - sea):

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/ Vocative	mare	maria
Genitive	maris	marium
Dative	marī	maribus
Accusative	mare	maria
Ablative	marī	maribus

PRACTICE 1.5 THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

Write the singular forms for the word pater, patris m.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Write the plural forms for the word soror, -ōris f.

Nominative:

Genitive:

Dative:

Accusative:

Ablative:

Choose the correct translation of the underlined phrase.

1) I am able to go to the forum.

- a) ab forō
- b) ad forum
- c) dē forō

2) My brother's name is Apollonius.

- a) fratrī nōmen
- b) fratrem nōmen
- c) frater nōminem

3) I sit under the huge tree with Apollonius.

- a) cum Apollōniō
- b) Apollōniō
- c) ad Apollōnium

4) Roman children learn their studies well.

- a) liberōs
- b) liberōrum
- c) liberī

5) Wisemen speak to men about love.

- a) ab amōre ad virōs
- b) dē amōre virīs
- c) in amōre virīs

6) Girls ought to study history.

- a) puellae
- b) puella
- c) puellārum

Give the correct ending to the noun stem that reflects the designated case and number.

- 1) nōmin _____ (abl. sing.)
- 2) de _____ (nom. pl. fem.)
- 3) fratr _____ (dat. sing.)
- 4) pecūni _____ (nom. sing.)
- 5) uxōr _____ (abl. pl.)
- 6) vir _____ (gen. sing.)
- 7) urb _____ (dat. pl.)
- 8) fili _____ (nom. pl. masc.)
- 9) puell _____ (abl. sing.)
- 10) matr _____ (acc. sing.)
- 11) serv _____ (gen. pl.)
- 12) sorōr _____ (dat. sing.)
- 13) sermōn _____ (acc. pl.)
- 14) ancill _____ (abl. pl.)

Identify whether each of the following unfamiliar nouns is 1st, 2nd, or 3rd declension:

- 1) caelum, caeli f. - sky _____
- 2) philosophia, pilosophiae f. - philosophy _____
- 3) focus, -focī m. - hearth _____
- 4) dux, ducis m. - leader _____
- 5) pretium, pretī n. - price _____
- 6) canis, canis m./f. - dog _____
- 7) superstitio, superstionis f. - superstition _____
- 8) libum, libī n. - cake _____
- 9) morbus, morbī m. - sickness _____
- 10) lingua, lingae f. - tongue _____
- 11) tempus, temporis n. - time _____
- 12) ager, agri m. - feild _____

1.6 VERBS

Verbs are words that describe an action (e.g. to jump), occurrence (e.g. to understand), or state of being (e.g. to exist). Verbs have five important characteristics: person, number, tense/aspect, voice, and mood.

Person and Number

Verbs have three different **Persons** (**1st**, **2nd**, and **3rd**), each of which can have a **singular** or **plural Number**. In English the ending of a verb form changes minimally depending on who performs the action (I, you, she, etc.); in Latin the verb form changes more substantially. Compare the following (English forms on left and Latin forms on the right):

Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	I love	we love	amō	amāmus
2nd	you love	you all love	amās	amātis
3rd	he/ she/ it loves	they love	amat	amant

Tense and Aspect

Tense describes when the action of a verb takes place. **Aspect** describes the state of action of a verb, or the time period over which an action occurs. Consider three tenses and aspects of English:

write, wrote, written, writing

Aspect	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	I write every day.	Yesterday I wrote a poem.	I will write a book this year.
Continuous	I am writing a play.	I was writing a play last night.	I will be writing for television soon.
Perfect	I have written many books.	I had written 100 books when I graduated college.	I will have written 500 books by the time I die.

Latin has fewer individual forms to denote tense / aspect than English. Here is the Latin translation of the verbs from the above chart with the identical forms highlighted in the same color:

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum - to write

Aspect	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	scrībō	scrīpsī	scrībam
Continuous	scrībō	scrībebam	scrībam
Perfect	scrīpsī	scrīpseram	scrīpserō

n.b. Latin names six tenses that correspond to the above colors; the yellow forms are called “present tense,” the blue forms, “perfect tense,” the green form, “imperfect tense,” the grey form, “pluperfect tense,” the pink form, “future tense,” and the orange form, “future perfect tense.”

To put it another way, scrībō can mean either “I write” or “I am writing” and scrīpsī can mean either “I have written” or “I wrote.”

Voice

A verb’s **voice** describes the relationship between the verb and the subject of a sentence. There are two voices in Latin: **active** and **passive**.

Aelia writes letters. (active voice)

Letters are written by Aelia. (passive voice)

Mood

A verb’s mood describes the mode or manner in which it is expressed. In Latin there are three moods. The **indicative** expresses a fact; the **imperative** expresses a command; and the **subjunctive** expresses unrealities (e.g. possibility, wish, potential).

Aelia writes letters. (indicative mood)

Aelia, write letters! (imperative mood)

Aelia would write letters if she had more time. (subjunctive mood)

Principal Parts

A verb's **principal parts** provide the information required to produce every possible form. English verbs have four principal parts. For example:

Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking

Latin verbs also have four principal parts, but they do not correspond to English's principal parts. The principal parts of each Latin verb are given in the Verba. For example:

Present Tense	Infinitive	Perfect (Simple Past)	Perfect Passive Participle
dīcō (I speak)	dīcere (to speak)	dīxī (I spoke)	dictum (spoken)

CONJUGATIONS

Latin verbs follow four different patterns for creating forms called conjugations. Conjugations are identified by their present infinitive form (the second principal part). The vowel before the final -re on the infinitive shows which conjugation a verb is:

Conjugation	Infinitive Ending	Stem Vowel
1st	-āre (amāre)	ā
2nd	-ēre (vidēre)	ē
3rd	-ere (scrībere)	e
4th	-īre (audīre)	ī

The following patterns exist for 1st and 2nd conjugation verb principal parts:

1st conjugation: -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

2nd conjugation: -eo, -ēre, -uī, -itum

Learn these patterns to aid in memorizing the principal parts, but note that there are many exceptions. For example, dō, dāre, dedi, datum is a 1st conjugation verb that does not follow the pattern.

