

E. Conditional Sentences

The sentence "If he works, he is happy" is a conditional sentence. It is composed of two clauses, the *if* clause (sometimes called the *protasis*) and the *concluding* clause (called the *apodosis*). The *protasis* is introduced in Latin by *sī*, 'if', or *nisi*, 'unless, if not'.

Conditional sentences may be broken up into three basic categories and are formed in Latin according to a specific formula for each category.

1. SIMPLE (GENERAL) CONDITIONS

If (i.e., whenever) he works, he desires money.

Such conditions may also be expressed in past time:

If (i.e., whenever) he worked, he desired money.

FORMULA: Indicative in both clauses.

Sī labōrat, pecūniam optat.

Sī labōrābat, pecūniam optābat.

Sī labōrāvīt, pecūniam optāvīt.

2. FUTURE CONDITIONS

a. MORE VIVID

If he works, he will desire money.

This type of condition is expressed in English by the present indicative in the *if* clause and the future in the concluding clause.

FORMULA: Future indicative in both clauses.

Sī labōrābit, pecūniam optābit.

NOTE: Occasionally, when the speaker wishes the implications of the condition to be exceptionally emphatic, the future perfect indicative is used in the *protasis* instead of the simple future.

Sī labōrāverit, pecūniam optābit. *If* he works (will have worked), he will desire money.

In such cases it is emphasized that the action in the *protasis* *must* be completed in order for the action in the *apodosis* to occur. Frequently, in English, it is difficult to illustrate the difference between the future and the future perfect in such clauses, except by giving special intonation to the voice, or, in printing, by using italics.

b. LESS VIVID

If he should work, he would desire money.

These conditions, while they refer to future time, conceive of the future act less vividly, or less certainly, than future more vivid conditions.

FORMULA: Present subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *should* ... *would* ...)

Sī labōret, pecūniam optet.

NOTE: Occasionally the perfect subjunctive is used instead of the present, but this is rare, and so its discussion has been omitted from these materials.

3. CONTRARY-TO-FACT CONDITIONS

a. PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT

Contrary-to-fact conditions state something which is untrue and hypothesized.

If he were (now) working (but he is not), he would be desiring money (he would desire money).

FORMULA: Imperfect subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *were* — *ing*, ... *would be* ... *ing* / *would* ...)

Sī labōrāret, pecūniam optāret.

b. PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT

If he had (in the past) worked (but he did not), he would have desired money.

FORMULA: Pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *had* ... *would have* ...)

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāvisset.

4. MIXED CONDITIONS

In addition to the strict formulae given above, occasionally one finds a mixed condition where the *protasis* and the *apodosis* belong to different categories. Such conditions are constructed as logical thought requires. For example:

If he had (in the past) worked (but he did not), he would (now) be desiring money (he would desire money).

This sentence is past contrafactual in the *protasis*, but the *apodosis* refers to present time. Consequently, the *protasis* must have its verb in the pluperfect subjunctive, while the verb of the *apodosis* will be imperfect subjunctive.

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāret.

F. Genitive with Verbs of Accusing and Condemning

The genitive is used with verbs of accusing and condemning to express the charge or the penalty.

used a line to indicate an abbreviation, and so the sign for a prescription R is not Rx, but an abbreviation for *recipe*, 'take back'. *Repellō* (*re-* + *pellō*, 'drive') means 'drive back'. A water-repellent raincoat drives back the rain so that it does not go through the coat. *Expellō* (*ex* + *caplō*) means 'take out', and *suscipio* (*sub*, 'under' + *capio*) means 'undertake'.

Cogitō, a first conjugation verb, means 'think, ponder, consider'. To *think about* something is *cogitare de* (+ ablative) or *cogitare* (+ accusative).

Dubitō (I) means 'hesitate' when it is used with an infinitive, otherwise 'doubt'.

Incolō, *incolere*, *incolui*, 'inhabit', is obviously related to *incola*, *incolae*, M. or F., 'inhabitant'; it lacks a fourth principal part.

Inseliae, *insularum*, F., 'ambush, plot, treachery', although plural in Latin and governing a plural verb, is translated as singular in English.

