LATIN 1: GRAMMAR REFERENCE HANDBOOK

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NOUN DECLENSIONS AND THE USE OF CASES

DECLENSIONS:

All Latin nouns have 10 case forms each, but the nouns fall into 5 large classes called DECLENSIONS. All the nouns in the same Declension use the same set of endings. The declension of a noun can be determined by looking at the 2 forms provided in the vocabulary list or glossary. Look at the second of the two forms, the ending of that form determines declension.

      First Declension: porta, port<u>ae</u> f.   –ae = first decl.
      Second Declension: tribunus, tribun<u>i</u> m. –I = 2nd decl.
      Third Declension: rex, reg<u>is</u> m.   –is = 3rd decl.
      Fourth Declension: gradus, grad<u>us</u> m.   –us = 4th decl.
      Fifth Declension: spes, sp<u>ei</u> f.   –ei = 5th decl.

GENDER:

Every Latin noun has a GENDER assigned to it. The Genders are Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. Generally, nouns that describe feminine persons are feminine, nouns that describe masculine persons are masculine, but all other nouns are more or less randomly assigned a gender. Every noun will have a gender marker (abbreviated m. f. or n.) on the vocabulary list, glossary or dictionary. If a word does not have a gender marker, it is not a noun. Gender will be most important when adjectives are introduced, because every adjective must agree with its noun in gender.

CASES

Each declension has a set of 10 endings attached to it. Those endings match 5 grammatical categories called CASES, with Singular and Plural forms of each. The five basis cases are these:

NOMINATIVE: a noun is put into the nominative case if it is being used as the SUBJECT of the sentence, or PREDICATE NOUN.

GENITIVE: a noun is put into the genitive case if it is being used to show POSSESSION or any other use of the English preposition OF.

DATIVE: a noun is put into the dative case if it is being used for an INDIRECT OBJECT, or to express the English prepositions TO or FOR, except never in the sense of motion toward something.

ACCUSATIVE: a noun is put into the accusative case if it is the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence, or is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE: a noun is put into the ablative case if it is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS or to express the idea of the English prepositions BY, WITH, IN or FROM in certain circumstances without a preposition.

ADDITIONAL CASES: there are two additional cases that must be mentioned, but which are only used in a limited fashion.

VOCATIVE: this case is used when a person is directly addressed. In every declension except the 2nd, the vocative looks exactly the same as the nominative.

LOCATIVE: means IN or AT, but is only used with nouns that are the names of CITIES, TOWNS and SMALL ISLANDS

FORMS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letters –AE , then the noun belongs to the first declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-A	-AE
GENITIVE	-AE	-ARUM
DATIVE	-AE	-IS
ACCUSATIVE	-AM	-AS
ABLATIVE	-A (long)	-IS
VOCATIVE	-A	-AE
LOCATIVE	-AE	-IS

EXAMPLE

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	Porta the gate	Portae the gates
GENITIVE	Portae of the gate	Portarum of the gates
DATIVE	Portae for the gate	Portis for the gates
ACCUSATIVE	Portam the gate	Portas the gates
ABLATIVE	Porta with the gate	Portis with the gates
VOCATIVE	Porta Oh Gate	Portae Oh Gates
LOCATIVE	Romae at Rome	Athenis at Athens

FORMS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION MASCULINE

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –i , and it's gender marker is an M., then the noun belongs to the second declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-US (or –R)	-I
GENITIVE	-I	-ORUM
DATIVE	-O	-IS
ACCUSATIVE	-UM	-OS
ABLATIVE	-O	-IS
VOCATIVE	-E [or –i] *	-I
LOCATIVE	-I	-IS

EXAMPLE

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	Murus the wall	Muri the walls
GENITIVE	Muri of the wall	Murorum of the walls
DATIVE	Muro for the wall	Muris for the walls
ACCUSATIVE	Murum the wall	Muros the walls
ABLATIVE	Muro with the wall	Muris with the walls
VOCATIVE	Mure* Oh Wall	Muri Oh Walls
LOCATIVE	Corinthi at Corinth	Pompeiis at Pompeii

*If the noun is the word filius, or a proper name ending in –ius, then the vocative singular is just a bare –I. So filius> fili; Marius> Mari; Cornelius> Corneli

