

ECCE ROMANI

A Latin Reading Course
Prepared by The Scottish Classics Group

3 Home and School



Second
Edition



Ecce Romani

Oral

revision



Learning Latin Direct

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

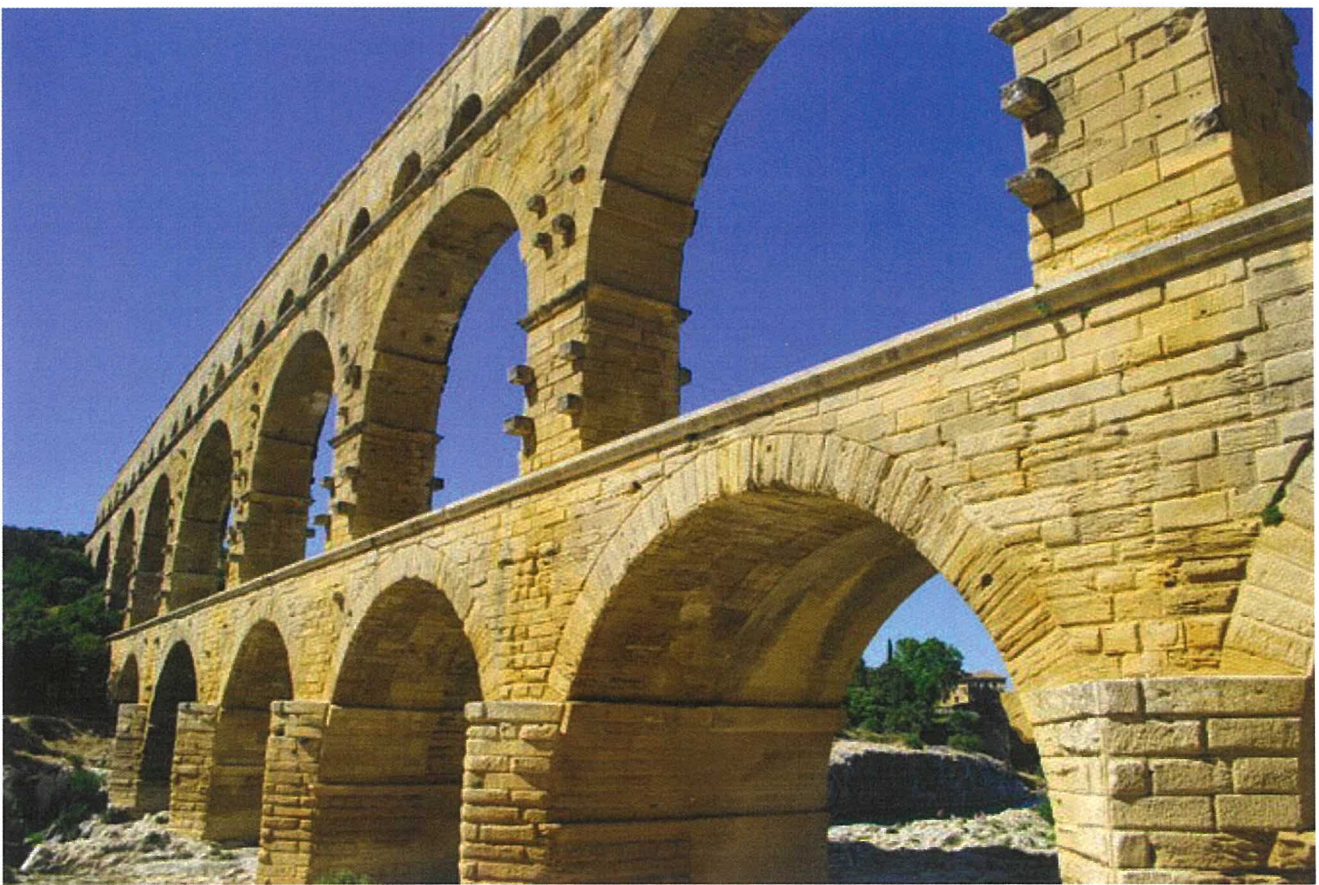
Use a strip of blank card, wide enough to move down the page with both hands; say 10x7cm.

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...



28.

morning was Aurelia in bedroom was sitting

1. Mane erat Aurelia in cubiculo sedebat.

hair her cared two maid-servants of which

2. Crines eius curabant duae ancillae,

of which the one mirror was holding

quarum altera speculum tenebat.

the other hair was combing

3. Altera crines pectebat.

Phrygia who hair carelessly was combing

4. Phrygia, quae crines neglegenter pectebat,

mistress annoyed

dominam vexabat.

Syra because hand was trembling mirror not

5. **Syra, quod manus tremebat, speculum non**
well was holding
bene tenebat.

Aurelia therefore carelessness of them annoyed

6. **Aurelia igitur neglegentia earum vexata.**
suddenly how careless you are
Subito "Quam neglegentes estis!"

shouted go away call Cornelia

7. **Clamavit "Abite! Vocate Corneliam!"**

her with me into city lead I want

8. **Eam mecum in urbem ducere volo."**

immediately went out maid-servant

9. **Statim exierunt ancillae.**

Soon into bedroom in came Cornelia

10. Mox in cubiculum iniit Cornelia.

Why me did you call mother

11. "Cur me vocavisti, mater?"

to which Aurelia father your friends ceratin

12. Cui Aurelia "Pater tuus amicos quosdam,
among whom are senators important to dinner
in quibus sunt senatores praeclari, ad cenam
today invited
hodie invitavit.

pig slaves now bought

13. Porcum servi iam emerunt.

I intend myself into city go to

14. Ego in animo habeo ipsa in urbem ire ad
merchant certain whose shop not far
mercatores quendam cuius taberna non procul
away for dormice very good he sell
abest, nam glires optimos ille vendere
accustomed to
solet.

if you want me with go me in atrium await

15. Si tu vis mecum ire, me in atrio expecta!

meanwhile slaves I shall order chair to door

16. Interea servos iubebo sellas ad ianuam
bring
ferre.

Cornelia with the greatest speed herself prepared

17. Cornelia summa celeritate se paravit.

in a short time mother and daughter by slaves

18. Brevi tempore mater et filia a servis
through city were being carried
per urbem ferebantur.

in streets was huge crowd of people

19. In viis erat ingens multitudo hominum.

were running to and fro for slaves, soldiers,

20. Concursabant enim servi, milites,
men, boys, women
viri, pueri, mulieres.

loads huge by slaves were being carried

21. Onera ingentia a servis portabantur,
for during the day nothing within city in vehicle
nam interdiu nihil intra urbem vehiculo
was being carried
portatur.

everything which she sees Cornelia her

**22. Omnia quae videt Cornelia eam
delight
delectant.**

now she catches sight of poet lines

**23. Nunc conspicit poetam versus
reciting now beggars money seeking
recitantem nunc mendicos pecuniam petentes.**

now litter very elegant which by eight

**24. Nunc lecticam elegantissimam quae ab octo
slaves is being carried
servis portatur.**

in it reclines man obese who book reads

25. In ea recumbit homo obesus qui librum legit.

suddenly Cornelia two slaves through street

26. Subito Cornelia duos servos per viam

running sees of which one pig

festinantes conspicit quorum alter porcum

small carries

parvulum portat.

that same time out hands escapes pig

27. Eo ipso tempore e manibus effugit porcus.

beware exclaim bystanders but in vain

28. "Cavete!" exclamant adstantes, sed frustra.

man certain who through street swiftly

29. Homo quidam, qui per viam celeriter

runs pig avoid not is able to

currit, porcum vitare non potest.

to ground he falls

30. Ad terram cadit.

for a short time in mud lies groaning

31. Paulisper in luto iacet gemens.

then in a rage slave goes for is quarrel

32. Deinde ira commotus servum petit. Est rixa.

end of quarrel not saw Cornelia because

33. Finem rixae non vidit Cornelia quod

slaves now chairs into other street had carried

servi iam sellas in aliam viam tolerant.

at last they arrived to that shop which

34. Tandem advenerunt ad eam tabernam quam

they made for

petebant.

29.

had caught sight of Aurelia great tenement from

1. **Conspexerat Aurelia magnam insulam ex**

which was being emitted big cloud of smoke

qua emittebatur magna vis fumi

and of flames

ac flammarum.

Cornelia now to that building with

2. **Cornelia iam ad id aedificum summa**

the greatest speed was running when Aurelia

celeritate currebat cum Aurelia

to her shouted beware Cornelia

ei clamavit "Cave, Cornelia!"

to that fire approach is dangerous

3. **Ei incendio appropinquare est periculosum."**

from seats they got down

35. De sellis descenderunt.

then Aurelia did you see she said that

**36. Tum Aurelia "Vidistine" inquit "Illam
litter in which reclined man obese
lecticam in qua recumbebat homo obesus?"**

one of the freed men of Caesar himself

37. Unus ex libertis Caesaris ipsius

but what happened smoke I see and flames

38. Sed quid accidit? Fumum video et flammam."

soon smoke everything was hiding

4. Mox fumus omnia obscurabat.

Cornelia building itself scarcely see could

5. Cornelia aedificum ipsum vix videre poterat.

many people here and there were running about

6. Multi homines huc illuc concursabant.

by tenants everything at the same time

7. Ab incolis omnia simul

is being done

aguntur.

infants out building by mothers

8. Infantes ex aedificio a matribus

are being carried

efferuntur.

frail people out doors are being dragged

9. Infirmi ex ianuis trahuntur.

goods out windows are being thrown

10. Bona ex finestris eiciuntur.

in street are being put boxes beds ornaments

11. In via ponuntur cistae, lecti, ornamenta.

Cornelia spectacle so miserable

12. Cornelia spectaculum tam miserabile

never before had seen

numquam antea viderat.

were crying women and children small

13. Lacrimabant mulieres et liberos parvos

were holding

tenebant.

were crying children who parents their

14. Lacrimabant liberi qui parentes suos
were looking for
quaerebant.

were shouting parents who children their

15. Clamabant parentes qui liberos suos
were looking for
petebant.

street was full of those who to spectacle

16. Via erat plena eorum qui ad spectaculum
had come
venerant.

some of bystanders water were carrying

17. Alii ex adstantibus aquam portabant.

others into tenement were entering and help

18. **Alii in insulam intrabant et auxilium**
to tenants miserable were bringing
ad incolas miseros ferebant.

many however nothing did

19. **Multi tamen nihil faciebant.**

we certainly nothing do we can

20. **“Nos certe nihil facere possumus,”**
they said
inquiunt.

in this city there are regular outbreaks of fire

21. **“In hac urbe solent esse incendia**
which extinguish not we can
quae exstinguere non possumus.

neither this building nor these tenants

22. Neque hoc aedificium neque hos incolas

save we can

servare possumus.

look in third floor of this tenement is

23. Ecce! In tertio tabulato huius insulae est

mother with two children

mater cum duobus liberis.

by these miserable flames almost

24. Hi miseri flammis paene

they are being overwhelmed

opprimuntur.

if tenants themselves save not are able to

25. Si incolae se servare non possunt.

what we do can

Quid nos facere possumus?"

suddenly exclaimed one of bystanders

26. Subito exclamavit unus ex adstantibus.

beware everyone

“Cavete, omnes!

unless immediately you escape you all

27. Nisi statim aufugietis, vos omnes

will be overwhelmed either by stones or flames

opprimemini aut lapidibus aut flammis.”

then Cornelia alas mother she said

28. Tum Cornelia “Eheu, mater!” inquit.

I very am upset with those so

29. “Ego valde commoveor cum hos tam

miserable children I see

miseros liberos video.

who to them help bring

30. Quis ad eos auxilium ferret?

how they escape

31. Quomodo effugient?

what to them will happen

32. Quid eis accidet?"

to which responded Aurelia that I don't know

33. Cui respondit Aurelia "Id nescio.

without a doubt now dead are

34. Sine dubio iam mortui sunt

but why you thus are upset

35. Sed cur tu ita commoveris?

we nothing here do can

36. Nos nihil hic facere possumus.

unless immediately we escape we ourselves

37. Nisi statim fugiemus, nos ipsae

scarcely shall be saved

vix servabimur.

enough however today you saw come on

38. Satis tamen hodie vidisti. Age!

to market place we will go and dormice

39. Ad forum ibimus ac glires

we will buy

ememus."

that same time walls of the tenement

40. Ille ipso tempore, muri insulae

with great crash fell

magno fragore ceciderunt.

nothing remained but stones and smoke

40. Nihil mabebat nisi lapides ac fumus.

30.

fifth hour is

1. Quinta hora est.

Marcus and Sextus through atrium walk

2. Marcus et Sextus per atrium ambulant,

when suddenly from kitchen laughter very great

cum subito ex culina cachinnus maximus

is being heard

auditur.

immediately into kitchen boys enter where

3. Statim in culinam pueri intrant, ubi

Syrus and other slaves they see

Syrum et alios servos vident.

