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HOW TO USE COVENANT LATIN

This textbook is a little different than many other Latin textbooks. Each *caput* (chapter) consists of four main sections: Grammar Summary, Recommended Videos, Chant, and Vocabulary. Rather than long, detailed explanations of the grammar presented in each *caput*, I have provided short summaries that communicate the concepts taught in the lesson as succinctly as possible.

Rather than expect students to read long explanations (which they usually won't do!), I teach the lessons in class and provide written summaries in the book, along with video summaries that can be found on covenantlatin.com. Students are encouraged to read the brief summaries and watch the recommended videos. The website also contains vocabulary flashcards and videos for each chant.

Each *caput* contains exercises that will often be graded, in order to reinforce the concepts taught in class.

Quizzes will cover the chant and vocabulary for the *caput*, and usually also have 1-2 sentences modeled after the Translation Practice sentences. If students will pay attention and participate in class, watch the suggested videos, and memorize the chants and vocabulary, an A or B is easy to attain.

At the end of the book there is a Latin-English dictionary containing all the words from the *capitula* (chapters) and hundreds more to assist in translating and looking up vocabulary words more easily.

Each vocabulary list includes “Just for Fun” words and phrases. These are not required but may be used on the quizzes as bonus questions. Most lessons also have a portion of the Lord's Prayer or John 1:1-2 as part of the vocabulary. Students will be expected to memorize these, as we will eventually memorize all of the Lord's Prayer recitation and pronunciation practice.

INTRODUCTION: PRONUNCIATION

WHY LATIN?

Why is it helpful to learn Latin? After all, you've probably never met anyone who actually speaks Latin (though you may have met some who can read it). We don't learn Latin so that we can talk to Latin speakers. However, there are a lot of really good reasons for learning this ancient language. Here are five of the most important reasons.

1. **Latin makes your brain work better.** Latin is called an inflected language, which just means that the words have lots of different endings that help you understand sentences and phrases. Learning any inflected language is kind of like learning to read music: it helps your brain to develop and gives you better reasoning skills.
2. **Latin makes learning other languages easier.** Many languages, called "romance" languages (think "Roman"), come from Latin. Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and a whole lot of other languages come from Latin. These languages will be much easier to learn if you already know Latin.
3. **Latin helps you with English vocabulary.** About half of all English words come from Latin (English is not a "romance" language). About 80 percent of technical words from science, mathematics, and the law come from Latin. You will be able to figure out English words that you've never seen before by noticing their Latin roots!
4. **Latin makes you a better reader.** Since Latin helps your brain develop and makes you really good at figuring out what words mean, you will become a better reader when you learn Latin. You won't get stumped by as many words, and long sentences are much easier to understand.
5. **Latin helps us understand the Bible better.** God has made himself known to us through a book, the Bible! God has told us everything we need to know about him to be saved in the Bible. God has told us everything we need to know to live holy lives in the Bible. This means that if we are better thinkers and readers, we will be able to understand the Bible more easily. Latin can help us know God better, and knowing God better from his Word will help us to love him more. And God created us to love him and obey him!

INTRODUCTION: PRONUNCIATION

THE LATIN ALPHABET

Welcome to the study of Latin! *Latina gaudium est!* (Latin is fun!). Languages can be difficult to learn, but also very rewarding. Latin is no different. Thankfully, there are *some* aspects of Latin that are fairly simple. We're going to start with one of the easiest tasks in Latin: pronouncing the letters of the alphabet.

Some languages use different alphabets than we are used to in English. Sometimes these alphabets look similar to the letters we know, and sometimes they look very different.

Greek:	A	B	Γ	Δ	E	Z	H	Θ	I	K	Λ
	M	N	O	Π	P	T	Y	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω

Hebrew:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ
	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת

The Greek alphabet (above) is similar to ours, but some letters are very different. The Hebrew Alphabet (also above), on the other hand, is completely different! Thankfully, Latin uses the same alphabet as English, with a couple of missing letters. In fact, most of the letters make the same sounds in Latin that we know in English (yay!). In this Caput, we're only going to pay attention to the consonants that make different sounds in Latin than they do in English, but we'll consider *all* the vowels and vowel combinations. Let's talk about vowels first.

The vowels in Latin are the same as those in English. In addition, if you know Spanish or Italian, then you already have a pretty good idea of how the vowels sound in Latin. Like English vowels, every Latin vowel can be either short or long. Long vowels will have a small line written above them (called a macron).

A ā (long a) like the "a" in father

 a (short a) like the "a" in pizza

 *short a sounds almost just like long a when its accented

E ē (long e) like the "e" in they

 e (short e) like the "e" in pet

I ī (long i) like the "i" in pizza

INTRODUCTION: PRONUNCIATION

	i (short I)	like the "i" in <u>p</u> ig
O	ō (long o)	like the "o" in al <u>o</u> ne
	o (short o)	like the "o" in fl <u>o</u> p
U	ū (long u)	like the "u" in fl <u>u</u> te
	u (short u)	like the "u" in p <u>u</u> t

Sometimes, two vowels make one sound together. We call these vowel combinations "diphthongs." In English, words like food, seek, and boat contain diphthongs. Here are the most common diphthongs in Latin that you need to know:

AE	like "ai" in <u>a</u> isle (As in, I walked down an <i>aisle</i> in the grocery store.)
AU	like "au" in <u>sau</u> erk <u>rau</u> t (Gross!)
EI	like "ei" in <u>e</u> ight
OE	like the "oi" in <u>o</u> ink

So, now that you've mastered Latin vowel sounds, you might want to know about a few consonants that are different in Latin.

C	is always hard like <u>c</u> at. It is never soft (an "s" sound) like <u>c</u> ity.
CH	never makes a "ch" sound like <u>ch</u> ase or a "sh" sound like mach <u>in</u> e. In Latin, it sounds just like a hard "c" as in <u>C</u> hrist.
G	is always hard like <u>g</u> oat. I it is never soft (a "j" sound) like in giraffe.
GN	makes "ny" sound like in lasag <u>na</u> .
I	is sometimes a consonant. When it comes before another vowel it is pronounced like the letter "y" in yellow.
J	does not exist in classical Latin. In later versions of Latin it replaced the consonantal "i" and made a "y" sound. You won't see any j's in the Latin we are learning.
S	always makes a <u>s</u> nake sound, and never a "z" sound as in w <u>a</u> s.
V	makes the same sound as our "w" as in <u>w</u> ork.
W	There is no "w" because "v" does its job!

INTRODUCTION: PRONUNCIATION

Y There is no "y" in Latin. See the letter "i" above for the "y" sound.

LATIN SYLLABLES

It's not necessary to master Latin syllables, but it is helpful. The rules are simple: If two consonants are next to each other, divide between them (unless they make one sound together like "ch"). If there are no consonants next to each other, divide after each vowel or diphthong. So, the word *Rōma* is syllabified like this: Rō | ma.

Here are a few more examples:

magister	mēnsam	amāmus	crēabant
ma gis ter	mēn sam	a mā mus	crē a bant

LATIN WORD ACCENTS

Knowing how to recognize syllables will help with pronunciation. Words with more than one syllable have to have an accent (stress) on a syllable. Try saying the English words below by accenting different syllables to see how pronunciation is affected by the stress syllable.

BASEball vs baseBALL EXit vs exIT SYLlable vs sylLABLE

Here's the simple rule for Latin accents: In Latin, the stress falls on the next to last syllable if its vowel is long, and on the one before that (the next, next to last) if it is short. (Tip: a two-syllable word will always stress the first syllable.) Here are some examples:

MAGister aMĀbam PUer creĀbitis NUmerus

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: HOW LATIN VERBS WORK; INFLECTION

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A verb (verbum) is a word that expresses action or state of being. For now, we are only focusing on action verbs. In Latin, verbs change their endings to tell us their tense (like English adding -ed for past tense), and to answer the questions, "Who did the action?" and "How many people did the action?"

This means that the subject (the "who" and "how many") of a Latin verb is hidden in the ending. We call these endings "personal endings" because they tell us who does the action. When the ending changes, the subject changes.

These changes are called "inflection." Whenever a word changes its form we are seeing inflection. We have some inflection in English, like adding -ed to past tense words or an -s to the end of a verb when the subject changes from "I" to "He" (I see, He sees). Latin has a lot of inflection, which means we will have to memorize lots of endings and word forms. We will do this by memorizing "chants." Our first chant is the "Present Tense of *Amō*" chant. (Notice how the subject changes every time we change the end of the Latin word.)

VIDEOS: Conju-What?, The Verb Chart, Latin Vocabulary Mastery

CHANT: FIRST CONJUGATION VERB (AMŌ)

Present Tense of Amō		
	Singular	Plural
1st	amō I love	amāmus We love
2nd	amās You love	amātis Ya'll love
3rd	amat He/She/It loves	amant They love

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

VOCABULARY: All the words on your first vocabulary list are verbs (*verba*). Each verb (*verbum*) is listed with four different forms in Latin. We call these forms the "principal parts" of a verb. When you learn a Latin verb *you need to memorize all four principal parts*. The English meaning given is actually a translation of the second principal part, called the infinitive form (the bolded form). The infinitive form (-āre form) is always translated with the word "to" before it.

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
amō, amāre , amāvī, amātum	to love	Verb
narrō, narrāre , narrāvī, narrātum	to tell	Verb
portō, portāre , portāvī, portātum	to carry	Verb
laudō, laudāre , laudāvī, laudātum	to praise	Verb
servō, servāre , servāvī, servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb
stō, stāre , stetī, stātum	to stand	Verb
mūtō, mūtāre , mūtāvī, mūtātum	to change	Verb
vītō, vītāre , vītāvī, vītātum	to live	Verb
nāvigō, nāvigāre , nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	to sail	Verb
labōrō, labōrāre , labōrāvī, labōrātum	to work, to labor	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dīmittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed lībera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>portāre</i> (to carry) or <i>mūtāre</i> (to change)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

What real English words (fruit!) can you create from the Latin roots? You can try adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root. Before writing any down, look them up in the dictionary to make sure they are a real word.

1

2

3

4

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following verbs using the Amō chant (note how a Latin verb can be a complete sentence all by itself). Pay attention to the underlined ending.

1. Amant̄.

2. Amāmus.

3. Amō.

4. Amātis.

5. Amat̄.

6. Amās.

See if you can figure out these sentences using the chant and vocabulary list.

7. Narrāt̄.

8. Labōrant̄.

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

TRANSLATING WITH INFINITIVES (-ARE FORMS)

1. Amō labōrāre.
2. Amat labōrāre.
3. Amō navigāre.
4. Amant vitāre.
5. Amāmus navigāre.
6. Navigāre amās.
7. Servāre amō.
8. Amātis stāre.
9. Stāre amant.
10. Portāre amat.

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS; PARSING AND CONJUGATING VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In the first *caput*, we learned the Present Tense Chant for the verb *amō*. We saw that each time the ending of the verb changes, the subject of the verb changes. In this *caput*, we are going to use the same endings we see in the *amō* chant used on other Latin verbs. When we list a verb with all of its possible endings on the verb chart, we call that *conjugating* the verb.

We can also look at the ending of a verb to figure out *who* did the action, *how many persons* did the action, and *when* the action was done. All of the endings we are learning right now are Present Tense Endings, so the answer to when is always "Present" (Pre) right now. The "Who?" question can be answered as First Person, Second Person, or Third Person. First person means the person speaking is doing the action of the verb (I write. I speak. I jump.). Second person means the person being spoken to is doing the action of the verb (You write. You speak. You jump.). Finally, Third Person refers to anyone else (he, she, it). The "How many?" question has only two possible answers: Singular (I, You, He, She, It) and Plural (We, Y'all, They).

When we Parse a verb we answer the Who?, When?, and How Many? questions by listing the Person, Number, and Tense of the Verb. For example, the verb *amō* is First Person, Singular, and Present Tense. We write this as 1/S/Pre when we parse. On the other hand, *amant* is Third Person, Plural, and Present Tense (3/P/Pre).

When we translate verbs, it is helpful to think of the endings in this way:

-ō = I	-mus = We
-s = You	-tis = Y'all
-t = He/She/It	-nt = They

VIDEOS: Present Tense Verb Endings, How to Parse a Verb

CHANT: PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS

Present Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
1st	-ō	-mus
2nd	-s	-tis
3rd	-t	-nt

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
dō, dāre , dedī, dātum	to give	Verb
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander	Verb
parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	to prepare	Verb
pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	to think	Verb
probō, probāre , probāvī, probātum	to test, to approve	Verb
dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	to doubt	Verb
rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	to ask	Verb
spectō, spectāre , spectāvī, spectātum	to look at, to watch	Verb
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb
ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed lībera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>spectāre</i> (to look at)	-ity
a-	* from <i>errāre</i>	-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

What real English words (fruit!) can you create from the Latin roots? Before writing any down, look them up in the dictionary to make sure they are a real word.

1

2

3

4

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

Attach the present tense endings to the verb stems of the following verbs.

labōrō, labōrāre (stem = labōrā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person	labōrō	labōrāmus
Second Person	labōrās	labōrātis
Third Person	labōrat	labōrant

orō, orāre (stem = orā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

rogō, rogāre (stem = rogā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amant	3	P	Pre	They love.
2.	narrās	2	S	Pre	You tell.
3.	labōrant				
4.	narrō				
5.	stāmus				
6.	laudātis				
7.	spectō				
8.	rogat				
9.	orat				
10.	ambulant				
11.	probās				
12.	pūtō				
13.	dubitāmus				
14.	orant				
15.	dātis				

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences into English (remember, a Latin verb can be a sentence all by itself).

1. **Narrant.**

They tell.

2. **Oramus.**

3. **Putat.**

4. **Datis.**

5. **Laudō.**

6. **Putās sed¹ dubitō.**

7. **Ambulant et² orant.**

¹ sed = but

² et = and

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

ENGLISH TO LATIN TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the sentences into Latin by finding the correct vocabulary word and then attaching the correct Present Tense Ending (just like on the conjugation worksheet).

1. They think.
2. We walk.
3. I prepare.
4. I am watching.
5. Y'all are changing.
6. We love to walk.
7. He prepares to pray.
8. We are wandering.
9. I love to work.

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN CASES, NOUN GENDER

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns can do lots of things in sentences. A noun can be the Subject of a sentence, or the Direct Object of a Sentence, or the Object of a Preposition. Nouns have lots of jobs in sentences. In English, we can usually figure out what a noun is doing (it's job) in a sentence by where it is in the sentence, or word order. So, the Subject comes before the verb and the Direct Object comes after the verb. Latin doesn't work this way. Latin works like a secret code. We don't know what Latin noun is doing in a sentence by where it is; we know because of its Case Ending. A Case Ending is like a secret code added to the end of the noun to tell you if the noun is the Subject (even if it's at end of the sentence!) or the Direct Object or something else.

The different Cases in Latin help us to figure out what a noun is doing in a sentence and how to translate it. We'll learn some noun endings in our next *caput*. For now, you need to learn the names of the five cases, the noun jobs they tell us about, and the tips they give us for translating some of the cases. To learn the names of the cases and the order in which they go on the chart, use this silly sentence: **No Good Dad Attacks Apples**.

Latin nouns also have Gender. Every noun is either Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. You must memorize the Gender of a noun when you learn its meaning. All of the nouns in this *caput* are Feminine.

VIDEOS: The Noun Code, Understanding the Noun Case System

CHANT: THE NOUN CASE CHART

The Noun Case Chart		
	Noun Job	Translation Tips
Nominative	SN (Subject)	
Genitive	NA (Noun-Adjective)	“of”
Dative	IO (Indirect Object)	“to” / “for”
Accusative	DO (Direct Object)	
Ablative	OP (Object of the Preposition)	“by” / “with” / “from”

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
fēmina, fēminae (F)	woman	Noun
puella, puellae (F)	girl	Noun
filia, filiae (F)	daughter	Noun
germāna, germānae (F)	sister	Noun
serva, servae (F)	slave	Noun
discipula, discipulae (F)	student, disciple (female)	Noun
magistra, magistrae (F)	teacher (female)	Noun
domina, dominae (F)	master (female)	Noun
mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	table	Noun
via, viae (F)	road, way	Noun
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed lībera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>fēmina</i> (woman) or <i>discipula</i> (student, disciple)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root? Before writing any down, look them up in the dictionary to make sure they are a real word. Write your words in the apples and then write their definitions on the next page (choose a short definition).





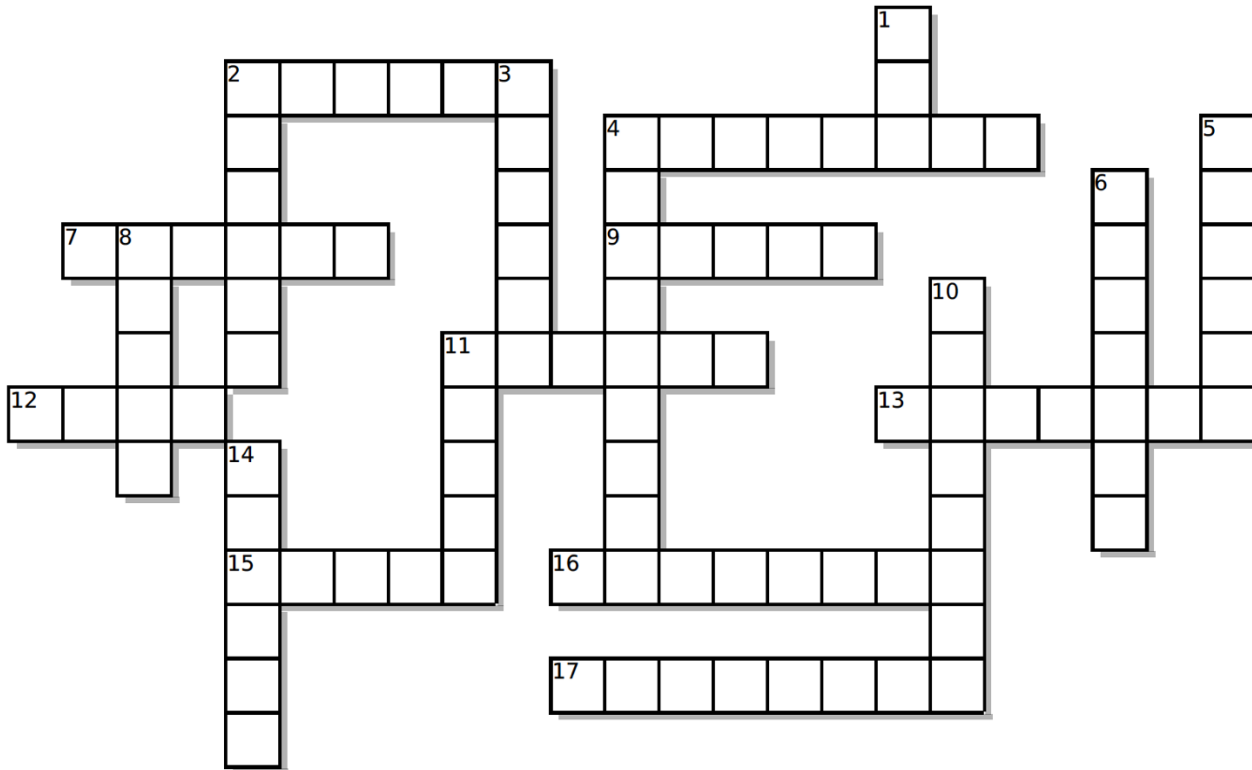




CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD

Use the second vocabulary form for verbs and the first vocabulary form for nouns to fill in the crossword puzzle:



Across

- 2 to prepare
- 4 to doubt
- 7 to ask
- 9 slave
- 11 woman
- 12 to give
- 13 sister
- 15 table
- 16 teacher
- 17 to walk

Down

- 1 road, way
- 2 to think
- 3 to water
- 4 student, disciple
- 5 girl
- 6 to test, to approve
- 8 to pray
- 10 to look at, to watch
- 11 daughter
- 14 master

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

Add the present tense endings to the verb stems for the verbs below.

pūtō, pūtāre (stem = pūtā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

dō, dāre (stem = dā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

stō, stāre (stem =stā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amāmus	1	P	Pre	We love.
2.	narrant	3	P	Pre	They tell.
3.	labōrō				
4.	narrātis				
5.	stātis				
6.	laudāmus				
7.	spectās				
8.	rogās				
9.	orō				
10.	ambulat				
11.	probāmus				
12.	pūtant				
13.	dubitātis				
14.	orat				
15.	dāmus				

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

In the sentences below, underline the Subject Noun (SN) and circle the Direct Object (DO).