STEM

Latin verbs have two stems: a **present tense stem** and a **perfect tense stem**. The present tense stem is the second principal part minus -re, e.g. ama for the verb amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum - to love. The perfect stem is the third principal part minus -ī, e.g. amav.

PRACTICE 1.6 VERB CONJUGATION

Identify the conjugations of the following verbs (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd -io, or 4th):

- 1) doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum: _____
- 2) optō, optāre, optāvī, optātum: _____
- 3) veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum: _____
- 4) vincō, vincere, vicī, victum: _____
- 5) faciō, facere, fēcī, factum: _____
- 6) dō, dare, dedī, dātum: _____
- 7) aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxī, aspectum: _____
- 8) careō, carēre, caruī, caritum: _____
- 9) conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum: _____
- 10) legō legere lēgī lēctum: _____
- 11) errō, errāre, errāvi, errātum: _____
- 12) iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum: _____
- 13) studeō, -ēre, -uī: _____
- 14) dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum: _____
- 15) cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum: _____
- 16) intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum: _____

1.7 THE PRESENT TENSE (INDICATIVE MOOD)

The **indicative mood** makes a statement or asks a question. There are six tenses of the indicative mood. This Unit introduces two: the **present** and **perfect** tenses.

PRESENT TENSE

The Latin present tense denotes action currently occurring or habitually performed. It corresponds to the English simple and continuous present tenses (i.e. "I love" and "I am loving.")

The endings for Present Active Indicative Verbs (present tense, active voice, indicative mood) are as follows:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ō / m (I)	-mus (we)
2nd	-s (you)	-tis (you)
3rd	-t (she/he/it)	-nt (they)

Present Active Indicative verbs combine the present stem (second principal part minus -re) with the above endings:

1ST CONJUGATION

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum - to love

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	amō	amāmus
2nd	amās	amātis
3rd	amat	amant

2ND CONJUGATION

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum - to have

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	habeō	habēmus
2nd	habēs	habētis
3rd	habet	habent

3RD CONJUGATION -Ō

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum - to write

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	scrībō	scrībimus
2nd	scrībīs	scrībītis
3rd	scrībīt	scrībunt

3RD CONJUGATION -IŌ

cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum - to desire

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	cupiō	cupimus
2nd	cupīs	cupītis
3rd	cupīt	cupiunt

N.b. The 3rd -io Conjugation retains the -i- in the first person singular and the third person plural forms, making it resemble the forms of the 4th conjugation, but these are 3rd conjugation verbs because the infinitive ends in -ere.

4TH CONJUGATION

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum - to hear

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	audiō	audīmus
2nd	audīs	audītis
3rd	audit	audiunt

PRACTICE 1.7 THE PRESENT TENSE (1ST CONJUGATION VERBS)

Translate the following English into the corresponding Latin verb forms:

- 1) I love: _____
- 2) You all are wandering: _____
- 3) They love: _____
- 4) They give: _____
- 5) We watch: _____
- 6) She gives: _____
- 7) He is giving: _____
- 8) I watch: _____
- 9) You love: _____
- 10) It goes astray: _____

Translate the following Latin sentences into English:

- 1) In studiīs Apollōnius saepe errat sed soror Apollōniī numquam errat.
- 2) Puella matrem fratremque amat.
- 3) Hilāriānus filiō dīvitiās dat.

PRACTICE 1.7 THE PRESENT TENSE (2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH CONJUGATIONS)

Translate the following verb forms into English:

- 1) habēs: _____
- 2) habet: _____
- 3) iubent: _____
- 4) dīcit: _____
- 5) dīcimus: _____
- 6) audiunt: _____
- 7) vidēmus: _____
- 8) scrībō: _____
- 9) ostendit: _____
- 10) ostendis: _____
- 11) studētis: _____
- 12) intellegit: _____
- 13) intellegunt: _____

Translate the following English sentences into Latin:

- 1) They write letters to their sisters.

- 2) The woman understands the love of the gods.

- 3) You see the riches of the city.

1.8 IMPERATIVE MOOD

The **Imperative Mood** expresses a command. There are only two forms, 2nd person singular and plural. For example:

Write the letter! (addressed to one person)
Scrībe litterās!

Write the letter! (addressed to two or more people).
Scrībite litterās!

The singular form of the imperative is the present stem with no ending. The plural imperative is formed by combining the present stem with the ending -te:

Conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st	amā	amāte
2nd	habē	habēte
3rd	scrībe	scrībite
3rd -io	cupī	cupīte
4th	audī	audīte

n.b. The stem vowel of third conjugation -io verbs changes to -ī- in the singular and plural imperative, e.g. cupī and cupīte; the stem vowel of regular third conjugation verbs changes to -i- in the plural imperative, e.g. scrībite.

N.B. A few 3rd conjugation verbs drop the -e from the singular imperative (e.g. dīc = speak, say!; dūc = lead!; fer = bring!; fac = make, do!).

N.B. To express a negative command, Latin does not use nōn. Instead, it employs the words nōlī (sing.) and nōlīte (plural) + the infinitive, but this construction will be formally introduced in unit Five.

Nōlīte domō exīre.
Don't (you all) leave the house.

Nolī mē spectāre, pater!
Don't look at me, father!

PRACTICE 1.8 IMPERATIVES

Translate the following English into Latin:

1) Write! (sing.) _____

2) Daughters, give the sacrifices! _____

3) Apollonius, look at the girl! _____

4) Hello, Mother! _____

5) Speak! (sing.) _____

6) Students, be eager for knowledge! (pl.) _____ (N.B. Remember that *studēo* takes the dative case!)

7) Love the gods! (pl.) _____

1.9 THREE IRREGULAR VERBS

The following three verbs are irregular in the present system. The present tense forms must be memorized.

sum, esse, fuī, futūrum - to be

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
2nd	es (you are)	estis (you are)
3rd	est (he/she/it is)	sunt (they are)

The verb “to be” is a linking verb. It acts like an equals sign to link a subject to another noun or an adjective (a complement / predicate nominative). For example:

Aelia is a **friend**.

Aelia = a friend.

Aelia est **amīca**.

Aelia = amīca.

possum, posse, potuī - to be able / can

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	possum	possumus
2nd	potes	potestis
3rd	potest	possunt

N. B. The verb possum often is accompanied by a **complementary infinitive** that “completes” the meaning of the verb. For example, *Potes vidēre Aeliam* = “You are able to see Aelia.” or “You can see Aelia.”

eō, īre, iī/ivī, itum - to go

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	eō	īmus
2nd	īs	ītis
3rd	it	eunt

N.b. eō has two perfect stems: i- and iv-.