FORMS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –i , and it's gender marker is an N., then the noun belongs to the second declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-UM	-A
GENITIVE	-I	-ORUM
DATIVE	-O	-IS
ACCUSATIVE	-UM	-A
ABLATIVE	-O	-IS
VOCATIVE	-UM	-A
LOCATIVE	-I	-IS

EXAMPLE

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	Templum the temple	Templa the temples
GENITIVE	Templi of the temple	Templorum of the temples
DATIVE	Templo for the temple	Templis for the temples
ACCUSATIVE	Templum the temple	Templa the temples
ABLATIVE	Templo with the temple	Templis with the temples
VOCATIVE	Templum O temple	Templa O temples
LOCATIVE	Brundisii at Brundisium	Hierosolymnis at Jerusalem

FORMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

If the second form given of a noun ends in the letter –is , then the noun belongs to the third declension and uses the following set of endings to express the cases.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
MASCULINE/FEMININE		
NOMINATIVE	varies	-ES
GENITIVE	-IS	-UM [-IUM]
DATIVE	-I	-IBUS
ACCUSATIVE	-EM	-ES [-IS]
ABLATIVE	-E [-I]	-IBUS
VOCATIVE	-varies	-ES
LOCATIVE	-E	-IBUS
NEUTER		
NOMINATIVE	varies	-A [-IA]
GENITIVE	-IS	-UM [-IUM]
DATIVE	-I	-IBUS
ACCUSATIVE	-varies	--A [-IA]
ABLATIVE	-E [-I]	-IBUS
VOCATIVE	-varies	-A [-IA]
LOCATIVE	-E	-IBUS

NOUN CASES WITH EXAMPLES

Each declension has a set of 10 endings attached to it. Those endings match 5 grammatical categories called CASES, with Singular and Plural forms of each. The five basis cases are these:

NOMINATIVE: a noun is put into the nominative case if it is being used as the SUBJECT of the sentence, or PREDICATE NOUN.

Subject Example: **Flavia** sees the roses. **Flavia** rosas videt.

Predicate Noun Example: Regina est **Flavia.**   The queen is **Flavia.**

GENITIVE: a noun is put into the genitive case if it is being used to show POSSESSION or any other use of the English preposition OF.

Possession example: **Flavia's** rose is good.   **Flaviae** rosa est bona.

Of Example: This is the end of Flavia. Hoc est exitium **Flaviae**.

DATIVE: a noun is put into the dative case if it is being used for an INDIRECT OBJECT, or to express the English prepositions TO or FOR, except never in the sense of motion toward something.

Indirect Object Example: We give Flavia the roses.   Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

To/For Example: We give roses to Flavia. Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

ACCUSATIVE: a noun is put into the accusative case if it is the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence, or is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS

Direct Object Example: The sailor sees **Flavia**.   Nauta **Flaviam** videt.

Obj, of Prep. Example:

The sailor went **beyond Flavia**: Nauta **praeter Flaviam** iit.

ABLATIVE: a noun is put into the ablative case if it is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS or to express the idea of the English prepositions BY, WITH, IN or FROM in certain circumstances without a preposition.

Obj of Prep Example: Put your faith **in Flavia**. Fidem **in Flavia** pone.

By/With/in/from Example: Take it **from Flavia**. **Flavia** id cape.

VERB SUMMARY

CONJUGATIONS

Conjugation	First pp	2nd pp	3rd pp	4th pp	Present Stem	Perfect Stem
First	Voco	Vocare	Vocavi	Vocatus	Voca-	Vocav-
Second	Moneo	Monere	Monui	Monitus	Mone-	Monu-
Third	Duco	Ducere	Duxi	Ductus	Duc-	Dux-
Fourth	Audio	Audire	Audivi	Auditus	Audi-	Audiv-
3rd-io	Capio	Capere	Cepi	Captus	Capi-	Cep-

PRESENT TENSE: translation: I call, I am calling, I do call

First and Second Conjugation	3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation
Present Stem plus: -o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt	Present stem plus: -o, -is, -it, -imus,-itis, -unt But if there are 2 "-i's", drop one

IMPERFECT TENSE: translation: I was calling, I used to call

First and Second Conjugation	3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation
Present Stem plus: -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant	Present stem plus the letter "e". plus -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant

FUTURE TENSE: translation: I will call

First and Second Conjugation	3rd, 3-io, 4th Conjugation
Present Stem plus: -bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt	Present stem plus -am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent

PERFECT, PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT TENSES:
All conjugations: base is the PERFECT STEM (3rd pp minus –i).