1. The man watches the game.
2. A girl sees a car.
3. The woman gives a gift to the man.
4. Five boys read the sign.
5. A tall dog walks into the house.
6. The king sings a song in the rain.
7. The red ball hits the clown in the face.
8. The wizard eats a large pizza.
9. The oldest turtle will win the race.
10. The mouse traps the cat in a cage.

CAPUT TRES: LATIN NOUNS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences into English (remember, a Latin verb can be a sentence all by itself).

1. **L a u d a n t .**

They praise.

2. **P ū t ā m u s .**

3. **A m a t .**

4. **N a r r ā t i s .**

5. **A m b u l ō .**

6. **R o g ō e t o r ā m u s .**

7. **A m b u l a n t s e d e r r a t .**

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: FIRST DECLENSION ENDINGS, NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES, PARSING NOUNS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Now that you know the Latin cases and what they tell you about nouns, you need to learn the actual endings (the codes) that go on nouns. These endings will tell us the Case of the noun as well as its Number (Singular or Plural). Not all nouns have the same endings. Just as some English nouns use -s to form their plural forms and some use -es. We have different groups of nouns called Declensions, and each Declension has its own set of endings. For now, we are only learning First Declension Endings.

When we decode, or parse a noun, we list its Gender, Number, and Case. For now, all the nouns we've learned are Feminine (F). The Number can be either Singular or Plural. So, if we see *puellā***m** we can parse it as F/S/Acc because the word is Feminine (you memorized it!), and the ending -am is in the Singular column and on the Accusative row.

If you see a word with a Nominative ending, you need to label that word SN (Subject) and make it the subject of the verb when you translate the sentence. If you see a word with an Accusative ending, you need to label that word DO (Direct Object) and move it after the verb in English.

VIDEOS: First Declension Noun Endings, How to Parse a Noun, Subjects and Direct Objects

CHANT: FIRST DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

	First Declension Noun Endings	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
fama, famae (F)	fame, rumor, reputation	Noun
fortūna, fortūnae (F)	fortune, luck	Noun
ira, irae (F)	anger	Noun
pecunia, pecuniae (F)	money	Noun
porta, portae (F)	gate	Noun
vīta, vītae (F)	life	Noun
dea, deae (F)	goddess	Noun
rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	queen	Noun
silva, silvae (F)	forest	Noun
aqua, aquae (F)	water	Noun
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed lībera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY WORDSEARCH

Find the the Latin nouns (first vocabulary form) that match the English meanings in the clues below.

Z W A L P P B L B W T L Y B
M D L I A N U T R O F M A J
N G U R N L Q B M L Y T J Y
D N P A E U A N A M R E G F
D T I S L G C B T O N Y I M
E M C V E L I E P Z Y L X A
A M S Q T R E N P G I F T W
M R I L B D V U A A A I R A
B L D S Z N B A P M V L W L
T A Q R I M Y J A M B N B T
D U Q B W L T N Z Y Q D X Y
J Q D L R Y V M D L M R T P
Y A B B M Z W A L M P Y M P

fame, reputation
luck, fortune
anger
money
student, disciple

queen
forest
water
girl

life
sister
slave
goddess

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

DECLINING WORKSHEET

Decline the following First Declension nouns by adding the First Declension endings to the noun stem.

	mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mēnsa	
Genitive	mēnsae	
Dative	mēnsae	
Accusative		
Ablative		

	fēmina, fēminae (stem = fēmin)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fēmina	
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	via, viae (stem = vi)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

mūtō, mūtāre (stem = mūtā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person	mūtō	
Second Person		
Third Person		

laudō, laudāre (stem = laudā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

portō, portāre (stem = portā)		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case. For now, the Gender will be Feminine for all of the words. Some will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE
1.	puella	F	S	Nom
2.	puellā	F	S	Abl
3.	fēminae	F	S	Gen
		F	S	Dat
		F	P	Nom
4.	mēnsam			
5.	viārum			
6.	germānīs			
7.	magistrā			
8.	fīliae			
9.	porta			
10.	silvārum			

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

PARSE the words in the sentences. Then put LABELS above the words (V = Verb; SN = Subject; DO = Direct Object). Then TRANSLATE the following sentences into English.

V
1. A m a t .
3/S/Pre

He/She loves.

SN V
2. P u e l l a a m a t .
F/S/Nom 3/S/Pre

The girl loves.

SN DO V
3. P u e l l a m a g i s t r a m a m a t .
F/S/Nom F/S/Acc 3/S/Pre

4. O r a n t f ē m i n a e .

5. F ē m i n a e f ā b u l ā s n a r r a n t .

6. Fēminās spectō.

7. Viās rēgīna spectat.

8. Germanae aqua portant.

9. Portāmus mēnsam.

10. Domina pecūniam dat.

11. Dea viam parat.

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

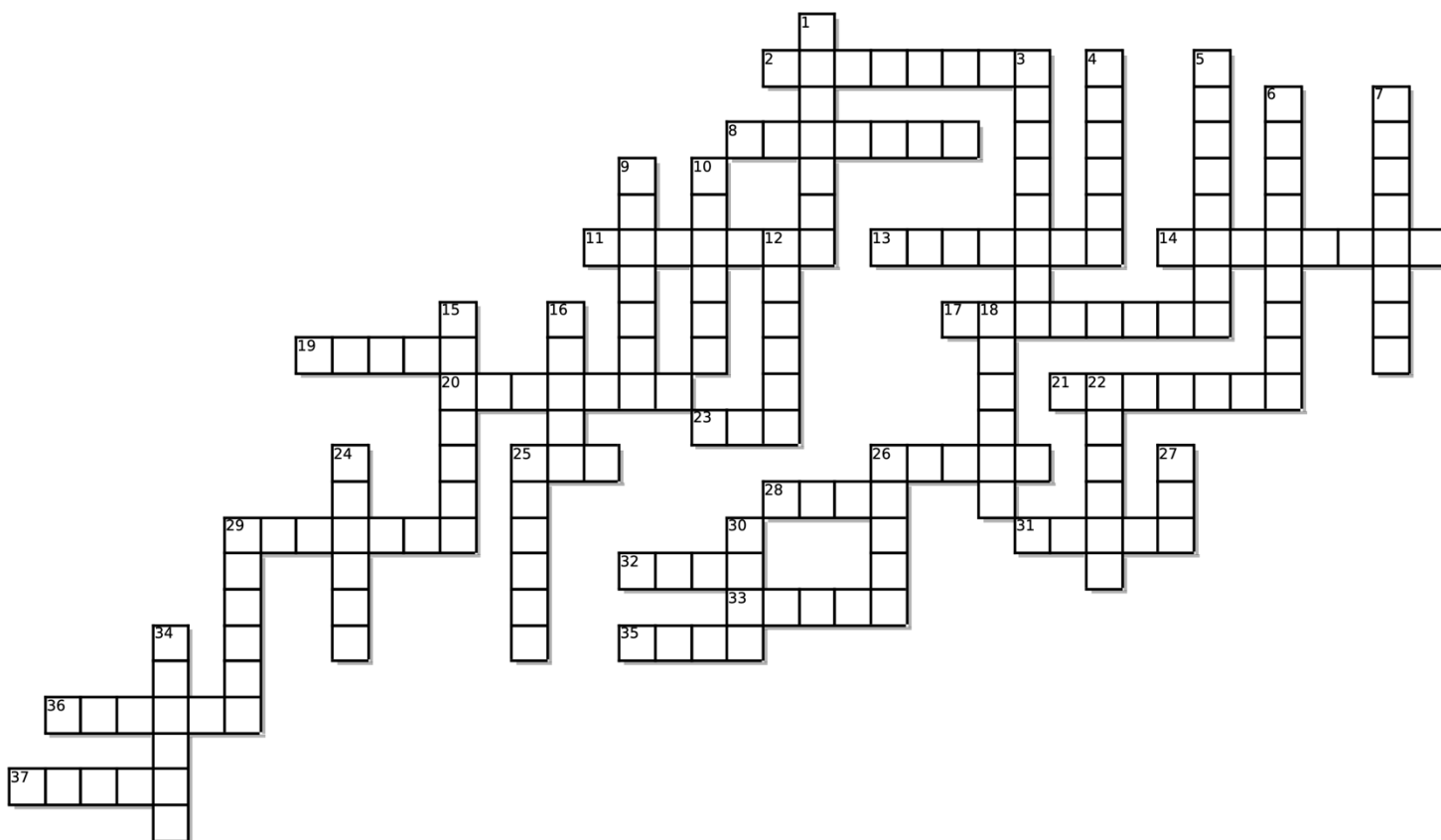
REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET (LATIN COMPOSITION)

1. I walk.
2. She thinks.
3. The woman thinks.
4. The woman watches the girl.
5. The woman watches the girls.
6. The women watch the girls.
7. The teacher tells a story.
8. We tell stories.

UNIT I REVIEW

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD

Use the second vocabulary form for verbs and the first vocabulary form for nouns to fill in the crossword puzzle:



Across

- 2 teacher (female)
- 8 to preserve, to save
- 11 to carry
- 13 to praise
- 14 to sail
- 17 to look at, to watch
- 19 to pray
- 20 to ask
- 21 money
- 23 anger
- 25 goddess
- 26 to stand
- 28 to give
- 29 fortune, luck
- 31 gate
- 32 life
- 33 table
- 35 water
- 36 girl
- 37 daughter

Down

- 1 to tell
- 3 to walk
- 4 to prepare
- 5 to doubt
- 6 student, disciple (female)
- 7 to work, to labor
- 9 to test, to approve
- 10 to change
- 12 queen
- 15 sister
- 16 to love
- 18 to think 22 to wander
- 24 to live
- 25 master (female)
- 26 slave
- 27 road, way
- 29 woman
- 30 fame, rumor, reputation
- 34 forest

UNIT I REVIEW

VERB CONJUGATION PRACTICE

	vītō, vītāre (stem = vītā)	
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

	nārrō, nārrāre (stem = nārrā)	
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

	servō, servāre (stem = servā)	
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

UNIT I REVIEW

NOUN DECLINING PRACTICE

	aqua, aquae (stem = aqu)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	porta, portae (stem = port)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	famula, famulae (stem = famul)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

UNIT I REVIEW

VERB PARSING PRACTICE

		PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amō	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	portātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	narrant	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	orāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	narrō	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	stat	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	laudāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	servat	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	ambulō	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	pūtās	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	dant	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	servās	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	ambulat	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	orātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	portant	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	errāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	pūtant	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	mūtātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	rogant	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	laudāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	rogō	_____	_____	_____	_____
22.	narrant	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT I REVIEW

NOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE
1.	puellā	_____	_____	_____
2.	puella	_____	_____	_____
3.	fēminās	_____	_____	_____
4.	viīs	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____
5.	servās	_____	_____	_____
6.	vitārum	_____	_____	_____
7.	germānīs	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____
8.	magistrās	_____	_____	_____
9.	rēgīnae	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____
10.	portam	_____	_____	_____
11.	silvārum	_____	_____	_____
12.	discipulā	_____	_____	_____
13.	deās	_____	_____	_____
14.	silvā	_____	_____	_____

UNIT I REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Puella mēnsam spectat.

2. Pecūniam rēgīna amat.

3. Servae fābulās narrant.

4. Aqua vītam dat.

5. Silvam spectāmus.

6. Viam spectātis.

7. Fīlia cēnam parat.

8. Servae pūtant.

9. Magistra discipulās amat.

10. Servam rēgīna probat.

11. Domina mēnsam parat.

12. Pecuniam amat.

13. Rēgīna amat famam.

14. Deae puellam laudant.

CAPUT QUINQUE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE NOUN CASES, STEPS OF TRANSLATION

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: The whole point of the noun cases is to help us understand what a Latin noun is doing in a sentence. We use word order for this in English, but Latin uses a combination of word order and *case endings*. So, for example, the subject noun (SN) of a Latin sentence *has* to have a Nominative Case ending.

For three of the Latin cases, we translate them into English by adding prepositions in front of them. For the Genitive case, we normally put the preposition "of" in front of it. For the Dative case, we use either "to" or "for," depending on which sounds better. For an Ablative case noun that does not already have a Latin preposition in front of it, we choose between "by," "with," and "from."

When we translate a sentence, we follow four simple steps, always in the following order:

- 1) Find the verb and parse it.
- 2) Parse all the nouns.
- 3) Label all the words (SN, DO, V, etc.)
- 4) Translate the sentence into smooth English.

At your current stage of learning Latin, it is very important that you do these steps in this order. It will be tempting to "guess" at your translation and skip these steps with really simple sentences. However, learning to follow the steps will prepare you for more complicated sentences later.

This week's vocabulary list contains conjunctions and adverbs. These words do not change their forms or have endings. You cannot parse them. You only have to label them as conjunctions (C) or Adverbs (Adv).

VIDEOS: Translating Simple Sentences

CHANT: THE NOUN CASE CHART (REVIEW)

The Noun Case Chart		
	Noun Job	Helping Words
Nominative	SN (Subject)	
Genitive	NA (Noun-Adjective)	of
Dative	IO (Indirect Object)	to, for
Accusative	DO (Direct Object)	
Ablative	OP (Object of the Preposition)	by, with, from

CAPUT QUINQUE

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
et	and	Conjunction
sed	but	Conjunction
non	not	Adverb
dum	while	Adverb
nunc	now	Adverb
tunc	then	Adverb
hodiē	today	Adverb
crās	tomorrow	Adverb
herī	yesterday	Adverb
etiam	also	Adverb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sicut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sicut et nōs dimittimus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT QUINQUE

DECLINING WORKSHEET

Decline the following nouns by writing out all their forms in Latin and the English translations.

mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)				
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	mēnsa	the/a table	mēnsae	the tables
Genitive	mēnsae	of the/a table	mēnsārum	of the tables
Dative	mēnsae			
Accusative	mēnsam			
Ablative	mēnsā			

fābula, fābulae (stem = fābul)				
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

puella, puellae (stem = puell)				
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT QUINQUE

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

amō, amāre (stem = amā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person	amō	I love		
Second Person				
Third Person				

portō, portāre (stem = portā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

pūtō, pūtāre (stem = pūtā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

CAPUT QUINQUE

PARSING PRACTICE

First, determine if the word is a verb or a noun. Parse verbs by identifying Person/Number/Tense and parse nouns by identifying Gender/Number/Case.

	LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	narrant	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	rēginae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	īram	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	pecūniīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	amant	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	servō	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	discipulīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	stāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	rogant	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	portās	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	pūtant	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT QUINQUE

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns. Label each word and then translate.

1. Hodiē, fēmina cēnam parat.

2. Rēgīnam probāmus, et rēgīna servam probat.

3. Fabulās servae narrant.

4. Filia labōrat, dum spectāmus.

5. Rēgīna puellam laudat.

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN DECLENSIONS, SECOND DECLENSION ENDINGS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Every Latin noun belongs to a Noun Declension. The Declension of a noun tells you which Noun Chant endings will be used for the noun. You can easily figure out the Declension of a noun by looking at the end of the second vocabulary form of the word (The Singular/Genitive form). Words that end in -ae in the second vocabulary form are First Declension nouns and take First Declension endings. Words that end in -ī in the second vocabulary form are Second Declension and take Second Declension Endings.

Picture the Declensions as a set of boxes. Every noun ending in -ae in the second vocabulary form goes into the First Declension box. Every noun ending in -ī in the second vocabulary form goes into the Second Declension box. The box into which a noun goes will tell you the endings it takes.

First Declension Box (-ae)

puella, puellae fēmina, fēminae mēnsa, mēnsae ancilla, ancillae
--

Second Declension Box (-ī)

lūpus, lūpī amīcus, amīcī vir, virī puer, puerī
--

You must memorize the Second Declension Masculine Chant. There are three words on your vocabulary list that end in -r instead of -us in the first vocabulary form. Find them and just know that these will never have the -us ending, but will look just like the first vocabulary form when they are Singular/Nominative.

VIDEOS: The Noun Boxes, Second Declension Masculine Nouns

CHANT: SECOND DECLENSION, MASCULINE ENDINGS

Second Declension Masculine Endings		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us (<i>or</i> -r)	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
puer, puerī (M)	boy	Noun
vir, virī (M)	man	Noun
filius, filiī (M)	son	Noun
germānus, germānī (M)	brother	Noun
servus, servī (M)	slave	Noun
discipulus, discipulī (M)	student, disciple	Noun
magister, magistrī (M)	teacher, master	Noun
dominus, dominī (M)	master	Noun
lūpus, lūpī (M)	wolf	Noun
deus, deī (M)	God, god	Noun
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH

Use the first vocabulary form for the Latin translations of the English clues (all nouns). Find that form in the wordsearch.

D F E M I N A R E U P Q J
 I Y B V J K L S T S Z Y N
 S Z K G R F E B U L R Y R
 C N K P E R I P K E J R Y
 I A B M V R U L T R K J L
 P L L U T L M S I S U E D
 U L S D T R I A U A V L T
 L E Y N O G A T N I L I N
 U U G L A M Q S K U L B R
 S P Z M N W I J N Y S I M
 K B B T L N T N R E M T F
 T D Z R L N N R U B M W M
 T T B B P X N Q J S X R K

boy
 man
 son
 brother
 slave
 student, disciple
 teacher, master

master
 wolf
 God, god
 girl
 woman
 table
 daughter

NOUN BOXES

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

Write the words found on the left in the correct boxes. First Declension words end in -ae in the S/Gen and Second Declension words end in -ī in the S//Gen.

First Declension Nouns

-ae



Feminine (mostly)

Second Declension Nouns

-ī



Masculine

vir, virī
puella, puellae
fēmina, fēminae
magus, magī
amīcus, amīcī
maritus, maritī
mēnsa, mēnsae
pirata, piratae
nonus, nonī
germānus, germānī
magister, magistrī
lūpus, lūpī
rēgīna, rēgīnae
via, viae
gladius, gladiī
fīlia, fīliae
fīlius, fīliī
flūvius, flūviī
ancilla, ancillae
cēna, cēnae
Christus, Christī
casa, casae
servus, servī
Rōma, Rōmae
deus, deī
dea, deae
agricola, agricolae
aqua, aquae

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case and then translate them. First decide if the word is First or Second Declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Look at the Noun Case Chart to translate. Some will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	puerum	M	S	Acc	the/a boy
2.	filiōs	M	P	Acc	the sons
3.	lupī	M	S	Gen	of the/a wolf
		M	P	Nom	the wolves
4.	discipulus				
5.	magistrōrum				
6.	mēnsam				
7.	germānīs				
8.	virōs				
9.	deum				
10.	amīcās				
11.	amīcōs				
12.	rēginā				

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	lūpus, lūpī (stem = lūp)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	lūpus	the/a wolf		
Genitive	lūpī	of the/a wolf		
Dative	lūpō			
Accusative				
Ablative				

	puer, puerī (stem = puer)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	puer	the/a boy		
Genitive	puerī	of the/a boy		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	filius, filiī (stem = fili)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns. Label each word and then translate.

1. Servus cēnam parat.

2. Fābulās servī narrant.

3. Lupum spectāmus.

4. Labōrant filiī.

5. Rēgīna puerōs laudat.

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET (LATIN COMPOSITION)

1. The daughters watch the sons.

2. We love the queen.

3. The men walk.

4. Y'all pray today.

5. The (male) teacher fights* wolves

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN GENDER, SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER ENDINGS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Every noun in Latin has Gender. There are three Genders in Latin: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter. *Nouns do not change their Gender.*

Most First Declension nouns are Feminine. We've already learned Second Declension Masculine endings. Now we are learning Second Declension Neuter endings. Since the nouns that take these endings are Second Declension, they will end in -ī in the second vocabulary form.

Second Declension Neuter noun endings are just like Second Declension Masculine endings, with minor changes. These changes happen because of the two Neuter Rules: 1) Neuter nouns must match in the Nominative and Accusative; 2) The Nominative and Accusative plural forms must end in -a (short a).

We now need to add a divider to our Second Declension box. To determine whether the word is Masculine or Neuter we have to look at the Singular/Nominative form (first vocabulary form). If a Second Declension word ends in -um in the Singular/Nominative form it is Neuter. If it ends in -us or -r it is Masculine.