There is no distinction between *neque* and *neq;*; either spelling may be used. *Neque*... *neque* means 'neither... nor': *Rēginam neque videt neque timet*, 'He neither sees nor fears the queen'. The sentence could also be written *Rēginam nec videt nec timet*.

In the same way, the spellings of the word 'nothing', *nihil* and *nil*, are interchangeable.

Pellō, *pellere*, *pepulli*, *pulsus*, 'push, drive off', forms its third principal part by the process of reduplication. Some verbs have such reduplicated third principal parts, which are formed by prefixing the word with the initial consonant, followed either by *-e-* or the vowel of the root. Some other examples of reduplicated perfects are:

<i>canō</i> , <i>canere</i> , <i>cecini</i> , <i>cantus</i>	sing (of)
<i>currō</i> , <i>currere</i> , <i>curru</i> , <i>cursum</i>	run
<i>poscō</i> , <i>poscere</i> , <i>poposci</i> , —	beg, demand

Expellō, *expellere*, *expuli*, *expulsus* is a compound of *pellō* (*ex* + *pellō*) and so it means 'push out, drive out'. Often a verb that is compounded will lose its reduplicated form in the perfect (cf. *pepulli*, *expuli*).

Very frequently, first declension nouns that end in *-tia* come over into English with the spelling *-ce* or *-cy* (cf. *sententia*, 'sentence'; *gratia*, 'grace'; *diligentia*, 'diligence'; *beneficentia*, 'beneficence'; *constantia*, 'constancy').

The perfect forms of *sentio*, *sentire*, *sensī*, *sensus*, 'feel, perceive', have a long *-ē-* because of the *-ns-* which follows.

Sub takes either the accusative or the ablative case depending upon whether the idea of movement toward or location is involved. In other words, if one were drilling down under the earth, in Latin *sub terram* would be used, but if one were to speak of the rock lying under the earth, *sub terrā* would be used.

Again notice the lengthening of the *-e-* in *venio*, *venire* to *-ē-* in the perfect active, *veni*.

A good way of remembering the principal parts of verbs is to associate both the present stem and the perfect passive stem with English words. For example:

<i>incipio</i>	<i>incipient</i>	<i>inception</i>
<i>expello</i>	<i>expel</i>	<i>expulsion</i>
<i>sentio</i>	<i>sentient</i>	<i>sensual</i>
<i>venio</i>	<i>convene</i>	<i>convention</i>

UNIT TWO — DRILL

I. Verb identification: Translate indicatives; identify subjunctives by so labeling them, and appending information as to person, number, tense, and voice.

1. ambulat, ambularet, ambulavit, ambulaverat
2. clamabant, clamant; clament, clamaverunt
3. viderunt, viderant, viderint (two possibilities), viderissent
4. optaveras, optaveris (two possibilities), optemus, optavimus
5. timēremus, timēmus, timuimus, timēbāmus
6. dedissem, dem, dabam, dedi

II.

Translate:

1. Si in insulā eritis, pecuniam habere optābitis.
2. Si in insulā sitis, aquam optētis.
3. Si in patriā essētis, feminās vidēretis.
4. Si in patriā fuissetis, clamāre timissetis.
5. Si feminam vidēbit, clamābit.
6. Si feminam viderit, clamābit.
7. Si feminam vidēret, clamāret.
8. Si feminam vidisset, clamāvisset.
9. Si feminam optet, clamet.
10. Si taedam nautae det, portam vidēbō.
11. Si taedam nautae dabit, portam vidēbō.
12. Si taedam nautae dederit, portam vidēbō.
13. Si taedam nautae dedisset, portam vidēsem.
14. Si taedam nautae daret, portam vidērem.

III.

Ellipsis. Note the following progression, and how the verb "to be" is omitted.

Est fāma feminis.	Est fōrma feminis.
Est fāma feminis et est fōrma feminis.	Est fōrma feminis.
Est fāma feminis et fōrma.	fōrma.
Fāma feminis et fōrma.	fōrma.

UNIT TWO — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B, C, D)

I.