Sextus why you all laugh he says

4. Sextus "Cur vos omnes ridetis?" inquit.

Joke did you hear

locumne audivistis?"

To which Syrus by joke very good we are amused

5. Cui Syrus "loco optimo delectamur,

master

domine.

is in kitchen slave certain whose name is

6. Est in culina servus quidam cui nomen est

Pseudolus

Pseudolus.

not slave but merchant to be he seems

7. Non servus sed mercator esse videtur.

yesterday morning into city to butcher's shop

8. Heri mane in urbem ad lanii tabernam
he went down for meat buy wanted
descendit. Nam carnem emere volebat.

how many says Pseudolus is that ham

9. "Quanti" inquit Pseudolus "Est ille perna?"

when price is being heard butcher he answers

10. Ubi pretium auditur, lanio respondet
I never shall give so great price
"Ego numquam dabo tantum pretium.

robber indeed to me you seem not butcher

11. Praedo quidem mihi videris, non lanius.

nobody unless he is wicked so much asks

12. Nemo nisi scelestus tantum petit.

to other shop I will go and not ever

13. Ad aliam tabernam ibo neque umquam..."

cheeky you are Pseudolus interrupts butcher

14. "Procax es, Pseudole" interpellat lanius.

as joke no doubt this you say

15. "Per iocum sine dubio hoc dicis.

in this street nobody meat better has

16. In hac via nemo carnem meliorem habet,

as well you know

ut bene scis

this price not is great

17. Hoc pretium non est magnum.

if however much you buy price perhaps

18. Si autem multum emes, pretium fortasse
will be decreased
minuetur.

master your as I heard today dinner

19. Dominus tuus, ut audivi, hodie cenam
to friends his will give pig you buy
amicis suis dabit. Nunc porcum emes?"

to which Pseudolus which pig to me

20. Cui Pseudolus "Quem porcum mihi
sell you want
vendere vis?

that is fat give me that one

21. Ille est pinquis. Da mihi illum!"

that pig yesterday in my fields

22. "Ille porcus heri in meis agris

was being pastured

pascebatur.

by my hand was being cared for

23. Mea manu curabatur.

no pig better in this city you buy

24. Nullum porcum meliorem in hac urbe emes.

to senator Roman that sell I want

25. Senatori Romano illum vendere volo.

therefore to you for ten denarius it I will sell

26. **Itaque tibi decem denariis eum vendam."**

ten denarius no five

27. **"Decem denariis? Immo, quinque!"**

eight

28. **"Octo!"**

octo if that hare also will be added

29. **"Octo, si ille lepus quoque addetur
for nothing
gratis.**

if not nothing I shall buy and to other

30. **Si non, nihil emam et ad aliam
shop I will go
tabernam ibo."**

not without cause you call yourself Pseudolus

31. **“Non sine causa tu vocaris Pseudolus.**

you slaves not us butchers rightly robbers

32. **Vos servi, non nos lanii, recte praedones**
are being called
vocamini.”

much and a long time shouts butcher but

33. **Multum et diu clamat lanius, sed**
Pseudolus nothing answers
Pseudolus nihil respondet.

at last butcher eight denarius unwillingly

34. **Tandem lanius octo denarius invitus**
accepts
accipit.

pig and hare to Pseudolus hands over

35. Porcum et leporem Pseudolo tradit.

now Pseudolus our returned and whole

36. Iam Pseudolus noster rediit et totam
story to us told
fabulam nobis narravit.

he intends hare to friend sell and

37. In animo habet leporem amico vendere et
money to himself keep
pecuniam sibi retinere.

no way shouted Aurelia who

38. "Minime vero! Clamavit Aurelia, quae
kitchen had entered and everything had heard
culinam intraverat et omnia audiverat.

Syrus give me hare

39. "Syre, da mihi laporem!

Pseudolus to villa country will be sent

40. Pseudolus ad villam rusticam mittetur.

you also will be punished all

41. Vos quoque puniemini omnes."

31.

ago three days friends some by Cornelius

1. Abhinc tres dies amici quidam a Cornelio

to dinner invited were

ad cenam invitati sunt.

now day of dinner near was

2. Iam dies cenae aderat.

early Aurelia in market place dormice bought

3. Mane Aurelia in foro glires emit.

slaves also into market place sent were

4. Servi quoque in forum missi sunt.

by Pseudolus pig brought was

5. A Pseudolo porcus allatus est.

by other slaves vegetables, bread chickens

6. Ab aliis servis holera, panis, pulli.

eggs also and apples and many other things

7. Ova quoque et mala et multa alia comparata

were for when the senator Roman friends to

sunt, nam cum senator Romanus amicos ad

dinner invited have been dinner very good

cenam invitavit cena optima

is being prepared

paratur.

now hour of dinner was approaching

8. Iam hora cenae apropinquabat.

while in kitchen food was being cooked

9. Dum in culina cibus coquebatur,

maid-servants dinner room prepared

ancillae triclinium parabant.

table by slaves in middle dinner room now

**10. Mensa a servis in medium triclinium iam
brought in had been
allata erat.**

three couches around table put had been

11. Tres lecti circum mensam positi errant

dinner room of Cornelius was very beautiful

**12. Triclinium Cornelii erat pulcherrimum
and very ornate
atque ornatissimum.**

on walls were pictures very beautiful

13. In muris erant picturae pulcherrimae.

in one picture dog Cerberus from kingdom

**14. In alia pictura canis Cerberus e regno
of Pluto away was being dragged
Plutonis extrahebatur.**

in another Mercury to Charon the dead

**15. In alia Mercurius ad charonem mortuos
was taking
adducebat.**

in another Orpheus to Pluto went down

16. In alia Orpheus ad plutonem descendebat.

Cornelius slaves hurry ordered for now

**17. Cornelius servos festinare iubebat, nam iam
was ninth hour
erat nona hora.**

Aurelia always anxious maid-servants

18. Aurelia, semper sollicita, ancillas

furiously roused

vehementer incitabat.

soon were arriving guests

19. Mox adveniebant convivae.

napkins with them were brought because

20. Mappas secum ferebant quod

after dinner in napkins food take away to them

post cenam in mappis cibum auferre eis

was allowed

licebat.

For a short time in atrium were standing

21. Paulisper in atrio stabant,

Cornelius awaiting

Cornelium expectantes.

at last by Cornelius himself in a friendly way

22. Tandem a Cornelio ipso comiter

greeting were

salutati sunt.

32.

now had come guests amongst whom

1. Iam advenerant convivae in quibus

were several clients who to dinner invited

erant complures clientes qui ad cenam invitati

were

erant.

Cornelius himself them in atrium greeted

2. Cornelius ipse eos in atrio salutavit.

away was nobody but Titus uncle of Marcus

3. Aberat nemo nisi Titus, patruus Marci.

For a short time him were waiting for all

4. Paulisper eum expectabant omnes,

at last because he not had come guests

5. Tandem, quod ille non advenerat. Convivae

into dinning room led were

in triclinium ducti sunt.

sandals put by slaves aside were

6. Soleae depositae a servis ablatae sunt.

all on couches reclined and dinner

7. Omnes in lectis accuberunt et cenam

awaited

expectabant.

first water by maid-servants is being carried

8. Primum aqua ab ancillis portatur

and guests hands wash

et convivae manus lavant.

then trays from kitchen are being carried

9. Deinde fercula ex culina efferuntur,

on which is first course olives black and

in quibus est gustatio- olivae nigrae et

asparagus

asparagus.

these by everyone are eaten

10. Haec ab omnibus eduntur.

meanwhile by guests many stories

11. Interea a convivis multae fabulae

are being told

narrantur.

much about things of the city were being told

12. Multa de rebus urbanis dicuntur.

all something of new hear want

13. Omnes aliquid novi audire volunt.

then slaves first course away take

14. Tum servi gustationem auferunt.

then by same slaves big tray

15. Deinde ab eisdem servis magnum ferculum

into dinning room is being brought on middle

in triclinium fertur, in media

table is being put

mensa ponitur.

on it is pig huge and around pig

16. In eo est porcus ingens et circum porcum
dormice Aurelia had bought
glires Aurelia emerat.

while guests this watch outside

17. Dum convivae haec spectant, extra
dinner room great noise is being heard
triclinum magnus tumulus auditur.

suddenly into dinning room great with

18. Subito in triclinium magno cum
noise burst Titus
streptu irrumpit Titus.

mutter guests why Titus our late

19. Mussant convivae "Cur Titus noster sero
come is accustomed nor himself excuses ever
venire solet neque se excusat umquam?"

but Titus to place his slowly is walking

20. At Titus, ad locum suum lente ambulans,

Greetings friends all he says

“Salvete, amici omnes!” inquit.

greeting my brother friend some in bar

21. “Salve, mi frater! Amico cuidam in popina

I met

occurri.”

Gaius although very angry was nothing

22. Gaius, quamquam iratissimus erat, nihil

however said because this time brother

tamen dixit quod hoc tempore fratrem

reprehend not wanted immediately sign

reprehendere nolebat. Statim signum

to slaves gave

servis dedit.

at that moment out of them some pork

23. Tum ex eis alii porcum

were cutting others meat to guests were carrying
scindebant, alii carnem ad convivas portabant.

not to all some pork given was

24. Non omnibus de porco datum est.

to clients indeed being given were

25. Clientibus quidem data sunt

of chickens scraps
pullorum frusta.

Gaius to slave boy he says give to brother

26. Gaius servo "Puer," inquit. "Da fratri

my also scraps of chicken do not to him some
meo quoque frusta pulli! Noli ei de
pork give
porco dare!"

now they all food had

27. Nunc omnes cibum habebant.

they all dinner were praising

28. Omnes cenam laudabant.

even clients although scraps only

29. Etiam clients, quamquam frusta modo

had one with the rest shouted hurray
habebant, una cum ceteris clamabant "Euge!"

Gaius dinner excellent give is accustomed to

30. Gaius cenam optimam dare solet.

nobody better cook has

31. Nemo meliorem coquum habet.

cook himself praise we must

32. Nonne coquum ipsum laudamus debemus?"

and so cook summoned by everyone

33. Itaque coquus vocatus ab omnibus
praised was
laudatus est.

at last trays by slaves taken away were

34. Tandem fercula a servis ablata sunt.

At the same time Gaius slaves ordered second

35. Simul Gaius servos iussit secundas
courses into dinning room carry
mensas in triclinium portare.

slaves although tired were back and forth

36. Servi, quamquam defessi errant, huc illuc
were running
currebant.

grapes apples pears into dinning room

37. Uvae, mala, pira in triclinium
carried were
portata sunt.

wine also on table was put to everyone

38. Vinum quoque in mensa positum omnibus
was given
est datum.

32c

many stories are being told about Orpheus

1. Multae fabulae narrantur de Orpheo
who by Goddesses taught had been lyre play
qui a Musis doctus erat cithara ludere.

in picture Orpheus to Pluto climb down

2. In pictura Orpheus ad Plutonem descendit.

why he goes down because wife his Eurydice

3. Cur? Descendit quod uxor eius Eurydice
by death away snatched now under earth by
morte abrepta iam sub terra a
Pluto was being held
Plutone tenebatur.

by grief overwhelmed Orpheus decided

4.Dolore oppressus Orpheus constituit

Pluto approach and wife from him seek

Plutoni appropinquare et uxorem ab eo petere.

door of kingdom of Pluto by Cerberus dog

5.Ianua regni Plutonis a Cerbero, cane

fierce who three had heads was being guarded

feroci qui tria habebat capita, custodiebatur.

