

ECCE ROMANI

A Latin Reading Course
Prepared by The Scottish Classics Group

1 Meeting the Family

**Second
Edition**



Ecce Romani introduction

1. Introduction (from ducere – to lead, to bring).
Sixty percent of English words are derived from Latin. They are called derivatives.

Beware! Derivatives are relations, not translations!

Derivatives and Notes

(See appendix 1)

It is important to study them **before** you start a lesson! They will increase your English vocabulary as well. Looking at them afterwards is like closing the gate when the cows have gone. It will facilitate learning the lesson. It is yet another break-away from the erroneous scholastic habits that have always been a hindrance to a smooth learning process.

- **The traditional time – consuming exercises are absent so you can't make mistakes; you can only forget!** No isolated sentences either because the brain cannot absorb pure data.

The easily remembered stories contain the new facts that have to be learnt. They are dealt with in the notes.

Habit is failure

Endless questions also unnecessarily interrupt learning the language in a natural way. They cause frustration and deprive the majority of students of the will to persist in continuing the lessons. It is educationally absurd to express their performance in percentages. This negative approach is exemplified in spelling test results. Children will always emphasise how many wrong! Questions and exercises were invented to provide employment for the ones who know; students are only a means to that end! To implement these unique changes, we need a totally different type of teacher! Someone who doesn't teach the subject for its own sake, but uses it primarily as a **medium** to practise Professional Memory Training Techniques, because only an active brain will bring to live a hidden talent that will eventually cause the

student to become a scientist, a composer or a skilled tradesman.

This new way of **positive teaching** should finally put an end to the absurd scholastic system in which students are shown what they can't do. That means no marks, no reports. The teacher **must** be a servant, not a judge!

Latin itself is already a complex puzzle, so beware of commercial atrocities based on teaching “the fun way”. They only sell hope.

2. My “**Creative & Linguistic Spelling**” contains 7 unique strategies. One of them is using a foreign language to find muttering vowels and silent letters. The following words are taken from my Dictionary of Derivatives; it contains about 2000!

Long and short vowels

a as in Sun, ā as in Smart, e as in Penny, i as in Skinny, ī as in Peter, u as in Sue, o as in Tom, ō as in Tony.

balance – bilanx	circuit – circuitus
bestial – bestiālis	civil – civīlis
bible – biblia	condemn – condemnāre
bursar – bursārius	emerge – emergere
canvas – canābis	spiral – spiralis
capital – capitālis	succulent – succulentus
cardinal – cardinālis	stomach – stomachus
carnage – carnāticum	summary – summārium
carpet – carpeta	tabular – tabulāris
casual - cāsuālis	tavern - taberna

3. The evolution of English

- The nearest relatives of English are first of all German and Dutch (from Deutch – German). The Germans (Dutch Germanen) were the original European settlers.

Scandinavian comes next.

The language of the common people consisted mostly of 3-syllable words.

By shortening the Latin ones, English became a Latin dialect, a worn-out language:

carpentarius – carpenter

Australian English is showing a further decaying process. It probably began by convicts too tired to talk properly.

It is now the vernacular of good mates: “See you savo,” said the Aussie. “No worries, all good!” This drastic culling process consisted of eliminating endless suffixes of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. No more masculine, feminine or neuter words. Verbs now only have two different forms: I go, you go, we go, you go, they go and he goes.

Instead of 6 different endings for plural nouns, we only use an s.

However, this linguistic simplification has turned English into a lively medium that has become a world-wide communication system, thereby undoing God’s wrath at the building of the **Babel** Tower (Genesis 11: 1-9)

In Dutch, the related word **babbelen** refers to the mysterious sounds uttered by 1-year old.



- There are now sets of words that consist of an English one and a Latin derivative: eye – optical, moon – lunar, sun – solar, house – domestic, uncle – avuncular, fatherly – paternal, motherly – maternal.
- It might be interesting to know that Alexander the Great and Julius Ceasar(Julius the Emperor, Kaiser in German, Keizer in Dutch) conquered half the modern world with armed soldiers. The building of roads, viaducts and cities created a new energy that led to the following expression: if you can't beat them, join them! After 2000 years, bridges are still in good order (Cordoba, —●●).
The Hadrian Wall between England and Scotland can still be seen although not in its original splendour.
- Rome was a military culture of rural origin. Senate and magistrates led the people in war; the people served as soldiers.
A proper Roman of any class boasted his virtues and physical courage. His discipline is

reflected in his language that is organised with awesome precision and economy. Napoleon followed suit but made the mistake of going to Russia, despite the Arc De Triomphe.

Hitler only created enemies.

Technology, Coca Cola and McDonalds conquered the whole world with advertising rather than with weapons!

The philosophy is simple: don't kill your customers, the modern slaves!

What we now call prisoners of war, were then sold as slaves on the market. It is very important to not let modern emotions stop the study of this highly sophisticated language! It's not unlike modern engineering.

The complexities require an alert brain.

Learning them does what watching T.V.

doesn't! Eventually, while duly studying the notes, you'll find that the mind will take over the task of the written notes. Furthermore, after having read or even copied the Latin

text, whole sentences will pop up in your mind while driving, doing your daily chores or trying to fall asleep. Eventually, you will feel quite comfortable with the organised complexity of Latin; it was quite natural to the Romans themselves. Consider yourself a foreign slave; after all, he learnt to speak it as well.

- Authors of text books know too much; they are too scientific. The superior knowledge of a language, especially Latin, is reflected in their writing. It is fraught with professionalism; nothing must be omitted lest they attract the scorn of other gifted colleagues. It means that the books are written to satisfy their self-esteem. Unfortunately, if you explain too much, you explain nothing (Galway). Even as a reference they are a nightmare.

4. Ecce Romani translations

The English text follows the Latin one as closely as possible. The numbered sentences

make the printing of separate word lists unnecessary provided you discover that the order of Latin words in a sentence often looks back to front!

Script is a mirror image of speech.

Word-and letter sequence is dictated by the fluency it can be pronounced; that's why this sequence is different in each language.

What are called rules should be labelled observations. Rules are used to create authority. They distinguish the ones who know from the ones that don't.

Only an inquisitive outsider could have questioned the well-established habits of the academic hierarchy!

I quote:

Psychology is a science, teaching is an art. Sciences never generate arts directly out of themselves; an intermediary, inventive mind must make the application by use of its originality (William James).

Examples

1. PUELLA ROMANA – a Roman girl

Noun, adjective – adjective, noun

Change the word order in the above example to **hear** that the fluency is lost. A Roman citizen would never have said: “Romana puella”.

An English speaking person would never say: “A girl Roman.”

Use your ears, not your grammar manual.

2. Facere – to make. Reficere – to remake.

Tenere – to hold. Continere – to hold together

3. The letter V was used to indicate both V and U.

Amāvi, when pronounced, is a smooth sound.

Monevi or monvi is awkward, so it became monui!

4. Genetives of the third conjugation:

consul – consulis

Amor – amoris. No letter change necessary.

Compare: pater – patris, leo – leonis, vox – vocis.

5. Latin Direct

An educational breakthrough

An old language, a new approach

- **Latin Direct** finally puts an end to the classical way of teaching languages. The inclusion of cartoons and puzzles has deteriorated it even further.

Owing to the stagnant influence of habit dictated by a dormant academia that only repeat what was learnt. Its teaching is like a wet blanket extinguishing a fire!

Success in learning **Latin Direct** is the result of the meticulously progressive way the short stories are written. They are much more than pleasant reading matter. They contain character sketches based on an acute knowledge of the way life was lived 2000 years ago. Visualising the story in English, will make learning the Latin text much easier.

How to remember

Before learning English-Latin, memorise the English translation first.

That is only possible by using **visualisation**, a mental activity. It means **seeing** the setting, **hearing** what the actors **say** and **following** what they do.

Example for story 4.

- 1.A description of Sextus
- 2.The reaction of Cornelia.
- 3.Cornelia asleep under a tree.
- 4.Sextus stealthily approaches.
- 5.He climbs the tree and shouts.
- 6.Cornelia doesn't see him but hears his voice.
- 7.Marcus comes and tells Sextus to come down.
- 8.Sextus challenges Marcus to climb the tree himself.
- 9.Marcus tells Sextus to be careful because the branches are weak.
- 10.Sextus falls.
- 11.Marcus & Cornelia laugh.
- 12.Sextus does not laugh.

English – Latin

- By using the translated sentences to learn the Latin ones, your answers can instantly be checked and corrected. Mistakes usually involve declension, case, conjugation, person, tense and word order. The corrections are very important part of an inner learning process because errors are not marked and not pointed out by someone else. Learning Latin will improve memory.
- You will find that you very often forget the short words.
Copy the following list and use it as a quick reference.

ABHINC – AGO	AC – AND
ADHUC – STILL	ANTEA – BEFORE
APUD – AT THE HOUSE OF	AT – BUT
AUT – OR	AUT...AUT – EITHER...OR
AUTEM – HOWEVER	CLAM – SECRETLY
CRAS – TOMORROW	CUR – WHY
CUM – WHEN, WITH	DEINDE – THEN
CUNCTI – THEY ALL	DUM – WHILE
DE – ABOUT	HIC – HERE
DIU – FOR A LONG TIME	HUC – HERE
ETIAM – ALSO	IAM – NOW
HODIE – TODAY	ILLUC – THERE
HUC ILLUC – HERE & THERE	ITA – THUS
IBI – THERE	ITERUM – AGAIN
INDE – FROM THERE	NEMO – NO ONE
ITAQUE – THEREFORE	NEQUE...NEQUE – NEITHER...NOR
MOX – SOON	NUNC – NOW
NEQUE – AND...NOT	PROCUL – FAR
NONDUM – NOT YET	QUIDEM – INDEED
OLIM – ONCE UPON...	QUIDAM – A CERTAIN
PROPE – HEAR	QUOQUE – ALSO
NE-QUIDEM – NOT EVEN	SED – BUT
QUOD – BECAUSE	SIC – THUS
SANE – OF COURSE	SUBITO – SUDDENLY
SI – IF	TAM - SO
TAMEN – HOWEVER	TANDEM – AT LAST
UBI – WHEN, WHERE	UNDIQUE – FROM ALL SIDES
UNDE – WHERE	VEL – OR
UT - AS	VEL...VEL – EITHER...OR

When to start

Any time really, but certainly after you have translated the stories in Ecce Romani 1 because they are still vividly in your mind.

Step 1

Learn a number of sentences you can comfortably manage in one session. That includes the time needed to study the corrections.

Eventually, that number will increase.

Remember: FESTINALENTE – LESS HASTE,
MORE SPEED.

Step 2

First memorise these sentences in English. It will make learning the Latin ones easier.

Step 3

Say the sentences aloud! Only then will you **HEAR** the rhythm and the fluency of the sentence. After all, script is a mirror image of speech!

Beware!

- To make you aware of the bewildering complexity of Latin, a summary of the main differences between the two languages now follows. This comprehensive reference should only be consulted when needed, unless you want to improve your ability to remember the numerous different patterns. Appendix 2 lists 22 nouns belonging to the four declensions.

Nouns

- Latin words have 5 specific endings for single ones and another 5 for plural! Fortunately, these various endings don't have to be learnt in the translations. Just concentrate on the basic form of a word, realising that endings depend on the function a word has in a sentence. These functions are called cases. For simplicity, the Vocative is left out; that's why only 5 are given.
"Salve, domine!" clamat Davus.
"Welcome Master!" shouts Davus.

1. **Nominative** or subject: the sun shines.
2. **Genitive**: the sun's light or the light **of** the sun.
3. **Dative** or indirect object: I give him= I give **to** him.
4. **Accusative** or direct object. I learnt **my** lesson.

The following words(**prepositions**) sometimes precede the **accusative**: ad(towards), ante(before), apud(at, by, near), circum(around), contrā (against), inter(between), intrā(within), or(instead of), per(through), post(after), praeter(except), sūpra(above), trans(across, beyond), ultra(more than), ūsque(up to).

5. The ablative is absent in English. It may be preceded by a, ab(by, from), cum(with), dē(concerning, down from, according to), ex(out of), prō(in front of, on behalf of), sine(without). Prepositions are left out with things:

- The loads are carried by the slaves(a servis).

- We are amused by a very good joke(ioco optimo).

Prepositions with accusave or ablative:
in(into), sub(under), super(upon).

Verbs: 4 conjugations

They end in -are, -ēre, -ere, -īre:

amāre – monēre – regere – audire

Dictionaries give 4 forms

1. Doceō I teach	2. Docēre To teach	3. Docuī I taught	4. Doctus Having been taught
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3. The Perfect Tense: the 1st person provides the key to the other 5.

Quantity

Long vowels are marked: mēnsa – table

Accent

- Dissyllabic words (2 syllables) on penult:
mēnsa: —•

- Polysyllabic: on penult if long:

intēgrum • — •, entire.

On antepenult if short. Mandĕre — •• to chew.

Beware! The **stressed syllable is part of the basic word** that conveys the meaning. It means that the **accent is never** on the variable endings of nouns and verbs!

In nouns, they indicate case and number; in verbs they specify the subject. I use Morse Code to indicate stressed syllables and others: impossible • — ••

When people tell me that they studied Latin, they invariably quote “amo, amas, amat as • —”, so they put the stress on the ending rather than on the penult.

Āmo	—•	I love
Āmas	—•	you love(sing.)
Āmat	—•	he loves
Amāmus	•—•	we love
Amātis	•—•	you love (plur.)
Āmant	—•	they love

Inflexion

Change in the form of a word; chiefly in the end.
Noun, pronoun, verb.

Long –and short vowels

Ā as in car

Ă as in Sun

Ē as in Pale

Ĕ as in Penny

Ī as in Peter

Ĭ as in Skinny

Ō as in Tony

Ŏ as in Tom

Ū as in Sue

Ŭ as in Put

Ae as in Tiny

Au as in Scout

Oe as in Boy

Eu as in Pale+Sue

Ui as in Sue+Peter(French: oui=yes)

These codenames are used in Spellaphone Book

1) Note: the c is always pronounced k as in cat,
not as in cent or cider!

Patterns

The mind is a pattern making and a pattern using system(Edward De Bono). English patterns consist of a group of similar letters: **damage**, **advantage**, **message**, **station**, **nation**, **salvation**, the -ack, -eck, -ick, -ock and -uck words(Spellaphone Book 1).

In Latin and in the Romance languages, the **pattern** consists of a **whole group of endings**.

Before WW2, these groups were learnt as the result of the rigid way languages were taught, not because of the above wisdom.

In Ecce Romani book 1, as a gradual introduction, that pattern was disturbed by only concentrating on parts of it.

To successfully attempt Ecce Romani book 2, it is imperative to memorise the complete patterns. This seemingly artificial way of learning Latin will eventually turn into a natural one as if you were a Roman citizen yourself.

Besides, memorising the patterns before falling asleep will ban unwanted scenarios that keep you awake!

Memorising the whole pattern(a group of 5 or 6) is made easier by looking for patterns **within the complete one**. It is also important to study the **differences** between the 5 declensions and those between the 4 conjugations.

Beware! Looking at them is not enough! In a Professional Memory Training course, it states that if you want to remember something, it is necessary to find a way to remember it by(mnemonic) to activate your memory.

- After following a Professional Memory training Course, the student is required to remember 150 random words. That is only possible by creating links so that one word leads to another.