PRACTICE 1.9 IRREGULAR VERBS

Give the Latin for the English below:

sum, esse, fuī, futūrum

- 1) She is:
- 2) They are:
- 3) You (singular) are:
- 4) He is:
- 5) I am:

Translate the following Latin short sentences into English:

possum, posse, potuī

- 1) Aelia puerum vidēre potest.
- 2) Uxorēs sacra possunt dare.
- 3) Potestis ad forum ire.
- 4) Possum in urbe studere.
- 5) Possumus litterās scribere.

Provide the Latin forms of eō, īre listed below and translate into English:

Example: 1st person, singular, present tense = eō, "I go"

- 1) 3rd person, singular, present tense:
- 2) 3rd person, plural, present tense:
- 3) 1st person, singular, present tense:

1.10 PERFECT TENSE (INDICATIVE MOOD)

The Latin **perfect tense** denotes action that happened in the past or action that has been completed. It corresponds to the English simple past and present perfect tenses.

Aelia litterās scrīpsīt = "Aelia wrote letters." or "Aelia has written letters."

The endings for **Perfect Active Indicative** verbs are as follows:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ī (I)	-imus (we)
2nd	-istī (you)	-istis (you)
3rd	-it (she/he/it)	-ērunt (they)

Perfect Active Indicative verbs combine the perfect stem (the third principal part minus -ī) with the above endings. There are no irregularities; verbs of all conjugations follow this rule. For example:

amāv - ī
habu - ī
dix - ī
cupīv - ī
audīv - ī

amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātum:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	amāvī	amāvimus
2nd	amāvistī	amāvistis
3rd	amāvit	amāvērunt

n.b. The perfect tense (and the whole perfect system, for that matter) is very regular. Each of the four conjugations works in the same way with the same endings, e.g. habuī, habuistī, habuit.

PRACTICE 1.10 PERFECT TENSE

Identify and parse (i.e. give the person and # of) the perfect tense verbs; translate the sentences into English. For example,

Līberī Hilāriānī lanam matrī dedērunť.

dedērunť = 3rd person plural of dō, dāre, dedī, datum

Hilarianus' children gave wool to their mother.

1) Aelia cum fratrō in urbe errāvit.

2) Hilāriānus servum scrībere litterās iussit.

3) Puellae puerīque sapientiae studuērunt.

4) Ad forum īmus, feminae virīque.

5) Paedagōgus dīxit, "debēs sapientiam amāre."

6) Audīvistī, filiae, sermōnes in oppidō.

1.11 INFINITIVE

The **infinitive** is a verbal noun that is not limited by person and number, though it does display tense and voice. It corresponds to the English infinitive.

The **Present Active Infinitive** is the second principal part of a verb. For example, **amāre** = "to love"

The **Perfect Active Infinitive** is formed by taking the perfect active stem (3rd principal part minus -i) and adding the ending -isse. For example, **amāvisse** = "to have loved".

Conjugation	Present Infinitive	Perfect Infinitive
1st	amāre (to love)	amāvisse (to have loved)
2nd	habēre (to have)	habuisse (to have held)
3rd	scrībere (to write)	scrīpsisse (to have written)
4th	audīre (to hear)	audīvisse (to have heard)

There are two important uses of the infinitive in Latin: the **complementary infinitive** and the **infinitive of indirect statement**.

THE COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

The Complementary Infinitive "complements" or finishes the meaning of the main verb. It is almost always in the present tense. For example:

Aelia desires **to go** to the forum.
Aelia ad forum **īre** cupit.

Monica orders her son **to wander** through the city.
Monica filium per urbem **errāre** iubet.

N.B. Main verbs that often take a complementary infinitive include **possum**, **iubeō**, **debeō**, **cupiō**, **volō**, **nōlō**, and **mālō**.

N.B. As mentioned at 1.8, negative commands are expressed by using the imperative of **nōlō** (**nōlī** (sing.) and **nōlīte** (pl.)) + the infinitive. e.g. Don't write! = **nōlī scrībere!** (sing.); **nōlīte scrībere!** (pl.)

PRACTICE COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVES

Identify the infinitive and translate the following Latin into English:

- 1) Līberī domum mātris adire nōn cupiunt.
- 2) Liberōs ad forum īre saepe iubēs.
- 3) Paedagōgus puerōs puellāsque litterīs studēre iubet.
- 4) Nunc dē urbibus oppidīsque dīcere cupimus.
- 5) Puellae pecūniam puerīs dare nōn possunt.
- 6) Puellae pecūniam puerīs dare nōn potuērunt.

THE INFINITIVE OF INDIRECT STATEMENT

Indirect speech reports statements or ideas secondhand. They begin with a main verb of sensation (a verb of thinking, hearing, seeing, feeling, knowing, or saying) and report the content of what is thought, heard, seen, etc. with an **accusative + infinitive** construction. For example:

Direct statement: Melissa says, "My children are going to the town."
Melissa dīcit, "liberi ad oppidum eunt."

Indirect statement: Melissa says that her children are going into the town.
Melissa dīcit **liberōs** ad oppidum **ire**.

Direct statement: The boy writes, "My teacher desires wisdom."
Puer scribit, "Paedagogus sapientiam cupit."

Indirect statement: The boy writes that his teacher desires wisdom.
Puer scribit **Paedagogum** sapientiam **cupire**.

Direct statement: Mother says, "The gods of Africa provide riches."
Mater dicit, "deī Africae divitiās dant."

Indirect statement: Mother says that the gods of Africa have provided riches
Mater dicit **deōs** Africae divitiās **dedisse**.

Direct statement: The father understood, "His daughter loves her studies."
Pater intellēxit, "Filia studia amat."

Indirect statement: The father understood that his daughter loved her studies.
Pater intellēxit **filiam** studia **amāre**.

N.b. There is no Latin equivalent to the English word "that" for indirect statement. Instead, Latin communicates indirect statement by changing the verb of direct speech into an infinitive and the subject of direct speech into the accusative case.