First Declension Box (-ae)

puella, puellae
fēmina, fēminae
mēnsa, mēnsae
ancilla, ancillae

Second Declension Box (-ī)

lū us , lūpī	-us, -r (Masc)
vir, virī	
dō um , dōnī	-um = (Neut)
aedifici um , aedificiī	

VIDEOS: The Noun Boxes, Second Declension Neuter Nouns

CHANT: Second Declension Neuter Noun Endings

	Second Declension Neuter Endings	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
dōnum, dōnī (N)	gift	Noun
aurum, aurī (N)	gold	Noun
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	building	Noun
astrum, astrī (N)	star	Noun
caelum, caelī (N)	sky, heaven	Noun
folium, foliī (N)	leaf	Noun
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	arm	Noun
verbum, verbī (N)	word	Noun
vēlum, vēlī (N)	sail	Noun
saxum, saxī (N)	rock	Noun
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

NOUN BOXES WORKSHEET

Write the words found on the left in the correct boxes. First Declension words end in -ae in the S/Gen and Second Declension words end in -ī in the S//Gen. Second Declension Neuter words end in -um in the S/Nom.

First Declension Nouns

-ae

Feminine (mostly)

magus, magī
mēnsa, mēnsae
fēmina, fēminae
templum, templī
aedificium, aedificiī
dōnum, dōnī
gladius, gladiī
aquarius, aquariī
aurum, aurī
saxum, saxī
magister, magistrī
lūpus, lūpī
bacillum, bacillī
bomba, bombae
bulga, bulgae
discipulus, discipulī
discipula, discipulae
flūvius, flūviī
ancilla, ancillae
cēna, cēnae
Christus, Christi
casa, casae
germāna, germānae
Italia, Italiae
hortus, hortī
lūdus, lūdī
medium, mediī
patria, patriae
peccatum, peccatī
ager, agri

Second Declension Nouns

-ī

Masculine
-us, -ī

Neuter
-um

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the words below by first deciding if the word is a noun or verb. For nouns, determine if they are first or second declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Some nouns will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	puerum	M	S	Acc	the/a boy
2.	narrant	3	P	Pre	they tell
3.	aurum				
4.	discipulā				
5.	dāmus				
6.	astrōrum				
7.	magistrīs				
8.	rogātis				
9.	probō				
10.	aedificiī				
11.	saxa				

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	dōnum, dōnī (stem = dōn)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	dōnum	the gift		
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	caelum, caelī (stem = cael)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	folium, foliī (stem = foli)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

portō, portāre (stem = portā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person	portō	I carry		
Second Person				
Third Person				

labōrō, labōrāre (stem = labōrā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

probō, probāre (stem = probā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns. Label each word and then translate.

1. Dum vir laborat, lūpus spectat.

2. Caelum amō, sed astra non amō.

3. Hodie, deus dona dat.

4. Astra spectāmus .

5. Aedificium rēgīna laudat.

CAPUT SEPTEM: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET (LATIN COMPOSITION)

Label the sentence. Find the vocabulary words. Figure out the Latin parsings. Translate into Latin with the correct parsings and SN-DO-V word order.

1. The sons give a gift.

2. We love rocks.

3. The brother looks at the sky.

4. The girls love to look at the stars.

5. The building does not change.

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE LINKING VERB, PREDICATE NOUNS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In this *caput*, we're going to learn our first Irregular Verb. An Irregular Verb is a verb that doesn't follow the normal pattern. The verb we're learning in this chapter will look a lot different than all the other verbs we've learned so far. This is why we have to memorize its forms.

The verb *sum* (I am) is a Linking Verb. A Linking Verb connects the Subject Noun to another noun or an adjective. In English, the words "am," "are," and "is" are forms of the Linking Verb. So, in a sentence like "The man is a teacher," the word "is" links the word "man" to the word "teacher." We still call the first noun the Subject Noun (SN), but the second noun is called the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In English, the Subject Noun is followed by the Linking Verb, which is then followed by the Predicate Noun. In Latin, both the Subject Noun and the Predicate Noun will be in the Nominative Case. Here's the rule: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun and the Second Nominative Noun is the Predicate Noun. If you have a First or Second Person Verb with one Nominative Noun, that noun is the Predicate Noun and the Subject is contained in the verb ending (I, We, You, Y'all).

Sum uses the normal Present Tense Endings in every place except the First Person/Singular. Here we have an -m instead of -ō. Where *sum* is irregular is in the stem, which switches back and forth between *su-* and *es-*. Because of this strange pattern, you will need to memorize the forms of *sum* along with their translations.

VIDEOS: The Linking Verb

CHANT: The Linking Verb: Present Tense of Sum

	Present Tense of Sum (Linking Verb)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person	sum	I am	sumus	We are
Second Person	es	You are	estis	Y'all are
Third Person	est	He/She/It is	sunt	They are

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	to be	Verb
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	to give, to forgive	Verb
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship, to adore	Verb
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	to rule, to reign	Verb
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb
sānō, sānāre , sānāvī, sānātum	to heal	Verb
firmō, firmāre , firmāvī, firmātum	to strengthen	Verb
satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

NOUN BOXES WORKSHEET

Write the words found on the left in the correct boxes. First Declension words end in -ae in the S/Gen and Second Declension words end in -ī in the S//Gen. Second Declension Neuter words end in -um in the S/Nom.

First Declension Nouns

-ae

Feminine (mostly)

liber, librī
 magistra, magistrae
 potentia, potentiae
 prīncipium, prīncipiū
 aedificium, aedificiū
 proelium, proeliū
 prophetia, prophetiae
 mandātum, mandātī
 litera, literae
 magia, magiae
 ager, agrī
 annus, annī
 aquarius, aquariū
 aranea, araneae
 argentum, argentī
 aurum, aurī
 batiaca, batiacae
 bellum, bellī
 collum, collī
 bulla, bullae
 cavus, cavī
 dictum, dictī
 deus, deī
 famula, famulae
 ecclēsia, ecclēsiae
 fābula, fābulae
 equus, equī
 fluvius, fluvī
 humus, humī
 ignāvium, ignāvī

Second Declension Nouns

-ī

Masculine
-us, -ī

Neuter
-um

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the words below by first deciding if the word is a noun or verb. For nouns, determine if they are first or second declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Some nouns will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	sunt	3	P	Pre	They are
2.	satiātis	2	P	Pre	Y'all satisfy
3.	aura				
4.	rēgnat				
5.	estis				
6.	es				
7.	fāmulīs				
8.	sum				
9.	sumus				
10.	est				
11.	folia				

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	astrum, astrī (stem = astr)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	astrum	the/a star		
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	vinculum, vinculi (stem = vincul)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	sum, esse (stem = su / es)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	sănō, sănāre (stem = sănā)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	rēgnō, rēgnāre (stem = rēgnā)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns. Label each word and then translate.

1. Sum discipulus.

2. Pecūnia est dōnum.

3. Dōnum est pecūnia.

4. Virī deum adorant.

5. Saxum est.

CAPUT OCTO: THE LINKING VERB

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET (LATIN COMPOSITION)

1. The sons are students.

2. We are sisters.

3. The brother is a teacher.

4. The buildings are rocks.

5. The men are slaves.

UNIT II REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW

LATIN	ENGLISH
aurum, aurī (N)	
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	
non	
dum	
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	
sānō, sānāre , sānāvī, sānātum	
fīrmō, fīrmāre , fīrmāvī, fīrmātum	
satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	
dōnum, dōnī (N)	
et	
sed	
astrum, astrī (N)	
caelum, caelī (N)	
folium, foliī (N)	
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	
vēlum, vēlī (N)	
saxum, saxī (N)	
puer, puerī (M)	
vir, virī (M)	

UNIT II REVIEW

filius, filiī (M)	
herī	
etiam	
discipulus, discipulī (M)	
magister, magistrī (M)	
dominus, dominī (M)	
lūpus, lūpī (M)	
deus, deī (M)	
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	
germānus, germānī (M)	
servus, servī (M)	
nunc	
tunc	
hodiē	
crās	
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	
verbum, verbī (N)	

UNIT II REVIEW

NOUN BOXES WORKSHEET

Write the words found on the left in the correct boxes. First Declension words end in -ae in the S/Gen and Second Declension words end in -ī in the S//Gen. Second Declension Neuter words end in -um in the S/Nom.

First Declension Nouns

-ae

Feminine (mostly)

magister, magistrī
 magistra, magistrae
 poenia, poeniae
 prīncipium, prīncipiī
 aedificium, aedificiī
 donum, donī
 fēmina, fēminae
 galea, galeae
 germānus, germānī
 folium, foliī
 fossa, fossae
 ferrum, ferrī
 scriptura, scripturae
 saeculum, saeculī
 argentum, argentī
 sacculus, sacculī
 Rōma, Rōmae
 rāmus, rāmī
 hospitium, hospitī
 Iacōbus, Iacōbī
 gloria, gloriae
 hobbitus, hobbitī
 hōra, hōrae
 hortus, hortī
 Iēsus, Iēsī
 patria, patriae
 negōtium, negōtiī
 nupta, nuptae
 Paulus, Paulī
 peccātum, peccātī

Second Declension Nouns

-ī

Masculine
-us, -ī

Neuter
-um

UNIT II REVIEW

CHANT(S) REVIEW

Second Declension Masculine Endings			PARSING
	Singular	Plural	
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

Second Declension Neuter Endings		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Present Tense of Sum (Linking Verb)			
	Singular		Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

UNIT II REVIEW

PARSING PRACTICE

		PERSON or GENDER	NUMBER	TENSE or CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	sum				
2.	dōnī				
3.	orant				
4.	rēgnāmus				
5.	puellae				
6.	foliīs				
7.	fīrmās				
8.	estis				
9.	bracchium				
10.	verbōrum				
11.	aurum				
12.	sumus				
13.	aedificiīs				
14.	rogāmus				
15.	est				
16.	sanant				
17.	saxī				

UNIT II REVIEW

18.	caelō				
19.	es				
20.	ambulō				
21.	sunt				
22.	servā				
23.	discipulīs				
24.	portā				
25.	adorāmus				
26.	satiō				
27.	caelōrum				
28.	creās				
29.	deās				
30.	deī				
31.	sēgrēgrō				
33.	filō				
34.	parāmus				
35.	verbī				

UNIT II REVIEW

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	fēmina, fēminae (stem = fēmin)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	Paulus, Paulī (stem = Paul)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	bracchium, brachiī (stem = brachi)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

UNIT II REVIEW

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse (stem = su / es)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

cēlēbrō, cēlēbrāre (stem = cēlēbrā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

operō, operāre (stem = operā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

UNIT II REVIEW

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

1. Puerī sunt amīcī .

2. Servī deōs cēlēbrant.

3. Deus puerum sānat.

4. Lūpī astra spectant.

5. Nunc discipulus est magister.

UNIT II REVIEW

6. Dum labōrō, ancillae cēnam parant.

7. Vir est magister, et fēmina est serva.

8. Sum aquarius, sed inimīcī sunt magicī.

9. Amō rēgīnam iūvāre.

10. Aqua germānōs satiat.

CAPUT NOVEM: LATIN ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR TOPICS: ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: An adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives answer the questions, "Which one?" "What kind?" and "How many?" There are two ways in which Latin adjectives are different from English adjectives. First, they have to match the noun they describe in Gender, Number, and Case (that's why they have so many different endings!). Second, most Latin adjectives come *after* the noun they describe.

Since Latin adjectives have to match their noun in Gender, Number, and Case, they are able to change Gender. This is why adjectives are listed in our vocabulary list with three forms: the Singular/Nominative form in the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter genders.

Here are a few Latin nouns with adjectives. Notice that most of the time they have the same ending, but occasionally the noun and adjective will match in Gender, Number, and Case, but have a different ending.

<i>puella parva</i>	<i>puellā parvā</i>	<i>lūpus magnus</i>	<i>lūpōrum magnōrum</i>
F / S / Nom	F / S / Acc	M / S / Nom	M / P / Gen
"the little girl"	"by the little girl"	"the big wolf"	"of the big wolves"

Thankfully, Latin adjectives use the same endings as Latin nouns. Those endings are rearranged in our chant this week, with the singular forms listed first, and then the plural forms.

VIDEOS: Latin Adjectives

CHANT: ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

CAPUT NOVEM: LATIN ADJECTIVES

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
bonus, bona, bonum	good	Adjective
malus, mala, malum	bad	Adjective
vērus, vēra, vērum	true	Adjective
falsus, falsa, falsum	false	Adjective
magnus, magna, magnum	large	Adjective
parvus, parva, parvum	small	Adjective
novus, nova, novum	new	Adjective
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	old, ancient	Adjective
liber, libera, liberum	free	Adjective
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	handsome, beautiful	Adjective
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

PARSING WORKSHEET

CAPUT NOVEM: LATIN ADJECTIVES

Parse the nouns and matching adjectives and then translate the whole phrase.

	LATIN	GEN	NUM	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	puerum bonum	M	S	Acc	the good boy
2.	filia pulchra	F	S	Nom	the beautiful daughter
3.	fēminārum malārum	F	P	Gen	of the bad women
4.	dōnīs parvīs				
5.	aedificia magna				
6.	mēnsā bonā				
7.	germānae parvae				
8.	puer parvus				
9.	puellam malam				
10.	caelum pulchrum				
11.	vēlī novī				
12.	magistrum falsum				
13.	verbīs vērīs				

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

CAPUT NOVEN: LATIN ADJECTIVES

magnus, magna, magnum						
Singular Endings			Plural Endings			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom	magnus	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

vērus, vēra, vērum						
Singular Endings			Plural Endings			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

CAPUT NOVEN: LATIN ADJECTIVES

sum, esse (stem = su / es)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

labōrō, labōrāre (stem = labōrā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

satiō, satiāre (stem = satiā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

CAPUT NOVEM: LATIN ADJECTIVES

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Virī fābulās falsās narrant.

2. Ancilla parva cēnam parat.

3. Ancilla cēnam bonam parat.

4. Rēgina mala fābulās narrat.

5. Dona bona dāmus.

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A prepositional phrase consist of a preposition (to, in, over, with, etc.) and an object. Some prepositions require their objects (OP) to be in the Accusative case and others in the Ablative Case. All the prepositions we learn in this chapter take Accusative objects. Therefore, an Accusative noun by itself will be labelled DO, but an Accusative noun after a preposition will be labelled OP.

Here are a few prepositional phrases with their labels and translations:

P OP
ad casam
"toward the house"

P OP
contra virōs
"against the men"

P OP Adj
inter casam parvam
"within the small house"

P OP
post bellum
"after the war"

P OP
trāns viam
"across the road"

P OP Adj
in templum magnum
"into the large temple"

VIDEOS: Chant Review Video, How Latin Prepositions Work

CHANT: ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ad + accusative	to, toward	Preposition
in + accusative	into, onto	Preposition
per + accusative	through	Preposition
trāns + accusative	across	Preposition
contra + accusative	against	Preposition
post + accusative	after	Preposition
inter + accusative	within	Preposition
miser, misera, miserum	unhappy, miserable	Adjective
laetus, laeta, laetum	happy	Adjective
beatus, beata, beatum	happy, blessed	Adjective
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed lībera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns and matching adjectives and then translate the whole phrase.

LATIN	GEN	NUM	CASE	TRANSLATION
1. filiā parvā	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. astrō magnō	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. dona bona	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. fēminae laetae	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. donī bonī	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. germānae miserae	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. deō beatō	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. caelum antīquum	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. germānōs parvōs	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. ancillae liberae	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

DECLINING AND CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

beatus, beata, beatum (stem = beat)						
Singular Endings			Plural Endings			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

verbum, verbī (stem = verb)				
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

satiō, satiāre (stem = satiā)				
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

TRANSLATING PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Translate the prepositional phrases below:

1. in casam _____
2. inter casam _____
3. ad silvam _____
4. post bellum _____
5. contra rēgīnam _____
6. ad aedificia _____
7. in templum _____
8. contra undās _____
9. inter oppidum _____
10. trans viam _____
11. in casās parvās _____
12. inter templum magnum _____
13. post virōs antīquos _____
14. contra fēminam malam _____
15. ad silvam territam _____
16. trans mēnsam novam _____
17. inter cavum parvum _____
18. post bellōs magnōs _____

CAPUT DECEM: LATIN PREPOSITIONS

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Virī trāns viam ambulant.

2. Dominus in casam rēgnat.

3. Fēmina inter valla habitat.

4. Rēgina mala fābulās narrat.

5. Puer parvus contra magistrum falsum stat.

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: VERB FORMATION, SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In Latin, verbs are classified according to their "conjugation." All the verbs that we have learned so far (except for *sum*) have been First Conjugation Verbs. In this *caput* we are going to learn about Second Conjugation Verbs. First Conjugation Verbs are verbs that end in -āre in the Infinitive form (the Second Principal Part). Second Conjugation Verbs end in -ēre in the Infinitive.

When we add our Present Tense Verb Endings to any verb, we have to find the verb stem before doing so (the verb stem is just the form that you add the endings to). To do this we simply "chop off" the -re from the Infinitive form. So, when we do this to *amāre* (to love) we get *amā-* as its stem. Likewise, when we do this to a Second Conjugation Verb like *vidēre* (to see) we get *vidē-* as its stem. We use the same endings for First and Second Conjugation verbs. The vowel before the ending is called the Stem Vowel. The only real difference between First and Second Conjugation verbs (other than the different stem vowels) is that the -ō ending (First Person, Singular) does not "eat" the -ē- in Second Conjugation Verbs as it does the -ā- in First Conjugation Verbs.

Additional Note: When memorizing the Second Conjugation Verb chant, pay attention to the different sounds of the connecting vowel. The long -e- sound is found when the -e- has a macron. This will help you remember where the macrons go in both conjugations.

VIDEOS: Second Conjugation Verbs, How to Conjugate a Verb

CHANT: SECOND CONJUGATION VERB

	Second Conjugation Verb (videō)	
	Singular	Plural
First Person	videō	vidēmus
Second Person	vidēs	vidētis
Third Person	videt	vident

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
salveō, salvēre	to be well	Verb
valeō, valēre , valuī, valiturum	to be strong	Verb
habeō, habēre , habuī, habitum	to have, to hold	Verb
videō, vidēre , vīdī, vīsum	to see, to observe	Verb
doceō, docēre , docuī, doctum	to teach	Verb
teneō, tenēre , tenuī, tentum	to hold, to keep	Verb
deleō, delēre , delēvī, deletum	to destroy, to wipe out	Verb
rideō, ridēre , rīdī, rīsum	to laugh	Verb
taceō, tacēre , tacuī, tacitum	to be silent	Verb
sedeō, sedēre , sēdī, sessum	to sit	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>vidēre</i> (to see) or <i>delēre</i> (to destroy)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root? Remember: English derivatives will have the Latin root in them and a *related* meaning. Look them up in the dictionary to make sure they are real words. Write your words and then write their definition (choose a short definition).

1

2

3

4

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

		videō, vidēre (stem = vidē)			
		Singular		Plural	
First Person					
Second Person					
Third Person					

		habeō, habēre (stem = habē)			
		Singular		Plural	
First Person					
Second Person					
Third Person					

		teneō, tenēre (stem = tenē)			
		Singular		Plural	
First Person					
Second Person					
Third Person					

		rideō, ridēre (stem = ridē)			
		Singular		Plural	
First Person					
Second Person					
Third Person					

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	vident	3	P	Pre	They see.
2.	valēs	2	S	Pre	You are strong.
3.	docet				
4.	narrō				
5.	stāmus				
6.	tenent				
7.	delēmus				
8.	sedēs				
9.	orat				
10.	ambulant				
11.	rīdēmus				
12.	taceō				
13.	habētis				
14.	sumus				
15.	salvētis				
16.	est				
17.	ridētis				
18.	tacent				

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

TRANSLATING PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Translate the prepositional phrases below:

1. in templum _____
2. inter aedificium _____
3. ad virōs _____
4. contra bellum _____
5. contra saxa _____
6. in aedificia _____
7. in ludum _____
8. trans aquās _____
9. sub oppidum _____
10. trans fluvium _____
11. in casam magnam _____
12. ad lupum parvum _____
13. post virum irrātum _____
14. contra fēminam bonam _____
15. in silvam territam _____
16. trans mēnsam antīquam _____
17. inter cava magna _____
18. post bellōs antīquōs _____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Puer caelum per fenestram¹ videt.

2. Rēgīna mala oppidum² delet.

3. Virī inter templum verbum docent.

4. Servus gladium³ magnum tenet.

5. Contra vallum sedēmus, et astra pulchra spectāmus.

¹ fenestra, fenestrae = window

² oppidum, oppidī = town

³ gladium, gladiī = sword

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: GENITIVE CASE BASICS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've learned (in the Noun Case Chart) that the Genitive case is used for a Noun-Adjective. This means that when one noun is used to describe another noun, we put the describing noun in the Genitive case. Think of English phrases like "iron sword" and "dog collar." Both of the words in each of these phrases are nouns. So, "iron" is describing the sword. We could say "sword of iron" but that sounds a little funny. In Latin we would just put the describing (adjectival) noun in the Genitive case.