Beware! Negative thoughts or emotions will stop the sequence!

- Since the endings of declensions and conjugations follow mostly regular patterns, it is possible to remember more than 200!
- Start learning the sequence of the given key words first. The links might even be in story form: table. Year-boy-war-star. Judge-soldier-head-flower-work-consul-love-father-voice-lion-citizen. Step-hand-knee-home. Thing-day.

Note: All accusative endings except genu(knee) follow a distinct pattern: am-um-em-um-em.

The conjugations

The four given regular verbs contain 120 words.

Although Latin is like a Typical Turkish Tapestry, it is possible to remember them as well.

Regular and irregular conjugations

See Appendix 2



PROFESSIONAL MEMORY TRAINING

- This crucial skill has been ignored for the past 2000 years. Now it is only linked to an organisation like the FBI. In schools, it is reduced to, “Learn this for tomorrow” and “Don’t forget” which does the opposite because it is a negative command.
- When learning the English-Latin stories, the student says aloud:
 1. “I want to remember!
 2. How can I remember?”

Hint: anything that activates your memory is acceptable, no matter how absurd!

Details to be remembered usually relate to declensions, paradigms (groups of different tenses), word order and patterns.

Beware! Looking alone is useless.

You have to **SEE!**

The ability to see can be improved to an amazing degree.

Exercises to make this happen are listed in my Creative Writing Book under Sharpening the 5 senses.

Remembering specific details

Example for the present tense of the 4 conjugations:

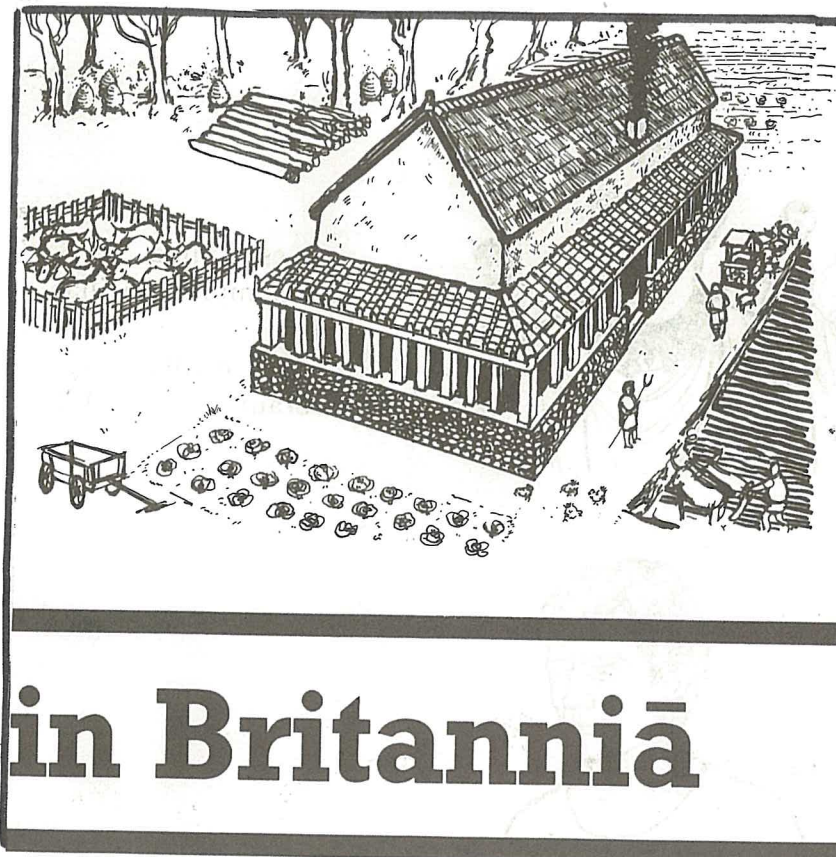
- The 1st person singular always ends in o
- AMĀRE: all others use the A.
- MONĒRE: all others use the E.
- AUDĪRE: all others use the i

Advantage: eighteen endings may be remembered by only one observation.

We only have to remember that 3rd conjugation, like the 4th, uses I, except 3rd person plural. The inevitable exceptions are mentioned when needed.

- The 3rd person plural ends in –ANT, -ENT, -UNT, -UNT.

Note: only spend time to remember something when you arrive at the bridge you want to cross.



Learning Latin

- For optimum results, it should be a mental – **and** a physical activity.
- Presenting the story in isolated sentences makes translating easier.
- Writing them out by hand will make you more aware of the recurring endings of nouns and verbs.
- Forming the letters by hand is obviously more beneficial than typing them.
- Eventually – perhaps when starting book 2 – you will notice that your mind will start “telling” you what cases or tenses are involved. You will actually start to anticipate the next word!
- Only use the given translations to compare or to check yours.
- After lesson 16, they are “more English”.
e.g. *necesse est* becomes you must, we must, etc.

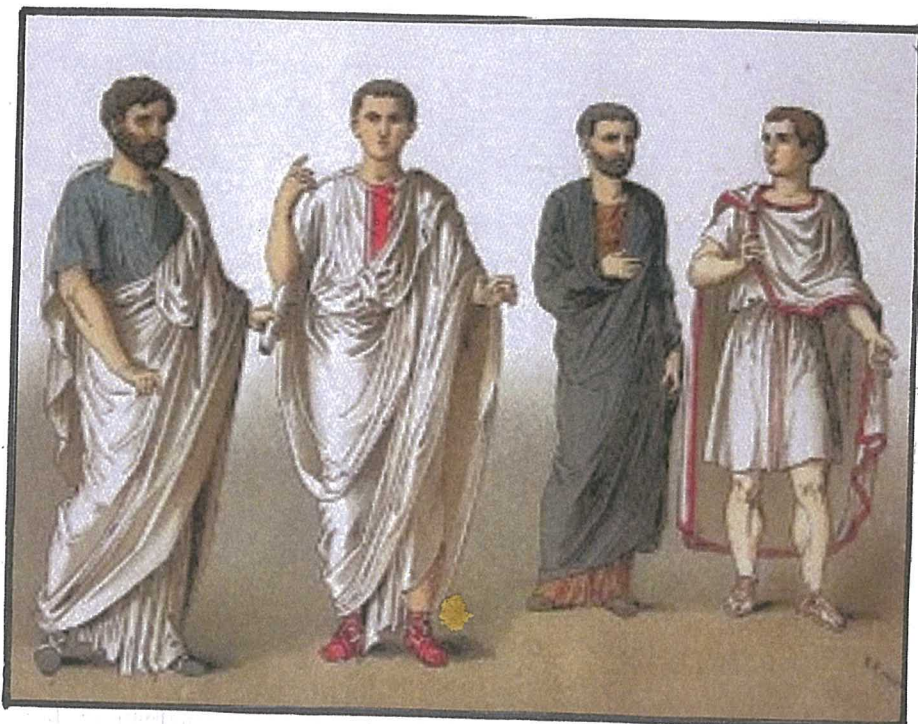
ECCE ROMANI TRANSLATIONS



La monumentale FONTANA DI TREVÌ, di stile barocco, fu compiuta nel 1762, sotto Clemente XII, da Nicolò Salvi su disegni di Alberti e di Bernini.

1.

1. Look! In the picture is a girl named Cornelia.
2. Cornelia is a Roman girl who lives in Italy.
3. Also in the picture is the house where Cornelia lives in summer.
4. Cornelia is happy because now she is at the farm
5. Cornelia sits under a tree.
6. Also in the picture is another girl named Flavia.
7. Flavia is a Roman girl who lives in a neighbouring house.
8. While Cornelia sits, Flavia sings.
9. Flavia is happy because Cornelia is now in the villa.



1

1. Ecce! In pictura est puella nomine Cornelia.
 2. Cornelia est puella Romana quae in Italia habitat.
 3. Etiam in pictura est villa ubi Cornelia in aestate habitat.
 4. Cornelia est laeta quod iam est in villa.
 5. Cornelia sub arbore sedet.
 6. Etiam in pictura est altera puella, nomine Flavia.
 7. Flavia est puella Romana quae in villa vicina habitat.
 8. Dum Cornelia sedet, Flavia cantat.
 9. Laeta est Flavia quod Cornelia iam est in villa.
- Notes: Capitals are used as in English.



2.

1. Cornelia is a Roman girl.
2. Flavia is also a Roman girl.
3. Cornelia and Flavia are Roman girls who live in Italy.
4. Cornelia and Flavia are friends.
5. Today the girls don't sit but walk in the fields.
6. The girls sing because they are happy.
7. After short while, Cornelia is tired.
8. She doesn't walk now but sits under a tree.
9. Flavia, who is a strong girl, runs in the fields.
10. Soon, Flavia is also tired.
11. Now Flavia and Cornelia sit under a tree because they are tired.
12. At last the tired girls walk slowly from the fields to the house.



3.

2.

1. Cornelia est puella Romana.
2. Flavia quoque est puella Romana.
3. Cornelia et Flavia sunt puellae Romanae quae in Italia habitant.
4. Cornelia and Flavia sunt amicae.
5. Hodie puellae non sedent sed in agris ambulant.
6. Puellae cantant quod laetae sunt.
7. Brevi tempore Cornelia defessa est.
8. Non iam ambulat sed sub arbore sedet.
9. Flavia, quae est puella strenua, in agris currit.
10. Brevi tempore, Flavia quoque est defessa.
11. Iam Flavia et Cornelia sub arbore sedent quod defessae sunt.
12. Tandem puellae defessae ex agris ad villam lente ambulant.

3.

1. In the picture is a Roman boy named Marcus who lives in Italy.
2. Also in the picture is another boy named Sextus, who lives in the same villa.
3. Marcus and Sextus are friends.
4. Today, the boys shout and laugh in the garden because they are happy.
5. A man, who is a slave named Davus, is also in the picture.
6. There are many slaves in Italy who work in the fields and on the farms.
7. The boys are Roman, but Davus is not Roman.
8. He is a man from Brittain who now works in Italy.
9. Sextus and Marcus who are Roman boys, don't work.
10. Davus alone works. He is annoyed because the boys shout.
11. Suddenly, Sextus falls into the fishpond.
12. Marcus laughs, but Davus shouts "Go away you pests" and runs annoyed towards the fishpond.
13. Dripping Sextus gets out of the fishpond, and the boys run out of the garden.
14. Davus groans.

3.

1. In pictura est puer Romanus, nomine Marcus, qui in Italia habitat.
2. Etiam in pictura est alter puer, nomine Sextus qui in eadem villa habitat.
3. Marcus et Sextus sunt amici.
4. Hodie pueri in horto clamant et rident quod laeti sunt.
5. Vir quoque est in pictura, nomine Davus qui est servus.
6. In Italia sunt multi servi qui in agris et in villis laborant.
7. Pueri sunt Romani, sed Davus non est Romanus.
8. Est vir Britannicus qui iam in Italia laborat.
9. Sextus et Marcus, quod sunt pueri Romani, non laborant.
10. Davus solus laborat, iratus quod pueri clamant.
11. Subito Sextus in piscinam cadit.
12. Marcus ridet, sed Davus “Abite, molesti!” clamat et ad piscinam iratus currit.
13. Sextus madidus ex piscina exit, et pueri ex horto currunt.
14. Davus gemit.

4.

1. Sextus is a troublesome boy who always annoys Cornelia.
2. Therefore Cornelia doesn't like Sextus.
3. Today, Cornelia is asleep under a tree.
4. Sextus sees the girl
5. And stealthily approaches.
6. He climbs up the tree and suddenly shouts in a loud voice.
7. Cornelia hears the voice but doesn't see Sextus.
8. The loud voice terrifies Cornelia. She is worried.
9. Then Marcus runs towards the tree.
10. Marcus sees the annoying boy
11. and shouts "Come down, Sextus!"
12. Sextus shouts "Marcus, why don't you climb the tree?"
13. Nothing frightens me. What frightens you?"
14. "Beware, Sextus!" shouts Marcus.
15. "The branches are shaky."
16. Suddenly, Marcus and Cornelia hear a loud crash.
17. Sextus falls out of the tree.
18. Marcus and Cornelia laugh, but Sextus does not laugh.

7.

1. Sextus est puer molestus qui semper Corneliam vexat.
2. Cornelia igitur Sextum non amat.
3. Hodie sub arbore dormit Cornelia.
4. Sextus puellam conspicit
5. Et furtim appropinquat.
6. Arborem ascendit et subito magna voce clamat.
7. Vocem Cornelia audit sed Sextum non videt.
8. Magna vox Corneliam terret. Sollicita est.
9. Tum Marcus ad arborem currit.
10. Marcus puerum molestum conspicit
11. Et clamat "Descende, Sexte!"
12. Sextus clamat "Marce, cur tu non arborem ascendis?"
13. Nihil me terret. Quid te terret?"
14. "Cave, Sexte!" (vocative) clamat Marcus.
15. "Rami sunt infirmi".
16. Subito Marcus et Cornelia magnum fragorem audiunt.
17. Sextus ex arbore cadit.
18. Rident Marcus et Cornelia, sed non ridet Sextus.

APPENDIX 2. PAGE 38

1. When Sextus goes out in the morning and into the garden, he sees Davus and stealthily approaches.
2. Suddenly, while Davus is occupied, he shouts "What are you doing, Davus?"
3. Davus who doesn't like Sextus, answers angrily "Why do you annoy me?"
4. I always hear you shouting.
5. You always shout, you always laugh, you always run.
6. I am always busy.
7. I work in the garden.
8. Look! There are many trees in the garden.
9. If you are a strong boy, climb up a tree! Go away, you pest!"
10. Sextus who is happy because Davus is angry, now goes away into the fields.
11. He goes to a big tree and immediately climbs up.
12. There, he sits in the branches and shouts "Where are you Marcus?"
13. "Look! I'm sitting in a tree.
14. I am not afraid. Nothing terrifies me.
15. Why don't you also come into the fields?
16. The trees are not big, the branches are not weak."
17. But Marcus, who is still asleep, doesn't hear Sextus.
18. Sextus therefore comes down and slowly goes back to the villa.

1. Sextus, ubi in hortum mane exit, Davum conspicit et furtim apropinquat.
2. Subito, dum Davus est occupatus, clamat "Quid tu facis, Davus?"
3. Davus, qui Sextum non amat, iratus respondet "Cur tu me vexas?"
4. Ego clamorem tuum semper audio.
5. Tu semper clamas, semper rides, semper curris.
6. Ego semper sum occupatus.
7. Ego in horto laboro.
8. Ecce! sunt multae arbores in agris.
9. Si tu puer strenuus es, ascende arborem! Abite molestes!"
10. Sextus, laetus quod Davus est iratus, iam in agros abit.
11. Arborem magnam petit et statim ascendit.
12. Ibi in ramis sedet et "Ubi es Marce?" clamat.
13. "Ecce! Ego in arbore sedeo."
14. "Ego non sum timidus. Nihil me terret. Quod te terret?"
15. Cur tu quoque in agros non venis?"
16. Arbores non sunt magnae, rami non sunt infirmi."
17. Sed Marcus, qui adhuc dormit, Sextum non audit.
18. Sextus igitur descendit et lente ad villam redit.