Perfect Tense: translate as simple past tense: I called
                 Endings: -I, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt

Pluperfect Tense: translate with helping verb "had":   I had called
                 Endings: -eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant

Future Perfect Tense: translate with "Will Have":   I will have called
                 Endings: -ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint

PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE:
Form: 2nd principal part   Translation: "to call"

IMPERATIVE
Singular: present stem   Plural: present stem plus "-te"
(3rd conjugation and 3rd io are irregular: usually: sing -e, plural –ite)

Perfect Passive Participle:
4th principal part of the verb, treated as adjective

EXAMPLE VERBS

FIRST CONJUATION	SECOND CONJUGATION
Present Tense Voco I call Vocas you call Vocat he calls Vocamus we call Vocatis y'all call Vocant they call	**Present Tense** Moneo I warn Mones you warn Monet he warns Monemus we warn Monetis y'all warn Monent they warn
Imperfect Tense Vocabam I was calling Vocabas you were calling Vocabat he was calling Vocabamus we were calling Vocabatis y'all were calling Vocabant they were calling	**Imperfect Tense** Monebam I was warning Monebas you were warning Monebat he was warning Monebamus we were warning Monebatis y'all were warning Monebant they were warning
Future Tense Vocabo I will call Vocabis you will call Vocabit he will call Vocabimus we will call Vocabitis y'all will call Vocabunt they will call	**Future Tense** Monebo I will warn Monebis you will warn Monebit he will warn Monebimus we will warn Monebitis y'all will warn Monebunt they will warn
Perfect Tense Vocavi I called Vocavisti you called Vocavit he called Vocavimus we called Vocavistis y'all called Vocaverunt they called [or vocavere]	**Perfect Tense** Monui I warned Monuisti you warned Monuit he warned Monuimus we warned Monuistis y'all warned Monuerunt they warned [or monuere]
Pluperfect Tense Vocaveram I had called Vocaveras you had called Vocaverat he had called Vocaveramus we had called Vocaveratis y'all had called Vocaverant they had called	**Pluperfect Tense** Monueram I had warned Monueras you had warned Monuerat he had warned Monueramus we had warned Monueratis y'all had warned Monuerant they had warned
Future Perfect Tense Vocavero I will have called Vocaveris you will have called Vocaverit he will have called Vocaverimus we will have called Vocaveritis y'all will have called Vocaverint they will have called	**Future Perfect Tense** Monuero I will have warned Monueris you will have warned Monuerit he will have warned Monuerimus we will have warned Monueritis y'all will have warned Monuerint they will have warned
Infiitive: vocare "to call" **Imperative:** voca, vocate "call!" **Perfect Participle:** vocatus, -a,-um "having been called"	**Infiitive:** monere "to warn" **Imperative:** mone, monete "warn!" **Perfect Participle:** monitus, -a, -um "having been warned"

THIRD CONJUATION	FOURTH CONJUGATION
Present Tense Duco I lead Ducis you lead Ducit he leads Ducimus we lead Ducitis y'all lead Ducunt they lead	**Present Tense** Audio I hear Audis you hear Audit he hears Audimus we hear Auditis y'all hear Audiunt they hear
Imperfect Tense Ducebam I was leading Ducebas you were leading Ducebat he was leading Ducebamus we were leading Ducebatis y'all were leading Ducebant they were leading	**Imperfect Tense** Audiebam I was hearing Audiebas you were hearing Audiebat he was hearing Audiebamus we were hearing Audiebatis y'all were hearing Audiebant they were hearing
Future Tense Ducam I will lead Duces you will lead Ducet he will lead Ducemus we will lead Ducetis y'all will lead Ducent they will lead	**Future Tense** Audiam I will hear Audies you will hear Audiet: he will hear Audiemus we will hear Audietis y'all will hear Audient they will hear
Perfect Tense Duxi I led Duxisti you led Duxit he led Duximus we led Duxistis y'all led Duxerunt they led [or duxere]	**Perfect Tense** Audivi I heard Audivisti you heard Audivit he heard Audivimus we heard Audivistis y'all heard Audiverunt they heard [or audivere]
Pluperfect Tense Duxeram I had led Duxeras you had led Duxerat he had led Duxeramus we had led Duxeratis y'all had led Duxerant they had led	**Pluperfect Tense** Audiveram I had heard Audiveras you had heard Audiverat he had heard Audiveramus we had heard Audiveratis y'all had heard Audiverant they had heard
Future Perfect Tense Duxero I will have led Duxeris you will have led Duxerit he will have led Duxerimus we will have led Duxeritis y'all will have led Duxerint they will have led	**Future Perfect Tense** Audivero I will have heard Audiveris you will have heard Audiverit he will have heard Audiverimus we will have heard Audiveritis y'all will have heard Audiverint they will have heard
Infinitive: ducere: "to lead" **Imperative:** duc, ducite "Lead!" **Perfect Participle:** ductus, -a,-um "having been led"	**Infinitive:** audire: "to hear" **Imperative:** audi audite "hear!" **Perfect Participle:** auditus, -a,-um "having been heard"

