Third Experience Latin with Fr. Reginald Foster

Academic Year 2003-2004

This is the second level of Fr. Foster's Latin class.
It is recommended to complete **First Experience** before this one.

This is the Whole Third Experience as a PDF file

Instructions: See the Latin Main Page for more information. With just a little memorization, Fr. Foster teaches you Latin from the dictionary. So find a good Latin dictionary, and you are ready to get started.

Homework Answers

Why is there no *Second Experience*? Second experience is "Conversational Latin", and thus can't be captured like Fr. Foster's other classes.

 E-mail me with questions or for corrections at frcoulter@yahoo.com   Go to Fr. Coulter's homepage at http://www.geocities.com/frcoulter/

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- Lesson 3: Review Dative Case and Passive Verbs
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Plus a sample of material not covered...

- [Lesson 33: Indirect Statements](#)
- [Lesson 34: Expressing Purpose](#)

Homework Answers

For your reference, if you are a little rusty, here are tables of my [Block I and Block II Nouns (and Adjectives)](#)

If you don't have a dictionary, here are some of my lists from Third Experience: (They are tab separated, so look much better in a spreadsheet or word processor.)

- [Block 1 Nouns](#)
- [Block 1 Adjectives](#)
- [Prepositions](#)
- [Verbs](#)
- [Adverbs](#)
- [Block 2 Nouns](#)
- [Block 2 Adjectives](#)
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Experience III, Lesson 1: Reflexive

Learning reflexive pronouns and reflexive possessive adjectives

A reflexive pronoun / possesive adjective means
        a) it reflects something
        b) it gets its meaning from the **subject** of its clause / sentence (the subject can be direct, indirect or logical)
Some examples
        reflexive pronoun: We speak among **ourselves**.
        reflexive possesive adjective: I read **my** books. You must to do **your own** work

The reflexive exists for all persons

Reflexive Pronouns					Reflexive Possesive Adjectives
	Possesive / Genetive	Object / Accusative	Dative	Ablative	
ego	mei	me	mihi	mecum	meus,a,um
nos	nostri	nos	nobis	nobiscum	noster,ra,rum
tu	tui	te	tibi	tecum	tuus,a,um
vos	vestri	vos	vobis	vobiscum	vester,ra,rum
3rd person	sui	se	sibi	secum	suus,a,um

N.B.

- **A pronoun is reflexive when it refers back to the** *subject.*
- The possessive suum is third person, singular or plural (id, ea, id, ei, eae, and ea). Thus it can mean: his (own), her (own), its (own), one's (own), their (own).
- "facit suum opus" can mean: he does his work, she does her work, etc.
- What we learned about the possessive pronouns "eius" and "eorum" in [Lesson I-26](#) still applies. Moreover: **eius and eorum are used when they're not reflexive** - referring to someone other than the subject; **suus,-a,-um is always reflexive** - referring back to the subject of the [nearest] verb.
- The pronouns sui, se, sibi and secum can mean: himself, herself, itself, oneself, themselves.
- "lauda se" can mean: he is praising himself, she is praising herself, etc.

Now go on to [Homework 1](#)

"I just celebrated fifty years of Latin, and I still look up words in the dictionary." - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 2: Passive Imperative

Learning the passive imperative and imperative of deponent verbs

- Recall how in the Indicative tense we learned both active and passive verb forms.
- In the Imperative (command) tense there are also active and passive forms.
- One may want to review [Lesson I-21](#) on Imperative verbs.
- The passive imperative form will also be used to form the imperative of deponent verbs (from [Lesson I-30](#)) *but with an **active** meaning*.

Passive imperative

The meaning of the passive imperative (command):
      "A" form (Present Imperative): you are to be ..., ye are to be ...
      "B" form (Future Imperative): you/he/she/it/one/ye/they must be ...
The "looks" of the passive imperative "A" form:
      The singular tu form is the same as the infinitive of the verb
      The plural vos form is the same as the present passive vos form
This same form will be used to form the imperative with deponent verbs.

Grp I Verbs (Are)			
celebro, celerbrare - to celebrate			
Passive	tu celebrare	vos celebramini	you / ye are to be celebrated
laetor, laetari - to rejoice			
Deponent	tu laetare	vos laetimini	you rejoice, ye rejoice

Grp II Verbs (Ere)			
terreo, terrere - to terrify			
Passive	tu terrere	vos terremini	you / ye are to be terrified
fateor, fateri - to admit, confess			
Deponent	tu fatere	vos fatemini	you confess, ye confess

Grp III Verbs (êre)			
pono, ponere - to put, place			
Passive	tu ponere	vos ponimini	you / ye are to be put
sequor, sequi - to follow			
Deponent	tu sequere	vos sequimini	you follow, ye follow

Grp IV Verbs (Ire)			
vestio, vestire - to clothe			

Passive	tu vestire	vos vestimini	you / ye are to be clothed
largior, largiri - to grant			
Deponent	tu largire	vos largimini	you grant, ye grant

Example: ne terrere = do not be afraid

Examples of Deponent Imperatives that look passive but have active meaning:

- laetamini in Domine = rejoice in the Lord
- sequere me = follow me
- largire nobis Domine - grant to us O Lord

"B" form of the imperative

Using our passive trick, simply add an r to the end of the "B" form imperative (Lesson I-21) to make it passive.
Examples:

 tu movetor = you shalt be moved
 id cantator = it must be sung
 litterae scribuntor = the letter must be written
Why is the plural "litterae" translated as singular?
 Because singular "littera" means a letter of the alphabet, plural "litterae" means a letter you mail (though it
 could also be plural).

Now go on to Homework 2

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First Experience: Lesson 32: Dative Case

Learning our final noun function

The technical name for this is the Dative function, sometimes called the indirect object. It has the meaning of **to or for** (or **from** when its with regard to me). The word dative is actually derived from the verb "do, dare, dedi, datum = to give"

Forming the Dative function of the Noun

A. **Block I Nouns and Adjectives** (adjectives follow the nouns):

Block I Dative				
	Masculine & Neuter		Feminine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ending:	-o	-is	-ae	-is
Noun:	amico	amicis	puellae	puellis
	testimonio	testimonis		
Adjective:	meo	meis	meae	meis

B. **Block II Nouns and Adjectives** (adjectives follow the nouns):

Block II Dative				
Nouns		Adjectives		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus	
patri (m)	patribus	nobili	nobilibus	to noble fathers(s)
matri (f)	matribus	illustri	illustribus	for illustrious mother(s)
corpi (n)	corporibus	valenti	valentibus	from strong body(s)

N.B.

- E.g. "gloria Patri et Filio" = glory to the Father and to the Son
- There is the same problem of similarity of forms - the Dative looks just like many other forms we have had - know your vocabulary!
- Block 2 is the same for all three genders.
- Unlike the Ablative, here the Block 2 Adjectives and Nouns are the same.

C. **Dative Pronouns**

Singular	**Plural**
mihi (mi) - to me	nobis - to us
tibi - to you	vobis - to ye
ei - to him,her,it	eis (iis) - to them
cui - to whom (sing.)	quibus - to whom (pl.)

Congratulations! You finished the first year. Are you ready to go to graduate to the [Next Experience](#)?

"You can get this... if you keep doing Latin for the rest of your lives." - Fr. Foster

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First Experience: Lesson 25: Passive Verbs: Times 1-3

Learning to form Verb Times 1, 2, and 3 for the passive voice

One must know how to form the first 3 times for the 4 verb groups, presented in Lesson 18

One simply needs to think of the active form, and then 'flip' it to be passive.

Instructions: instead of trying to memorize 24 different endings for each time, just make sure you know how to form the active, then spend no more than 2-3 minutes memorizing how to form the different passive verbs from the active form.

	Active	Passive
1st person singular (I)	-o,-m	-or,-r
2nd person singular (you)	-s	-ris
3rd person singular (he,she,it)	-t	-tur
1st person plural (we)	-mus	-mur
2nd person plural (ye)	-tis	-mini
3rd person plural (they)	-nt	-ntur

N.B.

- The letter "R" is always the sign of the passive in Latin.
- These rules apply for all 3 times, and for all 4 verb groups.

Don't touch / change the vowels, expect for **two exceptions** (for reasons of pronunciation).

Both exceptions occur in the 'you' form (2nd person singular):

* In Time 3, Groups 1 and 2: the i becomes e

      Gp 1, T.3 - active: cantabis -> passive: cantáberis

      Gp 2, T.3 - active: movebis -> passive: movéberis

* In Time 1, Group 3, the same: i becomes e

      Gp 3, T.1 - active: scribis -> passive: scríberis

      or another example: expellis -> passive: expélleris

N.B. this makes it the same as the passive of Time 3, **except for the accent**!

      Gp 3, T.3 - active: scribes -> passive: scribéris

Now go on to Homework 25 and Homework 26-27.

N.B.

- The true passive verb does not take a direct object (accusative case), but rather the subject form.
  e.g. ea dicatur puella doctissima - she is called an educated student; elegar legatus - I will be elected legate
- There is an exception that will be learned later: sometimes 2nd person singular, instead of "-ris" is "re":
  cantáberis = cantábere

"I think its a sin against humanity to have students memorizing conjugations." - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 4: Adjectives and Comparison

Learning the comparative and superlative adjective

In English adjectives are divided into three degrees: positive, comparative, superlative.
Normally we translate the comparative and superlative as **relative**, i.e. in relation to something else.
> E.g. long, longer, longest; beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful

N.B. however there is also an **absolute translation** that is also possible, when it is not in comparison to something else.
> Comparative: rather long, somewhat long, too long, quite long
> Superlative: very beautiful

Forms of Comparative Adjectives

Positive	Comparative		Superlative
M.,F.,N.	Masc.-Fem.	Neuter	M.,F.,N.
-us or -is	-ior	-ius	-issimus
honestus, -a, -um rapidus, a, um	honestior rapidior	honestiusrapidius	honestissimus, -a, -um rapidissimus, a, um
piger, -gra, -grum	pigrior	pigrius	*pigerrimus*
nobilis, nobile	nobilior	nobilius	nobilissimus, -a, -um
prudens, prudentis celer, celeris	prudentior celerior	prudentius celerius	prudentissimus, -a, -um *celerrimus*

Note: whether Block I (honestus, piger) or Block II (nobilis, prudens), the Comparative and Superlative all form the same. (Except the exceptions below.)

Using the Adjectives

Positive Adjectives

The positive adjectives we already learned to form in [Block I Nouns and Adjectives](). The superlative adjectives will form in the exact same way.

In a quick table - **Positive Adjectives**

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Nom. = Subj.	honestus	honesta	honestum	honesti	honestae	honesta

Gen. = Poss.	honesti	honestae	honesti	honestorum	honestarum	honestorum
Acc. = Obj.	honestum	honestam	honestum	honestos	honestas	honesta
Abl.	honesto	honestà	honesto	honestis	honestis	honestis
Dat. = I.Obj.	honesto	honestae	honesto	honestis	honestis	honestis

Comparative Adjectives

The comparative adjectives will form the same as the [Block II Nouns](). Masculine and Feminine follow the nouns like gubernator, gubernatoris; doctor, doctoris. Neuter follows the nouns like corpus, corporis; tempus, temporis.

In a quick table - **Comparative Adjective**

	Masc.-Fem.		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom. = Subj.	honestior	honestiores	honestius	honestiora (-ia)
Gen. = Poss.	honestioris	honestiorum (-ium)	honestioris	honestiorum (-ium)
Acc. = Obj.	honestiorem	honestiores [-is]	honestius	honestiora (-ia)
Abl.	honestiore (-i)	honestioribus	honestiore (-i)	honestioribus
Dat. = I.Obj.	honestiori	honestioribus	honestiori	honestioribus

N.B.

- Adjectives always match the number, case and gender of the noun they modify
- pigra et honestior mulier = the lazy but more honest woman
- Note the difference in the tables above:
  honestorum = positive adjective: of honest men/things
  honestiorum = comparative adjective: of the more honest men/things

Superlative Adjective

Superlatives are formed for all adjectives by adding the **-issimus, -issima, -issimum** ending.

However there are two exceptions:

1. There are 6 adjectives ending in -lis which form the superlative by adding -illimus.
        difficilis, dissimilis, facilis, gracilis, humilis, similis
2. There are about 20 adjectives, most ending in -er, which form the superlative by adding -errimus.
        acer, aeger, alacer, asper, ater, auster, celeber, celer, creber, integer, macer, miser, piger, pulcer, pulcher,
        scaber, uber [prosperus -> PROSPERRIMUS, vetus -> VETERRIMUS]
facilis -> facillimus = easiest
*piger -> pigerrimus = laziest

*celer -> celerrimus = fastest
Now go on to [Homework 4](#)

"You have to be thinking, or you will get all confused." - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 5: Adverbs and Comparison

Learning to form Adverbs

As with adjectives, adverbs can also take three degrees: positive, comparative, superlative.
We translate the comparative and superlative much with like the adjectives:
      Positive: quietly
      Comparative: more quietly; rather quietly, somewhat quietly, quite quietly
      Superlative: most quietly; very quietly
Unlike adjectives, **Adverbs *never* change!** They always have the same form, and do not change gender and case.

Forming Positive Adverbs

For [Block 1 Adjectives](#), the adverb is formed by the ending -è (i.e. a long 'E'):

Positive Adjective	Positive Adverb	
honestus, -a, -um	honestè	honestly
piger, -gra, -grum	pigrè	lazily

For [Block 2 Adjectives](#), recall there are different types.

For those with 2 or 3 forms, the ending is '-iter'
For those with 1 form, the ending is '-er'

Positive Adjective	Positive Adverb	
nobilis, nobile	nobiliter	nobly
dulcis, dulce	dulciter	sweetly
prudens (prudentis)	prudenter	prudently
aman (amantis)	amanter	lovingly
diligens (dilifentis)	diligenter	diligently

Forming Comparative Adverbs

The comparative adverb is identical to the Neuter Comparative Adjective (learned in [last lesson](#) with the '-ius' ending)

Positive Adjective	Comparative Adverb	
honestus, -a, -um	honestius	more honestly

piger, -gra, -grum	pigrius	more lazily
nobilis, nobile	nobilius	more nobly
prudens (prudentis)	prudentius	more prudently

Superlative Adverb

The superlative adverb forms by adding the long 'E' ending to the Superlative Adjective (learned in [last lesson](#) with the '-issimus' ending)

Positive Adjective	Superlative Adverb	
honestus, -a, -um	honestissimè	most honestly
piger, -gra, -grum	*pigerrimè	most lazily
nobilis, nobile	nobilissimè	most nobly
prudens (prudentis)	prudentissimè	most prudently

N.B.

- * The exceptions of the 6 "-lis" adjectives and 20 "-er" adjectives still apply in forming the Superlative.
- Even though the Comparative Adverb has the same form as the Neuter Adjective, recall that the Adverb never changes.

Now go on to [Lesson 6](#)

"Are you thinking?" - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 6: Irregular Adjectives and Adverbs

Comparative Adjectives

In English some adjectives and adverbs are highly irregular: good/well, better, best; bad/ill, worse, worst; much, more, most.
So also in Latin, some frequently used adjectives are irregular, and so will not form as learned in <u>Lesson 4</u>

Irregular Adjective

Positive	Comparative (M-F)	Comparative (N)	Superlative	
bonus -a -um	melior	melius	optimus -a -um	good
malus -a -um	peior	peius	pessimus -a -um	bad
magnus -a -um	maior	maius	maximus -a -um	great
parvus -a -um	minor	minus	minimus -a -um	small
multus -a -um	s. - pl. plures	plus plura	plurimus -a -um	much

- Since the comparative of multus is naturally plural, and doesn't have a singular form: 'plures' means 'more men' or 'more women', 'plura' means 'more things'.
- Because of their meaning, some adjectives are comparative only, not having a positive or superlative degree. (They look familiar too.) For example:

junior	junius	younger
prior	prius	earlier, prior
senior	senius	older

- The superlative adjective "summus, -a, -um" = highest, greatest; has no exactly corresponding positive or comparative.

Comparative Adverbs

As above some Latin Adverbs are irregular, i.e. they do not form as learned in <u>Lesson 5</u>.

Irregular Adverbs

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
bene	melius	optime	well; better; best;
male	peius	pessime	badly

multum	plus	plurimum	much; more; most;
[parvus]	minus	minime	[small]; less; least
[magnus]	magis	maxime	[great]; more; most

- Although parvus and magnus do not form positive adverbs, there are substitutes available. "paulum" is an adverb meaning "a little, somewhat; small, short", "magnopere" means "greatly, exceedingly"; "tantopere" means "so much"
- There are some adverbs which are not formed from adjectives, and appear irregular in their positive form. For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
tuto	tutius	tutissime	safely
cito	citius	citissime	quickly
diu	diutius	diutissime	1. by day, all day 2. (for) a long time
saepe	saepius	saepissime	often, frequently
nuper	-	nuperrime	recently
satis	satius	-	enough; better, rather

Now go on to

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Experience III, Lesson 7: Vocative Case

Learning a new noun function in Latin

The Vocative Case is used in addressing someone (direct address) - to call on someone - from "voco, vocare" = "to call"

Vocatives form **practically identical to the subject** (nominative case) with 3 exceptions

1. Masculine Singular Nouns and Adjectives of Block I (-us, -i)

   The vocative singular is '-e' [short e]

2. Proper names ending in '-ius', e.g. Claudius, Innocentius

   The vocative singular is '-i' [drop the 'us'], e.g. Claudi, Innocenti

3. 3 exceptions: "filius" -> "fili", "meus" -> "mi", "deus" -> "deus"

All others, and all plurals, form the vocative by using the nominative.

Examples:

- to address *Sanctus Antonius = Sancte Antoni, ora pro nobis*
- to address *Gaius Julius Caesar = Gai Juli Caesar*
- *O mi fili care* = O my dear son

Now go on to [Lesson 8](#)

Then complete [Homework 7](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 8: Irregularities

Reviewing several irregularities in Latin

Block II Nouns

When we learned [Block II Nouns](#) recall than in the masculine and feminine accusative plural form, there was an alternative: using "-is" [long i] instead of "-es". This was especially done from 200 B.C. to 300 A.D. Note that this can be confusing, "turris" (from "turris, turris -f" - a tower) now has four possible meanings: beside subject, genitive and vocative singular, it can be object plural.

There is a rare form where the feminine accusative singular, instead of "-em" is "-im". This is seen in the code of canon law when speaking of the diocese - "in dioecesim".

Block II Adjectives

As above, in the object (accusative) plural, masculine and feminine block II adjectives can end in "-is". This means if one counts, "facilis" (from "facilis, facile") has 9 possible uses!

Passive (and Deponent) Verbs

In Times 1-3, we learned to form the passive using our passive "flip" ([Lesson I-25](#)) in which the second person changes from "-s" to "-ris" to become passive. However for poetic reasons (and certain early authors like Cicero) instead of "-ris", "-re" is used.

T.1 moneris = monere - you are reminded; T.2 monebaris = monebare - you were being reminded; T.3 moneberis = monebere - you will be reminded.

This means "monere" has 3 uses: infinitive, passive imperative and present indicative "tu"

Time 4 third person plural

As learned in [Lesson I-14](#) the Time 4 "they" form is "-èrunt". Except for a note that sometimes 3rd person plural will also take "-ère", e.g. dixèrunt = dixère; monuèrunt = monuère. This is actually common and would be used until the 20th century.

Semi-deponent Verbs

There are 7 verbs like: AUDEO, GAUDEO, SOLEO, FIDO (CONFIDO, DIFFIDO) called semi-deponents.
They form normally with both Active & Passive forms in T.1-T.3, but are Deponent in T.4-T.6, having only Passive forms with Active meanings in these times.

GAUDEO, GAUDERE, -, GAVISUS SUM - be glad, rejoice
CONFIDO, CONFIDERE, -, CONFISUS SUM - trust, believe

Now go on to [Homework 7](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 9: "Quam"

In Latin the word "quam" has many possible meanings

1. **"Which"** or "Whom" - the relative pronoun as already learned as [singular, feminine, object](#)
2. **"As"** - tamquam = "just as", "so as"; tam... quam = "so much... as much"
3. **"How"** when used with a positive degree adjective or adverb
4. **"Than"** when used with the comparative degree
5. **"As possibile"** with the superlative degree

Examples

1.
2. vos diligo tamquam amicos - "I love you just as friends"
   tam vos diligo quam amicos - "I love you so much as friends"
3. quam pulchra est pictura - "how beautiful is the picture"
   quam celerita curita - "how fast he runs"
4. longior est schila quam placet - "school is longer than it is pleasing"
   elegantius loquitro quam Cicero - "he speaks more eloquently than Cicero"
   tibi plura munera dobo quam tuae sorori - "I will give more gifts to you than to your sister"
5. porta quam plurimos libros - "bring as many books as possible"
   loquere quam lentissime - "speak as slowly as possible"
   vs. loquere lentissime - "speak very slowly"

Now go on to [Lesson 10](#)

Then complete [Homework 8](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 10: Irregular Imperatives

4 Irregular Imperative Verbs

A simplification was made early on in Latin of dropping the "-e" of 4 common imperatives, so that you will find the original form (as learned in [Lesson I-21](#)) only in the very earliest Latin manuscripts. Note that all 4 are block III verbs.

Verb	Imperative	Irregular	Plural
dico, dicere - say	dice	**dic**	dicite
duco, ducere - lead	duce	**duc**	ducite
facio, facere - make/do	face	**fac**	facite
fero, ferre - carry	fere	**fer**	**ferte**

The B form (future) imperatives are all regular.
Note that ferte, the plural imperative is also irregular.

Examples

- Duc in altum! Set-out into the deep!
- dic nobis - tell us
- fer is often used in compounds: refer = bring it back; confer mihi = grant to me

Now go on to [Homework 8](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 11: Verb Contractions

Learning to see the contracted form of verbs.

For the ancient Romans, there was no "V" but rather a "U". This created a very different sound for a number of words.
When pronounced, the "UE" or "UI" sound was not so strong as our "V", and so it would be dropped.
e.g. amo, amare - to love; in T.4 Tu amavistis = amauistis -> amastis; T.5 Ei amaverant = amauerant -> amarant

This contracted form is used in Latin until the 20th century.

A few more examples - Drop "VE" or "VI"

Verb	Time and Person	Form	Contraction
ADSUESCO, ADSUESCERE, ADSUEVI, ADSUETUS - accustom	T.6 ego	adsuevero	adsuero
AEDIFICO, AEDIFICARE, AEDIFICAVI, AEDIFICATUS - build	T.4 ei	aedificaverunt	aedificarunt
COGITO, COGITARE, COGITAVI, COGITATUS - think	T.4 ei	cogitaverunt	cogitarunt
CONSUESCO, CONSUESCERE, CONSUEVI, CONSUETUS - become/be accustomed	T.6 ei	consueverint	consuerint
SINO, SINERE, SIVI, SITUS - allow	T.6 ei	siverint	sirint
VIVIFICO, VIVIFICARE, VIVIFICAVI, VIVIFICATUS - make live	T.4 tu	vivificavisti	vivificasti
CORONO, CORONARE, CORONAVI, CORONATUS - crown	T.4 tu T.5 tu T.6 tu	coronavisti coronaveras coronaveris	coronasti coronaras coronaris
NOSCO, NOSCERE - get to know; learn	T.5 ego T.6 ego	noveram novero	noram noro

Now go on to Homework 9

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Experience III, Lesson 12: Demonstratives

Learning the different types of demonstrative pronouns / adjectives.

Recall how we leaned the [Pronouns](#) is, ea, id, ei, etc. as he, she, it, they.
These we can call 'light words', what textbooks would call 'unemphatic' pronouns.

There are also 'heavy, weighty words' which are called "Demonstratives" or 'emphatic' pronouns. I.e. those which distinguish / emphasize / designate a particular person or thing: this man, that dog, those women, such things, the very one, I myself.

hic, haec, hoc

The heavy, weighty word for **'this'**, 'these'.
[note: hic can also mean 'here']

hic = this one near me / by me = pronoun of *1st person*

ille, illa, illud

The heavy, weighty word for **'that'**, 'those'.
[can also mean 'that famous one']

ille = that one over there / near him = pronoun of *3rd person*

iste, ista, istud

Another heavy, weighty word for **'that'**, 'those'.
[can also have a pejorative sense of a bad idea: that lousy/ crummy/stupid/wretched/miserable one]

iste = that one of yours / by-near you = pronoun of *2nd person*

ipse, ipsa, ipsum

The intensive pronouns meaning **'self'** or **'very'**.
[note: this is **not** reflexive: it does not refer back to the subject, rather it can intensify anything]

ipse can be any of the three persons: I myself, you yourself, he himself, etc.
N.B. ipse never means 'the same'!

N.B.

- All 4 of the above can frequently be used to simply mean 'he, she, it' (thus ignoring the heavy meaning). This occurs especially in the Vulgate, Fathers of the Church and Church Latin (but in classical and renaissance Latin).
- 'is, ea, id' can also mean: 'this, that, such', thus giving a heavy meaning to these normally light words. (Look up 'is' in your dictionary.)
  eos libros - those books; eas picturas - those pictures
- There is a special meaning for the combination: 'hic ... ille' which means 'the latter ... the former'

Now go on to [Lesson 13: Forming the Demonstratives](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 13: Forming the Demonstratives

Learning to form the Demonstrative Pronouns / Adjectives

Note that each of the demonstratives learned in last lesson can be used either as a pronoun: "this" is good; or as an adjective: "this boy" is good.

Hic, Haec, Hoc

This demonstrative is somewhat irregular so must be memorized.

	This - singular			These - plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. = Subj.	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
Acc. = Obj.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Gen. = Poss.	huius			horum	harum	horum
Dat. = I.Obj.	huic			his		
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	his		

Ille, illa, illud; Iste, ista, istud; Ipse, ipsa, ipsum

All three of these form the same as Block 1 nouns (-us, -a, -um) with 2 exceptions:

- the 'of' form (genitive) singular is "-ius" for masculine, feminine, neuter

  note: it thus follows the relative pronoun 'eius' - but beware it also looks like a masculine subject

- the 'to/for' form (dative) singular is "-i" for masculine, feminine, nueter

  note: it is also like the relative prounoun 'ei' - not that "-i" is also the masculine plural subject

Now go on to Homework 10+11

"Throw out that computer and use the stuff between your ears." - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 14: Pronominal Adjectives

Learning to form the Pronominal Adjectives

There is a group of adjectives, called *pronominal adjectives* that form the same as the above demonstrative pronouns learned in last lesson. i.e. they are standard block 1 adjectives (-us, -a, -um) except for for being irregular in their *genitive singular* = "-ius" and *dative singular* = "-i"

There are nine of them, but they are important adjectives so they need to be learned:

Pronominal Adjectives

unus, -a, -um	one, alone, only (pl)

nullus, -a, -um
  [nonnullus, -a, -um]
	none, no
	  [some, several]

ullus, -a, -um	any
solus, -a, -um	sole, alone
neuter, neutra, neutrum	neither (of 2)
alter, -a, -um	the other (of 2), the second; plural: the other group (pl)

uter, utra, utrum
  [uterque, utraque, utrumque]
	which (of 2)
	  [both, each (of 2)]

totus, -a, -um	whole; entire [* doesn't mean: all]
alius, -a, -ud	another, others

N.B.

- They are listed in this order to from an acronym to help remember them, the Latin for 'one sailor': UNUS NAUTA
- Alius doesn't have a genitive form. Instead use the genetive form of Alter: alterius (singular).

Now go on to Homework 12

"Even the devil knows how to speak Latin" - Fr. Foster

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Experience III, Lesson 15: Subjunctive Principles

Learning how the Subjunctive is used in Latin

Studying verbs so far we have focused primarily on the indicative, both active and passive, and also the imperative. Now we start new verb "mood" to learn:
The **subjunctive**, which is also called the *conjunctive* in Latin, German, Italian, and others?...

Basic principles of the Subjunctive:

- Most often the subjunctive is joined to a main / principle sentence (it is in what is technically called a subordinate clause).
    Corollary: Hence the name conjunctive - it is con+joined with another.

- The subjunctive is obscure / mystical / uncertain.
    Corollary: in Latin literature, you will never know the exact reason for many subjunctives (as there are multiple / various such reasons).

- The use of Latin subjunctives are infinite.
    Corollary: You can spend many years studying the Latin subjunctive.

- There are no future time *forms* in the subjunctive, just future ideas.
    Corollary: a problem with subjunctive is that it has only four times in Latin (there is no T.3 or T.6). [Unlike Greek, which has about 12 ways of expressing something, Latin is much more limited in its forms, so one form may have multiple meanings.]

- The forms of Latin subjunctives are extremely easy and regular.
    Corollary: The forms resemble the indicative, often with only a one letter difference.

- The subjunctive "sound" [vs. the indicative sound] translates in English: may, might, would, would have, may have, etc.
    Corollary: Most uneducated Latinists will take all subjunctives as sounding subjunctive. **You will   not make that mistake!**

- The subjunctive can be used in *two main* ways / usages.
    Corollary: The sound it has depends on the kind of subjunctive it is.

    1.   Independent = as the main or principle verb
    When the subjunctive is *independent*, it **must sound subjunctive** (because otherwise there would   be no need for it and the indicative form would have been used).

    2.   Dependent = subordinate on another sentence / phrase

When *dependent*, it can sound either indicative or subjunctive, and **80% of dependent subjunctives will sound indicative**.

- There are **only three cases** when *dependent* subjunctives *sound subjunctive*.

Corollary: If not one of these 3 cases, it must sound indicative (temporal, result, concessive, conditional, indirect question, etc.)

1. *Purpose or final* sentences / clauses will sound subjunctive

2. Some *conditional* sentences may sound subjunctive

3. The *natural* subjunctive of a wish or command

N.B.

In our class, as beginners in using the subjunctive: **we shall give no special meaning/translation to the different subjunctive times**. Rather we will just *let it float* for now.

Now go on to [Lesson 16](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 16: Forming the Subjunctive

Learning how to form the Subjunctive in Latin

Recalling last lesson's [Subjunctive Principles](#), we now will learn to form the subjunctive verb in its 4 different times. Note: The times do *not* correspond to the 6 times in the indicative we have learned. We will work backward to move from easier to harder.

Some key for this lesson will be recalling the [Verb Endings, Lesson I-2](#), the 4 principle verb parts from [Verbs in the Dictionary, Lesson I-13](#) and [Verb Groups, Lesson I-17](#).

Time 4 Subjunctive (T.4s)

- **Active:** Take the *3rd principle part* of the verb, and add the ending "-ssem".

  Then form the other numbers/persons as learned in [Lesson I-2](#).

- **Passive and Deponent:** Take the *4th part* of the verb, together with "essem".

  Then form the other numbers / persons as above.

Active	Passive / Deponent
scripsissem	factus essem
scripsisses	factus esses
scripsisset	factus esset
scripsissemus	facti essemus
scripsissetis	facti essetis
scripsissent	facti essent

- This applies for all verb groups.

Time 3 Subjunctive (T.3s)

- **Active:** Take the *3rd principle part* of the verb, and use the ending "-erim".

  Then form the other numbers/persons as learned in [Lesson I-2](#).

- **Passive and Deponent:** Take the *4th part* of the verb, together with "sim".

Active	Passive / Deponent
dixerim	recreatus sim
dixeris	recreatus sis
dixerit	recreatus sit
dixerimus	recreati simus

Then form the other numbers / persons as above.

dixeritis	recreati sitis
dixerint	recreati sint

- This applies for all verb groups.

N.B.
This means the Time 3 Subjunctive has the same form as the Time 6 indicative.
E.g. si quem dixerit = "if someone will have said" (T.6) or "if someone may have said" (T.3s)

Time 2 Subjunctive (T.2s)

- **Active:** Take the active infinitive (2nd part) of the verb, and add "-m"

  Then form the other numbers/persons as learned in Lesson I-2.

- **Passive and Deponent:** Take the above active form, and use our Passive Flip - think active, flip passive.

- This applies for all verb groups.