1. Cornelia and Flavia often walk in the garden.
2. If the day is hot, they walk from the garden into the wood because there is a cold river.
3. Often, the boys also wander in that wood.
4. Today, since the day is hot, the girls sit under a tree near the river.
5. While they sit there, Flavia(says): "why does Marcus not want to climb trees? Is he a lazy boy?"
6. "Not at all!" answers Cornelia.
7. "Why don't you like Marcus?"
8. Marcus is neither lazy nor rash".
9. Then Flavia(says): "But Marcus is always anxious.
10. Nothing scares Sextus."
11. Suddenly, they see a wolf who stealthily goes down to the river.
12. The girls are frightened.
13. Immediately, they shout "Marcus! Sextus!
14. (Bring) help!"
15. When the boys hear the shouting, they run immediately to the girls.
16. The wolf now sees them and immediately makes for them.
17. Then Sextus, since the wolf frightens him, goes to a tree and quickly climbs up.
18. But Marcus seizes a branch and repels the wolf.
19. The girls run out of the wood and safely arrive at the villa.
20. Sextus, the coward, still sits in the tree, terrified and afraid to come down.

1. Cornelia et Flavia in horto saepe ambulant.
2. Si dies est calidus, ex horto in silvam ambulant quod ibi est rivus frigidus.
3. In eadem silva pueri quoque saepe errant.
4. Hodie, quod dies est calidus, puellae sub arbore prope rivum sedent. Dum ibi sedent,
5. Flavia "Cur Marcus arbores ascendere non vult? Estne puer ignavus?"
6. "Minime!" respondet Cornelia.
7. "Cur tu Marcum non amas?"
8. Marcus neque ignavus neque temerarius est."
9. Tum Flavia "Sed Marcus est semper sollicitus.
10. Sextum nihil terret."
11. Subito lupum conspiciunt qui ad rivum furtim descendit.
12. Perterritae sunt puellae. ~~APPENDIX 2: PAGE 39~~
13. Statim clamant "Marce! Sexte! ~~VOCATIVE~~
14. Ferte auxilium!"
15. Pueri, ubi clamorem audiunt, statim ad puellas currunt.
16. Lupus eos iam conspicit et statim petit.
17. Tum Sextum, quod lupus eum terret, arborem petit et statim ascendit.
18. Sed Marcus ramum arripit et lupum repellit.
19. Puellae ex silva currunt et ad villam salvae adveniunt.
20. Sextus, puer ignavus, adhuc sedet in arbore perterritus.
Descendere timet.

7.

1. In the villa sits a Roman man named Gaius Cornelius who is the father of Marcus and Cornelia. Cornelius is a Roman senator.

2. He sits alone because he wants to write many letters.

3. While the father is occupied, Marcus and Sextus and Cornelia wander in the neighbouring fields.

4. Where they watch the many working slaves.

5. Suddenly, they see a messenger who comes towards them.

6. When the messenger arrives, he greets the boys.

7. "Welcome!" answers Marcus.

8. "Whom do you seek?"

9. The messenger says, "I am looking for Gaius Cornelius".

10. Marcus says "Gaius Cornelius is my father. He is in the villa."

11. He leads the messenger into the hall and looks for (his) father.

12. "Father," says Marcus, "A messenger is in the hall".

13. Cornelius immediately comes into the hall and greets the messenger.

14. The messenger hands over the letter.

15. When Cornelius reads the letter, he says Alas!

16. The emperor calls the Roman senators back to Rome.

17. He wants to consult them.

18. It is necessary to go back to the city."

19. "Hurray" shouts Sextus, who wants to go back to Rome.

20. Cornelia groans because Flavia cannot come to the city.

7.

1. In villa sedet vir Romanus, nomine Gaius Cornelius, qui est pater Marci et Corneliae. Cornelius est senator Romanus.
2. Solus sedet quod multas epistolas scribere vult.
3. Dum pater occupatus est, Marcus et Sextus et Cornelia in agris vicinis errant.
4. Ibi multos servos laborantes spectant.
5. Subito nuntium conspiciunt qui ad eos venit.
6. Nuntius, ubi advenit, pueros salutat.
7. "Salve!" respondet Marcus.
8. "Quem tu petis?"
9. Nuntius "Gaium Cornelium peto" inquit.
10. Marcus "Gaius Cornelius est pater meus" inquit. "Est in villa."
11. Nuntium in atrium ducit et patrem petit.
12. "Pater," inquit Marcus "Nuntius in atrio est."
13. Cornelius statim in atrium venit et nuntium salutat.
14. Epistolam nuntius tradit.
15. Cornelius, ubi epistolam legit. "Eheu!" inquit.
16. "Princeps senatores Romanos ad urbem revocat.
17. Eos cunsulere vult.
18. Necesse est ad urbem redire."
19. "Eugepae!" clamat Sextus, qui Romam redire vult.
20. Gemit Cornelia quod Flavia ad urbem venire non potest.

8.

1. Not yet light, but Aurelia, mother of Marcus and Cornelia, is now occupied in the villa.

2. She is annoyed because she sees the servants sitting.

3. "Come on, annoying slaves!" she says.

4. "Why do you do nothing? Why do you sit there?"

5. Why do you not work hard?

6. It is necessary to prepare everything immediately because today we go back to Rome. Now, the slaves work hard.

7. Then she prepares to wake the boys.

8. She therefore enters the bedroom of Marcus.

9. She shouts "Come on Marcus! Time to get up. We are preparing to return to the city."

10. Marcus hears mother but does not answer.

11. Then Aurelia enters the bedroom of Sextus.

12. She shouts "Come on, Sextus! Time to get up."

13. Sextus gets up immediately.

14. He quickly puts on his tunic and soon he runs into the courtyard of the villa.

15. Aurelia enters the bedroom of Marcus a second time.

16. Again she shouts "Come on, Marcus!"

8.

1. Nondem lucet, sed Aurelia, mater Marci et Corneliae, iam in villa occupata est.

2. Irata est quod servos sedentes conspicit.

3. "Agite, molesti servi!" inquit.

4. "Cur nihil facitis? Cur vos ibi sedetis?"

5. Cur non strenue laboratis?

6. Omnia statim parare necesse est quod nos hodie Romam redimus." Iam strenue laborant servi.

7. Tum pueros excitare parat.

8. Intrat igitur cubiculum Marci.

9. Clamat "Age Marce! Tempus est surgere. Nos ad urbem redire paramus.

10. Marcus matrem audit sed nihil respondet.

11. Deinde Aurelia cubiculum Sexti intrat.

12. Clamat "Age, Sexte! Tempus est surgere."

13. Statim surgit Sextus.

14. Celiter tunicam induit et brevi tempore in aream villae currit.

15. Iterum Aurelia cubiculum Marci intrat.

16. Iterum clamat "Age Marce!"

17. We now work hard.

18. Why do you not get up?"

19. Marcus groans and says "I'm not getting up.

20." Because I do not wish to go back to Rome.

21. Why is it necessary for me to also go back to Rome? The emperor calls father back to the city.

22. He wishes to consult father.

23. He doesn't wish to consult Marcus."

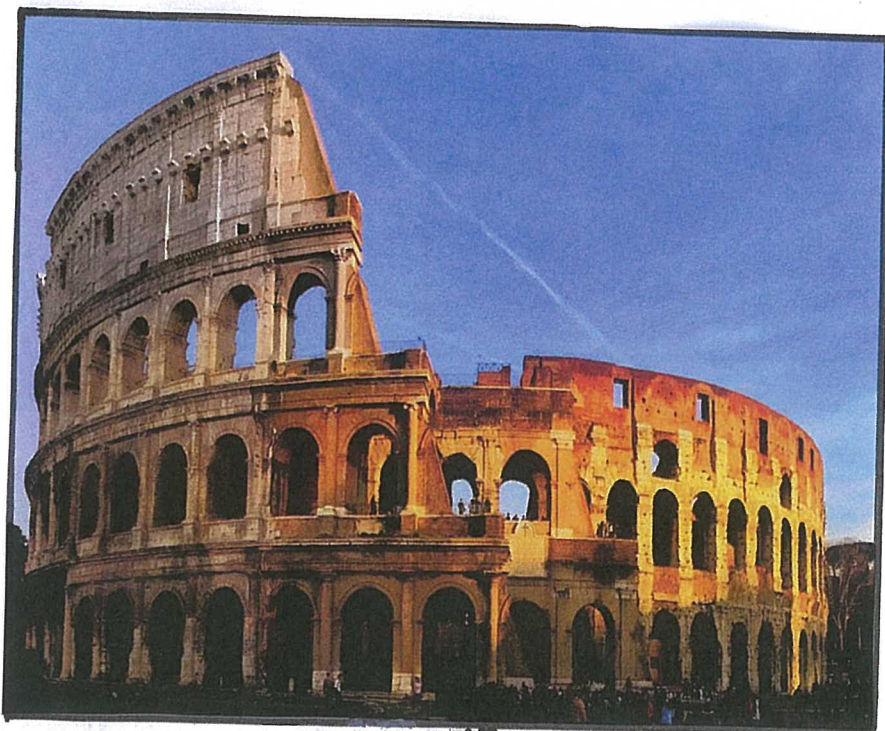
24. Gaius, the father of Marcus suddenly enters.

25. And shouts "but I want to consult Marcus!

26. Why do you annoy me today, Marcus?

27. Why don't you get up? Why haven't you put on your tunic yet, annoying boy?"

28. Marcus doesn't answer, but gets up immediately because he is afraid of his father.



17. Nos iam strenue laboramus.

18. Cur tu solus non surgis?"

19. Gemit Marcus. "Ego non surgo" inquit.

20. Quod Romam redire nolo.

21. Cur mihi quoque necesse est ad urbem redire? Patrem meum princeps ad urbem revocat.

22. Patrem consulere vult.

23. Non vult consulere Marcum."

24. Subito intrat Gaius, pater Marci;

25. Et clamat "Sed ego volo consulere Marcum!"

26. Cur, Marce, hodie me vexas?

27. Cur non surgis? Cur nondum tunicam induis, moleste puer?"

28. Nihil respondet Marcus. Sed statim surgit quod patrem timet.



9.

1. When Cornelia gets up, she walks stealthily out of the villa and runs through the fields to the villa of her friend.
2. Not yet light, but nothing frightens Cornelia.
3. Nobody sees her. No slaves work in the fields.
4. The doorman at the door of the villa also sleeps.
5. Since Cornelia enters silently, she doesn't wake the doorman.
6. Cornelia quickly enters the bedroom of Flavia and tries to wake her.
7. Flavia is still asleep. Cornelia tries again.
8. Half asleep, Flavia (says) "Who is it? Why do you annoy me?"
9. Cornelia answers "I am Cornelia! Get up!"
10. Flavia gets up. She happily welcomes Cornelia and shouts "Why are you here?"
11. Cornelia: Be quiet Flavia, do not wake the slaves!
12. Come quietly with me into the fields.
13. There nobody can hear us."
14. Cornelia stealthily leads Flavia out of the villa into the fields.

9.

1. Cornelia, ubi surgit, ex villa sua furtim ambulat et per agros ad villam amicae currit.

2. Nondum lucet, sed nihil Corneliam terret.

3. Neam eam conspicit. Nulli servi in agris laborant.

4. Etiam ianitor ad ianuam villae dormit.

5. Cornelia, quod tacite intrat, ianitorem non excitat.

6. Cornelia cubiculum Flaviae intrat et eam excitare temptat.

7. Adhuc dormit Flavia. Iterum temptat Cornelia.

8. Flavia semisomna "Quis es? cur me vexas?"

9. Cornelia respondet "Sum Cornelia! Surge!"

10. Flavia surgit. Laeta Corneliam excipit et clamat "Quid tu hic?"

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11. Cornelia "Tace, Flavia! Noli servos excitare!"

12. Veni tacite mecum in agros.

13. Ibi nemo nos audire potest."

14. Cornelia Flaviam furtim ex villa in agros ducit.

15. When the girls arrive at the trees, Cornelia says “I am unhappy because I and Marcus and Sextus and father and mother prepare to go back to Rome today.
16. The emperor wishes to consult my father.
17. It is therefore necessary for us to go away immediately.”
18. Flavia shouts “Why immediately, Cornelia? Why doesn’t your father go alone?
19. Why do you all have to leave together?”
20. Cornelia answers “I don’t know Flavia, but it is necessary for us to depart at the second hour of daylight.”
21. Flavia cries, “Poor me!
22. You all go back to Rome.
23. It is necessary for me to remain here.
24. Goodbye Cornelia! Send me many letters! You promise?”
25. Cornelia “I promise. And now, goodbye!”
26. Cornelia holds Flavia in an embrace and goes away crying.

15. Ubi puellae ad arbores adveniunt, Cornelia “Misera sum” inquit “Quod ego et Marcus et Sextus et pater et mater Romam hodie redire paramus.
16. Princeps patrem meum consulere vult.
17. Nobis igitur necesse est statim discendere.”
18. Flavia clamat “Cur statim, Cornelia? Cur non pater tuus descendit solus?”
19. Cur vos omnes simul disceditis?”
20. Respondet Cornelia “Nescio, Flavia, sed nobis secunda hora discedere necesse est.”
21. Flavia lacrimat “O me miserum!
22. Vos omnes Romam reditis.
23. Mihi necesse est hic manere.
24. Vale Cornelia! Multas epistolas ad me mitte! Promittis?”
25. Cornelia “Promitto. Et iam vale!”
26. Cornelia Flaviam complexu tenet et lacrimans abit.

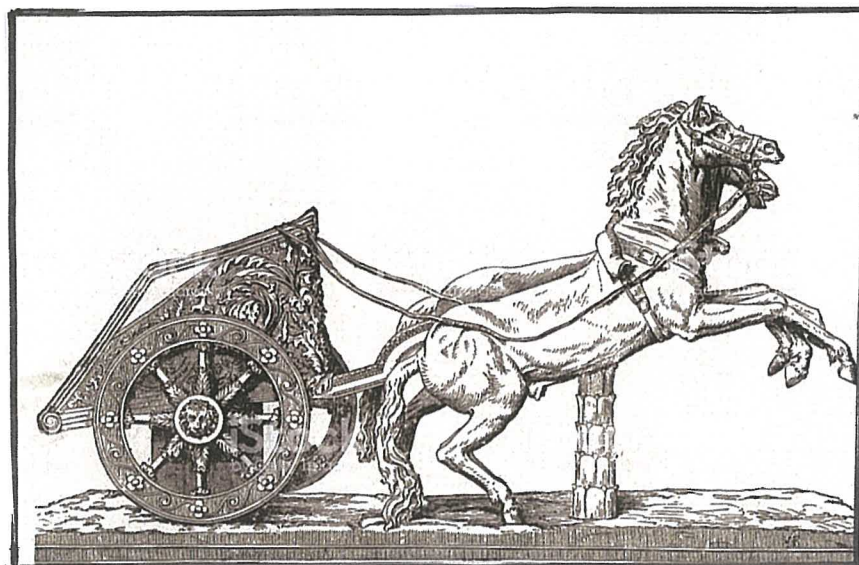
10.

