

ECCE ROMANI

A Latin Reading Course
Prepared by The Scottish Classics Group

2

Rome at Last

*Second
Edition*





Introduction

- When studying the 5 Romance languages, I've always found that the initial lessons should concentrate on pointing out the differences.
- As far as Latin is concerned, see Ecce Romani 1.
- Since the brain cannot absorb pure data, only concentrate on these differences, not on the details.
It should however, be important to see the almost endless number of patterns! Latin is like a Turkish carpet.
- Since the mind is a pattern making – and a pattern using system (Edward de Bono), these patterns must not be presented in bits and pieces, so ignore the modern books the authors of

which assume that students already have problems before they start.

Latin pronunciation(Imperative)

Refer to book 1:

- V was pronounced W, G as in go.
- I sometimes sound Y as in You:
iacebat, iam, iubet,...
- Vowels are short (˘) or long (¯)
- Remember : c=ck=k! you=u as in French tu: lyra(lyre)
- X=ks

Accent

1. The stress is on the last syllable but one(penultimate) if it has a long vowel or ends in 2 consonants:
labōrat, spelūnca, magister,
monēmus(●—●)...

2. If that syllable has a short vowel, the accent is on the antepenult: veniunt, monēo, hostibus, nomīna(—••)...

Normal word order

Is automatically learnt by using the Bembrick Method.

After all, the brain cannot absorb pure data. It has to be seen through the spectacles of an idea(Edward de Bono: The mechanism of the mind).

Besides “It’s by hearing that we learn to speak.” It’s by hearing and speaking that we best learn to read.”

That means that language is learnt without rules. However, for foreigners it is essential to initially listen to a native speaker while still using my books!

However, as far as Latin is concerned,
English speaking people must realise that
the vowels sound totally different! Putting
the stress on the right syllable is of equal
importance, so “Festina lente!”

Fortunately, learning Latin the direct way
is fairly easy for English speaking people
because 60% of their language is derived
from Latin.

As I stressed before

script is a mirror image of speech!

In any language, word order is dictated by
fluency: puellae sub arbore sedent

• • — • — •

There is a comfortable rhythm

The Bembrick Method

Revision for students who have finished book 1. Instead of using the given translations to learn Latin, the method suggested by E. Bembrick is even easier; hence **Latin Direct**.

- **There are no separate vocabularies**
- **There are no exercises, so you can't make mistakes, you can only forget!**

No time is wasted in writing good English either because it stops the fluent progress of **learning Latin, the ultimate goal!**

The use of numbered sentences is now essential.

In order to preserve the Latin word order, only the words are translated.

Fēmina vōcat et puella currit

Woman calls and girl runs

The meaning of the sentence is clear, although the sentence reads like a newspaper heading; little words are left out. The Romans used to speak like that for they were men of action but few words.

Professional Memory Training Exercise

Visualise the story first.

Note: I start with the translation; you will see why.

Study suggestion

Use a strip of blank card, wide enough to move down the page with both hands; say 10x7cm.

First oral revision

Uncover only 1 set. Check to see if you still remember the translation. Acknowledge declensions & cases, conjugations & tenses...

Second oral revision

Cover the Latin, translate, move down to check...



17.

coach in ditch was stuck

1.Raeda in fossa haerebat.

corneliuses along road went to

2.Cornelii per viam ibant ad

inn which not far away was

cauponam quae non procul aberat.

Cornelia who not now was crying with

3.Cornelia, quae non iam lacrimabat, cum

Eucleides was walking

Eucleide ambulabat.

Boys because were running ahead

4.Pueros, quod praecurrebant,

repeatedly was calling back Cornelius

identidem revocabat Cornelius.

Aurelia although in tavern stay the night

5. Aurelia, quamquam in caupona pernoctare

still was unwilling slowly with Cornelius

adhuc nolebat, lente cum Cornelio

was going

ibat.

Soon to inn were approaching

6. Mox ad cauponam appropinquabant.

Nobody they saw voices however

7. Neminem videbant; voces tamen

of people they heard

hominum audiebant.

Suddenly two dogs out of door of inn

8. Subito duo canes ex ianua cauponae

rush and fiercely barking

se praecipitant et ferociter latrantes

Corneliuses make for

Cornelios petunt.

Immediately flees Sextus. Stands immobile

9. Statim fugit Sextus. Stat immobilis
Marcus
Marcus.

Aurelia terrified shouts. Cornelius

10. Aurelia perterrita exclamat. Cornelius
himself nothing does
ipse nihil facit.

Cornelia however not flees but to dogs

11. Cornelia tamen non fugit sed ad canes
hand extends
manum extendit.

Look Marcus she said these dogs bark

12. "Ecce, Marce!" inquit. "Hi canes latrant
only
modo.

None is danger

13. Nullum est periculum.

Look Sextus tail they move

14. Ecce, Sexte! Caudam movent.

That very time at door of the inn

15. Eo ipse tempore ad ianuam cauponae

appeared man obese who dogs called back

apparuit homo obesus qui canes revocavit.

Greetings guests he said

16. "Salvete, hospites!" inquit.

In tavern my stay the night you want

17. "In caupona mea pernoctare vultis?"

Here many citizens famous

18. Hic multi cives praeclari

stayed the night

pernoctaverunt.

19.Olim hic pernoctavit etiam
envoy of emperor
legatus principis.”

Greetings my Apollodorus interrupted

20. "Salve, mi Apollodore!" interpellavit

Eucleides how you do

Eucleides. "Quid agis?"

Goodness me answered innkeeper

21. "Mehercule!" respondit caupo.

unless I'm wrong my friend Eucleides

"Nisi erro, meum amicum Eucleidem

I see

video."

You're not wrong said Eucleides

22."Non erras" inquit Eucleides.

Happy you I see because coach of master

23."Laetus te video. Quod raeda domini
my in ditch stuck immobile necessary is
mei in fossa haeret immobilis, necesse est
in tavern stay the night
in caupona pernoctare."

I am sorry said innkeeper because coach

24."Doleo" inquit caupo quod raeda
is in ditch but I rejoice because to my
est in fossa, sed gaudeo quod ad meam
inn now you come. Come in everyone
cauponam nunc venitis. Intrate omnes!"

18.

all into inn entered

1. Cuncti in cauponam intraverunt.

dine you want said innkeeper

2. “Nonne cenare vultis?” inquit caupo.

slaves my good dinner for you immediately

3. “Servi mei bonam cenam vobis statim

prepare can

parare possunt.

I and Cornelia says Aurelia here

4. “Ego et Cornelia” inquit Aurelia “hic

dine not can

cenare non possumus.”

lead us immediately to bedroom our

5. Duc nos statim ad cubiculum nostrum.”

slaves innkeeper immediately orders dinner

6. Servos caupo statim iussit cenam

for Cornelius, for Marco, for Sextus prepare

Cornelio, Marco, Sexto parare.

he himself Aurelia and Cornelia to bedroom

**7. Ipse Aureliam et Corneliam ad cubiculum
led
duxit.**

Aurelia when bed saw groaned

8. Aurelia, ubi lectum vidit, gemuit.

this bed is dirty she said

9. "Hic lectus est sordidus" inquit.

my Cornelia in dirty bed sleep not

**10. "Mea Cornelia in sordido lecto dormire non
can
potest.**

necessary is other bed into bedroom

**11. Necesse est alium lectum in cubiculum
move
movere."**

innkeeper responded why me you scold

12. Caupo respondit "Cur me reprehendis?"



the Trojans bring
horse inside the c
In the foreground,
Trojan priest Laoc
and one of his so
are killed by a ser
sent by Apollo
Laocoön had tried
warn the Trojans
the true nature of
horse but was silen
by the serpent's co



many travellers to my inn come

13. Multi viatores ad meam cauponam venire
are accustomed to
solent.

nobody my inn scolded

14. Nemo meam cauponam reprehendit."

Then came Eucleides

15. Iam advenit Eucleides.

when Aurelia the thing explained Eucleides

16. Ubi Aurelia rem explicavit, Eucleides
also innkeeper scolded

quoque cauponam reprehendit.

innkeeper muttered

17. Caupo mussavit.

Near Via Appia inn better

18. "Prope Viam Appiam cauponam meliorem
find not you can

invenire non potestis.

in tavern my no beds are dirty

19. In caupona mea nulli lecti sunt sordidi.”

but slaves ordered other bed seek

20. Sed servos iussit alium lectum petere.

in a short time slaves other bed into

**21. Brevi tempore servi alium lectum in
bedroom carried
cubiculum portaverunt.**

innkeeper now with smile exclaimed

22. Caupo iam cum risu clamavit.

look lady slaves my other bed to you

**23. “Ecce, Domina! Servi mei alium lectum tibi
carried
paraverunt.**

now dine you want

24. Nonne nunc cenare vultis?”

I not now am hungry said Cornelia

25. “Ego non iam esurio” inquit Cornelia.