Active	Passive / Deponent
gubernarem	loquerer
gubernares	loquereris
gubernaret	loqueretur
gubernaremus	loqueremur
gubernaretis	loqueremini
gubernarent	loquerentur

N.B.
To form the "active" infinitive of a deponent verb is the same as its imperative form.
E.g. largior, iri -> largirer; fateor, fateri -> faterer; loquor, loqui -> loquerer; largior, largiri -> largirer

Time 1 Subjunctive (T.1s)

- **Active:** will form like imperative Time 1, but with a different vowel for each Verb Groups.
- Group I = "e"; Group II = "ea"; Group III = "a"; Group IV (ia)

  E.g. Gp. I: canto, cantare -> cantem; Gp. II: teneo, tenere -> teneam; Gp. III: diligo, diligere -> diligam; Gp IV: sentio, sentire -> sentiam

- Form 1st person singular with an "-m", then form the other numbers/persons as learned in Lesson I-2
- **Passive and Deponent:** Take the above active form, and use our Passive Flip - think active, flip passive.

Active	Passive / Deponent
cantem	canter
cantes	canteris
cantet	cantetur
cantemus	cantemur
cantetis	cantemini
cantent	cantentur

N.B.
In verbs groups III and IV, the 1st person singular will be identical for T.1s and T.3 indicative.
E.g. quid dicam = "what shall I say" (T.3) or "what should I say" (T.1s)

Now go on to Homework 13 and Homework 14

"There is still hope for you." - Fr. Foster
Dum spiro, spero - While I breath, I hope

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Experience III, Lesson 17: The Subjunctive of Esse

Learning how to form the Subjunctive of the Verb 'to be'

Recall the 4 principal parts of the verb "to be": **sum, esse, fui, futurus,a,um**.
Then it should be fairly easy to form the subjunctive as learned in last lesson.

The subjunctive of "to be"

1. T.1s = sim...
2. T.2s = essem...
3. T.3s = fuerim...
4. T.4s = fuissem...

Then just form the other persons and numbers as with all our Verb Endings, Lesson I-2.

Now go on to Lesson 18 and then to Homework 15-16

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Experience III, Lesson 18: Passive and Deponent Subjunctive

Learning how to form the different Subjunctive Verb times for Passive and Deponent Verbs

Time 1 and Time 2 Subjunctive are formed identical to how we learned to make our [active to passive "flip" in Lesson I-25](#). Form the active subjective as learned in [Lesson 14](#) then flip passive. dono, donare, donavi, donatus - to donate

T.1s donet - he donates

     Passive: donetur - it is given

T.2s donaremus - we donate

     Passive donaremur - we are given

Time 3 and Time 4 Subjunctive are formed by adding the [Subjunctive form of the verb "to be" from Lesson 15](#) to the fourth part of the verb, T.1s and T.2s respectively.

T.3s donaveris - you give

     Passive: donatus sis - you are given

T.4s donavissent - they give

     Passive: donata essent - things are given

Deponent verbs are formed the same way, but recall from [Lesson I-30](#) they have active meaning. morior, mori, mortuus sum (Gp. 3) - to die

     T.1s moriar - I die

     T.2s moreretur - he dies

     T.3s mortuus sis - you die

     T.4s mortui essetis - ye die

N.B.

Obviously the meanings given here are if these sound indicative, which subjunctives often can. More will be learned about the meaning of these different times in the next lesson.

Now go on to [Homework 15+16](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 19: The Sequence of Tenses

Learning how to use the different Subjunctive Verb times

What Time to use in the Subjunctive?

Some general principles

- It is not arbitrary.
- There is a definite system for using Subjunctive Times.
- The system is used to create Latin and to understand Latin.
- The Time of the Subjunctive does not depend on English translation!
- A Subjunctive can depend on any verb: an indicative, another subjunctive, an infinitive, or a participle

The system is called the **Consecutio temporum** - <u>**The Sequence of Tenses**</u> (the following of times).

- For a Subjunctive depending on an Indicative, one must ask: **what is the main indicative verb?**

  Recall: this main verb could be anywhere in the sentence, even last.

- Analyze the action of the subjunctive in relation to the main verb: it is contemporaneous (same time), antecedent (before), or subsequent (after)

The system is divided into two parts or tracts: the primary sequence and the secondary or historical sequence.

Tract 1: Primary Sequence		
Indicative Times	**Subjunctive Times**	Concept
T.1 T.3 T.4a T.6	T.1s	contemporaneous, incomplete, ongoing, perpetual, open-ended, or FUTURE
	T.3s	antecedent, completed, previous, future completed

Tract 2: Secondary/Historical Sequence		
Indicative Times	**Subjunctive Times**	Concept
T.2 T.4b T.5	T.2s	contemporaneous, incomplete, ongoing, perpetual, open-ended, or FUTURE
	T.4s	antecedent, completed, previous, future completed (future perfect)

In sum: the subjunctive that is used will depend on the main indicative verb.

E.g. if my indicative is T.1, I'm in Tract 1, and my subjunctive must be T.1s or T.3s:

nescio (T.1) quid dicant (T.1s) - I don't know what they were saying/are saying/will say.

nescio (T.1) quid dixerint (T.3s) - I don't know what they said/had said/will have said.

If my indicative is T.2, I'm in Tract 2:

nesciebam (T.2) quid non facerent (T.2s) - I was not aware what they were doing/used to be doing.

nesciebam (T.2) quid non fecissent (T.4s) - I was not aware what they did/had done.

A simple chart of the two tracts for memorization:

Tract 1		Tract 2	
Indicative	**Subjunctive**	**Indicative**	**Subjunctive**
T.1 T.3	T.1s	T.2 T.4b	T.2s
T.4a T.6	T.3s	T.5	T.4s

This system will cover 97% of all Subjunctives which depend on Indicatives.

Now go on to Homework 17, Homework 18+19, Homework 20, and Homework 21.

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Experience III, Lesson 20: Introduction to Participles

Learning principles of Participles

Principles are Verbal Adjectives

1. As an *Adjective*, the participle can describe/modify a noun

   Corollary: Like other adjectives, they can stand alone and act like a noun.

2. As a *Verb*, the participle can take an object

   Corollary: As verbs, participles can take adverbs and produce clauses

3. The Romans squeezed participles (to death)

   Corollary: There is hardly a sentence in Latin without a participle

4. The problem with participles is that there are two few.

   Corollary: There are only 4 participles in Latin (e.g. Greek has about 12)
   Corollary: The participle can't be used to express many ideas in Latin - they don't exist

5. Participles **never** change their natural meanings - no matter what, whichever / however they are used

   Corollary: Participles don't depend on the English/vernacular translation for their meaning

Now go on to Lesson 21: Participle Forms and Meanings

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Experience III, Lesson 21: Participle Forms and Meanings

Learning the natural meanings of Participles

Using the four following Non-Deponent verbs as examples:
>   CANTO, CANTARE, CANTAVI, CANTATUS = to sing
>   MOVEO, MOVERE, MOVI, MOTUS = to move
>   DIRIGO, DIRIGERE, DIREXI, DIRECTUS = to direct, guide
>   SENTIO, SENTIRE, SENSI, SENSUS = to feel

	Active	Passive	Natural Meaning
Contemporaneous	cantans (cantantis) movens (moventis) dirigens (dirigentis) sentiens (sentientis)	<<<---No Passive--->>>	singing moving guiding feeling
Antecedent	<<<---No Active--->>>	cantatus,a,um motus,a,um directus,a,um sensus,a,um	having been sung having been moved having been directed having been felt
Futurity	cantaturus,a,um moturus,a,um directurus,a,um sensurus,a,um	<<<------>>>	about to sing going to move intending to steer
Necessity	<<<------>>>	cantandus,a,um movendus,a,um dirigendus,a,um sentiendus,a,um	needing to be sung having to be sung to be sung

Forming the Participles

Form the first & fourth from the infinitive, the second & third from the last part of the verb...

- Contemporaneous Participle - take the 2nd part of the verb (the infinitive), drop the "-re" and add "-ns (-ntis)". Therefore it forms with same endings as a Block II Adjective. All the other participles form like Block I adjectives
- Antecedent Participle - this is the 4th part of the verb, as learned last year in Lesson 13
- Participle of Futurity - based on the 4th part of the verb, drop the "-s" and add "-rus"
- Participle of Necessity - based on the 2nd part (infinitive), drop the "-re" and add "-ndus"

N.B.

- For verbs of the 4th group, an "e" is added to the infinitive in forming the participle: audio, audire -> audiens

- hearing; audiendus - needing to be heard.
- The names are not present, past and future.
- The are many ideas than can't be expressed in Latin *with a participle*, as they don't exist: e.g. a contemporaneous or future passive - "being sung", "about to be sung"; an antecedent or necessary active - "having sung", "needing to sing".

Now go on to [Lesson 22: Deponent Participles](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 22: Deponent Participles

The natural meanings of Participles formed from Deponent Verbs

Using the following Deponent Verbs as an example:
ARBITROR, ARBITRARI, ARBITRATUS = to think, judge, decide
CONFITEOR, CONFITERI, CONFESSUS = to confess

	Active	Passive	Natural Meaning
Contemporaneous	arbitrans (arbitrantis) confitens	<<<---No Passive--->>>	thinking confessing
Antecedent	arbitratus,a,um confessus,a,um	<<<------>>>	having thought having confessed
Futurity	arbitraturus,a,um confessurus,a,um	<<<------>>>	about to judge going to judge intending to judge
Necessity	<<<------>>>	arbitrandus,a,um confitendus,a,um	needing to be decided having to be decided to be decided

N.B.

- The deponent verbs form participles in the same way as the regular verbs, the only exception is in the meaning of the antecedent participle, which is active, not passive.
- This one difference is a great advantage, since one can't say "having thought" with a regular antecendent participle, which is always passive in its natural meaning, "having been thought".
- By the Definition of a Deponent Verb, it shouldn't have an active form, but it does in the exception of these participles. Also a deponent verb shouldn't have a passive meaning, but it does in this case of the participle of necessity.

Now go on to Homework 22 and Homework 23

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Experience III, Lesson 23: Uses of the Participles

All the ways the participles are used in Latin

Recall: the natural meaning of the participles never change!

1. **As an Adjective** modifying a noun or pronoun

   homo pugans = the fighting man; *homines pugnanti* = the fighting men

2. **Alone as a Noun** - note: in English, *several words* are needed

   iudicans = the one judging; *cantantes* = the persons singing; *picta* = things having been painted; *picturus* - the man about to paint; *pingenda* = things needing to be painted

3. **In Formulae** - formulas with the verb "to be"

   1. active-futurity formula = the active participle of futurity with the *entire* verb "to be"
      laudaturus sum (T.1) = I am about to praise; *laudaturi erant* (T.2) = they were about to praise

   2. passive-necessity formula = the passive participle of necessity with the *entire* verb "to be"
      is needing to be = are to be, have to be, need to be, should be, must be, ought to be
      laudandus es (T.1) = you are needing to be praised; *laudandae fuerunt* (T.4b) - the women needed to be praised

4. **Ablative Absolute** - these will be learned in a future lesson coming soon

N.B.
   The *entire* verb "to be" means these formulas can be used with all 6 indicative verb times and 4 subjunctive times of "to be".
   The verb "to be" is not always necessarily nearby the participle.

Recall:
When the antecedent participle is used with "to be" (T.1-T.3, T.1s-T.2s), it creates a new passive verb, and thus really isn't an antecedent participle
   "doctus,a,um" + T.1 "est" = T.4 passive "doctus est" = he has been / was taught
   "doctus,a,um" + T.1s "sint" = T.3s passive "doctae essent" = the girls had been taught
Now go on to Homework 24+25 and Homework 26

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Experience III, Lesson 25: Dative of Agent

The Dative used as the agent of passive verbs

Recall: Passive verbs reverse the normal sentence, whereby the grammatical subject of the sentence is really the one being acted on. The real actor, the agent is not the subject.

> The book is written by me = I am writing the book.

In Latin, with passive verbs, especially with the *Passive-Necessity Formula* (learned [Last Lesson](#)), the **Dative** can be used to show the **Agent**, i.e. to show the agent's interest in the result.

For regular passive sentences, this usage is rare in early Latin like Caesar, but is much liked by the poets and a few prose writers, like Tacitus.

> *Mihi res tota provisa est* = T.4 passive: the whole matter was provide-for for me (= by me); active: I was providing-for the whole matter
>
> *Non intellegor ulli* = T.1 passive: I am not understood to any one (= by any one); active: no one understands me

The agent of the passive-necessity formula is put in the Dative in all periods of Latin history. The **Dative of Agent is used with the Participle of Necessity about 80% of the time** (the Ablative is only used 20% of the time.)

> *Diligentia colenda est nobis* = passive: Diligence is needing to be cultivated for us (=by us); active: We are needing to cultivate diligence

Recall: the personal agent is shown by the preposition **"ab" (or "a") + Ablative**.

This is still used 1. when the verb itself takes the Dative case as its object 2. to avoid ambiguity, **ab (a)** may be used for sake of clarity.

> *Civibus a vobis consulendum* = passive: For the citizens it is needing to be consulted by you; active: you need to pay-attention to the citizens

Where there is no ambiguity, there is no need of **ab**.

> *Linguae moderandum est mihi* - passive: To the tounge it is needing to be controlled for me (= by me); active: I am needing to control my tongue

Now go on to [Homework 27](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 26: Ablative Absolute Principles

Learning the principles of the Ablative Absolute

1. The Ablative Absolute is most common everywhere, found in Latin of all times and places
   Corollary: It is very beloved
2. It is never alone, but always part of a principle sentence
   Corollary: It functions as a subordinate phrase/clause

   3. There are two essential parts to each Ablative Absolute phrase/clause
   1. Subject
   2. Verb

4. The Ablative Absolute can consist of 2 to 200 words
   Corollary: There may be many subordinate phrases in between the Subject and Verb
5. **The Subject** is in the **Ablative** case
   The Verb is a **Participle** in the **Ablative** case
      Corollary: Any of our [4 Participles](#) can form an Ablative Absolute, although it is usually with   the Contemporaneous (active) and Antecedent (passive), almost never found with the   Participle of Futurity or Necessity
      Exception: There is one famous exception that doesn't have a Participle - see [Lesson 27](#)
6. Very often in this phrase/clause, the Romans begin with the verb, and the subject of the Ablative Absolute follows
      Corollary: The Subject is sometimes far away - see #4
7. The Ablative Absolute has the natural meaning of the Participle
      Corollary: The natural meaning never changes

   N.B.:

- The Verb Participle and the Subject of the Ablative Absolute agree in number and gender.

- The Ablative Absolute always ends in "-e", not "-i"
i.e. the contemporaneous participle used as an Ablative Absolute doesn't form as a Block II singular adjective "-i", but always as a Block II noun "-e".

Now go on to [Lesson 27: Ablative Absolute Meanings](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 27: Ablative Absolute Meanings

Learning the meanings of the Ablative Absolute

- There are **two ways of rendering the Ablative Absolute**

    1. **As written** - but <u>do not</u> translate it as ablative

    2. **Smoothed out** - turn the ablative absolute into a clause - in English, one adds a conjunction:
    contemporaneous: while, if, because, as long as, seeing that, when, as, inasmuch as, although, since, for
    antecedent: when, because, if, although, seeing that, after, once, now that, considering
    <u>Some examples:</u>

        o *Caesare imperante*
        as written: Ceasar ordering, Caesar giving orders
        smoothed out: while Caesar is ordering, if Ceasar is giving commands

        o *hac pugna nuntiata*
        as written: this battle having been announced/reported
        smoothed out: when this battle had been reported, because this battle had been announced

    N.B. A 'smoothed-out' clause has to fit in the sentence. Thus the **tense** of the verb in the clause will follow/depend **on the main verb**, i.e. it will be contemporaneous with or antecedent of the main verb.

- There is **one Ablative Absolute without a participle**, which is understood as **"being"** (ens)
    <u>Some examples:</u>

        o *eo magistro nihil discemus* - <u>He being the teacher</u>, we will learn nothing. This is sometime called the Nominative Absolute in English

- *Henrico rege, Thoma occisus est* - <u>Henry being the king</u> / While Henry was king / Because Henry was King, Thomas was killed.

- *Augusto imperatore* - <u>Augustus being the emperor/commander</u>
This is how the Romans often date things: While Augustus was emperor... Jesus was born.

- Canon Law canon 868 §2: *Infans in periculo mortis licite baptizatur, etiam invitis parentibus* - An infant in danger of death is lawfully baptized, even <u>parents being unwilling</u> / even if the parents are unwilling.

Now go on to [Homework 28-29](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 28: Ablative Absolute continued

More principles of the Ablative Absolute

- Why is it called "absolute"?

  The 'subject' of the ablative absolute is **not** the subject, object or indirect object (dative: to/for) of the main sentence
  It stands alone and doesn't get mixed up.

    > ablative absolute: *The books having been sold*, the money was stolen.
    > as an object: I bought the books having been sold

- How does one translate the ablative absolute?

  Do **not** translate the ablative absolute using 'by / with / from' - such could signify accompaniment or instrumentality - then it wouldn't be absolute.
    Translation:

  1. Notice the Ablative Absolute in the sentence
  2. Keep in mind its literal translation (natural meaning)
  3. Smooth it out (see the Last lesson)

  Example:
  Literal: she singing, much money disappeared
  Smooth: if she was singing, much money disappeared
  when she was singing, much money disappeared
  because she was singing, much money disappeared

Note: the difference between an ablative absolute and an ablative of agent is sometimes thin
Recall: the ablative of agent requires a or ab for a personal agent

Now go on to Homework 28-29, Homework 30, and Homework 31

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Experience III, Lesson 29: Uses of the Subjunctive (part 1)

Learning the different uses and meanings of the Subjunctive (and particles)

The Subjunctive can be used in numerous different ways, having a variety of meanings in English.

1. **Purpose or Final Clause**

    o   In English: in order that, so that, that - looks to the future [+ sometimes the infinitive is used in English]

    o   Particles:
        positive = **ut** (or uti) + <u>subjunctive</u> = in order that
        negative = **ne** (or utne) + <u>subjunctive</u> lest, in order that... not

    o   Relative pronoun: relative sentence of purpose
        use "qui,quae,quod" replaces "ut is,ea,id"
        pecuniam dedi ut ea adiuvaret pueros => *pecuniam dedi quae adiuvaret pueros*
    [follow the sequence of tenses]

    o   Sound: As one of the 3 cases (20%), purpose clauses *sound subjunctive*
    I gave the money so that it might help the boys.

2. **Causal**

    o   In English: because, since, seeing that, whereas - a reason clause

    o   Particles:

        §   **quod, quia, quoniam** - "he did this because..."
        usually used with the <u>indicative</u>, it can be with a subjunctive when there is a quoted reason (i.e. indicative is the author's opinion), subjunctive is someone else's opinion (as it is said, as he says, reportedly) + subjunctive is used with negated opinion (non quod, non quia)

- § **cum** (quum, quom) + <u>subjunctive</u> = because
  it is always used with the <u>subjunctive</u> for this meaning, but can take the indicative with some other meanings

- § **quando, quandoquidem, siquidem** = because
  normally used with the <u>indicative</u>, these occasionally take the subjunctive when quoting
  note: in a question, "quando" means "when", but in its classical usage, it means "because"

- § Relative pronoun: qui,quae,quod + <u>subjunctive</u> can be used to form a relative causal sentence, instead of cum
  subjunctive: *laudo librum cum eum scripseris => laudo librum quem scriperis* - I praise the book because you wrote it
  note difference from the indicative (non-causal): *laudo librum quem scripsisti* - I praise the book which you have written
  Sound: the causal *sounds indicative*

3. Indirect Questions

- o Definition: they are real *questions*: who, what, when, where, how, why, etc. which are *indirect*: depending on an external verb (expressed or understood) of saying or thinking: saying, asking, reporting, guessing, knowing, thinking

- o Particles: any interrogatives: **quis - who, quid - what, cur / quare - why, quando - when, quantum - how much, quomodo / qui - how, quot - how many, qualis - which, quamdiu - how long, quo - where, an - whether, utrum...an - whether...or, ne...an - whether...or not**
  In early / classical Latin, the indirect question always uses a <u>subjunctive</u>, in later Latin it is indicative

- o Indirect questions depend on an M&M verb (expressed or understood). M&M = Mind & Mouth - verbs such as: thinking, saying, asking, reporting, guessing, knowing, etc.

- o Sound: indirect questions *sound indicative*, except for a few (10%) may sound subjunctive naturally
  I don't know what he wants (90%). Tell me where the children are (90%). I don't know what I should do (10%).
  Note: when a real question becomes indirect, it loses the question mark.

Recall: the <u>subjunctive</u> will *sound indicative* 80% of the time, and only sounds subjunctive if it is one of the three: 1. Purpose or final clause, 2. Conditional, 3. Natural subjunctive.

Continue with more Uses of the Subjunctive in

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Experience III, Lesson 30: Uses of the Subjunctive (part 2)

Learning the different uses and meanings of the Subjunctive (and particles)

Continuing [Last lesson](#), the Subjunctive can be used in numerous different ways.

4. Adversative

o   In English: although, even though, even if, though, granted that - adversarial or concessive (allowing something)

o   Particles: [note: often these will be with tamen = nevertheless]

quamquam + indicative = although

quamvis, quamtumvis + subjunctive = although

licet + subjunctive = although

cum (quum, quom) + subjunctive = although [recall: cum also means because]

tamsetsi, tesiamsi, etsi + indicative or subjunctive = even if, although - conditional sentences

ut + subjunctive = although, granted that [recall: ut can also be purpose/final]

o   Relative pronoun: + subjunctive can be used to form a adversative = although ('qui,quae, quod' replacing 'cum + is,ea,id')

o   Sound: Conditional sentences may sometimes sound subjunctive, nevertheless the adversative clause *sounds indicative*

E.g. a famous adversative: *Ut desint vires tamen est laudandum voluntates* (Ovid) - Although strengths/forces/resources are lacking, nevertheless the will is needing to be praised.

5. Result or Consecutive Clauses

o   Particles:

ut + subjunctive [recall: ut also has other meanings: purpose, adversarial]

ut... non + subjunctive [note the difference from the negative purpose "ne"]

o   This appears in 3 ways (i.e. how one sees it's not a Purpose/
Final clause):

1. pure result - after certain words
in the main sentence:

sic / ita / tam - thus / so; tantus / talis - so much / such; tot / toties - so many;

adeo - so far/ long/much; sicut - as it were

2. after verbs of **doing and happening**
e.g. efficit ut = it brings-about that; occidit
ut = it happens that

3. characteristic result
sunt tales ut dicant => sunt qui dicant - there are those such that they say

o   Relative pronoun: qui,quae,quod + subjunctive can form a result clause (qui = ut is, qui
non (quin) = ut non)

o   Sound: the result clause *sounds indicative*

6.   Cum

o   In English: **when** [beware - cum also means: because, although]

o   Particles: **cum** (quum, quom)

*   In the present and future: cum + indicative = when [this is always true]

*   In the past:
cum + indicative = when in pure / simple time, a time with no connection to the
rest of the phrase: "when it was 12:15"

cum + subjunctive = circumstantial when, "under those circumstances"

o   Sound: *sounds indicative*

N.B.

Cum has three meanings: because, although or when

cum aegrotare coepisset, filium advocavit = he called his son: when he began to be sick; because he
began to be sick; although he began to be sick.

The relative clause with the subjunctive can have many uses

laudo te qui libros scrivas =

purpose: I praise you so that you may write books causal: I praise you because you write books adversative: I praise you even though you write books

Recall: the subjunctive will *sound indicative* 80% of the time, and only sounds subjunctive if it is one of the three: 1.
Purpose or final clause, 2. Conditional, 3. Natural subjunctive.

Now do [Homework 32](#) and [Homework 33+34+35](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 31: Futurity in the Subjunctive

How the subjunctive can have a future meaning

- Recall that in the [four Subjunctive Times](#) there are NO future forms.
- However the meaning (future and future perfect) are there but hidden:
    T.1s and T.2s can function as a simple future
    T.3s and T.4s can function as future perfect
- Sometimes there is an indication of futurity, which is used with the simple subjunctive:
  cras - tomorrow, semper - always, omnino - altogether / entirely
- If not the <u>active subjunctive</u> is used with a [futurity participle](#), forming a [futurity formula](#) (indirect question / temporal clause)
    e.g. *ignoramus quid facturi sint* = we do not know what they are going to do
- Recall: the futurity participle is always active, a passive form doesn't exist.

Go to [Lesson 32](#)

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Experience III, Lesson 32: Temporal Clauses

Expressions of time

- **before** = antequam, priusquam + 1) indicative to indicate a solid fact; 2) subjunctive with suspense / impediment (sometimes separated in the sentence: ante...quam, prius...quam)
- **while** = dum + indicative
- **as long as** = dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu + indicative
- **until** = dum, donec, quoad + 1) indicative for a concrete fact; 2) subjunctive with suspended expectation
- **after** = postquam + indicative T.4 (also separated as post...quam)
- **when** or **as** = ut + indicative; ubi + indicative
- **when** = cum as learned in Lesson 30

    cum + indicative = a present / future event; cum + past indicative = a pure indication of time
    cum + subjunctive = "when" describing circumstances - cause and effect (close to "because")

Go to Lesson 33

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Experience III, Lesson 33: Indirect Statements

Indirect statements depend on M & M verbs (verbs of Mind & Mouth): thinking, saying, asking, reporting, guessing, knowing, etc.

- The subject (predicate) is in the accusative (object) from
- The verb is in one of 6 infinitive forms

	Active	**Passive**
Contemporaneous	amare infinitive	amari passive infinitive
Antecedent	amavisse like T.4s (contracted: amasse)	amatus,a,um + [esse] (often omitted) antecedent participle agrees w/ subject of indirect statement
Subsequent	amaturus + [esse] futurity participle	Amatum iri Passive futurity - an unchanging formula [rare]

e.g. **Scio eam esse bonam** = I know her to be good; I know that she is good; I know she is good
      N.B.

- Hopelessly ambiguous because of a double accusative
- The accusative and infinitive can be separated
- Relative clause = accusative + infinitive depending on an M&M verb inside

    Carolus quem credo te cognovisse est amicus noster

- If the subject of the main sentence and the indirect statement (accusative + infinitive) are the same, the subject (in the accusative) is omitted

    tu negaris (te) ducere

- Any reflexives in the indirect statement reflect back to the subject of the M&M verb
- In later (ecclesiastical / scholastic) Latin: quod, quia, quoniam = that + indicative or subjunctive

    scio quod = I know that

Go to

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Experience III, Lesson 34: Expressing Purpose

Numerous ways to express purpose

Using the example:

The Cardinal came to Rome <u>to elect Pontiffs</u>

Cardinales Romam venerunt...

Ut + Subjunctive (active)	ut pontifices eligerent
Ut + Subjunctive (passive)	ut pontifices ab iis eligerentur
Relative Pronoun (active)	qui pontifices eligerent
Relative Pronoun (passive)	a quibus pontifices eligerentur
Future Participle	pontifices electuri
Supine	venerunt pontifices electum
Gerund	ad pontifices eligendum
Gerundive	ad pontifices eligendos
Gerund + *causa, gratia, ergo* "because of", "for the sake of"	eligendi pontifices causa [gratia / ergo]
Gerundive	eligendorum pontificum causa [gratia / ergo]
Gerund + simple Dative (not really with verbs of motion:)	eligendo pontifices e.g. quonium consilium fuit eligendo pontifices
Gerundive + simple Dative	eligendis pontificibus
Quo ("so that") + comparative (passive)	quo celerius pontifices eligerentur
Quo + comparative (active) - more rare	quo celerius cardinales eligerent pontifices
Poetry (don't use)	with infinitive (eligere pontifices)

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 1

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§ One of the more subtle and deceptive parts of the Latin language is its use of the "reflexive pronoun". From your class experience, what do we mean exactly by such a Creature?:

Very briefly *in English* give some varied examples of the 'reflexive pronoun - reflexive possessive adjective' with various subjects:=

Answer: in Latin we have reflexive pronouns and reflexive possessive adjectives for which subjects? [mark the pertinent ones]: we she they you I he ye it.
In this whole story of the reflexive what is the *magic* word to arrive at the *meaning* of the 'reflexive'?
And if we do not have a case of the reflexive, what do we do to express our pronouns and our possession expressions? [Think hard!]:

§ Our Third Experience is properly opened by the father of Latinity: MARCVS TVLLIVS CICERO [who lived between 106th year and 43rd year of the age before Christ].
PUT THAT INTO YOUR OWN LATIN: experientia,ae=experience. properly [soon in class!]=apte;convenienter. Latinity:Latinitas,atis. live=vivere. age=aetas,saeculum.

A] **"Sed tamen, si sciam quid tu constitueris, meum consilium accommodabo potissimum ad tuum; qua re exspecto tuas litteras"** [Ad Fam. IX, 7,2].
VOCAB. accommodare=adapt,accommodate. potissimum=most especially. constituere=decide.

1. From the verb 'scio,scire=to know', what Time do-must you see in that "sciam"? _____ And its reversed will have to be: _____. And for you right now, what Time must appear in the Latin form: 'constitueris'? _____, meaning:
2. In this simple note-paper sentence of Cicero, point out any reflexive:
3. What is the reversed of 'accommodabo'?= _____ 'exspecto'?= _____
4. The exact *meaning* of the few words for the famous Varro the recipient AND for you:
5. Rethink the whole phrases and give the passive [idea first, then its Latin] for:
   'meum consilium accommodabo'=
   'exspecto tuas litteras'=
6. Thinking hard about your 'reflexive' teachings write some simple phrases with Cicero's Latin:
   "we were expecting her letters"=
   "he will ee expecting his-own letters"=
   "you have expected my and their letters"=
   "she will adapt her plan to ours"

B] **"Res tamen publica per vos brevi tempore il suum recperabit. Ego tuis neque desum neque deero. Qui si quae* ad me referent, mea tibi benevolentia fidesque praestabitur"** [Ad Fam. XII,2,3].

VOCAB. brevi tempore=INTRA breve tempus. reciperare=recuperate,get-back. de*sum*,de*esse*,de*fui*=be lacking,fail. quae=things. refero,referre=to report, relate. praestare=give,show,guarantee.

1. When any Latinist in the world gees the combination: 'ius suum' what possible meanings does the person attach immediately to the possessive reflexive adjective: 'suum'?=
   What is the solution to resolving the meaning problem? EXPLAIN:
2. From the adjective of last year: 'tuus,a,um=your,yours', what is the full meaning for The form alone: "tui"= _____ "tuae"= _____ "tua"= _____
   Here it is in the DATIVE and therefore must mean in vernacular languages:=
3. What does 'per vos' in Latin never mean? _____ How do you say with a preposition: 'for-on behalf of ye' ??=
4. The big question-doubt for students is: if that "suum" according to our training must refer to the subject "res pub." which is fem., how can it mean _____ and why is it _____?
   EXPLAIN for your students:
5. Your own version or the daily Latin of Cicero:
6. What is the reversed of 'ius suum'= _____ 'reciperabit'= _____ 'praestabitur'= _____
7. SAY in your own correct Latin: "We shall have recuperated our and their rights, when (cum) the republi*c's* citizens will be giving-showing their benevolence":=

C] **"Ut scribis, omnes vires civitatis se ad Pompei ductum applicaverunt tuumque simul promptum animum et alacrem perspexi"** [Ad Fam. III,11,4].
VOCAB. vis=force: its PLURAL=vires!! cf.DICT. ut=just as. ductus,us-m.=leadership. applicare=devote,dedicate, apply. perspicio,ere=comprehend,understand.

1. What does the little word "se" do-function as in the Latin language? EXPLAIN:
   What all meanings *can* 'se' have in Latin? _____ HOW do I decide on one?
2. So what is the essential difference between: "omnis vir se ad ductum applicaBit"=
   And "omnes viri se applicaverAnt"=
   "omnis mulier se ad ductum applicabat"=
3. If according to your superb Latin training the reversed number-form of that 'animUM' must be: _____
   then the reversed or 'ductUM' must be: _____.
   What is your salvation in such Latin questions-problems? EXPLAIN:
4. If the reversed of: 'scribIS' is: _____ then the reversed of 'civitatIS' must be: _____.
5. If the reversed of "PompeI" is _____ then the reversed of 'perspexI' must be: _____.
6. How will you express in the Latin *passive* form-voice for the whole Latin phrase here: 'tuum promptum animum et alacrem perspexi'?? [RETHINK!]
7. If the reversed in Latin of "applicaverInt" is: _____ then the reversed of the form in Cicero: "applicaverUnt" will have to be= _____.
8. Say in Latin: "All things which I learned before are in my head and I shall use [adhibere] them with great diligence"

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 2

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§ The approaching [Novem. 10] yearly feast day of the greatest Latin stylist among the Church Fathers, *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461 post Chr.], inspires us to study the music of his Latin discourse, and the correctness of his Latin usage.