1. Incolae ne de glōria patriae tacuerunt?
2. Rēgnam de incolārum insidiis monui.
3. Glōriam enim optāverint.
4. Nihil nisi glōriam optāverō.
5. Puellae neque lacrimās neque culpam cēlāverant.
6. Sententiās de animā multāre incōperāmus sed sententiās nōn multāverātis.
7. Invidiamne ex animā expulisti?
8. Noxam ab incolis pepulimus.
9. Per undās ad terram vēnistis, sed in patriā semper fuimus.
10. Pecuniam rēginae ē terrā cēperat.

II.

A *synopsis* is a summary outline of a given verb that shows at a glance the major inflectional variations of that verb. In Latin, a synopsis gives all the forms of a given verb in a specified person and number. Writing synopses is an excellent way to solidify one's knowledge of the verbal system in Latin.

The following example is a synopsis of *cēlō* (1) in the third person singular:

<i>cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlāns, 'hide, conceal'</i>	ACTIVE VOICE	
	INDICATIVE MOOD	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD
Present	cēlat	cēlet
Imperfect	cēlābat	cēlāret
Future	cēlābit	---
Perfect	cēlāvit	cēlāverit
Pluperfect	cēlāverat	cēlāvissent
Future Perfect	cēlāverit	---

Write synopses of the following verbs:

1. dubitō (1), second person plural; third person singular
2. labōrō (1), third person plural; first person singular

UNIT TWO — EXERCISES

I.

1. cum puellā; de īnā; ē ocellis; in āram; in turbā; ab incolā; ā prōvinciā; ad undam; per terrās; sub portam; sub undis.

2. Sententiam mutābit. Sententiam mutāre dubitat. Sententiam mutāre incōperat. Sententiam mutāvī.
3. Nisi feminae nautās sententiārum de incolis dāmnābunt (dāmnāverint), incolae in prōvinciā nōn labōrābunt.
4. Incolae si feminas insulae dāmnārent, nautae ad terram venire nōn dubitārent.
5. Incolae si insulae feminas dāmnāvissent, nautae ad terram venire nōn dubitāvissent.
6. Incolae si insulae feminas insidiārum dāmnent, nautae ad prōvinciam venire nōn dubitent.
7. Incolae si feminās in turbā dāmnābunt, nautae ad insulam venire nōn dubitābunt.
8. Incolae si feminās invidiae dāmnāverint, nautae sententiam de famā incolārum mutāre nōn dubitābunt.
9. Si nautae undās timēbunt, in terrā semper erunt.
10. Puella de glōriā et famā poētārum cōgitat.
11. Nautae noxās ā puellis pepulērunt (pepulērunt).
12. Si nautae noxās ā puellis pepulissent, et glōriam et famam cēpissent.
13. De nātūrā animae nec cum poētā sēnseram nec sententiam mutāre optāveram. [sentitō cum, 'agree with']
14. Terram si poētae incoluissent, nautās ē prōvinciā expulissent et nātūram patriae mutāvissent.
15. Si nautās rēginae superāvissent, prōvinciam tenerem.
16. Undae āras cēlāre incōperunt.
17. Si undae āras cēlāre inciperent, incolās monerem.
18. Nautārum fama sententiam de insulārum incolis mutāverit.
19. Nisi in cellā labōrāvissētis, nautae ē prōvinciā puellās nōn pepulissent.
20. Si Hannibal ad portās prōvinciae vēnisset, incolās taedis monuissem. [Hannibal, nom., the name of a Carthaginian general]
21. Nisi pecuniam in cellā cēlāvissēs, rēgina nautās nec dāmnāvisset nec ē prōvinciā expelleret.
22. Et glōria incolis prōvinciae et culpa, sed poēta de nātūrā incolārum tacuit.
23. Nisi pecuniam optāvissent, nautae neque per prōvinciam vēnissent neque insulam nunc superārent.
24. Sub īnā labōrāverāmus.
25. Sub portās ambulāre dubitābam.
26. Puella tacēbat, neque lacrimās cēlāvit.
27. Vita rēginae nihil dedit nisi glōriam famamque.
28. Puellāsne de morā nautārum monuisti? Puellās monui, sed nihil timent.
29. Nisi insidiās incolārum nunc sentirent, incolās ē prōvinciā nōn expellerent.