I want only to bed go

26. "Volo tantum cubitum ire."

I also said Aurelia

27. "Ego quoque" inquit Aurelia.

I am very tired

28. "Sum valde defessa."

not had dinner Aurelia and Cornelia

29. Non cenaverunt Aurelia et Cornelia.

but into bed immediately went

30. Sed cubitum statim iverunt.

Soon they were sleeping

31. Mox dormiebant.

19.

when Cornelia and mother to bed went

1. Ubi Cornelia et mater cubitum iverunt.

Marcus and Sextus with Cornelius remained

Marcus et Sextus cum Cornelio manserunt.

with Cornelius have dinner and after dinner to

2. Cum Cornelio cenare et post cenam ad

mid night stay up they intended

mediam noctem vigilare in animo habuerunt,

for everything see and everything hear

nam omnia videre et omnia audire

they wanted

voluerunt.

Marcus I am hungry father he said

3. Marcus “Esurio, pater” inquit.

Are hungry you also Sextus

4. “Esurisne tu quoque, Sexte?”

yes answered Sextus

5. “Ita vero!” respondit Sextus.

always are hungry you and Marcus exclaimed

**6. “Semper esuritis, tu et Marcus exclamavit
Cornelius**

Cornelius.

you let us says Marcus here have dinner

7. “Licetne nobis” inquit Marcus “hic cenare?”

for a short time was silent father but at last

8. Paulisper tacebat pater, sed tandem

yes he said

“esto” inquit.

you and Sextus are allowed here dine

9. Tibi et Sexto licet hic cenare.

after dinner however necessary is immediately

10. Post cenam tamen necesse est statim

to bed go

cubitum ire.

Were laughing boys because happy were

11. Riserunt pueri quod laeti erant.

We rejoice father says Marcus

12. "Gaudemus, pater" inquit Marcus,

because us into bedroom not immediately

13. "Quod nos in cubiculum non statim

sent

misisti.

we wanted for here stay and other travellers

14. Voluimus enim hic manere et alios viatores

watch

spectare."

Then Cornelius innkeeper ordered food

15. Tum Cornelius cauponem iussit cibum

prepare

parare.

In a short time slave food to them carried

16. Brevi tempore servus cibum ad eos portavit.

while boys food devour suddenly entered

17. Dum pueri cibum devorant, subito intravit
soldier a certain
miles quidam.

Cornelius attentively he watched

18. Cornelium attente spectavit.

greetings man very good he said

19. "Salve, vir optime!" inquit.

greetings boys why you into this inn

20. "Salvete, pueri! Cur vos in hanc cauponam
entered
intravistis?

why not to villa of friend you went

21. Cur non ad villam hospitis ivistis?

you are senator Roman

22. Nonne tu es senator Romanus?"

senator Roman I am answered Cornelius

23. "Senator Romanus sum" respondit Cornelius.

we into this inn entered because

24. “Nos in hanc cauponam intravimus quod

coach our in ditch is stuck immobile

raeda nostra in fossa haeret immobilis.

in fields night remain we did not want but

25. In agris nocte manere nolebamus, sed

never before in tavern we spent the night

numquam antea in caupona pernoctavimus.

Certainly in fields spend the night often is

26. Certe in agris pernoctare saepe est

dangerous

periculosum.”

then soldier also in tavern spend the night

27. Tum miles “Etiam in caupona pernoctare

often is dangerous

saepe est periculosum.”

why this us tell asked Cornelius

28. “Cur hoc nobis dicis?” rogavit Cornelius.

is this innkeeper man wicked

29. "Estne hic caupo homo scelestus?"

about Apollodorus what did you hear

30. De Apollodoro quid audivisti?"

about Apollodorus nothing I heard but always

31. "De Apollodoro nihil audivi, sed semper

is dangerous in tavern spend the night

est periculosum in caupona pernoctare.

you all heard that story about innkeeper

32. Vosne audivistis illam fabulam de caupone

told

narratam?

that innkeeper guest killed

33. Ille caupo hospitem necavit."

no says Cornelius

34. "Minime!" inquit Cornelius.

that story not I heard

35. "Illam fabulam non audivi.

why therefore to us that not you tell while

36. Cur igitur nobis illam non narras dum

we have dinner

cenamus?”

20.

two friends Aulus and Septimus while journey

1. Duo amici, Aulus et Septimus, dum iter

in Greece made

in Graecia faciunt,

to city Megara came

2. ad urbem Megaram venerunt.

Aulus in tavern spent the night

3. Aulus in caupona pernoctavit.

in villa of a friend Septimus

4. In villa hospitis Septimus.

middle of the night while Septimus slept

5. Media nocte, dum Septimus dormit,

Aulus in dream his appeared

Aulus in somno ei apparuit

and shouted come on Septimus bring me

6. et clamavit, "Age, Septime! Fer mihi

help

auxilium!

innkeeper me kill prepares

7. Caupo me necare parat."

Septimus by dream terrified immediately got up

8. Septimus, somnio perterritus, statim surrexit.

After his senses he recuperated nothing

9. Postquam animum recuperavit, "Nihil

wrong he said

mali" inquit.

dream only was

10. "Somnium modo fuit."

Then again he fell asleep

11. Deinde iterum obdormivit.

again however in dream Aulus his friend

12. Iterum tamen in somno Aulus suo amico

appeared

apparuit.

again to Septimo he shouted when I

13. Iterum Septimo clamavit “Ubi ego

for help asked you did not come

auxilium petivi, tu non venisti.

nobody me help now can

14. Nemo me adiuvere nunc potest.

innkeeper for me killed

15. Caupo enim me necavit.

after this he did body my in

16. Postquam hoc fecit, corpus meum in

wagon put and dung over threw

plastro posuit et stercus supra coniecit.

he intends wagon out of city tomorrow

17. In animo habet plaustrum ex urbe cras

move

movere.

necessary is therefore tomorrow morning

18. Necesse est igitur cras mane

wagon seek and innkeeper punish

plaustrum petere et cauponem punire.”

again got up Septimus

19. Iterum surrexit Septimus.

before daylight to inn went and wagon

20. Prima luce ad cauponam ivit et plaustrum

looked for

petivit.

when wagon found dung removed and

21. Ubi plaustrum invenit, stercus removit et

body dragged out

corpus extraxit.

Septimus when friend dead saw

22. Septimus, ubi amicum mortuum vidit.

was crying

lacrimavit.

innkeeper immediately he accused

23. Cauponem statim accusavit.

soon citizens him punished

24. Mox cives eum puniverunt.

after soldier story finished silence

25. Postquam miles fabulam finivit, silentium

was

fuit.

suddenly Cornelius exclaimed

26. Subito Cornelius exclamavit

come on boys

27. "Agite, pueri!"

you I ordered after dinner to bed go

28. Nonne vos iussi post cenam cubitum ire?

why to bedroom you did not go

29. Cur ad cubiculum non ivistis?"

but Marcus pater we also story

30. Sed Marcus "Pater, nos quoque fabulam

of the soldier to hear wanted

militis audire volumus.

not tired we are

31. Non defessi sumus.

not late is

32. Non sero est."

this however said Marcus because to bed go

33. Hoc tamen dixit Marcos quod cubitum ire

he feared

timebat.

while for story of the soldier heard

34. Dum enim fabulam militis audiebat,
innkeeper he watched
cauponem spectabat.

he was thinking how wicked that innkeeper

35. Cogitabat: "Quam scelestus ille caupo
seems
videtur!

Certainly he intends in the middle of the night

36. Certe in animo habet media nocte
me kill necessary is to stay awake
me necare. Necesse est vigilare."

also Sextus was afraid

37. Etiam Sextus timebat.

he was thinking however if this innkeeper is

38. Cogitabat tamen "Si hic caupo est
wicked I rejoice because soldier in tavern
scelestus, gaudeo quod miles in caupona
spends the night
pernoctat.

Eucleides certainly us help not can

39. Eucleides certe nos adiuuare non potest.”

unwillingly at last boys to bed went stay awake

40. Inviti tandem pueri cubitum iverunt, vigilare

ready to

parati.

soon however half asleep they were

41. Mox tamen semisomni fuerunt.

in a short time slept Marcus

42. Brevi tempore obdormivit Marcus.

21.