A] on the first anniversary of his election to the papacy: Sept. 29, 441.

"Recurrente* igitur per suum ordinem die*, quo me Dominus episcopalis officii voluit habere principium, vera mihi in gloriam Dei est causa +laetandi qui mini ut multum a me diligeretur, multa dimisit, et ut mirabilem faceret§ gratiam suam, in eum munera sua contulit, in quo meritorum suffragia non invenit; quo opere suo Dominus quid cordibus nostris insinuat quidVE commendat? nisi ut de sua iustitia nemo praesumat et de ipsius misericordia nemo diffidat, quae tunc evidentius praeminet quando peccator sanctificatur et abiectus erigitur [sermo 2,1].

VOCAB. *recurrente...die* [in class this year!]=as the day recurs. quo= abl. time=on which. +laetandi=of rejoicing. ut [l.2,5-6]=in order that: followed by the subjunctive: '---may,might--'. dimittere=to forgive. diligere=to love,esteem. confero,conferre,contuli,collatus=to confer,bestow,contribute,grant. suffragium,i-n.= vote,support,good-mark. --VE [L.5]=OR. ipsius=eius. diffidere=to doubt,distrust. evidentius [soon in class]=more evidently,more clearly. praeminere=to stand out.

1. What is the important difference in Latin between: "in gloriA Dei"= _____ and "in gloriAM Dei" [l.2]= _____
2. From the verb: 'abicio,ere,abieci,abiectus=to cast off,reject', what does the verb form "abiectus" mean alone as here?
3. If the verb is "insinuare-1: to insert,suggest,insinuate", then the words here: 'cordibus nostris' are going to have to be in what form-case? _____, meaning: _____ and here what will be the reversed? _____
4. What *different* things can the Latin expression: "munera *sua* contulit" (munus=gift) mean? _____ what is tile only solution?
5. If the word is: 'multus,a,um=much, many-PL.', then what is the full meaning for that "multa dimisit" ??=
6. In Latin what is the essential difference between "nemo de sua iustitua praesumit" and "nemo de eius iustitia praesumit" ?? EXPLAIN:
7. If "mihi" [l.2] means: _____, then give us quickly all the other Latin *pronouns* in the same form-case-use:
8. What is the difference in Latin between: "*ad* me"= _____ and "*a* me"= _____
9. Just for your review and practice, give the remaining 5 TIMES of the indicative with the same subject and voice which you see in 'sanctificatur' [sanctificare=to sanctify] AND in 'erigitur'=
10. This is one Latin sentence which was spoken (not read!) and understood, because of progression-cadence of the individual phrases. You may wish to read it *out loud* in order to hear :eo talking to the faithful at St. John's on that day and to understand the beautiful talk: [N.B. 'voluit'=to wish; invenire=to find.]
11. Give the difference in meaning:
"abiectus erigor"= "abiecti erigentur"= "abiecta erigebatur"= "eratis a diabolo angelisque eius abiecti"= "sua stultitia sunt abiecti"= "tuis numquam abicieris a familiaribus"=
12. If you take the verb given above [not to be found in classical Dictionaries??!!] 'sanctifico,are', then your full

Latin training gives you so far *two* uses-meanings for the form 'sanctificare': which are=

[[In this regard you may want to see-hear what Jesus of Nazareth said to his disciples about the strength of their faith: **"Amen dico vobis: quicumque dixerit huic* monti - Tollere et mittere in mare, et non haesitaverit in corde suo...fiet ei"** [Mc 11,23]
*Huic.=to this. fio,fieri=to be done-made,become,happen.

1. What Time do you see in: 'dixerit---haesitaverit'? _____, and you can give their reversed:=
2. What can the form: 'ei' mean-function as in Latin? [asked on Ludus 1!]=
3. If the verbs are: "tollo=I take-up,remove" and "mitto=I send,throw", then the Vulgate Scripture form CAN be what things in Latin? _____ Here? _____ and their reversed will therefore be: _____
4. Exact meaning of the simple!!! scripture text:]]

B] On the solemnity of Ss. Peter and Paul, June 29, 441: his first 'apostles' sermo:
"Hodierna festivitas praeter illam reverentiam quam toto* terrarum orbe* promeruit, speciali et propria nostrae urbis exultatione +veneranda+ est ut ubi praecipuorum apostolorum glorificatus est exitus, ibi in die martyrii eorum sit laetitiae principatus. Isti enim sunt viri per quos tibi evangelium Christi - Roma! - resplenduit"

1. On our last 1st Exper. day, how did we present the word: "dies=day"? [sermo 82,1]. What will be the reversed of 'in die'?
2. What were you warned about in the Latin form: 'specialI'? [specialis,e=special]? How does that apply here?
3. If the word is: 'exitus,us-m.=outcome,exit,death,issue', then the reversed of "glorificatus est exitus" must be= _____ and it must mean [in T._____]=
4. If the verb form soon to come in class, is: "venerandus,a,um=needing to be venerated", then here you must see it agreeing-going with: _____.
5. If you take (as above): "ut...sit" [l.2-3] 'in order that there may be...', then Its subject is: _____.
6. *toto terrarum orbe*=in the whole world. principatus,us=principality. isti=those there

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 3

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§ According to the BIBLIA <u>VVLGATA LATINA</u> [1998 post Chr.] Jesus of Nazareth and a leper had this encounter and conversation:

"Et venit ad eum leprosus deprecans* eum et genu flectens* et dicens* ei: 'Si vis, potes me mundare'. Et misertus extendens* manum suam tetigit eum et ait illi: 'Volo mundare!' et statim discessit ab eo lepra et mundatus est. Et infremuit in eum statimque eiecit illum et dicit ei: 'Vade... ostende te sacerdoti'" [Mc.1]. <u>VOCABVLA</u>: *all words thus marked are participles [soon to come in class] with the general English meaning: "---ing": asking,bending,saying,extending. Vis=you want-wish. illum-illi=eum,ei. mundo,are=to clean,cleanse,purify. infremere=to groan,moan.

1. If the Latin verb is: 'possum [potis+<u>sum</u>], then 'potes' must be T. ____, and the form for 'they' in the same Time is: _____.
2. How many possible meanings do-must you see in the Latin words: "extendens manum <u>suam</u>"?
3. What is the difference in Latin times between: "eiIcit" _____, and "eiEcit" _____.
   Check your DICT. and give us the reversed of those two forms in order:
4. What is the difference in Latin between: "diXit": _____ and "diCit": _____.
5. The big game-problem here which gave the Church Fathers like Agustinus a lot of fuel for sermons consists in the pronunciation-punctuation of those two words:
   1. if you take the words as: "volo mundare", they must simply mean:= _____
   2. if you take the words as: "volo, mundare!", then they must mean precisely:= _____

   This should be enough to show anyone that 'general ideas' in Latin do not exist! and that every Latin sentence even in baby bible Latin is demanding!

6. What form-case-use do you say in that: "sacerdotI"? meaning=
   What is the full possible meaning of the Latin form: "eI"?=
   What is the reversed for those two Latin words [and you will wake up!]:
7. In your DICT. you will find "misereor,eri,misertus=to have pity" and you notice immediately is what type of Latin verb? _____. Therefore the form found in the vulgate must mean all alone: _____. While you are working with this verb, you can also tell us how the Romans said: "Have pity!- you"= _____ "Have pity!- ye all"= _____.
8. If the reversed of 'manum suam' is= _____ then the reversed of "vade" is= _____
9. Your DICT. tells you that: "venit" can be: 'vEnit': T. ____ or 'venit': T. ____
   What will be the reversed of those forms in order?
10. Give your personal version of the incident in the Latin of some unknown member of the community in about 150 AD.:
11. The new BLESSED MOTHER <u>TERESA OF CALCUTTA</u> in 1977 made this statement to a helper:
    "I see good in every human being. When I wash the leper's wounds, I feel: I am nursing the Lord

himself" [quoted in her obituary, Sept. 7, 1997].
VOCABVLA: every: omnis,e. human-being: homo,hominis-c. when=cum. Nurse=nutrire,alere,sustinere. himself [soon in class]=ipsum. Lord: dominus,i-m.
All the words here are normal-common Latin . You can check them - you are not wasting time- and then do the memorable sentence: [[STYLE: verbs at the end of phrases]]

§ Our favorite Latin friend and Renaissance pope: AENEAS SYLVIVS <u>PICCOLOMINI</u> [1405-1464 POPE PIVS II from 1458] has some things for us from his pre-pontificate work: "De Viris Illustribus". Here he talks about Sigismundus Holy Roman Emperor:

"Sigismundus Caesar, Caroli IV Romanorum imperatoris filius, Senis* conceptus fuit, in Bohemia vero natus.../...Mariam, Ludovici regis Hungariae filiam, in matrimonium sibi collocavit, propter quam et regnum Hungariae suscepit. plurima tamen in eo passus est +rebellantibus saepius Hungaris+, quorum propria mutatio est. Conspiraverunt autem semel Hungari manusque in Sigismundum iniicere cogitarunt*... 'animadverti - inquit [Sigismundus] - Hungari, vos huc me captum venisse++. Sed videbo ego quis vestrum tam audax, tam temerarius tamque sceleratus erit... Liga me, quisquis es audax! accipe regem tuum! nec te homines nec superi impunitum relinquent'. Exterruit itaque omnes constantia Sigismundi ac magnanimitas".
VOCABVLA: *Senis=in Siena. +rebellant. saep. hungar.+=as the Hungarians were rebelling quite frequently. *cogitarunt=cogitaverunt-[cogitare=to plan,think]. ++vos huc me captum venisse [material for the IVth experience!] = that you have come here to capture me. superus,a,um=heavenly-creature: gods. plurimus,a,um=very much,many-Pl. tam=so.

1. In your proper Latin training, you learned the Latin form for: "he was conceived" (concipio,ere,cobcepi, conceptum) as:= _____ the form here is of the same time but of Renaissance usage.
2. Your DICT. will give you: "collocare in matrimonium" as 'locate-place into matrimony'
   What does that "sibi" have to mean here?
3. You may have problems in the vernacular with that "quorum" in l.4. Take the "propria" as: proper, characteristic,customary - and then work the phrase out:
4. In your class training (and notes) you have <u>two</u> forms for the <u>pronoun</u> 'vos' namely "vestrI" meaning: _____ and 'vestrUM' meaning and used when?
5. if 'quisquis'=whoever,anyone, then 'quisquis es audax' must mean=
6. From your 1st Exper., what is the subject of that last line "exterruit"?
   And the object?
7. What is the essential difference between: 'passus est' and 'conceptus fuit-est'? WHY?
8. That verb: "inquit" in l.6 causes infinite problems for humans, because they carelessly look for it in: 'inquIRO' meaning: _____ instead or: 'inQUAM'= _____
9. Your translation of PIVS II Latin:

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 4

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§ A continual source or pleasant and exemplary Latin can be found in the 10 books of literary polished letters of the Roman orator and lawyer, born up North in Como, and later governor of the Roman province or Bithynia [Turkey] *GAIVS **PLINIVS** CAECILIVS SECVNDVS*: 61-113 post Chr.

A] He writes to the equally noted Roman historian: Tacitus, about some literary criticism
"Librum tuum legi et, quam dilicentissime potui, adnotavi quae commutanda quae eximenda arbitrarer*. Nam et ego verum dicere adsuevi et tu libenter audire. Neque enim ulli patientius reprehenduntur quam qui maxime laudari merentur. Nunc a te librum meum cum adnotationibus tuis exspecto" [Lib.VII,20,1-2].
VOCAB. commutandus,a,um + eximendus,a,um [soon in class]=needing to be changed, needing to be taken-out. Take "arbitrarer" here (in SUBJUNCTIVE) as simply arbitrabar [arbitrari=to judge,think]. verum,i-n.=the truth. ullus, a,um=any,anyone. laudari=to be praised. adnotare=to mark,check-off.

1. If "legi" is a Latin verb, then it must mean:= _____ if a noun it means:= _____
2. From the verb: 'adsuesco,ere---', what is that "adsuevi" going to have to mean?
3. If "reprehendere=to criticize,scold,chastise", then the form here must mean: _____ BUT if it is "mereor, mereri,meritus=to then the form here must mean: _____ Why is this so? _____ Give the *T.3* for those same two verbs, and what do you notice happening in the *vowels*?
4. The special meaning of the 'et' in l.3=
5. Give several correct versions for the Latin: "A TE" =
6. If the Latin adjective is: 'libens,libentis (cf.DICT)=willing,ready,prompt' then 'liben*ter*' must mean:= _____ and its other two "degrees" will be= _____
   N.B. I personally have a life long war to get people NOT to translate that word as 'freely'. You will not find 'freely' in your DICT.! from the Latin adjective: 'liber,era,erum=free', how do we say correctly in Latin "freely"? _____.
7. In Class n.5 you hopefully will learn the various difficult usages of the Latin word "quam" (also illustrated here): 'quam'+diligentissime, [where 'diligentissime' is what in the language?= _____]; but 'patientius... quam', [where "patientius" - from 'patiens,patientis=patient,tolerant,gentle', must be= _____] *ARE* going to produce two very different expressions. Give them in order:
8. If in your DOMESTICVS LVDVS-1, the particle 'cum' had to be removed from many sheets as an interpretation of 'with great diligence', WHY-HOW did Plinius succeed in using "cum" here? Explain from last-this year:
9. The Latin word: 'maxime' will probably appear in class n.5 on a special sheet meaning= _____ what are the other 'degrees' of the same word? Careful
10. What are the two different uses which the Latin language found for the form: "patientius' EXPLAIN=
11. Give your own smooth version of Plinius' smooth Latin written to smooth Tacitus:
12. Put into proper Latin the words of *DAVID HUME* (scottish philosopher): 1711-1776.
    "Money is none of the wheels of trade: it is the oil which renders the motion of the wheels more smooth and easy" [Essays: 1741-2].
    VOCAB. money: pecunia,ae-f. none=nullus,a,um. wheel: rota,ae-f. trade: percatura,ae-f. oil=oleum,i-n.

render=reddo,ere. motion: motus,us; motio,onis. smooth=levis,e. easy=facilis,e.:both adjectives used correctly in form+case!!!

B] Plinius has a delightful description of some water games and contests, where the children especially stand out.
"Omnis hic* aetas piscandi+ navigandi+ atque etiam natandi+ studio tenetur, maxime pueri quos otium lususque sollicitat. His§ gloria et virtus = altissime provehi% : victor ille qui longissime (ut litus ita simul natantes) reliquit. Hoc certamine puer quidam** audentior ceteris$ in ulteriora tendebat. Delphinus occurrit..." [Lib.IX,33,3-4].
VOCAB. hic*=here. +piscandi-navigandi-nafandi: of fishing, of sailing, of swimming. sollicitare=stimulate,excite. studium,i-n.=interest,zeal,desire. otium=leisure. his§=for these-children. provehi%=to be carried,advanced. ille=that-man,boy. ut...ita=just as...so also. natans,natantis=one-swimming. hoc:abl. 'this'. certamen=contest. quidam**=a certain (M.sing.). ceteris$=than to others,the rest. tendere=to head. occurrit=to meet,come up.

1. In Latin what is the Time difference between: reliquit _____ and relinquit _____
2. What is the *VOCAB*. distinction between: 'aestas'= _____ and 'aetas'= _____
3. What are the forms: "longissime" and "altissime" going to mean in *TWO* different English vernacular versions:
4. If the adjective is: "audens,audentis=bold,daring", then what gender do you see in that form: 'audentior'? _____ What is its reversed?= _____
   Of the same form give: 'we praise the bolder-one'= _____
   'the zeal of the bolder ones'=
5. Your DICT. will give you the form already made: "ulterior,ius"=further. Then what gender-number do you see in Plinius' "ulteriora"?=
6. Some other day we may finish the adventure of the 'puer+delphinus' in Plinius, *now* you can give your own correct version of the beginning of the account:
7. What is the reversed of that 'lusus'? _____ of 'ulteriora'? _____ 'certamine'? _____ 'omnis... aetas'? _____

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 5-6

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§ This 'ludus' is aptly introduced by one of our favorite Latin poets-story tellers-versifiers: *PVBLIVS OVIDIVS NASO* [43 ante -- 18 post Chr.], who expresses marvelously a common human sentiment, also experienced by St. Paul, and billions of others:
''Sed trahit invitam nova vis aliudque Cupido mens aliud suadet. VIDEO MELIORA PROBOQUE DETERIORA SEQUOR... [Metam. VIII, 18-21]

1. If the adjective is: 'invitus,a,um=unwilling', then what does you see in that "invitAM"?
2. Soon to come in class and in your DICT. you will find the expression: 'aliud...aliud' under "alius" meaning what? (hard to express in English)=
3. If the basic adjective is 'bonus,a,um', what exactly is that "meliora"? explain fully. What is its reversed? You will find already in the DICT. 'deterior' which suggests what degree of an adjective? _____ [There is no positive degree for this one]. And therefore the Full meaning of 'deteriora' must be: _____ reversed: _____.
   You may also see there or spot in the word: 'det*eri*or' and therefore give its superlative=
4. Your version of the realistic text:
5. Say on our own in correct Latin: 'How long will you be lazy [otior,otiari,otiatus] and will be kept [retineo, retinEre,retinui,retentus] far from the best examples of Latin discourse? Therefore our 'ludus' today is introduced [induco,ere] by one (unus,a,um) of our favorite [say: beloved from 'diligo,ere,dilexi,dilectus'] Latin poets (poeta,ae-M.) by whom is expressed [declarare; exprimere] marvelously [use: mirabilis,e and mirus,a,um - in their proper adverb form] a common human sentiment (adfectus; sensus,motus)

§ The "Liber Psalmorum" in the *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA* has a few lines of pure Latin with sentiments and examples for us:
''Deus, quis similis tibi? Quantas ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas et malas; iterum vivificasti me et de abyssis terrae iterum reduxisti me. Multiplicabis magnitudinem meam et conversus consolaberis me''.
VOCAB. vivificare=to enliven,revive. multiplicare=to increase. consolor,ari=to console.

- From the Latin verb: 'converto,ere=to turn around', what does "conversus" mean all alone?
- The verb form: 'vivificasti' is a common Latin variation [+Italian application] for what full form in Latin?
- 'Quantus,a,um' does not mean as in italian "how many" but _____.
- If you take your extra 'adjective-adverb comparison' sheet, you can give us the other two *degrees* for those:
'multas':= _____ 'malas':= _____
- What Time difference if any do you see in: "multiplicabis...consolaberis"? _____ What is the reversed of each? _____ What did we note as peculiar-special to one in our system of active-passive+deponent verbs? EXPLAIN:

§ In his lengthy letter to *RUSTICUS EVSEBIVS HIERONYMVS* [342-420 post Chr.] has these fervent remarks about a Christian - which can be applied to the follower of anything! -
''Nihil Christiano* felicius, cui promittuntur regna caelorum. Nihil laboriosius, qui cotidie de vita periclitatur.

Nihil fortius, qui vincit diabolum. Nihil imbecillius qui a carne superatur" [Epist.125,1].

VOCAB. Christiano here means the same as: 'quam Christianus' as learned in class. imbecillus,a,um=weak. superare=to overcome,conquer.

1. If the adjective is: 'laboriosus,a,um=industrious,active' then what is the visual and intellectual problem in: 'laboriosA'= _____ and 'laboriosiorA'= _____ 'laboriosIUS'= _____ and 'laboriosUS'= _____ [Identify each with exact meaning!]
2. If you suppose that the 'christiano' is going to be felt-repeated in every phrase you can easily write out the text easily:
3. A real test of your Latin preparation and presence will be these questions:
    1. From "superare-1", what will 'superaVeris' have to be and mean?
    2. From the same verb what will 'superaBeris' have to be and mean?
       And the reversed of those two in order:=
4. What will this have to mean in Latin: **"egregius laudabilius opus filius aggressus cantus adsensus primitus meruit."** =

§ Finally our master Latin comedian, *TITVS MACCVS **PLAVTVS*** [254-184 ante Chr.] has a bit of street conversation for us from 200 ante Chr., between the Master and the neighbor:

"Per deos atque homines ego te obtestor, Hegio, ne* tu istunc hominem perduis++. HERGIO: curabitur; nam noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, interdius sub terra lapides eximet: diu ego hunc cruciabo, non uno absolvam die.".

VOCAB. ne=lest,that not. istunc---hunc: that---this. noctu...interdius=at night...during the day. eximere=to take out, cut out. absolvere=to finish. perduis=lose,destroy.

1. From the verb 'custodire=to guard', you NEVER learned the form use by Plautus which must be T.____. But rather you learned: _____
2. [[The man they are determined to punish happens to be the very son of Hegio - stolen almost at birth who is the hero on the play]]. Write out the conversation:

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Third Experience - Homework 7

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§ When *Cyprianvs* [III-E] is writing to some of his friends in Epistula 48 + 2 + 60, what form of address do you find in the first line[s] of each letter? _____ In general, that form is the same as: _____ and what is the reversed of it?= _____

§ How did *IVLIVS CAPITOLINVS* say about Marcus Aurelius [III-C]: "he held the state alone much better and more fertile for virtues" ??=
- How will you add: 'more fertile than he was'?
- How would you say 'he was holding the state the best man and most fertile for virtue'

§ When *SENECA* writes to his friend in letter 16 [III-A] and says: "Tibi, Lucili, scio" you must know that the man's given-baptismal name is: _____ and that this is what form-case? _____ What does "lucilII" mean? _____ reversed of both= _____

§ Rome's first genuine and outstanding historians GAIVS *SALLVSTIVS* CRISPVS [86-35 ante Chr.], writes about the vocation of the historian at the beginning of his 'Bellum Catilinae': the so-called conspiracy of Catiline against the state in 63 ante Chr., when Cicero was consul.
+ **"Pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae; vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet. Et qui fecere et qui facta aliorum scripsere multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere..."** [Bellum Catilinae III,1-2].
VOCAB. pace...bello: here indicate time: in-at. clarus,a,um=famous. actor,oris-m.=doer,realizer. tametsi=even though. liceo,ere=to be allowed,to be possible.

1. The expression "res gestas" is very common in all writers. What does 'gestus,a,um' mean from "gero,ere=to administer,do,accomplish"? _____ and for sure you will find the combination in your DICT. under 'gero' meaning:=
2. What does 'pulchrum' mean alone here? _____ if it comes from "pulcher,cra,crum", then what are the other degrees of the same form as used here?
3. The expression 'in primis' is also found in your DICT. under "primus" where it must mean: _____ and can also be found written:= _____
4. From your 1st Experience, you can point out the antecedent of the two 'quis' in l.2:
5. What is the essential difference in Latin (cause for much confusion and error!!) between: "quidAm"= _____ and "quidEm"= _____
6. What is 'bene' in the Latin language? _____ what are its other 'degrees'?= _____
7. When you see in two lines of Sallustius: 'fAcere'...'fEcere', what should you NOT be thinking? _____ If the verb is: 'facio,facere,feci,factum=to do', then what is the exact meaning and difference between: "fecere"= _____ and "facere"= _____
   For your own education you can go back and mark the *accents* of those two words!!!!
8. From your 1st Exper. what is the reversed of 'rerum'? _____ 'res gestas'? _____ 'rei publicae'?

_____

9. You learned two meanings for the Latin form: "scribere"=
   How what is this strange form: 'scripsere' [cf. principal parts]?=
   Mark its *accent* and give us its reversed:
10. Put all that together and give your own professional version of Sallustius:
11. You can also put into your best Latin this quote of PERCY BYSSHE *SHELLEY* [1792-1822]:
    "Most wretched men are cradled into poetry by wrong: they learn in suffering what they teach in song" [Julian and Maddalo: 1818].
    VOCAB. cradle:=lenocinare. poetry: poesis or poetica,ae-f. wrong: malum,i-n. suffering: dolor,patientia. song: carmen,minis-n. learn-teach: cf. memory or DICT.
    1. When you say in English: 'what', you are really saying: "that which" - and that is going to be rendered in Latin how?
    2. 'most wretched men' is *ambiguous* because it can mean "the most wretched men" which in Latin (coming from: 'miser,era,erum') will have to be:=
       Or 'wretched men - most, the majority': using the Latin word in DICT. 'plerusque'.

+ (Sallustius describes the end of Catilina in a fight out near Pistoia in north Italy):
"Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivus in vultu retinens" [LXI, 4].
VOCAB. spirans---retinens: (soon to come in class) breathing---keeping.

1. From the adjective: 'longus,a,um: long,far,distant', what is "longe"? [you can find that form in your DICT.]
   _____ its other degrees:=
2. The word 'vero' is also found in Your DICT. with a special meaning [5th place?] which has little to do with 'true,truth': ==
3. What Time is "repertus est"? _____. Give the other indicative Times with the same subject and the same meaning:=
4. Our exposure to the reflexive should give you some thoughts about: 'a suis'. It must mean:= _____ and in all probability is Masc., therefore= _____
5. There is a language problem here which you can-must resolve:
   1. If you take 'a suis...repertus est' it must mean:=
   2. If you take 'lone a suis...repertus est' it must mean:=
6. If the reversed of: 'vivus' is _____, then the reversed of 'vultu' must be:= _____
7. Give your own personal version of the Latin of Sallustius:
8. You can conclude in perfect Latin yourself: "You greatest woman [cf. magnus] were not being found among the lesser women, because [quoniam] you had done more works [cf. multus] than the lesser women in the best-possible-way [USE: bonus---adverb]"

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Third Experience - Homework 8

[Return to Lesson 9](#) or [Lesson 10](#)

§ Some lively Latin conversation from the earliest Latin authors, the comedians, will help us in our Latin growth.

A] the same TITVS MACCVS *PLAVTVS* whom we met in Ludus 5+6 is back with a few lines of Latin delight:
"AGORASTOCLES: Num tibi, adulescens, malae aut denies pruriunt, qui huic es molestus, an malam rem quaeritas?
ANTAMOENIDES: Cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquere, tympanum? nam te cinaedum esse arbitror magis quam virum.
AGOR. Scin quam cinaedus sum? Ite istinc, servi, foras efferte fustis.
ANTA. Heus tu, si quid per iocum dixi, nolito in serium convortere" [Poenulus V,5].
VOCAB. mala,ae-f.=jaw. huic=to this man. istaec=those-there things. an=or. tympanum,i-n.=a drum used by the priests of Cybele-(special group!). foras=outside. quid=anything.

1. What form do you see in the: "adulescens---servi"? _____, their reversed:
2. The verb "prurire=to itch" in your DICT. is used the same way as in many modern languages:=
3. If the particle "dum" mean 'while', then what must that 'lóquere' be?= _____ What else can it be in Latin? _____ what would: 'loquére' mean to your Latin ear?
4. The "quam" in l.4 host mean: _____, WHY?
5. The very common colloquial: "scin=scis+ne"=do you know or not. With that in mind the "quam" in l.5 will have to mean?
6. Your DICT. gives you: 'fustis,is-m.=club,cudgel'. Then your complete Latin training tells you that 'fustIS' has how many functions in the Latin language?
7. You can see immediately that 'nolito' is what kind of a command form? _____ it comes from "nolo, nolle=I do not want, I refuse, I am unwilling' + INFIN.
8. If "efferte" is a compound of: "ex+fero,ferre" then what is extraordinary in the command forms or that verb? _____ What is the reversed of 'efferte'? _____ And what other verbs have the same phenomenon?
9. According to your sheet of special 'comparisons', what are the other degrees of that 'magis'?==
10. Write out the exchange (which could have been had in Piazza Venezia ten minutes ago) in modern talk:
11. What is the reversed of that: 'loquere' in l.3?= _____ And what is the reversed or the 'fustis' as used here? = _____ and of 'servi'?= _____

B] (and Rome's second great, less-funny comedian PVBLIVS *TERENTIVS* AFER [185-159 ante Chr.] here introduces a machinating slave and young man despairing over girl friends):
"PARMENO (servus): rem cognosces iram expedies, rursus in gratiam restitues. levia sunt quae tu pergravia esse in animum induxti tuum.
PAMPHILVS (adulescens): quid consolare me? an quisquam usquam gentiumst aeque miser? priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum; tamen numquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mi obtrudit pater" [Hecyra III,1].
VOCAB. expedire=to loosen,unravel. in animum inducere=to bring to mind,think,convince. gentiumst=gentium est

+usquam=anywhere in-of the world. uxorem ducere=to lead-marry a wife. dedo,ere=to dedicate,devote. obtrudere=to force-foist upon. alibi=elsewhere. quid=why?

1. What does the 'quam' in l.5 have to mean?
2. If you check the verb forms for: 'induco,ere' you will see that "induxtiÓ is a daily colloquial form for the full Latin: _____.
3. You can also check your DICT. under: 'audeo...'=to dare, you find what forms for it? _____ There are about 7 such verbs in Latin called semi (1/2) deponents. Therefore 'ausus sum' must mean:
4. what does "aequE" mean from the Latin adjective: 'aequus,a,um'? = How would the young man have said right there 'anyone more miserable than I' ??=
5. From your 1st Exper. and general Latin knowledge, with what is that 'levia' agreeing here OR what is the antecedent of that 'quae'?
6. You want to give your students the whole Latin story about that "consolare" in l.3. What kind of verb usually? what does it look like? what is it? what can it also be: ==
7. And then you will point out the difference between: 'consolare' and 'recusare' below: _____ and encourage the students to persevere!
8. How would Parmeno have said in l.2 'very light....very heavy'?=
9. Your fresh version of the yesterday-eternal Latin talk:

C] (to conclude Terentius presents the eternal encounter of old boy-girl friends LATINE):
"ANTIPHILA (virgo): videon Cliniam an non? BACCHIS: quem vides? CLINIA (adulescens): Salve, anime mi. ANTI.: O mi Clinia, salve. CLIN.: Ut vales? Anti.: salvum venisse gaudeo. CLIN.: Teneone te, Antiphila, maxUme animo exspectatam meo?" [HEAUTON II,4].
VOCAB. videon=videoNE: do I see or not? an non=or not. ut HERE=how? teneone=Am I holding or not. salvum venisse=you have come safe.

1. From the verb: 'exspectare=to await', what does "exspectata" mean alone? _____ agreeing here with: _____.
2. What is that: 'anime mi'? _____ its reversed:= _____
3. From your memory or list what must "maxUme-maxIme" mean in Latin?
4. What form-case are: "Clinia" and "Antiphila"? _____ their reversed?
5. Your delicate version of the lovely human talk of 2100 years ago:

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Third Experience - Homework 9

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§ Rome's immortal, epic poet PVBLIVS *VERGILIVS* MARO [70-19 ante Chr.] opens this 'ludus' with the first lines of his Roman epic "Aeneis", Book II, where Aeneas begins to tell the story of the end of Troy in Dido's palace in Carthage:

+ **"Cónticuére omnés inténtique óra tenébant.**
Índe toró pater Áeneás sic órsus ab álto:
'ínfandúm, regína, iubés renováre dolórem:
Troíanás ut opés et lámentábile régnum
éruerínt Danaí quaeque ípse misérrima vídi
ét quorúm pars mágna fuí...'" [II,1-6]

VOCAB. conticescere=fall silent. torus,i-m.=couch at table, bed. ordior,iri=to begin. ut HERE = how. Danai=Graeci. eruerint = eruerunt. ipse = myself.