PRACTICE THE INFINITIVE OF INDIRECT STATEMENT

Translate the following Latin into English:

- 1) Paedagōgus intellēxit puellam studia amāre.
- 2) Uxor intellegit virum filiīs pecuniam dare.
- 3) Ancilla dicit familiam deīs sacra dare.
- 4) Femina intellegit virōs deīs sacra dedisse.
- 5) Ancillae dixerunt puellās lanam amicīs ostendisse.
- 6) Soror intellexit fratrem per terram mareque ire. (per = through)

UNIT ONE

EXERCITATIONES



EXERCITATIONES 1.1

Identify the tense and translate the verb into Latin:

	tense	translation
errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum		
1) I have wandered:	<hr/>	<hr/>
2) We wander:	<hr/>	<hr/>
3) She wandered:	<hr/>	<hr/>
4) to wander:	<hr/>	<hr/>
5) They wander:	<hr/>	<hr/>
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum		
6) He said:	<hr/>	<hr/>
7) They said:	<hr/>	<hr/>
8) I said:	<hr/>	<hr/>
9) Speak! (singular)	<hr/>	<hr/>
10) I say:	<hr/>	<hr/>
audiō, audīre, audīvī/-īī, audītum		
11) She hears:	<hr/>	<hr/>
12) They hear:	<hr/>	<hr/>
13) You (s.) are hearing:	<hr/>	<hr/>
14) to hear	<hr/>	<hr/>
15) I heard:	<hr/>	<hr/>

eō, īre, īī, itum

tense

translation

16) They go:

17) Go! (plural)

18) They went:

19) He goes:

20) I went

EXERCITATIONES 1.2

Translate the following Latin sentences into English.

1) Aelia est filia Aeli Hilariānī; fratrem paedagōgumque habet.

2) Apollōnius est frāter Aeliae. Paedagōgus Aeliae et Apollōniī est Sophrōnius.

3) Pater puellae sermōnem in forō audit.

4) Aelia et Apollōnius dē litterīs saepe dixērunt.

5) Hilariānus nunc ab urbe abit cum uxōre et filiā filiōque.

6) Carthagō pecūniam et dīvitias habet.

7) Fīlius mātrem patremque vidēre cupit.

8) Fīlia terram urbemque amāvit.

10) Māter ad sorōris urbem adiit.

11) Fīlius dixit patrem fuisse dominum.

12) Fīliōs scribere mātrī patrīque litterās iubēmus.

13) Ad sermonēs paedagōgī nōn adfuistis.

14) Multae puellae ex Carthāgine paedagōgum nōn habent.

EXERCITATIONES 1.3

Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

1) In the family of Apollōnius there is a mother, father, son and daughter.

2) My sister's name is Aelia. My brother is speaking about literature in the forum.

3) Sophronius is the tutor of Hilāriānus' children.

5) I write letters to my father in the city.

6) Men and women desire riches and children.

7) Father says that Aelia is listening to the conversations in the forum.

UNIT TWO

VERBA NOVA



Nouns

First Declension

cēna, -ae f. - dinner, a meal

flamma, -ae f. - flame, fire

porta, -ae f. - gate

vīta, -ae f. - life

Second Declension

dōnum, -ī n. - gift, present

frūmentum, -ī n. - grain

hortus, -i m. - garden

ōtium, -ī n. - leisure

templum, -ī n. - consecrated ground; temple

tergum, -ī n. - back, rear (ā tergō - from the rear)

verbum, -ī n. - word

vīnum, -ī n. - vine, wine

vulgus, -ī n. - the common people

Third Declension

aedēs, -is f. - shrine, house (pl.)

flōs, flōris m. - flower, bloom

fōns, fontis m. - spring, fountain

imāgō, imāginis f. - image, form, figure

Third Declension Continued

libertās, libertātis f. - freedom

lūx, lūcis f. - light, daylight

opus, operis n. - work, effort

prex, precis f. - prayers, entreaties

salūs, salūtis f. - health, safety

vestis, -is f. - garment, robe, clothing

Pronouns

ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē - I, me

is, ea, id - he, she, it

nōs, nostrī/nostrum, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs - we

---, suī, sibi, sē, sē - him- her- itself, themselves

tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē - you (sing.)

vōs, vestrī/vestrum, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs - you (pl.)

Adjectives

2 - 1 - 2 Declension

amīcus, -a, -um - friendly; (as subst.) friend

beātus, -a, -um - happy, fortunate, prosperous

bonus, -a, -um - good

liber, libera, liberum - free; **liberī** (m. pl.): children

māgnus, -a, -um - great

meus, -a, -um - my

multus, -a, -um - much, many (**multum**, adv. - a lot, much)

noster, nostra, nostrum - our

novus, -a, -um - new

parvus, -a, -um - small

plēnus, -a, -um - full of (+ gen.); stuffed with (+ abl.)

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum - beautiful

Rōmānus, -a, -um - Roman

sacer, sacra, sacrum - holy, sacred

sānctus, -a, -um - sacred, inviolable

suus, -a, -um - his own, her own, its own

tener, tenera, tenerum - tender, delicate

tuus, -a, -um - your

vester, vestra, vestrum - your (pl.)

Third Declension

ācer, ācris, ācre - sharp, piercing

ingēns, ingentis - huge, enormous (one-ending third declension adjective)

omnis, -e - all, every; **omnīno** - altogether, completely (adv.)

vetus, veteris - old (one-ending third declension adjective)

Verbs

First Conjugation

labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum - to toil, work

ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātum - to pray, beg, ask

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum - to prepare, get

portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum - to carry (a load)

spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum - to watch, look at, examine

vetō, vetāre, vetuī, vetitum - to forbid, not to permit

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum - to call

Second Conjugation

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum - to owe, ought (+ infinitive)

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum - to hold, keep

timeō, timēre, timuī - to fear

placeō, placēre, placuī, placitum - to please (+ dat.)

Third Conjugation

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum - to go, move; to yield, depart

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum - to approach

prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum - to go forth, advance

colō, colere, coluī, cultum - to inhabit, cultivate, worship

vendō, vendere, vendidī, venditum - to sell

vīvō, vivere, vixī, victum - to live

Third Conjugation -iō

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum - to make, do

efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum - to bring about, complete

interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum - to kill

Fourth Conjugation

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum - to come

inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum - to find; to discover

Prepositions

ante - before, in front of (adv. and prep. + acc.)

intrā - within (+ acc.)

per - through (+acc.)

propter - because of (+ acc.)