Sextus however not slept

1. Sextus tamen non obdormivit,

for about soldier's story he was thinking

2. nam de militis fabula cogitabat.

at last Marcus he said

3. Tandem “Marce!” inquit.

you were afraid when that story you heard

4. "Tunc timuisti ubi illam fabulam audivisti?"

but Marcus nothing answered

5. Sed Marcus nihil respondit.

again Marcus he said

6. Iterum "Marce!" inquit.

you innkeeper watched

7. "Tunc cauponem spectabas?"

again silence

8. Iterum silentium.

then Sextus now afraid Marcus he said

9. Deinde Sextus, iam timidus "Marce!" inquit.

why you did fall asleep

10. "Cur tu obdormivisti?"

why you not stayed awake

11. Cur tu non vigilavisti?"

suddenly sound in bedroom heard Sextus

12. Subito sonitum in cubulo audivit Sextus.

o me poor

13. "O me miserum!

sound heard Aulus that wretched boy when

14. Sonitumne audivit Aulus ille miser ubi

innkeeper him kill prepared

caupo eum necare parabat?

what sound was

15. Qualis sonitus fuit?"

sound Sextus again heard

16. Sonitum Sextus iterum audivit.

o Eucleides he said

17. "O, Eucleides!" inquit.

why to bedroom not yet came

18. "Cur ad cubiculum nondum venisti?"

o father o mother

19. O, pater! O, mater!

why me into Italy sent

20. Cur me in Italiam misistis?

did you want in this way me to death

21. Voluistisne ita me ad mortem

send

mittere?

in Asia I return want

22. In Asia ego redire volo.

there for nothing is dangerous

23. Ibi enim nullum est periculum.

dangerous is here in Italy live

24. Periculosum est hic in Italia habitare.”

much himself asked Sextus

25. Multa se rogavit Sextus.

although boy bold is usually

26. Quamquam puer temerarius esse solebat,

now in the middle of the night alone in

27. nunc media nocte solus in
bedroom he trembled
cubiculo tremebat.

therefore Sextus during whole night stay awake

28. Itaque Sextus, per totam noctem vigilare
prepared for a long time there sat
paratus, diu ibi sedebat.

how now out of hands of innkeeper

29. "Quomodo iam e manibus cauponis
wicked escape I can
scelesti effugere possum?

are all innkeepers wicked

30. Suntne omnes caupones scelesti?

perhaps innkeeper me son of citizen

31. Fortasse caupo me, filium civis
famous kill intends to
praeclari, necare in animo habet.

although Aulus gold had I however

32. Quamquam Aulus aurum habuit, ego tamen
nothing have
nihil habeo.

neither gold nor money

33. Neque aurum neque pecuniam.”

thus thought Sextus

34. Ita cogitabat Sextus.

again sound we heard

35. Iterum sonitum audivit.

he was afraid but at last he got up unwillingly

36. Timebat sed tandem surrexit invitus.

all of the bedroom parts inspect he wanted

37. Omnes cubiculi partes inspicere volebat.

soon however he laughed

38. Mox tamen risit.

look under bed was cat obese and

39. Ecce! Sub lecto erat feles, obesa et
half asleep
semisomna.

near cat Sextus mouse dead saw

40. Prope felem Sextus murem mortuum vidit.

muttered Sextus not necessary is this

41. Mussavit Sextus "Non necesse est hoc
body under dung hide
corpus sub stercore celare!"

22.

now day was

1. Iam dies erat.

before light coachman with help of slaves

2. Prima luce raedarius auxilio servorum
of inn coach out of ditch dragged and to
cauponis raedam ex fossa extraxit et ad

inn moved
cauponam admovit.

then slaves boxes of the Cornelliuses to coachman

3. Tum servi cistas Corneliorum raedario
handed
tradiderunt.

in the meantime in tavern while the Corneliiuses

4. Interea in caupona, dum Cornelii
all themselves prepared
omnes se parabant,

Sextus now forgetful of the terror of the night

5. Sextus, iam immemor terroris nocturni,
soldier's story to Cornelia told

6. militis fabulam Corneliae narrabat

Eucleides instructions to slaves gave

7. Eucleides mandata servis dabat.

Cornelius himself to Aurelia and to children

8. Cornelius ipse Aureliae et liberis

shouted come everyone do not loiter
clamabat “Agite omnes! Nolite cessare.

time is go away

9. Tempus est discedere.”

at last everyone out of inn came and into

10. Tandem cuncti e caupona venerunt et in
coach climbed
raedam ascenderunt.

greetings shouted boys

11. “Vale!” clamaverunt pueri.

greetings answered innkeeper who in yard

12. “Valete!” respondit caupo, qui in area
stood
stabat.

do not into ditch again fall not in

13. “Nolite in fossam iterum cadere! Non in

all inns well sleep you can
omnibus cauponis bene dormire potestis.”

then coachman reins picked up and horses

14. Tum raedarius habenas sumpsit et equos
whipped
verberavit.

at last Rome again they made for

15. Tandem Romam iterum petebant.

in journey Sextus all about mouse dead

16. In itinere Sextus omnia de mure mortuo
to Marcus explained
Marco explicavit.

Cornelius soldier's story to wife told

17. Cornelius militis fabulam uxori narravit.

now to city they approached

18. Iam urbi appropinquabant.

suddenly boys huge building saw

19. Subito pueri ingens aedificium conspexerunt.

Marcus to father what is that asked

20. Marcus patrem "Quid est illud?" rogavit.

also Sextus who in that building lives

21. Atque Sextus “Quis in illo aedificio habitat?”

to which Cornelius said nobody there lives with laugh

22. Cui Cornelius “Nemo ibi habitat” cum risu

answered(risus nom, 4th: cum+abl.risu: like gradus
respondit.

is tomb of Messala Corvinus who was

23. “Est sepulcrum Messallae Corvini qui erat

orator famous
orator praeclarus.

here are tombs of many and of famous

24. Hic sunt sepulcra multorum et praeclarorum

citizens
civium.

Romans not are allowed within city tombs

25. Romanis non licet intra urbem sepulcra

have
habere.”

soon another building big they saw

26. Mox alterum aedificium magnum viderunt.

is that also tomb father asked

27. “Estne id quoque sepulcrum, pater?” rogavit

Marcus

Marcus.

yes Cornelius answered

28. “Ita vero!” Cornelius respondit.

is tomb of Caecilian Metella

29. “Est sepulcrum Caeciliae Metellae.

about Caecilian Metella you heard

30. Nonne de Caecilia Metella audivisti?”

but Marcus to father nothing answered

31. Sed Marcus patri nihil respondit.

now for city itself see could

32. Iam enim urbem ipsam videre poterat.

look Rome he shouted

33. "Ecce Roma!" clamavit.

look Rome shouted Sextus and

**34. "Ecce Roma!" clamaverunt Sextus et
Cornelia
Cornelia.**

then Cornelius in a short time at Porta

**35. Tum Cornelius "Brevi tempore ad Portam
Capena we shall arrive
Capenam adveniemus.**

Titus uncle your there we shall see

36. Titum, patrum vestrum, ibi videbimus.

letter for a slave sent and

**37. Epistolam enim per servum misi et
everything to him explained
omnia ei explicavi.**

Titus soon us near Porta will meet

38. Titus mox nos prope Portam excipiet."

23.

meanwhile Titus uncle of Marcus and of Cornelia

1. Interea Titus, patruus Marci et Corneliae,

them near Porta Capena was waiting for

2. eos prope Portam Capenam expectabat.

citizens merchants slaves through the gate

3. Cives, mercatores, servi per Portam

were going and also here and there were running

ibant atque huc illuc currebant.

Titus however in litter was sitting

4. Titus tamen in lectica sedebat.

when Corneliuses he caught sight of out litter

5. Ubi Cornelios conspexit, e lectica

climbed

descendit.

out coach climbed Corneliuses

6. E raeda descenderunt Cornelii.

during day for coaches inside city drive

7. Interdiu enim raedas intra urbem agere

Romans not were allowed

Romanis non licebat.

was amazed Sextus when the crowd of citizens

8. Stupuit Sextus ubi multitudinem civium,

of slaves crowd he saw

servorum turbam vidit.

everywhere was noise of wagons

9. Undique erat strepitus plaustorum.

everwhere the shouting of merchants of travellers

10. Undique clamor mercatorum, viatorum,

of drivers

raedariorum.

Titus Cornelius and Aurelia and children

11. Titus Cornelium et Aureliam et liberos

great with joy greeted

maximo cum gaudio salutavit.

how happy he said you all I welcome

12. “Quam laetus” inquit “Vos omnes excipio!

are you by the journey tired

13. Nonne estis itinere defessi?”

very tired answered Cornelius

14. “Valde defessi” respondit Cornelius.

for me necessary is swiftly to Senate house go

15. “Mihi necesse est celeriter ad Curiam ire,

but first Aurelia and Cornelia home

16. sed primum Aureliam et Corneliam domum

I shall take

ducam.”

yes says Titus

17. “Ita vero!” inquit Titus.

look litter bearers who for you I hired you

18. “Ecce! Leticarii, quos vobis conduxī, vos

home bring

domum ferent.