1. What does 'miserrima' mean In Latin? _____ Agreeing here with what? _____ what are its other two degrees?
2. What form-case do you see in that "regina"?
3. Your DICT. will tell you that the 'os,oris-n.' in l. 1 does not always mean "mouth" but can also mean: face, countenance. How would you add here: "their faces"? _____
4. If Virgil wants 'orsus' to function as the main verb, then what verb form is missing or understood by all Romans-Latinists? _____ in what verb Time? ____
5. While 'conticescere' must mean from the DICT.= _____ 'conticuere' will have meaning only from Latin class:= _____ And its reversed: _____
6. You will find: 'infandus,a,um' in your DICT. as well as "eruo,eruere"= _____ Then you can write out the majestic verses of Virgil at the beginning of his narration in fron to queen Dido:

+ (an urgent plea comes to Aeneas to abandon Troy and find a new city (ROMA??!!) for the gods and people of Troy):

"Héu fuge, náte deá, teque hís - ait - éripe flámmis.
hóstis habét murós; ruit álto a cúlmine Troía...
sácra suósque tibí comméndat Troía penátis;
hós cape fátorúm comités, his moénia quáere
mágna, perérrató statues quae denique ponto". [II, 291-5]

VOCAB. his..flammis: abl. eripere=snatch. penates,ium=household gods. sacra,orum-n.=sacred rites. pererrato... ponto [this year ABL. ABSOLUTE] = the sea having been covered crossed. statuere=establish.

1. If the verb is: 'nascor,nasci,natus=to be born', then what does it mean all alone? _____, and what form-case does that 'natE' have to be here in the discourse?
2. You will soon learn that all those: 'his-hos-his' will mean "these" in their obvious forms-case. In the meantime what verb form do you see in those: "fuge-eripe-cape-quaere"? _____ what will be their

reversed IF you are smart!!=

3. If the subject of commendat is _____, then its object must be: _____, but the question is what two nouns is that "---que" connecting?
4. Aeneas' mother was the goddess Venus; therefore what is the very short phrase going to mean: "nate dea"? [which is half of the Trojan story!]=
5. With what noun here does that 'suos' agree?
6. If you take each verse alone, calmly and patiently you can write out your exact version:
7. If you understood correctly: then give the reversed or the "hostIS"= _____ And of the "flammIS"= _____ and of the "penatIS" = _____ Latin!!
8. What will this silly phrases mean to you in Latin: "Pro eius statuis statuas statuis ubi tuas?"=

§ Rome's most honest and educated Renaissance pope: *PIVS II* [1458-1464 (AENEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI [1405-1464] always delights us with his immortal 'Commentarii'=autobiography. Here, having been made pope as cardinal from his native Siena, he talks about the political factions and disturbances in his own city which he effectively stopped for a while.
"Quinque in urbe genera hominum fuere: alii Novem appellati quia, dum rempublicam soli tenerent, rectores novem constituerunt; alii eadem ratione Duodecim dicti; alii Reformatores quia reformationes civitatis aliquas fecisse* sunt visi; Nobiles a vetustate ac potentia olim vocati nomen retinuere; reliqui Populares nominati. Duodecim iam pridem a gubernatione deiecti nullam rei publicae partem habuere" [II,35]
VOCAB. tenerent=tenebant. eadem ratione=by the same reason-motive. *fecisse=to have made. deicere=to cast off. aliqui,aliquae=some.

1. As you read through Pius' Latin, what verb form do you notice immediately as one of his favorites? [Give some examples here]=
2. Another Latin verb use of his is that of the 'participle' [fourth part of your Latin verb - used alone and meaning?] _____ and that same same participle used in *T.4* indicative to produce what?
3. Therefore the phrase in l.3: "sunt visi" must mean:= _____ and in the next line the "reliqui Populares nominati" must be missing a verb _____ in order to Produce what *T.* ____ with what meaning?
4. You are going to ask why Pius changed from 'fuere' to 'constituerunt' [which could have been written also: _____]. I don't know; the weather, blood pressure??
5. Your DICT. in English may help you with the: 'alii...alii' in succession:=
6. There may be a different meaning in the story for the "A" in l.4= _____ and the "A" in l.5= _____
7. If your take each sentence individually and patiently you can give us perfectly Pius' evaluation of the political situation in his home town [which you may visit at Christmas]:
8. Put into Latin this sad line of *ROBERT BURNS* scottish poet [1759-1769]:
   "O Death! the poor man's dearest friend, the kindest and the best!" (Man was made to mourn: 1786)

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Third Experience - Homework 10-11

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§ Some of the most sublime content and Latinity among the PATRES ECCLESIAE was occasioned By the 'Mysterium Incarnationis'. The arrival of Adventus et Natalis Domini give them a special chance to appear and YOU an opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the Latin you know.

A] Our giant thinker and writer, AVRELIVS *AVGVSTINVS* [354-430 post Chr.], talks about the time before the coming itself of the Savious in his Enarrationes in Psalmos:

+ **"Tempus constituit Deus promissis suis et tempus eis quae promisit implendis*. Promissionum tempus erat tempore prophetarum usque ad Ioannem Baptistam; ab illo autem et deinceps usque ad finem tempus est implendi* quae promissa sunt. Fidelis Deus qui se nostrum debitorem fecit non aliquid a nobis accipiendo+ sed tanta nobis promittendo+... Tempus itaque prophetiae praedictio erat ut saepe iam diximus promissionum. Promisit salutem aeternam et beatam vitam cum angelis sine fine, et hereditatem immarcescibilem, gloriam sempiternam, dulcedinem vultus sui, domum sanctificationis suae in caelis, ex resurrectione a mortuis nullum deinceps moriendi metum"** [In Ps.109,1].

VOCAB. *implendis=for fulfilling; implendi=of fulfilling. +accipiendo-promittendo=by receiving, by promising. moriendi=of dying. promissum,i-n.=promise. promissio,onis-f.=promise. propheta,ae-m.=prophet; prophetia,ae-f. =prophecy.

1. In l. 2, what is the force of that "illo"? _____ its reversed: _____
   How would Augustine have said: 'from this man'? _____ 'from the man *himself*'?= _____
2. What gender do you see in that: "eis quae promisit"? _____ therefore the full meaning for the 'eis' is going to be:
3. Without spoiling the text with more questions you can taste every phrase of the pastor Augustine speaking 'ex tempore'!! to his priests, and remember Latin was his only language! Write it out:
4. One question can be asked in retrospect: to what in the text *and Latin* does that 'quae' in l.3 refer?
5. You may want to address the author himself:
   "Oh outstanding [egregius,a,um] Aurelius Augustinus, tell (dicere) us more such things, and lead (ducere) us to a deeper [altus,a,um] understanding [intellectus,us; intellgentia,ae] of these mysteries (arcanum, i-n.) themselves, out of which you will help [auxilior,ari] us ourselves (use the DAT.+auxilior) very much in our celebration (celebratio) of Advent and the birthday of Christ".
6. Just for your practice, ADD the official-heavy Latin words for *this* and *that* to the words: promissionum: _____ + _____. propehtiae: _____ + _____. vultus: _____ + _____. salutem: _____ + _____. tempore: _____ + _____. tempus: _____ + _____. Ioannem: _____ + _____. angelis: _____ + _____.

B] In his fundamental work 'Proslogium', the great archbishop of Canterbury *ANSELMUS* [1033-1109] has a moving exhortation to us and invocation of God at the same time:
"Eia nunc, homuncio, fuge paululum occupationes tuas, absconde te modicum a tumultuosis cogitationibus tuis. Abice nunc onerosas curas, et postpone laboriosas distentiones tuas. Vaca aliquantulum Deo, et requiesce

aliquantulum in eo. Intra in cubiculum mentis tuae; exclude omnia praeter Deum... Dic nunc, totum cor meum, dic nuno Deo: quaero vultum tuum; vultum tuum, Domine, requiro... Quid faciet, altissime Domine, quid faciet iste tuus longinquus exsul? Quid faciet servus tuus anxius amore tui, et longe proiectus a facie tua? Anhelat videre te, et nimis abest illi facies tua... Domine, Deus meus es, et Dominus meus es, et numquam te cidi. Et o tu, Domine, usquequo? Usquequo, Domine, oblivisceris nos, usquequo avertes faciem tuam a nobis? Quando respicies et exaudies nos? Quando illuminabis oculos nostros et ostendes nobis faciem tuam? quando restitues te nobis. Respice, Domine, exaudi illumina nos, ostende nobis te ipsum".

VOCAB. all those '--um' words at the beginning are adverbs. vaco,are+DAT.=to be free for. usquequo? how far, to what point, how long. exaudire=to hear graciously.

1. If the general idea is 'that? why did Anselm say: "iste" in l.6 and not "ille"?
2. From the Latin verb: "obliviscor,i,oblitus=to forget" [Gp.?_____], you should be able to identify *2* possible verbs Times in Anselm's: "oblivisceris": which are they, how are they accented, and what is their reversed:= Here you should have not difficulty deciding the Time - for what reason?
3. What is the difference in content and meaning between: 'anxius amore TUO'= _____ and 'anxius amore TUI' Subtle but very important!=
4. What are all those: 'DominE' doing here? _____ their reversed:= _____
5. If the verb: 'absum,abesse=to be missing,lacking', then in what form-case must that "illi" be? _____ because 'illi' can also function as: _____
6. What is that "longe" in l.7? _____ its other degrees?= _____
7. If the reversed of 'fuge...absconde...abice' is:= _____
   Then the reversed of 'iste' is _____. and of 'facie' is _____.
8. How do you explain the: "dic" in the text? _____ what other Latin verbs have the same nature-phenomenon today? _____ and their reversed is: _____
9. What are the other degrees of that "altissime" [l.6] as used in the text?
10. I can hear two possible English language versions for that "te ipsum":
11. You should experience a special pleasure and satisfaction in being able to write out accurately and faithfully such marvelous sentiments expressed so gorgeously:

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Third Experience - Homework 12

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§ A random selection or Latin texts from all ages confirms much of what has been recently presented and learned? in class.

A] The tomb of *RAFFAELLO* SANZIO in the Pantheon has a fantastic distich inscription written by the greatest Latinist of the day *Petrus Bembo* [1470-1547]. It begins this way:
"ÍLLE HIC ÉST RAPHAÉL...". Which first words can give *two* different vernacular versions:=

1. If 'ille' in Latin functions as: _____, then what is the "light" word for 'that'? _____
2. what word would probably sound and look bad for 'that'? _____

B] Rome's second poet laureate QVINTVS *HORATIVS* FLACCVS [65-9 ante Chr.] begins a poem to his girl Lyce:
Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
audivere, Lyce fis anus, et tamen
vis formosa videri
ludisque et bibis impudens [IV,13,1-4].
VOCAB. di=dei: deus.

1. What is the difference in Latin between: "anus,us-f."= _____ "annus,i-m."= _____ "anus,i'-m."= _____
2. The passive verb-form for "facio,facere..." in Latin is separate: "fio,fieri,factus=to be made, become, happen", where you see that here it means: _____.
3. If someday soon, that 'videri=to be seen,to seem' then what is the problem with it and "audivere"? explain:
4. If the adjective is "impudens=shameless", then here it is of what gender? _____. what are its other degrees? _____ How would Horace have said: 'shamelessLY'?== _____
5. Exact meaning of the verses: [vis: *T.1*. 'volo,velle']
6. By the way: you can explain to your students why Horace did-could not write: 'fis anuM' and 'vis formosAM videri':
7. Say in your own Latin: "You will be heard [in special form] by the gods and goddesses, o my dear Lyce, if you will have drunk more shamelessly than all these other old-women who have lost [amittere] their taste (gustus,us) and interest [studium,i-n.] in=of life itself":

C] The BIBLIA *VVLGATA* LATINA [150---1998] report the moving reply made by the Roman soldier to Jesus of Nazareth about to go and heal his sick child-slave:
"Tantum dic verbo et sanabitur puer meus. Nam et ego sum sub potestate, habens sub me milites et dico huic: 'Vade' et vadit et alii: 'Veni' et venit et servo meo: 'Fac hoc' et facit". [Mt.]

1. The words of the vulgate have gone into christian-catholic talk: "But only say a-the word". What *in fact* is found in the Latin vulgate? explain=

2. As far as Latin usages go, what would you say is the most difficult form-use to get right here and WHY?
3. What is the reversed of that colloquial-useful: 'fac hoc' ??=
4. You have been asked before and now again for the correct reversed of: 'vade': _____
5. What gender can you see in that: 'huic'? _____ meaning?= _____ reversed: _____
6. The Latin word: "tantum" in your DICT. has *two* apparently opposite meanings:=
7. What can that Latin form: "alii" function as? _____ what possible gender is it here? _____ what would "alteri" mean instead:?= _____
8. Your own version - outside the published ones!

D] In his work: 'De Mortalitate', one or the earliest Fathers of the Church CAECILIVS *CYPRIANVS* [200-258 post Chr.] has this about the nature of death:

"Quod interim morimur, ad immortalitatem morte transgredimur; nec potest vita aeterna succedere nisi hinc contigerit exire. Non est exitus iste sed transitus et [temporale itinere decurso] ad aeterna transgressus. Quis non ad meliora festinet? Quis non mutari et reformari ad Christi speciem et ad caelestis gratiae dignitatem citius exoptet?" [n.22]

VOCAB. quod [l.1]=The fact that... succedere=follow-after. hinc=from here,hence. contingere=to happen. exitus,us-m.(cf.DICT.) outcome,egress,end,death. festinEt + exoptEt will be subjunctives next week with the force: "---would, may". [temp.itin.decurso: an ablative absolute in 2nd semester= the temporal journey having been run out]

1. What is the exact-full meaning for: "ad meliora"? _____ its reversed? _____
2. 'ad' in l.4 does not have the same meaning as 'ad' in l.3!! explain:
3. Why will you say that the "iste" in l.2 is the proper word in the context?
   what other two Latin words would have the same meaning if not force?
   What is the OF-gen. form for the combination: "exitus iste"?
4. If "mutari"+"reformari" will be like "videri" in Horace above then you can write out your own smooth version:
5. In one of our exercises we saw that the 'positive' degree of that "citius" is: _____
6. ADD the word: 'only' in Latin to: "Christi": _____ and ADD the Latin word for 'whole,total' to "gratiae": _____

E] As in Ludus 1, our great MARCVS TVLLIVS *CICERO* [106-43 ante Chr.] presents us with his daily Latin in a personal letter to Plancius:

"Binas a te accepi litteras Corcyrae* datas, quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, quod audisses+ meam pristinam dignitatem, alteris dicebas ...bene et feliciter evenire".

VOCAB. Corcyrae*=at-in Corfu. do,dare=to send. audisses+ takes as "audiveras". evenire=it was turning out.

1. Form to be noted? _____
2. Your quick version:

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Third Experience - Homework 13

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§ Before we get some inspiration from a classical author of Seneca's time, we still want the Latin *LITURGIA ROMANA* Adventus et Natalis Domini - to provide nice Latin and thought.

A] + **"Primo adventu in humilitate carnis assumptae dispositionis antiquae munus implevit nobisque salutis perpetuae tramitem reseravit: ut, cum secundo venerit in suae gloria maiestatis, manifesto demum munere capiamus quod vigilantes nunc audemus exspectare promissum".** [Praefatio Adventus].
VOCAB. munus,eris-n.=task,work,responsibility;gift,present. dispositio,onis-f.=providential-design. ut=in order that. secundo=for the second time. cum=when. vigilans,antis=keeping-watch,vigil. trames,itis-m.=path. demum=finally.

1. What is going to be the natural meaning of the verb forms here: 'assumptae' (assumere) _____ and 'promissum' (promittere) _____
2. What do you say to people who take: 'in suae gloria' as "in his glory"??
3. You are asked for the 100th time what the object of the verb 'capiamus' is: _____ and you are asked to what that "quod" refers here:=
4. Be careful about your VOCAB. one verb is: 'reserVare = _____ and is 'reserAre'= _____
5. Where do you see a subjunctive here accordIng to its form? _____
   Give the other subjunctive times of the same verb with the same subject:
6. If "ut...capiamus" is a purpose-final clause then according to class instruction to what does it belong as far as subjunctive 'sound' goes?
7. This is one Latin sentence of *1975* which you can understand and render perfectly if you observe your old eternal principles for Latin reading and analysis: [NO NONSENSE]
8. How would you add the Latin word for: 'itself,very' to the words in the text= maiestatis _____ nobis _____ tramitem _____ munere _____ gloria _____.
   How would you add the Latin word for: 'whole,all,total: totus,a,um' to the words here: dispositionis _____ munus _____ salutis _____.
9. What do you tell you students about that string of 'of' forms: "carnis assumptae dispositionis antiquae" ??=

+ **"Per incarnati Verbi mysterium nova mentis nostrae oculis lux tuae claritatis infulsit: ut, dum visibiliter Deum cognoscimus, per hunc in invisibilium amorem rapiamur** [Praefatio Nativitatis].
VOCAB. infulgeo,ere=to shine-into,onto. visibilis,e=visible. invisibilis,e=invisible.

1. Point out the form-case here in: 'claritatis'= _____ 'oculis'= _____ 'mentis'= _____
2. From the VOCAB. given what does 'in invisibilium amorem' *NOT* mean what it seems to mean? _____ what would that look like in Latin?
3. What does "per hunc" mean and imply with its gender?
   A prize will be given in class for anyone who fills out the 'per hunc' with 3-4 words which complete the thought!!!=
4. If the reversed of 'Deum' is _____, then the reversed of 'invisibilium' must be:=

5. Add the heavy official Latin word for "that" to the words here: 'mysterium' _____ 'amorem' _____ 'Verbi' _____.
6. Point out a subjunctive here:= _____ In T. ____. Give the other subjunctive times with the same subject in the same voice:=
7. Your own perfect version of the modern elegant Latin:
8. What is the *passive* [idea first, then its form] for "Deum cognoscimus"=
9. What would be possibly the other 'degrees' for that "visibiliter"?=

B] This and the next 'ludus' will feature Rome's first romance-novel writer who provides us not only with a funny story of youthful adventure, but *especially*, a gold-mine of *daily colloquial street* Latin at the time of Nero [54-68 post Chr]. The person is GAIUS *PETRONIVS* ARBITER [+65 post Chr.] who. gave us his "Satyricon" of age old fame.

A) (he speaks about the Greeks' care of culture and the Romans' luxurious neglect):

"Verum, ut ad plastas convertar: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem inopia exstinxit, et Myron, qui paene animas hominum ferarumque aere comprehenderat non invenit heredem. AT nos vino scortisque demersi ne paratas quidem artes audemus cognoscere, sec accusatores antiquitatis vitia tantum docemus et discimus [n. 88]

VOCAB. plasta,ae-m.=sculptor. lineamentum,i-n.=lines. inopia,ae-f.=need,poverty,famine. fera,ae-f.=wild-beast. scortum,i-n.=harlot. ne...quidem=not...even. demergo,eres=sink. ut=that,so that+subjunct.

1. If the Latin verb: "inhaereo,ere=to stick to (inhaerens=sticking) + DATIVE," then where is the DAT. here?
2. The first word: 'verum' does not mean 'truth,true,truly' but in your DICT. in the second place means: _____ [In Latin its always occupies the 1st place].
3. What is the difference in Latin between: "aër, aëris-m."= _____ And "aes, aeris-n."= _____
4. What possible gender do you see in the Latin: "unius"?= _____ *Here* it is what gender and why? _____ what will its reversed be?
5. What is the difference in Latin between: 'et'= _____ 'at'= _____ 'ut'= _____
6. What is the difference in Latin between: "pOEnae"= _____ "pAEne"= _____
7. You can consider this as your mid-year proof - and give a flawless version of the delightful Latin:

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Third Experience - Homework 14

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§ to introduce us into the mysteries and adventures of the Latin subjunctive various Latin authors from history so far not presented in class offer us some simple sentences for our study and analysis, then imitation.

A] You can begin with a sentence of teacher with some subjunctives thrown in for fun:
"Magisti ipsi nostri earumque explicabant quid tempora ac modi Latinorum coniunctivi signficarent, cum libri communes hos leviter tantum tractavissent linguae Latinae usus".

1. Point out in the text any subjunctive you see:=
   and tell us its number and WHY it is easy to identify:
2. If you will soon learn [among your SUB. PRINCIPLES], that the subjunctives here will 'sound' merely indicative, what principle does that illustrate among them all?
   When we talk about "subjunctive sound" what does that mean in English? give some examples of 'subjunctive sound' in English:=
3. If the subjunctive here, equal to indicatives in 'sound' will be: "significarent=significabant" and "tractavissent=tractaverant", then you can render the opening sentence faithfully and intelligently:
4. Give the proper subjunctive forms for the remaing 3 Times with the same subject as you find In the text:

B] *AMBROSIVS* MEDIOLANENSIS [333-397 post Chr.]: 'voluntas salvifica Christi'.
"Exsurgant vel ser qui dormierunt etiam qui Christum perdiderunt. Non sic amittitur Christus, ut non revertatur, si tamen requiratur; sed *vigilantibus regreditur et *exsurgentibus praesto est; immo omnibus adest, qui ubique semper est, quia complet omnia. Nulli deficit, nos deficimus. Nulli, inquam, deficit, superabundat omnibus" "Expositio evangeli secundum Lucam 5,116].
VOCAB. sero=too late. vel here=even,also. perdo,ere=to lose. *vigilans,antis=one keeping watch. *exsurgens, entis=one getting up. adsum adesse=to be present. dficio,ere=to fail,lack. exsurgere=to get up, arise. amitto,ere=to lose.

1. It is going to take some special effort or reflection-memory to identify the verb times in Latin; "exsurgEnt": _____ "exsurgAnt": _____ "exsurgUnt": _____
2. If the word in the Dict. is 'nullus,a,um' then what form did Ambrose use here: _____ what is its reversed? _____ its "OF" form? _____
   But that form can also function as what in Latin? _____ list some other words in Latin that have the same treatment:
3. If "exsurgant" is the main-principal verb here then it *must* 'sound' how?
4. What is the basic problem with the Latin verbs: 'requiro,ere=to seek out' and 'revertor,i,reversus=to return", as you find in the text L.2?=
   From what verb groups do those two verbs come? _____, therefore you can point out the times in these verb forms: 'revertitur' _____, 'revertatur' _____, 'revertetur' _____, "requiretur" _____, "requiratur" _____.

5. In your Latin sessions you learned that *only what* language uses will require a subjunctive with subjunctive sound?
6. According to the sense and VOCAB. what will be the reversed of those: 'omnibus-vigilantibus-exsurgentibus' ??=
7. While the conditional: "si requiratur..." may (according to your principles yield a different sound..., the "ut non revertatur" is going to be a result-consecutive clause and therefore will have to sound: _____.
   - Lest you think this is all babbling nonsense: you can order your students to get the 'sound' right with: "exsurgant" _____, "si requiratur" _____, "ut non revertatur' _____. AND then somebody can laugh--cry!!!
8. Read the text over 10 (not 5) times!, and then give us your best of Ambrose who is at his best here:=
9. Put into your most correct Latin - after reflection! - this simple phrase:
   "You yourself have lost nothing for you yourself, if you have consulted (consulere) the experts [peritus,a,um] themselves, who according to their knowledge of the whole (totus,a,um) affair [negotium,ii-n.] itself will have given (do,dare) you their judgments [iudicium,ii-n.]":=
10. Give the other three subjunctive forms corresponding to 'revertatur':= [very difficult!]

C] Rome's epic, rontantic historian TITVS LIVIVS [59 ante - 17 post Chr.] has some subjuncives ((he talks About Romulus' division of the Roman people AFTER the sabine women were incoporated))
"Itaque cum* populum in curias triginta divideret, nomina earum curiis imposuit. Id non traditur, [cum§ haud dubie aliquanto numerus maior mulierum fuerit] aetate AN dignitatibus suis virorumVE AN sorte lectae sint" [Ab Vrbe I,13,6-7].
VOCAB. cum*=when. trado,ere=to report,hand down. aliquanto=by a little. cum§=since AN---VE AN=whether...or... whether.

1. You can give the Time of all the sudnunctives here which will NOT sound subjunctive because they are not in the number of the three!!! 'lectae sint' [legere=to choose] _____, 'divideret' _____, 'fuerit' _____.
2. The verb form "fuerit" is especially tormenting because it can be what two Times in the Latin language? _____ + _____. Now give the 'ego' forms for each:=
3. If you read through the text a few times you will see the meaning immediately: (how did the Roman 'curiae'=administrative divisions, get the names of the seducted Sabine women):

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Third Experience - Homework 15-16

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§ some shorter texts from all over Latin literature help us to become accustomed to the Latin Subjunctive and the problems which it brings with it.

A] As a lawyer and senate consultor our favorite letter-writer GAIVS *PLINIVS* CAECILIVS SECVNDVS [61-113 post Chr. cf. '[Ludus 4](#)'] reports a living Latin conversation on the senate stairs which you can visit any day in the Forum:
'''Cum simus advocati a senatu dati, dispice num peractas putes partes nostras, senatus cognitione facta'. Et ille: 'Tu, quem voles, tibi terminum statues, cui nulla con provincia necessitudo nisi ex beneficio tuo et hoc recenti; ipse et natus ibi et quaestor in ea fui''' [Epist. VII,32 - written to Tacitus!]
VOCAB. dispicere=to discern,distinguish. cognitione facta [ablative absolute - soon in class:]the investigation having been made. necessitudo,inis-f.=relationship,connection. num=whether. perago,ere=to carry out. voles: *T.3* 'volo, velle'.

1. Identify the SUBJUNCTIVES in the first line in their Time: [Careful!!]
2. If the "cum" here means 'because' and the "num" is given in VOCAB., the question is *how* their subjunctive verbs are going to *sound* and Why from your class training: EXPLAIN:
3. With what noun do the 'hoc recenti ' agree here? _____.
4. What is going to be the full and strong meaning of that ipse in its whole sentence?=
5. What is the full meaning of the verb form: "peractas" from the verb given?
6. If next week you will see that T.3s will have a general 'past' sense while T.1s will be on-going, perpetual -- then you can give us perfectly this bit of lawyers' talk in the Roman Forum about 95 post Chr.:=
7. If the reversed of "dispicE" must be= _____ then the reversed of "ipse" must be: _____

B] In 1547 the *CONCILIVM TRIDENTINVM* begins its treatment 'de iustificatione' against the teaching of Luther, with a beautiful sentence which you can understand and render perfectly, if you read it over a few times:
"Cum hoc tempore, non sine multarum animarum iactura et gravi ecclesiasticae unitatis detrimento, erronea quaedam disseminata sit de iustificatione doctrina: ad laudem et gloriam omnipotentis Dei, Ecclesiae tranquillitatem et animarum salutem sacrosancta oecumenica et generalis Tridentina synodus...exponere intendit omnibus Christifidelibus veram sanamque doctrinam ipsius iustificationis". [Prooemium]
VOCAB. iactura,ae-f.=loss,detriment. detrimentum,i-n.=injury,harm. cum HERE=since,because. synodus,i-*F.* =assembly,meeting. hoc tempore=ABL. of time at which.

1. What do you have to say about: 'ipsius iustificationis'= of the same justification ??
   Check your DICT. for the word: 'the same' and then give us the proper form to fit into the Council's sentence: =
2. If 'cum' here is used with the SUBJUNCTIVE, then point out that particular verb form in the text: _____, and its T. ____. Then you can tell us how it is going to 'sound' in the general past:= WHY?
   Then for your practice, You can give us the *other three* subjunctive times of the same verb form with the

same subject:=

3. Just to keep things straight with what does that "erronea" agree here?
and what explains the form-case in "detrimento"?
4. Now as a good historian-technician of Latin things you can produce your own personal rendition or the fundamental text:
5. Put into your best Latin this statement of James Boswell about Samuel Johnson [1709-84]
"I am afraid he has not been in the inside of a church for many years; but he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. This shows: he has good principles".
VOCAB. to be afraid: timere,vereri,metuere. THAT-[understood here in English: *ne+* SUBJUNCTIVE. inside=interior pars. for: use the object-acc. form of extent of time. to pass: praetermittere. without: in Latin= *quin* [that not]+SUBJUNCTIVE. pull off=detrahere. hat: galerus; pileus; petasus. principle=principium,i-n. church=templum.

C] For the first time this year one of Rome's special lyric-love poets: ALBIVS *TIBVLLVS* [60-19 ante Chr.], has a few lines or fervent sentiment in his love for Delia:
Sémper ut índucár blandós offérs mihi vúltus,
póst tamen és miseró trístis et ásper, Amór.
quíd tibi, saévê. reí mecum ést? ..." [I,6,1-3]
VOCAB. offers: T.1, 'offero,offerre'. Amor=Cupido, god of love. quid...rei=what of business,thing.

1. If you look at the verb: "induco,ere=to induce,entice,attract,influence", then you should see what possible verb Time in that 'inducar'? _____
What will be the reversed of the possible Time? [indicate clearly]=
2. If the adjective is "saevus,a,um=wild,ferocious", then tell us the difference between: 'saevÈ'= _____ and 'saevê' = _____.
3. If later you will learn that 'UT' here is a purpose-final clause + SUBJUNCTIVE, then *how* will-it sound in what *%* of the subjunctive uses? _____.
4. What form-case-use must you see in that "vultus"? (vultus,us-m.=face,expression)
5. From the story what pronoun must you add to the: 'miserO'? _____
6. Your own version of Tibullus' opening angry verses with Cupid:

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Third Experience - Homework 17

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§ The Church week dedicated to Christian Unity: Jan. 18-25 offers many treasures also of modern Latin which merit our attention and study in the *LITVRGIA ROMANA PAVLI VI* [1975].

A] 'Praefatio: de unitatis Corporis Christi quod est Ecclesia'.
"Vere dignum et iustum est, aequum et salutare nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere Domine sancte Pater omnipotens aeterne Deus, per Christum Dominum nostrum.
Per ipsum enim nos adduxisti ad agnitionem tuae veritatis ut unius fidei et baptismi vinculo Corpus eius efficeremur; per ipsum in cunctis gentibus largitus es Spiritum Sanctum tuum qui in diversitate donorum mirabilis operator et unitatis effector filios adoptionis inhabitat totamque replet el regit Ecclesiam".
VOCAB. nos...agere=that we render-give. efficere=to make. cunctus,a,um=all,every.

1. The two 'per ipsum' here *should* sound heavily in the vernacular:= _____ but maybe they can also mean simply: _____
2. Why did the Latinist here first write: "tuae veritatis" and then "unius fidei"?
   What form-case are those expressions? _____ what will be the DAT. form-case in Latin for each?
3. What is that 'vere' in Latin? _____ and that 'salutare'? _____
   give the superlative form for each of them as they are used in the text:=
4. Point out any SUBJUNCTIVE which you find here and identify its Time:
   Give the other three SUBJUNCTIVE Times of that same form and use:
5. We have just begun to talk about the proper use of each SUBJUNCTIVE Time which is NOT a matter of: _____ but is subject to:
   In this example, on what verb does your SUBJUNCTIVE depend for its Time and use? _____
6. What is the reversed of that: 'omnipotens aeterne Deus'? =
7. The Latin here is super-smooth and should not cause you any difficulties, as you render it perfectly for publication:

B] Some of the 'preces pro unitate' which are found in the various "Masses" programmed for Christian Unity:

A) **"Qui una semel hostia, Domine, adoptionis tibi populum acquisisti, unitatis et pacis in Ecclesia tua propitius nobis dona concedas"**.

1. Where do you find the 'antecedent' for that initial "qui"? how will it be expressed in Latin? _____ and what will its function be?
   This should totally affect your vernacular version of the prayer: where to begin?
2. If the 'adoptionis' [what form-case? _____] for its meaning depends on _____, then the 'unitatis et pacis' depend on what? _____.
3. If the verb is: "concedo,ere,concessi=to grant" then what is 'concedas'? _____ in the whole context does it function as a dependent or independent verb? _____ and what effect is that going to have? EXPLAIN:

4. If you have understood everything in the text, before your translation, you can give us the *reversed* of:
   hostia= _____ dona= _____ tua= _____
5. How would you give orders in Latin and say: "translate! [interpretor,ari,atus] as-faithfully-as-possible [fidelis, e] this very text (textus,us-m.) which does not exceed-outdo [supero,are] the powers [from: vis...] of your one (unus,a,um) mind but follows the systems [ratio,onis] of your whole (totus,a,um) Latin instruction (institutio, onis)":

B) **"Quam tibi, Domine, offerimus hostia et purificationem conferat et omnes uno baptismate coniunctos eorundem mysteriorum tandem participes efficiat"**.

VOCAB. confero,confer[e]re=to give,grant,confer. particeps,ticipis=partaker,sharer.