Orpheus because always was hungry Cerberus

6.Orpheus , quod semper esuriebat Cerberus,

scraps of food to him threw

frusta cibi ad eum coniecit.

while food is being thrown to Cerberus into

7.Dum cibus arripitur a Cerbero in

kingdom he entered

regnum intravit.

through shadows went Orpheus

8.Per umbras ibat Orpheus.

wife for a long time and carefully was looking for

9.Uxorem diu et diligenter quaerebat.

at last Pluto by grief of his moved I let

10.Tandem Pluto dolore eius commotus “licet
you he said wife your take back but under this
tibi” inquit uxorem tuam reducere, sed hac
condition
condicione.

Eurydice out will go to light you following

11.Eurydice exhibit ad lucem te sequens
you are forbidden at her look back
tu vetaris eam respicere.

if you will look back she will be dragged back

12.Si tu respicies, ea retrahetur

and not ever again to the living

neque umquam iterum ad vivos

will be sent back

remittetur.

soon Eurydice out of shadows led was

13.Mox Eurydice ex umbris ducta est.

then Orpheus following to light slowly

14.Tum Orpheum sequens ad lucem lente

was climbing up

ascendebat.

Orpheus although wife see very much

15.Orpheus, quamquam uxorem videre valde

was longing for ascended and not looked back

desiderabat, ascendebat neque respexit.

now towards light almost they had come to

16. Iam ad lucem paene adveniebant

when Orpheus by love overwhelmed was

cum Orpheus amore oppressus est.

he looked back

respexit.

Eurydice recalled to Pluto dragged back

17. Eurydice revocata ad Plutonem retracta

was and not to light ever has been returned

est neque ad lucem umquam reddita est.

34

after Aurelia to bed went Cornelius still

1. Postquam Aurelia cubitum ivit, Cornelius adhuc

in atrium remained worried

in atrio manebat sollicitus.

Eucleides for early had gone to home

2.Eucleides enim mane ierat ad domum
of his brother who on hill Quirinali lived
fratris qui in colle Quirinali habitabat.

now mid night was and Eucleides not home

3.Iam media nox erat neque Eucleides domum
had returned what to him had happened
redierat. Quid ei acciderat?

at last entered Eucleides in blood covered

4.Tandem intravit Eucleides, sanguine asperses.

Cornelius good heavens what to you happened

5.Cornelius "Di immortalis! Quid tibi accidit?"

Eucleides nothing answered to ground had fallen

6.Eucleides nihil respondit, ad terram ceciderat.

Immediately slaves to atrium called swiftly

7.Statim servi ad atrium vocati celerrime
rushed up
concurrerunt.

Eucleides in bed put is and wounds his

8.Eucleides in lecto positus est et vulnera eius
bound up are
ligata sunt.

for a long time he was lying immobile

9.Diu iacebat immobilis.

at last his senses he recovered and slowly

10.Tandem animum recuperavit et lente
eyes he opened
oculos aperuit.

after something of wine drank thing total

**11. Postquam aliquid vini bibit, rem totam
explained
explicavit.**

today early while into city I went down

**12. "Hodie mane, dum in urbem descendo,
poet a certain I met whose name is Marcus
poetae quidam occurri cui nomen est Marcus
Valerius Martialis.**

In a rather short journey me he led to that

**13. Breviore itinere me duxit ad eam
tenementum in quo vivit frater meus
insulam in qua habitat frater meus.**

very much about robbers of this city to me

14.Plurima de praedonibus huius urbis mihi
he told
narravit.

I however scarcely to him gave credit

15.Ego tamen vix ei credidi.

but when tenement now we were approaching

16.Sed, ubi insulae iam appropinquabamus,
men some into bar entering
homines quosdam in popinam intrantes
we watched
conspeximus.

Beware of them said Martialis

17."Cave illos!" inquit Martialis.

they are robbers very wicked

18. Illi sunt praedones scelestissimi.

at night through these streets walk is

19. Nocte per has vias ambulare est
very dangerous
maxime periculosum.

all day at the house of brother my

20. Totum diem apud fratrem meum
I remained
mansi.

after dinner very good home return I decided

21. Post cenam optimam domum redire constitui.

although night was no dangers I feared

22. Quaquam nox erat, nihil periculi timebam.

carefree therefore through Subura

23. Securus igitur per Suburam

I was walking when suddenly out of bar certain
ambulabam cum subito ex popina quadam
themselves hurled two men who clubs
se praecipitaverunt duo homines qui fustes
carried
ferebant.

by fear overcome more quickly I walked

24. Timore affectus, celerius ambulabam.

easily however me they overtook

25. Facile tamen me consecuti sunt.

by one of two struck I was but with stick

26. Ab altero percussus sum, sed baculo
myself very bravely I defended
me fortissime defendi.

then by my back by the other I was seized

27.Tum a tergo ab altero correptus

to ground I fell

ad terram cecidi.

from me was taken away stick was taken away

28.Mihi est ademptum baculum, adempta

money

pecunia.

they went away laughing

29.Abierunt illi ridentes.

for a long time face down in mud I was lying

30.Diu pronus in luto iacebam.

at last I got up and with great difficulty

31.Tandem surrexi et summa difficultate

home I returned

domum redii

Cornelius I grieve because very grave wounds

32.Cornelius doleo quod gravissima vulnera

you received

accepisti.

very stupid however you were

33.Stultissimus tamen fuisti.

to which Eucleides yes master

34.Cui Eucleides ita vero, Domine!

but now wiser I am

35.Sed iam prudentior sum.

not again by night alone through streets

36. Non iterum nocte solus per vias
of the city I shall walk
urbis ambulabo.

35.

today of November 5th that letter

1. Hodie nonis Novembribus illam epistolam
I received which you wrote on 1st
accepi quam tu scripsisti kalendis
November
Novembribus.

it again and again I read

2. Eam iterum iterumque legi.

now you very much miss

3. Quod te maxime desidero.

how quickly your letter here came

4.Quam celeriter tua epistola huc advenit!

five only in days

5.Quinque modo diebus.

yesterday other letter at Brindisi written

6.Heri aliam epistolam Brundisii scriptam

received father my

accepit pater meus.

this letter by Valerius on the day before

7.Haec epistola a Valerio pridie idus 15

October written to Rome after twenty days

Octobres scripta Romam post viginti dies

came

advenit!

Valerius as you know is a young man handsome

8. Valerius, ut scis, est adulescens pulcher
and energetic with father his for a long time in
et strenuus cum patre suo diu in
Bithynia stayed has
Bithynia moratus est.

now to Italy to Brindisi returned has

9. Nunc in Italiam Brindisium regressus est.

from Brindisi 13 November he will set out

10. Brundisio idibus Novembribus proficiscetur
and into Rome 29th November he will arrive
et Romam A.D. iii Kal. Dec. adveniet.

how gladly him again I will see

11. Quam libenter eum rursus videbo!

of course however very glad you I shall see

12.Sane tamen multo libentius te videbo

when you to Rome will come

ubi tu Roman venies!

then you with the greatest pleasure we all

13.Tum te libentissime nos omnes

will welcome

accipiemus.

in letter your much you were asking about

14.In epistola tua multa rogabas de

dangers of the city

periculis urbanis.

ago three days in tenement some great

15.Abhinc tres dies in insula quadam magnum

fire we saw

incendium vidimus.

nothing more miserable ever I saw

16.Nihil miserabilius umquam vidi.

although for greater part of tenants

17.Quamquam enim maior pars incolarum

from dangers escaped mother and two children

e pericoli effugit, mater et duo liberi

who on third floor we caught sight of escape

quos in tertio tabulato conspeximus effugere

not had been able to

non poterant.

Alas by these wretched flames overwhelmed

18.Eheu! Hi miseri flammis oppressi

they were

sunt.

when about that mother and children I think

19. Ubi de illa matre et liberis cogito,

very I am upset

valde commoveor.

yesterday in the evening Eucleides our from

20. Heri vesperi Eucleides noster, ab

city home was returning two men from

urbe domum rediens, duos homines ex

bar certain leaving he saw

popina quadam exeuntes vidit.

those men when Eucleides they saw

21. Qui homines, ubi Eucleidem conspexerunt

immediately they followed

statim secuti sunt.

Eucleides escape tried but in vain

22. Eucleides effugere conatus est, sed frustra.

very unhappy Eucleides

23.O miserrimum Eucleidem!

by robbers seized and by clubs

24.A praedonibus correptus ac fustibus
struck very seriously wounded was
percussus, gravissime vulneratus est.

scarcely indeed himself home dragged

25.Vix quidem se domum traxit.

but about dangers enough

26.Sed de periculis satis!

today mother very beautiful me stola

27.Hodie mater pulcherrimam mihi stolam
bought which me very much pleased
emit, quae mihi valde placuit.

but very sad I am because you not see

28.Sed tristissima sum quod te non video.

perhaps you to Rome with father you will come

29.Fortasse tu Romam cum patre venies.

you father that will persuade

30.Nonne tu patri id persuadebis?

you very much I miss

31.Te plurimum desidero.

write if you want as often as possible greetings

32.Scribe, sis, quam saepissime. Vale!

36.

early in city was noise great

1. Mane in urbe fuit strepitus maximus.

dogs barking slaves through streets

2. Canes latrabant, servi per vias

were running but neither Marcus nor Sextus

currebant, sed neque Marcus neque Sextus

himself stirred

se movit.

still in bed was lying

3. Adhunc in lecto iacebat.

Sextus by himself was thinking what is

4. Sextus et secum cogitabat: "Quis est

(making) me rather miserable

me miserior?

every day before light for me it is necessary to

**5.Cotidie ante lucem mihi necesse est ad
school set out
ludum proficisci.**

teacher not I like

6.Grammaticum non amo.

in school never I am praised always reprimanded

7.In ludo numquam laudor, semper castigor.

thoses poetry lines of Virgilius in memory hold

**8.Illos versus Virgilii memoria tenere
I not can
non possum.**

that teacher every day the same he says

9. Ille Grammaticus cotidie eadem dicit
you Sextus nothing you know because always
“Tu, Sexte, nihil scis quod semper
you are speaking
loqueris”

or you are boy worst

10. Vel “Es puer pessimus.”

Or unless through you will work

11. Vel “Nisi diligentius laborabis,
you are beaten
verberaberis”

therefore home stay I want

12. Itaque domi manere volo.

thus was thinking Sextus when Eucleides

13. Ita cogitabat Sextus cum Eucleides

tutor into bedroom entered

paedagogus in cubiculum ingressus est.

get up boys he said

14. "Surgite, pueri!!" inquit.

do not longer in bed stay

15. "Nolite diutius in lecto manere!"

Is for time to school set out where

16. Est enim tempus ad ludum proficisci, ubi

Palaemon teacher that very erudite you

Palaemon Grammaticus ille eruditissimus vos

happy will receive

laetus accipiet.

you he will teach very much which to you

17.Vos docebit plurima quae vobis
will be very useful
erunt utilissima.

nothing answered boys

18.Nihil responderunt pueri.

unwillingly out of bed they got up

19.Inviti ex lecto surrexerunt.

clothing they put on breakfast quickly

20.Vestes induerunt, ientaculum celerrime
picked up
sumpserunt.

not yet was light but with Eucleides into

21.Nondum lucebat, sed cum Eucleides in
streets of city entered
vias urbis egressi sunt.

lantern of them in front carried Eucleides

22.Lanternam eis praeferibat Eucleides.

soon school they were approaching

23.Mox ludo appropinquabant.