I the boys will look after

19. Ego pueros curabo.

many wonderful things will see the boys

20. Multa et mira videbunt pueri.

and also I everything to them I will explain

21. Atque ego omnia eis explicabo.”

and so through streets of the city litter-bearers

22. Itaque per vias urbis lecticii

father mother daughter swiftly home

patrem, matrem, filiam celeriter domum

carried

tulerunt.

after there they arrived Aurelia and Cornelia

23. Postquam eo advenerunt, Aurelia et Cornelia,

by the journey tired themselves rest gave

itinere defessae, se quieti dederunt.

Cornelius however himself washed

24. Cornelius tamen se lavit,

toga clean put on again in litter

25. togam puram induit, iterum in lectica

sat down

consedit.

to the Senate house quickly he said

26. “Ad Curiam celeriter!” inquit.

24.

as soon as Titus and boys and Eucleides

1. Simulac Titus et pueri et Eucleides

the city via Porta Capena entered

urbem per Portam Capenam intraverunt,

shouted Sextus what we first shall do

2. clamavit Sextus “Quid nos primum faciemus?”

where will we go shall we visit

3. Quo ibimus? Visitabimusne...?"

where you us take uncle interrupted

4. "Quo tu nos duces, patre?" interpellavit

Marcus

Marcus.

shall we see the Senate House and

5. "Videbimusne Curiam et

the market place

forum?"

Titus be silent he said

6. Titus "Tacete!" inquit.

The market place tomorrow we shall visit

7. "Forum cras visitabimus.

tomorrow Eucleides you will allow boys

8. Cras, Eucleides tibi licebit pueros

there take

eo ducere.

then there will be enough time

9. Tum erit satis temporis.

today however boys you home through

10. Hodie tamen, pueri, vos domum per
the city I will lead and everything in the journey
urbem ducam et omnia in itinere vobis
I will show
demonstrabo.”

now they had come to the Circus Maximus

11. Iam advenerant ad Circum Maximum,
which not far away had been
qui non procul aberat.

amazed Sextus when huge bulk of the Circus

12. Stupuit Sextus ubi molem Circi
Maximus saw
Maximi vidit.

amazed also Marcus although Circus

13. Stupuit quoque Marcus, quamquam Circum
before had seen
antea viderat.

amazed Titus astonished not by the bulk but

14. Stupuit Titus, attonitus non mole, sed
by the silence of the Circus
silentio Cirmi.

alas said Titus

15. "Eheu!" inquit Titus.

today Circus is closed

16. "Hodie Circus est clausus.

in three days however emperor himself games

17. Tribus diebus tamen princeps ipse ludos
magnificent will make
magnificos faciet."

you us there take asked Marcus

18. "Nonne tu nos eo duces?" rogavit Marcus.

alas I not will be able you take

19 “Eheu! Ego non potero vos ducere”

perhaps Eucleides you will take

20. Fortasse Eucleides vos ducet.”

no answered Sextus

21. “Minime!” respondit Sextus.

books not games he likes

22. “Libros, non ludos amat.”

come on boys interrupted Titus

23. “Agite, pueri!” interpellavit Titus.

now we shall cross Mount Palatinus

24. “Nunc transiemus Montem Palatinum

and we will go down to arc of Titus

25. et descendemus ad arcum Titi.

there perhaps father your we will meet Marcus

26. Ibi fortasse patri tuo occurremus, Marce.

soon senators from Senat house will exit

27. Mox senatores ex Curia exient.”

and so Circus they left and Mons Palatinus

**28. Itaque Circum relinquerunt et Palatinum
crossed
transierunt.**

Titus in journey showed to boys wonderful

**29. Titus in itinere monstravit pueris mira
buildings that emperors had built
aedificia quae principes aedificaverant.**

at last to arch of Titus they came

30. Tandem ad arcum Titi advenerunt,

now distressed by the heat they were tired

31. iam labore aestu defessi.

this is new arch said Titus

32. “Hic est novus arcus” inquit Titus.

what senate...

33. Quem senatus...

everything see you will be able to tomorrow

34. “Omnia videre poteritis cras”

interrupted Cornelius who that very

interpellavit Cornelius qui eo ipse

moment to march out of Senate had come

tempore ad arcum ex Curia advenerat.

Eucleides everything to you will explain

35. “Eucleides omnia vobis explicabit.

now late is

36. Iam sero est.

come on now home we will go

37. Agite! Iam domum ibimus.”

25

now day was

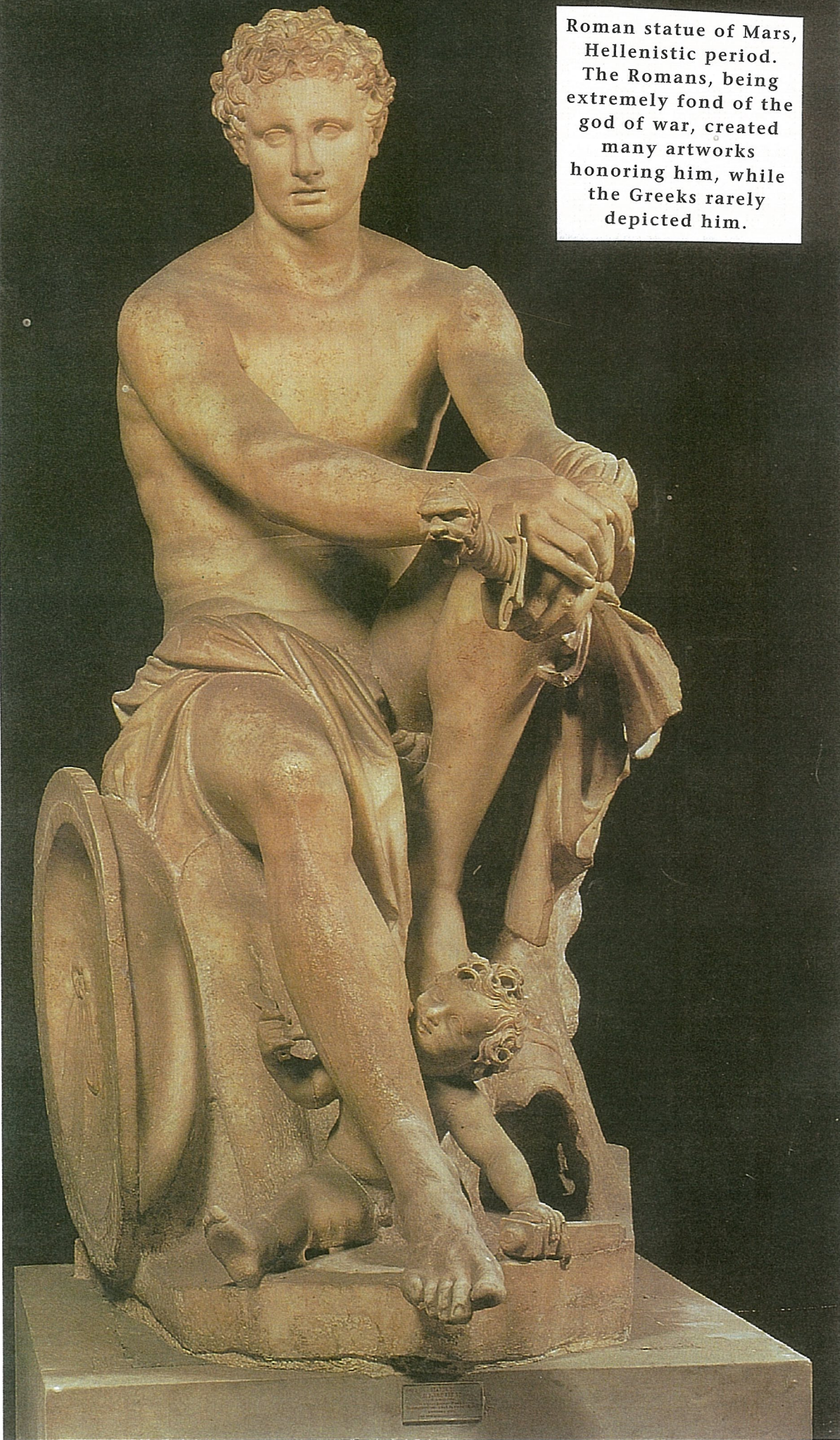
1. Iam dies erat.

great was shouting in city

2. Magnus erat clamor in urbe.



Roman statue of Mars,
Hellenistic period.
The Romans, being
extremely fond of the
god of war, created
many artworks
honoring him, while
the Greeks rarely
depicted him.



now dogs in streets were barking

3. Iam canes in viis latrabant.

now people were shouting and through streets

**4. Iam homines clamabant et per vias
were running
currebant.**

slaves to market with great uproar loads

**5. Servi ad forum magno tumultu onera
carried
ferebant.**

everywhere shouting and noise

6. Undique clamor et strepitus!

but none of shouting no noise to Marcus

**7. Sed nihil clamoris, nihil strepitus ad Marcum
came
pervenit.**

neither shouting of people nor barking

8. Neque clamores hominum neque latratus

of dogs him had awakened
canum eum excitaverant.