1. What is the *subject* of the verbs: 'conferat' + 'efficiat'? _____
2. What does your DICT. tell you about: "idem,eadem,idem"?
   What do you tell people who insist that 'ipse,ipsa,ipsum' means "the same"?===:
   What is the reversed of: 'eorundem mysteriorum'?=
3. How are the SUBJUNCTIVE here going to sound and WHY?
4. What is the exact meaning of the two: 'et' in the text? _____ of 'coniunctus' all alone? _____
5. As we never begin with the first words where are you going to begin your version of the prayer: with what word and with what English word?

C) **"Sacramenta Christi tui sumentes quaesumus Domine, ut in Ecclesia tua sanctificationis gratiam renoves quam dedisti et omnes qui christiano gloriantur nomine in unitate fidei tibi servire mereantur"**.

VOCAB. sumens,entis=taking,receiving. quaesumus,(cf in DICT. 'quaeso'). servire+Dat.=to serve,be subservient to. ut=in order that: introducing a purpose-final clause.

1. If the verbs are: "glorior,ari,atus=to boast,glory" and "mereor,eri,meritus=to merit", then what Times do you see in them here? _____ and you can add the Time of 'renoves' [renovAre]: _____.
2. The 'sumentes' in the PL. can agree only with _____. AND according to the VOCAB. given, how will the SUBJUNCTIVE in the text 'sound' and WHY?
3. What is *T.2* for that: 'gloriantur'?= _____ and for 'mereantur'?= _____
4. Now give your professional version of the new - and difficult - Latin text:
5. If the reversed of that 'omnES' must be= _____ then the reversed of "renovES" must be:= _____

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Third Experience - Homework 18-19

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§ Latin quotes taken at random from authors of all periods help us especially with the new matter on 'subjunctive times'.

1. What is the fixed *system* called which regulates the choice-use of Subjunctive times in dependent sentences?
   On what does the choice of subjunctive times *NOT* depend?
   What two reasons did we give that this matter is so important for Latinists?

§ in his history-famous first speech-attack against Lucius Catilina MARCVS TVLLIVS *CICERO* [106-43 ante Chr.] reveals the discovery of the plot against the government by asking:
"Quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis - quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit" [Cat.I,1].
VOCAB. consilium capere=to take counsel. arbitrari=to think,consider.

1. When the senate heard Cicero say: 'quem nostrum', what force did they give to "nostrum"? _____ NOT: _____ its reversed:=
2. The 'quid-ubi-quos-quid' phrases introduce "indirect questions" expressed in the Subjunctive
   - ❍ a) According to your list how will these Subjunc. 'sound'? 20% or 80% ___.
   - ❍ b) What subjunc. Time do you see in the first 4 following verbs? _____.
   - ❍ c) On what *Track* does that put you in the 'sequence'? _____.
   - ❍ d) On what verb here does that 'Track' ultimately depend?
3. If "quem...ignorare" is going to mean: 'who does not know'+"arbitraris" worked in!!, you can proceed to render the simple text with historical linguistic accuracy: remembering that the subjunc. Time you indicated signifies what type of action? (give several designations given in class)=
   and therefore in your school version you will give at least *4* vernacular meanings to those subjunctives. Now do it!

§ a glorious text of *AMBROSIVS* MEDIOLANENSIS [333-397 post Chr.] may help you as much as Cicero did above. +He is talking about us becoming rich on the poverty of Jesus.
"Meum ergo paupertas illa patrimonium est et infirmitas Domini mea virtus est. Maluit sibi egere ut omnibus abundaret. Me illi infantiae vagientis abluunt fletus, mea lacrimae illae delicta laverunt. Plus igitur - Domine Iesu - iniuriis tuis debeo quod redemptus sum, quam operibus quod creatus sum" [Expos. Lucae 2,41].
VOCAB. malo,malle,malui=to prefer. vagio,ire=to wail,cry. iniuria,ae-f.=hurt,pain.

1. What is the difference in Latin between: 'ago,agere:= _____' and 'egeo,egere:= _____'
2. The subjunctive here: _____, is because of 'ut' which produces a "purpose-final" clause sounding: _____. That subjunctive is on Track ____, because it depends on what verb here? _____, which must be T. ____.
3. If the two 'quod' in L.4 will have to mean more or less: "the fact that", then what does that 'quam' in the

middle mean and why?

4. If 'purpose-final' clauses naturally project things to a goal-end, then you can safely say that: "abundaret" contains what kind of action, as described in class?

5. If you do not get the connections of things in L.1-3 correct, you will be asked to leave the course because of carelessness and slop!. In the meantime you can render the whole smooth text, smoothly: (vagiens, ientis=crying,wailing).

6. Using your own 'consecutio', you can say without stupid errors:
"Because (cum+subjunc.) we had tasted (degustare) the-very polished [politus,a,um] language of that-famous Ambrose, therefore today his explanation (expositio) of Luke's gospel we have in this our 'ludus' not once but twice, as we shall experience immediately". [N.B. on what Track "we had tasted" and WHY? _____]

7. What do you say to millions of air heads who will simply take: "illi+infantiae", "meum+paupertas", "operibus +quod" ???

+In the same explanation of Luke's gospel, he has a marvelous piece about the thief on the cross with Jesus:
"Tam cito latroni venia relaxatur et uberior est gratia quam precatio; semper enim plus Dominus tribuit quam rogatur. Ille enim rogabat ut memor sui esset Dominus, cum venisset in regnum suum; Dominus autem ait: 'Amen, amen, dico tibi: hodie mecum eris in paradiso'" [Expos. Luc. 10,121].
VOCAB. venia,ae-f.=pardon,forgiveness. precatio,onis-f.=prayer,petition. latro,onis=thief.

1. What other similar forms in Latin did we see like: "mecum"?=

2. The subjunc. in L.3 are on what Track? ____. And on what do they depend here for their Track? _____ According to your class notes, what was the *last meaning-use* of T.2 on Track 2? _____ and HERE what was the *last* meaning-use of T.4 on Track 4? _____
NOW IF, 'ut' is a purpose-final clause, then its action is going to be _____.
IF, 'cum' here means "when", then the action of 'venisset' could-can be: _____.

3. Many fools-idiots around the Latin world, will take 'venisset' as some awful sounding verb in some time. For you it is in T.____, with ALL the possibilities listed in class. Now take out your calendar and begin: "rogabat"=Febr.23. Then what kind of date will you give to: "esset"? _____. And in as much as Jesus and the thief are still on the cross, the "venisset" can NOT NOT possibly mean:=
Therefore it must mean and be:= [explain and give DATE]

4. Your own perfect version of the words of Ambrose and Scripture:

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Third Experience - Homework 20

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§ Another selection of substantial Latin texts fills out own instruction on the use of subjunctive times.

A] For the first time this year the CONCILIVM *VATICANVM SECVNDVM* offers some of its best Latin to us in the dogmatic constitution: 'De Divina Revelatione: DEI VERBVM. (on the difficult task of the Scripture scholar-expert-interpreter)
"Cum autem Deus in Sacra Scriptura per homines more hominum locutus sit, interpres Sacrae Scripturae, ut perspiciat quid Ipse nobiscum communicare voluerit, attente investigare debet quid hagiographi reapse significare intenderint et eorum verbis manifestare Deo placuerit../..Oportet porro ut interpres sensum inquirat, quem in determinatis adiunctis hagiographus pro sui temporis et suae culturae condicione, ope generum litterariorum illo tempore adhibitorum exprimere intenderit et expresserit".
VOCAB. mos,moris-m.=custom,manner. perspicere=to grasp,understand. hagiographus,i-m.= holy-sacred writer. adiunctum,i-n.=circumstance,added historical element. ops,opis-f.=resource,help. adhibeo,ere=to use,employ. ut=in order that,so that. cum,L.1=since.

1. If the two 'UT' here introduce "purpose,final" clauses, then they will in the vernacular sound: _____.
2. After you read the entire text of 2 !! sentences, you can in your mind determine the main-principal verb for the *first* 'interpres' verb: _____, and then the verb for the *second* 'interpres': _____.
3. In L.5, that "pro" will not mean 'for,on behalf of', etc., but the last meaning in your DICT.:=
4. From the verb given what is the full meaning of the verb form here: "adhibitorum"? _____ agreeing with what else in the sentence?
5. The rather strange looking creature: "reapse" is in your DICT., as a form of 're ipsa' meaning:=
6. If the subjunctives here, besides the ones treated in question 1) are 'temporal' clauses, and 'indirect questions', then they are going to sound: _____.
7. All the subjunctives in the first sentence for their 'sequence' depend on what verb in the text? _____, which puts you on Track ____.
8. Now what T.____, and 'action' do you have to see in: "locutus sit --- voluerit --- intenderint --- placuerit"? _____. according to that evaluation, give us at least 4-5 vernacular translations of those same verbs: _____. none of which is going to sound: _____.
9. From the nature of the sentence, what kind of 'action' do you find in "perspiciat" and "inquirat"? explain=
10. If the first part of the first sentence ends with 'intenderINT', then how do you justify that 'eorum'? read the whole sentence!=
11. Give your own personal version of the Council, not published but publishable:
12. Perfect mastery of the "consecutio temporum" is necessary for two reasons:=

/// Put into your best Latin these words of *Samuel Johnson* in the pen-mouth of *James Boswell* [11 april, 1776]:

- "A man who has not been in Italy is always conscious of an inferiority, *from his not having seen* what it is expected a man should see".

DIC LATINE: conscious=conscius,a,um+GEN. inferiority=status inferior (in the proper form-case!). *from... having seen*=because [cum+SUBJUNCTIVE]. what=that which. is expected should=a man should (debeo, ere: in SUBJUNCTIVE).

- "Every man has a right to utter* what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock* him down for it. Martyrdom is the test" [Boswell: 1780].
  VOCAB. right=ius,iuris-n. to utter=that (ut+SUBJUNCTIVE). he utter [eloquor,eloqui]. to knock: that (ut +SUBJUNCTIVE). he knock [everto,ere]. martyrdom=martyrium,i-n.

B] The great biographer of the Greeks and Romans, seen for the first time this year, CORNELIVS *NEPOS* [100-25 ante Chr.] has Latin delights for us.
(he reports the sad fate of the Athenian Themistocles - out of envy and human ill-will)
"Hic cum propter multas eius++ virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedaemonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quod§ societatem cum Rege Perse +ad Graeciam opprimendam+ fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditionis damnatus est" [Them.8]
VOCAB. eius++=of the city Argos where he took refuge. Laced.=the Spartans. Athenas=to Athens. +ad Graec. oppri. +=for oppressing Greece. quod§=that-(as they said). proditio,onis=treason. crimen=accusation. damno,are+GEN.=to condemn because of.

1. The main-principal verb of the first sentence is: _____. WHY is that question asked? explain:
2. IF: 'qui accusarent' is a purpose-final clause, it will sound: _____.
   IF: 'cum viveret' and 'quod fecisset' are temporal-causal clauses, they will sound: _____.
3. What kind of 'action' is reported in that "fecisset" _____, and therefore the only correct vernacular will have to be _____. What kind of 'action' is reported in that 'viveret', and therefore the *only* vernacular translation will have to be: _____.
4. Once again the 2 verbs here sound INDIC., the 1 SUBJUNCT., which confirms:=
5. Give your own personal translation of Nepos' SUPER-SCHOOL Latin!

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Third Experience - Homework 21

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§ LATINE incipies: "Because (cum+SUBJUN.) the Roman biographer Nepos pleased [placere+DAT.] us so much, and because we were getting so great [tantus,a,um] usefulness from his Latin stories, it was suggested [proponere; suadere] by little-tickets (scidula,ae-f.) having been thrown [inicere] into the proper box (cista,capsa,scrinium) that [ut +SUBJUN.] more examples of the same author be given [tradere] to us immediately".
[N.B. what kind of action is found in: "we were getting"? _____ and in contrast in "Nepos pleased"? _____
Write the sentence in such a way that it ends with the main verb.] § CORNELIVS *NEPOS* [100-25 ante Chr.].

A] **"Timoleon Corinthius. Sine dubio magnus omnium iudicio hic vir exstitit. Namque huic uni contigit - quod nescio an nulli - ut et patriam in qua erat natus oppressam a tyranno liberaret, et a Syracusanis quibus auxilio erat missus iam inveteratam servitutem depelleret totamque Siciliam multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque oppressam suo adventu in pristinum restitueret".**
VOCAB. existere=to stand out,appear. contingo,ere=to happen+UT: that - introducing a result NOT purpose clause. quibus auxilio: 2 DAT.:to whom for help. nescio an HERE=I do not know whether, 1 am inclined to believe.

1. The SUBJUN. here are in T.____, WHY? analyze the sentence complex in order to get the proper reason-explanation:
2. If you were a journalist at Timoleon's time and were following him on his expedition you might report back: "huic uni contINgit ... ut", and then write out the Latin form for the following verbs because of that change:
3. Your personal version of the super smooth text - almost made for schools and Latin classes!!
4. Take your pen and convert the: "ut----restitueret" clause into its *passive* idea and form in all the possible elements:

B] **"Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis.../ Adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia ut unus post hominum memoriam - quem quidem nos audierimus - cognomine Iustus sit appellatus ... Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius indicium quam quod, cum tantis rebus praefuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit ut - qui efferretur - vix reliquerit. Quo factum est ut filiae eius publice alerentur et de communi aerario dotibus datis collocarentur".**
VOCAB. abstinentia,ae-f. [cf.DICT.]=modesty,moderation,self-control. indicium=indication,proof. cum [L.3] =although + SUBJUN. praesum,praeesse,praefui=to be over, to be in charge-of+DAT. decedere=to depart,die. qui HERE=by which. publice (cf. DICT.)=at public expense. aerarium=treasury. collocare=to settle,organize in marriage. dotibus datis=dowries having been given. fio,fieri,factum=to be done,happen.

1. All the SUBJUN. here, with the possible exception of "efferretur" are not on your 20% list and therefore will sound: _____
2. In this text it is very interesting and instructive to analyze the "consecutio".
   ❍ a) 'fuerit' in L.3 depends on _____, and has what kind of action: _____
   ❍ b) 'praefuisset' in L.4 depends on _____, and has what kind of action: _____
   ❍ c) 'alerentur...collocarentur' depend on _____, and have what action? _____

- ❍ d) 'qui efferretur' really depends on "reliquerit"=reliquit. and will represent a purpose-final clause sounding _____.

3. The subjun. that you see in: 'audierimus'-'sit appellatus'-'reliquerit' are examples of 3% consecutio-sequence. What does that mean to you when you hear it?
4. You can render this baby Latin correctly if you read whole sentences and make the right connections. [N.B. 'effero,efferre - in DICT. among other things=to take out for burial!]

§ The beginning of TEMPVS QVADRAGESIMAE demands that our magnificent *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461], cf. Ludus 2, come back an this and the next "Ludus" with his wonderful 'Lenten' sermons:

A] **"Vnde quia tales fructus mater virtutum continentia parit et ieiunantes a vitiis ad ineffabilia oblectamenta perducit, studiosiore nunc opere - dilectissimi - exsequamur praecepta caelestia, et quia totum paschale sacramentum in remissionem est conditum peccatorum, quod celebrare optamus imitemur. 'misericors' enim 'et iustus Dominus' ita promittit indulgentiam suam, ut eam etiam his, quibus parcit, indicat".** [Tractatus L,3]. *VOCAB*. pario,ere=to beget,produce,bring forth. ieiunans=one-fasting. condo,ere=to establish,found,set up. parco, ere=to spare+Dat.object.

1. A question for the 1st Experience: 'quod celebrare optamus imitemur". To what does that 'quod' relate, grammatically? _____ how is that expressed and where does it belong? EXPLAIN:
2. If your reading tells you: 'exsequamur'+'imitemur' are main-principal verbs here, then they must sound _____.
3. There is a difference in Latin between: "indico,are=to indicate" and "indico,ere=to order,impose,command, decree." Which one does Leo use? _____ how could the audience catch-understand this?
4. What is the reversed of: 'paschalE sacramentum'= _____ and 'studiosiore opere'=
5. Your perfect version of the Leonine modern text:
6. SAY: "Because (cum+subjun.) God has spared sinners, it is commended that (ut) they spare their neighbors".

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 22

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§ As promised in the last 'ludus', our favorite Church Father: *LEO MAGNVS* [440-461] comes back to day with his gorgeous Latin and solid teaching about the time of Lent, where he expresses ideas very modern = less physical penance, more charity and generosity!

A] **"In diebus igitur sanctorum ieiuniorum pietatis opera, quibus semper studendum est, abundantius exsequamur. Misericordes simus ad omnes, maxime autem ad domesticos fidei, ut in ipsis quoque elemosinarum distributionibus bonitatem Patris caelestis imitemur qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos et pluit super iustos et iniustos. Quamvis ergo fidelium praecipue sit adiuvanda paupertas, etiam illi tamen qui nondum evangelium receperunt, in suo labore miserandi sunt, quia in omnibus hominibus naturae est diligenda communio, quae nos etiam his benignos debet efficere qui nobis quacumque sunt condicione subiecti, maxime si eadem gratia iam renati et eodem sanguinis Christi pretio sunt redempti"** [Tractatus XLI,3]. -- [N.B. given on Febr. 21, 443: YOU WERE THERE!!]
VOCAB. elemosina,ae-f.=alms. labor,oris-m.=toil,struggle.

1. A favorite verb form of Leo is the one found here: 'adiuvanda (adiuvare=to help)', 'miserandi [miseror,ari=to pity]', 'diligenda (diligere=to love,esteem)', according to your class training, what is the *natural* meaning-force of such verb forms in Latin?
2. Give the vernacular meaning for the main-principal verbs here: "exsequamur"= _____ "simus"= _____
3. If the 'ut' clause in L.3 is purpose-final, then its verb _____, will sound: _____ if the 'quamvis=although' clause in L.5 is adversative, then its verb _____ will sound: _____
4. Your precise Latin instruction has already told you that: "sunt redempti" must mean what? _____ and not= _____
   BUT your *newer* class training has told you that the combination: "miserandi sunt" will have to mean simply: =
5. What does 'praecipuE' mean from your DICT.?=
6. What is the antecedent of that 'qui' in L.7? _____.
7. If the verb: 'studeo,ere=to attend to, work on, devote study to' is used with the DAT., then the expression of Leo: "quibus studendum est" must mean literally-exactly:=
8. How do you explain, where do you find, etc. that "abundantius" in L.2? EXPLAIN:
9. Your own publishable version of Leo's text which has so much meaning *even today*:
10. Put your participles to work and say quickly in correct Latin:
    "Leo looking [prospicio,ere] from his window and seeing the needs (necessitas) of the Romans living (dego, ere;vivo,ere) around him, having been moved by that very sight-spectacle [aspectus; spectaculum] wrote words needing-to-be-said (dico,ere; proloquor,proloqui), when the same Romans were about-to-celebrate [celebrare] their Mardi Gras [=baccanalia - n. pl.]". when=cum+INDIC. or SUBJUN.

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 23

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§ As his big anniversary day on March 15th approaches, the most Roman of all Latin writers *GAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR* [102-44 ante Chr.] for the first time this year allows us to taste, enjoy and imitate his lean, functional, military Latin in his two big extant works: 'De Bello Gallico' and 'De Bello civili'.

A] (the result of one of Caesar's battles with the powerful Belgic-Gaullc Nervii):
"Maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *hac pugna nuntiata*, cum+ victoribus nihil impeditum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sescentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit" [De Bello Gallico II,28].
VOCAB. natus,us-m.=birth. una (cf.DICT.)=together. *hac pugna nuntiata*=ABL.ABSOL. cum+=when-because. supersum,superesse=to be left, to survive. dedo,dedere,dedidi,deditum=to surrender. sescenti,ae,a=600. quingentos=500. supplex,supplicis=suppliant, begging. sese=SE.

1. If the verbs are: "colligere=to gather; vincere=to conquer; redigere=to reduce", then what will be the natural force of those verbal forms, even as you learned in the 1st Experience: 'collectos'= _____ 'victis'= _____ 'redactos'= _____ and 'impeditum' [impedire=to block]= _____
2. Part of your Latin training is to see on what word in the text that "omnium" in L.3 depends for its meaning-completion: _____
3. Point out any SUBJUNC. you find in the text and immediately give the controlling verb on which they depend for their 'consecutio':
4. If the 'cum' in L.2, as indicated, means 'when-because', then its verb will sound: _____. If the 'ut' in L.6 introduces a purpose-final clause then its verb is going to sound: _____. If the 'qui' in L.5 is a simple relative pronoun, then its verb is going to sound: _____.
5. Give the other "degrees" for the words used by caesar here: 'miseros'= _____ 'diligentissime'= _____
6. If the verb is: "commemorare-1:to mention,recall", then the verbal form of that same verb: 'commemorandus, a,um' will have to mean for you now:= _____, and which you see agrees with _____.
7. If you take the Latin words: 'hac pugna nuntiata' just according to their natural meaning you will produce a phrase useful later in our treatment of the ABL.ABSOL.:
8. What kind of action must you see in that "arbitrarentur? _____ if the idea here were: 'they had thought--- they thought before' then what form would Caesar have used in Latin?
9. If the verb is: "utor,uti,usus=to use,employ", then give us the participles of the *same word* and their exact-natural *meaning*; that verb (cf. DICT.) usually has its object in the ABL. :=
10. The "in"+paludes (L.1) must mean: _____ but the "in"+miseros (L.6) is going to have to mean: _____
11. From the verb given above: "commemorare-1", list all the *possible participles* and their natural meaning:
12. If you read whole phrases and sentences here according to our system of text analysis, you can get Caesar's history-story perfectly without your usual nonsense and dreaming in honor of Caesar on his anniversary:
13. Put together your own short sentence based on the magnanimity of Caesar shown in the last line:

"Caesar himself, seeing (cerno,ere) the women and children of the Nervii having-been-left [relinquo,ere] by the Romans and about-to-flee (fugio,ere,fugi,fugitus) judged (judicare-1) them as needing-to-be salvaged (conservare) not afflicted [conflictare-1] more by war":

B] (Caesar and Pompeius, rivals in the civil war, both struggle for advantage in Greece):
"In occupandis praesidiis magna vi uterque nitebatur: Caesar ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Pompeius ut quam plurimos collis quam maximo circuitu occuparet; crebraque os eam causam proelia fiebant. In his, cum legio Caesaris nona praesidium quoddam occupavisset et munire coepisset, huic loco propinquum et contrarium collem Pompeius occupavit" [De Bello Civili III,45].
VOCAB. nitor,niti,nixus=to strive,press,struggle. praesidium,i-n.=garrison. continere=to hold-in. circuitus,us-m. =circle,circumference. creber,crebra,crebrum=frequent. munire=to fortify. coepi=1 began. angustus,a,um=tight,close.

1. What special meaning did we attach to the 'quam' in L.1-2 as used by Caesar?=
2. If on a certain list: "uter" meant _____, then "uterque" must mean _____, and what is special about the inflection of those two words?
3. If the 'consecutio' in "contineret-occuparet" depends on the verb: _____, then the "occupavisset-coepisset" depend where?
4. What kind of action do you see in: 'contineret'+'occuparet' *really*? [Observe-think!]
5. What is the natural meaning for that "occupandis" for you?
6. Write out the exact history here respecting the SUBJUN. times! [N.B. 'plurimos'+_____]

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 24-25

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§ One of the most colorful figures of the Reformation period is the German humanist who changed sides: catholic-lutheran-catholic and had a saintly sister 'Caritas', VILLIBALDVS *PIRCKHEIMER* [1470-1530]. Upon his conversion to the cause of Luther, whom he abandoned later, he wrote a virulent pamphlet against the Pope's theologian-representative in Germany: Ioannes Eck (Eckius) called: "Eckius Dedolatus" where in your DICT. the 'dedolatus' is going to have to mean:= _____ There he satirizes on Eck's faults - especially his time and behavior in the tavern!

a] (Eck calls for a doctor and his friends promise one from Nürnberg):
"*AMICI*: A nurinberga igitur medicos advocabimus; nam et illic amicos possides innumeros, Bilibaldum scilicet illum et animae tuae dimidium, utriusque iuris Dolorem.
ECKIUS: Dolorem dicitis? *AMICI*: doctorem dicere volesamus.
ECKIUS: Quemnam? Haud enim satis intellego.
AMICI: glorrosum illums insulsum, supinum, arrogantem cuius pater cuius mater... nostin?
ECKIUS: Quidni noverim, cuius nuper interfuerim nuptiis...quo etiam in explorandis Lutheranis negotiis pro speculatore usus sum, nam illi se amicum fingebat. Verum Bilibaldo haud admodum confido, nam et ipse Lutheranus est.
AMICI: Nos vero illum tibi amcissimum putabamus.
ECKIUS: Ita simulabat scelestus ille, et ego ferme credebam, sed haud adeo pridem illius ad me clanculum delata est epistula, in qua inter reliqua sophistam me gloriosum et Graecarum litterarum ignarum appellavit.
AMICI: Verene?
ECKIUS: Verissime, sed epistulam illam numquam ad me perventuram arbitrabatur. Ego vero data opportunitate probe me de homine ulciscar, nunc vero dissimulare et 'motos praestat componere fluctus' [Vergilius].
AMICI: Sapienter, ut cuncta, ne malum accumules et umeris tandem impar onus imponas".
VOCAB. quem+NAM: for emphasis. haud=not at all. quidNI=why not. speculator=spy. illi=Luthero. haud adeo pridem=not that long ago. clanculum (ADVERB!)=secretly. vereNE: truely or not? praestare=to be better. accumulare=pile up. impar=oversized.

1. If the verb is: "explorare-1:to investigate", then for you the expression: 'in *explorandis* negotiis' must mean exactly? _____ what kind of a participle did we call that verbal form? _____ is it active or passive? _____
2. The verb in Latin: "[nosco,ere], novi notus=to come to know" is practically not found in T.1.2.3in; 1.2s. So the other times must have simple present...meaning. What *T.* do you see in "noverim"? _____. If it is going to have present meaning and is the main verb, then it will sound how? _____
And you can also understand: "nostin='novisti-ne'" [colloquial contractions!] meaning with a present sense?
3. The "verum" and frequent "vero" here in Pirckheimer do not mean 'truly' but rather (cf. DICT.?)=
4. If the verb is: "defero,deferere,detuli,delatum=to deliver" - then what does 'delatus,a,um' mean alone? _____ and in the combination: "delata est"?= _____
5. The expression: "data opportunitate" is very soon going to be an ablative absolute, but if you take the words

according to their meaning exactly, it will sound:

6. From the verb: 'pervenire=to arrive', then "perventuram" must have as its natural meaning:
7. Give all the participles possible in Latin from the verb: 'moveo,ere' and their natural meaning: 'motos' agreeing with _____
8. If the 'ne' in the last line means: "lest,that not" in a purpose-final clause, then the following verbs will have what meaning written out?
9. The verb is (IV Exper.): "utor,uti,usus=to use,employ" - then give all the possible participles of it and their natural meaning:
   Here 'usus sum' from last year must mean:= _____ your DICT. will tell you its object is commonly put in the ABL., which is found where in the text? _____
10. The verb: "intersum,inter-esse, interfui=to be among-present at" +DAT. of its object. What *T.* do you see in that "interfuerim" _____. As in a simple relative clause for a certain reason, it must sound:
11. A few words may have to be consulted in DICT. but you can get the rest and all easily:

B] (a short passage where Eckius discusses things with his confessor):
"*ECKIUS*: Sed in eo quoque Martinus [lutherus] iniurrus est, quod imperitae et profanae multitudini indulgentiarum arcana et mysteria vere celanda prodere et imposturas appellare audet. An non videmus incipere laicos tandem sua sponte sapere et acutius quam magistri nostri vellent* cernere?
Sed in hoc capital facit, quod purgatorium negat non solum in summi pontificis et Romanorum procerum detrimentum, sed cunctorum theologorum perniciem.
AUDITOR: **Improbus ille qui animarum salutem et non pecuniae lucrum publicum existimat commodum!**
ECKIUS: **Sed nec hoc ferendum est, quod theologicam factionem lacessere volentibus Erasmi instar ducem praesere videtur (Luth.)**
AUDITOR: **Sed numquid Erasmus et Martinus theologi exsistunt?**
ECKIUS: **Ita videri volunt, cum nil minus sint".**
VOCAB. cum=although+subjunc. prodere=to betray* impostura,ae-F.=deceit,trick. vellent*=would want. capital= a capital crime. proceres=nobiles. fero,ferre=to bear, tolerate. instar=the likeness.

1. The full meaning of 'volentibus' all alone here (volo=I wish)?
2. The formula 'ferendum est'?
3. Translate:

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 26

[Return to Lesson 24]

§ Liturgica SOLEMNITAS SANCTI IOSEPHI [XIX mensis Martii] plurima nobis praebet optimae Latinitatis exempla: (Liturgia Pauli VI: 1972-1975).

A] Orationes Missalis Romani:

+ **"Familiam tuam - quaesumus, Domine - quam de beati Ioseph solemnitate laetantem ex huius altaris alimonia satiasti perpetua protectione defende et tua in ea propitiatus dona custodi".**
VOCAB. alimonia,ae-F.=food.

1. From the verb: 'laetor,ari,laetatus', Give the possible participles AND their natural meaning:
2. If the verb is: 'satio,are-1: to satisfy,satiate', then what Time must you see in that: "satiasti"? _____.
   Which is a simple contraction for:= _____
3. If the verb is: 'propitio,are=to propitiate, appease', then the form here must mean:= _____ and must agree
   with WHAT? _____
4. To show that you know: in the text above *reverse*: 'in ea'= _____ 'tua'= _____ 'alimonia'= _____
   'dona'= _____ 'perpetua'= _____
5. In l.1 instead of 'laetantem', if you would read the following words what must be your idea-interpretation:
   'laetaturam'= _____ 'laetatam'= _____
6. What must be the reversed of: 'protectionE defendE' ??=
7. If the reversed of: 'satiastI' must be: _____, then the reversed of 'custodI' must also be?= _____
8. From your Exper. 1, what is that 'familiam' DOING in the sentence: EXPLAIN fully=
9. If 'ex' is going to be used with ABL. 'alimonia', then what does: "huius altaris" mean ?= _____ and its
   reversed will be (20%)= _____
10. Your own faithful version of the modern Latin liturgical text:

+ **"Praesta - quaesumus omnipotens Deus - ut humanae salutis mysteria, cuius primordia beati Ioseph fideli custodiae commisisti, Ecclesia tua ipso intercedente iugiter servet implenda"**.
VOCAB. primordium,i-N.=beginning. iugis,e=continual. servare=to keep,preserve.

1. If the verb is: "implere=to fulfill,realize", then the form used in the liturgy must mean *naturally*:= _____
   agreeing with: _____
2. What is the verb that goes with that 'ut=so that'? _____ and its subject? _____
3. What form-case do you see in that "Deus"? _____, its reversed: _____
4. If the verb is: 'praestare=to give,grant', then the form here is _____ and its legal-fancy-comic form would
   be: _____
5. Your own - better than ISEL - version of the new Latin text:

B] Lectiones Missalis Romani: ((Jesus' parents look for him - lost in Jerusalem))

"Existimantes autem +illum esse+ in comitatu venerunt iter diei, et requirebant eum inter cognatos et notos. Et non invenientes regressi sunt in Ierusalem requirentes illum. Et factum est: post triduum invenerunt illum in templo, sedentem in medio doctorum, audientem illos et interrogantem eos... /...Et dixit mater eius ad illum: 'Fili, quid fecisti nobis sic? Ecce pater tuus et ego dolentes quaerebamus te'" [Luc.II]
VOCAB. +illum esse+=him to be, that he was. quid=what,WHY.

1. The verbal forms: 'existimantes-invenientes-requirantes-sedentem-audientem-anterrogantem-dolentes' are named-called by US as what?
2. Your version of the scripture text: (not from memory but from the Latin texts!):
3. Your school training taught you how-what to do in transforming the Latin participles according to their natural meaning into RELATIVE CLAUSES:.
   that 'audientem' in its sentence and main verb will have to look in Latin like:
   and the 'existimantes' will also have to appear in Latin how in a relative clause to fit in the whole sentence: [DIFFICULT THINGS WHICH REQUIRE THOUGHT!!!]