Conjunctions

atque - and in addition, and also, and

autem - moreover, but, however

nec - and not, nor; nec ... nec, neither ... nor

postquam - after

priusquam - before

tamen - nevertheless, still

Adverbs

deinde, dein - then, next

enim - for, indeed

etiam - also, even

iam - now; already

ibī - there

inde - from there, from then

semper - always, ever

tam - so, so much

ubī - there

UNIT TWO

GRAMMATICA



Grammatical Concepts

Verbs

Imperfect Active Verbs

Future Active Verbs

Adjectives

2-1-2 Declension Adjectives

3rd Declension Adjectives

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

2.1 VERBS FORMED FROM THE SECOND PRINCIPAL PART

There are three tenses that use the present stem (the second principal part minus -re). Unit 1 introduced the Present Tense conjugations. The Imperfect and Future tenses are the remaining two tenses that use the second principal part.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE

The Latin **imperfect** tense expresses continuous or habitual action in the past. It corresponds to the English continuous past tense. For example,

Aelia litterās saepe **scribēbat**. = "Aelia **was writing** letters often."

or

"Aelia **used to write** letters often."

or

"Aelia **wrote** letters often."

To form the imperfect tense in Latin, combine the present stem (the second principal part minus -re), with the stem vowel, the "tense marker" -ba-, and the personal ending.

scrib + ē + ba + t = **scribēbat**

Base + stem vowel (A/E/E/IE/IE) + bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant

N. B. The personal endings are identical to the present tense endings, except in the first person singular.

1ST CONJUGATION IMPERFECT

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	amā bam	amā bāmus
2nd person	amā bās	amā bātis
3rd person	amā bat	amā bant

SECOND CONJUGATION IMPERFECT

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	habē bam	habē bāmus
2nd person	habē bās	habē bātis
3rd person	habē bat	habē bant

THIRD CONJUGATION IMPERFECT

scrībō, scrībēre, scrīpsī, scrīptum

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	scrībē bam	scrībē bāmus
2nd person	scrībē bās	scrībē bātis
3rd person	scrībē bat	scrībē bant

THIRD CONJUGATION -IO IMPERFECT

cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupitum

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	cupiē bam	cupiē bāmus
2nd person	cupiē bās	cupiē bātis
3rd person	cupiē bat	cupiē bant

FOURTH CONJUGATION IMPERFECT

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	audiē bam	audiē bāmus
2nd person	audiē bās	audiē bātis
3rd person	audiē bat	audiē bant

2.2 THE FUTURE TENSE

The future tense expresses an action or state in the future. It corresponds to the English simple and continuous future tenses.

For example,

Aelia litterās **scrībet**.

=

"Aelia **will write** letters." or "Aelia **will be writing** letters."

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS

Future Active Indicative verbs of the first and second conjugations combine the present stem (the second principal part minus -re) with the infix -bi- and the present tense personal endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt), with exceptions in the first person singular and the third person plural forms.

FIRST CONJUGATION

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amā bō	amā bimus
2nd person	amā bis	amā bitis
3rd person	amā bit	amā bunt

SECOND CONJUGATION

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	habē bō	habē bimus
2nd person	habē bis	habē bitis
3rd person	habē bit	habē bunt

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

Future Active Indicative verbs of the third and fourth conjugations combine the present stem (the first principal part minus -re) with the infix -e- (-a- in the first person singular) and the present tense personal endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt).

THIRD (-O) CONJUGATION

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	dīcam	dīcēmus
2nd person	dīcēs	dīcētis
3rd person	dīcet	dīcent

THIRD (-IO) CONJUGATION

cupiō, cupere, cupivī, cupitum

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	cupiam	cupiēmus
2nd person	cupiēs	cupiētis
3rd person	cupiet	cupient

FOURTH CONJUGATION

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	audiam	audiēmus
2nd person	audiēs	audiētis
3rd person	audiet	audient

PRACTICE IMPERFECT AND FUTURE TENSES

Label the conjugation of each verb. Then produce the imperfect and future tense forms using the same person and number as the present tense counterpart given.

	Conjugation	Imperfect	Future
1. amat:	_____	_____	_____
2. habent:	_____	_____	_____
3. dicit:	_____	_____	_____
4. cupiunt:	_____	_____	_____
5. debet:	_____	_____	_____
6. audimus:	_____	_____	_____
7. colimus:	_____	_____	_____
8. vetō:	_____	_____	_____
9. tenent:	_____	_____	_____
10. vidēs:	_____	_____	_____
11. facimus:	_____	_____	_____
12. veniō:	_____	_____	_____

Translate the following verbs into Latin. Pay attention to the verb tense and mood.

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctum - to live

she lives: _____

we will live: _____

he lived: _____

to live: _____

they have lived: _____

labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum - to work

I was working: _____

they have worked: _____

we will work: _____

she will work: _____

they were working: _____

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum - to hold, keep

we have held: _____

they held: _____

she will hold: _____

you all were holding: _____

to hold: _____

inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum - to find, discover

she has found: _____

you (singular) will find: _____

they are finding: _____

you (plural) were finding: _____

they will find: _____

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum - to do, make, perform

I will make: _____

we have made: _____

you (singular) are making: _____

I was making: _____

they were making: _____

Translate the following verbs:

1. accedimus: _____
2. accedemus: _____
3. faciēmus: _____
4. dabit: _____
5. debēbant: _____
6. vīdistī: _____
7. vivet: _____
8. vēnī: _____
9. efficiēbātis: _____
10. vendidērunt: _____
11. debēbis: _____
12. vidēbātis: _____
13. tenēbunt: _____
14. interficit: _____
15. interficiet: _____
16. portābam: _____
17. vocabamus: _____
18. veniēnt: _____
19. coluērunt: _____

2.3 SUM, POSSUM, AND EŌ: IMPERFECT AND FUTURE TENSES

Imperfect Tense: The irregular verbs sum, possum, and eō have irregular imperfect forms. They translate "I was", "I was able", "I was going", etc.