in bed was snoring for tired he was

9. In lecto stertebat nam defessus erat.

Sextus also in bed remained but sleep

10. Sextus quoque in lecto manebat sed dormire

not he could
non poterat.

never before city so great had he visited

11. Nunquam antea urbem tantam visitaverat.

by shouting and by noise he was awakened

12. Clamoribus et strepitu excitatus,

now he was thinking about all things which

13. iam cogitabat de omnibus rebus quas

Titus yesterday had told

Titus heri narraverat.

what today shall we see

14. "Quid hodie videbimus?"

perhaps with Titus we shall go who everything

15. Fortasse cum Tito ibimus qui omnia
to us will show
nobis demonstrabit.

Cornelius us into market place will lead

16. Corneliusne nos in forem ducet?

I certainly market place and Senate house

17. Ego certe forum et Curiam
see want
videre volo."

meanwhile Eucleides who by first light

18. Interea Eucleides, qui prima luce
had exited now home had returned
excierat, iam domum redierat.

immediately bedroom of the boys made for and

19. Statim cubiculum puerorum petivit et

hey boys he said

“Eho pueri!” inquit.

why not you got up

20. “Cur nondum surrexistis?”

ago two hours I got up

21. Abhinc duas horas ego surrexi.

new book to buy I wanted in to Argiletus

22. Novum librum emere volebam, in Argiletum

this morning I went down

mane descendi

to shop certain where on doorposts

23. ad tabernam quandam ubi in postibus

names of many poets see you can

nomina multorum poetarum videre potes.

24. Catullus, Flaccus...”

but boys swiftly interrupted because

25. At pueri celeriter interpellaverunt quod

Eucleides as well they knew always something

Eucleides, ut bene sciebant, semper aliquid

to teach wanted

docere volebat.

what on the way did you see

26. “Quid in via vidisti?”

Euclaedes nothing he said

27. Eucleides “Nihil” inquit.

unless a miserable man by stones

28. “Nisi miserum hominem lapidibus

crushed

oppressum.

oxen stones squared in wagon

29. Boves lapides quadratos in plaustro

were dragging

trahebant

to new building which Caesar near

30. ad novem aedificium quod Caesar prope
home golden is building
Domum Auream aedificat.

that building is huge amphitheatre and

31. Illud aedificium est ingens amphitheatrum et
soon
mox..."

but boys in bedroom not now remained

32. at pueri in cubiculo non iam manebant,

for Eucleides who was always verbose

33. nam Eucleides, qui erat semper verbosus,
much about buildings of city tell
multa de aedificiis urbis narrare
was accustomed to
solebat.

and not however boys him hear wanted

34. Neque tamen pueri eum audire volebant.

26.

Eucleides and boys now home had returned

1. Eucleides et pueri iam domum redierant.

after dinner Cornelius and Marcus and Sextus

2. Post cenam, Cornelius et Marcus et Sextus in atrium sat in atrio sedebant.

what today did you see boys

3. "Quid hodie vidistis, pueri?"

nothing but buildings old answered Marcus

4. "Nihil nisi aedificia antiqua" respondit Marcus.

we into city go out want alone

5. "Nos in urbem exire volumus soli.

why not is it allowed

6. Cur non licet?"

to which Cornelius said it is dangerous without

**7. Cui Cornelius “Est periculosum sine
guard exit into streets of this city
custode exire in vias huius urbis.**

There are many men wicked who possessions

**8. Sunt multi homines scelesti qui bona
of citizens snatch
civium arripiunt.**

sometimes thoses men citizens themselves

**9. Nonnumquam hi homines cives ipsos
kill
necant.**

to you therefore not it is allowed without

**10. Vobis igitur non licet sine
guard go out
custode exire.**

now late is

11. Iam sero est.

now necessary is to you to bed go

12. Nunc necesse est vobis cubitum ire.

do not stop but go immediately

13. Nolite cessare sed ite statim!"

boys by busy day tired as soon as to bed

14. Pueri, labore diei defessi, simulac cubitum

went fell asleep

iverunt, obdormiverunt.

on the following day early in the morning Marcus

15. Postridie mane, Marcus

in bed his lay down

in lecto suo iacebat.

about Circus maximus thus was thinking

16. De Circo Maximo ita cogitabat:

when Circus Maximus will we visit

17. "Quando Circum Maximum visitabimus?

why father my us exit forbid

18. Cur pater meus nos exire vetat?

yesterday no men wicked in city I saw

19. Heri nullos homines scelestos in urbe vidi.

during the day certainly robbers us not

**20. Interdiu certe praedones nobis non
will kill
nocebunt.**

my father because is senator Roman

**21. Meum patrem, quod est senator Romanus,
robbers fear nothing of danger is
praedones timent. Nihil periculi est.”**

in short time as to Marcus is seemed boys

**22. Brevi tempore, ut Marco videbatur, pueri
to Circus were going
ad Circum ibant.**

Soon bulk huge of Circus Maximus

**23. Mox molem ingentem Circi Maximi
Marcus caught sight of
Marcus conspexit.**

look shouted Marcus is Circus

24. “Ecce!” clamavit Marcus. “Est Circus.

soon we shall enter and charioteers themselves

25. Mox intrabimus et aurigas ipsos
we shall watch
spectabimus.”

suddenly however into street rushed headlong

26. Subito tamen in viam se praecipitaverunt
three men
tres homines

beware those men shouted Sextus

27. “Cave illos homines!” clamavit Sextus.

they certainly us into houses nearby drag

28. “Illi certe nos in domus vicinas trahent
and there us they will kill
et ibi nos necabunt.”

but in vain for Marcus in his panic

29. Sed frustra, nam Marcus, metu commotus,

after Sextus he heard shouting

postquam Sextum audivit clamantem,

to ground fell and lay in mud immobile

30. ad terram cecidit et iacebat in luto immobilis.

hey shouted one of robbers

31. “Eho!” clamavit unus ex praedonibus.

where you go little one

32. “Quo abis, parvule?

what is name your

33. Quid est nomen tuum?

you son are of senator

34. Nonne tu filius es senatoris?

name your is Marcus Cornelius

35. Nonne nomen tuum est Marcus Cornelius?”

to which Marcus said what you want wicked fellows

36. Cui Marcus “Quid vultis, scelesti?

nothing of money I have do not me kill

37. Nihil pecuniae habeo. Nolite mihi nocere.

if me you beat father my certainly you

38. Si me verberabitis, pater meus certe vos

will punish

puniet.”

interrupted robber be quiet boy

39. Interpellavit praedo “Tace puer!

you are captive our and not to father

40. Tu es captivus noster, neque ad patrem

you will return

redibis.

nobody now will be able to you save

41. Nemo nunc poterit te servare.

myself for you I will kill

42. Ipse enim te necabo.”

then robber sword drew

43. Tum praedo gladium strinxit.

Marcus was still terrified bring help

44. Marcus stabat perterritus et “Fer auxilium!”

he shouted

clamavit.

nobody shouting heard

45. Nemo clamorem audivit.

Nobody help brought

46. Nemo auxilium tulit.

Marcus eyes closed and death awaited

47. Marcus oculos clausit et mortem expectabat.

nothing happened eyes he opened

48. Nihil accidit. Oculos aperuit.

in bed was his

49. In lecto erat suo.

dream only had been

50. Somnium modo fuerat.

today however home stay decided

51. Hodie tamen domi manere constituit

Marcus

Marcus.