II.

1. If I had changed (my) opinion about the nature of the soul, I would have kept silent.
2. If they were changing (their) opinion about the nature of the soul, they would be keeping silent (they would keep silent).
3. If you are silent, I shall work.
4. You [pl.] had driven the poets from the island.
5. You [pl.] have filled the altar with (your) tears.
6. If they should hide the money, the queen would condemn the inhabitants for treachery.

III. Reading

Aenēās, ¹ id ² enim nōmen ³ nautae fuit, dum ⁴ incoluit Africam cum rēginā incolās rēxit. ⁵ Patriam aedificāverunt. ⁶ Tum, ⁷ subito, ⁸ deus vēnit et nautam monuit: "Nāvigā ¹⁰ nunc," nātrāvi, ¹¹ "antequam ¹² rēgināe sit ¹³ ira. ¹⁴ Si nunc manēbis, ¹⁵ tē ¹⁶ semper manēre ¹⁵ optet." Nautam terruit et sub lūnā Aenēās ¹ turbam monuit, "Sententiam mūtāvi. Parāhinus ¹⁷ et ab Africā nāvīgābinus." ¹⁸ Nōn fuit mora. Aenēae ¹ pārūrunt ¹⁸ et nāvīgāvērunt. ¹⁹ Rēgina māne ¹⁹ lacrimāvi ²⁰ quod ²¹ Aenēās ¹ cum turbā incolārum patriam reliquerat. ²² Rēginam ira ¹⁴ implēvit. "Nisi manēre ¹⁵ optāverit, nil habēbō," Annae ²³ nārrat. ¹¹ "Vitam nōn optō sine ²⁴ Aenēā. ¹ Nisi mē ²⁵ amat, esse nōn optō." Sic ²⁶ nārrāvit ¹¹ et sē ²⁷ necāvit. ²⁸ Anima rēgināe discessit. ²⁹ Incolae Africae dē culpā nautae cōgītāverunt et lacrimāvērunt. ²⁰ Nautam noxae rēgināe dāmnāvērunt. De insidiis cōgītābant. Ad ārās vēērunt et deōs ³⁰ poenās Aenēae ¹ turbāeque ōrāvērunt. ³¹

1 Aenēās, -ae, M., 'Aeneas', a Greek name in the first declension 2 Id, pronoun in the neuter sing., 'this', referring to Aenēās and agreeing with nāmen 3 nāmen (nom.), 'name' 4 dum (conj.), 'while' 5 regō, -ere, rēxi, rēctus, 'rule' 6 aedificō (1), 'build, establish' 7 tum (adv.), 'then' 8 subito (adv.), 'suddenly' 9 deus (nom.), 'god' 10 nāvīgō (1), 'sail, set sail' Nāvīgā is the command (i.e., imperative), 'set sail!' 11 nārrō (1), 'tell, speak' 12 antequam (conj.), 'before' 13 sit, 'is'. This form is the 3rd person sing. present subjunctive because of the anticipation of the queen's anger. 14 ira, -ae, F., 'anger' 15 manēre, -ere, mānāvi, mānāsus, 'remain' 16 tē (acc.), 'you' 17 pārō (1), 'get ready' 18 lacrimā, -ae, -mī, -tus, 'obey' (+ dat.) 19 incolae (adv.), 'early in the morning' 20 lacrimāō (1), 'cry, weep, shed tears' 21 quod (conj.), 'because' 22 reliquā, -ae, reliquī, relicta, 'leave behind' 23 Anna, -ae, F., 'Anna', the queen's sister 24 sine (prep. + abl.), 'without' 25 mē (acc.), 'me' 26 sine (adv.), 'in this way' 27 sē (acc.), 'herself' 28 necō (1), 'kill' 29 discedō, -ere, -cessi, -cessus, 'withdraw' 30 deōs (acc.), 'gods' 31 ōrō (1), 'beg for' (with two accusatives: i.e., one begs someone in the accusative for something in the accusative)

UNIT THREE

A. Nouns of the Second Declension

Nouns of the second declension are distinguished by the genitive singular ending

nātus, -i, M.	son, child
puer, pueri, M.	boy
saxum, -i, N.	rock, stone

While most nouns of the first declension are feminine, most of the second declension are masculine or neuter.