1. Meanwhile, everyone is working hard at the Corneliiuses.
2. Aurelia has many maid servants.
3. She orders them to put tunics and stolas into boxes.
4. In the bedroom of Marcus, a slave puts the toga praetexta in a box because, in the city, all boys are accustomed to wear it.
5. In the bedroom of Gaius, slaves prepare the toga because Gaius is accustomed to wear a toga in the city.
6. Davus, who looks after everything himself stands in the hall.
7. He orders the slaves to carry the boxes from the bedrooms into the hall.
8. He has a stick and shouts "Come on wicked slaves! Are you sleeping?"
9. We leave today, not tomorrow."
10. Marcus also urges the slaves on and orders them to put the boxes into the coach.
11. A certain slave named Geta snatches a box of Sextus and throws it into the carriage.
12. "Beware, Geta!" shouts a worried Sextus.
13. "Look after my box! Don't throw it!"
14. At last, all the boxes are in the carriage.

10.

1. Interea in villa Corneliana omnes strenue laborant.
2. Aurelia multas ancillas habet. (habere –to have)
3. Eas iubet tunicas et stolas in cistis ponere.
4. In cubiculo Marci servus togam praetextam in cista ponit quod in urbe omnes pueri togam praetextam gerere solent.
5. In cubiculo Gaii, servus togam parat quod Gaius in urbe togam gerere solet.
6. Davus, qui ipse omnia curat, in atrio stat.
7. Servos iubet cistas ex cubiculis in aream portare.
8. Baculum habet et clamat “Agite servi scelesti! Dormitisne?”
9. Hodie, non cras discedimus.”
10. Marcus quoque servos incitat et iubit cistas in raedam ponere.
11. Servus quidam, nomine Geta, cistam Sextus arripit et in raeda conicit.
12. “Cave, Geta!” exclamat Sextus sollicitus.
13. “Cura cistam meam! Noli eam conicere!”
14. Tandem omnes cistae in raeda sunt.

15. Marcus and Sextus climb up.
16. Eucleides gets up, Aurelia gets up.
17. Gaius himself is ready to climb up.
18. The coachman also climbs up and prepares to urge on the horses.
19. Suddenly, Aurelia shouts “Where is Cornelia?”
20. At the same time, Cornelia runs into the courtyard.
21. Gaius orders her to immediately get up into the carriage.
22. The coachman immediately urges on the horses.
23. The Cornelius family departs.



15. Ascendunt Marcus et Sextus.
16. Ascendit Eucleides, ascendit Aurelia.
17. Gaius ipse ascendere est paratus.
18. Raedarius quoque ascendit et equos incitare parat.
19. subito exclamat Aurelia "Ubi est Cornelia?"
20. Eo ipse tempore in aream currit Cornelia.
21. Eam Gaius iubet in raedam statim ascendere.
22. Statim raedarius equos incitat.
23. Discendunt Cornelii.

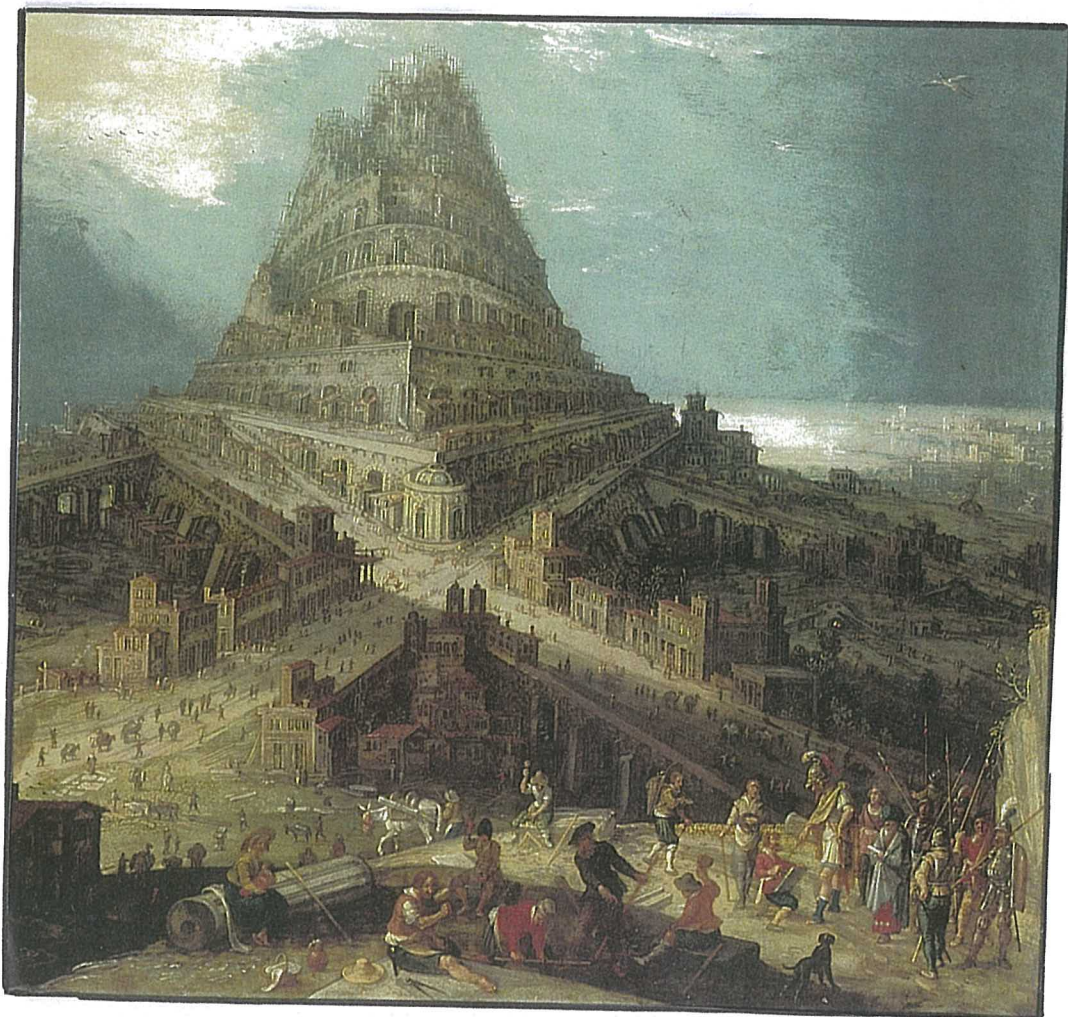


1. All the Corneliiuses are now in the carriage.
2. They make for Rome along the Via Appia.
3. In the meantime, at the villa, Davus is worried.
4. Davus is the foreman of the Corneliiuses, and if the master is away, the foreman himself looks after the master's villa.
5. Therefore, Davus orders all the slaves to come into the courtyard of the villa.
6. Soon, the courtyard is full of slaves and maid servants who make a loud noise.
7. Then Davus himself comes and in a loud voice shouts
8. "All be quiet! Listen to me!
9. Although the master is away, it is necessary for us to work hard."
10. Then the slaves mutter "Davus wants to be the master. Look! He has a stick.
11. He can beat us.
12. It is therefore necessary to do what he orders."
13. The slaves go therefore back to the fields because they are afraid of the foreman's stick.
14. But Geta doesn't go back.
15. He neither likes the foreman nor is he afraid of the foreman's anger.

11.

1. Omnes Cornelii iam sunt in raeda.
2. Romam per Viam Appiam petunt.
3. Interea in villa Davus est sollicitus.
4. Davus est vilicus Cornelii, et, si dominus abest, vilicus ipse villam domini curat.
5. Davus igitur omnes servos in aream villae venire iubet.
6. Brevi tempore area est plena servorum et ancillarum qui magnum clamorem faciunt.
7. Tum venit Davus ipse et “Tacete omnes!”
8. Magna voce clamat “Audite me!”
9. Quamquam Dominus abest, necesse est nobis strenue laborare.”
10. Tum servi mussant “Davus dominus esse vult. Ecce! Baculum habet.”
11. Nos verberare potest.
12. Necesse est igitur facere id quod iubet.”
13. Redeunt igitur ad agros servi quod baculum vilici timent.
14. Sed non redit Geta.
15. Neque vilicum amat neque iram vilici timet.

16. Therefore that night, since he now doesn't want to work in the fields of the villa, he prepares food and runs away from the villa.
17. Nobody sees him; nobody hinders him.
18. He hurries, now through the fields, now on the road.
19. When it is day, he hides in the branches of a tree.
20. There, he sleeps.
21. Meanwhile, although not yet light, Davus wakes up all the slaves.
22. He orders them to go out into the fields and work there.
23. But he doesn't see Geta. Where is Geta?
24. Davus is therefore angry and then worried.
25. He stands at the gate of the villa and looks down the road, but he doesn't see Geta.



16. Illa nocte igitur, quod in agris villae non iam laborare vult, cibum parat et ex villa effugit.
17. Nemo eum videt, nemo (Dutch: niemand) eum impedit.
18. Nunc per agros, nunc per viam festinat.
19. Ubi dies est, in ramis arboris se celat.
20. Ibi dormit.
21. Interdum, quamquam nondum lucet, Davus omnes servos excitat.
22. In agros exire et ibi laborare eos iubet.
23. Sed Getam non videt. Ubi est Geta?
24. Davus igitur est iratus, deinde sollicitus.
25. Ad portam villae stat et viam spectat; sed Getam non videt.



1. Davus is worried for it is necessary to find Geta.
2. When slaves escape, masters often blame the foremen.
3. They often beat them.
4. Cornelius is a good master, but when Cornelius is angry,...
5. He therefore immediately calls the slaves together in the courtyard of the villa and asks "Where is Geta?"
6. Nobody can answer.
7. Therefore, Davus sends some slaves into the garden some into the fields, others into the vineyards.
8. They look under the trees of the garden and of the vineyards to seek Geta.
9. Neither in the trees nor in the ditches of the fields do they find Geta.
10. Therefore, Davus orders some slaves to lead the dogs into the yard.
11. Other slaves to bring Geta's tunic into the yard.
12. The dogs come and smell the tunic.
13. Soon, Davus leads the slaves with the dogs into the fields.
14. The dogs bark.

1. Davus est sollicitus, nam necesse est Getam invenire.
2. Ubi servi effugiunt, domini saepe vilicos reprehendunt.
3. Saepe etiam eos verberant.
4. Cornelius est dominus bonus, sed ubi Cornelius iratus est,...
5. Servos igitur in aream villae statim convocat et rogat "ubi est Geta?"
6. Nemo respondere potest.
7. Davus igitur alios servos in hortum, alios in agros, alios in vineas mittit.
8. Sub arboribus horti et vinearum Getam petunt.
9. Neque in arboribus neque in fossis agrorum Getam inveniunt.
10. Davus igitur servos iubet canes in aream ducere.
11. Alii servi tunicam Getae in aream ferunt.
12. Canes veniunt et tunicam olfaciunt. ~~APPENDIX 2: 39~~
13. Mox Davus servos cum canibus in agros ducit.
14. Latrant canes.

15.They run through the fields of the Cornelious family, then through the fields of the neighbouring villas.

16.Neither the rivers nor the ditches hinder them.

17.They find Geta's foot prints, but they can't find Geta.

18.At last, Davus urges them(to go) into the wood.

19.Geta still remains in the tree and sleeps there.

20.The barking dogs wake him up.

21.Now however, Geta can't escape and sits in the branches, motionless and terrified.

22.When the dogs approach the tree they don't see Geta himself but smell him.

23.The dogs bark, the slaves approach.

24.They see the poor slave who hides in the branches of the tree.

25."Come down Geta" shouts Davus.

26.Geta comes down.

27.Davus grabs him by the tunic and hits him with the stick.

28.Then he orders the slaves to drag Geta to the villa and to brand the letters "fug" on his forehead.

15. Per agros Cornelii, deinde per agros vicinarum villarum currunt.
16. Neque rivi neque fossae eos impediunt.
17. Vestigia Getae inveniunt, sed Getam invenire non possunt.
18. Tandem Davus eos in silvam incitat.
19. Geta in arbore adhuc manet et ibi dormit.
20. Canes latrantes eum excitant.
21. Nunc tamen Geta effugere non potest et in ramis sedet immobilis et perterritus.
22. Canes, ubi ad arborem appropinquant, Getam ipsum non conspiciunt, sed olfaciunt.
23. Latrant canes: appropinquant servi.
24. Miserum servum vident qui in ramis arboris se celat.
25. “Descende, Geta!” clamat Davus.
26. Geta descendit.
27. Davus eam tunicam arripit et baculo verberat.
↓ ABL. WITHOUT PREP.
28. Deinde servos iubet Getam ad villam trahere et in fronte litteras “Fug” inurere.

1. In the meantime the Cornelius family were travelling along the Via Appia.
2. Since Cornelius wanted to arrive at the city in three days, he ordered Syrus to urge on the horses again and again.
3. Therefore, Syrus kept whipping the horses.
4. While they went along, Aurelia and Cornelia were watching
5. the peasants who were working in the fields.
6. Marcus and Sextus watched all the carriages that went (by) on the Via Appia.
7. Now the peasants were not working in the fields
8. but were resting under the trees.
9. In the carriage, Cornelius and Aurelia were now sleeping.
10. The foot of Marcus annoyed Cornelia who wanted to sleep.
11. Sextus sat with the coachman.
12. They watched the road and the vehicles.
13. Suddenly, Sextus shouted "Look Marcus that's an charioteer!"
14. Marcus responds with a big smile.
15. "It's not a charioteer, you idiot!"
16. It is a courier who brings a distinguished citizen letters from the city.
17. Couriers always make quick journeys because they carry letters from the city to all parts of Italy."
18. "How fast he travels!" shouts Sextus.
19. "He fiercely urges the horses on with a stick."
20. "Beware of the courier Syrus! Hold the horses! Beware of the ditch!"
21. Syrus holds the horses and sees the courier, but goes down into the ditch with a loud noise.

IMPERFECT TENSE

13

1. Interea Cornelii per Viam Appiam iter facebant.
2. Cornelius quod ad urbem tribus diebus advenire volebat, Syrum identidem iubat equos incitare.
3. Syrus igitur equos virga verberabat.
4. Dum per viam ibant, Aurelia et Cornelia spectabant rusticos qui in agris laborabant.
5. Marcus et Sextus spectabant omnes raedas quae per Viam Appiam ibant.
6. Septima hora erat. Dies erat calidus.
7. In agris rustici non iam laborabant,
8. sed sub arboribus quiescebant.
9. In raeda Cornelius et Aurelia iam dormiebant.
10. Marcus pede vexabat Corneliam quae dormire volebat.
11. Sextus cum raedario Syro sedebat.
12. Viam et vehicula spectabat.
13. Subito "Ecce, Marce!" exclamat Sextus. "Est auriga!"
14. Marcus magno riso respondet
15. "Non est auriga, fatue!
16. Est tabellarius qui epistolas civium praeclarorum ab urbe fert.
17. Tabellarii semper celeriter iter faciunt quod epistolas ab urbe ad omnes partes Italiae ferunt."
18. "Quam celiter iter facit!" clamat Sextus.
19. "Equos ferociter virga incitat!"
20. Cave tabellarium, Syre! Tene equos! Cave fossam!"
21. Syrus equos tenet et tabellarium vitat, sed in fossam magno fragore descendit.