	Sum		Possum		Eō	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	erāmus	poteram	poterāmus	ībam	ībāmus
2nd	erās	erātis	poterās	poterātis	ībās	ībātis
3rd	erat	erant	poterat	poterant	ībat	ībant

Future Tense: The irregular verbs sum, possum, and eō have irregular future forms. They translate "I will be", "I will be able", "I will go", etc.

	Sum		Possum		Eō	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	erō	erimus	poterō	poterimus	ībō	ībimus
2nd	eris	eritis	poteris	poteritis	ībis	ībitis
3rd	erit	erunt	poterit	poterunt	ībit	ībunt

PRACTICE TRANSLATING IRREGULAR VERBS

Translate the following verbs into Latin. Pay attention to the verb tense and mood.

exeō, exīre, exiī, exitum - to go forth, to go out

he went out: _____
we will go out: _____
they are going out: _____
I was going out: _____
they have gone out: _____
I will go out: _____
they went out: _____

sum, esse, fuī, futūrum - to be, exist

I was: _____
they have been: _____
you (plural) exist: _____
we will be: _____
they are: _____
she is being: _____
we were being: _____

possum, posse, potuī - to be able

you (plural) are able: _____
they were able: _____
she has been able: _____
you (singular) are able: _____
I was able: _____
to be able: _____
he will be able: _____

Translate the following verbs into English and identify their tense.

1. adfuiſtis: _____

2. erant: _____

3. eris: _____

4. exībo: _____

5. adībat: _____

6. potuērunt: _____

7. potērunt: _____

8. ībās: _____

9. erātis: _____

10. poterant: _____

2.4 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns. They comment on things like the quality, size, shape, feelings, and contents of a noun or pronoun.

Noun-Adjective Agreement

In English, an adjective modifies a specific noun by its placement in the sentence. Usually the adjective precedes the noun it modifies. For example,

The small girl loves **the big city**.
"small" modifies "girl" and "big" modifies "city"

In Latin an adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in case, number, and gender, so word order is more flexible. A noun-adjective pair may end in the same or different exact letters, but they have the same case, number, and gender. Here is the sentence from above in Latin:

Parva puella urbem magnam amat.
Parva puella = nominative, singular, feminine;
urbem magnam = accusative, singular, feminine

An adjective often appears near the noun it modifies, but the exact word order is flexible.

Parva puella urbem magnam amat.

=

Parva urbem puella magnam amat.

=

Parva urbem magnam puella amat.

N.B. Because **urbem** is accusative, singular, feminine it agrees with **magnam**, which is also accusative, singular, feminine. urbem ends in -em, whereas magnam ends in -am; nevertheless, magnam modifies urbem because they are the same **case, number, and gender** (accusative, singular, feminine).

2.5 FIRST AND SECOND (2-1-2) DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can modify any noun, of **any** gender; therefore, they have forms that reflect all three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter).

There are only two types of Latin adjectives: First and Second Declension (2-1-2) Adjectives and Third Declension Adjectives.

First and Second (2-1-2) Declension Adjectives use the same endings as first and second declension nouns. They are identified in the Verba by the endings **-us, -a, -um** (e.g. **bonus, -a, -um** - good). Just like second declension nouns (e.g. **puer, puerī m.** - boy), in some instances, the masculine ends in -er (e.g. **liber, libera, liberum** - free). You will know the masculine, nominative ending from the Verba.

The endings for first and second (2-1-2) declension adjectives are as follows:

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-us/—	-a	-um
Gen	-ī	-ae	-ī
Dat	-ō	-ae	-ō
Acc	-um	-am	-um
Abl	-ō	-ā	-ō
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-ī	-ae	-a
Gen	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dat	-īs	-īs	-īs
Acc	-ōs	-ās	-a
Abl	-īs	-īs	-īs

To decline a 2-1-2 adjective, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the feminine form, e.g. bona = bon • a) and add the above endings:

bonus, -a, -um (stem = bon-)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	bonus	bona	bonum
Gen	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dat	bonō	bonae	bonō
Acc	bonum	bonam	bonum
Abl	bonō	bonā	bonō
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc	bonōs	bonās	bona
Abl	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

To decline a 2-1-2 adjective with a masculine ending in -er, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the feminine form, e.g. libera = liber • a) and add the endings:

liber, libera, liberum (stem = liber-)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	liber	libera	liberum
Gen	liberī	liberae	liberī
Dat	liberō	liberae	liberō
Acc	liberum	liberam	liberum
Abl	liberō	liberā	liberō
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	liberī	liberae	libera
Gen	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
Dat	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
Acc	liberōs	liberās	libera
Abl	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs

2.6 THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Third Declension Adjectives use the endings of third declension i-stem nouns with one exception (m./f. ablative singular = -ī, not -e). The Third Declension Adjective endings are as follows:

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-	-
Gen	-is	-is
Dat	-ī	-ī
Acc	-em	-
Abl	-ī	-ī
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-ēs	-ia
Gen	-ium	-ium
Dat	-ibus	-ibus
Acc	-ēs	-ia
Abl	-ibus	-ibus

N.B. The masculine and feminine ablative singular ending is the only form that differs from third declension i-stem noun endings.

There are three variations of Third Declension Adjectives: Three-ending, Two-ending, and One-ending.

Three-ending third declension adjectives are identified in the Verba by three words: the nominative case of their masculine, feminine, and neuter forms, e.g. ācer, ācris, ācre - sharp, piercing.

To decline a three-ending third declension adjective, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the feminine form, e.g. ācris = ācr • is) and add the third declension adjective endings:

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ācer / ācris	ācre
Gen	ācris	ācris
Dat	ācrī	ācrī
Acc	ācre m	ācre
Abl	ācrī	ācrī
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ācre s	āc ria
Gen	āc rium	āc rium
Dat	āc ribus	āc ribus
Acc	āc rēs	āc ria
Abl	ac ribus	ac ribus

N.B. Like third declension nouns, masculine and feminine third declension adjectives share the same endings in the oblique cases (i.e. every case except the nominative.)

Two-ending third declension adjectives are identified in the Verba by two words: the nominative case of their masculine / feminine and neuter forms, e.g. omnis, -e - all, every.