SUM ESSE	THIRD –IO CONJUGATION
Present Tense Sum I am Es you are Est he is Sumus we are Estis y'all are Sunt they are	**Present Tense** Capio I take Capis you take Capit he takes Capimus we take Capitis y'all take Capiunt they take
Imperfect Tense Eram I was Eras you were Erat he was Eramus we were Eratis y'all were Erant they were	**Imperfect Tense** Capiebam I was taking Capiebas you were taking Capiebat he was taking Capiebamus we were taking Capiebatis y'all were taking Capiebant they were taking
Future Tense Ero I will be Eris you will be Erit he will be Erimus we will be Eritis y'all will be Erunt they will be	**Future Tense** Capiam I will take Capies you will take Capiet: he will take Capiemus we will take Capietis y'all will take Capient they will take
Perfect Tense Fui I was Fuisti you were Fuit he was Fuimus we were Fuistis y'all were Fuerunt they were	**Perfect Tense** Cepi I took Cepisti you took Cepit he took Cepimus we took Cepistis y'all took Ceperunt they took
Pluperfect Tense Fueram I had been Fueras you had been Fuerat he had been Fueramus we had been Fueratis y'all had been Fuerant they had been	**Pluperfect Tense** Ceperam I had taken Ceperas you had taken Ceperat he had taken Ceperamus we had taken Ceperatis y'all had taken Ceperant they had taken
Future Perfect Tense Fuero I will have been Fueris you will have been Fuerit he will have been Fuerimus we will have been Fueritis y'all will have been Fuerint they will have been	**Future Perfect Tense** Cepero I will have taken Ceperis you will have taken Ceperit he will have taken Ceperimus we will have taken Ceperitis y'all will have taken Ceperint they will have taken
Infiitive: esse "to be" **Imperative:** [es, este: be!]	**Infinitive:** capere "to take" **Imperative:** cape, capite "take!" **Perfect Participle:** captus, -a,-um "having been taken"

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #1: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

People	Places
Advena, ae m.	Asia,-ae f.
Agricola-ae m.	Athenae, -arum f (plural only)
Amica, ae f.	Casa, ae f.
Auriga, ae m.	Europa, ae f.
Dea, ae f.*	Gallia, -ae f.
Discipula, ae f.	Graecia, -ae f.
Domina, ae f.	Insula, ae f.
Familia, ae f.	Italia, -ae f.
Femina, -ae f.	Luna, ae f.
Filia, -ae f.*	Patria, -ae f.
Incola, ae m.	Roma, ae f.
Nauta,-ae m.	Sicilia, ae f.
Pirata, ae m.	Silva, -ae f.
Poeta, -ae m.	Stella, -ae f.
Puella, -ae f.	Taberna, -ae f.
Regina, ae f.	Terra-ae f.
	Via, ae f.
	Villa, -ae f.

Things	Ideas
Anima, ae f.	Adulescentia, -ae f.
Aqua, -ae f	Clementia, ae f.
Causa, -ae f.	Copia, ae f.
Cena, ae f.	Culpa, ae f.
Divitiae, -arum f. (plural only)	Forma, ae f.
Fabula, ae f.	Fortuna,-ae f.
Fama,-ae f.	Gloria, ae f.
Fenestra, ae f.	Invidia, -ae f.
Hasta, ae f.	Ira,-ae f.
Hora, ae f.	Memoria, ae f.
Injuria, -ae f.	Natura, ae f.
Insidiae, -arum f. (plural only)	Patientia, -ae f.
Janua, ae f.	Philosophia, -ae f.
Lacrima, ae f.	Poena, -ae f.
Lingua, ae f.	Sapientia, -ae f..
Littera, -ae f.	Victoria, -ae f.
Mensa, ae f.	
Meta, ae f.	
Pecunia, -ae f.	
Porta, -ae f.	
Rosa, -ae f	
Sententia, -ae f.	
Turba, ae f.	
Vita, -ae f.	