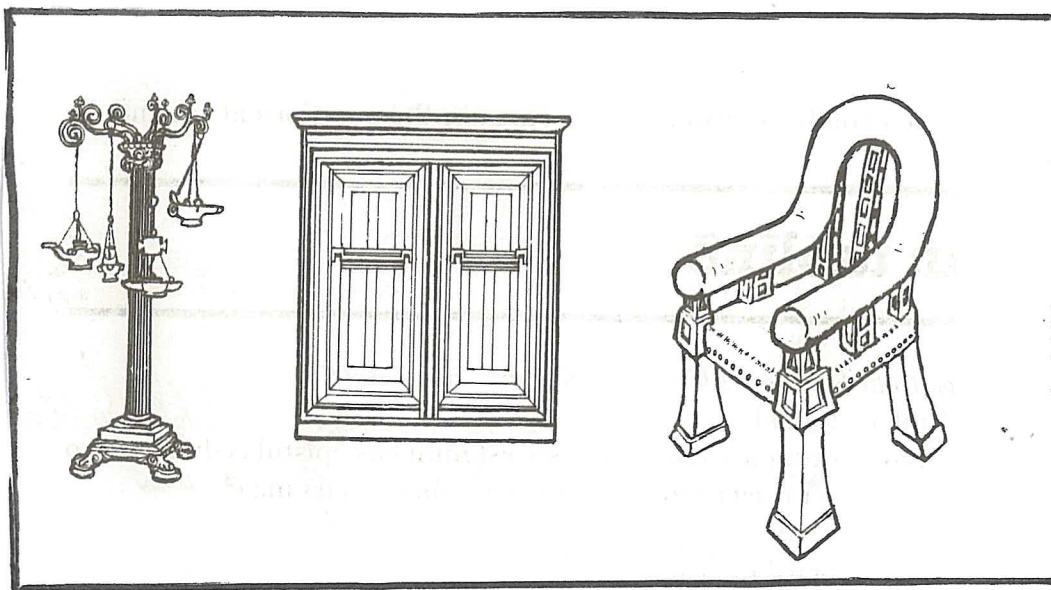
1. When the carriage goes down into the ditch, they all fall down.
2. However, nobody falls out of the coach.
3. Soon, they all get down from the carriage onto the road; they are worried but not hurt.
4. Although Cornelius is happy because everybody is unhurt, he blames the poor coachman.
5. "Come on, Syrus! Don't just stand there, pull the coach immediately out of the ditch"
6. Therefore, Syrus urges on the horses.
7. The horses pull the coach with great force, but in vain.
8. The coach is stuck motionless in the ditch.
9. Syrus can't move it.
10. "Oh, you wicked fellow!" says Cornelius.
11. It's your fault that the coach is in the ditch.
12. What were you doing when the cisium approached? Were you asleep?"
13. Sextus interrupted(and said), "Syrus was not asleep, but went peacefully along the road when the cisium approached.
14. I and Marcus watched the cisium because it approached very fast.
15. Then the courier diverted towards our carriage.
16. It was very dangerous.
17. Syrus was able to avoid the cisium and now we all are unhurt because Syrus drove the carriage with great skill.

1. Ubi descendit raeda in fossam, concidunt omnes.
2. Nemo tamen ex raeda cadit.
3. Mox cuncti in viam ex raeda descendunt, solliciti sed incolumes.
4. Cornelius, quamquam gaudet quod omnes sunt incolumes, raedarius miserum reprehendit.
5. "Age, Syre! Noli cessare! Extrahe statim raedam ex fossa!"
6. Syrus igitur equos incitat.
7. Equi raedam strenue trahunt, sed frustra.
8. Raeda haeret in fossa immobilis.
9. Syrus eam movere non potest.
10. "O sceleste!" inquit Cornelius.
11. "Tua culpa raeda est in fossa.
12. Quid tu faciebas ubi cisium appropinquabat?
Dormiebasne?"
Note: ne cannot be translated; it only introduces a question.
13. Interpellat Sextus "Syrus non dormiebat, sed per viam placide ibat dum appropinquabat cisium.
14. Ego et Marcus spectabamus cisium quod cellerime appropinquabat.
15. Deinde tabellarius equos ad raedam nostrum devertebat.
16. Periculum erat magnum.
17. Syrus cisium vitare poterat et iam nos omnes sumus incolumes quod Syrus raedam magna arte agebat.

18. Then Cornelius asks, "Did you watch the cisium when it approached, Marcus?"
19. "Yes, father!" answers Marcus.
20. "I saw everything.
21. The courier was at fault, not Syrus.
22. Syrus drove the carriage with great skill."
23. But Cornelius, moved by a great anger, snatches the stick and beats the poor coachman.



18. Tum Cornelius rogat “Tunc cisium spectabas, Marce, ubi appropinquabat?”
19. “Ita vero, pater!” Respondet Marcus.
20. “Omnia observabam
21. Erat culpa tabellarii, non Syri.
22. Syrus raedam magna arte agebat.”
23. Sed Cornelius, magna ira commotus, virgam arripit et raedarium miserum verberat.



15.

1. While the carriage remained in the ditch,
2. Marcus and Sextus were watching vehicles.
3. The silence was long.
4. For a long time, no vehicle appears.
5. At last, Marcus hears the rumbling of wheels
6. and in the distance he sees a cloud of dust.
7. Sextus (says), "What is it Marcus? Is it a wagon?"
8. Marcus (says), "No, you idiot!
9. Wagons carry big loads.
10. They are therefore slow.
11. But that vehicle approaches quickly."
12. Sextus (says), "Yes!
13. Besides, horses pull that vehicle.
14. Oxen pull wagons.
15. Perhaps it is a carriage."
16. "It is not a carriage", says Marcus.
17. For a carriage has four wheels.
18. That vehicle has only two wheels.
19. "It is a cisium!" shouts Sextus.
20. "Look, Marcus! How fast it approaches!
21. Perhaps it is another courier."
22. "No, Sextus!" answers Marcus.
23. It is not a courier.
24. Couriers generally wear tunics.
25. That one wears a toga.
26. Perhaps it is a very important citizen
27. who makes a journey from the city to Naples.
28. The cisium goes past.
29. Then they only see a cloud of dust
30. and they hear the rumbling of the wheels.
31. At last, silence.

15.

1. Dum raeda in fosse manebat,
2. Marcus et Sextus vehicula expectabant.
3. Longum erat silentium.
4. Diu nullum vehiculum apparet.
5. Tandem Marcus murmur rotarum audit
6. et procul vim pulveris conspicit.
7. Sextus "Quid est Marce? Estne plaustrum?"
8. Marcus "minime, fatue!
9. Plaustra onera magna ferunt.
10. Tarda igitur sunt.
11. Sed illud vehiculum celiter appropinquat."
12. Sextus "ita vero!
13. Praeterea, equi illud vehiculum trahunt.
14. Boves plaustra trahunt.
15. Fortasse est raeda."
16. "Non est raeda" inquit Marcus.
17. "Nam quattuor rotas habet raeda.
18. Illud vehiculum duas tantum rotas habet."
19. "Est cisium!" clamat Sextus.
20. "Ecce, Marce! Quam celiter appropinquat!
21. Fortasse est alius tabellarius."
22. "Minime, Sexte!" respondet Marcus.
23. Non est tabellarius.
24. Tabellarii tunicas gerere solent.
25. Ille togam gerit.
26. Fortasse est vir praeclarus
27. qui ab urbe Neapolim iter facit."
28. Praeterit cisium.
29. Tum vim pulveris tantum vident
30. et murmur rotarum audiunt.
31. Tandem silentium.

16.

1. It was the tenth hour.
2. The carriage still remained in the ditch because the coachman could not move it.
3. Aurelia was worried; Cornelia cried.
4. The boys also were afraid of the danger now.
5. Cornelius stood on the road, he was worried and looked at the sky because it was now getting dark.
6. At last, Eucleides said "Do you see that building master?"
7. "I see" answers Cornelius "What is it?"
8. It is an inn. Therefore, do you want to spend the night there, master?"
9. "Oh poor me" exclaims Aurelia. "I don't like inns.
10. Often it is very dangerous there.
11. Perhaps the innkeeper has other horses.
12. Perhaps the innkeeper's horses can pull the carriage out of the ditch.
13. I fear spending the night at an inn."
14. "Why are you afraid, my lady?" asks Eucleides.
15. " Nothing is dangerous.
16. Not all inns are dangerous.

16.

1. Erat decima hora.
2. Raeda adhuc in fossa manebat quod raedarius eam movere non poterat.
3. Aurelia sollicita erat; Cornelia lacrimabat.
4. Etiam pueri pericula iam timebat.
5. Cornelius in via stabat sollicitus et caelum spectabat quod iam advesperascebat.
6. Tandem Eucleides "Videsne illud aedificium domine?" inquit.
7. "Video" Cornelius respondet. "Quid est?"
8. "Caupona est; visne igitur ibi pernoctare, domine?"
9. Clamat Aurelia "O me miseram! Cauponas non amo.
10. Saepe ibi pericula sunt magna
11. Fortasse caupo alios equos habet.
12. Fortasse equi caponis raedam ex fossa extrahere possunt.
13. In caupona pernoctare timeo".
14. "Cur times, mea domina?" Eucleides rogat.
15. "Nullum est periculum.
16. Non omnes cauponae sunt periculosae.

17. Not all innkeepers are wicked.

18. That innkeeper is a friend of mine.

19. The Greek is a good man.”

20. Then Aurelia says, “You are a Roman senator; Roman senators don’t spend the night at an inn.”

21. Cornelius says, “What can we do?

22. We can’t spend the night here on the Via Appia.

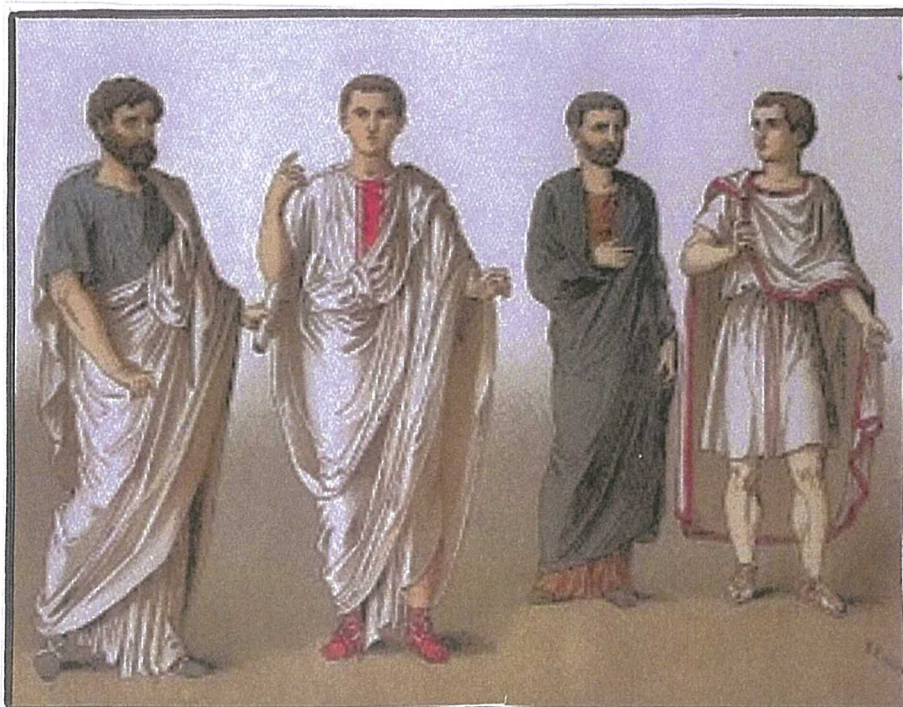
23. No vehicles will now appear because it’s getting dark.

24. There is no help.

25. That inn is not far away.

26. It is therefore necessary to go to the inn. Come on boys!”

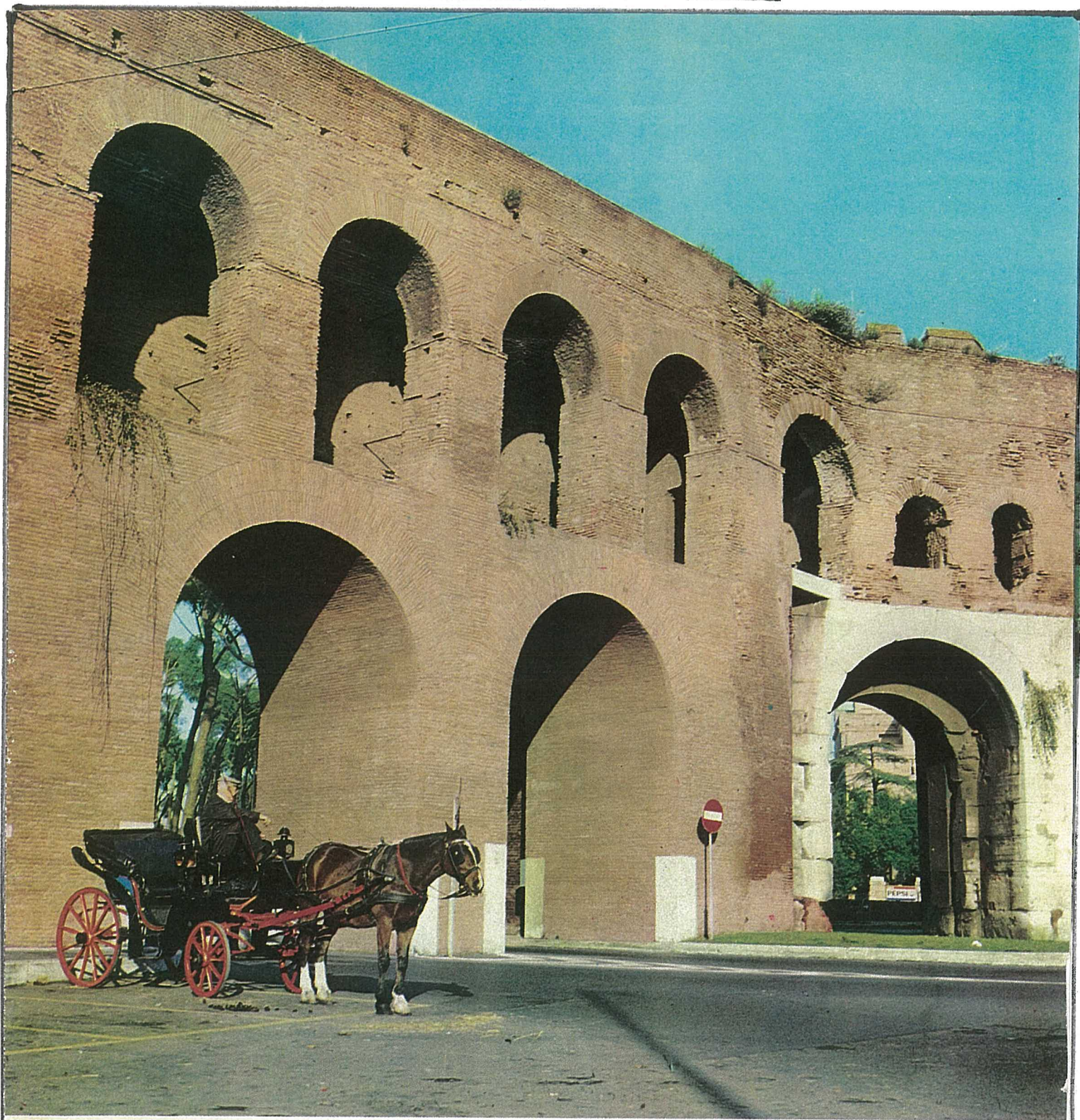
27. And so, while Eucleides led the Corneliuses to the inn, the coachman remained alone on the road and guarded the coach and the horses.