37.

scarcely all boys into school entered had

1.Vix omnes pueri in ludum ingressi erant
when teacher thus began
cum grammaticus ita coepit.

ago three months first book of Aeneas to

2."Abhinc tres menses primus liber Aeneidis a
you read was
vobis lectus est.

who from you about Aeneas to me tell can

3.Quis e vobis de Aenea mihi narrare potest?

to which one of pupils answered

4.Cui unus ex discipulis respondit:

city of Troy by Greeks ten years

5.Urbs Troia a Graecis decem annos
was being besieged
obsidebatur,

but at last captured and burnt was

6.Sed tandem capta et incensa est

escaped from ruins of that city Aeneas and

7.Effugit ex ruinis illus urbis Aeneas, et

his father and son his and several

una cum patre filioque suo et compluribus

friends from Asia sailed because land made for

amicis ex Asia navigavit, nam terram petebat

which Hesperia called was

quae Hesperia vocata est.

after many lands and seas being passed

8.Postquam multa terra marique passus est

to Sicily scarcely came

ad Siciliam vix venit.

and when from Sicily he set out very great

9.Atque ubi e Sicilia profectus est, maxima

storm ships several destroyed

tempestas naves complures delevit.

Aeneas himself to Africa by the storm driving

10. Aeneas ipse, ad Africam tepestate actus,
with seven only ships at city some
cum septem modo navibus ad urbem quandam
came where by queen Dido courteously
advenit ubi a regina Didone comiter
welcomed to banquet invited was
acceptus ad convivium invitatus est."

then teacher things very good told was

11. Tum Grammaticus "Res optime narrate est.

but what in banquet done was

12. Sed quid in convivio factum est?"

to which another pupil queen very much

13. Cui alter discipulus "Regina plurima

was asking about city of Troy about things

rogabat de urbe Troia, de rebus

of troy about dangers of the journey
Troianis de periculis itineris.

at last all guests were silent and
14.Tandem omnes convivae tacuerunt et
Aeneas many wonderful things tell began
Aeneas multa et mira narrare coepit.

this response teacher very much pleased
15.Hoc responsum grammatico maxime placuit.

What now he said we ourselves will hear
16.Qui “Nunc inquit” Nos ipsi audiemus
that what by Aeneas told was
ea quae ab Aenea narrata sunt.

now we will read some lines from second

**17.Nunc legemus aliquos versus ex secundo
book of Aeneas
libro Aeneidis.**

come on, Marcus to me recite those lines

18.Age, Marce! Mihi recita illos versus!”

Marcus therefore thus recite began

19.Marcus igitur ita recitare coepit.

38.

after Marcus to end reciting brought

**1.Postquam Marcus finem recitandi fecit,
teacher those lines well recited were
Grammaticus ‘Illi versus bene recitati sunt.**

now tell me this how many are words in

**2.Nunc dic mihi hoc! Quot sunt verba in
first line
primu versu?**

five but how many in second line eight

3.Quinque. Sed quot in secundo versu? Octo

what about word fall silent me tell you can

4.Quid de verbo conticuere mihi dicere potes?

fall silent is same as they fell silent

5.Conticuere est idem ac conticuerunt.

this word often write poets

6.Sic verbum saepe scribunt poetae.

well you answered and you Aulus tell me this

7. Bene respondisti. Et tu, Aule, dic mihi hoc!

who are everybody

8. Qui sunt omnes?

the Trojans together with queen and companions

9. Troiani una cum regina et comitibus.

where are they all in Africa in what place

**10. Ubi sunt hi omnes? In Africa. Quo in loco
in Cartago
Carthagini.**

from where came Aeneas Troy

11. Unde venit Aeneas? Troia.

which journey from Troy did he sail

12. Quo itinere Troia navigavit?

first to Sicily he came

13. Primum ad Siciliam venit.

then by storm to Carthage driven was

14. Deinde tempestate Carthaginem actus est.

much however about this story was omitted

15. Multa tamen de hac fabula omittis,
for Aeneas and companions for many years
nam Aeneas comitesque multos annos
were wandering before to Sicily they came.
errabant antequam ad Siciliam advenerunt.

first to Thrace then to Delos then to

**16. Primum ad Thraciam, deinde Delum, tum ad
Crete they sailed
Cretam navigaverunt.**

why nowhere waited Aeneas, Marcus

17. Cur nusquam moratus est Aeneas, Marce?

advised by the gods Aeneas always Italy

**18. Monitus a dis, Aeneas semper Hesperiam
was making for
petebat.**

he wanted for new found Troy

19. Volebat enim novam condere Troiam.

all pupils teacher attentively

20.Omnes discipuli grammaticum attente
were listening
audiebant.

except Sextus who had fallen asleep

21.Praeter Sectum qui dormitabat...

because when he noticed teacher Sextus

22.Quod ubi animadvertit Grammaticus "Sexte"
shouted wake up
clamavit "Expergiscere!"

tell me where is Hesperia

23.Dic mihi! Ubi est Hesperia?"

Hesperia is it in Greece

24."Hesperia? Nonne est Graecia?"

no oh boy detestable Hesperia is
25."Minime, o puer abominande! Hesperia est
in Italy
Italia.

not important muttered Sextus
26."Nil interest!" mussavit Sextus.

but very important answered teacher
27."At maxime interest" respondit Grammaticus
by anger great overwhelmed
ira maxima commotus.

cane he grabbed and with voice frightening
28.Ferulam sumpsit et voce terribili
hold out hand Sextus he shouted
"extende manum, Sexte!" clamavit.

39.

Sextus to his father send fondest greetings

1.Sextus patri suo S.P.D.

Greetings my father if you are well I rejoice

2.Ave, mi pater! Si tu vales, ego gaudeo.

but no one is than me more unhappy

3.Sed nemo est me miserior.

why me in Italia you left when you into Asia

4.Cur me in Italia reliquisti, cum tu in Asiam

set out

profectus es?

at first indeed in Bali live me delighted

5.Primo quidem Baliis habitare me delectabat.

there to shore go in sea swim boats

6.Ibi ad litus ire, in mari nature, scaphas

watch we used to

spectare solebam.

in woods also with Marcus everyday

7.In silvis quoque cum Marco cotidie

we were walking from there back with form an

ambulabam; inde regressus, cum vilico

Davus who me very much loves, in garden

Davo, qui me maxime amat, in horto

we worked

laborabam.

one day while near river in woods

8.Olim, dum prope rivum in silvis

we were walking

ambulamus,

Cornelia and Flavia with loud voice

9.Corneliam et Flaviam magna voce

were screaming we heard

clamantes audivimus.

immediately we ran towards and wolf huge

10.Statim accurimus et lupum ingentem

girls attacking we caught sight of

puellas petentem conspeximus.

then Marcus by greatest terror affected

11.Tum Marcus, maximo terrore affectus,

tree climbed and leap down not dared

arborem ascendit neque desilire ausus est.

I however with stick snatched wolf

12.Ego tamen ramo arrepto lupum

I drove back and girls I saved alone

reppuli et puellas servavi solus.

but ago few months we all from Bali

13. At abhinc paucos menses nos omnes, Baiis
set out after very long journey Rome we reached
profecti maximo itinere Romam pervenimus.

while however of Rome I dwell me delights

14. Dum autem Romae habito me delectate
to Circus Maximus go
ad Circum Maximum ire.

reds I favour who always victory

15. Russatis ego faveo qui semper victoriam
have
habent.

now however very unhappy I am on account of

16. Nunc tamen miserrimus sum propter
bad temper of Palemon master our
iracundiam Palaemonis magistri nostri.

that for man very bad tempered me

17. Ille enim homo iracundissimus me.

Although learn always I wish often

Quamquam discere semper cupio. Saepe

with cane fiercely beats

ferula ferociter verberat.

everyday about Aeneas journeys much me

18. Cotidie de Aeneae itineribus multa me

asks

rogat.

to him asking answer always I try

19. Ei roganti respondere semper conor.

the rest however boys always

20. Ceteros tamen pueros semper

something very easy me always

facillima, me semper

something very difficult asks
difficillima **rogat.**

yesterday indeed about Hesperia he was speaking

21.Heri quidem de Hesperia loquabatur,
about which neither I nor other boys
de qua neque ego neque ceteri pueri
anything know
quiddam sciunt.

in fact even Aeneas himself didn't know

22.Immo vero, etiam Aeneas ipse ignorabat
where was Hesperia
ubi esset Hesperia!

teacher however since I did not know

23.Grammaticus tamen, cum ego ignorarem,
by anger overwhelmed cane seized and me
ira commotus. Ferulam rapuit et me

very cruelly hit
crudelissime verberavit.

then to home immediately by Eucleides

24.Deinde domum statim ab Eucleide
led I was
ductus sum.

as soon as home we came by Cornelius

25.Cum primum domum advenimus a Cornelio
I was summoned
arcessitus sum.

to him thing total explain I tried but me not

26.Ei rem totam explicare conabar, sed me ne
speak even was allowed again therefore
loqui quidem sivit iterum igitur
I was punished
poenas dedi.

Oh father return I beg as soon as possible

**27.O pater, regredere, obsecro, quam primum
in Italy
in Italiam!**

I am unhappy and very ill

28.Ego sum miser et valde aegroto.

love me and greetings

29.Ama me et vale!

40.

morning it was now boys to school set out had

1.Mane erat. Iam pueri ad ludum profecti erant.

Cornelia alone at home sitting wool without

2.Cornelia sola in domo sedens lanam sine
enthusiasm was making
studio facieba.

bad temper was because Baiae return and

3.Iracunda erat quod Baiae regredi atque
Flavia friend her see wished
Flaviam amicam suam videre cupiebat.

about many things she was thinking sad when

4.De multi rebus cogitabat tristis, cum
mother entered
mater ingress est.

sad you look Cornelia ill you are

5."Tristis videris, Cornelia, aegrane es?"

city of Rome me not pleases mother answered

**6.Urbs Roma mihi non placet. Mater respondit
Cornelia
Cornelia.**

whole day alone at home I remain

7.Totum diem sola domi maneo.

me not permit out of doors go

8.Mihi non licet foras ire.

here I work alone but Marcus and Sextus

**9.Hic ego laboro sola, sed Marcus et Sextus
together with many others in school study
una cum multis aliis in ludo student.**

here no friends I have here not even dog

**10.Hic nullas amicas habeo. Hic ne canem
indeed have
quidem habeo.**

why not to Baiae return let me

11.Cur non Baiae regredi licet?

my for Flavia again see wish

12.Meum enim Flaviam rursus videre cupio.

why to Baia return want Cornelia

13."Cur Baiae regredi vis, Cornelia?

Quintus Valerius young man that excellent here

**14.Quintus Valerius, adulescens ille optimus, huc
in a few days will come
paucis diebus veniet.**

him see you want

15. Nonne eum videre vis?

for a long time in Bithynia as well you know

16. Diu in Bithynia, ut bene scis,
away was but now into Italia he returned has
afuit sed hunc in Italiam regressus est.

ship entered for a short time in Brundisium

17. Nave egressus, paulisper Brundisii
he was remained
est moratus.

from there ago three days to have departed

18. Inde abhinc tres dies discessisse
he is said
dicitur.

in a few days here will come

19. Paucis diebus huc adveniet.

father your for a long time was speaking with

20. Pater tuus diu loquabatur cum

his slave who letter brought to him

illo servo qui epistolam attulit.

who together with his master his from Bithynia

21. Qui una cum domino suo e Bithynia

set out and many of the journeys dangers

profectus, e multi itineris periculis

scarcely escaped and as himself said master

vix effugit atque, ut ipse dicit dominum

of these dangers he rescued

ex his periculis eripuit.