27.

today you are allowed to chariot races go

1. Hodie nobis licet ad ludos circenses ire.

Eucleides me and you and Cornelia to Circus

2. Eucleides me et te et Corneliam ad Circum

will lead

ducet.

chariot races I love

3. Ludos circenses amo.

but Circus closed will be

4. Sed nonne Circus clausus erit?

no Circus not will be closed

5. Minime! Circus non erit clausus.

today citizens all on holiday are

6. Hodie cives omnes feriatī sunt.

streets will be full of people

7. Viae erunt plenae hominum.

men women children Circus swiftly make for

8. Viri mulieres, liberi Circum celerrime petent.

why not now we leave

9. Cur non nunc discedimus?

I am now ready

10. Ego sum iam paratus.

come on now at last to Circus go time is

11. Agite! Iam tandem ad Circum ire tempus est.

are you ready boys are you ready Cornelia

12. Estisne parati, pueri? Esne parata, Cornelia?

now to Circus not far away we are

13. Iam a Circo non procul absumus.

noise you hear

14. Nonne strepitum auditis?

look everybody to Circus hurry

15. Ecce! Omnes ad Circum festinant.

in short time we ourselves will enter

16. Brevi tempore nos ipsi intrabimus.

how huge is crowd of people

17. Quam ingens est turba hominum!

whole Circus is full of spectators

18. Totus Circus est plenus spectatorum.

yes always many spectators in Circus

**19. Ita vero! Semper multi spectatores in Circo
are
sunt.**

here we shall sit

20. Hic considemus?

no near arena sit necessary is

**21. Minime! Prope arenam sedere necesse est
because there all see shall we be able to
quod ibi omnia videre poterimus.**

but near arena sit dangerous is

22. At prope arenam sedere periculosum est.

father your much about danger said

23. Pater vester multa de periculo dixit.

not of danger is for Titus uncle my

24. Nihil periculi est, nam Titus, patruus meus,
with friends near arena sit is accustomed to
cum amicis prope arenam sedere solet.

look the emperor himself now stood up sign

25. Ecce! Caesar ipse iam surrexit: signum
give ready
dare parat.

I reds will favour I whites

26. Ego russatis favebo. Ego albatis

I all charioteers love

27. Ego omnes aurigas amo!

how silly are all girls

28. Quam stultae sunt omnes puellae!

why not go for blues Cornelia

29. Cur non venetis faves, Cornelia?

look napkin signal is

30. Ecce! Mappa! Signum est!

how fiercely horses they whip those

31. Quam ferociter equos verberant illi
charioteers
aurigae!

how fast horses they drive

32. Quam celeriter equos agunt!

how reckless they are death

33. Quam temerarii sunt! Nonne mortem
they fear
timent?

red my certainly victorious will be

34. Russatus meus certe victor erit.

horses with great skill he drives

35. Equos magna arte agit.

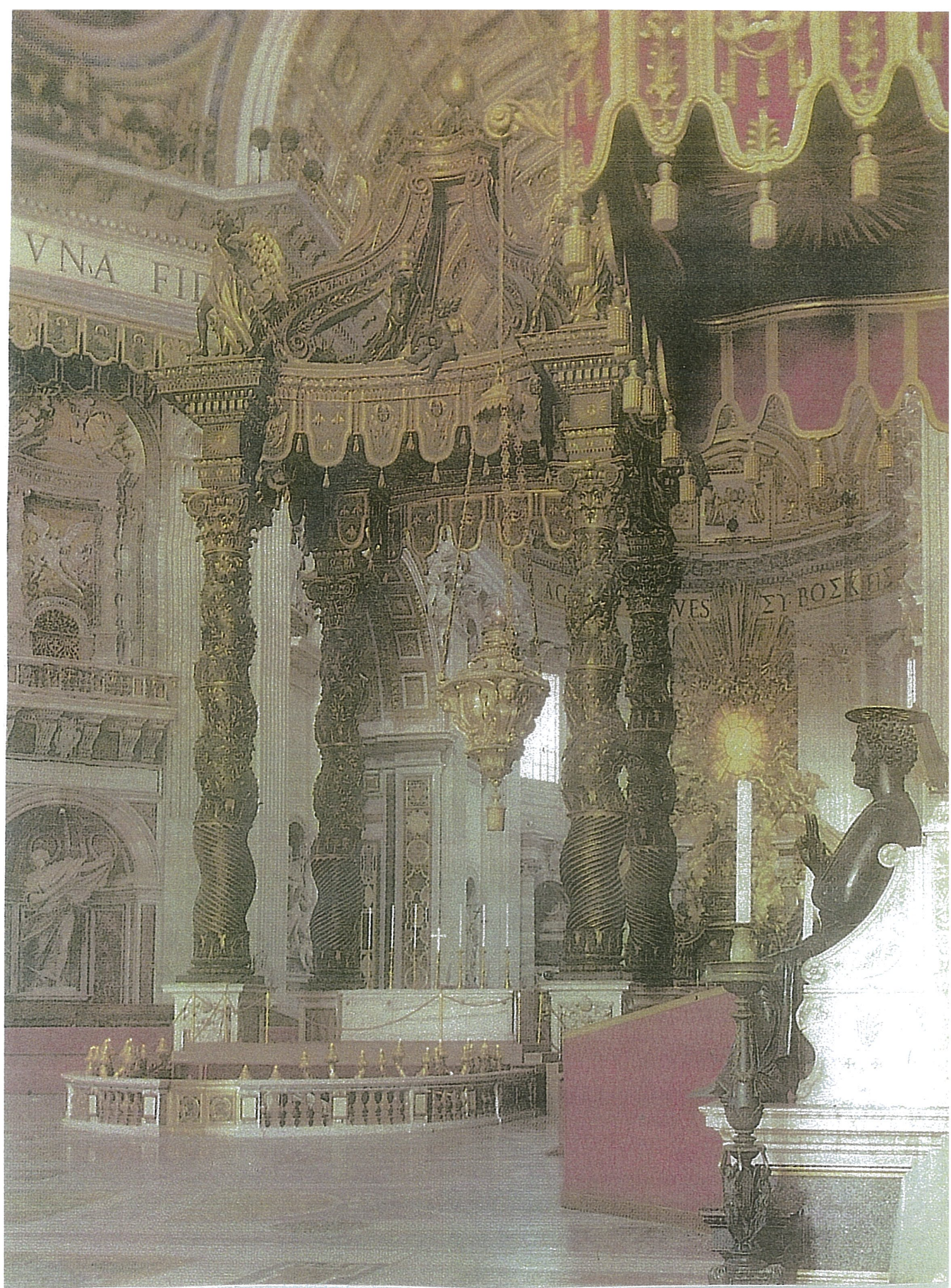
oh me poor charioteer my horses diverted

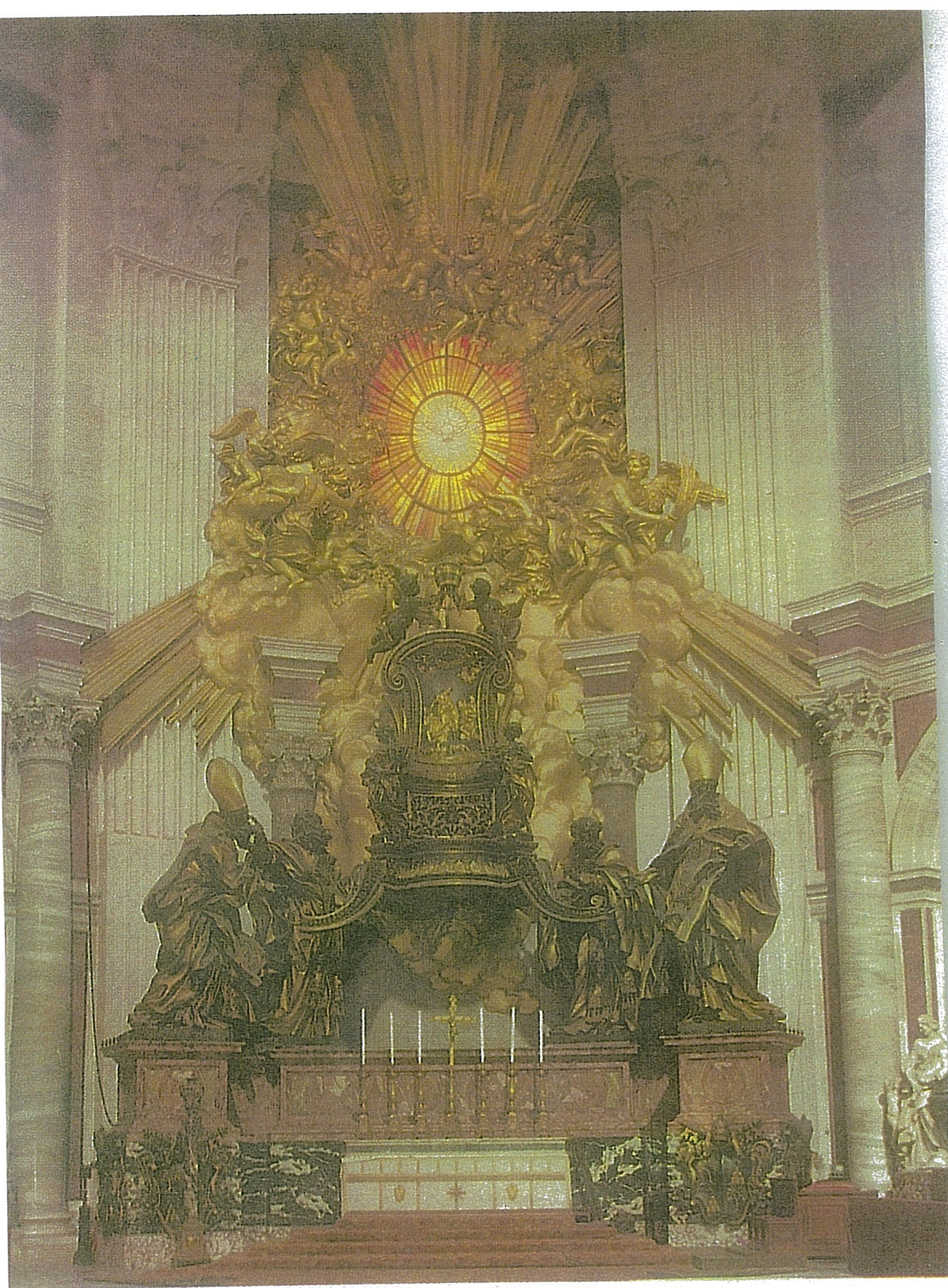
36. O me miserum! Auriga meus equos devertit

beware post are you half asleep idiot

37. Cave metam. Esne semisomnus, fatue?

why turning post not avoided





La CATTEDRA DI S. PIETRO, capolavoro scenografico del Bernini.