Since the Genitive case is used when one noun describes another noun, we should expect a Genitive case noun to have another noun next to it or close by. *This will help us to distinguish a Singular/Genitive noun from a Plural/Nominative noun, since they have the same ending.*

For now, we will continue to translate Genitive case nouns with the word "of." As we will see, there are often better ways to translate a Genitive phrase into English. Here are some examples of Genitive phrases (the Genitive word is in bold).

filia ***rēgīnae***
"the daughter of the queen"

germānō ***virī***
"to the brother of the man"

casa ***fēminārum***
"the house of the women"

filīis ***deī***
"for the sons of God"

verbum ***deī***
"the word of God"

famula ***dominī***
"the servant of the master"

Additional Note: Another way to decide between Singular/Genitive and Plural/Nominative is to look at the verb (that's why we always parse the verb first!). *You can only have a Plural/Nominative noun if the verb is Third Person/Plural.* If the verb is not Third Person/Plural no noun in the sentence can be Plural/Nominative.

VIDEOS: Genitive Case Basics

CHANT: SECOND CONJUGATION VERB (Again)

	Second Conjugation Verb (videō)	
	Singular	Plural
First Person	videō	vidēmus
Second Person	vidēs	vidētis
Third Person	videt	vident

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
prohibeō, prohibēre , prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb
gaudeō, gaudēre , gauvīsus sum	to rejoice	Verb
egeō, egēre , eguī	to need	Verb
respondeō, respondēre , responsī, responsum	to answer	Verb
cresceō, crescēre , crēvī, crētum	to increase	Verb
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Rome	Noun
Asia, Asiae (F)	Asia	Noun
Italia, Italiae (F)	Italy	Noun
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Greece	Noun
Troia, Troiae (F)	Troy	Noun
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs	Our Father who is in heaven	
Sanctificētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed be your name	
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	
Fiat voluntās tua	Your will be done	
Sīcut in caelō et in terrā	On earth, so also in heaven	
Panem nōstrum quōtidianum	Our daily bread	
dā nōbīs hodie	give us today	
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	and forgive us our debts	
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	as we forgive	
debitōribus nōstrīs	our debtors	
et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	and lead us not into temptation	
sed libera nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

GENITIVE PHRASE TRANSLATION

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

Parse the nouns and adjectives in these phrases (not complete sentences). Each phrase contains one Genitive case noun. Then Translate

Genitive Case Phrase		English Transation
1.	verbum deī N/S/Nom M/S/Gen	the word of God
2.	filiam reginae F/S/Acc F/S/Gen	
3.	virōs Troiae M/P/Acc F/S/Gen	
4.	viae pulchrae Athenae F/P/Nom F/S/Nom F/S/Gen	
5.	donum deōrum	
6.	valla magna casae	
7.	deī Graeciae	
8.	undās magnās aquae	
9.	filius dominī	
10.	magister discipulōrum	
11.	regīna Troiae	
12.	Marcus Romae	
13.	fenestrās casae	

TRANSLATING PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

Translate the prepositional phrases below:

1. in aedificium _____
2. inter templum _____
3. ad Romam _____
4. post bellum _____
5. contra Graeciās _____
6. trans viam _____
7. super ludum _____
8. trans terram _____
9. sub caelum _____
10. trans agrōs virī _____
11. inter casam magnam _____
12. ad lupum magnum _____
13. contra virum irrātum _____
14. ad fēminam oppidī _____
15. in silvam territam _____
16. trans oppidum antīquum _____
17. inter cavum parvum _____
18. post bellum magnum _____

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

miser, misera, miserum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

Troia, Troiae (stem = Troi)				
		Singular	Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

cresceō, crescēre (stem = crescē)			
		Singular	Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

The bold words in the sentences below end in -ae (First Declension Nouns) or -ī (Second Declension Nouns). These can be either S/Gen or P/Nom. Read over the Grammar Summary in Caput 12 and then work through these sentences, determining if the bold nouns are S/Gen or P/Nom. Work through the normal steps of translation. Parse, label, and translate.

1. **Puerī** sunt laetī.

2. Filius **virī** sedet.

3. Patriam **rēgīnae** delēmus.

4. Pecūniam **dominae** inter casam habeo.

5. **Famulae** miserae tacent.

UNIT III REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW

LATIN	ENGLISH
bonus, bona, bonum	
malus, mala, mallum	
ad + accusative	
in + accusative	
per + accusative	
trāns + accusative	
novus, nova, novum	
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	
liber, libera, liberum	
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	
salveō, salvēre	
valeō, valēre , valuī, valiturum	
habeō, habēre , habuī, habitum	
videō, vidēre , vīdī, vīsum	
doceō, docēre , docuī, doctum	
vērus, vēra, vērum	
falsus, falsa, falsum	
laetus, laeta, laetum	
beatus, beata, beatum	
miser, misera, miserum	

UNIT III REVIEW

teneō, tenēre , tenuī, tentum	
deleō, delēre , delēvī, deletum	
rideō, ridēre , rīdī, rīsum	
taceō, tacēre , tacuī, tacitum	
sedeō, sedēre , sēdī, sessum	
magnus, magna, magnum	
parvus, parva, parvum	
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	
Asia, Asiae (F)	
Italia, Italiae (F)	
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	
Troia, Troiae (F)	
contra + accusative	
post + accusative	
inter + accusative	
prohibeō, prohibēre , prohibuī, prohibitum	
gaudeō, gaudēre , gauvīsus sum	
egeō, egēre , eguī	
respondeō, respondēre , responsī, responsum	
crescō, crescēre , crēvī, crētum	

UNIT III REVIEW

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	pecūnia, pecūniae, (stem = pecūni)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	astrum, astrī (stem = astr)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	magister, magistrī (stem = magistr)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

UNIT III REVIEW

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse (stem = su / es)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

teneō, tenēre (stem = tenē)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

narrō, narrāre (stem = narrā)				
		Singular		Plural
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

UNIT III REVIEW

NOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	mēnsae				
2.	verbum				
3.	donī				
4.	virīs				
5.	Romā				
6.	templōrum				
7.	filiō				
8.	Asiam				
9.	verbīs				
10.	saxī				
11.	Italia				
12.	monumentī				
13.	magistrō				
14.	vēlī				
15.	vēla				
16.	puellās				
17.	puerōrum				

UNIT III REVIEW

ADJECTIVE PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	laetī				
2.	beata				
3.	falsam				
4.	miserō				
5.	antīquīs				
6.	pulcher				
7.	parvum				
8.	magnō				
9.	novus				
10.	malārum				

UNIT III REVIEW

VERB PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	docēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	labōrās	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	habent	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	vidētis	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	narrat	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	ridēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	sedent	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	prohibeō	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	orāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	egeō	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	gaudētis	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	crescēo	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	pūtātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	respondent	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	delent	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	tacent	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	sedēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	probant	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	crescētis	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	salveō	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	ambulant	_____	_____	_____	_____
22.	spectāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
23.	docēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
24.	vidēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
25.	portātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
26.	ridet	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT III REVIEW

ADJECTIVE MATCHING PRACTICE

Parse the nouns on the left, and then draw a line to the adjective that matches it in Gender/Number/Case.

lupus

pulchrōrum

/ /

saxum

magnō

/ /

mēnsae

malus

/ /

puellā

parvam

/ /

caelōrum

laeta

/ /

fēminam

beatus

/ /

aedificiō

parvīs

/ /

vir

magnae

/ /

Rōma

bonā

/ /

puerīs

vērūm

/ /

UNIT III REVIEW

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE TRANSLATION

Parse and translate the prepositional phrases

1. in caelum
2. trans viam
3. inter silvam
4. inter silvam magnam
5. in parva aedificia
6. ad fēminam malam
7. post bellum
8. sub terram
9. post filiās pulchrās
10. sub aedificium antīquum

UNIT III REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Puellae fābulās verās narrant.

2. Ancilla pulchra celēbrat.

3. Fābulae sunt falsae.

4. Rēgina bona virōs magnōs videt.

5. Sumus laetī.

6. Puerī sunt malī.

7. Filius virī sedet.

8. Patriam germanae delēmus.

9. Pecūniam dominī inter casam habeō.

10. Filius servī est magister magnus.

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We're finally going to learn a verb tense other than Present Tense! The Imperfect Tense is a past tense. It is used for an event that happened over a period of time or repeatedly in the past. We translate the Imperfect Tense using the helping verbs "was" or "were." (We don't use the -ed ending. That's for a different past tense known as the Perfect Tense).

The Imperfect Tense endings are made up of a tense marker plus the normal personal endings (except for First Person/Singular). The tense marker for the Imperfect Tense is -ba-. If you look at the chant, you'll notice that the same endings are found in every box with -ba- added except for the First Person/Singular box, which has an -m instead of an -ō.

We form the Imperfect Tense by chopping the -re- off the Infinitive form (second principal part) and adding the Imperfect endings.

amāre → *amā* + *bat* → *amābat* = He/She/It loves.

vidēre → *vidē* + *bat* → *vidēbat* = He/She/It sees.

When translating, it helps to move from the back to the front. For *amābat*, -t = He/She/It, -ba- = was/were, *amā* = "love," so *amābat* means "He was loving," or "She was loving."

VIDEOS: The Imperfect Tense

CHANT: IMPERFECT TENSE VERB ENDINGS

	Imperfect Tense Endings	
	Singular	Plural
First Person	-bam	-bāmus
Second Person	-bās	-bātis
Third Person	-bat	-bant

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	wisdom	Noun
scientia, scientiae (F)	knowledge	Noun
vicīna, vicīnae (M/F)	neighbor	Noun
nata, natae (F)	daughter	Noun
invidia, invidiae (F)	envy, jealousy	Noun
Athenae, Athenārum (F)	Athens (always plural)	Noun
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	assembly, church	Noun
iustitia, iustitiae (F)	justice, righteousness	Noun
scrīptūra, scrīptūrae (F)	writing, scripture	Noun
creātura, creāturae (F)	creation, creature	Noun
LATIN PHRASES		
Christus est dominus.	Christ is Lord.	Phrase
Pater et filius et spiritus sanctus.	Father, Son, and Holy Spirit	Phrase
In principium...	In the beginning...	Phrase
Deus est bonus.	God is good.	Phrase
Gloria in excelsis Deō.	Glory to God in the highest.	Phrase

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

		parō, parāre (stem = parā)			
		Present		Imperfect	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First					
Second					
Third					

expleō, explēre (stem = explē)				

		do, dāre (stem = dā)			
		Present		Imperfect	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First					
Second					
Third					

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amābant	3	P	Imp	They were loving.
2.	valēbās	2	S	Imp	You were strong.
3.	stābat				
4.	habēbam				
5.	delēbāmus				
6.	tenēs				
7.	parābātis				
8.	sedent				
9.	orābam				
10.	ambulābam				
11.	rīdēbās				
12.	tacēbant				
13.	dābat				
14.	sunt				
15.	Salvē				

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case and then translate them.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	casam	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	filium	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	aedificia	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	scientiae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	saxī	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	magister	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	Athēnae	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	ecclēsiā	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	germānī	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	donō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	creāturārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	nata	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	natā	_____	_____	_____	_____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Vicīnae trāns viam ambulābant.

2. Nata vicīnae caelum spectābat.

3. Virī athēnārum inter silvam habitābant.

4. Creatura mala trans viam stābat.

5. Rēgīna sapientiam magnam habet.

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE FUTURE TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Now that you've mastered the Imperfect Tense, it's time to add the Future Tense. The Future tense endings are made up of a tense marker plus the normal personal endings. The tense marker for the Future tense is -be-. Note that the -e- of the tense marker changes to an -i- or -u- when the personal endings are added. Also, the -ō ending "eats" the -i-.

We translate the Future tense using the helping verb "will."

We form the Future Tense by chopping the -re- off the Infinitive form (second principal part) and adding the Future Tense endings.

amāre → *amā* + *bit* → *amābit* = He/She/It will love.

vidēre → *vidē* + *bit* → *vidēbit* = He/She/It will love.

When translating, it helps to move from the back to the front. For *amābit*, -t = He/She/It, -bi- = will, *amā* = "love," so *amābit* means "He will love," or "She will love."

VIDEOS: The Future Tense

CHANT: FUTURE TENSE VERB ENDINGS

	Future Tense Endings	
	Singular	Plural
First Person	-bō	-bimus
Second Person	-bis	-bitis
Third Person	-bit	-bunt

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

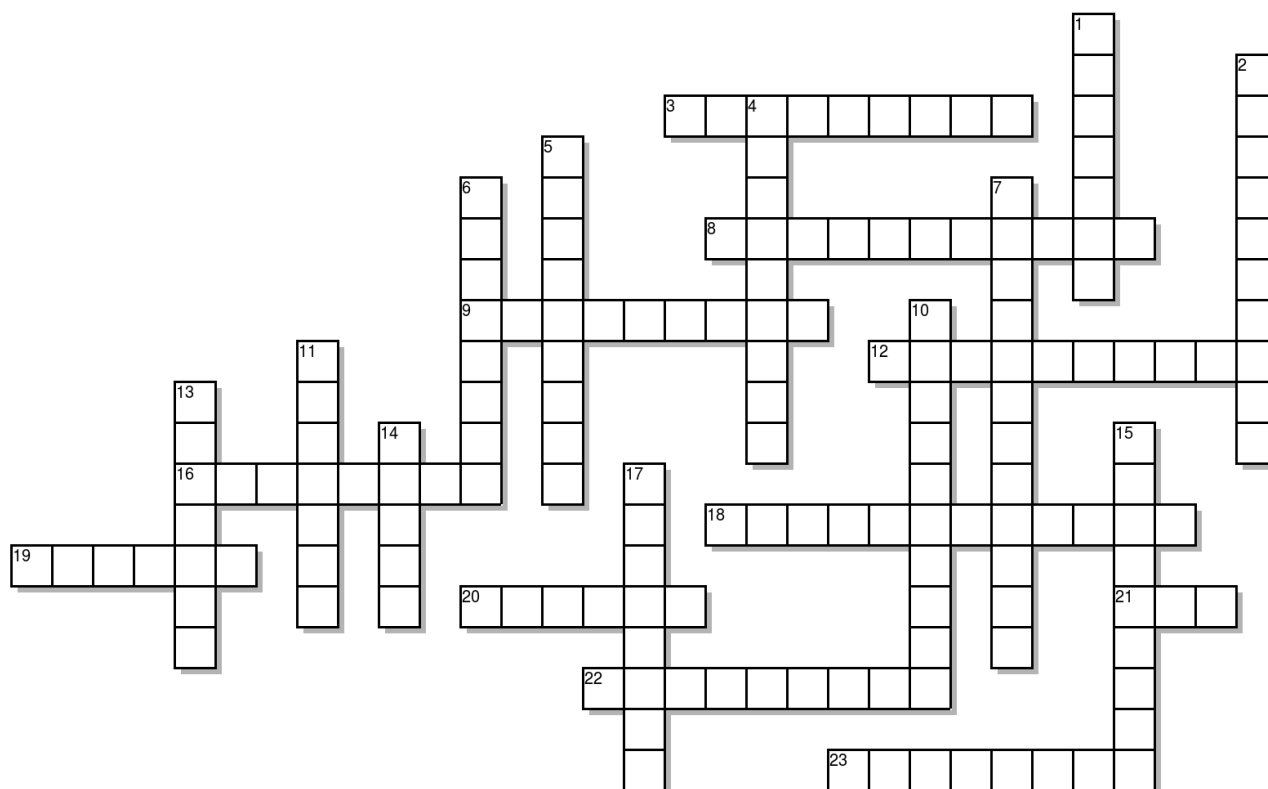
VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
agnus, agnī (M)	lamb	Noun
angelus, angelī (M)	angel	Noun
canticum, canticī (N)	song	Noun
festum, festī (N)	feast	Noun
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	hatred	Noun
peccātum, peccātī (N)	sin	Noun
sacrificium, sacrificiī (N)	sacrifice	Noun
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun
LATIN PHRASES		
Christus est dominus.	Christ is Lord.	Phrase
Pater et filius et spiritus sanctus.	Father, Son, and Holy Spirit	Phrase
In principium...	In the beginning...	Phrase
Deus est bonus.	God is good.	Phrase
Gloria in excelsis Deō.	Glory to God in the highest.	Phrase

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

REVERSE TRANSLATION CROSSWORD

Create the correct verb form to match the English translation and fill in the crossword puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 we will laugh
- 8 you will answer
- 9 you will walk
- 12 they were working
- 16 they will destroy
- 18 We were preventing
- 19 I will teach
- 20 I was needing
- 21 He is
- 22 we were thinking
- 23 they were preparing

DOWN

- 1 you will see
- 2 y'all will praise
- 4 we will teach
- 5 they will be silent
- 6 they were creating
- 7 they were answering
- 10 we will sing
- 11 He will laugh
- 13 he was sitting
- 14 We are
- 15 they will rejoice
- 17 they will prepare

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

videō, vidēre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

stō, stāre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

narrō, narrāre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	stābat	3	S	Imp	He was standing.
2.	habēbis				
3.	dat				
4.	vidēbō				
5.	delēbimus				
6.	tenēt				
7.	parābitis				
8.	explēbunt				
9.	orābimus				
10.	ambulās				
11.	rīdēbāmus				
12.	tacēbit				
13.	dābit				
14.	sum				
15.	valēbimus				
16.	est				
17.	labōrābis				
18.	habēbunt				

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case and then translate them.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	filius	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	filiōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	filiārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	amīca	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	amīcum	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	amīcae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	magister	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	magistrās	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	magistrīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	germānae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	germānōs	_____	_____	_____	_____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Christus ad festum ambulābit.

2. Saeculum delēbunt.

3. Peccata vicīnae vidēbō.

4. Iustitia et sapientia in oppidum non sunt.

5. Agnum deī laudābimus.

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Jesus is Lord.

2. I will walk across the road.

3. The man was looking at the stars.

4. The small boy will fight the wolf.

5. The daughter of the queen will have the money.

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned about the linking verb *sum*. Remember, a linking verb "links" or "connects" the s

Subject Noun of the sentence to another noun (the Predicate Noun) or an adjective. So, to say "The man is a teacher," in Latin we use a form of *sum* and write, *Vir est magister*, or *Vir magister est*. Both nouns in this sentence are in the Nominative case. The rule is: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun (SN) and the second Nominative Noun is the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In this *caput* we are only learning the past tense, or Imperfect Tense forms of the linking verb. They are translated "was" or "were" and work just like the Present Tense forms. Because *sum* is an irregular verb, we have to memorize the forms. Note that these forms are not endings; they are the entire form of the verb.

Memorizing these forms is easier if we know that we only have to replace the -b- of our Imperfect Tense Endings with the letters *er-*.

You'll notice that the last five vocabulary words in this *caput* are all possessives, such as "my" "your" "his" "her". These are adjectives in Latin that are translated as possessive pronouns in English. Like other adjectives, they must match the noun they describe in Gender, Number, and Case.

VIDEOS: Imperfect Tense of Sum; Verb Chant Review; Noun Chant Review

CHANT: IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE LINKING VERB

Imperfect Tense of Sum				
	Singular		Plural	
First Person	eram	<i>I was</i>	erāmus	<i>We were</i>
Second Person	erās	<i>You were</i>	erātis	<i>Y'all were</i>
Third Person	erat	<i>He/She It was</i>	erant	<i>They were</i>

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	to order, to command	Verb
expleō, explere , explēvī, explētum	to fill (up)	Verb
misceō, miscere , miscuī, mixtum	to stir, to disturb	Verb
invideō, invidere , invīdī, invīsum	to envy	Verb
praebeō, praebere , praebuī, praebitum	to offer, to provide	Verb
meus, mea, meum	my	Adjective
tuus, tua, tuum	your (singular)	Adjective
noster, nostra, nostrum	our	Adjective
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (plural)	Adjective
suus, sua, suum	his own, her own	Adjective
LATIN PHRASES		
Me culpa.	My fault.	Phrase
Per diem.	By the day.	Phrase
Alter ego.	Another I.	Phrase
Ad hoc.	For this.	Phrase
Caveat.	Beware. Warning.	Phrase

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

iubeō, iubēre (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

cantō, cantāre (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	eram	1	S	Imp	I was
2.	sumus	1	P	Pre	We are
3.	erant				
4.	erātis				
5.	es				
6.	estis				
7.	sum				
8.	erās				
9.	erāmus				
10.	sunt				
11.	est				
12.	erat				
13.	orābat				
14.	habēbant				
15.	creat				

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

REVERSE PARSING WORKSHEET

Determine the Latin verb form and parsing from the English translation

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	erāmus	1	P	Imp	We were
2.	sum	1	S	Pre	I am
3.			P		Y'all were
4.		3			He/She/It is
5.				Imp	They were
6.					You are
7.		2			Y'all are
8.					I was
9.				Imp	You were
10.					He/She/It was
11.				Pre	They are
12.					We are
13.	vident				They see
14.					They were seeing
15.					I was seeing

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Remember that some Nominative nouns with the linking verb will be labelled PrN (Predicate Noun). Label each word and then translate.