*special dative/ablative plural filiabus, deabus

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #2

Latin Prepositions

Prepositions that always take Accusative Objects

TRANS "across"
AD "to, toward, at"
ANTE "before"
POST "after"
CIRCUM "around"
CONTRA "against"
PER "through, by means of, in the name of"
INTER "between, among"
PROPE "near to"
APUD "among, at the house of"
PROPTER "because of"
INTRA "within"
EXTRA "beyond, outside of"
ULTRA "beyond, on the far side of"
OB "because of, in front of, before"
PRAETER "beyond, past, except"

Prepositions that always take Ablative Objects

CUM "with"
DE "from, down from, about, concerning"
E, EX "from, out of"
A, AB "from, by"
PRAE "before, on account of, because of, in comparison with"
PRO "in front of, on behalf of, in place of"
SINE "without"

Prepositions that can take Either Accusative or Ablative Objects

IN with acc: "into, onto, against"   with abl "in, on"
SUB under
SUPER over

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #3: VERB LIST PRIME

List 1: First Conjugation, list A

Amo, amare, amavi, amatus

Cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatus

Do, dare, dedi, datus

Dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatus

Erro, errare, erravi, erratus

Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutus

Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjutus

Laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus

Monstro, monstrare, monstravi, monstratus

Demonstro, demonstrare, demonstravi, demonstratus

Navigo, navigare, navigavi, navigatus

Neco, necare, necavi, necatus

Nego, negare, negavi, negates

Propero, properare, properavi, properatus

Pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatus

Oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus

Puto, putare, putavi, putatus

Oro, orare, oravi, oratus

Supero, superare, superavi, superatus

Voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus

List 2: Second Conjugation, List A

Debeo, debere, debui, debitus

Doceo, docere, docui, doctus

Egeo, egere, egui, ------

Habeo, habere, habui, habitus

Maneo, manere, mansi, mansurus

      Remaneo, remanere, remansi, remansurus

Misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus

Moneo, monere, monui, monitus

Moveo, movere, movi, motus

Noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus

Placeo, placere, placui, placitus

Sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum

Soleo, solere, solui, solitus

Taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus

Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus

Terreo, terrere, terrui, territus

Timeo, timere, timui, -------

Video, videre, vidi, visus

      Invideo, invidere, invidi, invisus

List 3: Irregular Verbs

Sum, esse, fui, futurus

      Absum, abesse, afui, _____

      Adsum, adesse, adfui, _____

Eo, ire, ivi or ii, itus

Possum, posse, potui, _____

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST 4: PARTICLES

Conjunctions:
Et "and"   et….et "both…and"
Atque "and"
Sed "but"
Aut "or"   aut…aut "either…or"
Vel "or"
Ac "and"
Etsi "even if" "although"
Si "if"   Nisi "if not, unless"
Quod "because"
Postpositive Adverbs (always second in sentence)
Autem "however"
Enim "indeed", "namely", "to be sure"
Igitur "therefore"
Quoque "also"
Enclitics (added to end of word)
-ne makes sentence a question
-que "and"
-ve "or"

Locational

Hic "(at) here"	Huc "to here/hither"	Hinc "from here/hence"
Ubi "(at) where"	Quo "to where/whither"	Unde "from where/whence"
Ibi "(at) there"	Illuc "to there/thither"	Inde "from there/thence"

Other Adverbs

Adeo "so, thus"	Olim "once upon a time"
Etiam "even" "also" "still"	Paene "almost"
Ibidem "in the same place"	Postea "afterwards"
Iterim "meanwhile"	Quomodo "how"
Ita "so, in this way"	Quot "how many"
Itaque "and so"	Rursus "back, again"
Item "in the same way"	Saepe "often"
Iterum "again"	Semper "always"
Jam "now", "already"	Sic "so, thus"
Mox "soon"	Tam "so"
Nam "for"	Ubi "where, when"
Namque "for indeed"	Ubique "everywhere"
Neque "and not"	Umquam "ever"
Nec "and not" neque..nec "neither..nor"	Numquam "never"
Non "not"	Vere "truly"
Nunc "now"	Vero "truly, but"