In order to decline a noun of the second declension, add the case endings for this declension to the stem. As usual, the stem is found by dropping the ending from the full genitive singular form. The endings are:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASCULINE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nom.	-us*	-um	-ī	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ī	-ōrum	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs
Acc.	-um	-um	-ōs	-a
Abl.	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs

* The -us ending occurs for the masculine singular in most instances. Occasionally, however, nouns ending in -r or -er will occur, as will be seen in the vocabularies (e.g., vr, puer).

NOTE CAREFULLY:

1. The neuter differs from the masculine of the second declension in three places:
 - a. nominative singular
 - b. nominative plural
 - c. accusative plural
2. In all neuter nouns in the language, the nominative and accusative forms of each number are *always* identical.

magnus (masculine)	a great man
magna (feminine)	a great woman
magnum (neuter)	a great thing
Magna optō.	I desire great things.
Multa bona habet.	He has many good things; he has many goods; he has much property.
Rōmānos timet.	He fears the Romans.

E. Ablative of Means (Instrument)

The ablative *without* a preposition is used to express the *means* or *instrument* by which something is done.

Nautae gladiis pugnāt.	The sailors fight <i>with (by means of)</i> swords.
Oculis vidēmus.	We see <i>with (by means of)</i> [our] eyes.
Fēminas tēdē terruit.	He frightened the women <i>with (by means of)</i> a torch.

F. Ablative of Manner

The ablative case may be used *with* or *without* the preposition *cum* to denote the *way* or *manner* in which something is done. The *cum* is required in this construction when the noun in the ablative is *not* modified by an adjective; when it is modified, *cum* is optional.

Verba misera cum veniē audivisti.	You heard (my) wretched words <i>with indignance</i> (<i>indulgently</i>).
Verba misera magna (cum) veniē audivisti.	You heard (my) wretched words <i>with great indignance</i> (<i>very indignantly</i>).

Note that phrases of this type can usually be translated by an English adverb ending in *-ly*.

G. Clauses of Purpose; Sequence of Tenses

In the sentence "I fight to overcome the sailor," "to overcome the sailor" expresses the *purpose* for which the subject is fighting. Purpose is frequently expressed in English by the infinitive; in Latin a subordinate clause is normally required: "I fight in order that I may overcome the sailor". Purpose clauses are frequently introduced by the subordinating conjunctions *ut* (in this case, meaning 'in order that') or *nē* ('in order that...not'); they have their verbs in the subjunctive.

In Unit One the various tenses of the indicative were divided into two categories: primary and secondary. The tenses of the subjunctive, as well, may be so divided. The scheme follows:

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRIMARY TENSES	Present Future Perfect ("have" or "has") Future Perfect	Present Perfect
SECONDARY TENSES	Imperfect Perfect (English past) Pluperfect	Imperfect Pluperfect

In most subordinate clauses in which the subjunctive is used, a system called *sequence of tenses* occurs. That is, if the verb of the main (independent) clause is in a primary tense, the verb of the subordinate (dependent) subjunctive clause must be primary. This is called *primary sequence*. Likewise, if the verb of the main clause is in a secondary tense, the verb of the subordinate clause must be secondary. This is called *secondary sequence*.

In primary sequence, the *present subjunctive* regularly denotes an action which occurs at the *same time* as that of the main verb or will occur at some time *subsequent* to that of the main verb. The *perfect subjunctive* denotes an action which occurred *prior* to the time of the main verb.

In secondary sequence, the *imperfect subjunctive* regularly denotes an action which occurs at the *same time* as that of the main verb or will occur at some time *subsequent* to that of the main verb. The *pluperfect subjunctive* denotes an action which occurred *prior* to the time of the main verb.