1. Vicīnae nostrae sunt stultae.

2. Germanus meus erat vir magnus.

3. Rēgīna puellam pulchram invidet.

4. Germāna tua est mala.

5. Servī erant parvī.

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM, PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned about the linking verb *sum*. Remember, a linking verb "links" or "connect" the subject of the sentence to another noun (the Predicate Noun) or adjective (Predicate Adjective). So, to say "The man is a teacher," in Latin we use a form of *sum* and write, *Vir est magister*, or *Vir magister est*. Both nouns in this sentence are in the Nominative case. The rule is: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun (SN) and the second Nominative noun is the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In this *caput* we are only learning the Future Tense forms of the linking verb. They are translated "will be" and work just like the Present and Imperfect Tense forms. Because *sum* is an irregular verb, we have to memorize the forms. Note that these forms are not endings; they are the entire form of the verb.

Memorizing these forms is easier if we know that we only have to replace the -b- of our Future Tense Endings with the letters *er-*.

We've learned that in Latin the Linking Verb (LV) is used to connect two nouns, the Subject Noun (SN) and Predicate Noun (PrN). Linking Verbs also connect the Subject Noun (SN) to an adjective, which we call the Predicate Adjective (PrAdj). Examples: "The man is great," in Latin is written *Vir est magnus* or *Vir magnus est*. The Predicate Adjective will be in the Nominative Case and will match the Subject Noun in Gender and Number.

VIDEOS: Imperfect Tense of Sum; Verb Chant Review; Noun Chant Review

CHANT: FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

	Future Tense of Sum			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person	erō	<i>I will be</i>	erimus	<i>We will be</i>
Second Person	eris	<i>You will be</i>	eritis	<i>Y'all will be</i>
Third Person	erit	<i>He/She It will be</i>	erunt	<i>They will be</i>

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

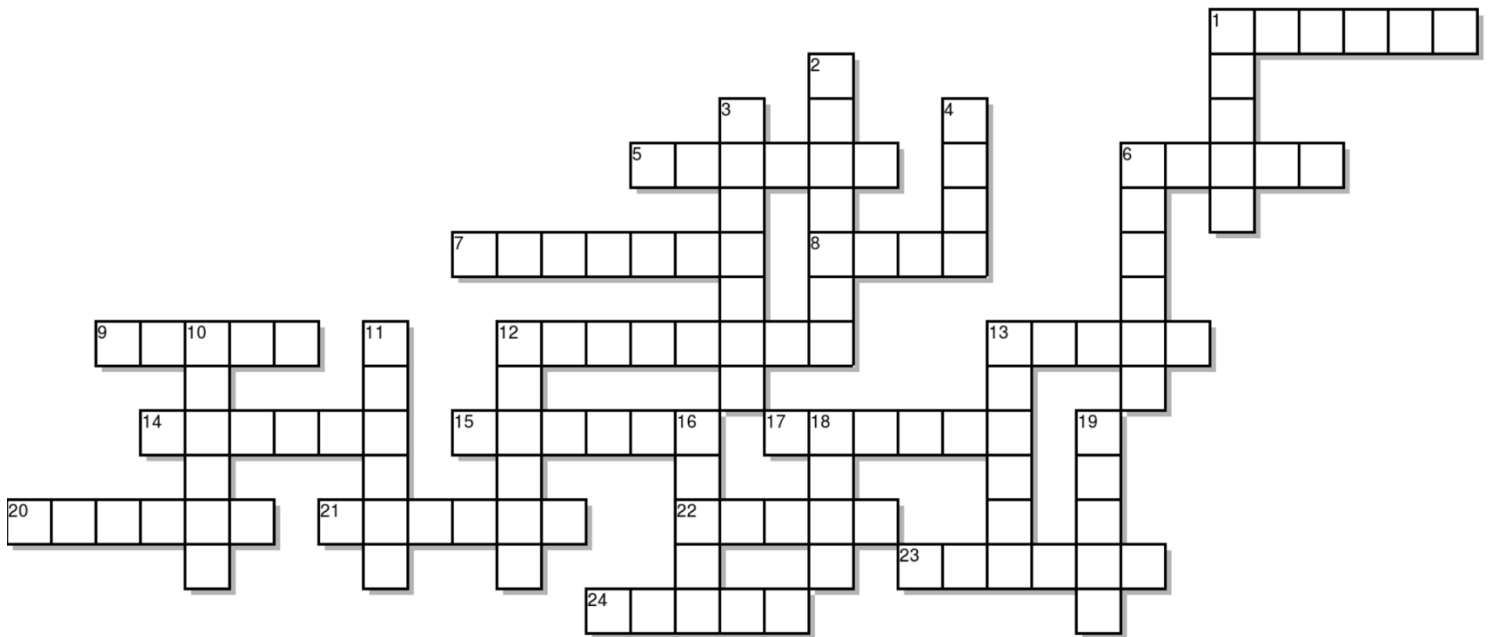
VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
avarus, avara, avarum	greedy	Adjective
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	few	Adjective
bellus, bella, bellum	beautiful, pretty, handsome	Adjective
stultus, stulta, stultum	foolish	Adjective
sanus, sana, sanum	healthy, sane	Adjective
plēnus, plēna, plēnum	full	Adjective
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	friendly	Adjective
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	harsh, bitter	Adjective
doctus, docta, doctum	educated, skilled	Adjective
medius, media, medium	middle	Adjective
LATIN PHRASES		
Me culpa.	My fault.	Phrase
Per diem.	By the day.	Phrase
Alter ego.	Another I.	Phrase
Ad hoc.	For this.	Phrase
Caveat.	Beware. Warning.	Phrase

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD

Write the Latin word for each of the adjectives listed (use the first vocabulary form).



ACROSS

- 1 middle
- 5 educated, skilled
- 6 few
- 7 handsome, beautiful
- 8 your (singular)
- 9 free
- 12 old, ancient
- 13 true
- 14 happy
- 15 false
- 17 friendly
- 20 large
- 21 beautiful, pretty, handsome
- 22 new

DOWN

- 23 small
- 24 unhappy, miserable

DOWN

- 1 bad
- 2 foolish
- 3 harsh, bitter
- 4 his own, her own
- 6 full
- 10 happy, blessed
- 11 our
- 12 greedy
- 13 your (plural)
- 16 healthy, sane
- 18 my
- 19 good

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse (linking verb)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

expleō, explēre (stem = explē)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

mūtō, mūtāre (stem = mūtā)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

plēnus, plēna, plēnum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

stultus, stulta, stultum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

doctus, docta, doctum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	eris	2	S	Fut	You will be
2.	erās	2	S	Imp	You were
3.	erunt				
4.	sum				
5.	est				
6.	eritis				
7.	sumus				
8.	erat				
9.	sunt				
10.	eram				
11.	es				
12.	erō				
13.	estis				
14.	erit				
15.	erimus				

CAPUT SEDECIM: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

REVERSE PARSING WORKSHEET

Determine the Latin verb form and parsing from the English translation

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	We will be
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	I was
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	Y'all will be
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	He/She/It was
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	They will be
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	You were
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____	Y'all will be
8.	_____	_____	_____	_____	Y'all are
9.	_____	_____	_____	_____	You will be
10.	_____	_____	_____	_____	He/She/It will be
11.	_____	_____	_____	_____	They were
12.	_____	_____	_____	_____	We will be
13.	_____	_____	_____	_____	They are
14.	_____	_____	_____	_____	He/She/It is
15.	_____	_____	_____	_____	I am

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Remember that some Nominative nouns with the linking verb will be labelled PrN (Predicate Noun). Label each word and then translate.

1. Patriae nostrae erunt magnae.

2. Germāna tua est puella avara.

3. Germanus tuus erit sanus.

4. Fīlius meus erat irātus.

5. Erimus trans viam.

UNIT IV REVIEW

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	
scientia, scientiae (F)	
vicīna, vicīnae (M/F)	
nata, natae (F)	
invidia, invidiae (F)	
Athenae, Athenārum (F)	
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	
iustitia, iustitiae (F)	
scrīptūra, scrīptūrae (F)	
creātura, creāturae (F)	
agnus, agnī (M)	
angelus, angelī (M)	
canticum, canticī (N)	
festum, festī (N)	
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	
peccātum, peccātī (N)	
sacrificium, sacrificiī (N)	
saeculum, saeculī (N)	
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	

UNIT IV REVIEW

expleō, explēre , explēvī, explētum	
misceō, miscēre , miscuī, mixtum	
invideō, invidēre , invīdī, invīsum	
praebeō, praebēre , praebuī, praebitum	
meus, mea, meum	
tuus, tua, tuum	
noster, nostra, nostrum	
vester, vestra, vestrum	
suus, sua, suum	
avarus, avara, avarum	
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	
bellus, bella, bellum	
stultus, stulta, stultum	
sanus, sana, sanum	
plēnus, plēna, plēnum	
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	
doctus, docta, doctum	
medius, media, medium	

UNIT IV REVIEW

CHANTS

Imperfect Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Future Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Imperfect Tense of Sum				
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

Future Tense of Sum				
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

UNIT IV REVIEW

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	ecclēsia, ecclēsiae, (stem = ecclēsi)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	agnum, agnī (stem = agn)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	canticum, canticī (stem = cantic)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

UNIT IV REVIEW

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

expleō, explēre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

stō, stāre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

UNIT IV REVIEW

PARSING PRACTICE

		Person or Gender	Number	Tense or Case	Translation
1.	erō				
2.	vicīnā				
3.	eram				
4.	iubēmus				
5.	ecclesiāe				
6.	cantica				
7.	praebebās				
8.	Athēnae				
9.	miscent				
10.	creātis				
11.	scriptūrārum				
12.	docta				
13.	agnīs				
14.	erāmus				
15.	sacrificiī				
16.	explent				
17.	scientiae				

UNIT IV REVIEW

18. suam

19. iustitiīs

20. invidēbunt

21. misceō

22. creaturīs

23. eritis

24. estis

25. scripturās

26. ōdī

27. spectat

28. habēbit

29. peccatīs

30. deī

31. magistrā

32. tacēbet

33. terrebō

34. explēbāmus

35. suos

UNIT IV REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Ecclesia erit sana.

2. Nata pulchra Troiae gaudēbat.

3. Vicīnae meae erant stultae.

4. Angelus bonus dōna praebēbit.

5. Sumus virī doctī.

6. Iēsus Christus est deus.

7. Peccatum Rōmae erat magnum.

8. Graecia Troiam delēbit.

9. Angelī canticum agnī cantābunt.

10. Filius deī est plēnus sapientiae.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ab (ā) + ablative object	from, by	Preposition
absum, abesse , āfuī, āfutūrum	to be absent	Verb
accūsō, accūsāre , accūsāvī, accūsātum	to accuse	Verb (1)
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	harsh, bitter	Adjective
ad + accusative object	to, toward	Preposition
adiuvō, adiuvāre , adiūtum	to help, to aid	Verb (1)
administrō, administrāre , administrāvī, administrātum	to help, to manage	Verb (1)
adoptō, adoptāre , adoptāvī, adoptātum	to choose, to adopt	Verb (1)
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship, to adore	Verb (1)
adsum, adesse , adfuī, adfutūrum	to be present	Verb
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	building	Noun (2)
aequus, aequa, aequum	equal	Adjective
aerius, aeria, aerium	blue	Adjective
affirmō, affirmāre , affirmāvī, affirmātum	to strengthen, to affirm	Verb (1)
ager, agrī (M)	field	Noun (2)
agitō, agitāre , agitāvī, agitātum	to drive, to stir up	Verb (1)
agnus, agnī (M)	lamb	Noun (2)
agō, agere , ēgī, āctum	to drive, to lead, to do, to act	Verb (3)
agricola, agricolae (M)	farmer	Noun (1)
albus, alba, album	white	Adjective
aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum	strange, foreign	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

alius, alia, alium	other, another	Adjective
alter, altera, alterum	the other	Adjective
ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk	Verb (1)
amīca, amīcae (F)	friend (female)	Noun (1)
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	friendly	Adjective
amīcus, amīcī (M)	friend (male)	Noun (2)
amō, amāre , amāvī, amātum	to love	Verb (1)
amor, amoris (M)	love	Noun (3)
amoveō, amovēre , amōvī, amōtum	to move away	Verb (2)
ancilla, ancillae (F)	maidservant	Noun (1)
angelus, angelī (M)	angel	Noun (2)
animal, animalis (i, N)	animal, living creature	Noun (3)
animus, animī (M)	mind	Noun (2)
annus, annī (M)	year	Noun (2)
ante + accusative object	before	Preposition
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	old, ancient	Adjective
appellō, appellāre , appellāvī, appellātum	to name	Verb (1)
apud + accusative object	at, by, near, with, among	Preposition
aqua, aquae (F)	water	Noun (1)
aquarius, aquariī (M)	water-carrier	Noun (2)
aranea, araneae (F)	spider	Noun (1)
araneum, araneī (N)	spider's web	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

arbor, arboris (F)	tree	Noun (3)
argentum, argentī (N)	silver	Noun (2)
armentum, armentī (N)	herd	Noun (2)
arō, arāre , arāvī, arātum	to plow	Verb (1)
ars, artis (i, F)	art, skill	Noun (3)
arx, arcis (F)	stronghold, castle, fort	Noun (3)
Asia, Asiae (F)	Asia	Noun (1)
astrum, astrī (N)	star	Noun (2)
atque	and	Conjunction
audeō, audēre , ausus sum	to dare	Verb (2)
audiō, audīre , audīvī, audītum	to hear, to listen to	Verb (4)
auris, auris (i, F)	ear	Noun (3)
aurum, aurī (N)	gold	Noun (2)
avarus, avara, avarum	greedy	Adjective
āvocō, āvocāre , āvocāvī, āvocātum	to call away	Verb (1)
bacillum, bacillī (M)	staff, rod	Noun (2)
barbarous, barbara, barbarum	foreign	Adjective
basium, basiī (N)	kiss	Noun (2)
batiaca, batiacae (F)	cup	Noun (1)
beātus, beāta, beātum	happy, blessed	Adjective
bellum, bellī (N)	war	Noun (2)
bellus, bella, bellum	beautiful, pretty, handsome	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

bībō, bibere , bibī	to drink	Verb (3)
Bilbō, Bilbōnis (M)	Bilbo	Noun (3)
bomba, bombae (F)	bomb	Noun (1)
bonus, bona, bonum	good	Adjective
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	arm	Noun (2)
bulga, bulgae (F)	bag	Noun (1)
bullā, bullae (F)	doorknob	Noun (1)
burrus, burra, burrum	red	Adjective
cādō, cadere , cecidī, cāsūrum	to fall	Verb (3)
caecus, caeca, caecum	blind	Adjective
caedō, caedere , cecidī, caesum	to strike, to kill	Verb (3)
caelum, caelī (N)	sky, heaven	Noun (2)
calculus, calculī (M)	pebble	Noun (2)
canis, canis (M/F)	dog	Noun (3)
canticum, canticī (N)	song	Noun (2)
cantō, cantāre , cantāvī, cantātum	to sing	Verb (1)
capillus, capillī (M)	hair	Noun (2)
caput, capitis (N)	head	Noun (3)
carcer, carceris (M)	prison	Noun (3)
carmen, carminis (N)	song, poem	Noun (3)
Carthāgō, Carthāginias (F)	Carthage	Noun (3)
cārus, cāra, cārum	dear	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

casa, casae (F)	house	Noun (1)
causa, causae (F)	cause	Noun (1)
cavus, cavī (M)	hole, cave	Noun (2)
celēbrō, celēbrāre , celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	to celebrate, to fill	Verb (1)
celer, celeris, celere	swift, quick	Adjective
cēna, cēnae (F)	dinner	Noun (1)
cēnō, cēnāre , cēnāvī, cēnātum	to dine	Verb (1)
centum	one hundred, a hundred	Adjective
certus, certa, certum	certain	Adjective
cēterus, cētera, cēterum	the other, the rest	Adjective
chorus, chorī (M)	band, group	Noun (2)
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun (2)
cicāda, cicādae (F)	grasshopper	Noun (1)
circa + accusative object	around, near	Preposition
cītō	quickly	Adverb
cīvis, cīvis (i, M/F)	citizen	Noun (3)
cīvītās, cīvītātis (F)	citizenship, state	Noun (3)
clārus, clāra, clārum	clear	Adjective
cōgitō, cōgitāre , cōgitāvī, cōgitāvī	to think, to ponder	Verb (1)
cognōscō, cognōscere , cognōvī, cognitum	to learn, to recognize	Verb (3)
colloquium, colloquīī (N)	conversation	Noun (2)
collum, collī (N)	neck	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

comes, comitis (M/F)	companion	Noun (3)
comprehendō, comprehendere , comprehendī, comprehensum	to grasp; to comprehend	Verb (3)
conciliō, conciliāre , conciliāvī, conciliātum	to bring together, to unite	Verb (1)
conferrō, conferre , contūlī, conlātum	to bring together	Verb (3)
cōnsilium, cōnsiliū (N)	plan	Noun (2)
cōnsul, cōnsulis (M)	consul	Noun (3)
contrā + accusative object	against	Preposition
conviniō, convinire , convēnī, convenetum	to come together	Verb (3)
cōr, cōrdis (N)	heart	Noun (3)
cōram + ablative object	face-to-face with	Preposition
corpus, corporis (N)	body	Noun (3)
crās	tomorrow	Adverb
crēdō, crēdere , credidī, creditum	to believe, to trust	Verb (3)
creō, creāre , creāvī, creātum	to create	Verb (1)
crescō, crescere , crēvī, crētum	to increase	Verb (2)
crūx, crūcis (F)	cross	Noun (3)
cucullus, cucullī (M)	hood (of a cloak), hoodie	Noun (2)
culpō, culpāre , culpāvī, culpātum	to blame	Verb (1)
culter, cultrī (N)	knife	Noun (2)
cum + ablative object	with	Preposition
curiōsus, curiōsa, curiōsum	curious	Adjective
cūrō, cūrāre , cūrāvī, cūrātum	to take care of	Verb (1)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

currō, currere , cucurrī, cursum	to run	Verb (3)
custōs, custōdis (M/F)	guard	Noun (3)
damnō, damnāre , damnāvī, damnātum	to condemn, to punish	Verb (1)
dē + ablative object	from	Preposition
dea, deae (F)	goddess	Noun (1)
decimus, decima, decimum	tenth	Adjective
dēfendō, dēfendere , dēfendī, dēfensum	to defend	Verb (3)
dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum	tired	Adjective
deinde	then, next	Adverb
dēlectō, dēlectāre , dēlectāvī, dēlectātum	to delight	Verb (1)
deleō, delēre , delēvī, deletum	to destroy, to wipe out	Verb (2)
delphīn, delphinis (M)	dolphin	Noun (3)
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre , dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	to demonstrate, to point out	Verb (1)
dēscendō, dēscendere , dēscendī, dēscensum	to go down, to descend	Verb (3)
deus, deī (M)	God, god	Noun (2)
dextra, dextrae (F)	right hand	Noun (1)
dīco, dīcere , dīxī, dictum	to say, to tell, to speak	Verb (3)
dictum, dictī (N)	saying	Noun (2)
dignus, digna, dignum	worthy	Adjective
discēdō, discēdere , discessī, discessum	to go away, to depart	Verb (3)
discipula, discipulae (F)	student, disciple (female)	Noun (1)
discipulus, discipulī (M)	student, disciple	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