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #5: SECOND DECLENSION MASCULINE NOUNS

People	Places
Amicus, amici m.	Ager, agri m.
Barbarus, barbari	Circus, circi m.
Avarus, avari m.	Delphi, Delphorum m.
Avunculus, avunculi m.	Epirus, Epiri m.
Avus,avi m.	Falerii, Faleriorum m.
Deus, dei m.	Hortus, horti m.
Discipulus, discipuli m.	Locus, loci m.
Dominus, domini m.	Ludus, ludi m.
Filius, filii m.	Mundus, mundi m.
Graecus, Graeci m.	Pompeii, Pompeiorum m.
Inimicus, inimici m.	Pagus, pagi m.
Liberi, liberorum m. (pl)	Pontus, ponti m.
Magister, magistri m.	Rhenus, Rheni m.
Puer, pueri m.	Rhodanus, Rhodani m.
Romanus, Romani m.	Veii, Veiorum m.
Servus, servi m.	Vicus, vici m.
Socius, Socii m.	
Tribunus, tribuni m.	
Tyrannus, tyranni m.	
Vir, viri m.	
Vulgus, vulgi m.	

Things	First Names
Animus, animi m.	A. Aulus, Auli m.
Annus, anni m.	App. Appius, Appii m.
Carrus, carri m	D. Decimus, Decimi m
Digitus, digiti m.	C. Gaius, Gaii m.
Elephantus, elephanti m.	Cn Gnaeus, Gnaeii m.
Fungus, fungi m.	K. Kaeso, Kaesonis m. (not 2nd)
Gladius, gladii m.	L. Lucius, Lucii m.
Humus, humi m.	M. Marcus, Marci m.
Liber, libri m.	Man. Manlius, Manlii m.
Libellus, libelli m.	Num. Numerius, Numerii m.
Malleus, mallei m.	P. Publius, Publii m.
Morbus, morbi, m	Post. Postumus, Postumi m.
Murus, muri m.	Q. Quintus, Quinti m.
Napus, napi m.	Ti. Tiberius, Tiberii m.
Nasus, nasi m.	T. Titus, Titi m.
Populus, populi m.	
Simius, simii m.	
Somnus, somni m.	
Virus, viri m.	

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #6: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

A-L Regular	ER adjectives
Acerbus, -a, -um	Dexter, dextra, dextrum
Altus, -a, -um	Liber, libera, liberum
Beatus, -a, -um	Miser, misera, miserum
Bellus, -a, -um	Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
Bonus, -a, -um	Sinister, sinistra, sinistrum
Caecus, -a, -um	
Candidus, -a, -um	
Carus, -a, -um	
Certus, -a, -um	
Clarus, -a, -um	
Cupidus, -a, -um	
Dignus, -a, -um	Personal Possessives
Durus, -a, -um	Meus, -a, um
Fidus, -a, -um	Noster, nostra, nostrum
Firmus, -a, -um	Suus, -a, -um
Fortunatus, -a, -um	Tuus, -a, -um
Humanus, -a, -um	Vester, vestra, vestrum
Incertus, -a, -um	
Iratus, -a, -um	
Justus, -a, -um	
Laetus, -a, -um	
Latus, -a, -um	
Longus, -a, -um	

M-V Regular	-UUS adjectives
Magnus, -a, -um	Aequus, a-um
Malus, -a, -um	Antiquus, -a, -um
Multus, -a, -um	Perpetuus, perpetua, perpetuum
Novus, -a, -um	Propinquus, -a, -um
Parvus, -a, -um	
Plenus, -a,-um	
Pristinus, -a, -um	
Pudicus, -a, -um	Plural Adjectives
Ridiculus, -a, -um	
Salvus, -a, -um	Multi, multae, multa
Sanus, -a, -um	Pauci, paucae, pauca
Stultus, -a, -um	
Superbus, -a, um	
Verus, -a, -um	
Vivus, -a, -um	

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #7: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