Cornelia when this she heard very

22.Cornelia, cum hoc audivisset maxime

happy was because Valerius see very much

gaudebat quod Valerium videre valde

wished

cupiebat.

Oh how much me it pleases such things here

23."O quantum me delectat talia audire

with him speak I wish and about these dangers

cum eo loqui cupio et de his periculis

hear

audire."

and so when summoned slave thing whole

24.Itaque arcessitus servus rem totam

them told

eis narravit.

41.

Quintus Valerius master my ago two

1. Quintus Valerius, dominus meus, abhinc duos
months from Bithynia to Rome to father sent
menses e Bithynia Romam a patre missus
was letters bringing
est epistolas ferens.

I together with master set out

2. Ego una cum domino profectus sum.

when four days we had navigated suddenly

3. Cum quattuor dies navigavissimus, subito
big storm arose
maxima tempestas coorta est.

ship here and there by winds tossed about in

4.Navis huc illuc ventis iactata in
a big way was in danger
ingenti erat periculo.

at last when ship onto island some by winds

5.Tandem cum navis ad insulam quandam ventis
had been driven we on land scarcely escaped
acta esset, nos in terram vix evasimus.

whole night ashore we remained first light

6.Totam noctem in litore morati, prima luce,
because now force of the storm had fallen
quod iam vis tempestatis cecidisse
as it seemed into ship we returned
videbatur, in navem regressi sumus.

suddenly several boats people full

7.Subito complures scaphas hominum plenas
we caught sight of
conspeximus.

master of ship our when these boats

8.Magister navis nostrae, cum has scaphas
he had seen good heavens he exclaimed
conspexisset, “Pro di immortales!” exclamavit.

these men are pirates alas

9.Hi homines sunt piratae. Eheu!

escape not we shall be able to

10.Effugere non poterimus.

to which master my if me you will save he said

11.Cui dominus meus “Si me servabis,” inquit

father my who is man rich and famous

“pater meus, qui est vir dives et praeclarus,

a lot of to you money will give

magnam tibi pecuniam dabit.

this ship is those boats faster than

12.Haec navis est illis scaphis celerior.

pirates even if they followed us not will take

13.Piratae, etiam si sequentur, nos non capient.

escape trying we were but in vain

14.Effugere conati sumus, sed frustra.

pirates for while we out to sea were escaping

15. Piratae enim, cum nos per mare aufugientes
had seen ship our they attacked had
conspexissent, navem nostrum adorti sunt.

master my immediately sword drew and

16. Dominus meus statim gladium strinxit et
to me shouting me follow
mihi clamans me sequere!"

Onto boat leapt

17. In scapham desiluit.

I indeed in pursuit master my

18. Ego quidem secutus dominum meum
defend I began for wound serious he had
defendere coepi, nam vulnus grave accepisse

it seemed
videbatur.

master of ship since very much feared his me
19. Magister navis, cum valde timeret, suos
forbid us help
vetuit nos adiuvere.

if pirates we resist he said we all
20. "Si piratis resistentibus" inquit "Nos omnes
without doubt shall be killed
sine dubio necabimur.

then pirates when us had overcome
21. Tum piratae, cum nos superavissent
weapon from us took and us ashore
arma nobis ademerunt et nos ad litus
led
adduxerunt.

as soon as on land left we were pirates

22.Cum primum in terram egressi sumus, piratae

around us standing asked who we were

circum nos stantes rogabant qui essemus,

wherefrom we had come where to journey

unde venissemus, quo iter

we were making

faceremus.

all were silent except master my

23.Omnes tacebant praeter dominum meum.

he for if money you want no

24.Ille enim “Si pecuniam vultis, nullam

money here you will find

pecuniam hic invenietis.

we all poor are

25.Nos omnes pauperes sumus.

and unless us away go allow you all punishment

26.At nisi nos abire sinetis, vos omnes poenas

certainly will be given citizen am Roman

certe dabit. Civis sum Romanus.

laughed pirates and one of them shouted

27.Riserunt piratae, et unus ex eis exclamavit.

Romans not I like

28.Romanos non amo.

if you no money have you certainly

**29.Si vos nullum pecuniam habetis, vos certe
we will kill
necabimus.**

then master of ship frightened this

**30.Tum magister navis metu commotus “Hic
young man true not says
adulescens vera non dicit.**

father his is man very rich

31.Pater eius est vir divitissimus.

he lots of you money will give

32.Ille magnam vobis pecuniam dabit.

therefore of pirates some master my into

33.Itaque piratarum allii dominum meum in

hut their dragged

casam suam traxerunt.

others us the rest of into ship again led and

34.Allii nos ceteros in navem reduxerunt et

there guarded

ibi custodiebant.

at night all slept I got up

35.Nocte, cum omnes dormirent , ego surrexi,

with dagger only armed

pugione modo armatus.

secretly into sea leapt ashore swam hut

36.Clam in mare desilui, ad litus natavi, casam

of pirates with great haste made for

piratarum summa celeritate petivi.

when (to)hut stealthily I had approached

37.Cum casae furtim appropinquavissem,
through window I saw master my in bed
per finestram vidi dominum meum in lecto
lying and two guards wine drinking
iacentem ac duos custodies vinum bibentis.

for a short time nothing I did

38.Paulisper nihil faciebam.

soon however one of guards out hut went

39.Mox tamen alter e custodibus e casa evenit,
the other with master my remained
alter cum domino meo manebat.

then I in silence once entered that guard

40. Tum ego silentio ingressus hunc custodem
with dagger I struck
pugione percussi.

then out hut came to coast master

41. Deinde e casa egressus ad litus dominum
I carried for he on account of wound he was ill
portavi, nam ille propter vulnus aegrotabat
and not walk could
neque ambulare poterat.

there boat I found which pirates not

42. Ibi scapham inveni quam piratae non
guarded
custodiebant.

thus to mainland I set out from island we escaped

43. Ita a litore profecti ex insula evasimus.

now many days in boat we were when by

44. Iam multos dies in scapha eramus cum a
merchants some found were
mercatoribus quibusdam inventi sumus.

since neither food nor water

45. Quoniam neque cibum neque aquam
we had seriously we were ill
habebamus, graviter aegrotabamus.

but merchants us cared for and to Brundisi

46. Sed mercatores nos curaverunt et Brundisium
took
attulerunt.

There master my many days remained now

47.Ibi dominus meus multos dies moratus iam

got well and in few days here will be

convaluit et paucis diebus aderit.

Appendix 1

Derivatives 28

cubiculo	cubicle	curabant	cure
ancilliae	ancillary	altera	alterate
speculum	inspect	neglegenter	negligent
vexabat	vex	manus	manual
tremebat	tremor	bene	beneficial
clamavit	exclaim	vocate	vocal
ducere	conduct	exierunt	exit
porcum	pork	animo	animate
habeo	have	movere	immobilis
taberna	tavern	optimos	optimum
vendere	vendor	expecta	expect
ianuam	january	celeritate	accelerate
virī	virile	pueri	puerile
portabantur	Import,export	vehiculo	vehicle
videt	video	delectant	delectable
conspicit	conspicuous	poetam	poet
versus	verses	recitantem	recite
pecuniam	pecuniary	elegantissimam	elegant
octo	octagon	octo	October
obesus	obese	homo	homicide
librum	library	effugit	refugee
frustra	frustrate	currit	current

potest	potential	terra	terrarium
terra	terrestrial	cadit	cadence
iacet	adjacent	libertis	liberty

Derivatives 29

magnam	magnify	insula	insulate
fumi	fumes	flammas	flames
aedificium	edifice	currebat	current
incendio	incendiary	appropinquare	approach
periculosum	perilous	obscurabat	obscure
videre	video	poterat	potent
simul	simultaneous	infantes	infants
infirmi	infirmary	cistae	chests
ornamenta	ornament	spectaculum	spectacle
miserabile	miserable	lacrimabant	lacrimal
parentes	parents	adstantibus	bystanders
intrabant	entered	auxilium	auxiliary
extinguere	extinguish	tertio	third
opprimere	oppress	lapidibus	lapidary
aufugietis	refugee	mortuum	mortal
dubio	doubt		

30

ambulant	ambulance	culina	culinary
maximus	maximum	auditur	audition
ridetis	ridicule	delectamur	delight
carnem	incarnation	carnem	carnival
carnem	carnivore	carnem	carnivorous
iocum	joke	magnum	magnify
vocaris	vocal	accipit	accept
tradit	trade	totam	total
narravit	narrative	retinere	retain
puniemini	punish		

31

invitati	invite	circum	Circle, church
ornatissimum	ornate	extrahebatur	extract
vehementer	vehemently		

32

salutavit	salute	depositae	deposit
eduntur	edible	occurri	occur
iratissimus	irate	repremere	reprehend
signum	sign	pullorum	pullet

pira	pears	vinum	vinyard
positum	position	datum	data

32c

cithara	guitar	condicione	condition
vetaris	veto	remittetur	remit
umbris	umber	sequense	sequence
revocate	revoke	puer	Puerperal fevor

34

manebat	remain	colle	col
fratris	fraternity	acciderat	accident
sanguine	sanguify	vocati	vocal
celerrime	accelerate	positus	position
ligata	ligature	vulnera	vulnerable
recuperavit	recuperate	aperuit	aperture
explicavit	explain	descendo	descend
nome	nominate	itinery	itinerary
duxit	dux	insulam	insulate
insula	island	narravit	narrate
affectus	affect	consecuti	consequence
percussus	percussion	terram	terrestrial

pecunia	pecuniary	ridentes	ridicule
pronus	prone	difficultate	difficulty
gravissima	grave	accepisti	accept
prudentior	prudent		

35

nonis	Noon,nine	Novembribus	November
epistolam	epistle	kalendis	calendar
desidero	desire	scriptam	script
octobres	October	adulescens	adulescent
strenuus	strain	regressus	regress
adveniet	advent	miserabilis	miserable
effugere	refugee	flammis	flames
oppressi	oppress	cogito	recognise
secuti	sequens	frustra	frustrate
satis	satisfy	persuadebis	persuade
scribe	Scribe,script		

36

canes	canine	movit	move
acebat	adjacent	castigor	castigate
tenere	tenant	versus	verses
possum	potential	grammaticus	grammar

dicit	diction	diligentius	diligent
laborabis	labor	volo	voluntary
paedagogus	pedagogue	cubiculum	cubicle
surgite	surge	accipiet	accept
eruditus	erudite	docebit	docent
utilissim	utility	vestes	vestment
lanternam	lantern		

37

menses	mensal	liber	library
lectus	lecture	discipulis	disciple
decem	decimal	annos	annual
capta	capture	incensa	incense
ruinis	ruins	navigavit	navy
vocata	voice	marique	maritime
passus	pass	tempestas	tempest
naves	navigate	septem	September
regina	reign	invitatus	invite
rogabat	interrogate	responsum	response
audire	audience	recitare	recite

38

finem	final	verba	verb
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loco	location	omittis	omit
errabant	err	monitus	monitor
novum	novelty	attente	attention
dormire	dormitory	cane	cane
terribile	terrible	extende	extend
clamavit	exclaim	manum	manual

39

delectabat	delectable	spectare	inspect
terrore	terror	affectus	affect
faveo	favour	ferociter	ferocious
ferula	ferule	crudelissime	crude
explicare	explain	poenas	penology

40

sedens	sedentary	studio	studious
loqui	loquacious		

41

ventis	ventilate	evasimus	evade
vetuit	veto	adiuvare	aid
resistemus	resist	dubio	doubt

custodiebant	custody	vinum	wine
silentio	silence	percussi	percussion
inventi	invent	graviter	grave
convalluit	convalescence	curaverunt	cure

Edō, I eat, ēsse, ēdī, ēsum

Pres. Indic. Act.:	edō, ēs, ēst; edimus, ēstis, edunt.
Imperf. Subj. Act.:	ēssem, ēssēs, ēssēt, &c.
Imperat. Act.:	ēs, ēstō; ēstō; ēste, ēstōte; eduntō.
Infinit. Pres.:	ēsse.
Pres. Indic. Pass.:	ēstur.
Imperf. Subj. Pass.:	ēssētur.

