A. The Verbal System

The inflection of verbs is called *conjugation*, and one is said to *conjugate* a verb. Finite verb forms have the qualities of person, number, tense, voice, and mood.

1. PERSON: The Latin verb form, without the aid of pronouns, indicates whether the subject is in the *first* ("I, we"), *second* ("you"), or *third* ("he, she, it, they") persons.
2. NUMBER: The inflection of a verb shows whether the subject is *singular* or *plural*.
3. TENSE: The tense of a verb tells us *when* the action occurs, has occurred, or will occur. The simplest categories of tense (time) are *present*, *past*, and *future*, but since there is the additional concern as to the completeness or the continuation of the stated act, some refinements of the present, past, and future divisions are required.
4. VOICE: There are two grammatical voices in Latin: the *active* indicates that the subject is the doer of the act; the *passive* shows the subject as the recipient of the verbal action.
5. MOOD: There are three moods or tones of verbal action. By mood we refer to the manner in which the speaker conceives of the action. The *indicative* mood is the mood of *fact* and is used for making direct statements and asking direct questions. The *subjunctive* is the mood used to express *idea, intent, desire, uncertainty, potentiality,* or *anticipation*. The *imperative* mood expresses the action as a *command*.

B. The Tenses of the Indicative

There are six tenses in the indicative mood.

1. PRESENT: The present tense indicates an action which is going on now or is habitual.

   optat   he desires, he is desiring, he (always) desires, he does desire

NOTE: The Latin form makes no distinction between the simple present tense and the present progressive.

2. IMPERFECT: (**imperfectum** = 'not completed'): The imperfect describes an action which was going on or was habitual in the past. The imperfect is in some respects a motion picture of past action.

> optābat   he desired (continually, habitually), he was desiring, he used to desire, he kept on desiring

3. FUTURE: The future refers to an action which will occur at some later time.

> optābit   he will desire, he will be desiring

NOTE: Again, the Latin form makes no distinction between the simple future and the future progressive.

4. PERFECT (**perfectum** = 'completed'): The perfect tense describes one of two types of action:

a. one which took place at some point in the past.

> optāvit   he desired

NOTE: This aspect of the perfect is most nearly equivalent to the English past tense. It is a snapshot of past action.

b. one which is completed from the point of view of the present.

> optāvit   he has desired

NOTE: This aspect is most nearly equivalent to the English present perfect.

5. PLUPERFECT [PAST PERFECT] (**plūs quam perfectum** = 'more than completed'): This tense describes an action which was already completed at some time in the past.

> optāverat   he had desired

6. FUTURE PERFECT: The future perfect indicates an action which will be completed before some point of time in the future.

> optāverit   he will have desired (i.e., by next week)

The six Latin tenses in the indicative, then, express not only matters of *time* but also those of *aspect*. The following chart will illustrate the uses of the tenses in these terms.

TENSES

ASPECTS		Present	Past	Future
	Simple	optat he desires (Present)	optāvit he desired (Perfect)	optābit he will desire (Future)
	Continuous (Progressive)	optat he is desiring (Present)	optābat he was desiring (Imperfect)	optābit he will be desiring (Future)
	Completed	optāvit he has desired (Perfect)	optāverat he had desired (Pluperfect)	optāverit he will have desired (Future Perfect)

The tenses in the second vertical column, that is, all those which refer to past time, are called *secondary* tenses. Those in the first and third columns, which refer to present and future time, are called *primary* tenses.

PRIMARY TENSES OF INDICATIVE

Present

Future

Future Perfect

Perfect (when equivalent to English present perfect)

SECONDARY TENSES OF INDICATIVE

Imperfect

Perfect (when equivalent to English past tense)

Pluperfect

Both lists above will prove very valuable to you as you progress with your study of Latin. Refer to them frequently.

C. The Infinitive

The verb forms discussed above are *finite* forms. The Latin word **finis** means 'boundary' or 'limit', and so finite forms are those which are bounded or limited by person, number, tense, voice, and mood. The infinitive is *not* limited as to person, number, and mood, but it does show tense and voice.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	optāre to desire	optārī to be desired
Perfect	optāvisse to have desired	optātus esse to have been desired
Future	optātūrus esse to be going to desire	optātum īrī to be going to be desired (this form is rare in classical Latin)

The infinitive is in fact an abstract verbal noun. **Optāre** can thus be translated not only as 'to desire' but as 'desiring' and so expresses a verbal activity.

D. The Four Conjugations

With the exception of the verb "to be", every verb in Latin belongs to one of four classes or *conjugations*: the first, second, third, or fourth. These conjugations are distinguished from one another by the form of the present infinitive.