C]Some of the *hymns*-songs in honor of St. Joseph [1976]:
'Te - Ioseph - celebrent agmina caelitum
te cuncti resonent christiadum chori
qui clarus meritis iunctus es inclitae
casto fodere Virgini".
VOCAB. caeles,itis=heaven-dweller. christiadis,is=christ-follower. inclitus,a,um=famous. fodeus=pact,covenant.

1. If the verbs in L.1-2 are: "celebrare-1" and "resonare-1", then here as main verbs must sound how?
2. I should not have to ask you on Ludus 26!!! what the subjects of 'celebrent' _____ and 'resonent' _____.
3. Your translation of the liturgical hymn:

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 27

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§ Rome's youthful and most passionate lyric poet: CAIVS *VALERIVS* CATVLLVS [84-54 ante Chr.] writes a famous poem to his girl friend *Lesbia* where they count thousands of kisses:
"Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus
rumoresque senum severiorum
omnes unius aestimemus assis!
soles occidere et redire possunt:
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux
nox est perpetua una dormienda.
Da mi basia mille deinde centum
dein mille altera dein secunda centum.. [Carmen V,1-9].
VOCAB. senex,senis-m.=old-man. as,assis=one-penny. basium,i-n.=kiss. cum HERE=when.

1. We have already seen and learned the difference between: occìdere= _____ and occidere= _____
2. Give the exact difference in meaning between: 'senum severOrum'= _____ and 'senum severIOrum'= _____ and several vernacular meanings for the form in 'severiorum'= _____
3. The verbs in the first three lines will sound HOW and WHY?=
4. There is a problem here with that "nobis": IF it connects with 'occidit' it should sound simply:
   If it connects with 'dormienda' then in all probability it will have to sound: _____ WHY?
5. Your own publishable version of the immortal verses of Catullus:
6. How would you *rephrase* Catullus to say: "we have-to [debeo,ere] sleep not one perpetual night, because (cum+SUBJUNC.) the brief light of our whole [totus,a,um] life has set (occidere) for us living on this earth but about to live in heaven":

§ Our great *AMBROSIVS* MEDIOLANENSIS [333-397 post Chr.] in his commentary on Psalm "8 has some nice things to say about king David:
+ "Habuit ergo cognitionem sanctus David, utpote propheta perfectus, quandoquidem ita perfecte cognovit ut humiliaretur in ipsa veritate../..In eo igitur laudandus propheta David quia, cum ista agnosceret, humiliabatur, ut humilitate sua vel prosperorum excluderet tentamenta vel adversorum subiret constanti aequanimitate tolerantiam" [10,32].
VOCAB. utpote=as one who, as. quandoquidem=because. tentamentum,i-n.=temptation. cum=because-when. subire=to undergo.

1. If the 'ut' clauses here are going to be "result-consecutive clauses", then they will be sounding HOW? _____ "cum"-because, will sound: _____
2. When you see the Latin phrase: "igitur laudandus propheta David", you immediately add in your mind what word? _____, to make a verbal formula.
   That formula will mean exactly as written:= _____ how would you add in Latin the idea: "BY all faithful": HERE - 80% _____ 20%- _____

"BY all reading the psalms"= _____ "BY all about to call their children David"= _____

3. How do you want to render: 'cum agnosceret'? 'when he recognized'??? _____ or 'when he was recognizing'??? _____ WHY?
4. Your faithful version of Ambrose:
5. How would Ambrose have said: 'when he recognized-had recognized'??=

+ **"Tota ergo die in lege meditare; non perfunctoria tibi debet esse transcursio../..Adhibe tibi consiliarios Moysen, Esaiam, Hieremiam, Petrum, Paulum, Ioannem ipsum magnum consiliarium Iesum Dei Filium, ut acquiras Patrem. Cum his tractandum, cum has tota conferendum est tibi tota meditandum die, sicut meditabatur David, et haec erat illi sola meditatio"** [13,17].
VOCAB. adhibere=to use,employ. tractare=to deal,negotiate. confero,confer[e]re=to consult,discuss.

1. What is the difference between: 'esse' [l.1]= _____ and 'meditare' [l.1]= _____
2. The adjective: 'tota' in l.4 agrees with what noun here?
   and what is the *ambiguity* in the first words here: "tota ergo die in lege"?? EXPLAIN
3. In this short text there are *three* 'TIBI', which at the end you will notice all sound==
   a) in l.2: 'adhibe tibi' will have to mean naturally:=
   b) in l.1: 'tibi debet esse' will have to sound naturally:=
   c) in l.4: 'tibi meditandum' 80% will mean:=
   then you can take the entire phrase and make it *active* in most contemporary vernacular languages: =
4. After all these questions, you can write out your own reliable version:
5. Think carefully and put into your best Latin this quote of *Lord Byron* [1788-1824]:
   "Such hath it been - shall be - beneath the sun:
   the many still must labour for the one" [The Corsair, canto 1,st.8]
   VOCAB. such:=so - sic,ita,adeo. labour=laborare,operari. for='pro'.
   -- if you want+must use the necessity formula for: 'many must labour', then you must do what in your Latin mind? _____ and say in Latin:= _____
   DO IT correctly:

+ Ambrosius leaves us with a precious thought for all religions-humans:
"Qui rogAt itaque, semper rogEt; et si non semper precatur paratum semper habEAt precantis affectum".

1. The exact meaning of 'paratum'= _____ and of 'precantis' all alone= _____
2. Your perfect version:=

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LVDVS DOMESTICVS: '03-'04.

Third Experience - Homework 28-29

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§ On April 8, 1546 the *CONCILIVM TRIDENTINVM* in Sessio IV issued its 'decretum primum: recipiuntur libri sacri et traditiones apostolorum'. Here are some significant texts from that decree which established the Catholic Bible of 72 books - unlike other bibles.

+ **"Sacrosancta oecumenica et generalis Tridentina synodus in Spiritu sancto legitime congregata, praesidentibus in ea eisdem tribus apostolicae sedis legatis, hoc sibi perpetuo ante oculos proponens ut sublatis erroribus puritas ipsa evangelii in ecclesia conservetur... orthodoxorum patrum exempla secuta omnes libros tam veteris quam novi testamenti, cum utriusque unus Deus sit auctor, necnon traditiones ipsas tum ad fidem tum ad mores pertinentes, tamquam vel oretenus a Christo vel a Spiritu sancto dictatas et continua successione in ecclesia catholica conservatas pari pietatis affectu ac reverentia suscipit et veneratur".**

VOCAB. synodus,i-F.=assembly,meeting,synod. cum: l.5=since+SUBJUNC. tum...tum=both...and. oretenus=by mouth. necnon=neither not=AND ALSO.

1. On what verb does the 'consecutio' in "conservetur" and "sit" depend here?
2. According to the verb nature and your own knowledge, give the exact meaning for the verb forms here: "dictatas --- conservatas"= _____ "secuta"= _____ "proponens --- pertinentes"= _____
3. What did we learn about the word "tamquam"? _____ and "tam...quam"? _____
4. If the verb is: 'praesidere=to sit over, preside' - and someone tells you that "praesidentibus...legatis" is an *ablative absolute*: what do you understand by that term? explain in a few essential words=
   One of the things stressed in class about the position of verb+subject of the abl. absol. was what? _____ how is that confirmed-demonstrated here?
   --- Give our *two* ways of rendering such a phrase in the vernacular:
5. Give the exact meaning for the similar Latin expressions:
   1. 'synodus patrum exempla secutura est'=
   2. 'synodus patrum exempla secuta est'=
   3. 'synodo patrum exempla sequenda sunt'=
6. If you know your VOCAB. well, you will see that "sublatis" [l.3] comes from: 'tollo,ere,sustuli,sublatus: to remove'. Can you see in what form-case are: 'sublatis erroribus' and why?
   --- Give our two ways of rendering that same phrase:
7. Write out your own personal and professional version of the fundamental text:

+ **"Sacrorum vero librorum indicem huic decreto adscribendum censuit*, ne cui dubitatio suboriri possit quinam sint qui ab ipsa synodo suscipiuntur.../...Omnes itaque intellegant quo ordine et via ipsa synodus post iactum fidei confessionis fundamentum sit progressura, et quibus potissimum testimoniis ac praesidiis in confirmandis dogmatibus et instaurandis in ecclesia moribus sit usura".**

VOCAB. censere*:to decide,decree,judge. ne cui=ne alicui [negative purpose clause]. suborior=I rise,grow,crop up. qui+nam=what finally,what then.-(indirect question). utor,uti,usus=to use,employ + object in ABL. instaurare-1:to restore. iacio,ere=to cast-lay a foundation.

1. When you see a formula like: 'sit progressura' and 'sit usura', what T. must you see there? _____. And what is going to be the exact meaning of those two phrases if they are found in indirect questions [what % on your list? _____]:
2. The natural meaning which you have learned for the forms used here: "confirmandus,a,um" - "instaurandus,a, um" - "adscribendum" will be:=
3. If the VOCAB. gave you 'utor,uti'+ABL., where are those *abl.* in the text?
4. The 'consecutio' tells you here that "censuit" must be T. _____, not T. _____, and therefore will sound exactly:
5. Of all the SUBJUNC. here, there are two which will sound subjunctive:= _____ for what reason?
6. After all this analysis you can safely write out your perfect rendition of the very interesting text [some parts have been omitted in l.2 in order to make it more accessible, but nothing has been changed in 460 years!] =

§ After he wrote three scandalous books of poetry: 'de arte amatoria', Rome's great lyric poet PVBLIVS *OVIDIVS* NASO [43 ante - 18 post Chr.] had to write a recovery manual and indications on how to heal the love deal. Here he justifies the new book:
"me duce damnosas - homines - compescite curas
rectaque cum sociis me duce navis eat.
Naso legendus erat tum cum didicistis amare.
idem nunc vobis Naso legendus erit" [Remedia amoris 69-72]
VOCAB. compescere=suppress,squash. eat: 1 SUBJUNC. 'eo,ire=to go'. tum cum=then when. Naso=Ovid.

1. Give the exact meaning of the two expressions here: 'Naso...legendus erat, legendus erit' in *SEVERAL* English versions:
2. What is perpetually ambiguous about 'VOBIS legendus erit'? explain and give %:
3. When is the only time that an *abl. absol.* does not have an expressed verb in it? _____ what does that mean here?
4. Your translation:

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Third Experience - Homework 30

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§ A Latin question faxed in from USA can be answered by you quickly and professionally. The person AND the person's Latin teachers are unable to understand a line in the LIBER RUTH - *BIBLIA VVLGATA LATINA*. Ruth speaks=
"Dixitque Ruth Moabitis ad socrum suam: 'si permittis, vadam in agrum et colligam spicas, quae fugerint manus METENTIUM, ubicumque clementis in me patris familias repperero gratiam'. Cui illa respondit: 'Vade, filia mea'".
VOCAB. reperire=to find,discover. pater-familiAS=(old Greek genitive): father of the household [also found: filius familias, mater familias, etc.]. spica,ae-f.=spike,tuft of grain.

1. If the verb is: "meto,ere,messui,messum=to harvest", then what is that 'metentium'? _____ what is going to be the *full meaning* of the same verbal form according to your class instruction?=
   How can you transform the same form into a 'relative clause' saying the same thing?
2. Give your own rendition of the simple and obvious bible text - for those who know Latin LIKE YOU:

§ For the first time this year the proverbial biographer of the 12 Caesars: GAIVS *SVETONIVS* TRANQVILLVS [70-160 post Chr.] presents his Latin AND his stories-gossip: A] ((on the death of Claudius. cf. 'I Claudius'!!)):
"Et veneno quidem occisum convenit; ubi autem et per quem dato, discrepat. Quidam tradunt, epulanti in arce cum sacerdotibus per Halotum spadonem praegustatorem; alii domestico convivio per ipsam Agrippinam, quae boletum medicatum avidissimo ciborum talium obtulerat. Etiam de subsequentibus diversa fama est. Multi statim hausto veneno obmutuisse* aiunt excruciatumque doloribus nocte tota defecisse* prope lucem" [Claud. 44].
VOCAB. convenit---discrepat: it is agreed, it is discordant. praegustator=a foretaster. boletus=mushroom. *obmutuisse---defecisse*=him to have fallen silent to have died. take: 'occisum' for now as: 'occisus est'. haurire=to draw,drink.

1. The verb forms here: 'occisum---dato --- medicatum [medicare=to treat] --- excruciatum' must mean all alone:
   =
2. if the verb is: "epulor,ari=to feast,celebrate-a-banquet", then what form do-must you see in the 'epulantI --- avidissimO', meaning (with reference to Claudius):=
3. Where in l.4-5 do you find an ABL. ABSOL.?=
   How does that combination sound 'as written'?= _____ smoothed out here?= _____
4. What do you say-do with people who simply take: "multI haustO" together??
5. With what word here does that "datO" in l.1 agree? _____
6. If the verb is: 'tradunt' in the text, what does your DICT. tell you about: "trado,ere", when dealing with historical narratives?? =
7. In the story with what does that: 'avidissimO' agree? _____ how will you express the pronoun-subject of that adjective in correct Latin?_____
8. How will you transform the ABL. ABSOL. here into a 'when-CUM' clause:

--'cum'+INDIC.=

--'cum'+SUBJUNC.=

9. Now you can write out your own version of the death of Claudius according to Suetonius

10. Write your own little story:

"When (cum+SUBJUN.) Claudius had eaten (comedo,ere...) the mushrooms, so vehemently desired (optare) by him and so diligently prepared by his wife Agrippina. - his stomach rebelling (resistere: ABL. ABSOL.) and his heart having been killed - died, when (cum+SUBJUNC.) he had ruled the world thirteen years":=

B] ((concerning the humanistic training of Nero)):

"Liberalis disciplinas omnis fere puer attigit. Sed a philosophia eum mater avertit, monens imperaturo contrariam esse; a cognitione veterum oratorum Seneca praeceptor, quo* diutius in admiratione sui detineret". [Nero, 52].

VOCAB. liberalis,e=liberal,humanistic. attingere=to touch,taste.

1. If the verb is: [impero,are=to command, rule], then what is the full meaning of that 'imperaturo' ??= _____ and beaming fully in the text ALONE

2. What is the full meaning of that 'monens'= _____ agreeing with: _____

3. When you see something like: 'liberalIs disciplinas omnIS'- you must remember what from your class notes of 1st experience? ==

4. If the subject of 'avertit' is _____, then what is that <u>Seneca praeceptor</u> doing-acting as in the same sentence?

5. The question is what is that "sui" doing in l.3. There must be a difference between "admiratione suA"= _____ and "admiratione SUI": _____ EXPLAIN fully=

6. If that "quo" here will mean: 'so that' introducing a purpose-final clause, then 'detineret' will have to sound: _____.

7. You can and must write out these three limes of Suetonius - not 3 chapters! - perfectly:

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Third Experience - Homework 31

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§ Nobody will ever forgive us unless before the end of this Third Experience we shall have brought into our own discussion the Latin of Canon Law which is basically easy for those who know Latin - is an obscure sort of mirage for those who do not. See what you can do?!

A] **"Sacramentali unctione infirmorum a sacerdote cum oratione peracta christifideles morbo gravi affecti cordeque contriti gratiam percipiunt, qua spe aeterni praemii roborati et a peccatis soluti ad emendationem vitae disponuntur et ad infirmitatem superandam patienterve sufferendam adiuvantur"** [Codex Orientalis anni 1990].
VOCAB. peragere=to carry out; roborare=to strengthen; solvere=to release; superare=to overcome. afficere=to afflict; conterere=to grind-down,break down.

1. First of all point out the connections here which are very deceptive! 'peracta'+_____. 'contriti'+_____. 'roborati'+_____.
2. What are the natural meanings for: 'soluti= _____ 'affecti'= _____ 'superandam'= _____ 'sufferendam'= _____.
3. Point out the essential elements of any ABL. ABSOL. which you find here:
   That phrase will mean as written:=
   in this context it will sound HOW smoothed out in several variations:=
4. Your own faithful version for publication of the Oriental Canon:
5. look at the following sentences which look-sound much the same and put them into correct Latin:
   1. "The sacramental anointing our christfaithful will receive from use".
   2. "The sacramental anointing our christfaithful will help in their sickness".
   3. "The sacramental anointing received our christfaithful will be strengthened".
   4. "The sacramental anointing received our christfaithful will absolve from sons".

B] **"Litterae dimissoriae mitti possunt ad quemlibet Episcopum communionem cum Sede Apostolica habentem, excepto tantum, citra apostolicum indultum, Episcopo ritus diversi a ritu promovendi"** [Codex Occidentalis 1983].
VOCAB. dimissorius,a,um=of dismissal. mitti=to be sent. quilibet=anyone-you-please. promovere=to promote, to ordain. tantum=solum. ritus,us-m.=rite.

1. Explain the function of that "habentem"= [FULL EXPLANATION!]
2. Your first experience perhaps gave you the special meaning of that 'citra' here: _____ which could have been expressed by what *two* other more obvious prepositions?
3. If the verb is: "excipo,ere=to take-out,omit,except", then explain what it means exactly here and what its connection is+ _____, to produce:
   One of your ABL. ABSOL, principles talks about the location of the essential elements beloved to the Romans and Latinists: give that principle and show how it applies here:=

4. What does the form: 'promovendi' mean in itself: _____ HERE it is going to take some observation and analysis to determine in what form-case: _____, and what it must mean in the sentence:

5. What do you say to people who are lazy and say that "promovendi" simply connects with the nearby 'diversi'?? (This is the crux of the canon!)=

6. Give our *two* possible translations of any ABL. ABSOL. you find here in its essential elements:

7. What is the function of that 'communionem' in l.1?=

8. How will you satisfy an expert who says that the 'promovendi' will take *seven* English words to render properly?=

9. Now you can give your own version which is not the slop and trash that certain books will give you on the facing page!

10. Again you can use your sharp perception and Latin care to put into Latin correctly
    1. "The girls screaming [vociferari] in the garden we were going to call into school".
    2. "The girls screaming in the garden had to be called by the principal (moderatrix)".
    3. "The girls screaming in the garden the boys were playing (ludere) with basket+ball [canistrum-follis]".

C] **"Incepta motus oecumenici in unaquaque Ecclesia sui iuris sedulo provehantur normis specialibus iuris particularis moderante eundem motum Sede Apostolica Romana pro universa Ecclesia."** [Codex Orientalis 1990].
VOCAB. 'sui iuris'=of its own rights=independent. inceptum,i-n.=initiative,undertaking.

1. If the verb is: "moderor,ari,atum=to guide,control,direct", then what case-form do you see in that 'moderante' _____ meaning: _____ WHY?
   What do you you tell people - from your knowledge of language+grammar - who jump on that same form and say: "BY GUIDING"??
   With what word will you begin that same phrase here in the vernacular? _____ and then in what two ways will you render it in the vernacular?

2. If the verb is: "proveho,ere=to advance,promote", then here it is T. ____ and must sound: _____, WHY?

3. Your own professional version in decent language:

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Third Experience - Homework 32

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§ As you accurately translate the following short sentences, render the ABL. ABSOL. in our second 'smoothed out' version to fit into the entire sentence:

- **"Periit gladiator pollice verso"** [N.B. 'vertere pollicem'=turn the thumb down:condemn]=
- **"Linguae Latinae curriculum rectore volente est susceptum Deoque adiuvante peractum"**=
- **"Omnia summa consecutus es virtute duce, comite fortuna eaque es adeptus adulescens multis invidentibus, quos ingenio industriaque fregisti"** [CICERO to PLANCVS: Fam. X,3,2]
  VOCAB. invidere=to envy. consequi=to attain; adipisci=to acquire. frangere=to break,beat.
- **"Terrores per terrarum orbem solum viribus unitis debellabuntur"**= [N.B. 'viribus' not 'viris']
- **"Te autem faciente eleemosynam, nesciat sinistra tua quid faciat dextera tua ut sit eleemosyna tua in abscondito, et Pater tuus qui videt in abscondito reddet tibi"** [VVLGATA: Evangel. Matt.] eleemosyna, ae-f.=alms.
- **"Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva"** [HORATIVS]. invitus,a,um=unwilling,opposed. Minerva=goddess of art,science.
- **"Reluctante natura inritus labor est"** [SENECA]. inritus-irritus,a,um=null and void. reluctari=to fight back.
- **"Detecta semper homines gaudent veritate"**=
- **"Tuis enim fidelibus, Domine, vita mutatur non tollitur et dissoluta terrestris huius incolatus domo aeterna in caelis habitatio comparatur"** [LITVRGIA ROMANA Praefatio de Defunctis]
  VOCAB. incolatus,us-m.=dwelling,habitation. comparare=to prepare.
- **"Nihil decet 'invita Minerva"**, id est adversante et repugnante natura" [CICERO].

§ Now GO BACK and transform certain sentences above into other legitimate Latin expressions

- "Periit...", do the A.A. with a 'cum=because+SUBJUNCT.' clause=
- "Te autem...". do the A.A. with a 'dum=while+INDICATIVE' clause=
- "Tuis enim fidelibus...", do the A.A. with a 'postquam=after+INDICATIVE' clause=
- "Nihil decet...", do the A.A. with a 'si=if+INDICATIVE' clause=

For the last time this year our giant, AVRELIVS AVGVSTINVS [354-430 post-Chr.] comes back with his massive intelligence and corresponding Latin discourse. % [Martha et Maria]: **"Ambae innocentes, ambae - inquam - laudabiles sed una laboriosa altera otiosa; nulla facinorosa quam cavere debet laboriosa, nulla desidiosa quam cavere debet otiosa. Erant ergo in illa domo istae duae vitae, et ipse fons vitae. In Martha erat imago praesentium, in Maria futurorum. Quod agebat Martha ibi sumus; quod agebat Maria, hoc speramus. Hoc agamus bene, ut illud habeamus plene../... modo inde aliquid agimus remoti a negotiis, sepositis familiaribus curis, - convenistis statis auditis. In quantum hoc agitis, Mariae similes estis"** [*Sermo* 104,3].
VOCAB. cavere=to beware-of,guard-against. modo=just now,right now. in quantum=to what extent.

1. When you meet in Latin: "hoc...illud" your mind (OR DICT!) tells you to take them in good elegant English as:=
2. What is the problem in Latin in the verbs: "speramus...agamus...habeamus"???
   explain the force of those three verbs here (time-reason-sound!!)=
3. WHY is that case-form in "negotiis" [l.6]?=
   WHY is that form in "curis" [l.6]?=
4. Your own perfect version of the glorious talk of Augustine in his sermons [Do you ever hear priests-bishops talking this way? I hope so!!]

% [God present everywhere]: **"Ipse ((Deus)) timendus est in publico, in secreto. Procedis, videris; intras, videris; lucerna ardet, videt te; lucerna exstincta est, videt te; in cubiculum intras, videt te; in corde versaris, videt te. Ipsum time, illum cui cura est ut videat te; et vel timendo* castus esto. Aut si peccare vis, quaere ubi te non videat, et fac quod vis"** [*Sermo* 132,2].
VOCAB. timendo* HERE=by fearing(=gerund, not necessity). vis=T.1 of 'volo'=to wish.

1. Give several meanings for that: 'timendus est'=
   HOW will you *add* [80%]= by you? _____ [20%]= by you? _____
2. What times do you see in: 'exstincta EST': T. ____; 'timendus EST': T. ____; 'ESTo': ____
3. What problem with the ABL. ABSOL. did we point out which is illustrated here? explain intelligently:
   What do you do to people who begin with "sepositis":"by putting aside..." ???
4. Your own exciting version of the animated talk of Augustinus:
5. Transform A.A. here into a "postquam-after + INDICAT." =
6. Say in your own Latin: I love Augustinus more now-that (=abl.absol.) his ideas [opinio,sententia] have been investigated and understood:

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Third Experience - Homework 33-34-35

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§ Different Latin writers from all ages return briefly in this last 'ludus' to say: "VALE!"

A] GAIVS *PLINIVS* CAECILIVS SECVNDVS [62-113 post Chr.] in one of his letters about the eruption of Vesuvius-Pompeii (79 AD) to his friend historian: TACITVS.
"Petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo* verius tradere posteris possis.../ Quamvis enim pulcherimarum clade terrarum - ut populi ut urbes memorabili casu - quasi semper victurus occiderit, quamvis ipse plurima opera et mansura condiderit, multum tamen perpetuitati eius scriptorum tuorum aeternitas addet" [VI,16,1-2]
VOCAB. avunculus=maternal uncle: Gaius Plinius, Natural Historian and admiral of the Roman fleet near Naples: he perished gassed in the conflagration. quo*=ut. quamvis=although + SUBJUNC. clades=disaster. occidere=to go down,die,perish. condo,ere HERE=found,establish,write. tradere=to hand down,report.

1. From the verbs in your memory or DICT. what do the verbal forms here mean ALONE: 'victurus' (N.B. two different verbs!)= _____ 'mansura'= _____
2. You should see what 'kind' of subjunctive in the phrase: 'petis UT...'? _____ sounding: _____. What T. can "scribam" be in Latin? ____ HERE? ____
3. What does 'verius' do in the Latin language?
4. The "quamvis" clauses [['adversative']] will have to sound _____.
5. Why did Plinius use "occiderit"+"condiderit"? T. ____. (cf.'consecutio')
6. Read through the neat text several times and then give your best version (you can find the rest in any edition of Plinius' letters under the reference given):
7. ADD a short Latin commentary of your own: "From Tacitus his friend Plinius was asking this very favor (officium,i-n.), <u>that</u> he narrate [narrare] the death of his uncle, <u>so that</u> posterity might receive the most detailed (accuratus,a,um) account [narratio] of him investigating (pervestigare) the explosion (conflagratio) of Vesuvius having been seen from afar [=procul]":=

B] *CYPRIANVS* - bishop of Carthage [200-258] (one of the first 'Latin Fathers'): on the "Our Father".
"Adorans autem - fratres dilectissimi - nec illud ignoret quemadmodum in templo cum pharisaeo publicanus oraverit, non allevatis in caelum impudenter oculis nec manibus insolenter erectis. Pectus suum pulsans et peccata intus inclusa contestans divinae misericordiae implorabat auxilium. Et cum sibi pharisaeus placeret, sanctificari hic magis qui sic rogavit" [De Dominica Oratione,4].
VOCAB. sanctificari=to be sanctified. quemadmodum=in what way, how. allevare=to raise. contestari=to attest, confess. ignorare=to not know.

1. what do the verb forms here: 'adorans...pulsans...contestans' mean all ALONE:?
2. if that 'quemadmodum' means HOW, then what kind of a clause does it introduce after the verb: "ignoret"??? _____

   These clauses require what? _____ how do these clauses 'sound' in the vernacular: 90% _____ 10%

_____

3. According to your class training give *6* vernacular possible versions for that 'oraverit' (cf. question 2):
4. What form-case do you see in the: "manibus" and "oculis" and WHY? explain fully:
   You can also point out the verbal connections: 'oculis+ _____', 'manibus+ _____'.
   Give two possible translations for those Latin expressions: _____ One translation that you do not want is: =
5. From your class instruction, you can say that the "cum" in l.4 can mean *how many* and *what* things in Latin?
6. You can also transform the verb forms: "adorans" and "contestans" into *relative* clauses that bring out the meaning of the participles:=
7. Gave your own personal perfect version of the smooth text of sweet Cyprian:
8. Put into correct Latin the following sentences well understood:
   1. "The Pharisee having confessed [confitero,eri,confessus] his sins we received into our community":=
   2. "The Pharisee having confessed his sins all the faithful rejoiced [laetari]":=
   3. "The Pharisee having confessed his sins entered our church as solemnly as possible" (sollemn: sollemnis,e]=

C] The Renaissance writer in Latin and Italian: IOANNES *BOCCACCIO* [1313-1375] in his work: 'De mulieribus claris'= _____ [106 women!] speaks also about EVA in her last unhappy years on earth:
"Ibi egregia mulier - his facinoribus clara-, cum prima --ut a nonullis creditum est-- vertente terram ligonibus viro, colo nere adinvenisset, saepius dolores partus experta est...fessa laboribus moritura devenit in senium".
VOCAB. facinus=deed,work. vertere=to turn over. ligo,onis=hoe,grub roe. colus,i-f.=distaff. neo,nere=to sew. partus, us-m.=childbirth. experiri=to experience. fessus,a,um: tired,exhausted. senium,i-n.=old age. adinvenire=to discover.