38. Cur metam non vitavisti?

that charioteer fell

39. Ille auriga cecidit.

in arena he lies is he dead

40. In arena iacet. Estne mortuus?

no senses recuperated now

41. Minime! Animum recuperavit. Iam

he gets up

surgit.

did you hear shouting of these spectators

42. Audivistisne clamores horum spectatorum?

with loud voice names of charioteers and

43. Magna voce nomina aurigarum et

of horses always they shout

equorum semper clamant.

on all sides huge is noise

44. Undique ingens est strepitus.

so much noise I never heard

45. Tantum strepitum ego numquam audiui.

reds this victory have

46. Russati hanc victoriam habent

soon also whites will have victory

47. Mox etiam albatu habebunt victoriam.

glory of whites will be immortal

48. Gloria albatu erit immortalis.

this perhaps will happen

49. Hoc fortasse accidet,

but Caugula himself as they say greens

50. sed Caligula ipse, ut dicunt, prasinu
liked

amabat.

now late is

51. Iam sero est.

now home we will return

52. Nunc domum redibimus.

it's getting dark for come on

53. Advesperascit enim. Agite!

not yet time is home return

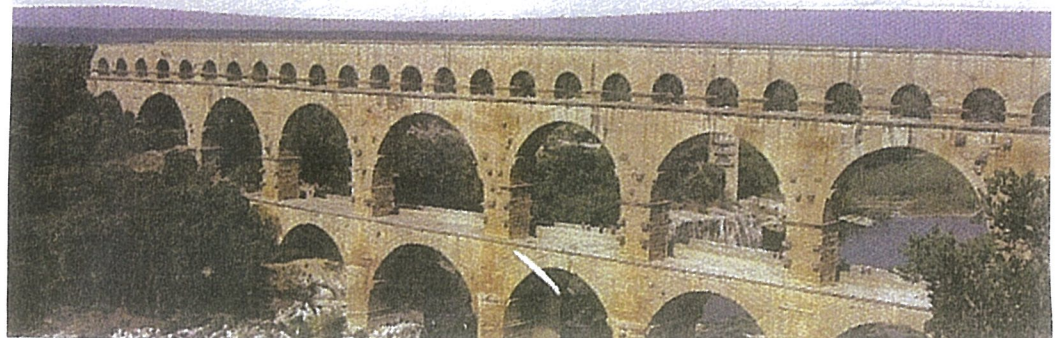
54. Nondum tempus est domum redire.

charioteers reins picked up and signal

55. Aurigae habenas sumpserunt et signum

waiting for

exspectant.



26

pueri	puerile
custode	custody
praedo	preditor
frustra	frustrate
captivus	captivity
oculos	ocular
aperire	aperture
antiqua	antique
exire	exite
praecipar	precipitate
commotus	commotion
servare	serve
accidit	accident
gladium	gladiator

27

arena	arena(sand)
signum	signal
russatus	russet
devertit	divert
surcit	surge
immortalis	immortal

advenire	advent
tribus	tribe
potero	potential
arcum	arc, arch
exibunt	exite, exit
mira	admire
atonitus	astonish

25

tumultu	tumult
taberna	tavern
docere	docent
boves	bovine, beef
lapides	lapidate, lapidary
theatrum	theatre
verbosus	verbose
librum	library
poeta	poet
oppressum	oppress
quadratus	quadruple
amphi	amphi

celeriter	accelerate
ducam	conduct
lavit	lavatory
mercatores	merchant
intraurbem	innercity
salutavit	salute
domum	domestic
curabo	cure
puram	pure

24.

simulac	simultaneous
satis	satisfy
demonstrare	demonstrate
clausus	closed
magnifico	magnificent
transire	transit
occurremus	occur
relinquerunt	relinquish
novus	novelty
visitare	visit
satis	satisfaction

dies	diary
cistas	Kist(Dutch)
immemor	memory
terroris	terror
nocturni	nocturne
cessare	cessation
conspexerunt	conspicuous
magnum	magnify
explicavi	explain
cistas	chest
tradere	trade
immemor	memorial
nocturni	nocturnal
mandata	demand
aedificium	edifice
sepulcrum	sepulchre
epistolam	epistle

expectabat	expect
sedebat	sedentary
agere	agent

mane	morning
extraxit	extract
accusavit	accuse
silentium	silence
cogitabat	recognise

21

timeo	timid
miserum	miserable
effugere	fugitive
anima	animate
pecuniam	pecuniary
inspicere	inspect
mus	mouse
sonitum	sound
totam	total
filium	affiliate
habet	have
partes	parts
feles	feline

fabulam	fabulous, fable
---------	-----------------

20

duo	duo, dual
urbem	urban
recuperavit	recuperate
adiuvare	aid
posuit	position
cras	procrastinate
luce	lucifer
punire	punish
removit	remove
mortuum	mortal
finivit	finish, final
militis	military
iter	itinery
apparuit	appear
petivi	petition
corpus	corporal
supra	super, superb
prima	prime, premium
luce	lucid

respondit	responded
explicavit	explained
portaverunt	portable
possunt	potential
duxit	Dux, duct
movere	move
reprehendis	reprehend
nulli	Null, nil

19

vigilare	vigil
tacebat	taciturn
spectare	spectacles
intravit	enter
attente	attention
hospitis	hospital
fabulam	fable
narrare	narrate
licet	licence
manere	remain
devorant	devour
miles	military
optime	optimal
hospitis	hospitality

revoco	revoke
ferociter	fiercely
ianua	janitor
fugit	fugitive
exclamat	exclaim
facit	factory
apparuit	appeared
doleo	panadol(for all pain)
Panamerican	All American
hominum	human
canes	canine
ianua	January
fugit	refugee
facit	facility
manum	manual
obesus	obese
venire	venue

parare	prepare
cubiculum	cubicle
sordidus	sordid

Uter-utra-utrum: which(of two)

Neuter-neutra-neutrum: neither

The ablative case

- **With Latin & English prepositions**

Ā, ab (by from)

1. When carried out by a person:

Onera a servis portantur(passive verb)

The loads are being carried by the slaves.

2. When a thing is involved, the preposition is not used in Latin.

Loco optimo delectamur

We are being amused by a joke.

- **With prepositions only in English:** to keep away from, free from, deprive, lack, free from(*liber*), far from(*procul*).

1. Illa caupona non procul abest(away is)

That inn is not far away(*abest* – away was)

Singular

other, another

Plural

	m	f	n	m	f	n
1	alius	alia	aliud	aliī	aliae	alia
2	aliūs	aliūs	aliūs	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
3	aliī	aliī	aliī	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs
4	aliūm	aliām	aliud	aliōs	aliās	alia
5	aliō	aliā	aliō	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs

One of two

Singular

the other

	m	f	n
1	alter	altera	alterum
2	alterius	alteriūs	alteriūs
3	alterī	alterī	alterī
4	alterum	alteram	alterum
5	alterō	alterā	alterō

Plural

	m	f	n
1	alterī	alterae	altera
2	alterōrum	alterārum	alterōrum
3	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs
4	alterōs	alterās	altera
5	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs

2. **Populus Athēniēnsis Phōsiōnem patria**

pepulit. The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country

- **Nihil est amābilis virtūte**

Nothing is more amiable than virtue.

- Origin: Atreus, Tantalus prōgnātus, Atreus descended from Tantalus

- **Abundō**(abound), **dōnō**(present), **praeditus**(endowed with)

Villa abundat gallinā, lacte, cāseō, melle.

The farm abounds in poultry, milk, cheese, honey.

- **luvenem praestanti mūnere dōnat**

He presents the youth with a noble gift.

luvenem(acc). praestans(distinguish), praestans(gen), praestanti(abl), mūnus(gift), mūneris, mūnere(abl.)

- **Senex promissā barbā, horrentī capillō**

An old man with a long beard and (with) rough hair.

- **Et corde et genibus tremit.**

It trembles both in heart and knees.