Most of these forms are distinguished from forms of *esse*, to be, by the long vowel of *ēs*.

Fiō, (1) I become, (2) I am made, fieri.

The forms of *fiō* take the place of passive forms of the Present stem of *faciō, I make*.

The *i* of the stem becomes short in *fit* and before *-er*.

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	<i>fiō</i> <i>fis</i> <i>fit</i> (<i>fimus</i>) (<i>fiis</i>) <i>fiunt</i>	<i>fiam</i> <i>fias</i> <i>fiat</i> <i>fiamus</i> <i>fiatis</i> <i>fiant</i>	(<i>fi</i>) (<i>fiite</i>)
Fut. Simple	<i>fiam</i> <i>fies</i> <i>fiet</i> <i>fierimus</i> <i>fietis</i> <i>fient</i>		Pres. Infin.: <i>fieri</i>
Imper.	<i>fiebam</i> <i>fiebas</i> <i>fiebat</i> <i>fiebamus</i> <i>fiebātis</i> <i>fiebant</i>	<i>fierem</i> <i>fierēs</i> <i>fieret</i> <i>fierēmus</i> <i>fierētis</i> <i>fierent</i>	<i>Note</i> .—When <i>fiō</i> means <i>I become</i> , a Fut. Infin. and Fut. Part. are supplied by <i>fore</i> and <i>futurus</i> . When <i>fiō</i> means <i>I am made</i> , a Fut. Infin. and Gerundive are supplied by <i>factum iri</i> and <i>faciendus</i> .

Fiō has no other forms. The meaning *I have become* is represented by *sum, I am*; the meaning *I have been made* is represented by *factus sum*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS

Defective verbs are those which lack a considerable number of forms.

Coepti, I have begun, I began, Memini, I remember, Ōdī, I hate, are limited mainly to Perfect-stem forms. *Memini* and *ōdī*, though Perfect in form, are Present in meaning.

Indicative

Perfect	<i>coepti</i>	<i>memini</i>	<i>ōdī</i>
Fut. Perfect	<i>coeperō</i>	<i>meminerō</i>	<i>ōderō</i>
Pluperfect	<i>coeperam</i>	<i>memineram</i>	<i>ōderam</i>

Subjunctive

Perfect	<i>coeperim</i>	<i>meminerim</i>	<i>ōderim</i>
Pluperfect	<i>coepissem</i>	<i>meminissem</i>	<i>ōdissem</i>

Infinitive, Imperative, Participles

Perfect Infinitive	<i>coepisse</i>	<i>meminisse</i>	<i>ōdisse</i>
Fut. Infinitive	<i>coepturus esse</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>ōsūrus esse</i>
Imperative	<i>none</i>	<i>mementō</i>	<i>none</i>
		<i>mementōte</i>	<i>none</i>
Perfect Participle	<i>coeptus</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>ōsus, hating</i>
Fut. Participle	<i>coepturus</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>ōsūrus</i>

Note 1.—*Coepti* has also Perf. Passive forms: *coeptus sum, &c.*, which are used mainly when *coepti* governs a passive infinitive, as: *urbs aedificāri coepta est, the city began to be built*.

Note 2.—*Incipiō, I begin*, supplies the present-stem forms which *coepti* lacks.

Note 3.—The participle *ōsus* is active and present in meaning.

Nōvī (Perfect of *nōscō, I get to know*) means *I have got to know, I know; nōverō, I shall know; nōveram (nōram), I knew; nōvisse (nōsse), to know, &c.*

Eō (for eiō), go, ire, īi, itum

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	eō is it imus itis eunt	eam eās eat eāmus eātis eant	ī ite
Fut. Simple	ibō ibis ibit ibimus ibitis ibunt		THE VERB INFINITIVE Infinitives Present ire Perfect isse, ivisse Future itūrus esse
Imperf.	ibam ibās ibam ibamus ibatis ibant	irem irēs iret irēmus irētis irent	Gerund eundum Supines itum itū
Perf.	ī istī iit imus istis erunt	ierim ieris ierit ierimus ieritis ierint	Participles Present iēns (Acc. euntem) Future itūrus

In tenses derived from the Perfect stem, forms in *iv-* (e.g. *ivī, ivērō, iveram*) exist but are rare. In compounds, *-iistī, -iistis* are sometimes used for *-istī, -istis*.

The Impersonal *itur, itum est, there is (was) a going*, is often used.

Transitive compounds of *eō* admit the full Passive inflexion: *adeor, I am approached*.

103 *Queō, can, nequeō, cannot*, are conjugated like *eō* in the forms which occur; the Perfect ends in *-ivī*.

Ambiō, go round, canvass, is conjugated like *audiō*.

Volō, am willing, wish.
Nōlō, am unwilling, do not wish.
Mālō, prefer, wish, rather.

INDICATIVE			IMPERATIVE
Present	volō vis vult volumus vultis volunt	nōlō nōn vis nōn vult nolumus nōn vultis nolunt	mālō māvis māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt
Fut. Simple	volam volēs volet volemus volētis volent	(nōlam) nōlēs nōlet (nōlēmus) (nōlētis) (nolent)	(mālam) (mālēs) mālet (mālēmus) (mālētis) mālent
Imperf.	volēbam volēbās &c.	nōlēbam nōlēbās &c.	mālēbam mālēbās &c.
SUBJUNCTIVE			THE VERB INFINITIVE Infinitive Present { velle nolle malle
Present	velim velis velit velimus velitis velint	nōlim nōlis nōlit nōlimus nōlitis nōlint	
Imperf.	vellem velles vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	nōllem nōlles nōllet nōllēmus nōllētis nollent	
			Gerunds (volendum) (nolendum) — Supines None Participles Present { volēns (nolēns) —

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular:

Volu-ī	-erō	-eram	-issim
Nolu-ī	-erō	-eram	-issim
Mālu-ī	-erō	-eram	-issim

99

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs are called irregular which are formed from more than one root (as *sum*, *ferō*) or whose tense-forms differ from those of the regular conjugations.

99a *Dō, I give, dare, dedī, datum.*

This verb differs from *amō* in that its Present and Supine Stems, *da-*, have a short vowel which is retained in all derived forms except: *dō, dās; dā* (imperative); *dāns*; and the Present Subjunctive: *dem, dēs, det, dēmus, dētis, dent*.

100

Possum, *I can, posse, potuī*

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possint	Perfect	potuī potuisti potuisti potuimus potuistis potuerunt	potuerim potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint
Fut. Simp.	poterō poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poterunt		Fut. Perf.	potuerō potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint	
Imper.	poteram poterās poterat poterāmus poterātis poterant	possem possēs posset possemus possētis possent	Pluperf.	potueram potuerās potuerat potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant	potuissem potuissēs potuisset potuissemus potuissētis potuissent

Infinitives: Present, *posse*; Perfect, *potuisse*.

Potēns is used as an Adjective, *powerful, able*, never as a Participle.

101

Ferō, bear, ferre, tuli, lātum

BRING, CARRY

ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE		
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	Present	feror feris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāmini ferantur
Fut. Simple	feram ferēs feret ferēmus ferētis ferent		Fut. Simple	ferar ferēris (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēmini ferentur	
Imper.	ferēbam ferēbās ferēbat ferēbāmus ferēbātis ferēbant	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	Imper.	ferēbar ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāmini ferēbantur	ferer ferērīs (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēmini ferrentur
Imperative	Sing. 2. fer		2. ferre		
	Plur. 2. ferte		2. ferimini		
	Infinit. Pres. ferre Gerund ferendum Pres. Partic. ferēns		Infinit. Pres. ferri Gerundive ferendus		

Forms derived from the Perfect and Supine stems are regular.

90 Deponent Verb

Ūtor, ūtī, ūsus, use (THIRD CONJUGATION)

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	ūtor, <i>I use or I am using</i> ūteris, <i>you (s.) use or you (s.) are using</i> ūtitur, <i>he uses or he is using</i> ūtimur, <i>we use or we are using</i> ūtimini, <i>you (pl.) use or you (pl.) are using</i> ūtantur, <i>they use or they are using</i>
Future Simple	ūtar, <i>I shall use</i> ūteris, <i>you (s.) will use</i> ūtetur, <i>he will use</i> ūtēmur, <i>we shall use</i> ūtēmini, <i>you (pl.) will use</i> ūtentur, <i>they will use</i>
Imperfect	ūtēbar, <i>I was using</i> ūtēbāris, <i>you (s.) were using</i> ūtēbātur, <i>he was using</i> ūtēbāmur, <i>we were using</i> ūtēbāmini, <i>you (pl.) were using</i> ūtēbantur, <i>they were using</i>
Perfect	ūsus sum, <i>I have used or I used</i> ūsus es, <i>you (s.) have used or you (s.) used</i> ūsus est, <i>he has used or he used</i> ūsī sumus, <i>we have used or we used</i> ūsī estis, <i>you (pl.) have used or you (pl.) used</i> ūsī sunt, <i>they have used or they used</i>
Future Perfect	ūsus erō, <i>I shall have used</i> ūsus eris, <i>you (s.) will have used</i> ūsus erit, <i>he will have used</i> ūsī erimus, <i>we shall have used</i> ūsī eritis, <i>you (pl.) will have used</i> ūsī erunt, <i>they will have used</i>
Pluperfect	ūsus eram, <i>I had used</i> ūsus erās, <i>you (s.) had used</i> ūsus erat, <i>he had used</i> ūsī erāmus, <i>we had used</i> ūsī erātis, <i>you (pl.) had used</i> ūsī erant, <i>they had used</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
ūtar ūtāris ūtātur ūtāmur ūtāmini ūtantur	ūtere, use (s.) ūtimini, use (pl.)
ūterer ūterēsis ūterētur ūterēmur ūterēmini ūterentur	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present ūtī, to use Perfect ūsus esse, to have used Future ūsūrus esse, to be about to use
ūsus sim ūsus sis ūsus sit ūsī simus ūsī sitis ūsī sint	Gerund ūtendum, using
ūsus essem ūsus essēs ūsus esset ūsī essemus ūsī essētis ūsī essent	<i>Supines</i> ūsum, to use ūsū, in or for using
	<i>Participles</i> Present ūtēns, using Future ūsūrus, about to use Perfect ūsus, having used
	<i>Gerundive</i> ūtendus, fit to be used

89 FOURTH CONJUGATION Ī-STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	audior, audiris, audietur, audimur, audimini, audiuntur, <i>I am or I am being heard you (s.) are or you (s.) are being heard he is or he is being heard we are or we are being heard you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being heard they are or they are being heard</i>
Future Simple	audiar, audieris, audietur, audiemur, audiemini, audientur, <i>I shall be heard you (s.) will be heard he will be heard we shall be heard you (pl.) will be heard they will be heard</i>
Imperfect	audiebar, audiebaris, audiebatur, audiebamur, audiebamini, audiebantur, <i>I was being heard you (s.) were being heard he was being heard we were being heard you (pl.) were being heard they were being heard</i>
Perfect	auditus sum, auditus es, auditus est, auditi sumus, auditi estis, auditi sunt, <i>I have been or I was heard you (s.) have been or you (s.) were heard he has been or he was heard we have been or we were heard you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were heard they have been or they were heard</i>
Future Perfect	auditus erō, auditus eris, auditus erit, auditi erimus, auditi eritis, auditi erunt, <i>I shall have been heard you (s.) will have been heard he will have been heard we shall have been heard you (pl.) will have been heard they will have been heard</i>
Pluperfect	auditus eram, auditus erās, auditus erat, auditi erāmus, auditi erātis, auditi erant, <i>I have been heard you (s.) had been heard he had been heard we had been heard you (pl.) had been heard they had been heard</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audiar audiaris audiaŕur audiamur audiamini audiantur <i>audire, be heard (s.) audimini, be heard (pl.)</i>	
audīrer audīreris audīrētur audīrēmur audīrēmini audīrentur THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present audiri, to be heard Perfect auditus esse, to have been heard Future auditum iri (225)	
auditus sim auditus sis auditus sit auditi simus auditi sitis auditi sint <i>Participle</i> Perfect auditus, heard, or having been heard	
auditus essem auditus essēs auditus esset auditi essemus auditi essētis auditi essent <i>Gerundive</i> audiendus, fit to be heard	