Thus:

Present and Imperfect Subjunctive — contemporaneous or subsequent action (with reference to the main verb)
Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive — prior action (with reference to the main verb)

It will be observed, then, that the tenses of the subjunctive frequently have no specific English tense values of their own but are *relative* to the tense of the main verb of a given sentence.

Since purpose clauses must logically refer to an action which will occur subsequent to the main verb, only the present and imperfect subjunctives are used in this construction.

PRIMARY SEQUENCE:

- Pūgnō ut nautam superem. I fight in order that I may overcome the sailor.
 Pūgnābō ut nautam superem. I shall fight in order that I may overcome the sailor.
 Pūgnāvī ut nautam superem. I have fought in order that I may overcome the sailor.
 Pūgnāverō ut nautam superem. I shall have fought in order that I may overcome the sailor.

SECONDARY SEQUENCE:

- Pūgnābam ut nautam superārem. I was fighting in order that I might overcome the sailor.
 Pūgnāvī ut nautam superārem. I fought in order that I might overcome the sailor.
 Pūgnāveram ut nautam superārem. I had fought in order that I might overcome the sailor.

Negative purpose clauses are introduced by the subordinating conjunction *nē* instead of *ut*.

- Pūgnō *nē* nauta fēminam superet. I fight in order that the sailor may not overcome the woman.
 Pūgnābam *nē* nauta fēminam superāret. I was fighting in order that the sailor might not overcome the woman.

H. Indirect Commands

Consider the sentence, "I beg that you overcome the sailor". "That you overcome the sailor" is an indirect command and represents a direct imperative: "I beg you. Overcome the sailor!" Many verbs of *ordering, warning, begging, urging, asking*, and the like, take such a construction. The indirect command is really a substantive clause which functions as the direct object of the main verb.

- Ōrō ut nautam superēs. I beg that you overcome the sailor.
 Ōrābam ut nautam superāret. I begged (was begging) that you overcome the sailor.
 Ōrāvī ut verba cum I begged that you hear (my) words with indulgence.
 veniā audirēs.
 Ōrābam *nē* verba nautae audirēs. I begged that you not hear the words of the sailor.

UNIT THREE — VOCABULARY

scortus, -a, -um	bitter, harsh
ager, agrī, M.	field
audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus	hear, listen (to)
bellum, -ī, N.	war
bonus, -a, -um	good
caecus, -a, -um	blind, hidden, secret
campus, -ī, M.	plain, level surface
clarus, -a, -um	bright, clear, famous
dexter, dextra, dextrum	right (as opposed to left), favorable
dextra, -ae, F.	right hand
ad dextram	to the right
diligentia, -ae, F.	diligence
dōnum, -ī, N.	gift
gerō, -ere, gessi, gestus	conduct, manage, wage
gladius, -ī, M.	sword
lactus, -a, -um	happy
liber, libera, liberum	free
magnus, -a, -um	large, big, great
malus, -a, -um	evil, bad, wicked
Marcus, -ī, M.	Marcus (proper name)
miser, misera, miserum	miserable, unhappy, wretched
multus, -a, -um	much, many
nātus, -ī, M.	son
nē (conj.)	(in purpose clauses) in order that... not; (in indirect commands) that... not
oculus, -ī, M.	eye
ōrō (1)	beg (for)

B. For each of the following, supply the proper form of *magnus*, -a, -um:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. femina | 3. puero | 5. campus | 7. nauarum |
| 2. bellum | 4. poetae | 6. aquam | 8. ager |

IV.

Translate the following sentences, all of which contain clauses of purpose or indirect commands:

1. Puella de noxa tacet ut cum naua ambulet.
2. Puella ephram fama celavit ut pecuniam haberet.
3. Poeta tacet ut de natura animae cogitet.
4. Poeta tacuit ut de natura animae cogitaret.
5. Feminae pecuniam optabant ut ad provinciam ventrent.
6. Tacuerunt incolae ne regina sententiam mutaret.
7. Tacent incolae ne regina sententiam mutet.
8. Monemus ut de vita cogitatis.
9. Cum lacrimis monuit ne de vita cogitareremus.
10. Nil clamavit ne incolae terret.
11. Nil clamavit ne feminae oculos lacrimis impleret.
12. Nil clamavit ne feminae oculos lacrimis impleret.
13. Cum eura laborabamus ut nauas e provincia pelleremus.
14. De mora nauarum clamare dubitabat ne feminae timerent.
15. Monemus ut sententiam mutetis.
16. Monuistis ut pecuniam cellem.