discō, discere , didicī	to learn	Verb (3)
diū	a long time	Adverb
dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum	divine	Adjective
dō, dāre , dedī, dātum	to give	Verb (1)
doceō, docēre , docuī, doctum	to teach	Verb (2)
doctus, docta, doctum	educated, skilled	Adjective
domina, dominae (F)	master (female)	Noun (1)
dominus, dominī (M)	master	Noun (2)
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	to give, to forgive	Verb (1)
dōnum, dōnī (N)	gift	Noun (2)
dormiō, dormīre , dormīvī, dormitum	to sleep	Verb (4)
dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	to doubt	Verb (1)
dubius, dubia, dubium	doubtful	Adjective
dūcō, dūcere , dūxī, dūctum	to lead	Verb (3)
dum	while, if only, until	Conjunction
duodecem	twelve	Adjective
duodēvīgintī	eighteen	Adjective
dūrus, dūra, dūrum	hard, harsh	Adjective
dux, ducis (M/F)	leader, ruler, commander	Noun (3)
ecce	behold! look!	Verb
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	church, assembly	Noun (1)
egeō, egēre , eguī	to need	Verb (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

enim	for	Conjunction
equēs, equitis (M)	horseman, knight	Noun (3)
equus, equī (M)	horse	Noun (2)
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander	Verb (1)
et	and	Conjunction
etiam	also	Adverb
eurus, eurī (M)	east	Noun (2)
ex (ē) + ablative object	out of, from	Preposition
exerceō, exercēre , exercuī, exercitum	to train	Verb (2)
existimō, existimāre , existimāvī, existimātum	to judge	Verb (1)
expleō, explēre , explēvī, explētum	to fill (up)	Verb (2)
explōrō, explōrāre , explōrāvī, explōrātum	to explore	Verb (1)
extrā + accusative object	outside of	Preposition
extrēmus, extrēma, extrēmum	outermost, farthest	Adjective
fābula, fābulae (F)	story	Noun (1)
faciō, facere , fēcī, factum	to make, to do	Verb (3)
factum, factī (N)	deed	Noun (2)
falsus, falsa, falsum	false	Adjective
fama, famae (F)	fame, rumor, reputation	Noun (1)
familia, familiae (F)	family	Noun (1)
famula, famulae (F)	servant	Noun (1)
famulus, famulī (M)	servant	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

fēlēs, fēlis (M/F)	cat	Noun (3)
fēliīx, fēlīcis	happy, lucky	Adjective
fēmina, fēminae (F)	woman	Noun (1)
fenestra, fenestrae (F)	window	Noun (1)
ferō, ferre , tulī, lātum	to bear, to carry	Verb
ferrum, ferrī (N)	iron	Noun (2)
ferus, ferī (M)	wild animal	Noun (2)
fessus, fessa, fessum	tired	Adjective
festum, festī (N)	feast	Noun (2)
fīdēs, fideī (N)	faith	Noun (5)
fīdus, fīda, fīdum	faithful	Adjective
fīlia, fīliae (F)	daughter	Noun (1)
fīlius, fīliī (M)	son	Noun (2)
fīnis, fīnis (i, M)	end, limit, boundary	Noun (3)
fīrmō, fīrmāre , fīrmāvī, fīrmātum	to strengthen	Verb (1)
fīrmus, fīrma, fīrmum	firm, strong	Adjective
flamma, flammae (F)	flame	Noun (1)
flāvus, flāva, flāvum	yellow, blonde	Adjective
flēō, flēre , flēvī, flētum	to weep	Verb (2)
flō, flāre , flāvī, flātum	to blow	Verb (1)
flūmen, flūminis (N)	river	Noun (3)
fluviū, fluvīī (M)	river	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

folium, foliū (N)	leaf	Noun (2)
fortūna, fortūnae (F)	fortune, luck	Noun (1)
forum, forī (N)	marketplace, town square	Noun (2)
fossa, fossae (F)	ditch	Noun (1)
frāter, frātris (M)	brother	Noun (3)
frīgidus, frīgida, frīgidum	cold	Adjective
frūmentum, frūmentī (N)	grain	Noun (2)
frūstrā	in vain	Adverb
fulmen, fulmenis (N)	lightening, thunderbolt	Noun (3)
fundō, fundere , fūdī, fūsum	to pour	Verb (3)
fūr, fūris (M)	thief	Noun (3)
furtim	secretly, stealthily	Adverb
galea, galeae (F)	helmet	Noun (1)
Gandolphus, Gandolphī (M)	Gandolph	Noun (2)
gaudeō, gaudēre , gauvīsus sum	to rejoice	Verb (2)
gelidus, gelida, gelidum	cold	Adjective
gemma, gemmae	jewel	Noun (1)
gens, gentis (i, F)	clan, race, nation, people	Noun (3)
germāna, germānae (F)	sister	Noun (1)
germānus, germānī (M)	brother	Noun (2)
gerō, gerere , gessī, gessum	to carry, on	Verb (3)
gigans, gigantis (M, F)	giant	Noun (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

gladius, gladii (M)	sword	Noun (2)
gloria, gloriae (F)	glory	Noun (1)
gobelinus, gobelini (M)	goblin	Noun (2)
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Greece	Noun (1)
Graecus, Graeca, Graecum	Greek	Adjective
gratia, gratiae (F)	grace, thanks, favor	Noun (1)
grātus, grāta, grātum	grateful	Adjective
grex, gregis (M)	flock	Noun (3)
habeō, habēre , habuī, habitum	to have, to hold	Verb (2)
habitō, habitāre , habitāvī, habitātum	to live, to dwell	Verb (1)
hasta, hastae (F)	spear	Noun (1)
herba, herbae (F)	grass	Noun (1)
herī	yesterday	Adverb
hiems, hiemis (F)	winter	Noun (3)
hinc	hence, from here	Adverb
hobbitus, hobbiti (M)	hobbit	Noun (2)
hodiē	today	Adverb
homo, hominis (M)	human being, man	Noun (3)
honor, honoris (M)	honor	Noun (3)
hōra, hōrae (F)	hour	Noun (2)
hortus, hortī (M)	garden	Noun (2)
hospes, hospitis (M/F)	guest, host	Noun (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

hospitium, hospitī (N)	hospitality	Noun (2)
hostis, hostis (i, M)	enemy, (plural = the enemy)	Noun (3)
humus, humī (M)	ground	Noun (2)
iaceō, iacēre, iēcī, iectum	to lie	Verb (2)
Iacōbus, Iacōbī (M)	Jacob, James	Noun (2)
iam	already	Adverb
ibi	there	Adverb
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun (2)
igitur	therefore	Adverb
ignāvia, ignāviae (F)	cowardice	Noun (1)
ignāvus, ignāva, ignāvum	cowardly	Adjective
ignis, ignis (i, F)	fire	Noun (3)
ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum	unknown	Adjective
impediō, impedire , impedīvī, impeditum	to hinder, to prevent	Verb (4)
imperō, imperare , imperāvī, imperātum	to order, to command	Verb (1)
in + ablative object	in, on	Preposition
in + accusative object	into, onto	Preposition
incola, incolae (M)	settler	Noun (1)
īnfāns, īnfāntis (M/F)	child	Noun (3)
infēlix, infēlicis	unhappy, unlucky	Adjective
īnfrā + accusative object	below	Preposition
inimīcus, inimīcī (M)	enemy (personal)	Noun (1)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

inter + accusative object	within	Preposition
interrogō, interrogāre , interrogāvī, interrogātum	to ask, to question	Verb (1)
īntrā + accusative object	within	Preposition
inveniō, invenīre , invēnī, inventum	to come upon, to find	Verb (4)
invideō, invidēre , invīdī, invīsum	to envy	Verb (2)
Iōannēs, Iōannis (M)	John	Noun (3)
ira, irae (F)	anger	Noun (1)
īrātus, īrāta, īrātum	angry	Adjective
Italia, Italiae (F)	Italy	Noun (1)
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	to order, to command	Verb (2)
iūdex, iūdicis (M/F)	judge	Noun (3)
iūdicium, iūdicī (N)	trial, legal investigation	Noun (2)
iūstitia, iūstitiae (F)	justice, righteousness	Noun (1)
iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	just, right, righteous	Adjective
iuvō, iuvāre , iuvāvī, iuvātum	to help	Verb (1)
iūxtā + accusative object	near	Preposition
labōr, lobōris (M)	labor, work	Noun (3)
labōrō, labōrāre , labōrāvī, labōrātum	to work, to labor	Verb (1)
lacrima, lacrimae (F)	tear	Noun (1)
laetus, laeta, laetum	happy	Adjective
lapis, lapis (M)	stone	Noun (3)
laudō, laudāre , laudāvī, laudātum	to praise	Verb (1)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

laus, laudis (F)	praise	Noun (3)
legō, legere , lēgī, lēctum	to read	Verb (3)
lēx, legis (F)	law	Noun (3)
liber, libera, liberum	free	Adjective
liber, librī (M)	book	Noun (2)
liberō, liberāre , liberāvī, liberātum	to free, to set free, to liberate	Verb (1)
litera, literae (F)	letter	Noun (1)
longus, longa, longum	long	Adjective
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum	to play	Verb (3)
lūdus, lūdī (M)	school, game, play	Noun (2)
lūmen, lūmenis (N)	light	Noun (2)
lūpus, lūpī (M)	wolf	Noun (2)
magia, magiae (F)	magic	Noun (1)
magicus, magicī (M)	magician, wizzard	Noun (2)
magister, magistrī (M)	teacher, master	Noun (2)
magistra, magistrae (F)	teacher (female)	Noun (1)
magnus, magna, magnum	big, large, great	Adjective
magus, magī (M)	wise man, magician	Noun (2)
malus, mala, malum	bad, evil, wicked	Adjective
mandātum, mandātī (N)	commandment	Noun (2)
mandō, mandāre , mandāvī, mandātum	to command	Verb (1)
mane	in the morning	Adverb

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

maneō, manēre , mānsī, mānsūm	to remain	Verb (2)
mannus, mannī (M)	pony	Noun (2)
mare, mārīs (i, N)	sea	Noun (3)
Maria, Mariae (F)	Mary	Noun (1)
marita, maritae (F)	wife, married woman	Noun (1)
marītus, marīta, marītum	married	Adjective
maritus, maritī (F)	husband, married man	Noun (2)
māter, mātris (F)	mother	Noun (3)
maximus, maxima, maximum	greatest	Adjective
medica, medicae (M)	doctor	Noun (1)
medium, mediī (N)	medium, middle	Noun (2)
medius, media, medium	middle	Adjective
memoria, memoriae (F)	memory	Noun (1)
mendācium, mendāciī (M)	lie	Noun (2)
mēns, mentis (i, F)	mind, thought, opinion	Noun (3)
mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	table	Noun (1)
meus, mea, meum	my	Adjective
milēs, militis (M)	soldier	Noun (3)
mīlle	one thousand, a thousand	Adjective
ministrō, ministrāre , ministrāvī, ministrātum	to serve, to minister	Verb (1)
mīrus, mīra, mīrum	wonderful, strange	Adjective
misceō, miscēre , miscuī, mixtum	to stir, to disturb	Verb (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

miser, misera, miserum	miserable, sad	Adjective
mittō, mittere , missī, missus	to send	Verb (3)
moneō, monēre , monuī, monitum	to warn, to advise	Verb (3)
mōns, montis (i, M)	mountain	Noun (3)
monumentum, monumentī (N)	monument	Noun (2)
mōrs, mōrtis (i, F)	death	Noun (3)
mortuus, mortua, mortuum	dead	Adjective
mōs, mōris (N)	habit, custom	Noun (3)
moveō, movēre , movī, mōtum	to move	Verb (2)
multus, multa, multum	much, many	Adjective
mundus, mundi (M)	world	Noun (2)
mūrus, mūrī (M)	wall, mural mirror	Noun (2)
mūtō, mūtāre , mūtāvī, mūtātum	to change	Verb (1)
namque	for	Conjunction
nanō, nanāre , nanāvī, nanātum	to swim	Verb (1)
nanus, nanī (M)	dwarf	Noun (2)
narrō, narrāre , narrāvī, narrātum	to tell	Verb (1)
nātura, nāturae (F)	nature, birth	Noun (1)
nata, natae (F)	daughter	Noun (1)
natus, natī (M)	son	Noun (2)
nauta, nauta (M)	sailor	Noun (1)
nāvigō, nāvigāre , nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	to sail	Verb (1)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

nāvis, nāvis (i, F)	ship	Noun (3)
necō, necāre , necāvī, necātum	to kill	Verb (1)
negō, negāre , negāvī, negātum	to deny	Verb (1)
negōtium, negōtī (N)	business, occupation	Noun (2)
nesciō, nescīre , nescīvī, nescitum	not to know, to be ignorant	Verb (4)
neuter, neutra, neutrum	neither	Adjective
nīsī	except, unless	Conjunction
nōmen, nōminis (N)	name	Noun (3)
non	not	Adverb
nōnus, nōna, nōnum	ninth	Adjective
noster, nostrum, nostrī	our	Adjective
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	known	Adjective
novus, nova, novum	new	Adjective
nox, noctis (i, F)	night	Noun (3)
nūbēs, nūbis (i, F)	cloud	Noun (3)
nullus, nulla, nullum	none	Adjective
nunc	now	Adverb
nuntius, nuntiī (M)	messenger	Noun (2)
nuptia, nuptiae (F)	wedding, marriage feast	Noun (1)
ob + accusative object	in front of	Preposition
occidens, occidentis (N)	west	Noun (3)
occultus, occulta, occultum	hidden, secret	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

octāvus, octāva, octāvum	eighth	Adjective
oculus, oculī (M)	eye	Noun (2)
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	hatred	Noun (2)
offīcium, officiī (N)	duty, respect	Noun (2)
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb (1)
oppidum, oppidī (N)	town	Noun (2)
oppugnō, oppungāre , oppugnāvī, oppūgnātum	to attack	Verb (1)
optō, optāre , optāvī, optātum	to wish, to desire	Verb (1)
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb (1)
ōs, ōrris (N)	mouth	Noun (3)
pacatus, pacata, pacatum	peaceful	Adjective
pappō, pappāre , pappāvī, pappātum	to eat, gobble	Verb (1)
paradīsus, paradīsī (M)	paradise	Noun (2)
parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	to prepare	Verb (1)
pars, partis (i, F)	part, share	Noun (3)
parvus, parva, parvum	small	Adjective
pāter, pātris (M)	father	Noun (3)
patria, patriae (F)	country, fatherland	Noun (1)
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	few	Adjective
Paulus, Paulī (M)	Paul	Noun (2)
pax, pacis (F)	peace	Noun (3)
peccator, peccators (M)	sinner	Noun (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

peccātum, peccātī (N)	sin	Noun (2)
pecunia, pecuniae (F)	money	Noun (1)
per + accusative object	through	Preposition
perfectus, perfecta, perfectum	perfect, complete	Adjective
perīculum, perīculī (N)	danger	Noun (2)
persona, personae (F)	person	Noun (1)
pēs, pedis (M)	foot	Noun (3)
petō, petere , petīvī, petītum	to seek, to aim at	Verb (3)
Petrus, Petrī (M)	Peter	Noun (2)
pirāta, pirātae (M)	pirate	Noun (1)
piscis, piscis (M)	fish	Noun (3)
planus, plana, planum	flat, smooth	Adjective
plēnus, plēna, plēnum	full	Adjective
poena, poenae (F)	penalty, punishment	Noun (1)
poēta, poētae (M)	poet	Noun (1)
pomum, pomī (N)	fruit	Noun (2)
ponō, ponere , posuī, positum	to put, to place	Verb (3)
populus, populī (M)	people	Noun (2)
porcus, porcī (M)	pig	Noun (2)
porta, portae (F)	gate	Noun (1)
portō, portāre , portāvī, portātum	to carry	Verb (1)
possum, posse , posuī	to be able	Verb

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

post + accusative object	after	Preposition
posterus, postera, posterum	next	Adjective
postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	last	Adjective
potentia, potentiae (F)	strength, power	Noun (1)
prae + ablative object	in front of	Preposition
praebeō, praebere , praebuī, praebitum	to offer, to provide	Verb (2)
praeperō, praeperāre , praeperāvī, praeperātum	to prepare, to make ready	Verb (1)
praeter + accusative object	past, beyond	Preposition
prīmus, prīma, prīmum	first	Adjective
prīnceps, prīncipis (M/F)	prince, leader, ruler	Noun (3)
prīncipium, prīncipiū (N)	beginning	Noun (2)
prō + ablative object	before, on behalf of	Preposition
probō, probare , probāvī, probātum	to test, to approve	Verb (1)
prōcērus, prōcēra, prōcērum	tall	Adjective
proelium, proeliū (N)	battle	Noun (2)
prohibeō, prohibere , prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb (2)
promittō, promittere , promisi, promissum	to send forth; to promise	Verb (3)
prope + accusative object	near	Preposition
prophēta, prophētae (M)	prophet	Noun (1)
prophetia, prophetiae (F)	prophecy	Noun (1)
prophetō, prophetāre , prophetāvī, prophetātum	to prophesy	Verb (1)
propter + accusative object	on account of	Preposition

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

puella, puellae (F)	girl	Noun (1)
puer, puerī (M)	boy	Noun (2)
pugnō, pugnāre , pugnāvī, pugnātum	to fight	Verb (1)
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome	Adjective
pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	to think	Verb (1)
quaesitiō, quaesitiōnis	quest	Noun (3)
quārtus, quārta, quārtum	fourth	Adjective
quattuordecem	fourteen	Adjective
quietus, quieta, quietum	quiet	Adjective
quīndecem	fifteen	Adjective
quīntus, quīnta, quīntum	fifth	Adjective
quod	because	Conjunction
rāmus, rāmī (M)	branch	Noun (2)
raptor, raptōris (M)	robber	Noun (3)
rēctus, rēcta, rēctum	straight, right	Adjective
rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	queen	Noun (1)
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	to rule, to reign	Verb (1)
rēgnum, rēgnī (N)	power, rule, realm	Noun (2)
regō, regere , rēgī, rēctum	to rule, to guide, to direct	Verb (3)
rēlinquō, rēlinquere , reliquī, relictum	to leave behind, to abandon	Verb (3)
respondeō, respondēre , responsī, responsum	to answer	Verb (2)
rēx, rēgis (M)	king	Noun (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

rideō, ridēre , rīdī, rīsum	to laugh	Verb (2)
rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	to ask	Verb (1)
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Rome	Noun (1)
rufus, rufa, rufum	red	Adjective
sacculus, sacculī (M)	little bag	Noun (2)
sacrificium, sacrificiī (N)	sacrifice	Noun (2)
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun (2)
salveō, salvēre	to be well	Verb (2)
sanctus, sancta, sanctum	holy	Adjective
sānō, sānāre , sānāvī, sānātum	to heal	Verb (1)
sanus, sana, sanum	healthy, sane	Adjective
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	wisdom	Noun (1)
satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb (1)
saxum, saxī (N)	rock	Noun (2)
scientia, scientiae (F)	knowledge	Noun (1)
sciō, scīre , scīvī, scitum	to know	Verb (4)
scrībō, scrībēre , scrīpsī, scriptum	to write	Verb (3)
scriptor, scriptoris (M)	writer	Noun (3)
scriptura, scripturae (F)	Scripture, writing	Noun (1)
scurra, scurrae (M)	clown	Noun (1)
secō, secāre , secāvī, secātum	to cut	Verb (1)
secundum + accusative object	along, behind	Preposition

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

secundus, secunda, secundum	second	Adjective
sed	but	Conjunction
sedecem	sixteen	Adjective
sedeō, sedēre , sēdī, sessum	to sit	Verb (2)
sedes, sedis (F)	seat, throne	Noun (3)
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb (1)
sella, sellae (F)	seat, stool	Noun (1)
semper	always	Adverb
sententia, sententiae (F)	thought, opinion, feeling, sentence	Noun (1)
sentiō, sentīre , sēnsī, sensum	to feel, to perceive	Verb (4)
septendecem	seventeen	Adjective
septimus, septima, septimum	seventh	Adjective
sepulchrum, sepulchrī (N)	tomb	Noun (2)
serēnus, serēna, serēnum	calm, bright, clear	Adjective
serva, servae (F)	slave	Noun (1)
serviō, servīre , servīvī, servītum	to serve, to be a slave	Verb (4)
servō, servāre , servāvī, servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb (1)
servus, servī (M)	slave (male)	Noun (2)
sextus, sexta, sextum	sixth	Adjective
sī	if	Conjunction
signum, signī (N)	sign	Noun (2)
silentium, silentiī (N)	silence	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

silva, silvae (F)	forest	Noun (1)
socius, socii (M)	ally, associate	Noun (2)
sōl, sōlis (M)	sun	Noun (3)
solium, solii (N)	seat, throne	Noun (2)
solus, sola, solum	only, alone	Adjective
somnus, somni (M)	sleep	Noun (2)
sordidus, sordida, sordidum	dirty	Adjective
soror, sororis (F)	sister	Noun (3)
spectō, spectāre , spectāvi, spectātum	to look at, to watch	Verb (1)
speculum, speculi (N)	mirror	Noun (2)
sperō, sperāre , sperāvi, sperātum	to hope	Verb (1)
sponsa, sponsae (F)	bride	Noun (1)
sponsus, sponsi (M)	groom	Noun (2)
statim	immediately	Adverb
stēlla, stēllae	star	Noun (1)
Stephānus, Stephāni (M)	Stephen	Noun (2)
stō, stāre , steti, stātum	to stand	Verb (1)
strīga, strīgae (F)	witch	Noun (1)
studium, studii (N)	zeal, study	Noun (2)
stultus, stulta, stultum	foolish, silly	Adjective
sub + ablative object	under	Preposition
sub + accusative object	up to	Preposition