17. Non omnes caupones sunt scelesti.
18. Ille caupo est amicus meus.
19. Graecus est et vir bonus.”
20. Tum Aurelia “Tu es senator Romanus. Senatores Romani in caupona non pernoctant.”
21. Cornelius tamen “Quid facere possumus?” inquit.
22. Hic in Via Appia pernoctare non possumus.
23. Nulla vehicula iam apparent quod advesperascit.
24. Est nullum auxilium.
25. Illa caupona non procul abest.
26. Necesse est igitur ad cauponam ire, agite pueri!”
27. Itaque, dum Eucleides Cornelios ad cauponam ducebat, raedarius solus in via manebat raedam et equos custodiebat.



ECCE ROMANI



Una « botticella », tipica carrozzella romana, sosta a PORTA PINCIANA, in cima a Via Veneto. Oltre la porta s'intravede la magnifica Villa Borghese.

APPENDIX 1: Derivatives & Notes

Derivatives 1.

pictura – picture est – is sub – sub(urb), sub(way) sedet – sedentary altera – alternate cantat – chant	nomine – named habitat – habitat arbor – arborday arboreal vicina – vicinity aestate – été(French) summer
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Derivatives 2

Note: derivatives are relations, not translations.

amicae	amiable
ambulant	ambulance
brevi	brief
tempore	temporary
strenua	strenuous
agris	agriculture
lente	lentement(French)slowly

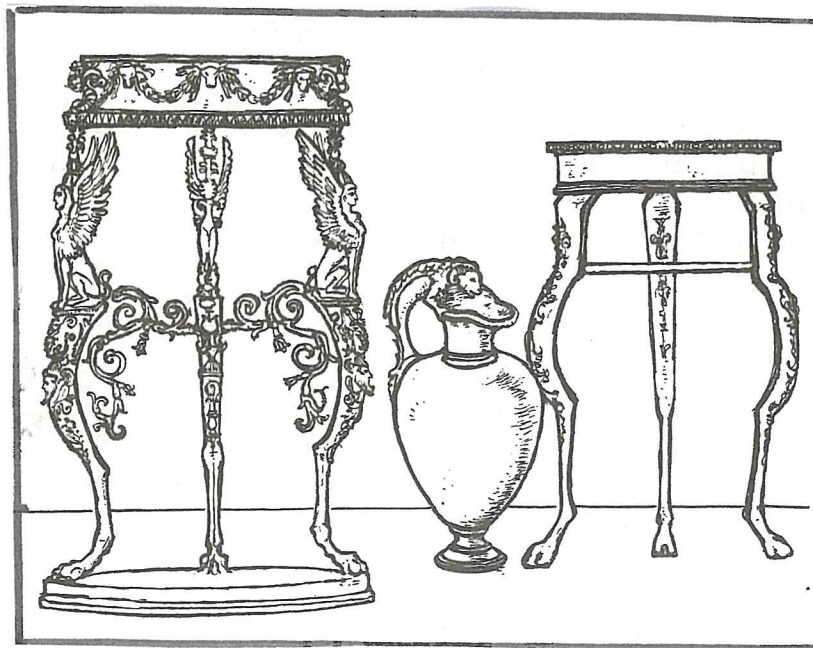
Derivatives 3

puer	puerile
amici	amity, amicable
clamant	clamour
rident	ridiculous
servus	servant
multi	multi grain, multiply
agris	agriculture
laborant	labour
solus	solely
iratus	irate
piscinam	pisces
currunt	current, courier
exit	exite
horto	horticulture



Derivatives 4.

molestus	molest
vexat	vex
amat	amiable
conspicit	conspicuous
appropinquat	approach
ascendit	ascend
magna	magnify
vox	vocal
terret	terrify
sollicita	sollicitor
descende	descend
rami	ramification
infirmi	infirmary
audiunt	audition, audience, audit



Derivatives 5

occupatus	occupied
facis	factory
respondet	respond
timidus	timid, intimidate
venis	venue
dormit	dormitory
irratu	irritate
petit	petition
terret	terrify

Derivative 6

dies	diary
calidus	scald
rivus	river
frigidus	fridge
silva	Sylvania
errant	err
auxilium	auxiliary
arripit	rips off
repellit	repel
prope	near
perterritae	petrify
ferre	ferry

Derivatives 7

pater	paternal
epistolas	epistles
scribere	scribe, transcribe, script, scripture
nuntium	announce(r)
salutat	salute
salve	salvation, salvage
inquit	inquire
ducit	conduct
princeps	principal
revocat	revoke
consulere	consult
necesse	necessary
urbem	suburb
potest	potential
surgere	surge



Derrivatives 8

lucet	lux, luxury
mater	maternal
agite	aggitate
cubiculum	cubicle
intrat	enter, entrance
tempus	time, temporary
surgere	surge
celeriter	accelerate
tunicam	tunic
iterum	reiterate
ego	ego, egotist



Derivatives 9

terret	terrify
nulli	nil, null
ianitur	Janitor, January
excitat	excite
tacite	taciturn
temptat	attempt
semi	semi
vexas	vex
somna	insomnia
misera	miserable
simul	simultaneous
secunda	second
hora	hour
lacrimat	lachrimal
manere	remain
mitte	remit
promittis	promise
epistola	epistle



Derivatives 9

Surgit - surge	Furtim - furtive
Lucet – lucid, lucifer	Nihil – nil
Terret - terrify	Ambulat – ambulance
Agros - agriculture	Currit – courier, current
Conspicit - conspicuous	Laborant – labour
Ianitur – Janus – January	Dormit – dormant
Tacit – tacit, taciturn	Intrat – enter
Excitare - excite	Temptat – tempt
Iterum - reiterate	Vexas – vex
Respondet - respond	Clamat – clamour
Veni - venue	Audire – audition
Potest - potential	Ducit – duct, dux
Misera - miserable	Inquit – inquire
Pater - paternal	Mater – maternal
Consulere - consult	Necesse – necessary
Sumul - simultaneous	Secunda – second
Hora – hour, horary	Lacrimat – lacrimal gland(tears)
Manere - remain	Multas – multiply
Epistola - epistle	Promittis – promise
Mitte - remit	

Derivatives 10

ancillas	ancillary (support)
cistis	chest
ponere	deponent, deposit
parat	prepare
curat	cure
stat	stat, stationary
portare	port, report.
raeda	ride
exclamat	exclaim



Derivatives 10

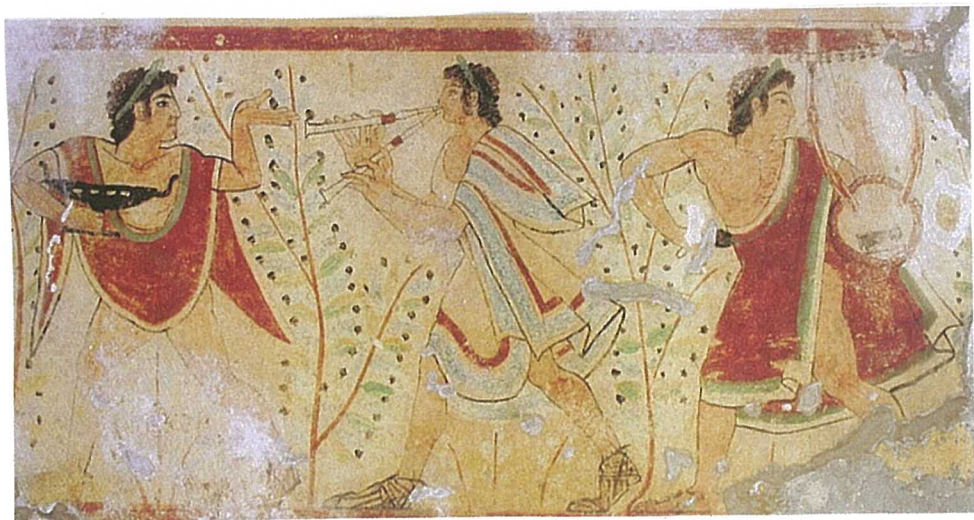
Interea – interim	Strenue – strenue
Incillas - ancillary	Cistis – chests(dutch: kist)
Cubiculo - cubicle	Portare – porter
Agite - agitate	Cras – procrastinate
Nomine - named	Ascendunt – ascend
Descendunt - descend	Exclamat – exclaim
Tempore - temporary	Equos – equestrian

Derivatives 11

Dominus – dominant	Curat – cure
Brevi - brief	Plena – plenitude
Faciunt - factory	artifact
Voce - vocal	Timere – timid
Nocte - equinox	Nocturnal - nocturn
Effugit - refugee	Ramis – ramification
Exire - exile	Videt – video
Iratus - irate	Spectat – spectator, spectacle

Derivations 11

viam	via
voce(c=k)	vocal
nocte	nocturnal
mussant	mutter
effugit	fugitive, refugee
videt	video, vision
impedit	impediment
ramis	ramification
portam	porter, portal
faciunt	factory
portare	porter (carries luggage)
plena	plenty
spectare	spectacle
aream	area
redit	return



Derivatives 12

Invenire - invent	Reprehendunt – reprehend
Rogat – interrogate	Hortum – horticulture
Vines - vineyard	Fossis – fossil
Canes - canine	Tunicam – tunic
Olfacunt - olfaction	Impediunt – impede
Vicinarum - vicinity	Vestigial – vestige
Sedet - sedentary	Conspiciunt – conspicuous
Trahere - tractor	Litteras - letters

Derivatives 13

Urbem – suburb	Rusticos – rustic
Septime - September	Calidus – scald, cauldron
Pede – pedestrian, pedestal	Vehicular – vehicle
Civium - civil	Celiter – accelerate
Partes - parts	Ferociter – ferocious
Tene - tenant	Vitat - avoid

Derivatives 14

Cessare – incessant	Frustra – frustrate
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Movere - movie	Culpa – culpable
Placide - placid	Interpellat - interpellant
devertebat	divert
periculum	Periculum, peril, perilous
Magnum - magnify	Commotus – commotion
Observare - observe	

Derivatives 15

Longum - long	Silentium - silence
Nullum - null	Rotarum – rotary
Pulveris - pulverise	Onera – onus
Tarda - retarded	Boves – bovine

Derivatives 16

Decima – decimal	Advesperascebat - vespers
Aedificium - edifice	Pernoctare – nocturnal
Graecus - Greek	Vir – virile
Auxilium – auxiliary	

Grammatical names

Although I asked you to forget about any rules and only rely on the fluency a group of word can be uttered, it is important to become familiar with the names that classify certain words.

- Definite article: the book
- Indefinite article: a book, an angel
- Nouns: names of people, animals, places or things, carpenters, countries, cows, cases.
- Pronouns:(instead of nouns) **he, she, it, them.**
- Adjectives: words classifying nouns: **big** houses.
- Verbs: words denoting action: John **drives** a car.
- Adverbs: words qualifying verbs: She walks **slowly.**

- Subjects: **John** paints pictures.
- Objects: a words suffering action. John cut **the tree**.
- Indirect object: She gave **me(=to me)** an ice cream. The man **to whom** you spoke...
- Prepositions: words in front of a noun: **through** the door, **by** the river.
- Possessives: **my, yours, theirs**
- Demonstratives: **this, that**
- Relatives: The book(**that**) I used
- Interrogatives: which, why, what, when, who, where.
- Tenses of verbs:
- Infinitive: **To walk, to drive...**
- Present: I am
- Past: I was
- Past partible: I have gone
- Present participle: I am gone
- Gerund: present participle used as an adjective. A **living** skeleton.

- Future: I will go.
- Conditional: I would have gone if I had known.
- Imperative: Go home!
- Passive form: John (has) prepared dinner.
- Impersonal form: one has to be careful.
When you go by train, you are more relaxed.
- Clauses: a group of words that do not form a full sentence. (main clause, subordinate, coordinate). If I can, I do it. If I could, I would. If I had been able, I would have done it.



La TOMBA DI PAPA GIULIO II di Michelangelo. Giulio II della Rovere ordinò al grande artista il suo mausoleo. Al Centro, possente e maestosa, si stacca la figura del MOSE', condottiero e legislatore del popolo ebraico.

Appendix 2

Dictionaries give the Nominative **and** the Genitive. That order is kept in the given declensions and **followed** by the 3 others.

Beware! In many books, the Accusative follows the Nominative, so the pattern order is different!

First declension

Table(f)

mēnsa

mēnsae

mēnsae

mēnsam

mēnsa

1. Nom.

2. Gen.

3. Dat.

4. Acc.

5. Abl.

Table

mēnsae

mēnsarum

mēnsīs

mēnsās

mēnsīs

Declined like mēnsa: aquila – eagle, lūna: moon, rēgīna: queen, stella: star

Second declension

Year(m)

annus

1

annī

2

annō

3

annum

4

annō

5

Years

annī

annōrum

annīs

annōs

annīs

relate: annual, anniversary

also: amicus – friend, dominus – lord, servus – slave

Boy

puer

1.Nom.

puerī

2.Gen.

puerō

3.Dat.

puerum

4.Acc.

puerō

5.Abl.

Boys

puerī

puerōrum

puerīs

puerōs

puerīs

Relate: puerile

Also: gener, son-in-law, lucifer – light – bringer, soccer, father-in-law, armiger, armour – bearer, liberī – children

Second declension

Master

magister	1.
magistri	2.
magistrō	3.
magistrum	4.
magistrō	5.

Relates: magistrate

Masters

magistri
magistrōrum
magistrīs
magistrōs
magistrīs

Also: ager – field, cancer – crab, liber – book

Son

fīlius	1.
fīlī, filii	2.
filiō	3.
filium	4.
filio	5.

Relates: affiliate

Sons

fīlii
filiōrum
fīliīs
filiōs
fīliīs

Also: Claudius, Vergilius,...

Man

vir	1.
virī	2.
virō	3.
virum	4.
virō	5.

Relates: virile

Men

virī
virōrum, virum
virīs
virōs
virīs

Second declension

War(n)

bell <u>um</u>	1
bellī	2
bellō	3
bell <u>um</u>	4
bellō	5

Wars

bell <u>a</u>
bellō <u>rum</u>
bellī <u>s</u>
bell <u>a</u>
bellī <u>s</u>

Relate: belligerent

Also: regnum – kindom, verbum - word

Star (n)

astrum	1.Nom.
astrum <u>i</u>	2.Gen.
astrum <u>o</u>	3.Dat.
astru <u>um</u>	4.Acc.
astrum <u>ō</u>	5.Abl.

Stars

astr <u>a</u>
astrō <u>rum</u>
astro
astr <u>a</u>
astrī <u>s</u>

relate: **asterisk**

God(m)

Deus	1.
Deī	2.
Deō	3.
Deum	4.
Deō	5.

Gods

Dī
Deō <u>rum</u> , Deum
Dīs
Does
Dīs

Third declension

Judge

iūdex

iūdicis

iūdicī

iūdicem

iūdice

Relate: judicial

Judges

iūdicēs

iūdicum

iūdicibus

iūdicēs

iūdicibus

Soldier

miles

militis

militī

militem

milite

Relate: military

Soldiers

militēs

militum

militibus

militēs

militibus

Root

radix	1.
rādīcis	2.
rādīcī	3.
rādīcem	4.
rādīce	5.