1. The 'cum' in l.1 with its proper verb CAN mean what things in Latin?
2. What is the form-case of that "viro" in l.2 [vir=husband,Adamus]; and WHY?
3. What does that 'ut' in l.1 mean with the INDICATIVE?=
4. Your own fresh interpretation of the renaissance text of Bocaccio - which is perfect!
5. Transform that ABL. ABSOL. here into a "cum=when" clause with INDIC. OR SUBJUNCT.==

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Block I Nouns and Adjectives

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Nom. = Subj.	-us	-a	-um	-i	-ae	-a
Gen. = Poss.	-i	-ae	-i	-orum	-arum	-orum
Acc. = Obj.	-um	-am	-um	-os	-as	-a
Abl.	-o	-à	-o	-is	-is	-is
Dat. = I.Obj.	-o	-ae	-o	-is	-is	-is

Block II Nouns

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.-Fem.	Neut.	Masc.-Fem.	Neut.
Nom. = Subj.	[Dict.]	[Dict.]	-es	-a (-ia)
Gen. = Poss.	-is	-is	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)
Acc. = Obj.	-em	[Dict.]	-es [-is]	-a (-ia)
Abl.	-e (-i)	-e (-i)	-ibus	-ibus
Dat. = I.Obj.	-i	-i	-ibus	-ibus

Block II Adjectives

Adjectives form the same as the nouns with 2 exceptions:
  Ablative singular is reversed from the nouns: -i 80%, (-e 20%)
  Genetive plural is also reversed from the nouns: -ium 80%, (-um 20%)

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Block 1 Nouns
Masculine
agnus, i -m   lamb
amicus, i -m   friend
angelus, i -m   angel
animus, i -m   soul, spirit
annus, i -m   year
apostolus, i -m apostle
campus, i -m   plain, field
candidatus, i -m   candidate
capillus, i -m   hair
chorus, i -m   choir
Christus, i -m Christ
cibus, i -m   food
conservus, i -m   companion (fellow-slave)
deaconus, i -m deacon
deus, i -m   god
diabolus, i -m devil
digitus, i -m   finger
discipulus, i -m   student, disciple
dominus, i -m lord
episcopus, i -m   bishop
equus, i -m   horse
erus, i -m   master, owner
exercitus, i -m army
filius, i -m   son
fumus, i -m   smoke, vapor (fumes)
hagiographus, i -m   holy-sacred writer
hortus, i -m   garden
legatus, i -m   legate; commander
locus, i -m   place, occasion
ludus, i -m   game, school
lupus, i -m   wolf
malus, i -m   bad-man
modus, i -m   mode
morbus, i -m   sickness, illness; disease
mundus, i -m   universe; world
murus, i -m   wall
numerus, i -m number

oculus, i -m   eye
parodisus, i -m   paradise
parochus, i -m pastor (parish priest)
psalmus, i -m   psalm
reus, i -m   sinner, guilty one
romanus, i -m Roman (pl)
saccus, i -m   sack, back
sanctus, i -m   saint
servus, i -m   servant
somnus, i -m   sleep
sonus, i -m   sound, noise
terminus, i -m boundary, limit, end; terminus;
theologus, i -m   theologian
thronus, i -m   throne
timidus, i -m   timid-man
tyrannus, i -m tyrant; despot; monarch, king
vicarius, i(i) -m   vicar, substitute; sucessor
vicinus, i -m   neighbor

Feminine
abstinentia, ae -f   abstinence; fasting; moderation
agna, ae -f   ewe lamb
alimonia, ae -f food, nourishment
aqua, ae -f   water
aquila, ae -f   eagle
ara, ae -f   altar
avaritia, ae -f   greed, avarice
basilica, ae -f   basilica
benevolentia, ae -f   benevolence, kindness
cathadra, ae -f chair, throne, office
causa, ae -f   cause, reason, motive
cena, ae -f   dinner
columba, ae -f dove, pigeon
conscientia, ae -f   conscience
constancia, ae -f   constancy; firmness, loyalty
continentia, ae -f   restraint, self-control; continence
corona, ae -f   crown
creatura, ae -f   creature
cultura, ae -f   culture, training; care/upkeep (of plants), cultivation/tilling
cura, ae -f   concern, worry (fear)

dea, ae -f   goddess
delicia, ae -f   pleasure, delight (usu. pl.)
dextera, ae -f   right hand
diligentia, ae -f diligence, care
disciplina, ae -f   discipline, study
ele(e)mosina, ae -f   alms
epistula, ae -f letter
familia, ae -f   family
fenestra, ae -f window
flamma, ae -f flame, blaze; ardor
forma, ae -f   form, nature
frequentia, ae -f   crowd
gloria, ae -f   glory
Graecia, ae -f Greece
gratia, ae -f   grace
Hispania, ae -f Spain
hora, ae -f   hour, time
hostia, ae -f   victim, sacrifice
ignorantia, ae -f   ignorance
ignoratia, ae -f ignorance
indulgentia, ae -f   leniency, pardon; kindness
inimicitia, ae -f enmity, hostility
iniuria, ae -f   injury; injustice, wrong
infantia, ae -f infancy
inopia, ae -f   need, poverty, famine
ira, ae -f   anger; resentment
iracundia, ae -f passion (irascibility)
Italia, ae -f   Italy
janua, ae -f   door
lacrima, ae -f   tear
laetitia, ae -f   gladness, happiness, joy
latrina, ae -f   toilet
lingua, ae -f   language
littera, ae -f   letter, books
luxuria, ae -f luxury; extravagance
materia, ae -f   material, wood
memoria, ae -f memory; history
mensa, ae -f   table
militia, ae -f   campaign, military service
miseria, ae -f   misery, distress

misericordia, ae -f   mercy, compassion
norma, ae -f   norm, standard
notitia, ae -f   notice
nuptia, ae -f   nuptials (pl)
patientia, ae -f patience, endurance; suffering
patria, ae -f   country, homeland
pecunia, ae -f   money; property
philosophia, ae -f   philosophy
poena, poenae -f   penalty, punishment
porta, ae -f   gate, door
potentia, ae -f   force, power
praesentia, ae -f   present time; presence
provincia, ae -f   province
regina, ae -f   queen
rixa, ae -f   fight
Roma, ae -f   Rome
rosa, ae -f   rose
rota, ae -f   wheel
sancta, ae -f   saint
sapientia, ae -f wisdom
schola, ae -f   school
scientia, ae -f   knowledge, science
scriptura, ae -f writing; scripture
sinistra, ae -f   left hand
sententia, ae -f opinion, sentiment, sentence
silva, ae -f   forest, woods
stella, ae -f   star
superbia, ae -f arrogance, pride
terra, ae -f   earth
tolerantia, ae   patience, fortitude, tolerance
tuba, ae -f   trumpet
turba, ae -f   crowd, commotion
umbra, ae -f   shade; shadow
venia, ae -f   forgiveness, pardon
vespera, ae -f   evening
via, viae -f   way, road, street; journey
villa, ae -f   villa, estate
vita, ae -f   life

Neuter

absconditum, i -n   secret
adiumentum, i -n   help, aid
adjunctum, i -n   quality, characteristic, feature, attribute; circumstance
adjutorium, i -n   help, assistance
arduum, i -n   high place, hard task
armum, i -n   arms (pl), weapons
auxilium, i -n   help, aid
bellum, i -n   war
beneficium, i(i) -n   kindness, favor, benefit, service, help
bonum, i -n   the good, welfare
caelum, i -n   sky, heaven
canticum, i -n   song
cerebrum, i -n   brain
commodum, i -n   convenience, advantage; profit, reward
consilium, i(i) -n   advice, counsel, suggestion; consultation
cubiculum, cubiculi -n bedroom
crepusculum, i -n   twilight, dusk
datum, i -n   present, gift
decretum, i -n   decree, decision; doctrine
delictum, i -n   fault, offense, crime, transgression
detrimentum, i -n   detriment; loss, damage
donum, i -n   gift
dubium, i -n   doubt
elementum, i -n   element, origin
evangelium, i(i) -n   Gospel
exemplum, i -n   example
experimentum, i -n   experience; experiment
factum, i -m   fact, deed, achievement
fatum, i -m   fate, destiny; doom, death
festum, i -n   feast
fundamentum, i -n   foundation
gubernaculum,, i -n   helm, rudder
impedimentum, i -n   impediment
imperium, i(i) -n   empire; authority; command
incommodum,, i -n   inconvenience, setback
indicium, -i n   evidence, information, proof
institutum, i -n custom, institution
instrumentum, i -n   tool, equiptment, instrument
iuramentum, i -n   oath
jejunium, i(i) -n   fasting, hunger

lineamentum, i -n   line; outlines (pl)

locum, i -n   place, point, site, position

lucrum, i -n   gain, profit; avarice

malum, i -n   evil

martyrium, ii -n   martyrdom, testimony

membrum, i -n member

meritum, i -n   merit; value

mysterium, i(i) -n   mystery

negotium, i(i) -n   trouble, distress; work, business

nummus, i -n   coin, money

nuntium, i -n   message, communication

oblectamentum, i -n   delight, pleasure

officium, i -n   duty; office

otium, i(i) -n   leisure

oppidum, i -n   town, village

patrimonium, i(i) -n   inheritance

peccatum, i -n error, sin

periculum, i -n danger

praeceptum, i -n   precept; teaching, command

praemium, i(i) -n   prize, reward

praesidium, i(i) -n   protection, defense

pretium, i(i) -n price; reward

principium, i(i) -n   principle; beginning

proelium, i(i) -n   battle

promissum, i -n   promise

propositum, i -n   proposition, suggestion; plan, ideal

proprium, i -n proper-thing

regnum, i -n   kingdom

remedium, i -n remedy, cure

sacramentum, i -n   sacrament; oath of allegiance

saeculum, i -n century

scriptum, i -n something written

scrinium, i(i) -n   box, case

sepulchrum, i -n   grave, tomb

signum, i -n   sign; seal; signal

solium, i(i) -n throne, seat

spectaculum, i -n   show, spectacle

studium, i -n   study; zeal

suffragium, i -n   vote; judgement; support

tabernaculum, i -n   tabernacle, tent

templum, i -n   temple
territotium, i(i) -n   territory
testimonium, i(i) -n   testimony
venenum, i -n poison
verbum, i -n   word
vinculum, i -n bond, chain
vinum, i -n   wine
visum, i -n   sight, vision
vitium, i(i) -n   fault, vice, sin; defect

Masc. but act Fem.
agricola, ae -m farmer
athleta, ae -m   athlete, wrestler, boxer
catechista, ae -m   catechist
indigena, ae -m   native
nauta, ae -m   sailor
papa, ae -m   pope
patriarcha, ae -m   patriarch
pirata, ae -m   pirate
planeta, ae -m planet
poeta, ae -m   poet
propheta, ae -m   prophet
psalmista, ae -m   psalmist
scriba, ae -m   scribe, clerk
socialista, ae -m   socialist
trapezita, ae -m   banker
communista, ae -m   communist

act like regular Masc.
liber, eri -m   children (pl.)
liber, i -m   book
magister, tri -m   teacher
minister, tri -m minister, attendant, servant, waiter
presbyter, eri -m   elder, presbyter
puer, i -m   boy
vesper, i -m   evening; west
vir, i -m   man

Genderless (either m or f)
homicida, ae -c   murderer

incola, ae -c   inhabitant

Fem. but act Masc.
domus, i/us -f house, building
periodus, i -f   period (time)
pinus, i/us -f   pine/fir tree
synodus, i -f   assembly, synod

Block 1 Adjectives

accuratus -a -um   accurate, exact

activus -a -um active

aequus -a -um level, even, equal

aeternus -a -um   eternal

altus -a -um   great, high

amicus -a -um friendly, dear; supporting, loyal

antiquus -a -um   old, ancient

apertus -a -um open, public, exposed

apostolicus -a -um   apostolic

aptus -a -um   suited, apt

argenteus -a -um   silver

aurea -a -um   of gold, golden

beatus -a -um   happy, blessed

binus -a -um   double, twofold

blandus -a -um   flattering, attractive

bonus -a -um   good

candidatus -a -um   white-clad

canonicus -a um   canonical, by the rule

carissimus -a -um   most-dear, most-precious

carus -a -um   dear, precious

castus -a -um   pure, moral; chaste, virtuous

christianus -a -um   christian

clarus -a -um   clear, bright; distinct, famous

conjunctus -a -um   adjoining, linked; connected

conscius -a -um   conscious, aware of, knowing

contrarius -a -um   opposite, contrary

cunctus -a -um all, every

damnosus -a -um   harmful, detrimental

devotus -a -um   devoted, faithful; devout

dignus -a -um worthy, deserving, fit

divinus -a -um divine

doctus -a -um learned

domesticus -a -um   household, domestic, familiar

durus -a -um   hard

ecclesiasticus -a -um   ecclesiastic, of the Church

egregius -a -um   exceptional; extraordinary; eminent

erectus -a -um high, erect

excellentissimus -a -um   most excellent

extremus -a -um   extreme
facinorosus -a -um   wicked, criminal
fidus -a -um   faithful
firmus -a -um   strong, solid
formosus -a -um   beautiful, handsome
futurus -a -um future
Germanicus -a -um   German
gloriosus -a -um   glorious; conceited
Hebraicus -a -um   Hebrew
hodiernus -a -um   today, present
humanus -a -um   human
impurus -a -um   impure; unclean
infandus -a -um   unspeakable; abominable
inferus -a -um below, beneath, inferior
ignotus -a -um unknown
imbecillus -a -um   weak, feeble, fragile
impunitus -a -um   unpunished; safe
iniurius -a -um unjust, harsh
innumerus -a -um   innumerable, countless
inritus -a -um   invalid, ineffective, useless
insulsus -a -um   boring, stupid
invitus -a -um unwilling; opposed; reluctant
jucundissimus -a -um most pleasant, aggreable
jucundus -a -um   pleasant, pleasing
justus -a -um   just, equitable, right {in+ = unjust}
laboriosus -a -um   laborious; industirious, active
laicus -a -um   lay, common (not-ordained/consecrated)
lassus -a -um   tired
Latinus -a -um Latin
legitimus -a -um   lawful; legitimate; just; proper
litterarius -a -um   literary
longus -a -um long
longinquus -a -um   remote, distant, far off
lucidus -a -um bright, shining
magnus -a -um   great
malus -a -um   bad
maturus -a -um   mature
meus -a -um   mine
minimus -a -um   small
mirus -a -um   marvelous

multus -a -um many, much, great

musicus -a -um   musical

novellus -a -um   young

novus -a -um   new

nudus -a -um   nude, bare

oecumenicus -a -um   ecumenical, universal

optimus -a -um   best

otiosus -a -um idle, unemployed; peaceful, restful

parvus -a -um small

paucus -a -um little, small, few

peritus -a -um skilled, experienced {im+ = unskilled, inexperienced}

perfectus -a -um   perfect

perpetuus -a -um   perpetual; continuous, uninterpreted

perpusillus -a -um   very small

pessimus -a -um   bad

pius -a -um   pious, holy

plenus -a -um full

plurimus -a -um   most, very many

praecipuus -a -um   particular, especial; chief, head

primus -a -um first, principal, next

pristinus -a -um   former, original; pristine

probus -a -um honest, upright

profanus -a -um   secular, profane

promtus -a -um   willing, ready, eager, quick

propinquus -a -um   near, neighboring

propitius -a -um   favorable, well-disposed, propitious

proprius -a -um   own; individual; special, particular, characteristic

proximus -a -um   neighbor, nearest, next

publicus -a -um   public

purpureus -a -um   purple

quantus -a -um   how great

quotidianus -a -um   daily, everyday

reliquus -a -um   the remaining, left, surviving

religiosus -a -um   reverent, devout, religious

Romanus -a -um   Roman

sanctus -a -um holy; sacred

sanus -a -um   sound; healthy

sceleratus -a -um   criminal, wicked; sinful

sempiternus -a -um   everlasting, eternal

serius -a -um   serious, grave

speciossimus -a -um   most beautiful
splendissimus -a -um most splendid
supernus -a -um   heavenly, lofty
supinus -a -um   lying on one's back, face upwards; careless, lazy
suus -a -um   his / their
tacitus -a -um   silent
tantus -a -um   so great, so much
temerarius -a -um   rash, accidental; reckless
terrenus -a -um   earthly (terrestrial)
timidissimus -a-um   timid
tuus -a -um   your (sing.)
vacuus -a -um empty, vacant
Vaticanus -a -um   Vatican
verus -a -um   true, real
visus -a -um   seen
vivus -a -um   alive, living

asper -era -erum   rough
creber -bra -brum   frequent, numerous
miser -era -erum   poor, miserable, wretched
noster -tra -trum   our
piger -gra -grum   lazy
pulcher -hra -hrum   beautiful
ruber -bra -brum   red
sacere -cra -crum   sacred
salutifer -era -erum   healing, saving; salutary
vester -tra -trum   your (pl.)

sing. gen. = -ius; dat = -i
alius, alia, aliud   other, another
alter, -a, -um   the other (of 2), the second; plural: the other group (pl)
neuter, neutra, neutrum   neither (of 2)
nullus, -a, -um   no, none
solus -a -um   only, single, unique; sole, alone
totus, -a, -um   whole; entire
ullus, -a, -um   any
unus, -a, -um   one
uter, utra, utrum which (of 2) [+que = both, each (of 2)]

Prepositions
Prepositions which take the Accusative
ad   towards, to; according to
adversus   toward, against
ante   before, in front of
apud   at, near, around, among, with; at house of, in works of
circa, circum, circiter   around, near
cis, citra   on this side of, short of
clam   unbeknown (unbeknownst)
contra   against, opposite
erga   towards (*beware: not "ergo" = therefore)
extra   outside of
infra   below (e.g. infrared)
inter   between, among
intra   within
juxta   beside, next to, according to (*later meaning)
ob   in front of, because of (e.g. obvious - ob via = in your path)
penes   in the possesion of
per   through, over, by, with help of (*beware: not italian)
post   behind, after
praeter beyond, outside of
prope   near
propter because of (near)
secundum   according to (*beware secundus -a -um = second)
supra   beyond
trans   over, beyond
ultra   beyond
usque   up to, continually
versus   toward

Prepositions which take both the Accusative and Ablative
in   into (acc.), in (abl.)
sub   under
subter   beneath, below
super   over, above

Prepositions which take the Ablative
a, ab, abs   from (seperation), by (personal agent)
absque without

coram in front of, around, in the presence of
cum   with (accompaniment, not instrument)
de   from; about, of, concerning
e, ex   out of, from (the center)
prae   in front of
pro   before, in front of; for; according to; as, like
sine   without

* a or ab can mean by "a person" (or animal); to say by "a thing" use the ablative alone without the preposition
* cum means with as accompaniment = together (with "my friend"); to say I eat with "a fork" (instrument) use the ablative alone without the preposition

Verbs

Group 1

----

abundo, abundare, abundavi, abundatus   be abundant, exceed; overflow {super+ = be very abundant}

accommodo, accommodare, accommodavi, accommodatus   adapt, accommodate, adjust to

accumulo, accumulare, accumulavi, accumulatus   accumulate, add, increase

accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatus accuse, blame

adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuv(av)i, adjuv(at)us   help, aid, encourage

adnoto, adnotare, adnotavi, adnotatus note, notice; record

adoro, adorare, adoravi, adoratus   adore, honor, worship, reverence

aestimo, aestimare, aestimavi, aestimatus   assess, estimate; consider, judge; esteem, value

allevo, allevare, allevavi, allevatus   lift up, raise, exalt

amo, amare, amavi, amatus   love

anhelo, anhelare, anhelavi, anhelatus   pant, gasp

appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus   call; name; appeal (to); bring to court; accuse

applico, applicare, applicui, applicitus connect, contact; apply, devote to

approbo, approbare, approbavi, approbatus   approve; confirm

auxilio, auxiliare, auxiliavi, auxiliatus help

canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus   sing

celo, celare, celavi, celatus   conceal, hide

celebro, celebrare, celebravi, celebratus   celebrate

clamo, clamare, clamavi, clamatus   proclaim; shout

clarifico, clarificare, clarificavi, clarificatus   illuminate

colloco, collocare, collocavi, collocatus   place, put; settle, establish in marriage

commemoro, commemorare, commemoravi, commemoratus recall; remember; mention

commendo, commendare, commendavi, commendatus   entrust; commit; recommend

communico, communicare, communicavi, communicatus   communicate; share

comparo, comparare, comparavi, comparatus prepare; provide; set up/establish; arrange, dispose

comporto, comportare, comportavi, comportatus   carry, transport

condemno, condemnare, condemnavi, condemnatus   condemn, convict

confirmo, confirmare, confirmavi, confirmatus   strengthen, secure; confirm, support

congrego, congregare, congregavi, congregatus   collect, gather

conservo, conservare, conservavi, conservatus   keep, save; preserve

conspiro, conspirare, conspiravi, conspiratus plot, conspire

consolo, consolare, consolavi, consolatus   console, cheer; take comfort (pass)

convoco, convocare, convocavi, convocatus   assemble; convoke; summon

crucio, cruciare, cruciavi, cruciatus   torment, torture

curo, curare, curavi, curatus   see to; take care; cure;

damno, damnare, damnavi, damnatus condemn, find guilty; sentence, judge
debello, debellare, debellavi, debellatus   vanquish, subdue (end a war/fight)
declaro, declarare, declaravi, declaratus   declare
deerro, deerrare, deerravi, deerratus   go astray, wander; err
degusto, degustare, degustavi, degustatus   taste
delibero, deliberare, deliberavi, deliberatus   deliberate
demonstro, demonstrare, demonstravi, demonstratus to demonstrate, reveal
denuntio, denuntiare, denuntiavi, denuntiatus announce, warn
desidero, desiderare, desideravi, desideratus   desire, want
determino, determinare, determinavi, determinatus   determine, limit, set bounds to
dissimulo, dissimulare, dissimulavi, dissimulatus   conceal, disguise, hide
do, dare, dedi, datus   give, hand over
dono, donare, donavi, donatus   give, donate
dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatus   doubt; hesitate
duro, durare, duravi, duratus   harden; last, remain; endure
educo, educare, educavi, educatus   bring up; train; educate
enumero, enumerare, enumeravi, enumeratus enumerate; count
erro, errare, erravi, erratus   go astray; err
exalto, exaltare, exaltavi, exaltatus   exalt, elevate, praise
excito, excitare, excitavi, excitatus   raise, erect; excite, stir up
excrucio, excruciare, excruciavi, excruciatus   torture; torment
existimo, existimare, existimavi, existimatus   value; think; judge; estimate
exopto, exoptare, exoptavi, exoptatus long for
explano, explanare, explanavi, explanatus   explain
explico, explicare, explicavi, explicatus   explain, explicate
exploro, explorare, exploravi, exploratus   explore
exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus expect, await
exulto, exultare, exultavi, exultatus   exult, leap, rejoice
fabrico, fabricare, fabricavi, fabricatus   build, construct
fatigo, fatigare, fatigavi, fatigatus   weary, tire, fatigue
festino, festinare, festinavi, festinatus hasten, hurry
formo, formare, formavi, formatus   form, shape
genero, generare, generavi, generatus gernerate, beget, produce
glorifico, glorificare, glorificavi, glorificatus   glorify; magnify, honor
guberno, gubernare, gubernavi, gubernatus   govern, direct, manage, guide, control
gusto, gustare, gustavi, gustatus   taste
habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatus   inhabit; live {in+ = dwell in, occupy}
honoro, honorare, honoravi, honoratus   honor, respect
humilio, humiliare, humiliavi, humiliatus   humble
ignoro, ignorare, ignoravi, ignoratus   not know, be ignorant of

illumino, illuminare, illuminavi, illuminatus   illuminate, give light to; light up
immuto, immutare, immutavi, immutatus   change, transform
impetro, impetrare, impetravi, impetratus   to ask and obtain, procure
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus   order, command
indico, indicare, indicavi, indicatus   indicate
insinuo, insinuare, insinuavi, insinuatus   insert, suggest, insinuate
instauro, instaurare, instauravi, instauratus   renew, restore, repeat
intro, intrare, intravi, intratus   enter; go into
invetero, inveterare, inveteravi, inveteratus   become rooted; make old, grow old
judico, judicare, judicavi, judicatus   judge; decide
laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus   work, labor; produce
laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus   praise
lavo, lavare, lavi, lavatus   wash, bathe; soak
libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus   free; acquit, absolve; liberate, release
ligo, ligare, ligavi, ligatus   bind, tie, fasten; unite
magnifico, magnificare, magnificavi, magnificatus   magnify, praise, exalt
manifesto, manifestare, manifestavi, manifestatus   reveal, make known; disclose; clarify
medico, medicare, medicavi, medicatus   heal, cure, treat; medicate
mico, micare, micui, - shine; tremble
monstro, monstrare, monstravi, monstratus   show
mortifico, mortificare, mortificavi, mortificatus   mortify, subdue; kill; destroy
multiplico, multiplicare, multiplicavi, multiplicatus   multiply, increase
mundo, mundare, mundavi, mundatus   clean, cleanse
muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus   move, change; modify
nomino, nominare, nominavi, nominatus   name, call
noto, notare, notavi, notatus   observe; record; write
objurgo, objurgare, objurgavi, objurgatus   scold, reproach
observo, observare, observavi, observatus   watch, observe
occupo, occupare, occupavi, occupatus   occupy
opero, operare, operavi, operatus   work
opto, optare, optavi, optatus   choose, select; wish, desire
oro, orare, oravi, oratus   pray; beseech, beg, ask for; worship
paro, parare, paravi, paratus   prepare; provide
pecco, peccare, peccavi, peccatus   sin, do wrong
penetro, penetrare, penetravi, penetratus   penetrate
pervestigo, pervestigare, pervestigavi, pervestigatus   investigate; explore
porto, portare, portavi, portatus   carry, bring
praedico, praedicare, praedicavi, praedicatus   proclaim, preach; predict, foretell
praenuntio, praenuntiare, praenuntiavi, praenuntiatus foretell, preannounce
praeoccupo, praeoccupare, praeoccupavi, praeoccupatus   anticipate

praesto, praestare, praestiti, praestitus give, grant; show, exhibit; fulfill, guarantee

probo, probare, probavi, probatus   approve, certify; test, prove

propitio, propitiare, propitiavi, propitiatus   propitate, appease

proximo, proximare, proximavi, proximatus   come near, approach

publico, publicare, publicavi, publicatus   make public; publish

pulso, pulsare, pulsavi, pulsatus   beat; pulsate

puto, putare, putavi, putatus   think, believe, suppose; estimate, value

quaerito, quaeritare, quaeritavi, quaeritatus   seek, search for

recipero, reciperare, reciperavi, reciperatus   restore; recuperate, get-back

recreo, recreare, recreavi, recreatus   restore, revive (recreate)

recuso, recusare, recusavi, recusatus   reject, refuse; object

relaxo, relaxare, relaxavi, relaxatus   loosen, widen; relax

renovo, renovare, renovavi, renovatus   renew, restore; revive

repugno, repugnare, repugnavi, repugnatus   fight back, oppose; disagree with

resero, reserare, reseravi, reseratus   open up, unseal, unfasten; uncover

resono, resonare, resonavi, resonatus resound

roboro, roborare, roboravi, roboratus strengthen; reinforce

rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus   ask; invite

sacrifico, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatus   sacrifice

salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatus   dance

sano, sanare, sanavi, sanatus   cure, heal; correct

sanctifico, sanctificare, sanctificavi, sanctificatus   sanctify

satio, satiare, satiavi, satiatus   satisfy, satiate; nourish

servo, servare, servavi, servatus   keep, preserve, maintain

significo, significare, significavi, significatus signify

signo, signare, signavi, signatus   mark, sign; seal

specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus   observe, watch, see

spero, sperare, speravi, speratus   hope; trust

sudo, sudare, sudavi, sudatus sweat, perspire; exude

supero, superare, superavi, superatus overcome; surpass

respecto, respectare, respectavi, respectatus   respect, have regard for; await

tormento, tormentare, tormentavi, tormentatus   torment, torture

tracto, tractare, tractavi, tractatus   draw, pull; treat, discuss

trano, tranare, tranavi, tranatus   swim across

vaco, vacare, vacavi, vacatus   be vacant; be free

venero, venerare, veneravi, veneratus adore, venerate; worship

vexo, vexare, vexavi, vexatus shake, jolt; annoy, trouble, harass, disturb, vex

vigilo, vigilare, vigilavi, vigilatus   watch; be vigilant

visito, visitare, visitavi, visitatus   visit

vivifico, vivificare, vivificavi, vivificatus   vivify, bring to life

voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus call, summon; name {= ad+ = invite}
volo, volare, volavi, volatus   fly
vulnero, vulnerare, vulneravi, vulneratus   wound, injure, harm; damage

Group 2
----

abscondeo, abscondere, abscondui, absconditus   hide, conceal
adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitus use, employ; summon, invite; put, add
appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitus appear, seem
ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsus   burn, blaze; be on fire
compleo, complere, complevi, completus   fill; finish, complete, perfect; fulfil
debeo, debere, debui, debitus owe; ought, must
decet, decere, decit   it is fitting/right/suitable/proper
detineo, detinere, detinui, detentus   hinder; detain; hold off
doceo, docere, docui, doctus   teach
egeo, egere, egui, -   need, lack, want; require (w/gen/abl)
exhibeo, exhibere, exhibui, exhibitus present; exhibit
exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitus   exercise, practice
exterreo, exterrere, exterrui, exterritus scare, terrify
fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, - flash, shine; glow
habeo, habere, habui, habitus have, hold
impleo, implere, implevi, impletus   satisfy, fulfill, realize; fill, finish, complete
inhaereo, inhaerere, inhaesi, inhaesus stick to, cling, adhere (w/dat)
invideo, invidere, invidi, invisus   envy; be jealous of
jaceo, jacere, jacui, jacitus   lie (down); sleep
jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussus   order, command
liceo, licere, licit   to be allowed / permitted / possible / lawful
luceo, lucere, luxi, -   shine, light
maneo, manere, mansi, mansus   remain, stay
moneo, monere, monui, monitus   remind, advise, warn
moveo, movere, movi, motus move, stir
oportet, oportere, oportit   it is right, proper, necessary, becoming (3rd person)
pertineo, pertinere, pertinui, pertentus pertain to; relate to; concern
placeo, placere, placui, placitus   please, satisfy, give pleasure to (w/dat)
praesideo, praesidere, praesidi, -   preside, sit (over)
promereo, promerere, promerui, promeritus   deserve, merit; earn; gain
repleo, replere, replevi, repletus   fill, complete
resplendeo, resplendere, resplendui, - shine brightly; radiate light
rideo, ridere, risi, risus   laugh
retineo, retinere, retinui, retentus   hold back, restrain; retain, be kept

rubeo, rubere, -, -   be red, become red
sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessus   sit
suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasus   recommend; suggest
sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentus   support; sustain
studeo, studere, studui, -   to attend to, work on (w/dat)
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus   be silent
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus   hold, keep
tergeo, tergere, tersi, tersus   wipe, wipe off; clean
terreo, terrere, terrui, territus   terrify, scare
timeo, timere, timui, - fear
valeo, valere, valui, valitus   be strong/powerful/healthy
video, videre, vidi, visus   see

Group 3
----
abicio, abicere, abjeci, abjectus   abandon, cast off, reject
abluo, abluere, ablui, ablutus   purify, wash, cleanse
absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutus   forgive, free
accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus   get, receive; accept, take
acquiesco, acquiescere, acquievi, acquietus   rest, repose; acquiesce (assent)
acquiro, acquirere, acquisivi, acquisitus   acquire, obtain, get
addo, addere, addidi, additus   add
adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductus   to lead (up/to); persuade, induce
admitto, admittere, admisi, admissus   admit
adsuesco, adsuescere, adsuevi, adsuetus   accustom (become/grow)
aedifacio, aedifacere, -, -   build, erect; create; establish
afficio, afficere, affeci, affectus   affect; influence; afflict
affligo, affligere, afflixi, afflictus   afflict, damage
ago, agere, egi, actus   drive, push; thank; speak
alo, alere, alui, alitus   feed, nourish, nurse
animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti, animadversus   notice, observe; attend to
arguo, arguere, argui, argutus argue; accuse
assumo, assumere, assumpsi, assumptus   take up, assume
agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnitus   recognize, realize, acknowledge
amitto, amittere, amisi, amissus   lose; part with, dismiss
ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensus   climb; rise, ascend
attero, atterere, attrivi, attritus rub; grind; chafe
attigo, attigere, attigi, attactus   touch, taste; reach, achieve
averto, avertere, averti, aversus   avert, turn away
benedico, benedicere, benedixi, benedictus   bless; praise

bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus   drink

caedo, caedere, c(a)ecidi, caesus   strike, beat, whip

capio, capere, cepi, captus   seize; grasp; arrest, capture

cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctus   surround; enclose

coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus   begin

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus   recognize; learn; inquire/examen

cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus   collect, gather

colligo, colligere, collegi, collectus   collect, gather; harvest

colo, colere, colui, cultus   honor, worship; cultivate, tend

comedo, comedere, comedi, comesus eat, chew; consume

committo, committere, commisi, commissus   unite, connect; engage, commit

compesco, compescere, compescui, - restrain, check; quench, supress; curb, confine

compono, componere, composui, compositus build; compose

comprehendo, comprehendere, comprehendi, comprehensus catch/seize/grasp firmly; embrace

concedo, concedere, concessi, concessus   concede, grant

concipio, concipere, concepi, conceptus   conceive; hold

concupio, concupere, concupivi, concupitus   desire; long for

condo, condere, condidi, conditus   found, establish, set up; put (away/together)

conecto, conectere, conexi, conexus   join, fasten, connect; tie

conjungo, conjungere, conjunxi, conjunctus   unite, bring together

constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus   establish, create; erect; decide

consulo, consulere, consului, consultus   consult

consurgo, consurgere, consurrexi, consurrectus   rise; grow, spring up

contero, conterere, contrivi, contritus grind, crush; bruise, crumble; grind/break down

contingo, contingere, contigi, contactus   to happen, befall, come to pass; be produced

contraho, contrahere, contraxi, contractus   enter into relationship/agreement/contract; unite, collect

converto, convertere, converti, conversus   turn around, rotate; reverse

credo, credere, credidi, creditus   believe, trust

cresco, crescere, crevi, cretus grow; increase

cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus wish for; desire, want

decedo, decedere, decessi, decessus   depart; retire; die

decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretus decide, determine; decree, declare

dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditus   dedicate, devote; surrender, yield

defendo, defendere, defendi, defensus   defend, guard, protect

deficio, deficere, defeci, defectus   fail, lack

deligo, deligere, delegi, delectus   choose, select

demergo, demergere, demersi, demersus   sink

depello, depellere, depuli, depulsus   repel; expel; remove; banish; drive away

desino, desinere, desii, desitus   cease, stop, end

destruo, destruere, destruxi, destructus   destroy, ruin
detego, detegere, detexi, detectus   uncover, expose, reveal (detected)
detraho, detrahere, detraxi, detractus   pull away; take away; remove; detract
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus   say, tell
diffluo, diffluere, diffluxi, diffluctus   diffuse; melt away; waste away
diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectus love; approve, esteem
dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissus   send away, dismiss; forgive
discedo, discedere, discessi, discessus   depart, withdraw, go off
disco, discere, didici, - learn
dispicio, dispicere, dispexi, dispectus discern, distinguish; consider; discover
dispono, disponere, disposui, dispositus   dispose, order
dissolvo, dissolvere, dissolvi, dissolutus   dissolve, destroy; loosen, release; melt
dirigo, dirigere, direxi, directus   direct, steer, guide
diruo, diruere, dirui, dirutus   destroy, raze, demolish
divido, dividere, divisi, divisus   divide, separate; distribute, share
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus   lead; think
efficio, efficere, effeci, effectus   make, accomplish; produce, effect, cause
effluo, effluere, effluxi, -   flow; pass away
ejicio, ejicere, ejeci, ejectus   eject, expel, throw out, discharge
eligo, eligere, elegi, electus   pick out, choose (elect)
erigo, erigere, erexi, erectus   erect, build, raise
eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptus snatch, take; rescue
erubesco, erubescere, erubui, -   redden, blush; be ashamed of
eruo, eruere, erui, erutus   dig up, overthrow, destroy
everto, evertere, everti, eversus   overturn; overthrow, destroy, ruin
evolvo, evolvere, evolvi, evolutus   develop; unroll; unfold; explain
excello, excellere, -, excelsus   be preeminent; excel
excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus   take out; remove
excludo, excludere, exclusi, exclusus shut out; remove; exclude
eximo, eximere, exemi, exemptus   remove; free, release
existo, existere, existiti, existitus   appear; arise; become
exsisto, exsistere, exstiti, -   come forth, emerge, appear
expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus   expel, drive out
exprimo, exprimere, expressi, expressus   express, pronounce; imitate, copy; squeeze
exstinguo, exstinguere, exstinxi, exstinctus   extinguish, put out, quench
exsurgo, exsurgere, exsurrexi, exsurrectus   rise, arise, get up
facio, facere, feci, factus   do, make
fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsus   deceive
fervesco, fervescere, -, -   grow hot, grow fervent
fingo, fingere, fixi, finctus   create; produce; pretend; forge