88 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	regor, <i>I am or I am being ruled</i> regeris, <i>you (s.) are or you (s.) are being ruled</i> regitur, <i>he is or he is being ruled</i> regimur, <i>we are or we are being ruled</i> regimini, <i>you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being ruled</i> reguntur, <i>they are or they are being ruled</i>
Future Simple	regar, <i>I shall be ruled</i> regēris, <i>you (s.) will be ruled</i> regētur, <i>he will be ruled</i> regēmur, <i>we shall be ruled</i> regēmini, <i>you (pl.) will be ruled</i> regentur, <i>they will be ruled</i>
Imperfect	regēbar, <i>I was being ruled</i> regēbāris, <i>you (s.) were being ruled</i> regēbātur, <i>he was being ruled</i> regēbāmur, <i>we were being ruled</i> regēbāmini, <i>you (pl.) were being ruled</i> regēbantur, <i>they were being ruled</i>
Perfect	rēctus sum, <i>I have been or I was ruled</i> rēctus es, <i>you (s.) have been or you (s.) were ruled</i> rēctus est, <i>he has been or he was ruled</i> rēcti sumus, <i>we have been or we were ruled</i> rēcti estis, <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were ruled</i> rēcti sunt, <i>they have been or they were ruled</i>
Future Perfect	rēctus erō, <i>I shall have been ruled</i> rēctus eris, <i>you (s.) will have been ruled</i> rēctus erit, <i>he will have been ruled</i> rēcti erimus, <i>we shall have been ruled</i> rēcti eritis, <i>you (pl.) will have been ruled</i> rēcti erunt, <i>they will have been ruled</i>
Pluperfect	rēctus eram, <i>I had been ruled</i> rēctus erās, <i>you (s.) had been ruled</i> rēctus erat, <i>he had been ruled</i> rēcti erāmus, <i>we had been ruled</i> rēcti erātis, <i>you (pl.) had been ruled</i> rēcti erant, <i>they had been ruled</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regar regāris regātur regāmur regāmini regantur	regere, <i>be ruled (s.)</i> regimini, <i>be ruled (pl.)</i>
regerer regerēris regerētur regerēmur regerēmini regerentur	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present regī, <i>to be ruled</i> Perfect rēctus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i> Future rēctum irī (225) <i>Participle</i> Perfect rēctus, ruled, or having been ruled <i>Gerundive</i> regendus, fit to be ruled
rēctus sim rēctus sis rēctus sit rēcti simus rēcti sitis rēcti sint	
rēctus essem rēctus essēs rēctus esset rēcti essemus rēcti essētis rēcti essent	

87 SECOND CONJUGATION $\bar{E}$ -STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<i>I am or I am being advised</i> <i>you (s.) are or you (s.) are being advised</i> <i>he is or he is being advised</i> <i>we are or we are being advised</i> <i>you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being advised</i> <i>they are or they are being advised</i>
Future Simple	<i>I shall be advised</i> <i>you (s.) will be advised</i> <i>he will be advised</i> <i>we shall be advised</i> <i>you (pl.) will be advised</i> <i>they will be advised</i>
Imperfect	<i>I was being advised</i> <i>you (s.) were being advised</i> <i>he was being advised</i> <i>we were being advised</i> <i>you (pl.) were being advised</i> <i>they were being advised</i>
Perfect	<i>I have been or I was advised</i> <i>you (s.) have been or you (s.) were advised</i> <i>he has been or he was advised</i> <i>we have been or we were advised</i> <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were advised</i> <i>they have been or they were advised</i>
Future Perfect	<i>I shall have been advised</i> <i>you (s.) will have been advised</i> <i>he will have been advised</i> <i>we shall have been advised</i> <i>you (pl.) will have been advised</i> <i>they will have been advised</i>
Pluperfect	<i>I had been advised</i> <i>you (s.) had been advised</i> <i>he had been advised</i> <i>we had been advised</i> <i>you (pl.) had been advised</i> <i>they had been advised</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
monear moneāris moneātur moneāmur moneāmini moneantur	monēre, <i>be advised (s.)</i> monētor, <i>let him be advised</i> monēmini, <i>be advised</i>
monērer monērēris monērētur monērēmur monērēmini monērēntur	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present monēri, <i>to be advised</i> Perfect monitus esse, <i>to have been advised</i> Future monitum iri (225)
monitus sim monitus sis moniti sit moniti simus moniti sitis moniti sint	<i>Participle</i> Perfect monitus, <i>advised, or having been advised</i>
monitus essem monitus essēs monitus esset moniti essemus moniti essētis moniti essent	<i>Gerundive</i> monendus, <i>fit to be advised</i>

86 FIRST CONJUGATION *Ā*-STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	amor, <i>I am or I am being loved</i> amāris, <i>you (s.) are or you (s.) are being loved</i> amātur, <i>he is or he is being loved</i> amāmur, <i>we are or we are being loved</i> amāmini, <i>you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being loved</i> amantur, <i>they are or they are being loved</i>
Future Simple	amābor, <i>I shall be loved</i> amāberis, <i>you (s.) will be loved</i> amābitur, <i>he will be loved</i> amābimur, <i>we shall be loved</i> amābimini, <i>you (pl.) will be loved</i> amābuntur, <i>they will be loved</i>
Imperfect	amābar, <i>I was being loved</i> amābāris, <i>you (s.) were being loved</i> amābātur, <i>he was being loved</i> amābāmur, <i>we were being loved</i> amābāmini, <i>you (pl.) were being loved</i> amābantur, <i>they were being loved</i>
Perfect	amātus sum, <i>I have been or I was loved</i> amātus es, <i>you (s.) have been or you (s.) were loved</i> amātus est, <i>he has been or he was loved</i> amātī sumus, <i>we have been or we were loved</i> amātī estis, <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were loved</i> amātī sunt, <i>they have been or they were loved</i>
Future Perfect	amātus erō, <i>I shall have been loved</i> amātus eris, <i>you (s.) will have been loved</i> amātus erit, <i>he will have been loved</i> amātī erimus, <i>we shall have been loved</i> amātī eritis, <i>you (pl.) will have been loved</i> amātī erunt, <i>they will have been loved</i>
Pluperfect	amātus eram, <i>I had been loved</i> amātus erās, <i>you (s.) had been loved</i> amātus erat, <i>he had been loved</i> amātī erāmus, <i>we had been loved</i> amātī erātis, <i>you (pl.) had been loved</i> amātī erant, <i>they had been loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amer amēris amētur amēmur amēmini amentur	amāre, <i>be loved (s.)</i> amāmini, <i>be loved (pl.)</i>
amāer amārēris amārētur amārēmur amārēmini amārentur	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present amārī, <i>to be loved</i> Perfect amātus esse, <i>to have been loved</i> Future amātum irī (225)
amātus sim amātus sis amātus sit amātī simus amātī sitis amātī sint	<i>Participle</i> Perfect amātus, <i>loved, or having been loved</i>
amātus essem amātus esset amātus esset amātī essemus amātī essetis amātī essent	<i>Gerundive</i> amandus, <i>fit to be loved</i>

85 FOURTH CONJUGATION Ī-STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	audiō, audis, audit, audimus, auditis, audiunt, <i>I hear or I am hearing you (s.) hear or you (s.) are hearing he hears or he is hearing we hear or we are hearing you (pl.) hear or you (pl.) are hearing they hear or they are hearing</i>
LIKE Future Simple PRESENT 2ND!	audiam, audies, audiet, audiemus, audietis, audient, <i>I shall hear you (s.) will hear he will hear we shall hear you (pl.) will hear they will hear</i>
Imperfect	audiebam, audiebās, audiebat, audiebāmus, audiebātis, audiebant, <i>I was hearing you (s.) were hearing he was hearing we were hearing you (pl.) were hearing they were hearing</i>
Perfect	audīvī, audīvisti, audīvit, audīvimus, audīvistis, audīverunt, <i>I have heard or I heard you (s.) have heard or you (s.) heard he has heard or he heard we have heard or we heard you (pl.) have heard or you (pl.) heard they have heard or they heard</i>
Future Perfect	audiverō, audiveris, audiverit, audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint, <i>I shall have heard you (s.) will have heard he will have heard we shall have heard you (pl.) will have heard they will have heard</i>
Pluperfect	audiveram, audiverās, audiverat, audiverāmus, audiverātis, audiverant, <i>I had heard you (s.) had heard he had heard we had heard you (pl.) had heard they had heard</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audiam audias audiat audiamus audiatīs audiant	audi, hear (s.) audite, hear (pl.)
THE VERB INFINITIVE	
Infinitives	
Present audire	to hear
Perfect audivisse	to have heard
Future auditurus esse	to be about to hear
Gerund	
audiendum, the hearing	
Supines	
auditum, in order to hear	
auditū, in or for hearing	
Participles	
Present audiēns	hearing
Future auditurus	about to hear

84 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	regō, regis, regit, regimus, regitis, regunt, regam, regēs, reget, regēmus, regētis, regent,
LIKE PRESENT 2ND Future Simple	<i>I shall rule</i> <i>you (s.) will rule</i> <i>he will rule</i> <i>we shall rule</i> <i>you (pl.) will rule</i> <i>they will rule</i>
Imperfect	regēbam, regēbās, regēbat, regēbāmus, regēbātis, regēbant,
Perfect	<i>I have ruled or I ruled</i> <i>you (s.) have ruled or you (s.) ruled</i> <i>he has ruled or he ruled</i> <i>we have ruled or we ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) have ruled or you (pl.) ruled</i> <i>they have ruled or they ruled</i>
Future Perfect	<i>I shall have ruled</i> <i>you (s.) will have ruled</i> <i>he will have ruled</i> <i>we shall have ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) will have ruled</i> <i>they will have ruled</i>
Pluperfect	<i>I had ruled</i> <i>you (s.) had ruled</i> <i>he had ruled</i> <i>we had ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) had ruled</i> <i>they had ruled</i>

Faciō, dīcō, dūcō, and the compounds of dūcō, in the 2nd person of the Pres. Imperative make fac, dic, duc, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regam regās regat regāmus regātis regant	rege, rule (s.) regite, rule (pl.)
regerem regerēs regeret regerēmus regerētis regerent	THE VERB INFINITIVE Infinitives Present regere, to rule Perfect rēxisse, to have ruled Future rēctūrus esse, to be about to rule
rēxerim rēxeris rēxerit rēxerimus rēxeritis rēxerint	Gerund regendum, the ruling
	Supines rēctum, in order to rule rēctū, in or for ruling
rēxissem rēxisseō rēxisset rēxissemus rēxissetis rēxisissent	Participles Present regēs, ruling Future rēctūrus, about to rule