OBJECTS	CONCEPTS AND COLLECTIVES
Basium, basii n.	Argumentum, argumenti n.
Caseum, casei n.	Auxilium, auxilii n.
Donum, doni n.	Bellum, belli n.
Frumentum, frumenti n.	Beneficium, beneficii n.
Monumentum, monumenti n.	Concilium, concilii n.
Osculum, osculi n.	Consilium, consilii n.
Perfugium, perfugii n.	Exitium, exitii n.
Praemium, praemii n.	Exsilium, exsilii n.
Proelium proelii n.	Factum, facti n.
Remedium, remedii n.	Fatum, fati n.
Saxum, saxi n.	Ingenium, ingenii n.
Scutum, scuti n.	Imperium imperii n.
Signum, signi n.	Initium, initii n.
Speculum, speculi n.	Judicium, judicii n.
Telum, teli n.	Mandatum, mandati n.
Verbum, verbi n.	Negotium negotii n.
Vinum, vini n.	Odium, odii n.
Vitium, vitii n.	Officium, officii n.
	Otium, otii n.
	Periculum, periculi n.
	Solacium solacii n.
	Studium studii n.
PLACES	**METALS**
Aedificium, aedificii n.	
Caelum, caeli n.	Argentum, argenti n.
Oppidum, oppidi n.	Aurum, auri n.
Regnum, regni n.	Cuprum, cupri n.
Rostrum, rostri n.	Ferrum, ferri n.
Templum, templi n.	Plumbum, plumbi n.
	Stannum, stanni n.
PLURALS	
Arma, armorum n.	
Castra, castrorum n.	
Impedimenta, impedimentorum n.	
Moenia, moeniorum n.	

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #8 FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS—part two

FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS
Ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi, ambulatus
Appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus
Ceno, cenare, cenavi, cenatus
Conservo, conservare, conservavi, conservatus
Creo, creare, creavi, creatus
Delecto, delectare, delectavi, delectatus
Invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatus
Laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus
Libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus
Exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatus
Muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus
Narro, narrare, narravi, narratus
Orno, ornare, ornavi, ornatus
Paro, parare, paravi, paratus
Porto, portare, portavi, portatus
Recito, recitare, recitavi, recitatus
Rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus
Servo, servare, servavi, servatus
Specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus
Spero, sperare, speravi, speratus
Sto, stare, steti, status
Tolero, tolerare, toleravi, toleratus
Vito, vitare, vitavi, vitatus

SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS
Audeo, audere, ausus sum
Careo, carere, carui, caritus
Contineo, continere, continui, contentus
Deleo, delere, delevi, deletus
Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum
Jaceo, jacere, jacui, ----------
Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussus
Pateo, patere, patui, ----------
Persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasus
Prohibeo, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitus
Respondeo, respondere, responsi, responsus
Rideo, ridere, risi, risus
Salveo, salvere
Valeo, valere

BASIC VOCABULARY LIST #9   3rd, 3rd-io, 4th Conjugation verbs List One

3rd Conjugation Verbs
cado, cadere, cecidi, casurus
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus
disco, discere, didici,----
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus
intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus
jungo, jungere, junxi, junctus
lego, legere, legi, lectus
mitto, mittere, misi, missus
       admitto, admittere, admisi, admissus
       committo, committere, commisi, commissus
       promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus
pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus
peto, petere, petivi, petitus
pono, ponere, posui, positus
premo, premere, pressi, pressus
rego, regere, rexi, rectus
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
vinco, vincere, vici, victus

3rd-io Conjugation Verbs
capio, capere, cepi, captus
       accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus
       excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus
       incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus
       suscipio, suscipere, suscepi, susceptus
cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus
facio, facere, feci, factus
       interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus
fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitus
jacio, jacere, jeci, jactus
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus
       eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptus
4th Conjugation verbs
audio, audire, audivi, auditus
dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitus
reperio, reperire, reperi,repertus
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus
servio, servire, servivi, servitus
scio, scire, scivi, scitus
nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitus
venio, venire, veni, ventus
       invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus

Basic Vocabulary #10 Third Conjugation Verbs

Ago, agere, egi, actus
       Cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus
       Exigo, exigere, exegi, exactus
Alo, alere, alui, alitus
Bibo, bibere, bibi, ----------
Caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesus
Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessus
Cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
Comprehendo, comprehendere, comprehensi, comprehensus
Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus
Condo, condere, condidi, conditus
Contundo, contundere, contudi, contusus
Diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectus
Emo, emere, emi, emptus
Fero, ferre, tuli, latus
Fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctus
Linquo, linquere, liqui, ----
       Relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus
Metuo, metuere, metui, metuus
Occido, occidere, occidi, occisus
Occido, occidere, occidi, occasum
Pendo, pendere, pependi, pensus
       Suspendo, suspendere, suspendi, suspensus
surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum
tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus
tego, tegere, texi, tectus
Tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus
Trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus
Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus
Verto, vertere, verti, versus