V.

Translate the following sentences which contain adjectives used as nouns and/or ablatives of means or manner.

1. Notus cum eura laborat. [Notus, -a, -um, 'well-known, famous']
2. Notos tadis pepulerunt.
3. Pecuniarum nota celavisti?
4. Nota cum invidia celavimus.
5. Nota magna (cum) invidia celavimus. [magnus, -a, -um, 'great']
6. Puellas moneramus ne notas tadis terrent.

UNIT THREE — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

(SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E, F)

1. Puer laetus dona multa a servis petivit.
2. Multa a servis petivisti sed dona viri bono venia bona dederunt.

3. Saxum magnum in aqua erat sed in terra erant saxa magna et multa.
4. Si naua miser ventos bonos oravisset, lacusne fuisset?
5. Si liberi magna cum diligentia in agro pugnant, malos superabunt.
6. Si pulchrae poetae caecum audient, sententias malas de vita mutarent.
7. Verba acerba poetae caeci audivisti et miseri esse incipistis.
8. Natus servorum gladios magnos dedimus.
9. Romani bella multa acerbaque gesserunt.
10. Malumne est bellum gerere?
11. Si viri mali in campis clatis Marci pugnent, incolae bonos terrae superent.
12. Cum gloria pueri gladiis pugnant.

UNIT THREE — EXERCISES

I.

1. Nauae validi magna cum eura pugnant ut incolae insulae superarent.
2. Saxa pugnaveramus ne nauae acerbi feminas poetarum clatorum spectarent.
3. Viri magna diligentia laborant ne cum pueris malis in provincia pugnent.
4. Regina magnam gladium viri bono dabit ut cum Romanis in campo pugnet.
5. Marcus, vir magnus et bonus, coram ad poetam portavit.
6. Nauae Romani vela ventis dextris dabant ne viri mali campos tenerent.
7. Viri liberi bellum cum diligentia gesserunt ut liberi semper essent.
8. Liberi malos multis gladiis superabunt ne servi miseri sint.
9. Regina pulchra poetae caeco donum bonum dederat ut verba clara semper audiret.
10. Turba magna reginam bonam gladiis terruit ut et provinciam et insulam superaret.
11. Viri validi nauas oraverunt ut incolae provinciae bello et gladiis superarent.
12. Si donum bonum poetae Marci daratis, magna verba cum diligentia scriberet.
13. Si verba mala puerorum audivisti, laeti non eratis.
14. Liberi provinciae servi fuissent, nisi nauae Romani bellum in patria gessissent.
15. Nisi tacuisset, miserum monuissem ut lacrimas celaret.
16. Nisi tacuerint, miseris monerbo ut lacrimas celent.
17. Sententias regina provinciae mutavit ne poetae timerent.
18. Regina virorum sententias mutavit ut nati in agris laborare optent.
19. Poetae bono si pecuniam dedisses, multa de agris provinciae scripsisset ut incolae magna fama esset.
20. Validi incolae patriam et famam in dextris tenent. Per dextram oramus ut magna diligentia cum malis pugnent ut semper Romani simus liberi. [per, 'by' (in oaths)]

21. Pueri ad dextram spectāverant ut gladiōs malōrum oculis viderent.
22. Vidistisne magnū bellū in campis? Fēminae si bellū vidissent, natōs magnis cum lacrimis monuissent ut malōs ex agris patriae expellerent.
23. Nisi verba poētārum audivissēs, nihil dē nātūrā animae et vitae nunc sentrēs et vitam miseram nōn mutāvissēs.
24. Nisi malōs saxis gladiisque ē cellā pepulissēmūs, patriam cum glōriā nōn tenuissēmūs, et nunc servi essēmūs.
25. A rēgnā petivistī ut veniam incolis daret.
26. Poēta validōs in agris monuit ut clārum gladium sub saxō peterent.