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

subrideō, subridēre , subrīdī, subrīsum	to smile	Verb (2)
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	to be	Verb
super + accusative object	over, above, beyond	Preposition
suprā + accusative object	over, above, on top of	Preposition
suus, sua, suum	his own, her own	Adjective
taceō, tacēre , tacuī, tacitum	to be silent	Verb (2)
tango, tangere , tetigī, tactum	to touch	Verb (3)
tardō, tardāre, tardāvī, tardātum	to delay	Verb (1)
tardus, tarda, tardum	slow	Adjective
tectum, tectī (N)	roof, housetop	Noun (2)
telum, telī (N)	weapon	Noun (2)
templum, templī (N)	temple	Noun (2)
tempus, tempōris (N)	time	Noun (3)
teneō, tenēre , tenuī, tentum	to hold, to keep	Verb (2)
terra, terrae (F)	earth, land	Noun (1)
terreō, terrēre , terruī, territum	to frighten, to terrify	Verb (2)
tertius, tertia, tertium	third	Adjective
testamentum, testamentī (N)	covenant, testament	Noun (2)
thesaurus, thesaurī (M)	treasure	Noun (2)
timeō, timēre , timuī	to fear, be afraid of	Verb (2)
tolerō, tolerāre , tolerāvī, tolerātum	to bear, to endure	Verb (1)
tōllō, tōllere , sustulī, sublātum	to raise, to lift up, to take away	Verb (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

tōtus	whole	Adjective
trāhō, trāhere , trāxī, trāctum	to draw, to drag	Verb (3)
trāns + accusative object	across	Preposition
trēdecem	thirteen	Adjective
trīstis, trīste	sad	Adjective
Troia, Troiae (F)	Troy	Noun (1)
trollum, trollī (N)	troll	Noun (2)
tumulus, tumulī (M)	hill	Noun (2)
tunc	then	Adverb
tuus, tua, tuum	your (singular)	Adjective
ullus, ulla, ullum	any	Adjective
ulna, ulnae (F)	arm	Noun (1)
umbra, umbrae (F)	shadow	Noun (1)
umerale, umeralis	cape	Noun (3)
undecem	eleven	Adjective
undēvīgintī	nineteen	Adjective
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	one	Adjective
urbs, urbis (i, F)	city	Noun (3)
ursus, ursī	bear	Noun (2)
uter	which	Adjective
uxor, uxōris (F)	wife	Noun (3)
valeō, valēre , valuī, valitūrum	to be strong, to be well	Verb (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

vallum, vallī (N)	wall	Noun (2)
varius, varia, varium	various, different	Adjective
vēlum, vēlī (N)	sail	Noun (2)
vendō, vendere , vendidī, venditum	to sell	Verb (3)
venia, veniae (F)	favor, kindness	Noun (1)
veniō, venīre , vēnī, ventum	to come	Verb (4)
verbum, verbī (N)	word	Noun (2)
veritās, veritātis (F)	truth	Noun (3)
versperī	in the evening	Adverb
vertō, vertere , vertī, versum	to turn, to repent	Verb (3)
vērus, vēra, vērum	true	Adjective
vespera, vesperae (F)	evening	Noun (1)
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (plural)	Adjective
vestigium, vestigiī (N)	footprint, trace, track	Noun (2)
via, viae (F)	road, way	Noun (1)
vicīna, vicīnae (F)	neighbor	Noun (1)
vicīnus, vicīnī (M)	neighbor	Noun (2)
videō, vidēre , vīdī, vīsum	to see, to observe	Verb (2)
vigilō, vigilāre , vigilāvī, vigilātum	to watch, to keep awake	Verb (1)
vīgīntī	twenty	Adjective
vīlla, vīllae (F)	house	Noun (1)
vincō, vincere , vīcī, vīctum	to conquer, to overcome	Verb (3)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

vir, virī (M)	man	Noun (2)
vīs, vīs (i, F)	force, power, violence	Noun (3)
vīta, vītae (F)	life	Noun (1)
vitium, vitiī (N)	fault, vice	Noun (2)
vītō, vītāre , vītāvī, vītātum	to live	Verb (1)
vīvō, vīvere , vīxī, victum	to live	Verb (3)
vocō, vocāre , vocāvī, vocātum	to call	Verb (1)
vōtum, vōrī (N)	prayer	Noun (2)
vōx, vōcī (F)	voice	Noun (3)
vulcanus, vulcanī (M)	volcano	Noun (2)
vulnis, vuleris (N)	wound, injury	Noun (3)
vulpēs, vulpis (F)	fox	Noun (3)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

ENGLISH	LATIN	PART OF SPEECH
a long time	diū	Adverb
across	trāns + accusative object	Preposition
after	post + accusative object	Preposition
against	contrā + accusative object	Preposition
age, world	saeculum, saeculī (N)	Noun (2)
ally, associate	socius, sociī (M)	Noun (2)
along, behind	secundum + accusative object	Preposition
already	iam	Adverb
also	etiam	Adverb
always	semper	Adverb
and	atque	Conjunction
and	et	Conjunction
angel	angelus, angelī (M)	Noun (2)
anger	ira, irae (F)	Noun (1)
angry	īrātus, īrāta, īrātum	Adjective
animal, living creature	animal, animalis (i, N)	Noun (3)
any	ullus, ulla, ullum	Adjective
arm	bracchium, bracchiī (N)	Noun (2)
arm	ulna, ulnae (F)	Noun (1)
around, near	circa + accusative object	Preposition
art, skill	ars, artis (i, F)	Noun (3)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

Asia	Asia, Asiae (F)	Noun (1)
at, by, near, with, among	apud + accusative object	Preposition
bad, evil, wicked	malus, mala, malum	Adjective
bag	bulga, bulgae (F)	Noun (1)
band, group	chorus, chorī (M)	Noun (2)
battle	proelium, proeliū (N)	Noun (2)
bear	ursus, ursī	Noun (2)
beautiful, handsome	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	Adjective
beautiful, pretty, handsome	bellus, bella, bellum	Adjective
because	quod	Conjunction
before	ante + accusative object	Preposition
before, on behalf of	prō + ablative object	Preposition
beginning	prīncipium, prīncipiū (N)	Noun (2)
behold! look!	ecce	Verb
below	īnfrā + accusative object	Preposition
big, large, great	magnus, magna, magnum	Adjective
Bilbo	Bilbō, Bilbōnis (M)	Noun (3)
blind	caecus, caeca, caecum	Adjective
blue	aerius, aeria, aerium	Adjective
body	corpus, corporis (N)	Noun (3)
bomb	bomba, bombae (F)	Noun (1)
book	liber, librī (M)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

boy	puer, puerī (M)	Noun (2)
branch	rāmus, rāmī (M)	Noun (2)
bride	sponsa, sponsae (F)	Noun (1)
brother	frāter, frātris (M)	Noun (3)
brother	germānus, germānī (M)	Noun (2)
building	aedificium, aedificiī (N)	Noun (2)
business, occupation	negōtium, negōtiī (N)	Noun (2)
but	sed	Conjunction
calm, bright, clear	serēnus, serēna, serēnum	Adjective
cape	umerale, umeralis	Noun (3)
Carthage	Carthāgō, Carthāginias (F)	Noun (3)
cat	fēlēs, fēlis (M/F)	Noun (3)
cause	causa, causae (F)	Noun (1)
certain	certus, certa, certum	Adjective
child	īnfāns, īnfantis (M/F)	Noun (3)
Christ	Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Noun (2)
church, assembly	ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	Noun (1)
citizen	cīvis, cīvis (i, M/F)	Noun (3)
citizenship, state	cīvītās, cīvītātis (F)	Noun (3)
city	urbs, urbis (i, F)	Noun (3)
clan, race, nation, people	gens, gentis (i, F)	Noun (3)
clear	clārus, clāra, clārum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

cloud	nūbēs, nūbis (i, F)	Noun (3)
clown	scurra, scurrae (M)	Noun (1)
cold	frīgīdus, frīgīda, frīgīdum	Adjective
cold	gelidus, gelida, gelidum	Adjective
commandment	mandātum, mandātī (N)	Noun (2)
companion	comes, comitis (M/F)	Noun (3)
consul	cōsul, cōsulis (M)	Noun (3)
conversation	colloquium, colloquī (N)	Noun (2)
country, fatherland	patria, patriae (F)	Noun (1)
covenant, testament	testamentum, testamentī (N)	Noun (2)
cowardice	ignāvia, ignāviae (F)	Noun (1)
cowardly	ignāvus, ignāva, ignāvum	Adjective
cross	crūx, crūcis (F)	Noun (3)
cup	batiaca, batiacae (F)	Noun (1)
curious	curiōsus, curiōsa, curiōsum	Adjective
danger	perīculum, perīculī (N)	Noun (2)
daughter	filia, filiae (F)	Noun (1)
daughter	nata, natae (F)	Noun (1)
dead	mortuus, mortua, mortuum	Adjective
dear	cārus, cāra, cārum	Adjective
death	mōrs, mōrtis (i, F)	Noun (3)
deed	factum, factī (N)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

dinner	cēna, cēnae (F)	Noun (1)
dirty	sordidus, sordida, sordidum	Adjective
ditch	fossa, fossae (F)	Noun (1)
divine	dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum	Adjective
doctor	medica, medicae (M)	Noun (1)
dog	canis, canis (M/F)	Noun (3)
dolphin	delphīn, delphinis (M)	Noun (3)
doorknob	bullā, bullae (F)	Noun (1)
doubtful	dubius, dubia, dubium	Adjective
duty, respect	officium, officiī (N)	Noun (2)
dwarf	nanus, nanī (M)	Noun (2)
ear	auris, auris (i, F)	Noun (3)
earth, land	terra, terrae (F)	Noun (1)
east	eurus, eurī (M)	Noun (2)
educated, skilled	doctus, docta, doctum	Adjective
eighteen	duodēvīgintī	Adjective
eighth	octāvus, octāva, octāvum	Adjective
eleven	undecem	Adjective
end, limit, boundary	fīnis, fīnis (i, M)	Noun (3)
enemy (personal)	inimīcus, inimīcī (M)	Noun (1)
enemy, (plural = the enemy)	hostis, hostis (i, M)	Noun (3)
equal	aequus, aequa, aequum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

evening	vespera, vesperae (F)	Noun (1)
except, unless	nīsī	Conjunction
eye	oculus, oculī (M)	Noun (2)
face-to-face with	cōram + ablative object	Preposition
faith	fīdēs, fideī (N)	Noun (5)
faithful	fīdus, fīda, fīdum	Adjective
false	falsus, falsa, falsum	Adjective
fame, rumor, reputation	fama, famae (F)	Noun (1)
family	familia, familiae (F)	Noun (1)
farmer	agricola, agricolae (M)	Noun (1)
father	pāter, pātris (M)	Noun (3)
fault, vice	vitium, vitiī (N)	Noun (2)
favor, kindness	venia, veniae (F)	Noun (1)
feast	festum, festī (N)	Noun (2)
few	paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	Adjective
field	ager, agrī (M)	Noun (2)
fifteen	quīndecem	Adjective
fifth	quīntus, quīnta, quīntum	Adjective
fire	ignis, ignis (i, F)	Noun (3)
firm, strong	firmus, firma, firmum	Adjective
first	prīmus, prīma, prīmum	Adjective
fish	piscis, piscis (M)	Noun (3)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

flame	flamma, flammae (F)	Noun (1)
flat, smooth	planus, plana, planum	Adjective
flock	grex, gregis (M)	Noun (3)
foolish, silly	stultus, stulta, stultum	Adjective
foot	pēs, pedis (M)	Noun (3)
footprint, trace, track	vestigium, vestigiī (N)	Noun (2)
for	enim	Conjunction
for	namque	Conjunction
force, power, violence	vīs, vīs (i, F)	Noun (3)
foreign	barbarous, barbara, barbarum	Adjective
forest	silva, silvae (F)	Noun (1)
fortune, luck	fortūna, fortūnae (F)	Noun (1)
fourteen	quattuordecem	Adjective
fourth	quārtus, quārta, quārtum	Adjective
fox	vulpēs, vulpis (F)	Noun (3)
free	liber, libera, liberum	Adjective
friend (female)	amīca, amīcae (F)	Noun (1)
friend (male)	amīcus, amīcī (M)	Noun (2)
friendly	amīcus, amīca, amīcum	Adjective
from	dē + ablative object	Preposition
from, by	ab (ā) + ablative object	Preposition
fruit	pomum, pomī (N)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

full	plēnus, plēna, plēnum	Adjective
Gandolph	Gandolphus, Gandolphī (M)	Noun (2)
garden	hortus, hortī (M)	Noun (2)
gate	porta, portae (F)	Noun (1)
giant	gigans, gigantis (M, F)	Noun (3)
gift	dōnum, dōnī (N)	Noun (2)
girl	puella, puellae (F)	Noun (1)
glory	gloria, gloriae (F)	Noun (1)
goblin	gobelīnus, gobelīnī (M)	Noun (2)
God, god	deus, deī (M)	Noun (2)
goddess	dea, deae (F)	Noun (1)
gold	aurum, aurī (N)	Noun (2)
good	bonus, bona, bonum	Adjective
grace, thanks, favor	gratia, gratiae (F)	Noun (1)
grain	frūmentum, frūmentī (N)	Noun (2)
grass	herba, herbae (F)	Noun (1)
grasshopper	cicāda, cicādae (F)	Noun (1)
grateful	grātus, grāta, grātum	Adjective
greatest	maximus, maxima, maximum	Adjective
Greece	Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Noun (1)
greedy	avarus, avara, avarum	Adjective
Greek	Graecus, Graeca, Graecum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

groom	sponsus, sponsī (M)	Noun (2)
ground	humus, humī (M)	Noun (2)
guard	custōs, custōdis (M/F)	Noun (3)
guest, host	hospes, hospitis (M/F)	Noun (3)
habit, custom	mōs, mōris (N)	Noun (3)
hair	capillus, capillī (M)	Noun (2)
happy	laetus, laeta, laetum	Adjective
happy, blessed	beātus, beāta, beātum	Adjective
happy, lucky	fēliīx, fēlīcis	Adjective
hard, harsh	dūrus, dūra, dūrum	Adjective
harsh, bitter	acerbus, acerba, acerbum	Adjective
hatred	ōdium, ōdiī (N)	Noun (2)
head	caput, capitis (N)	Noun (3)
healthy, sane	sanus, sana, sanum	Adjective
heart	cōr, cōrdis (N)	Noun (3)
helmet	galea, galeae (F)	Noun (1)
hence, from here	hinc	Adverb
herd	armentum, armentī (N)	Noun (2)
hidden, secret	occultus, occulta, occultum	Adjective
hill	tumulus, tumulī (M)	Noun (2)
his own, her own	suus, sua, suum	Adjective
hobbit	hobbitus, hobbitī (M)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

hole, cave	cavus, cavī (M)	Noun (2)
holy	sanctus, sancta, sanctum	Adjective
honor	honor, honōris (M)	Noun (3)
hood (of a cloak), hoodie	cucullus, cucullī (M)	Noun (2)
horse	equus, equī (M)	Noun (2)
horseman, knight	equēs, equitis (M)	Noun (3)
hospitality	hospitium, hospitīi (N)	Noun (2)
hour	hōra, hōrae (F)	Noun (2)
house	casa, casae (F)	Noun (1)
house	vīlla, vīllae (F)	Noun (1)
human being, man	homo, hominis (M)	Noun (3)
husband, married man	maritus, maritī (F)	Noun (2)
if	sī	Conjunction
immediately	statim	Adverb
in front of	ob + accusative object	Preposition
in front of	prae + ablative object	Preposition
in the evening	versperī	Adverb
in the morning	mane	Adverb
in vain	frūstrā	Adverb
in, on	in + ablative object	Preposition
into, onto	in + accusative object	Preposition
iron	ferrum, ferrī (N)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

Italy	Italia, Italiae (F)	Noun (1)
Jacob, James	Iacōbus, Iacōbī (M)	Noun (2)
Jesus	Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Noun (2)
jewel	gemma, gemmae	Noun (1)
John	Iōannēs, Iōannis (M)	Noun (3)
judge	iūdex, iūdicis (M/F)	Noun (3)
just, right, righteous	iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	Adjective
justice, righteousness	iūstitia, iūstitiae (F)	Noun (1)
king	rēx, rēgis (M)	Noun (3)
kiss	basium, basiī (N)	Noun (2)
knife	culter, cultrī (N)	Noun (2)
knowledge	scientia, scientiae (F)	Noun (1)
known	nōtus, nōta, nōtum	Adjective
labor, work	labōr, lobōris (M)	Noun (3)
lamb	agnus, agnī (M)	Noun (2)
last	postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	Adjective
law	lēx, legis (F)	Noun (3)
leader, ruler, commander	dux, ducis (M/F)	Noun (3)
leaf	folium, foliī (N)	Noun (2)
letter	litera, literae (F)	Noun (1)
lie	mendācium, mendāciī (M)	Noun (2)
life	vīta, vītae (F)	Noun (1)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

light	lūmen, lūmenis (N)	Noun (2)
lightening, thunderbolt	fulmen, fulmenis (N)	Noun (3)
little bag	sacculus, sacculī (M)	Noun (2)
long	longus, longa, longum	Adjective
love	amor, amōris (M)	Noun (3)
magic	magia, magiae (F)	Noun (1)
magician, wizzard	magicus, magicī (M)	Noun (2)
maidservant	ancilla, ancillae (F)	Noun (1)
man	vir, virī (M)	Noun (2)
markeplace, town square	forum, forī (N)	Noun (2)
married	marītus, marīta, marītum	Adjective
Mary	Maria, Mariae (F)	Noun (1)
master	dominus, dominī (M)	Noun (2)
master (female)	domina, dominae (F)	Noun (1)
medium, middle	medium, mediī (N)	Noun (2)
memory	memoria, memoriae (F)	Noun (1)
messenger	nuntius, nuntiī (M)	Noun (2)
middle	medius, media, medium	Adjective
mind	animus, animī (M)	Noun (2)
mind, thought, opinion	mēns, mentis (i, F)	Noun (3)
mirror	speculum, speculī (N)	Noun (2)
miserable, sad	miser, misera, miserum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

money	pecunia, pecuniae (F)	Noun (1)
monument	monumentum, monumentī (N)	Noun (2)
mother	māter, mātris (F)	Noun (3)
mountain	mōns, montis (i, M)	Noun (3)
mouth	ōs, ōrris (N)	Noun (3)
much, many	multus, multa, multum	Adjective
my	meus, mea, meum	Adjective
name	nōmen, nōminis (N)	Noun (3)
nature, birth	nātura, nāturae (F)	Noun (1)
near	iūxtā + accusative object	Preposition
near	prope + accusative object	Preposition
neck	collum, collī (N)	Noun (2)
neighbor	vicīna, vicīnae (F)	Noun (1)
neighbor	vicīnus, vicīnī (M)	Noun (2)
neither	neuter, neutra, neutrum	Adjective
new	novus, nova, novum	Adjective
next	posterus, postera, posterum	Adjective
night	nox, noctis (i, F)	Noun (3)
nineteen	undēvīgintī	Adjective
ninth	nōnus, nōna, nōnum	Adjective
none	nullus, nulla, nullum	Adjective
not	non	Adverb