ROMAN NUMBERS
1. Numbers 1-20

Unus one I	Undecim eleven XI	
Duo two II	Duodecim twelve XII	
Tres three III	Tredecim thirteen XIII	
Quattuor four IV	Quattuordecim fourteen XIV	
Quinque five V	Quindecim fifteen XV	
Sex six VI	Sedecim sixteen XVI	
Septem seven VII	Septendecim seventeen XVII	
Octo eight VIII	Duo de viginti eighteen XVIII	
Novem nine IX	Un de viginti nineteen XIX	
Decem ten X	Viginti twenty XX	

2. Numbers by 10's

Decem	X	ten
Viginti	XX	twenty
Triginta	XXX	thirty
Quadraginta	XXXX or XL	forty
Quinquaginta	L	fifty
Sexaginta	LX	sixty
Septuaginta	LXX	seventy
Octoginta	LXXX	eighty
Nonaginta	LXXXX or XC	ninety
Centum	C	100

3. Numbers by 100's

Centum	C	100
Ducenti,-ae, -a	CC	200
Trecenti, -ae,-a	CCC	300
Quadringenti	CCCC	400
Quingenti	D	500
Sescenti	DC	600
Septingenti	DCC	700
Octingenti	DCCC	800
Nongenti	DCCCC	900
Mille	M	1000
Duo milia	MM	2000

SUPPLEMENTAL VOCABULARY

Colors

Green: viridis, -e (3rd)	Blue: caeruleus,-a,-um	White: albus.-a, -um
Gray: glaucus, -a, -um	Pink; puniceus, -a, -um	Red: ruber, rubra, rubrum
Black: niger, nigra, nigrum	Brown: fulvus, -a, -um	Yellow: flavus, -a, um
silvery: argenteus, -a, -um	golden: aureus, -a, um	Purple: purpureus, -a, -um

Parts of the Body

hair: comae, -arum f.	head: caput, capitis n. (3rd)	ear: auris, auris f. (3rd)
face: facies, faciei f. (5th)	nose: nasus, nasi m.	mouth: os, oris n.
tooth: dens, dentis m. (3rd)	lip: labrum, labri n.	tongue: lingua. –ae f.
neck: collum. –i n.	eye: oculus, -i m.	finger: digitus, -i m.
upper arm: lacertus, -i m.	fore arm: brachium, -i n.	hand: manus, -us f. (4th)
chest: pectus, pectoris n. (3rd)	belly: ventrum, -i n.	back: dorsum, -i n.
leg: crus, cruris n (3rd)	foot: pes, pedis m. (3rd)	thigh: femur, femoris n (3rd)
calf: sura, -ae f	knee: genu, -us n. (4th)	seat: clunes, clunium n(3rd)

Objects in the Classroom

door: porta,-ae f	door: janua, -ae f	window: fenestra, -ae f.
wall: murus,- i m.	table: mensa, -ae f	chair: sella, -ae f
clock: horologium, -I n	desk: cathedra, -ae f.	board: tabula, -ae f
floor: pavimentum, -I n.	ceiling: tectum, -I n	flag: signum
blinds: umbracula, -orum npl	room: camera, -ae f.	shelf: pluteus, -I m.
book: liber, libri m.	notebook: libellus, -I m.	pencil: stylus, -I m.
pen: penna, -ae f.	paper: pagina, -ae f.	bag: saccus, -I m.
eraser: erasura, -ae f.	chalk: creta, -ae	

Question Words

Who: Quis?	What: Quid?	Where: Ubi?	When: Quando?
Why: Cur?	How: Quomodo?	How Many?: Quanta?	

NUM: question expecting the answer "No" (You didn't bring a pencil, did you?)

NONNE: question expecting the answer "Yes" (You brought your uncle again, didn't you?)

Yes: repeat the verb, or say "tam, ita, or sic", sometimes "ita vero"

No: repeat the verb adding "non", or say "minime"

Other Adverbs

Tandem: at last	Tamen: nevertheless, however	Tum: then
Deinde: thereupon, thereafter, second, next		Denique: finally, at last
Postea: afterwards		