83 SECOND CONJUGATION *Ē*-STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	monēō, monēs, monet, monēmus, monētis, monent, <i>I advise or I am advising you (s.) advise or you (s.) are advising he advises or he is advising we advise or we are advising you (pl.) advise or you (pl.) are advising they advise or they are advising</i>
Future Simple	monēbō, monēbis, monēbit, monēbimus, monēbitis, monēbunt, <i>I shall advise you (s.) will advise he will advise we shall advise you (pl.) will advise they will advise</i>
Imperfect	monēbam, monēbās, monēbat, monēbāmus, monēbātis, monēbant, <i>I was advising you (s.) were advising he was advising we were advising you (pl.) were advising they were advising</i>
Perfect	monuī, monuistī, monuīt, monuimus, monuistis, monuerunt, <i>I have advised or I advised you (s.) have advised or you (s.) advised he has advised or he advised we have advised or we advised you (pl.) have advised or you (pl.) advised they have advised or they advised</i>
Future Perfect	monuerō, monueris, monuerit, monuerimus, monueritis, monuerint, <i>I shall have advised you (s.) will have advised he will have advised we shall have advised you (pl.) will have advised they will have advised</i>
Pluperfect	monueram, monuerās, monuerat, monuerāmus, monuerātis, monuerant, <i>I had advised you (s.) had advised he had advised we had advised you (pl.) had advised they had advised</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
monēam monēās moneat monēāmus monēātis moncant	monē, advise (s.) monēte, advise (pl.)
monērem monērēs monēret monērēmus monērētis monērent	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present monēre, to advise Perfect monuisse, to have advised Future monitūrus esse, to be about to advise
monuerim monueris monuerit monuerimus monueritis monuerint	<i>Gerund</i> monendum, the advising <i>Supines</i> monitum, in order to advise monitū, in or for advising
monuissem monuissēs monuisset monuissēmus monuissētis monuissent	<i>Participles</i> Present monēns, advising Future monitūrus, about to advise

82 FIRST CONJUGATION $\bar{A}$ -STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	amō, amās, amat, amāmus, amātis, amant, amābō, amābis, amābit, amābimus, amābitis, amābunt, amābam, amābās, amābat, amābāmus, amābātis, amābant,
Future Simple	<i>I shall love</i> <i>you (s.) will love</i> <i>he will love</i> <i>we shall love</i> <i>you (pl.) will love</i> <i>they will love</i>
Imperfect	<i>I was loving</i> <i>you (s.) were loving</i> <i>he was loving</i> <i>we were loving</i> <i>you (pl.) were loving</i> <i>they were loving</i>
Perfect	<i>I have loved or I loved</i> <i>you (s.) have loved or you (s.) loved</i> <i>he has loved or he loved</i> <i>we have loved or we loved</i> <i>you (pl.) have loved or you (pl.) loved</i> <i>they have loved or they loved</i>
Future Perfect	<i>I shall have loved</i> <i>you (s.) will have loved</i> <i>he will have loved</i> <i>we shall have loved</i> <i>you (pl.) will have loved</i> <i>they will have loved</i>
Pluperfect	<i>I had loved</i> <i>you (s.) had loved</i> <i>he had loved</i> <i>we had loved</i> <i>you (pl.) had loved</i> <i>they had loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amem amēs amet amēmus amētis ament	amā, love (s.) amāte, love (pl.)
amārem amārēs amāret amārēmus amārētis amārent	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitives</i> Present amāre, to love Perfect amāvisse, to have loved Future amātūrus esse, to be about to love
amāverim amāveris amāverit amāverimus amāveritis amāverint	<i>Gerund</i> amandum, the loving
amāvissem amāvisset amāvissetis amāvissetis amāvissetis	<i>Supines</i> amātum, in order to love amātū, in or for loving
amāvissem amāvisset amāvissetis amāvissetis amāvissetis	<i>Participles</i> Present amāns, loving Future amātūrus, about to love

81 *The Verb Sum, *I am* (sum, fui, esse, futurus).

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt,
Future Simple	<i>I shall be</i> you (s.) <i>will be</i> he <i>will be</i> we <i>shall be</i> you (pl.) <i>will be</i> they <i>will be</i>
Imperfect	<i>I was</i> you (s.) <i>were</i> he <i>was</i> we <i>were</i> you (pl.) <i>were</i> they <i>were</i>
Perfect	<i>I have been or I was</i> you (s.) <i>have (s.) been or you were</i> he <i>has been or he was</i> we <i>have been or we were</i> you (pl.) <i>have been or you (pl.) were</i> they <i>have been or they were</i>
Future Perfect	<i>I shall have been</i> you (s.) <i>will have been</i> he <i>will have been</i> we <i>shall have been</i> you (pl.) <i>will have been</i> they <i>will have been</i>
Pluperfect	<i>I had been</i> you (s.) <i>had been</i> he <i>had been</i> we <i>had been</i> you (pl.) <i>had been</i> they <i>had been</i>

* It is necessary first to conjugate the irregular Verb of Being, *sum, I am, esse, to be*, because it is used as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs. This Verb is formed from two roots: *es-, to be*, and *fu-, to be or to become*. *es-* sometimes appears as *s-* (e.g. *sum*); and between vowels *-s-* becomes *-r-*, as: *eram*.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
sim sis sit simus sitis sint	es, estō, <i>be</i> (s.) este, <i>be</i> (pl.)
essem essēs esset essēmus essētis essent	THE VERB INFINITIVE Present <i>esse, to be</i> Perfect <i>fuisse, to have been</i> Future { <i>futurus esse</i> } <i>to be about to be</i> fore Participles Present (<i>none</i>) Future <i>futurus, about to be</i> Gerunds and Supines (<i>none</i>)
fuerim fueris fuerit fuerimus fueritis fuerint	Note 1.—In the Pres. Subj. the forms <i>siem, siēs, siet, sient</i> , and <i>fuiam, fuās, fuat</i> , <i>fuant</i> sometimes occur. In the Imperf. Subj. the forms <i>forem, forēs, foret</i> , <i>forent</i> are frequent. Note 2.—Some compounds of <i>Sum</i> have a Pres. Participle: <i>absēns, praesēns</i> . Note 3.—Like <i>Sum</i> are conjugated its compounds: <i>absum, am absent</i> ; <i>adsum, am present</i> ; <i>dēsum, am wanting</i> ; <i>insum, am in or among</i> ; <i>intersum, am among</i> ; <i>obsum, hinder</i> ; <i>praesum, am set over</i> ; <i>prōsum, am of use</i> ; <i>subsum, am under</i> ; <i>supersum, survive</i> . In <i>prōsum d</i> appears between <i>ō</i> and <i>e</i> : <i>prōdest</i> .
fuissem fuissēs fuisset fuissēmus fuissetis fuissent	

202 Quidam means a *certain person* (often known, but not named):
accurrit quidam, a *certain man runs up*.

203 Quisquam (Substantive), } any at all,
Ullus (Adjective):

are generally used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer:

Nec verò necesse est à mè quemquam nōminārī. CICERO.
Nor indeed is it necessary for anyone to be named by me.

Nōn ullus arātrō dignus honōs. VIRGIL.
Not any due honour (is given) to the plough.

204 Quivīs, quilibet, any you like:

Nōn cuius hominī contingit adire Corinthum. HORACE.
It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.

205 Quisque, each (severally), is often used with sē, suus:

Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est. PLAUTUS.
Let them have each for himself what is his own.

206 Uterque, each (of two), can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in Case:

Uterque parēns. OVID. Utrōque vestrum dēlector. CICERO.
Both father and mother. I am delighted with each of you.

207 Uter, which (of two), is Interrogative:

Uter utrī insidiās fecit? CICERO.
Which of the two laid an ambush for the other?

208 Alter, the one, the other (of two), the second, is the Demonstrative of uter: alter ego, a second self:

Quicquid negat alter, et alter. HORACE.
Whatever the one denies, so does the other.

209 Alius, another (of any number), different:

Fortūna nunc mihi, nunc aliī benigna. HORACE.
Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.

THE VERB INFINITIVE

210 The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

THE INFINITIVE

211 The Infinitive as a Verb has Voices (Active and Passive) and Tenses (Present, Past, and Future), it governs Cases, and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, and indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.

212 The Infinitive as a Nominative may be the Subject of Impersonal Verbs, or of Verbs used impersonally.

Iuvat ire et Dōrica castra vidēre. VIRGIL.
It is pleasant to go and view the Doric camp.
Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī. HORACE.
To die for one's country is sweet and seemly.

213 The Infinitive is often one of the two Accusatives depending on Factitive Verbs.

Errāre, nescire, decipi, et malum et turpe dūcimus. CICERO.
To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.

214 The Prolative Infinitive (so called, cf. 124) is used as the Direct Object of:

Verbs of possibility, duty, habit; wishing, daring; beginning, ceasing, &c.; knowing, learning, teaching.

Solent diū cogitare quī magna volunt gerere. CICERO.
They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

215 The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning; it has no plural. The Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning.

216 The Accusative of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, usually ad, sometimes ob, inter:

Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum. CICERO.
For living well a short time is long enough.
Mores puerōrum sē inter lūdendum dētegunt. QUINTILIAN.
The characters of boys show themselves in their play.

217 The **Genitive** of the Gerund depends on some Abstract Substantives, and on Adjectives which take a Genitive:

Ars scribendī discitur. Cupidus tē audiendī sum. CICERO.
The art of writing is learnt. I am desirous of hearing you.

218 The **Dative** of the Gerund is used with a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives, implying *help, use, fitness*:

Pār est disserendō. CICERO. Operam legendō dat.
He is equal to arguing. He gives attention to reading.

219 The **Ablative** of the Gerund expresses Instrument or Cause; or it follows one of the Prepositions in, ab, dē, ex:

Fugindō vincimus. Dē pugnandō delīberant.
We conquer by flying. They deliberate about fighting.

220 If a Verb is Transitive, its **Gerundive** is used in preference to its Gerund with an Accusative:

Ad pacem petendam vēnērunt. LIVY.
They came to seek peace.

Note 1.—The Gerundive is passive: 'ad pacem petendam' properly means 'for peace which is to be sought'; but it is equivalent in meaning to the active 'for seeking peace'.

Note 2.—The Dative of the Gerundive is used to show purpose:

Comitia regi creandō. LIVY.
An assembly for electing a king.

221 The Gerundive is also used to express that something *must* or *ought to be done*, the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.

222 If the Verb is **Intransitive** the nominative neuter of its Gerundive is used impersonally in this sense:

Eundum est. Mihi eundum est.
One must go. I must go.

223 If the Verb is **Transitive** its Gerundive is used in this sense:

Caesarī omnia unō tempore erant agenda. CAESAR.
All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.

SUPINES

224 The Supines in -um and -ū are the Accus. and Dat. (or Abl.) cases of a Verbal Noun.

225 The **Supine** in -um is used after Verbs of motion, expressing purpose:

Lūsum it Maecēnās, dormitū ego. HORACE.
Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.

With the Infinitive **īrī**, used impersonally, it forms the Future Passive Infinitive:

Aiunt urbem captū īrī.
They say that the city will be taken.

Note.—Literally, they say there is a going to take the city.

226 The **Supine** in -ū is used with some Adjectives, such as *facilis, dulcis, turpis*, and the Substantives *fās, nefās*:

Hoc fās est dictū. Libertās, dulce auditū nōmen. LIVY.
It is lawful to say this. Freedom, a name sweet to hear.

ADVERBS

227 Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs: *rētē facere, to do rightly; hūc nunc venīre, to come hither now; facile, prīmus, easily first.*

Many words are both Adverbs and Prepositions, as *ante, before, post, after.*

228 The **Negative Adverbs** are **nōn, haud, nē.**

Nōn, not, simply denies:

Nivēs in altō mari nōn cadunt. PLINY.
No snow falls on the high seas.

Haud, not, negatives other Adverbs, Adjectives, and a few Verbs of *knowing* and *thinking*:

Rēs haud dubia. Haud aliter.
No doubtful matter. Not otherwise.

Nē negatives the Imperative and (generally) Subjunctives of Will and Desire.

Tū nē cēde malis, *Do not yield to misfortunes*; Nē trānsieris Hiberiūm, *Do not cross the Ebro*; Nē vivam, si scio, *May I not live, if I know.*