- **Iam veniet tacitō curva senecta pede.**

Now bent old age will come with silent foot.

Magnā cum cūrā atque dīligentia scripsit

He wrote with great care and attention

- **Rēgibus exāctis consulēs creati sunt**

Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.

- **Hī iaculīs, illi certant defendere saxīs**

These strive to defend themselves with javelins, those with stones.

- **Fungor**(perform, **fruor**(enjoy), **vēscor**(feed on), **potior**(acquire). **Ūtor**(use). **Deponent verbs**: passive ending, active meaning.

Numidae ferinā carne vēscēbantur

The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.

- **Frētus(sum) nītor**(I lean on), **consisto**(consist of), **opus, ūsus (est)** there is need

Iuvenis qui nītitur hastā

A youth who leans on a spear.

Compound pronouns

M	F		N
quīcumque quisquis	quaecumque quisquis	quodcumque quidquid quicquid	whosoever whatsoever
quīdam	quaedam	quiddam quoddam	a certain person or thing
aliquis aliquī quisquam	aliqua aliqua -	aliquid aliquod quidquam quicquam	someone or something anyone at all
quisque	quaeque	quidque quodque	each one severally
uterque	utraque	utrumque	each of two

Pronominal adjectives

Ūllus(any), nūllus(none), sōlus(sole), tōtus(whole), are declined like ūnus, alius(other, another), alter(one of two, the other), neuter(neither), uter(which of 2), nūllīus(gen.sing) & nūllo(abl.sing.of nūllus) are used for gen.&abl.sing.of nēmō(nobody).

- Aliquod verbum – some word

Relative pronoun: who, which

M	F	N	M	F	N
1.quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
2.cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quārum	quorum
3.cui	cui	cui	quibus,quīs	quibus,quīs	quibus,quīs
4.quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
5.quō	quā	quō	quibus,quīs	quibus,quīs	quibus,quīs

Indefinite pronoun

Quis: anyone, anything

1.M	F	N	All other cases like relatives. Note: qua or quae may be used in neuter: nom.&acc.
quis	qua	quid	
qui (nom)	quae(nom)	quod(nom)	
M(acc)	F(acc)	N(acc)	
quem	quam	quid	
quem	quam	quod(acc)	

4.eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
5.īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem(eīsdem)	īsdem(eīsdem)

Interrogative pronoun

Quis: who, what

M	F	N	2,3,5 sing&plural like the relative
1.nom.quis qui	(quis) quae	quid quod	
4.acc.quem quem	quam. quam	quid quod	

Note: 1. Quis interrogative & indefinite compounds are used chiefly as substantives.

2. Qui & compounds are chiefly adjectives.

3. Quid & compounds only as substantives

4. Quod & compounds only as adjective.

Examples

- Is **quī** venit – the man **who** comes(relative)
- **Quis** venit? – **who** comes?(interrogative)
- Qui homō venit? – what man comes?
- Aliquid amāri – some bitterness

Reflexive pronoun(3rd person)

1.-	of himself, herself, itself, themselves to himself... himself... from himself...
2.suī	
3.sibi	
4.sē or sēsē	
5.sē or sēsē	

Definite pronoun: singular

Īdem, same(sing)

M

F

N

1.īdem	eadem	idem
2.eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
3.eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
4.eundem	eandem	idem
5.eōdem	eadem	eōdem

Same: plural

M

F

N

1.īdem(eīdem)	eaedem	eadem
2.eorundem	eārundem	eōrundem
3.īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem(eīsdem)

extra(outside)	exterior	extrēmus,extimus
intrā(within)	interior	intimus
suprā(above)	superior	suprēmus,summus
infrā(below)	īnferior	īnfimus, īmus
citrā(on this side)	citerior	citimus
ultra(beyond)	ulterior	ultimus
prope(near)	propior	proximus
dē(down)	dēterior(worse)	dēterrimus(worst)
prae(before)	prior	prīmus(first)
post(after)	posterior	postrēmus(last)

Demonstrative pronouns

That, he, she, it, they, them, their

Singular

Plural

M	F	N	M	F	N
1.is	ea	id	ii(ei,i)	eae	ea
2.eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
3.eī	eī	ei	ēis,iīs	ēis, iīs	ēis, iīs
4.eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
5.eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

positive	comparison	superlative
Noun (N) plūs plūris - plūs plūre more: quantity	Adjective(M.F.) plūrēs plūrium plūribus plūrēs plūribus	Adjective (N) plūra plūrium plūribus plūra plūribus

Adjectives in –eus, -ius, -uus are usually compared by using the adverbs magis(more in degree), maximē(most) with the positive: dubius(doubtful): magis dubius & maximē dubius.

Adjectives in –dicus, -ficus, -volus

positive		comparative	Superlative
maledicus	evil-speaking	maledicentior	maledicentissimus
beneficus	beneficent	beneficentior	beneficentissimus
benevolus	well-wishing	benevolentior	benevolentissimus

adverbs	comparative adjectives	comparative adjectives

	wrong nothing	likeness, size
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senex old iuvenis young	Senior or nātū maior lūnior, nātū minor rather than old	nātu maximus nātū minimus nātu maior quam ego older than I
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Singular

old

Plural

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

Irregular comparisons

bonus good malus bad parvus small multus much magnus great	melior better peior worse minor less plus more maior greater	optimus best pessimus worst minimus least plūrimus most maximus greatest
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Singular

plural

M&F	N		M&F	N
trīstior	trīstius	1	trīstiōrēs	trīstiōra
trīstiōris	trīstiōris	2	trīstiōrum	trīstiōrum
trīstiōri	trīstiōri	3	trīstiōribus	trīstiōribus
trīstiōrem	trīstius	4	trīstiōrēs	trīstiōra
trīstiōre	trīstiōre	5	trīstiōribus	trīstiōribus

Six individuals

adjective facilis easy difficilis difficult similis like dissimilis unlike gracilis slender humilis lowly	adverb facile easily difficile simile dissimile gracile humile	1 nēmo nobody 2 nūllūs 3 nēminī 4 nēminem 5 nūllō nobody
positive	comparative	superlative
facilis etc.	facilior etc.	facillimus etc.
Fās (right)	nefās nihil	īnstar

paullum	little	minus	minimē
multum	much	plūs(quantity)	plūrimum
magnopere	greatly	magis(degree)	maximē
diū	long	diūtius	diutissimē
intus	within	interius	intimē
adverb	(adverb)	comparative	superlative

Comparison of adjectives: 3 stages

Dūrus hard	dūrior harder, too(rather)hard	durissimus hardest, very hard
trīstis sad	trīstior	tristissimus
audāx bold	audācior	audacissimus
tener tender	tenerior	tenerimus
niger black	nigrior	nigerrimus
celer swift	celerior	celerrimus
positive	comparative	superlative

Comparative declensions

Appendix 2 book 2: miscellaneous topics

Formation of adverbs

- An adjective qualifies a noun: a happy girl.
- An adverb qualifies a verb(an action): she is happily playing in the garden.
- Most adverbs differ from cognate adjectives(happily, happy) in having:
 1. **Ē** or **ō** for **ī** of gen. sing. m. of adjectives of the 1st & 2nd declensions.
 2. **īter**, **ter** or **er** for- is gen. sing. of 3rd.
 3. Some adverbs are the acc. sing. n. of adjectives: facile – easily.

adjective adverb comparative superlative

dignus	worthy	dignē	dignius	dignissimē
tūtus	safe	tūtō	tūtius	tūtissimē
fortis	brave	fortiter	fortius	fortissimē
facilis	easy	facile	facilius	facillimē

Irregulars

bene	well	melius	optimē
male	ill	peius	pessimē

- **Odērunt peccare malī formidine poenae**
The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.

Supines

- In **–um** and **–u** are the **Accusative(4)**, **Dative(3)** or **Ablative** of a verbal noun.
Amātum: in order to love
Amātu: for or in loving
- **Supines in – um** are used after verbs or motion:
 1. **Lūsum it Maecēnās, dormitum ego.**
Maecēnās goes to play, I go to sleep.
 2. **Aiunt urbem captum īrī**
They say that the city is going to be taken.
- **Supines in –u** is used with some adjectives, such as **facilis, dulcis, turpis** and the **Substantives fās, nefās**.
 1. **Hoc fās est dictū**
It is lawful to say this.
 2. **Libertās, dulce auditū nomen.**
Freedom, a name sweet to hear.

Gerund & gerundive

- The gerund is a verbal noun, active in meaning, no plural.

Note: accusative followed by ad, ob, inter.

1. Ad bene vīvendum breve tempus satis est longum.

For living well, a short time is long enough. (Cicero)

2. Mōrēs puerōrum sē inter lūdendum dētegunt (Quintilian)

The characters of boys show themselves in their play.