II.

1. The Romans conquered the inhabitants of the island in order that they might frighten the free men of the province.
2. The wretched child desires to listen to the words of the poet in order that he may be happy.
3. The strong men were silent in order that they might not frighten the beautiful children.
4. The Romans very diligently (with great diligence) conquered the free men with swords and the slaves with kindness.
5. If you had looked at the girl with (your) eyes, she would have begged very tearfully (with many tears) that you not set sail.
6. The great queen had given swords to the strong sailors in order that they might fight with the wicked inhabitants of the island.

III. Reading

Postquam¹ Aenēās ab Africā vēla dedit, sub terram ivit² ut patrem³ mortuum⁴ videret. Ut in Orcum⁵ veniret, dōnūm rēginae Orei⁵ dedit. In Orcō⁵ animōs⁶ et laetōs et miserōs multōrum mortuōrum⁴ oculis vidit. Ibi⁷ rēginam mortuam⁴ vidit et ōrāvīt nē sēs⁸ Insidiarum dāmnāret, sed rēgina neque spectāvit neque Aenēam⁹ audivit. Aenēās viā¹⁰ ambulāvit; ad dextram erat ager laetōrum, sed ad laevam¹¹ erant animi⁶ malōrum. In agrum laetōrum vēnit et patrem³ vidit. Pater¹² natō verba multa dē vitā et dē Rōmānis cum veniā dixit.¹³ Aenēās patrem³ audivit laetus. Postea¹⁴ ad Italiam¹⁵ vēla dedit et ibi⁷ bellum cum incolis gessit. Et gladius et saxis magnā cum diligentiā pugnāverunt. Aenēās cum turbā incolās Italiae¹⁵ superāvit et ab Aenēā pācem¹⁶ petiverunt.

¹ postquam (conj.), 'after' ² eō, ire, ivi, itus, 'go' ³ patrem (acc.), 'father' ⁴ mortuus, -a, -um, 'dead' ⁵ Orcum, -i, M., 'the land of the dead' ⁶ animas, -a, M., 'soul'
⁷ ibi (adv.), 'there' ⁸ sēs (acc.), 'him' ⁹ Aenēam (acc.), 'Aeneas' ¹⁰ viā, 'along the road'
¹¹ laevam, -a, -um, 'left' ¹² pater (nom.), 'father' ¹³ dixit, -ere, dixi, dictus, 'say'
¹⁴ postea (adv.), 'afterward' ¹⁵ Italia, -ae, F., 'Italy' ¹⁶ pācem (acc.), 'peace'

UNIT FOUR

A. The Present Active System of All Four Conjugations

1. PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

In order to illustrate the inflections of the entire verbal system, we shall use the following verbs:

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | optō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | desire |
| 2. | impleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus | fill |
| 3. | { ducō, -ere, duxi, ductus
incipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus | lead
begin |
| 4. | sentio, -ire, sēnsi, sēnsus | feel |

Note that *two* verbs have been listed for the third conjugation. These differ from one another in the *-i-* which appears before the final *-ō* in the first person singular form of one of them. This *-i-* will appear in various other places throughout the conjugation. Such verbs are called *i-stems*. It will be observed that all verbs of the fourth conjugation also have an *-i-* before the ending, and so *i-stems* of the third conjugation will have something in common with verbs of the fourth conjugation. (The major difference is the length of the vowel: in the third conjugation it is short; in the fourth it is generally long.)

The conjugation of the present indicative can best be illustrated by the following table:

1	2	3	3 i-stem	4	Ending
optō	impleō	ducō	incipiō	sentio	-ō
optās	implēs	ducis	incipis	sentis	-s
optat	implet	ducit	incipit	sentit	-t
optāmus	implēmūs	ducimūs	incipimūs	sentimūs	-mūs
optātis	implētis	ducitis	incipitis	sentitis	-tis
optant	implent	ducunt	incipiunt	sentiunt	-nt

The personal endings are identical for all four conjugations. The difficulty