To decline a two-ending third declension adjective, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the masculine / feminine form, e.g. omnis = omn • is) and add the third declension adjective endings:

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	omnis	omne
Gen	omnis	omnis
Dat	omnī	omnī
Acc	omnem	omne
Abl	omnī	omnī
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	omnēs	omnia
Gen	omnium	omnium
Dat	omnibus	omnibus
Acc	omnēs	omnia
Abl	omnibus	omnibus

One-ending third declension adjectives are identified in the Verba by two words: the nominative and genitive cases of their masculine / feminine / neuter form, e.g. ingēns, ingentis - huge, enormous.

To decline a one-ending third declension adjective, take the stem (found by dropping the ending from the genitive form, e.g. ingentis = ingent • is) and add the third declension adjective endings:

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ingens	ingens
Gen	ingent is	ingent is
Dat	ingent ī	ingent ī
Acc	ingent em	ingens
Abl	ingent ī	ingent ī
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ingent ēs	ingent ia
Gen	ingent ium	ingent ium
Dat	ingent ibus	ingent ibus
Acc	ingent ēs	ingent ia
Abl	ingent ibus	ingent ibus

2.7 POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives are words that modify a noun to show a form of possession, a sense of belonging or ownership to a specific person, animal or thing. For example,

meus, -a, -um - my

noster, nostra, nostrum - our

tuus, -a, -um - your (singular)

vester, vestra, vestrum - your (plural, i.e. y'all's)

Mea filia audit **tuum** fratrem.

My daughter listens to your brother.

Aelia **vestrum** fratrem amat.

Aelia loves your brother.

Noster amīcus **tuam** sororem vocat.

Our friend calls your sister.

Just like other adjectives, possessive adjectives match the noun they modify in **case**, **number**, and **gender** (In the sentence, meās filiās spectō ("I look at my daughters"), meās must be feminine, accusative, plural because it modifies filiās, which is fem., acc. pl.).

2.8 SUBSTANTIVE ADJECTIVES

Substantive adjectives replace a noun instead of modifying it. These adjectives always appear alone, without a noun. For example,

"Out with **the old**, and in with **the new**."

The implied noun that "old" and "new" is modifying is the word "thing." The sentence could be reworded to say: Out with the old thing, and in with the new thing.

When a Latin adjective appears without a noun in the feminine singular, "woman" is the implied noun that the adjective modifies; for an adjective in the masculine singular, "man" has been elided, in the neuter plural, "things" is implied and so on. For example,

Bona abest. The good woman is absent. (Bona = feminine singular = good woman)

Bona absunt. The good things are absent. (Bona = neuter plural = good things)

PRACTICE WITH ADJECTIVES

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the adjective that agrees with the word in bold and then translate the sentence into English:

1. Aelia et Apollōnius **sermonēs** _____ dē libertate audiēnt. (omnis, -e)

_____.

2. Aelia **flōrēs** _____ ad templum deae portābat. (tener, tenera, tenerum)

_____.

3. Deī Romanī in **aedibus** _____ vivēbant. (ingens, (gen. ingentis)

_____.

4. Propter **salutem** _____, debētis omnia facere. (bonus, -a, -um) *hint omnia is accusative, neuter plural (= "all things")

_____.

5. Ante lucem Hilāriānus prō familiā _____ **sacra** faciēt. (multus, -a, -um)

_____.

6. Hilāriāne, **uxorī** _____ tam magnum donum dāre debēs. (pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum)

_____.

7. Iuppiter bona **familiae** _____ semper efficiēt. (beātus, -a, -um) *hint bona is accusative, neuter plural (= "good things")

_____.

8. Deae, **precēs** _____ audite. (sacer, sacra, sacrum)

_____.

9. **Vīnum** _____ habere cupivī. (vetus (gen. veteris))

_____.

Noun-Adjective Agreement: Fill in the blanks with the correct Latin forms.

E.g. sacred image genitive singular: *imaginis sacrae* nominative plural: *imaginēs sacrae*

1. good work

accusative plural _____ ablativ plural _____

2. good sister

genitive singular _____ dative singular _____

3. sacred prayer

dative singular _____ ablativ plural _____

4. much leisure

nominative singular _____ accusative singular _____

5. tender woman

genitive singular _____ accusative plural _____

6. old gate

genitive singular _____ ablativ plural _____

7. bitter wine

genitive plural _____ accusative plural _____

8. every flame

accusative singular _____ genitive plural _____

9. my freedom

dative singular _____ ablativ singular _____

10. our fountain

genitive singular _____ accusative plural _____

2.9 PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that replace nouns. In English, they include such words as she, he, it, which, none, itself, etc. Like nouns, pronouns have a case, number, and gender.

There are six types of pronouns, of which two are introduced in this unit: **Personal** and **Reflexive Pronouns**.

1) **Personal pronouns, e.g. he, she, it**

2) **Reflexive pronouns, e.g. himself, herself, itself**

3) Demonstrative pronouns, e.g. this, that

4) Relative pronouns, e.g. who, which

5) Interrogative pronouns, e.g. who, what

6) Indefinite pronouns, e.g. someone, something

FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person Personal Pronouns in English are I, me, we, and us. In Latin, they decline as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	ego (I)	nōs (we)
Gen	meī (of me)	nostrum (of us)
Dat	mihi (to/for me)	nōbis (to/for us)
Acc	mē (me)	nōs (us)
Abl	mē (by me)	nōbis (by us)

N.B. The possessive adjectives meus, -a, -um (my) and noster, nostra, nostrum (our) is used instead of the genitive pronoun to show possession. For example,

Aelia amat **meās** litterās.
“Aelia loves my letters.”

SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS

Second Person Personal Pronouns in English are you and you (pl)/"y'all". The Latin Second Person Personal Pronouns decline as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	tū (you)	vōs (you)
Gen	tuī (of you)	vestrum/vestrī (of you)
Dat	tibi (to/for you)	vōbis (to/for you)
Acc	tē (you)	vōs (you)
Abl	tē (by you)	vōbis (by you)

THIRD PERSON PRONOUNS

Third Person Personal Pronouns in English are he, she, it, and they. The Latin Third Person Personal Pronouns **is, ea, id** decline as follows:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	is (he)	ea (she)	id (it)
Gen.	eius (his)	eius (her)	eius (its)
Dat.	eī (to/for him)	eī (to/for her)	eī (to/for it)
Acc.	eum (him)	eam (her)	id (it)
Abl	eō (by him)	eā (by her)	eō (by it)
Nom.	eī (they)	eae (they)	ea (they)
Gen.	eōrum (their)	eārum (their)	eōrum (their)
Dat.	eīs (to/for them)	eīs (to/for them)	eīs (to/for them)
Acc.	eōs (them)	eās (them)	ea (them)
Abl	eīs (by them)	eīs (by them)	eīs (by them)

N.B. These pronouns communicate gender that is not easily translated. For example,

Apollōnius scrībit multās lītterās Aeliae; Aelia **eās** amat.