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

not to know, to be ignorant	nesciō, nescīre , nescīvī, nescitum	Verb (4)
now	nunc	Adverb
old, ancient	antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	Adjective
on account of	propter + accusative object	Preposition
one	ūnus, ūna, ūnum	Adjective
one hundred, a hundred	centum	Adjective
one thousand, a thousand	mīlle	Adjective
only, alone	solus, sola, solum	Adjective
other, another	alius, alia, alium	Adjective
our	noster, nostrum, nostrī	Adjective
out of, from	ex (ē) + ablative object	Preposition
outermost, farthest	extrēmus, extrēma, extrēmum	Adjective
outside of	extrā + accusative object	Preposition
over, above, beyond	super + accusative object	Preposition
over, above, on top of	suprā + accusative object	Preposition
paradise	paradīsus, paradīsī (M)	Noun (2)
part, share	pars, partis (i, F)	Noun (3)
past, beyond	praeter + accusative object	Preposition
Paul	Paulus, Paulī (M)	Noun (2)
peace	pax, pacis (F)	Noun (3)
peaceful	pacatus, pacata, pacatum	Adjective
pebble	calculus, calculī (M)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

penalty, punishment	poena, poenae (F)	Noun (1)
people	populus, populī (M)	Noun (2)
perfect, complete	perfectus, perfecta, perfectum	Adjective
person	persona, personae (F)	Noun (1)
Peter	Petrus, Petrī (M)	Noun (2)
pig	porcus, porcī (M)	Noun (2)
pirate	pirāta, pirātae (M)	Noun (1)
plan	cōnsilium, cōnsiliī (N)	Noun (2)
poet	poēta, poētae (M)	Noun (1)
pony	mannus, mannī (M)	Noun (2)
power, rule, realm	rēgnum, rēgnī (N)	Noun (2)
praise	laus, laudis (F)	Noun (3)
prayer	vōtum, vōrī (N)	Noun (2)
prince, leader, ruler	prīnceps, prīncipis (M/F)	Noun (3)
prison	carcer, carceris (M)	Noun (3)
prophecy	prophetia, prophetiae (F)	Noun (1)
prophet	prophēta, prophētae (M)	Noun (1)
queen	rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	Noun (1)
quest	quaesitiō, quaesitiōnis	Noun (3)
quickly	cītō	Adverb
quiet	quietus, quieta, quietum	Adjective
red	burrus, burra, burrum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

red	rufus, rufa, rufum	Adjective
right hand	dextra, dextrae (F)	Noun (1)
river	flūmen, flūminis (N)	Noun (3)
river	fluvius, fluvii (M)	Noun (2)
road, way	via, viae (F)	Noun (1)
robber	raptor, raptoris (M)	Noun (3)
rock	saxum, saxi (N)	Noun (2)
Rome	Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Noun (1)
roof, housetop	tectum, tecti (N)	Noun (2)
sacrifice	sacrificium, sacrificii (N)	Noun (2)
sad	tristis, triste	Adjective
sail	vēlum, vēli (N)	Noun (2)
sailor	nauta, nauta (M)	Noun (1)
saying	dictum, dicti (N)	Noun (2)
school, game, play	lūdus, ludi (M)	Noun (2)
Scripture, writing	scriptura, scripturae (F)	Noun (1)
sea	mare, maris (i, N)	Noun (3)
seat, stool	sella, sellae (F)	Noun (1)
seat, throne	sedes, sedis (F)	Noun (3)
seat, throne	solium, solii (N)	Noun (2)
second	secundus, secunda, secundum	Adjective
secretly, stealthily	furtim	Adverb

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

servant	famula, famulae (F)	Noun (1)
servant	famulus, famulī (M)	Noun (2)
settler	incola, incolae (M)	Noun (1)
seventeen	septendecem	Adjective
seventh	septimus, septima, septimum	Adjective
shadow	umbra, umbrae (F)	Noun (1)
ship	nāvis, nāvis (i, F)	Noun (3)
sign	signum, signī (N)	Noun (2)
silence	silentium, silentiī (N)	Noun (2)
silver	argentum, argentī (N)	Noun (2)
sin	peccātum, peccātī (N)	Noun (2)
sinner	peccator, peccators (M)	Noun (3)
sister	germāna, germānae (F)	Noun (1)
sister	sorōr, sorōris (F)	Noun (3)
sixteen	sedecem	Adjective
sixth	sextus, sexta, sextum	Adjective
sky, heaven	caelum, caelī (N)	Noun (2)
slave	serva, servae (F)	Noun (1)
slave (male)	servus, servī (M)	Noun (2)
sleep	somnus, somnī (M)	Noun (2)
slow	tardus, tarda, tardum	Adjective
small	parvus, parva, parvum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

soldier	milēs, militis (M)	Noun (3)
son	filius, filiū (M)	Noun (2)
son	natus, natī (M)	Noun (2)
song	canticum, canticī (N)	Noun (2)
song, poem	carmen, carminis (N)	Noun (3)
spear	hasta, hastae (F)	Noun (1)
spider	aranea, araneae (F)	Noun (1)
spider's web	araneum, araneī (N)	Noun (2)
staff, rod	bacillum, bacillī (M)	Noun (2)
star	astrum, astrī (N)	Noun (2)
star	stēlla, stēllae	Noun (1)
Stephen	Stephānus, Stephānī (M)	Noun (2)
stone	lapis, lapis (M)	Noun (3)
story	fābula, fābulae (F)	Noun (1)
straight, right	rēctus, rēcta, rēctum	Adjective
strange, foreign	aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum	Adjective
strength, power	potentia, potentiae (F)	Noun (1)
stronghold, castle, fort	arx, arcis (F)	Noun (3)
student, disciple	discipulus, discipulī (M)	Noun (2)
student, disciple (female)	discipula, discipulae (F)	Noun (1)
sun	sōl, sōlis (M)	Noun (3)
swift, quick	celer, celeris, celere	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

sword	gladius, gladii (M)	Noun (2)
table	mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	Noun (1)
tall	prōcērus, prōcēra, prōcērum	Adjective
teacher (female)	magistra, magistrae (F)	Noun (1)
teacher, master	magister, magistrī (M)	Noun (2)
tear	lacrima, lacrimae (F)	Noun (1)
temple	templum, templi (N)	Noun (2)
tenth	decimus, decima, decimum	Adjective
the other	alter, altera, alterum	Adjective
the other, the rest	cēterus, cētera, cēterum	Adjective
then	tunc	Adverb
then, next	deinde	Adverb
there	ibi	Adverb
therefore	igitur	Adverb
thief	fūr, fūris (M)	Noun (3)
third	tertius, tertia, tertium	Adjective
thirteen	trēdecem	Adjective
thought, opinion, feeling, sentence	sententia, sententiae (F)	Noun (1)
through	per + accusative object	Preposition
time	tempus, tempōris (N)	Noun (3)
tired	dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum	Adjective
tired	fessus, fessa, fessum	Adjective

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to accuse	accūsō, accūsāre , accūsāvī, accūsātum	Verb (1)
to answer	respondeō, respondēre , responsī, responsum	Verb (2)
to ask	rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	Verb (1)
to ask, to question	interrogō, interrogāre , interrogāvī, interrogātum	Verb (1)
to attack	oppugnō, oppungāre , oppugnāvī, oppūgnātum	Verb (1)
to be	sum, esse , fuī, futurum	Verb
to be able	possum, posse , posuī	Verb
to be absent	absūm, abesse , āfuī, āfuturum	Verb
to be present	adsum, adesse , adfuī, adfuturum	Verb
to be silent	taceō, tacēre , tacuī, tacitum	Verb (2)
to be strong, to be well	valeō, valēre , valuī, valitūrum	Verb (2)
to be well	salveō, salvēre	Verb (2)
to bear, to carry	ferō, ferre , tulī, lātum	Verb
to bear, to endure	tolerō, tolerāre , tolerāvī, tolerātum	Verb (1)
to believe, to trust	crēdō, crēdere , crēdidī, creditum	Verb (3)
to blame	culpō, culpāre , culpāvī, culpātum	Verb (1)
to blow	flō, flāre , flāvī, flātum	Verb (1)
to bring together	conferrō, conferre , contulī, conlātum	Verb (3)
to bring together, to unite	conciliō, conciliāre , conciliāvī, conciliātum	Verb (1)
to call	vocō, vocāre , vocāvī, vocātum	Verb (1)
to call away	āvocō, āvocāre , āvocāvī, āvocātum	Verb (1)
to carry	portō, portāre , portāvī, portātum	Verb (1)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to carry, on	gerō, gerere , gessī, gessum	Verb (3)
to celebrate, to fill	celēbrō, celēbrāre , celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	Verb (1)
to change	mūtō, mūtāre , mūtāvī, mūtātum	Verb (1)
to choose, to adopt	adoptō, adoptāre , adoptāvī, adoptātum	Verb (1)
to come	veniō, venīre , vēnī, ventum	Verb (4)
to come together	conviniō, convinīre , convēnī, convenetum	Verb (3)
to come upon, to find	inveniō, invenīre , invēnī, inventum	Verb (4)
to command	mandō, mandāre , mandāvī, mandātum	Verb (1)
to condemn, to punish	damnō, damnāre , damnāvī, damnātum	Verb (1)
to conquer, to overcome	vincō, vincere , vīcī, vīctum	Verb (3)
to create	creō, creāre , creāvī, creātum	Verb (1)
to cut	secō, secāre , secāvī, secātum	Verb (1)
to dare	audeō, audēre , ausus sum	Verb (2)
to defend	dēfendō, dēfendere , dēfendī, dēfensum	Verb (3)
to delay	tardō, tardāre , tardāvī, tardātum	Verb (1)
to delight	dēlectō, dēlectāre , dēlectāvī, dēlectātum	Verb (1)
to demonstrate, to point out	dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre , dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	Verb (1)
to deny	negō, negāre , negāvī, negātum	Verb (1)
to destroy, to wipe out	deleō, delēre , delēvī, deletum	Verb (2)
to dine	cēnō, cēnāre , cēnāvī, cēnātum	Verb (1)
to doubt	dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	Verb (1)
to draw, to drag	trāhō, trāhere , trāxī, trāctum	Verb (3)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to drink	bībō, bibere , bibī	Verb (3)
to drive, to lead, to do, to act	agō, agere , ēgī, āctum	Verb (3)
to drive, to stir up	agitō, agitāre , agitāvī, agitātum	Verb (1)
to eat, gobble	pappō, pappāre , pappāvī, pappātum	Verb (1)
to envy	invidēō, invidēre , invīdī, invīsum	Verb (2)
to explore	explōrō, explōrāre , explōrāvī, explōrātum	Verb (1)
to fall	cādō, cadere , cecidī, cāsūrum	Verb (3)
to fear, be afraid of	timeō, timēre , timuī	Verb (2)
to feel, to perceive	sentiō, sentīre , sēnsī, sensum	Verb (4)
to fight	pugnō, pugnāre , pugnāvī, pugnātum	Verb (1)
to fill (up)	expleō, explēre , explēvī, explētum	Verb (2)
to free, to set free, to liberate	liberō, liberāre , liberāvī, liberātum	Verb (1)
to frighten, to terrify	terreō, terrēre , terruī, territum	Verb (2)
to give	dō, dāre , dedī, dātum	Verb (1)
to give, to forgive	dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	Verb (1)
to go away, to depart	discēdō, discēdere , discessī, discessum	Verb (3)
to go down, to descend	dēscendō, dēscendere , dēscendī, dēscensum	Verb (3)
to grasp; to comprehend	comprehendō, comprehendere , comprehendī, comprehensum	Verb (3)
to have, to hold	habeō, habēre , habuī, habitum	Verb (2)
to heal	sānō, sānāre , sānāvī, sānātum	Verb (1)
to hear, to listen to	audiō, audīre , audīvī, audītum	Verb (4)
to help	iuvō, iuvāre , iuvāvī, iuvātum	Verb (1)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to help, to aid	adiuvō, adiuvāre , adiūtum	Verb (1)
to help, to manage	administrō, administrāre , administrāvī, administrātum	Verb (1)
to hinder, to prevent	impediō, impedire , impedīvī, impeditum	Verb (4)
to hold, to keep	teneō, tenēre , tenuī, tentum	Verb (2)
to hope	sperō, sperāre , sperāvī, sperātum	Verb (1)
to increase	crescō, crescere , crēvī, crētum	Verb (2)
to judge	existimō, existimāre , existimāvī, existimātum	Verb (1)
to kill	necō, necāre , necāvī, necātum	Verb (1)
to know	sciō, scire , scīvī, scitum	Verb (4)
to laugh	rideō, ridere , rīdī, rīsum	Verb (2)
to lead	dūcō, dūcere , dūxī, dūctum	Verb (3)
to learn	discō, discere , didicī	Verb (3)
to learn, to recognize	cognōscō, cognoscere , cognōvī, cognitum	Verb (3)
to leave behind, to abandon	rēlinquō, rēlinquere , relīquī, relictum	Verb (3)
to lie	iaceō, iacēre, iēcī, iectum	Verb (2)
to live	vītō, vītāre , vītāvī, vītātum	Verb (1)
to live	vīvō, vivere , vīxī, victum	Verb (3)
to live, to dwell	habitō, habitāre , habitāvī, habitātum	Verb (1)
to look at, to watch	spectō, spectāre , spectāvī, spectātum	Verb (1)
to love	amō, amāre , amāvī, amātum	Verb (1)
to make, to do	faciō, facere , fēcī, factum	Verb (3)
to move	moveō, movēre , movī, mōtum	Verb (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to move away	amoveō, amovēre , amōvī, amōtum	Verb (2)
to name	appellō, appellāre , appellāvī, appellātum	Verb (1)
to need	egeō, egēre , eguī	Verb (2)
to nourish, to satisfy	satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	Verb (1)
to offer, to provide	praebeō, praebēre , praebuī, praebitum	Verb (2)
to order, to command	imperō, imperāre , imperāvī, imperātum	Verb (1)
to order, to command	iūbeō, iūbēre , iūssī, iūssum	Verb (2)
to play	lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum	Verb (3)
to plow	arō, arāre , arāvī, arātum	Verb (1)
to pour	fundō, fundere , fūdī, fūsum	Verb (3)
to praise	laudō, laudāre , laudāvī, laudātum	Verb (1)
to pray	orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	Verb (1)
to prepare	parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	Verb (1)
to prepare, to make ready	praeperō, praeperāre , praeperāvī, praeperātum	Verb (1)
to preserve, to save	servō, servāre , servāvī, servātum	Verb (1)
to prevent, to hinder	prohibeō, prohibēre , prohibuī, prohibitum	Verb (2)
to prophesy	prophetō, prophetāre , prophetāvī, prophetātum	Verb (1)
to put, to place	ponō, ponere , posuī, positum	Verb (3)
to raise, to lift up, to take away	tollō, tollere , sustulī, sublātum	Verb (3)
to read	legō, legere , lēgī, lēctum	Verb (3)
to rejoice	gaudeō, gaudēre , gauvīsus sum	Verb (2)
to remain	maneō, manēre , mānsī, mānsum	Verb (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to rule, to guide, to direct	regō, regere , rēgī, rēctum	Verb (3)
to rule, to reign	rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	Verb (1)
to run	currō, currere , cucurrī, cursum	Verb (3)
to sail	nāvigō, nāvigāre , nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	Verb (1)
to say, to tell, to speak	dīco, dīcere , dīxī, dictum	Verb (3)
to see, to observe	videō, vidēre , vīdī, vīsum	Verb (2)
to seek, to aim at	petō, petere , petīvī, petītum	Verb (3)
to sell	vendō, vendere , vendidī, venditum	Verb (3)
to send	mittō, mittere , missī, missus	Verb (3)
to send forth; to promise	promittō, promittere , promisi, promissum	Verb (3)
to separate	sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	Verb (1)
to serve, to be a slave	serviō, servīre , servīvī, servītum	Verb (4)
to serve, to minister	ministrō, ministrāre , ministrāvī, ministrātum	Verb (1)
to sing	cantō, cantāre , cantāvī, cantātum	Verb (1)
to sit	sedeō, sedēre , sedī, sessum	Verb (2)
to sleep	dormiō, dormīre , dormīvī, dormitum	Verb (4)
to smile	subrideō, subridēre , subridī, subrīsum	Verb (2)
to stand	stō, stāre , steti, stātum	Verb (1)
to stir, to disturb	misceō, miscēre , miscuī, mixtum	Verb (2)
to strengthen	firmō, firmāre , firmāvī, firmātum	Verb (1)
to strengthen, to affirm	affirmō, affirmāre , affirmāvī, affirmātum	Verb (1)
to strike, to kill	caedō, caedere , cecīdī, caesum	Verb (3)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

to swim	nanō, nanāre , nanāvī, nanātum	Verb (1)
to take care of	cūrō, cūrāre , cūrāvī, cūrātum	Verb (1)
to teach	doceō, docēre , docuī, doctum	Verb (2)
to tell	narrō, narrāre , narrāvī, narrātum	Verb (1)
to test, to approve	probō, probāre , probāvī, probātum	Verb (1)
to think	pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	Verb (1)
to think, to ponder	cōgitō, cōgitāre , cōgitāvī, cōgitātum	Verb (1)
to touch	tango, tangere , tetigī, tactum	Verb (3)
to train	exerceō, exercēre , exercuī, exercitum	Verb (2)
to turn, to repent	vertō, vertere , vertī, versum	Verb (3)
to walk	ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	Verb (1)
to wander	errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	Verb (1)
to warn, to advise	moneō, monēre , monuī, monitum	Verb (3)
to watch, to keep awake	vigilō, vigilāre , vigilāvī, vigilātum	Verb (1)
to weep	fleō, flēre , flēvī, flētum	Verb (2)
to wish, to desire	optō, optāre , optāvī, optātum	Verb (1)
to work	operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	Verb (1)
to work, to labor	labōrō, labōrāre , labōrāvī, labōrātum	Verb (1)
to worship, to adore	adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	Verb (1)
to write	scrībō, scrībere , scrīpsī, scriptum	Verb (3)
to, toward	ad + accusative object	Preposition
today	hodiē	Adverb

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

tomb	sepulchrum, sepulchrī (N)	Noun (2)
tomorrow	crās	Adverb
town	oppidum, oppidī (N)	Noun (2)
treasure	thesaurus, thesaurī (M)	Noun (2)
tree	arbor, arboris (F)	Noun (3)
trial, legal investigation	iūdicium, iūdicī (N)	Noun (2)
troll	trollum, trollī (N)	Noun (2)
Troy	Troia, Troiae (F)	Noun (1)
true	vērus, vēra, vērum	Adjective
truth	veritās, veritātis (F)	Noun (3)
twelve	duodecem	Adjective
twenty	vīgīntī	Adjective
under	sub + ablative object	Preposition
unhappy, unlucky	infēlīx, infēlīcis	Adjective
unknown	ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum	Adjective
up to	sub + accusative object	Preposition
various, different	varius, varia, varium	Adjective
voice	vōx, vōcī (F)	Noun (3)
volcano	vulcanus, vulcanī (M)	Noun (2)
wall	vallum, vallī (N)	Noun (2)
wall, mural mirror	mūrus, mūrī (M)	Noun (2)
war	bellum, bellī (N)	Noun (2)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

water	aqua, aquae (F)	Noun (1)
water-carrier	aquarius, aquariī (M)	Noun (2)
weapon	telum, telī (N)	Noun (2)
wedding, marriage feast	nuptia, nuptiae (F)	Noun (1)
west	occidens, occidentis (N)	Noun (3)
which	uter	Adjective
while, if only, until	dum	Conjunction
white	albus, alba, album	Adjective
whole	tōtus	Adjective
wife	uxor, uxōris (F)	Noun (3)
wife, married woman	marita, maritae (F)	Noun (1)
wild animal	ferus, ferī (M)	Noun (2)
winder	hiems, hiemis (F)	Noun (3)
window	fenestra, fenestrae (F)	Noun (1)
wisdom	sapientia, sapientiae (F)	Noun (1)
wise man, magician	magus, magī (M)	Noun (2)
witch	strīga, strīgae (F)	Noun (1)
with	cum + ablative object	Preposition
within	inter + accusative object	Preposition
within	īntrā + accusative object	Preposition
wolf	lūpus, lūpī (M)	Noun (2)
woman	fēmina, fēminae (F)	Noun (1)

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

wonderful, strange	mīrus, mīra, mīrum	Adjective
word	verbum, verbī (N)	Noun (2)
world	mundus, mundī (M)	Noun (2)
worthy	dignus, digna, dignum	Adjective
wound, injury	vulnis, vuleris (N)	Noun (3)
writer	scriptor, scriptoris (M)	Noun (3)
year	annus, annī (M)	Noun (2)
yellow, blonde	flāvus, flāva, flāvum	Adjective
yesterday	herī	Adverb
your (plural)	vester, vestra, vestrum	Adjective
your (singular)	tuus, tua, tuum	Adjective
zeal, study	studium, studiī (N)	Noun (2)