Roots

radices
rādicum
rādīcibus
radices
rādicibus

Relate: radical, radish

Foot(m)

pēs	1.
pedis	2.
pedī	3.
pedem	4.
pede	5.

Feet

pedēs
pedum
pedibus
pedēs
pedibus

Relate: pedestal, pedestrian, paediatrician, pedicure, podiatrist

King

rēx	1.
rēgis	2.
rēgi	3.
rēgem	4.
rēge	5.

Kings

rēgēs
rēgum
rēgibus
rēgēs
rēgibus

Relate: reign, regal

Head(n)

caput

1.

Heads

capita

capitis

2.

capitum

capitī

3.

capitibus

caput

4.

capita

capite

5.

capitibus

Relate: decapitate, captain, capital

Flower(m)

flōs

1.Nom.

Flowers

flōrēs

flōris

2.Gen.

flōrum

flōrī

3.Gat.

flōribus

flōrem

4.Acc.

flōrēs

flōre

5. Abl.

flōribus

Relate: flora, florist

Also: honōs – honour

Relate: honest

Chief

prīnceps

1.

prīncipis

2.

prīncipī

3.

principem

4.

principe

5.

Chiefs

prīncipēs

prīncipum

prīncipibus

prīncipēs

prīncipibus

Relate: principal

Also: foreceps – tongs(m)

Leg(n)

crūs

1.

crūris

2.

crūri

3.

crūs

4.

crūre

5.

Legs

crūra

crūrum

crūribus

crūra

crūribus

Relate: crox

Also: tempus(n) – time, corpus – body,
genus – race, iūs - law

Work(n)

opus

operis

operī

opus

opere

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Works

opera

operum

operibus

opera

operibus

Relate: 1. Operate. 2. Opus: the work of a composer.

Consul

consul

consulis

consulī

consulem

consule

1.Nom.

2.Gen.

3.Dat.

4.Acc.

5.Abl.

Consuls

consulēs

consulum

consulibus

consulēs

consulibus

Relate: consul, consulate, council

Also: sol – sun(m)

Love(m)

amor	1.	amorēs
amōris	2.	amōrum
amōri	3.	amōribus
amōrem	4.	amōrēs
amōre	5.	amōribus

Relate: amorous

Also: orator - speaker

Father voice(f)

Fathers voices

pater	vox	1. Nom.	patrēs	vocēs
patris	vocis	2. Gen.	patrum	vocum
patri	voci	3. Dat.	patribus	vocibus
patrem	vocem	4. Acc.	patrēs	vocēs
patre	voce	5. Abl.	patribus	vocibus

Relate: paternal, vocal

Like vox: dux – leader, grex – flock

Like pater: frater – brother, carcer – prison

Lion(m)

leō

leōnis

leōnī

leōnem

leōne

Lions

1. leōnēs

2. leōnum

3. leōnibus

4. leōnēs

5. leōnibus

Citizen

civis

civis

cīvī

civem

cive

1. Nom.

2. Gen.

3. Dat.

4. Acc.

5. Abl.

Citizens

cīvēs

cīvium

cīvibus

cīvēs

cīvibus

Relate: civil, civilised, civilisation



Fourth declension

Step	hand		Steps	hands
grad <u>us</u>	man <u>us</u>	1.	grad <u>ūs</u>	man <u>us</u>
grad <u>ūs</u>	man <u>us</u>	2.	grad <u>uum</u>	man <u>uum</u>
grad <u>uī</u>	man <u>ui</u>	3.	grad <u>ibus</u>	man <u>ibus</u>
grad <u>um</u>	man <u>um</u>	4.	grad <u>ūs</u>	man <u>us</u>
grad <u>ū</u>	man <u>u</u>	5.	grad <u>ibus</u>	man <u>ibus</u>

Relate: 1st, grade, 2nd grade..., gradual.

Manual.

Knee

Genū

1. Nom.

Knees

Genua

Genūs

2. Gen.

Genuum

Genū

3. Dat.

Genibus

Genū

4. Acc.

Genua

Genū

5. Abl.

Genibus

Relate: genuflect – to kneel(in church)

Home

Domus

Domūs

Domuī

Domum

Domō

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Homes

Domūs

Domōrum

Domibus

Domōs

Domibus

Relate: domestic

Fifth declension

Thing

Day

Things

Days

rēs

diēs

1.

rēs

diēs

reī

dieī

2.

rērum

diērum

reī

dieī

3.

rēbus

diēbus

rem

diem

4.

rēs

diēs

rē

die

5.

rēbus

diēbus

First conjugation: Amāre – to love

Present	Future	Imperfect
am o	amā bō	amā bam
amā s	amā bis	amā bās
am at	amā bit	amā bat
amā mus	amā bimus	amā bāmus
amā tis	amā bitis	amā batis
am ant	amā unt	amā ant
I loved	I shall love	I was loving

Perfect	Pluperfect
amā vī	amāver am
amā visti	amāver ās
amā vit	amāver at
amā vimus	amāver āmus
amā vistis	amāver ātis
amāv erunt	amāver ant
I love	I had loved

- Look for patterns **within** the main pattern:
3rd person plural endings: **ant-unt-ant-unt-ant**
- Five tenses are given in advance in order to give you a bird's eye view of the changes.

• **Second conjugation: monēre**

<p>Present</p> <p>monēō</p> <p>monēs</p> <p>monēt</p> <p>monēmus</p> <p>monētis</p> <p>monēnt</p> <p>I advise</p>	<p>Future</p> <p>monēbo</p> <p>monēbis</p> <p>monēbit</p> <p>monēbimus</p> <p>monēbitis</p> <p>monēbunt</p> <p>I shall advise</p>	<p>Imperfect</p> <p>monēbam</p> <p>monēbās</p> <p>monēbat</p> <p>monēbāmus</p> <p>monēbātis</p> <p>monēbant</p> <p>I was advising</p>
<p>Perfect</p> <p>monuī</p> <p>monuistī</p> <p>monuit</p> <p>monuimus</p> <p>monuistis</p> <p>monuērunt</p> <p>I advised</p>	<p>Pluperfect</p> <p>monueram</p> <p>monuerās</p> <p>monuerat</p> <p>monuerāmus</p> <p>monuerātis</p> <p>monuerant</p> <p>I had advised</p>	

Note: the 3rd person plural of the perfect and the endings of the imperfect(except the b) provide the key to the pluperfect(perfect plus).

Habeō – habere(to have) – habuī – habitum

Present: habeō – habes – habet – habemus – habetis – habent.

Perfect: habuī – habuisti – habuit – habuimus – habuistis – habuērunt.

• Third conjugation: regere

Present	Future	Imperfect
regō	regam	regēbam
regis	regēs	regēbas
regit	reget	regēbat
regimus	regēmus	regēbāmus
regitis	regētis	regēbātis
regunt <i>no i</i>	regent	regēbant
I rule	I shall rule	I was ruling

Perfect	Pluperfect
rēxī	rēxeram
rēxistī	rēxerās
rēxit	rēxerat
rēximus	rēxerāmus
rēxisti	rēxerātis
<u>rēxērunt</u>	rēxerant
I ruled	I had ruled



• Fourth conjugation: audīre

Present	Future	Imperfect
audiō	audiam	audiēbam
audīs	audiēs	audiēbās
audit	audiet	audiēbat
audīmus	audiēmus	audiēbāmus
audītis	audiētis	audiēbātis
audiunt	audient	audiēbant
I hear	I shall hear	I was hearing

Perfect	Pluperfect
audīvī	audīveram
audīvistī	audīverās
audīvit	audīverat
audīvimus	audīverāmus
audīvistis	audīverātis
audivērunt	audīverant
I heard	I had heard

- Regere like audīre use I except regunt.
- Endings 3rd person plural: ant – ent – unt – unt.

Some irregular verbs

Present	Future	Imperfect
Poss <u>um</u>	Pot <u>er</u> ō	Pot <u>er</u> am
Pot <u>es</u>	Pot <u>er</u> is	Pot <u>er</u> ās
Pot <u>est</u>	Pot <u>er</u> it	Pot <u>er</u> at
Poss <u>umus</u>	Pot <u>er</u> imus	Pot <u>er</u> amus
Pot <u>estis</u>	Pot <u>er</u> itis	Pot <u>er</u> atis
Poss <u>unt</u>	Pot <u>er</u> unt	Pot <u>er</u> ant
I can...	I will be able to...	I was able to...

Perfect	Pluperfect
Pot <u>ui</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>am</u>
Pot <u>uisti</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>ās</u>
Pot <u>uit</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>at</u>
Pot <u>uimus</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>āmus</u>
Pot <u>uistis</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>ātis</u>
Pot <u>uērunt</u>	Pot <u>u</u> ēr <u>ant</u>
I could...	I had been able to...

Abeō – abīre(to depart) – abiī – abitus

Exeō – exīre(to leave) – exivī – exitus

Sum(I am), fuī, esse(to be)

Present	Future	Imperfect
Sum	Erō	Eram
Es	Eris	Erās
Est	Erit	Erat
Sumus	Erimus	Erāmus
Estis	Eritis	Erātis
Sunt	Erunt	Erant
I am...	I will be...	I was...

Perfect	Pluperfect
Fuī	Fueram
Fuisti	Fuerās
Fuit	Fuerat
Fuimus	Fuerāmus
Fuistis	Fuerātis
Fuērunt	Fuerant
I was...	I had been...

Pereō – perīre(to perish) – perīī – peritus

Redeō – redīre(to return) – redīī - reditus

Eō, ire(go), ivi, itum

Present	Future	Imperfect
Eō	Ībo	Ībam
Īs	Ībis	Ībās
It	Ībit	Ībat
Īmus	Ībimus	Ībāmus
Ītis	Ībitis	Ībātis
Eunī	Ībunt	Ībant
I go...	I will go...	I was going...

Perfect	Pluperfect
Ivī	Ivērām...
Ivistī	I had gone...
Īvit	
Ivimus	
Ivistis	
Ivērunt	
I went...	

Subeō – subīre(endure) – subīī – subitus

Transeō – transīre(cross) – transīī - transitus

Volo – velle – volui

Present	Future	Imperfect
Volō	Volam	Volēbam
Vīs	Volēs	Volēbās
Vult	Volet	Volēbat
Volumus	Volēmus	Volēbāmus
Vultis	Volētis	Volēbātis
Volunt	Volent	Volēbant
I wish...	I will want...	I was wishing...

Perfect	Pluperfect
Volui	Voluēram
Voluisti	Voluērās
Voluit	Voluērat
Voluimus	Voluēramus
Voluistis	Voluērātis
Voluērunt	Voluērānt
I wished...	I had wished...

Note: nōlō – I do not wish, and mālō – I prefer
have identical patterns.

THIS

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.NOM.	HIC	HAEC	HOC
2.GEN.	HUIUS	HUIUS	HUIUS
3.DAT.	HUIC	HUIC	HUIC
4.ACC.	HUNC	HANC	HOC
5.ABL.	HOC	HAC	HOC

THESE

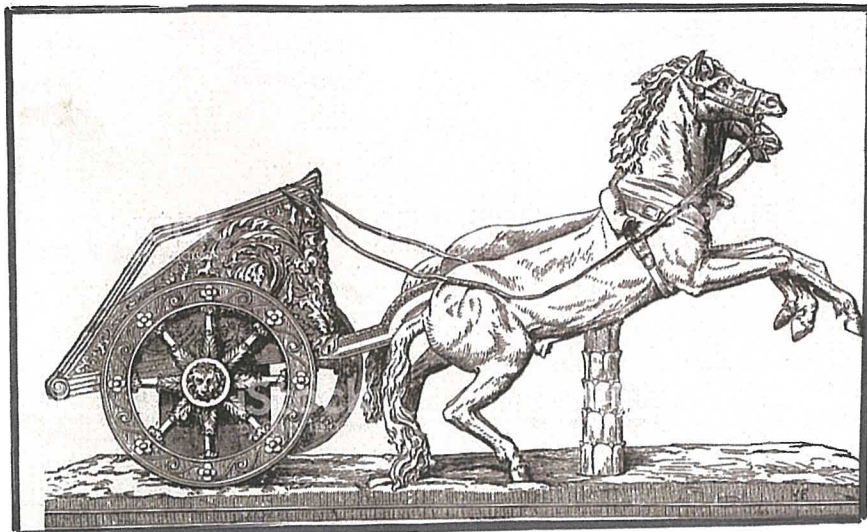
CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.NOM.	HI	HAE	HAEC
2.GEN.	HORUM	HARUM	HORUM
3.DAT.	HIS	HIS	HIS
4.ACC.	HOS	HAS	HAEC
5.ABL.	HIS	HIS	HIS

THAT

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.NOM.	ILLE	ILLA	ILLUD
2.GEN.	ILLIUS	ILLIUS	ILLIUS
3.DAT.	ILLI	ILLI	ILLI
4.ACC.	ILLUM	ILLAM	ILLUD
5.ABL.	ILLO	ILLA	ILLO

THOSE

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.NOM.	ILLI	ILLAE	ILLA
2.GEN.	ILLORUM	ILLARUM	ILLORUM
3.DAT.	ILLIS	ILLIS	ILLIS
4.ACC.	ILLOS	ILLAS	ILLA
5.ABL.	ILLIS	ILLIS	ILLIS



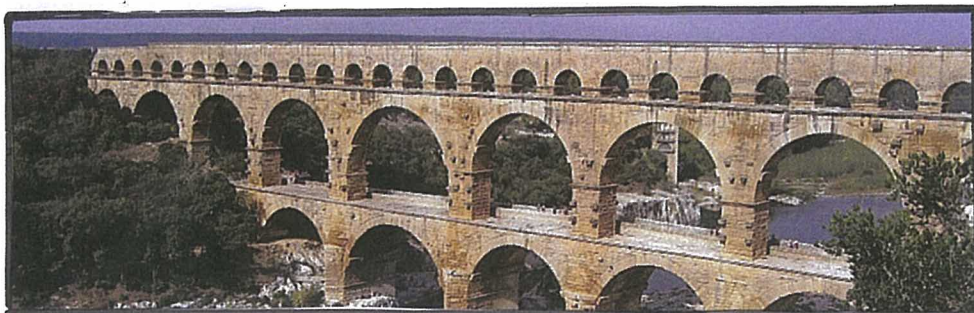
PRONOUNS

I, OF ME, TO ME, ME, FROM ME...