Apollonius writes many letters to Aelia. Aelia loves **them**.

"eās" is feminine in the sentence above, because it replaces lītterās, which is feminine.

PRACTICE WITH PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Identify the gender, number, and case of the underlined word(s). Then fill in the blank with the corresponding form of the 3rd person pronoun:

1. Ante templum, Monica deae multōs flōrēs dedit. gen. ____, num. ____, case ____

Ante _____, Monica deae multōs flōrēs dedit.

2. Hilāriānus prō Monicae salute precēs dicēbat. gen. ____, num. ____, case ____

Hilāriānus prō _____ salute precēs dicēbat.

3. Possum adīre ad aedēs ubī inveniō amicos. gen. ____, num. ____, case ____

Possum adīre ad aedēs ubī inveniō _____.

4. Aelia cum Apollōniō ad forum per portam adiit. gen. ____, num. ____, case ____

Aelia cum _____ ad forum per portam adiit.

2.10 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence. In English they end with the suffix “-self.” For example,

I love **myself**.

Amō **mē**.

Aelia sees **herself**.

Aelia **se** videt.

Apollōnius **sē** videt.

Apollonius sees **himself**.

Dei **sē** amant.

The gods love **themselves**.

The first and second person reflexive pronouns have the same forms as the personal pronouns, except for the fact that there is no nominative case. The forms of the third person reflexive (himself, herself, itself, themselves) are the same in the singular and plural and for all three genders. They are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	-	-
Gen	suī (of him/her/itself)	sui (of themselves)
Dat	sibi (to/for him/her/itself)	sibi (to/for themselves)
Acc	sē (him/her/itself)	sē (themselves)
Abl	sē (by him/her/itself)	sē (by themselves)

N.B. The possessive adjective **suus, -a, -um** is used instead of the genitive pronoun to show possession. For example,

Aelia amat **suās** litterās.
 "Aelia loves her own letters."

PRACTICE WITH PRONOUNS

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the personal or reflexive pronoun:

1. Nōmen _____ est Melissa. (to you)
2. Sī Sophrōnius nōn laborābit, meus pater _____ verba acria dicet. (to him)
3. Imaginēs sacrae deōrum in aede parvā adsunt et _____ colimus. (them, sacred images)
4. Mea soror ad fontem accedere cupīvit sed pater manere _____ iussit. (her)
5. Militēs _____ amant. (themselves)
6. Dā _____ multa dona. (to yourself)
7. Hilāriānius prō salute _____ orāvit. (their)
8. Ante lucem mater _____ precēs faciēbat. (to them)
9. Monica _____ dona vinī dat. (to him)
10. Vita _____ erat plena bonōrum. (her)

UNIT TWO

EXERCITATIONES



EXERCITATIONES 2.1

Choose the correct translation into Latin of the underlined phrase.

1. I am often able to go to the forum.

- a. eō ā forō
- b. īre ad forum
- c. it per forum
- d. īre forō

2. The good father's life is not full of leisure.

- a. bonō patri
- b. bonī patris
- c. bonus pater
- d. bonō patre

3. She will meet you at the gate with her happy brother.

- a. cum beātō fratre
- b. beātā fratrō
- c. beātum fratrem
- d. beātīs fratribus

4. My wife is not an old woman.

- a. fēminam veterem
- b. fēminā veterī
- c. fēminae veterī
- d. fēmina vetus

5. She works so much, but still does not have much money.

- a. nōn multam pecuniam habet
- b. nōn multa pecunia habet
- c. multa pecuniae nōn habeo
- d. nōn multīs pecuniīs habes

6. Good children learn their studies well.

- a. liber bonus
- b. bonī
- c. liberī bonī
- d. bonī liberī

7. Sophronius often speaks about freedom to his friends.

- a. ab libertāte ad amicōs
- b. dē libertāte amicīs
- c. per libertāte amicīs
- d. prō libertāte in amicōs

9. Monica worshiped the old gods of her city.

- a. deōs veteris colit
- b. deī veterēs coluit
- c. deōs veterēs coluit
- d. deum veterēs colit

10. We came through the gate into the forum.

- a. ē portā in forō
- b. per portam in forum
- c. per portam in forō
- d. ē portā in forum

EXERCITATIONES 2.2

Latin to English Sentences

1. Ubī Monica ad templum beātae deae procedēbat, Aelia Monicam vidēbat.
2. Ad forum veniam ubī amīcus Sophrōniī bonum frumentum vendit.
3. Imaginēs deōrum veterum intrā sacram aedem fuērunt.
4. Beātus pater liberīs tenera verba dicēbat.
5. Iam Hilāriānus et familia precibus donīsque imaginēs sanctōs deōrum colent.
6. Māter ad forum fīliam adīre vetuit quia opera efficere debēbat.
7. In otiō et studiīs vitam beātam inveniēs.
8. In tergō domī adest porta ingens.
9. Deinde Aelia et Melissa dona omnia prō Monicā parābant.
10. Ante flammās sacrās Hilāriānus multa verba dicēbat et frumentum vīnumque dedit.
- 11) Servī ancillaeque per portās ā tergō semper cēdēbant et perveniēbant.

12. Priusquam Monica ad templum deae accedit, Hilarianus suīs deīs orābat.

13. Vulgus feminārum imaginēs deārum spectābat.

14. Aelia dixit: "Iam mater sua opera facit, iam ego mea".

EXERCITĀTIONES 2.3

English to Latin Sentences

Melissa carries wine to the children.

In the forum the women were giving flowers.

The sacred flame and the images of the goddess are within the temple.

We will sell many flowers in front of the fountain.

Go to the city and find gifts for Monica and Melissa.

Roman women used to make wool in the garden.