frango, frangere, fregi, fractus break, shatter; subdue, discourage
fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitus   flee
fundo, fundere, fudi, fusus   pour; scatter
gero, gerere, gessi, gestus   carry on; wage; accomplish; administer/manage
impendo, impendere, impendi, impensus   expend, spend; devote (to)
impono, imponere, imposui, impositus   impose
incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus   begin; start
includo, includere, inclusi, inclusus   imprison, enclose; include
induco, inducere, induxi, inductus   induce, influence; introduce
infigo, infigere, infixi, infixus affix, implant; nail
infremo, infremere, infremui, -   to groan, moan; bellow, roar
ingemisco, ingemiscere, ingimui, -   sigh, groan (in pain)
in(j)icio, in(j)icere, injeci, injectus   throw (in/into); inject; inspire, instill
innotesco, innotescere, innotui, -   become known/conspicuous
inquiro, inquirere, inquisivi, inquisitus   examine, investigate; search, seek
instituo, instituere, institui, institutus   institute, establish, found, make
intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus   understand; realize
intendo, intendere, intendi, intentus   intend; stretch
intercipio, intercipere, intercepi, interceptus   intercept; cut off, block
jacio, jacere, jeci, jactus   cast, lay (foundation); throw; utter
jungo, jungere, junxi, junctus join, unite; connect
laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus   hurt, injure, wound
lego, legere, legi, lectus   read; choose, pick out
ludo, ludere, lusi, lusus   play; tease, trick
marcesco, marcescere, marcui, -   wither, fade
meto, metere, messui, messus reap, harvest
metuo, metuere, metui, -   fear
minuo, minuere, minui, minutus   diminish, lessen, reduce
mitto, mittere, misi, missus   send, throw
nosco, noscere, (novi), (notus)   to come to know [not found in T.1,2,3 or T.1s,2s - others have present meaning]
occido, occidere, occidi, occisus   kill; die
occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursus run to meet; occur; oppose
opprimo, opprimere, oppressi, oppressus   suppress; overthrow; crush, overwhelm, oppress
ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus show; reveal; display, exhibit
parco, parcere, peperci, parsus   spare, be lenient to; economize (w/dat)
pario, parere, peperi, partus   beget, bring forth, produce; give birth to
perago, peragere, peregi, peractus   complete, finish; carry out / pass through; disturb, harass
percipio, percipere, percepi, perceptus secure, gain; receive
percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus   hit, strike

perduco, perducere, perduxi, perductus   lead, guide; conduct, bring through
perficio, perficere, perfeci, perfectus   complete, finish
perfundo, perfundere, perfudi, perfusus   pour over, flood; coat
permitto, permittere, permisi, permissus   permit, allow
perspicio, perspicere, perspexi, perspectus   comprehend, understand; examine; observe
peto, petere, petivi, petitus   desire; request, ask (petition)
pluit, pluere, pluit   it rains (3rd person)
pono, ponere, posui, positus   put, place
possideo, possidere, possedi, possessus   possess, hold
postpono, postponere, postposui, postpositus neglect; disregard; postpone
praesumo, praesumere, praesum(p)si, praesumptus   presume, presuppose; anticipate
praetermitto, praetermittere, praetermisi, praetermissus   let pass; pass over; overlook
proicio, proicere, proieci, proiectus   abandon; throw away
procedo, procedere, processi, processus   proceed; advance; appear
promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus   promise
projicio, projicere, projeci, projectus   throw down/out/away; abandon
proveho, provehere, provexi, provectus   advance; pass, promote
propono, proponere, proposui, propositus   propose; display
prospicio, prospicere, prospexi, prospectus   foresee; watch for, provide for
psallo, psallere, psalli, -   sing the psalms, play the cithara
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus seek, search for
quaeso, quaesere, -, -   beg, ask (for), seek
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus   drag off; seize; destroy
recedo, recedere, recessi, recessus   recede; retreat
recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus   accept, take in; take back, recover
reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditus   return; restore; render
redigo, redigere, redegi, redactus   reduce; drive back
redimo, redimere, redemi, redemptus redeem
reduco, reducere, reduxi, reductus   bring back; restore; reduce
rego, regere, rexi, rectus   rule, direct
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus   relinquish, leave; remain (pass.)
reprehendo, reprehendere, reprehendi, reprehensus   seize, catch; blame, critize, scold
requiesco, requiescere, requievi, requietus   rest
requiro, requirere, requisivi, requisitus   require, seek, ask for; long for
resisto, resistere, restiti, -   resist
respicio, respicere, respexi, respectus look back at; consider; respect; care for
restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutus   restore; revive
ruo, ruere, rui, rutus   destroy, ruin, overthrow; fall
sapio, sapere, sapivi, - taste of; understand
scido, scidere, scidi, scisus   tear, rend

scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus   write; compose {ad+ = add (in writing), insert}
serpo, serpere, serpsi, serptus crawl; creep ahead
solvo, solvere, solvi, solutus   dissolve, loosen; release
spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus   spread, scatter
statuo, statuere, statui, statutus   decide; establish
submitto, submittere, submisi, submissus   submit; put down
subsisto, subsistere, substiti, - halt, stop
succedo, succedere, successi, successus   climb; advance; follow; succeed in
surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectus   arise; grow
suscipio, suscipere, suscepi, susceptus   accept, receive
tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus   touch
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus lift, raise; remove, take away; destroy
trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus hand-over, deliver; relate, teach
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus   draw, drag; derive, get
tribuo, tribuere, tribui, tributus   divide, assign; grant, attribute
trudo, trudere, trusi, trusus   thrust, push, shove; force
vado, vadere, vasi, -   go, advance; rush, hurry; walk
verto, vertere, verti, versus   turn; change
vinco, vincere, vici, victus   conquer, defeat
viso, visere, visi, visus   visit, look at, go see
vivo, vivere, vixi, victus   be alive, live

Group 3 irregular
----

affero, affer(e)re, attuli, allatus   bring, carry
aufero, aufer(e)re, abstuli, ablatus   take away, remove
confero, conferre, contuli, collatus   confer, bestow, contribute, grant
effero, efferre, extuli, elatus   carry, bring out (for burial)
fero, fer(e)re, tuli, latus   bring; report, tell; receive, get
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus offer; present; bestow
refero, refer(e)re, rettuli, relatus   bring back, return; report, relate
suffero, sufferre, sustuli, sublatus   bear, endure, suffer

Group 4
----
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus open
audio, audire, audivi, auditus   hear, listen, accept {ex+ = hear clearly}
convenio, convenire, conveni, conventus   meet, convene, assemble
custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus   keep; guard
dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitus   sleep, rest

expedio, expedire, expedivi, expeditus   loosen, unravel; diengage, set free
evenio, evenire, eveni, eventus   come about; happen; turn out
finio, finire, finivi, finitus   finish; limit, end
haurio, haurire, hausi, haustus drink
impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditus   impede, block, obstruct
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus   discover, find; invent {ad+ = devise}
munio, munire, munivi, munitus   fortify; strengthen; protect, defend
nescio, nescire, nescivi, -   not know, be ignorant
nutrio, nutrire, nutrivi, nutritus   nourish, feed, nurse
punio, punire, punivi, punitus punish
prurio, prurire, -, -: v   3 4   itch, tingle (in anticipation)
obvenio, obvenire, obveni, obventus   meet, happen, fall to
reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus   discover, find
scio, scire, scivi, scitus   know, understand
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus   feel
venio, venire, veni, ventus   come {per+ = arrive}
vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctus   restrain; bind, fetter

Other irregular verbs
----
fio, fieri, -, factus sum be made/done, become; happen, take place
jubo, jubere, additional, forms order, command, decree

Form like sum, esse, fui, futurus:
----
absum, abesse, abfui, abfuturus   be missing; be lacking
adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus   be near, be present
desum, deesse, defui, defuturus   be wanting/lacking; fail; abandon
intersum, interesse, interfui, interfuturus   be among/between, present
praesum, praeesse, praefui, praefuturus   be in charge (of) (w/dat)
supersum, superesse, superfui, -   be left; survive
possum, posse, potui, -   can, be able

Form like group 4, except time 3 is like group 1-2
----
adeo, adire, adivi(ii), aditus   visit; approach
abeo, abire, abivi(ii), abitus   depart, go away
eo, ire, ivi(ii), itus   go
pereo, perire, perivi(ii), peritus   perish
redeo, redire, redivi(ii), reditus   return, go back

subeo, subire, subivi(ii), subitus   undergo, endure

Form like group 3
----
nolo, nolle, nolui, -   be unwilling; not want; refuse to
malo, malle, malui, -   prefer; incline toward, wish rather;
volo, velle, volui, -   wish, want

Defective - T.1 only
----
aiio, -, -   say (defective), assert; affirm
aio, -, - say (defective), assert; affirm
inquiam, -, -   say (defective)

Deponent Group 1
----
arbitror, arbitrari, -, arbitratus sum   think, judge, decide; observe
adversor, adversari, -, adversatus sum   be against (w/dat), oppose, withstand
consolor, consolari, -, consolatus sum   console, comfort
contestor, contestari, -, contestatus sum   attest, confess, call to witness
epulor, epulari, -, epulatus sum   feast; banquet
exhortor, exhortari, -, exhortatus sum exhort, encourage
glorior, gloriari, -, gloriatus sum   boast, brag; glory
gratulor, gratulari, -, gratulatus sum   congratulate; thank
hortor, hortari, -, hortatus sum   encourage; exhort
imitor, imitari, -, imitatus sum imitate
interpretor, interpretari, -, interpretatus sum   translate; decide; regard
laetor, laetari, -, laetatus sum   be glad/joyful; rejoice
meditor, meditari, -, meditatus sum   consider; meditate
moderor, moderari, -, moderatus sum guide; control; direct; govern
obtestor, obtestari, -, obtestatus sum   implore; call to witness
operor, operari, -, operatus sum   labor, work; perform; devote oneself
otior, otiari, -, otiatus sum   be lazy, at leisure, on holiday
periclitor, periclitari, -, periclitatus sum   try, prove, test
precor, precari, -, precatus sum   beg, implore, entreat; pray, supplicate, beseech
reluctor, reluctari, -, reluctatus sum   resist, oppose, strugle against
vociferor, vociferari, -, vociferatus sum   shout, yell, scream, cry out

Deponent Group 2
----

audeo, audere, ausi, ausus sum   dare, have courage; act boldly; be prepared
confiteor, confiteri, -, confessus sum confess, admit
gaudeo, gaudere, -, gavisus sum   be glad, rejoice
fateor, fateri, -, fassus sum   admit, confess
mereor, mereri, -, meritus sum   merit, deserve; earn
misereor, misereri, -, misertus sum   pity; show mercy (w/gen)
profiteor, profiteri, -, professus sum   declare; profess
revereor, revereri, -, reveritus sum   reverence, revere, venerate; respect, honor, fear
tueor, tueri, -, tu(i)tus sum   protect, watch; see, look at

Deponent Group 3
----
confido, confidere, -, confisus sum   trust, believe; have confidence in, be confident
diffido, diffidere, -, diffisus sum   distrust; doubt, despair
egredior, egredi, -, egressus sum   surpass, go beyond; leave, exceed
exsequor, exsequi, -, exsecutus sum   perform; accomplish; carry out
fio, fieri, -, factus sum be made, become; happen, take place
loquor, loqui, -, locutus sum   speak; talk {pro+ = e+ = speak out, utter}
morior, mori, -, mortuus sum die
nascor, nasci, -, natus sum   be born; start, originate
nitor, niti, -, nixus sum   strive, press; struggle; advance
obliviscor, oblivisci, -, oblitus sum   forget (w/gen)
persequor, persequi, -, persecutus sum   pursue; overtake; attack
progredior, progredi, -, progressus sum   go, (forward); advance, proceed, make progress
regredior, regredi, -, regressus sum   go back, return, retreat;
renascor, renasci, -, renatus sum   be reborn, be renewed, be revived;
revertor, reverti, -, reversus sum   turn back, go back, return; recur;
sequor, sequi, -, secutus sum follow, accompany; pursue
transgredior, transgredi, -, transgressus sum   cross (over)
ulciscor, ulcisci, -, ultus sum   avenge; punish
utor, uti, -, usus sum   use, make use of, enjoy (w/abl);

Deponent Group 4
----
largior, largiri, -, largitus sum grant; give generously
ordior, ordiri, -, orsus sum   begin
orior, oriri, -, oritus sum   rise; appear; begin, proceed

Semi-Deponents

There are 7 verbs like: audeo, gaudeo, soleo, fido (confido, diffido) called semi-deponents.
Active & passive forms in T.1-t.3, but only passive with active meaning in T.4-t.6.

Adverbs

ac	and, and also
adamussim	exactly/precisely; accurately
adeo	precisely, exactly; indeed, truly, even;
alii...alii	some...others
aliquot some
aliquanto	a little bit, somewhat, by a little
apte	aptly; suitably; fittingly
at = atqui	but, however
atque	and, also, and even
aut...aut	either...or
autem	but, however
bene	well, very, rightly, better
certe	certainly
cetero	otherwise
ceterum	moreover, besides
cotidie	daily, every day
cur	why?
cras	tomorrow
deinceps	in order, successively
deinde	from there; then, next
diu	by day, for a long time
donec	until, while
dummodo	provided (that) (+ subj)
dum	while
eadem	likewise; at the same time
enim	namely, indeed
ergo	therefore
etiam	yet, still; even, also
etsi	although, though, even if
exinde	thence, then
facile	easily, readily; generally, often
ferme	nearly, almost
fortasse	perhaps, possibly
haud	not, not at all, by no means
haudquaquam	by no means, in no way; not at all
hic	here
hoc	this
hodie	today

heu   oh! ah! alas!
iam   now, already
ibi   there
ideo   therefore
igitur   therefore
immo   indeed; on the contrary
ita   so, thus
itaque   therfore; thus; and so, accordingly
interim meanwhile; however, nevertheless
iterum again
mane   in the morning
nam   for
nec   and not, neither
nempe truly, certainly, of course;
neque(...neque)   nor, neither...nor
nihil   nothing
nimis   exceedingly; very much
nisi   unless
nonnumquam sometimes
nondum   not yet
numquam   never
nunc   now
olim   formerly; once
optime well, better; best
omnes all
pariter equally; together
paulatim   gradually
plus   more, more so
postea afterwards
postquam   after
porro   further, hereafter, again
praecipue   especially; chiefly
praesto at hand, ready;
praesertim   especially; particularly
pridem some time ago, previously
priusquam   before; until
procul at a distance, far off
proinde   hence, so then
prope   almost
quacumque   wherever; however

quamdiu   how long?
quamquam   although
quamvis   although
quando   when
quasi   as if
quatenus   in so far as, since, till
quia   because, that
quid   why?
quidem   indeed, certainly
quis,quid   what?
quod   that
quoque   also/too; not only; even (after word emphasized)
quoniam   because
reapse   in truth, really [re ipse]
saltem   at least, anyhow; even
satis   enough, sufficiently
scilicet certainly
sed   but
semel   once
semper always
serio   seriously
si   if
sic   so, thus
sicut   just-as
simul   simultaneously
sine   without
sive...sive   whether...or
statim   at once, immediately
tam   so
tamen   yet, nevertheless, still
tamquam   as, just as
tandem at last, finally
tantum only, hardly; so much, so far
temetsi even though
tot   so many
tum   then, next; besides
tunc   then, thereupon, at that time
ubi   where, when
ubique everywhere
ubicumque   wherever

ultra, ulterius   beyond, further
unde   from where, whence
usquam   anywhere
ut   that, as; just as
uti   as
utpote as, in as much as; since
utrum...an   whether...or
vel...vel   either...or
vix   hardly, scarcely, with difficulty

Pronouns
ea   she; they/them (n)
eae/eas they/them (f)
ego   i
ei/eos   they/them (m)
eam   her
eum   him
id   it
is   he
me   me
nos   we
tu   you
vos   ye

eius   of him/his; of her/hers; of it/its
eorum of them/theirs
suus,a,um   his own, her own, its own, their own, one's own, their own

Adverbs
aliter   otherwise
convenienter   suitably, comfortably
impudenter   shamelessly, impudently
paullulum   little; small

aeque, aequius, aequissime   equally; just as; likewise
apte, aptius, aptissime aptly; suitably; fittingly
certo, certius, certissime   certainly, definitely, really
cito, citius, citissime   quickly, fast; soon; readily
insolenter, insolentius, insolentissime arrogantly, insolently
leviter, levius, levissime   lightly, gently, softly, quietly; slightly

libenter, libentius, libentissime   willingly, gladly, promptly

longe, longius, longissime   far (off), distant

saepe, saepius, saepissime   often, many times, frequently

Block 2 Nouns

Masculine

accusator, accusatoris -m   accuser

actor, actoris -m   agent, doer

amor, amoris -m   love

antiquitas, antiquitatis -m   antiquity

antistes, antistitis -m   bishop

auditor, auditoris -m   listener

calix, calicis -m   cup

canon, canonis -m   rule

cardinalis, cardinalis -m   cardinal

carmen, carminis -m   song, music

coadiutor, coadiutoris -m   helper, coadiutor

codex, codicis -m   wood, book

collis, collis -m   hill

debitor, debitoris -m   debtor

dens, dentis -m   tooth

doctor, doctoris -m   teacher

dolor, doloris -m   pain, grief, sorrow

dux, ducis -m   leader, guide; commander

error, erroris -m   error; straying

favor, favoris -m   favor

fons, fontis -m spring, fountain

frater, fratris -m   brother

fustis, fustis -m   club, stick

histrio, histrionis -m   actor

homo, hominis -m   human being

imperator, imperatoris -m   emperor; ruler; commander

iupiter, iovis -m   Jupiter, sky

labor, laboris -m   effort, labor, work; suffering, distress

lapis, lapidis -m   stone

latro, latronis -m   thief, robber

maior, maioris -m   ancestors (pl.)

mensis, mensis -m   month

miles, militis -m   soldier

mons, montis -m (20% gen.)   mountain

mos, moris -m custom, habit; manner; behavior, morals; character (pl.)

orbis, orbis -m circle, sphere

ordo, ordinis -m   order, series

panis, panis -m — bread
pater, patris -m — father
peccator, peccatoris -m — sinner; transgressor
pes, pedis -m — foot
pontifex, pontificis -m — pontiff
praeceptor, praeceptoris -m — instructor, teacher
procer, proceris -m — nobles (pl.), leaders
pulvis, pulveris -m — dust
rector, rectoris -m — guide, director; driver; leader, ruler
rex, regis -m — king
sal, salis -m — salt; wit
sanguis, sanguinis -m — blood
scriptor, scriptoris -m — writer, author
sentis, sentis -m — thorn
sermo, sermonis -m — talk, conversation
sol, solis -m — sun
terror, terroris -m — terror, fear
trames, tramitis -m — path, track; course
victor, victoris -m — conqueror; victor

Feminine
actio, actionis -f — act, action, activity
adoptio, adoptionis -f — adoption
aedes, aedis -f — temple; room; house
aetas, aetatis -f — age
aestas, aestatis -f — summer
agnitio, agnitionis -f — recognition, knowledge; acknowledgement
altitudo, altitudinis -f — altitude, height
ars, artis -f (20% gen.) — art
auris, auris -f — ear
calamitas, calamitatis -f — loss; misfortune, disaster
caro, carnis -f — meat, flesh
castitas, castitatis -f — chastity, purity
celebratio, celebrationis -f — celebration, celebrating
civitas, civitatis -f — city/town/state; citizens
clades, cladis -f — disaster, ruin, devastation; defeat
claritas, claritatis -f — clarity; brightness
cogitatio, cogitationis -f — thought
communio, communionis -f — communion; association; sharing
communitas, communitatis -f — community

condicio, condicionis -f   condition, terms, stipulation; situation; agreement/contract
conflagratio, conflagrationis -f   conflagration; eruption
consuetudo, consuetudinis -f   habit, custom; experience
consummatio, consummationis -f   consummation; conclusion, completion
debilitas, debilitatis -f weakness, feebleness (debility)
declaratio, declarationis -f   declaration
difficultas, difficultatis -f   difficulty
dignitas, dignitatis -f   worth; dignity
dispositio, dispositionis -f   design, layout; orderly arrangement
distributio, distributionis -f   division, distribution
diversitas, diversitatis -f   difference
exhortatio, exhortationis -f   exhortation
expositio, expositionis -f   statement, description, explanation
exultatio, exultationis -f   exultation, joy
fames, famis -f   hunger
festivitas, festivitatis -f   festivity, feast
foris, foris -f   door, gate
gens, gentis -f people, nation
habitatio, habitationis -f   lodging, residence (habitation)
humanitas, humanitatis -f   humanity; compassion
humilitas, humilitatis -f   humility, lowness, humbleness
ignoratio, ignorationis -f   ignorance
imago, imaginis -f   likeness, image
immortalitas, immortalitatis   immortality
indoles, indolis -f   nature
infirmitas, infirmitatis -f   weakness; sickness (infirmity)
iniquitas, iniquitatis -f iniquity; unfairness, inequality
institutio, institutionis -f   instruction, education; arrangement
iustificatio, iustificationis -f   justification; due formality
laus, laudis -f praise, approval, merit; glory
lex, legis -f   law
libertas, libertatis -f   freedom, liberty
lux, lucis -f   light
magnitudo, magnitudinis -f   greatness, importance; magnitude
mater, matris -f   mother
meditatio, meditationis -f   meditation, contemplation
mens, mentis -f   mind; intellect
mors, mortis -f   death
mortificatio mortificationis -f mortification, death
multitudo, multitudinis -f   multitude; crowd

mutatio, mutationis -f change
narratio, narrationis -f narrative, story
necessitas, necessitatis -f   need, necessity; poverty
necessitudo, necessitudinis -f relationship, connection, bond; obligation
nox, noctis -f   night
opportunitas, opportunitatis -f convenience; opportunity
oppugnatio, oppugnationis -f assault, siege, attack
ops, opis -f   resources, wealth (pl.); power, influence; help
oratio, orationis -f   oration; prayer
ordinatio, ordinationis -f   ordination
pars, partis -f   part; share; faction
pax, pacis -f   peace
paupertas, paupertatis -f   poverty, need
perpetuitas, perpetuitatis -f   continuity; permanence
pietas, pietatis -f   goodness; pity; piety; duty, loyalty
plenitudo, plenitudinis -f   fullness
proditio, proditionis -f treason, betrayal
poesis, poesis -f   poetry, poem
precatio, precationis -f prayer, petition
prex, precis -f prayer, request
proles, prolis -f   offspring, descendant
protectio, protectionis -f   protection
pulchritudo, pulchritudinis -f   beauty
radix, radicis -f   root; base
ratio, rationis -f   system, method; reasoning; rule
religio, religionis -f   religion; worship; rite
resurrectio, resurrectionis -f   resurrection
salus, salutis -f   health; salvation, safety
sedes, sedis -f seat
senectus, senectutis -f old age
servitus, servitutis -f   slavery; servitude
significatio, significationis -f   signal, sign
sors, sortis -f lots, chance
temptatio, temptationis -f   trial, temptation
unctio, unctionis -f   anointing (unction)
universitas, universitatis -f   university
unitas, unitatis -f   unity
urbs, urbis -f   city
valles, vallis -f valley
veritas, veritatis -f   truth

virgo, virginis -f   maiden
vis, viris -f   force, strength, power
virtus, virtutis -f   vitrue, strength, courage; army, host, mighty works (pl.)
voluntas, voluntatis -f will, desire; purpose; consent
vox, vocis -f   voice

Neuter (80%)
altar, altaris -n altar
baptisma, baptismatis -n   baptism
cadaver, cadaveris -n   corpse, cadaver
capital, capitalis -n   capital crime
caput, capitis -n   head, person; capital
certamen, certaminis -n   contest; battle
commune, communis -n   common/public property
cor, cordis -n   heart
corpus, corporis -n   body; flesh; corpse
crimen, criminis -n   crime, sin, accusation
culmen, culminis -n   height, peak, top; roof
decus, decoris -n   glory, honor, dignity
discrimen, discriminis -n   division; difference
exemplar(e), examplaris -n   model, pattern, example
facinus, facinoris   deed, work
foedus, foederis -n   agreement, contract; covenant
genus, generis -n   birth; kind, class, rank; mode
germen, germinis -n   sprout; shoot
ius, iuris -n   law, right; justice
iter, itineris -n journey; path
lumen, luminis -n   light
munus, muneris -n   duty, office, function; gift
nemus, nemoris -n   grove, forest
nomen, nominis -n   name
oblectamen, oblectaminis -n   delight, pleasure
onus, oneris -n   burden, weight, duty
opus, operis -n   work
os, oris -n   mouth; face, countenance
rete, retis -n   net, snare
tempus, temporis -n   time

Neuter (20%)
animal, animalis -n   animal

mare, maris -n sea
poema, poematis -n   poem

Common gender
adulescens, adulescentis -c   youth; adulescent
aequalis, aequalis -c   comrade, equal
caeles, caelitis -c   heaven dweller, gods
cinis, cineris -c   ashes; embers; destruction
civis, civis -c   citizen
comes, comitis -c   companion, partner; soldier; official
custos, custodis -c   guard; keeper
exsul, exsulis -c   exile
familiaris, familiaris -c family, relative
finis, finis -c   end, limit
frons, frontis -c   forehead
heres, heredis -c   heir
homo, hominis -c   people
hostis, hostis -c   enemy; stranger, foreigner
interpres, interpretis   interpreter, translator
nemo, neminis -c   no one, nobody
omnis, omnis -c   everybody, each
parens, parentis -c   parent
particeps, participis -c sharer, partaker
sacredos, sacerdotis -c priest

Block 2 Adjectives
Group 1 - M, F, N
acer, acris, acre   sharp, bitter
alacer, alacris, alacre   eager, quick, active; courageous, ready; cheerful
celer, celeris, celere   swift, fast
pedester, pedestris, pedestre   on foot

Group 2 - M+F, N
aeternalis, aeternale   eternal
auxiliaris, auxiliare   auxiliary, helping
brevis, breve   brief, concise; short, small
caelestis, caeleste   heavenly; celestial; divine
communis, commune common, public; universal
crudelis, crudele   cruel
dulcis, dulce   sweet, pleasant, soft
eparchialis, eparchiale eparchal, of the eparch
familiaris, familiare   familiar
fidelis, fidele   faithful; trustworthy
fortis, forte   strong, powerful, courageous
generalis, generale   general, generic
grandis, grande   large, great; old
gravis, grave   heavy; serious; grave
illustris, illustre   bright; illustrious
immortalis, immortale immortal
ineffabilis, ineffabile   indescribable, ineffable
inviolabilis, inviolabile   inviolable, imperishable
iugis, iuge   perpetual, continual; joined together
lamentabilis, lamentabile   lamentable; doleful
laudabilis, laudabile   praiseworthy
levis, leve   light
mirabilis, mirabile   wonderful, marvelous
memorabilis, memorabile   memorable
nobilis, nobile noble
notabilis, notabile   remarkable, notable
omnis, omne   each, every; all
particularis, particulare   particular
paschalis, paschale   of Easter, Paschal
patriarchalis, patriarchale   patriarchal, of the patriarch
possibilis, possibile   possible

salutaris, salutare   healthful; saving
segnis, segne   slow; slothful
sacramentalis, sacramentale   sacramental
similis, simile like, similar, resembling
sinceris, sincere   pure
singularis, singulare   unique; single; singular, remarkable
specialis, speciale   special, specific, particular, individual
sollemnis, sollemne (20%)   solemn, sacred
sublimis, sublime   high, lofty
talis, tale   such; so great
terrestris, terrestre   of land, earthly (terrestrial)
tristis, triste   sad, sorrowful; gloomy
visibilis, visibile {in+}   visible {invisible}

Group 3 - M+F+N
audax (audacis)   bold, courageous
absens (absentis)   absent, missing
caeles (caelitis)   heavenly (celestial)
constans (constantis)   constant, unchanging; steadfast
dives (divitis) (20%)   rich; costly
felix (felicis)   happy, blessed; fruitful
frequens (frequentis)   crowded
impudens (impudentis)   shameless, impudent
libens (libentis)   willing, cheerful; ready, prompt
memor (memoris)   remembering; mindful (of w/GEN)
misericors (misericordis)   merciful
omnipotens (omnipotentis)   all-powerful, omnipotent
par (paris)   equal; like; suitable
potens (potentis)   powerful, strong
praestans (praestantis) excellent, outstanding
prudens (prudentis)   skilled; prudent
recens (recentis)   fresh, recent
senex (senis)   old, aged
silvester (silvestris)   wooded
simplex (simplicis)   simple
sumens (sumentis)   taking, receiving
tenax (tenacis) holding, tenacious, persistent
valens (valentis)   strong
vetus (veteris) (20%)   old
vigilans (vigilantis)   watchful, vigilant

Block 3 (20%) Nouns
actus, us -m   act, action
adsensus, us -m   assent, agreement
adventus, us -m   arrival
affectus, us -m mood, emotion; affection
aggressus, us -m   attack, assault
anus, us -f   old woman
arcus, us -m   bow, arch; rainbow
aspectus, us -m   appearance; sight; view
cantus, us -m   song, chant; singing
casus, us -m   chance, fortune
census, us -m census
circuitus, us -m   circumference, circuit
coetus, us -m   union; meeting, assembly
consensus, us -m   consent, agreement
conventus, us -m   covenant, agreement
cultus, us -m   worhsip, devotion
cursus, us -m   course, direction
domus, us -f   house
ductus, us -m   leadership
exitus, us -m   exit; end; death; outlet
fletus, us -m   weeping, crying, tears
fluctus, us -m wave, flood; disorder, turbulence
fructus, us -m fruit; profit; reward
gradus, us -m step, position; degree
gustus, us -m   taste, drink
incolatus, us -m   residence, dwelling, habitation
lusus, us -m   play; game, sport
manus, us -f   hand
metus, us -m   fear
motus, us -m   movement, motion
partus, us -m   childbirth; offspring
senatus, us -m senate
sensus, us -m feeling, sense
socrus, us -c   father-in-law or mother-in-law
sonitus, us -m noise, sound
spiritus, us -m spirit, soul, life
status, us -m   position, standing
textus, us -m   text

transgressus, us -m   crossing to the other side
transitus, us -m   passage; crossing
tribus, us -f   tribe
vultus, us -m   face
usus, us -m   use, enjoyment; custom

cornu, cornus -n   horn
genu, genus -n knee
pecu, pecus -n herd, flock

dies, ei -c   day
facies, ei -f   face
fides, ei -f   faith
meridies, ei -f noon, midday; south
pernicies, ei -f ruin; disaster; destruction
res, rei -f   thing
species, ei -f   appearance
spes, ei -f   hope
glacies, ei -f   ice

Latin Experience with Fr. Reginald Foster

Homework Answers

Sorry, the answers to the homeworks are not posted online or here, as one must do all the homeworks in their entirety in order to learn.

At the moment, you have to e-mail me at frcoulter@yahoo.com to request them.

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