I	YOU	HE	SHE	IT	WE	YOU
EGO	TŪ	IS	EA	ID	NŌS	VŌS
MEĪ	TUĪ	EIUS	EIUS	EIUS	NOSTRI NOSTRUM	VESTRI VESTRUM
MIHI	TIBI	EĪ	EI	EI	NŌBIS	VŌBIS
MĒ	TĒ	EUM	EAM	ID	NŌS	VŌS
MĒ	TĒ	EŌ	EĀ	EŌ	NŌBIS	VŌBIS

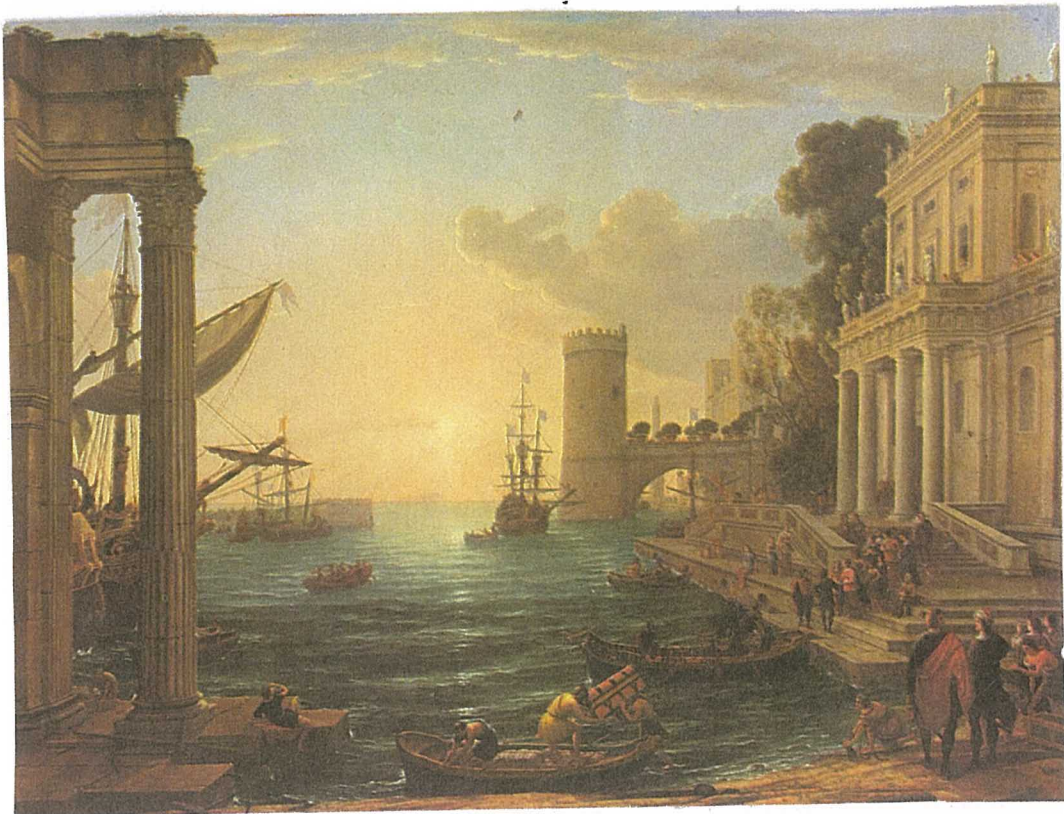
THEY

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
IĪ(EĪ, Ī)	EAE	EA
EŌRUM	EĀRUM	EŌRUM
EĪS, IĪS	EĪS, IĪS	EĪS, IĪS
EŌS	EĀS	EA
EĪS, IĪS	EĪS, IĪS	EĪS, IĪS



SAME

CASE	M.	F.	N.
1.	ĪDEM	EADEM	ĪDEM
2.	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM
3.	EĪDEM	EĪDEM	EĪDEM
4.	EUNDEM	EANDEM	IDEM
5.	EŌDEM	EĀDEM	EŌDEM



5 Claude Lorrain: *The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba*, 1648.

GOOD

Adjectives ending in us, a, um are declined like substantives of the first and second declensions.

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	BONUS	BONA	BONUM
2.	BONĪ	BONAE	BONĪ
3.	BONŌ	BONAE	BONŌ
4.	BONUM	BONAM	BONUM
5.	BONŌ	BONĀ	BONŌ
	2.	1.	2.

GOOD

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	BONĪ	BONAE	BONA
2.	BONŌRUM	BONĀRUM	BONŌRUM
3.	BONĪS	BONĪS	BONĪS
4.	BONŌS	BONĀS	BONA
5.	BONĪS	BONĪS	BONĪS
	DECLINED LIKE ANNUS	DECLINED LIKE MĒNSA	DECLINED LIKE BELLUM

BLACK

Adjectives ending in er, a, um are also declined like substantives of the first and second declensions.

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	NIGER	NIGRA	NIGRUM
2.	NIGRĪ	NIGRAE	NIGRĪ
3.	NIGRŌ	NIGRAE	NIGRŌ
4.	NIGRUM	NIGRAM	NIGRUM
5.	NIGRO	NIGRĀ	NIGRŌ
	2.	1.	2.

BLACK

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	NIGRĪ	NIGRAE	NIGRĀ
2.	NIGRŌRUM	NIGRĀRUM	NIGRŌRUM
3.	NIGRĪS	NIGRĪS	NIGRIS
4.	NIGRŌS	NIGRĀS	NIGRA
5.	NIGRŌS	NIGRIS	NIGRIS
	DECLINED LIKE PUER	DECLINED LIKE MĒNSA	DECLINED LIKE BELLUM

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

MY

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
MEUS	MEA	MEUM
MEĪ	MEAE	MEĪ
MEŌ	MEAE	MEŌ
MEUM	MEAM	MEUM
MEŌ	MEĀ	MEŌ
2.	1.	2.

MY

MASC	FEM.	NEUTER
MEĪ	MEAE	MEA
MEŌRUM	MEĀRUM	MEŌRUM
MeĪS	MeĪS	MeĪS
MEŌS	MEĀS	MEA
MeĪS	MeĪS	MeĪS

DECLINED LIKE BONUS

YOUR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
TUUS	TUA	TUUM
Tuī	TUAE	Tuī
TUŌ	TUAE	TUŌ
TUUM	TUAM	TUUM
TUŌ	TUĀ	TUŌ
2.	1.	2.

YOUR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
Tuī	TUAE	TUA
TUŌRUM	TUĀRUM	TUŌRUM
TuīS	TuīS	TuīS
TUŌS	TUĀS	TUA
TuīS	TuīS	TuīS

DECLINED LIKE BONUS

HIS, HERS, ITS, THEIR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
SUUS	SUA	SUUM
SUĪ	SUAE	Suī
SUŌ	SUAE	SUŌ
SUUM	SUAM	SUUM
SUŌ	SUĀ	SUŌ
2.	1.	2.

HIS, HER, ITS, THEIR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
SUĪ	SUAE	SUA
SUŌRUM	SUĀRUM	SUŌRUM
SuīS	SuīS	SuīS
SUŌS	SUĀS	SUA
SuīS	SuīS	SuīS

DECLINED LIKE BONUS

OUR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
NOSTER	NOSTRA	NOSTRUM
NOSTRĪ	NOSTRAE	NOSRĪ
NOSTRŌ	NOSTRAE	NOSTRŌ
NOSTRUM	NOSTRAM	NOSTRUM
NOSTRŌ	NOSTRĀ	NOSTRŌ
2.	1.	2.

OUR

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
NOSTRI	NOSTRAE	NOSTRA
NOSTRŌRUM	NOSTRĀRUM	NOSTRŌRUM
NOSTRĪS	NOSTRĪS	NOSTRĪS
NOSTRŌS	NOSTRĀS	NOSTRA
NOSTRĪS	NOSTRIS	NOSTRĪS

DECLINED LIKE NIGER AND PUER

YOUR (PLURAL)

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
VESTER	VESTRA	VESTRUM
VESTRĪ	VESTRAE	VESTRĪ
VESTRŌ	VESTRAE	VESTRŌ
VESTRUM	VESTRAM	VESTRUM
VESTRŌ	VESTRĀ	VESTRŌ
2.	1.	2.

YOUR (PLURAL)

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
VESTRĪ	VESTRAE	VESTRA
VESTRŌRUM	VESTRĀRUM	VESTRŌRUM
VESTRĪS	VESTRĪS	VESTRĪS
VESTRŌS	VESTRĀS	VESTRA
VESTRĪS	VESTRIS	VESTRĪS

DECLINED LIKE NIGER AND PUER



Roman road on Wheeldale Moor, North Yorkshire

TENDER

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
TENER	TENERA	TENERUM
TENERT	TENERAE	TENERĪ
TENERŌ	TENERAE	TENERŌ
TENERUM	TENERAM	TENERUM
TENERŌ	TENERĀ	TENERŌ

TENDER

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
TENERI	TENERAE	TENERA
TENERŌRUM	TENERĀRUM	TENERŌRUM
TENERĪS	TENERĪS	TENERĪS
TENERŌS	TENERĀS	TENERA
TENERĪS	TENERĪS	TENERĪS

2.

1.

2.

ALSO: ASPER(ROUGH), LACER(TORN), LĪBER(FREE),
 MISER(WRETCHED), PROSPER(PROSPEROUS),
 FRŪGIFER(FRUIT BEARING), PLŪMIGER(FEATHERED) &
 COMPOUNDS OF –FER & -GER & SATUR(FULL),
 SATURA, SATURUM.

TRĪSTIS (SAD)

Adjectives declined like substantives of the 3rd declension: type 1

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
M.F	N.	M.F.	N.
TRĪSTIS	TRĪSTE	TRĪSTĒS	TRĪSTIA
TRĪSTIS	TRĪSTIS	TRĪSTIUM	TRĪSTIUM
TRĪSTĪ	TRĪSTĪ	TRĪSTIBUS	TRĪSTIBUS
TRĪSTEM	TRĪSTE	TRĪSTĒS	TRĪSTIA
TRĪSTĪ	TRĪSTĪ	TRĪSTIBUS	TRĪSTIBUS

DECLINED LIKE TRĪSTIS:

BREVIS(SHORT), OMNIS(ALL), AEQUALIS(EQUAL),
 HOSTĪLIS(HOSTILE), FACILIS(EASY), ILLUSTRIS
 (ILLUSTRIOUS), LŪGUBRIS(MOURNFUL).

Type 2

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
ācer	ācris	acre	acrēs	acrēs	acria

HAPPY - 3rd declension: type 1

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
M.F.	N.	M.F.	N.
FĒLĪX	FĒLĪX	FĒLICĒS	FĒLICIA
FĒLĪCIS	FĒLĪCIS	FĒLICĪUM	FĒLĪCIUM
FĒLĪCĪ	FĒLĪCĪ	FĒLĪCIBUS	FĒLĪCIBUS
FĒLICEM	FĒLĪX	FĒLICĒS	FĒLICIA
FĒLĪCI	FĒLĪCĪ	FĒLĪCIBUS	FĒLĪCIBUS

HUGE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
M.F.	N.	M.F.	N.
INGĒNS	INGĒNS	INGENTĒS	INGENTIA
INGENTIS	INGENTIS	INGENTIUM	INGENTIUM
INGENTI	INGENTI	INGENTIBUS	INGENTIBUS
INGENTEM	INGĒNS	INGENTĒS	INGENTIA
INGENTI	INGENTI	INGENTIBUS	INGENTIBUS

Adjective

Old – 3rd declension: type 1

Singular

Plural

M.F.	N.		M.F.	N.
vetus	vetus	1.	veterēs	vetera
veteris	veteris	2.	veterum	veterum
veterī	veterī	3.	veteribus	veteribus
veterem	vetus	4.	veterēs	vetera
vetere	vetere	5.	veteribus	veteribus

Relate: veteran

ŪNUS (ONE)

SINGULAR

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	ŪNUS	ŪNA	ŪNUM
2.	ŪNĪUS	ŪNĪUS	ŪNĪUS
3.	ŪNĪ	ŪNĪ	ŪNĪ
4.	ŪNUM	ŪNAM	ŪNUM
5.	ŪNŌ	ŪNĀ	ŪNŌ

PLURAL

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER
1.	ŪNĪ	ŪNAE	ŪNA
2.	ŪNŌRUM	ŪNĀRUM	ŪNŌRUM
3.	ŪNĪS	ŪNĪS	ŪNĪS
4.	ŪNŌS	ŪNĀS	ŪNA
5.	ŪNĪS	ŪNĪS	ŪNĪS

DECLINED LIKE ŪNUS

ŪLLUS(ANY), NŪLLUS(NONE), SŌLUS(SOLE),
TŌTUS(WHOLE).

Relative Pronoun

Qui – who, which

Singular

Plural

M	F	N		M	F	N
qui	quae	quod	1.	qui	quae	quae
cuius	cuius	cuius	2.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
cui	cui	cui	3.	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	4.	quōs	quas	quae
quō	quā	quō	5.	quibus	quibus	quibus

Intensive Pronoun

Ipse – self

ipse	ipsa	ipsum	1.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	2.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	3.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	4.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	5.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs



- **Adverbs** describe verbs:

strenue laborare

- **Adjectives** describe nouns:

They have the same case, numbers & gender but not always the same ending when they not share the same declension.

1. Servus iratus est: both 2. nom. s.m.

2. Sextus magna voce clamat.

Magna: 1.abl.s.f.

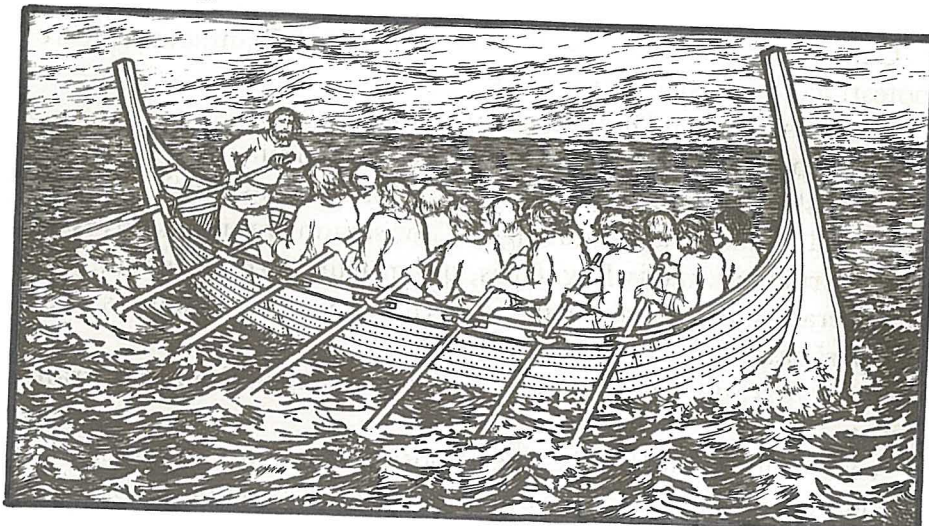
Voce: 3.abl.s.f.

Note: ablative without preposition.

3. Pueri magnum fragorem audiunt.

Magnum: 2.acc.s.m.

Fragorem: 3.acc.s.m.



The following words of the third conjugation follow the pattern of the fourth.

-ipere

Accipere(receive)	Accipio	Accipiunt
Adripere(seize)	Adripio	Adripiunt
Arripere(snatch)	Arripio	Arripiunt
Concipere(imagine)	Concipio	Concipiunt
Eripere(snatch)	Eripio	Eripiunt
Encipere(begin)	Incipio	Incipient
Percipere(perceive)	Percipio	Percipiunt
Suscipere(indertake)	Suscipio	Suscipiunt
Cupere(desire)	Cupio	Cupiunt
Fugere(flee)	Fugio	Fugiunt
Obstupefacere(astound)		
Like facere	Facio	Faciunt
Ol facere	Olfacio	Olfaciunt

-icere

Aspicere(look at)	Aspicio	Aspiciunt
Circumspicere(look)		

Conficere(finish)	Conficio	Conficiunt
Conicere(throw)	Conicio	Coniciunt
Conspicere(see)	Conspicio	Conspiciunt
Inficere(stain)		
Interficere(slay)		
Perficere(finish)		
Reficere(repair)		
Intericere(join)		
Traicere(pierce)	39.	