Verbs of the first conjugation have a present infinitive in **-āre**.

optāre   to desire

Verbs of the second conjugation have a present infinitive in **-ēre**.

implēre   to fill

Verbs of the third conjugation have a present infinitive in **-ere**.

incipere   to begin

Verbs of the fourth conjugation have a present infinitive in **-īre**.

sentīre   to feel, perceive

E. The Principal Parts

Most verbs in Latin have four principal parts. For example, the vocabulary entry for the verb **optō**, 'to desire', appears thus:

optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

The forms, written in full, are

optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus

and are explained as follows.

optō	first person singular, present active indicative	I desire
optāre	present active infinitive	to desire
optāvī	first person singular, perfect active indicative	I desired, I have desired
optātus	perfect passive participle	having been desired, desired

It is essential that the four principal parts for each verb be learned as part of the vocabulary, for without these parts it will not be possible to conjugate the verb fully. This fact will become obvious shortly.

F. The Present Active Indicative System of the First Two Conjugations

1. A Latin verb usually consists of a stem, a tense sign, and an ending.
2. The stem for the present, imperfect, and future tenses is called the *present stem* and is derived from the second principal part of the verb, i.e., from the present infinitive: the **-re** ending is dropped. This is true for all four conjugations.

	STEM
optō, -āre	optā/re
impleō, -ēre	implē/re
incipiō, -ere	incipe/re
sentiō, -īre	sentī/re

3. The present tense has no tense sign. However, the tense sign of the imperfect for all conjugations is **-bā-**, and that of the future for the first and second conjugations is **-bi-**. These tense signs are added to the stem.

> optō, optāre:
>> optā- (present), optābā- (imperfect), optābi- (future)
>
> impleō, implēre:
>> implē- (present), implēbā- (imperfect), implēbi- (future)

4. Finally, the personal endings are added, indicating the person (first, second, or third) and number (singular or plural) of the verb. The endings for the active voice are as follows:

FIRST CONJUGATION:

SINGULAR

		Present	Imperfect	Future
1	-ō or -m	optō	optābam*	optābō
2	-s	optās	optābās	optābis
3	-t	optat*	optābat	optābit

PLURAL

1	-mus	optāmus	optābāmus	optābimus
2	-tis	optātis	optābātis	optābitis
3	-nt	optant*	optābant	optābunt

* Note that a long vowel is shortened before final **-m**, **-t**, or **-nt**.

SECOND CONJUGATION:

SINGULAR

		Present	Imperfect	Future
1	-ō or -m	impleō	implēbam	implēbō
2	-s	implēs	implēbās	implēbis
3	-t	implet	implēbat	implēbit

PLURAL

1	-mus	implēmus	implēbāmus	implēbimus
2	-tis	implētis	implēbātis	implēbitis
3	-nt	implent	implēbant	implēbunt

The only irregularities which are obvious above are really not problematic. In the first person singular of the first conjugation, the -ā- of the stem is absorbed into the -ō personal ending. This is true of all verbs of the first conjugation, but there is no trouble with this since the first person singular form is learned as a vocabulary item. Note that the -ō and -m endings for the first person singular are *not* interchangeable. The paradigms will illustrate which ending is to be used for each tense. (The future of the first and second conjugations and the present indicative of all conjugations use the -ō endings in the first person singular. All other tenses in the present system use the -m ending.)

In the future of the first two conjugations, the -i- of the tense sign is absorbed into the -ō personal ending and changes to -u- in the third person plural.

Therefore, in order to interpret a Latin verb form in the present system, one reads backwards:

> optābant **-nt** = 'they'
> **-ba-** = imperfect tense
> **optā-** = 'desire'

THEREFORE: 'they used to desire' (third person plural imperfect active indicative)

> clāmābis **-s** = 'you' (sing.)
> **-bi-** = future tense
> **clāmā-** —'shout'

THEREFORE: 'you will shout' (second person singular future active indicative)

> terrēmus **-mus** = 'we'
> – – = present tense (no tense sign)
> **terrē-** = 'frighten'

THEREFORE: 'we frighten' (first person plural present active indicative)

G. The Irregular Verb *sum*, 'be'

As in all Indo-European languages, the verb "to be" is somewhat irregular and must be learned thoroughly. The present, imperfect, and future tenses of this verb are given below. Despite the irregularities, note that the personal endings are those which one would normally expect.

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, 'be'

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
sum	sumus	eram	erāmus	erō	erimus
es	estis	erās	erātis	eris	eritis
est	sunt	erat	erant	erit	erunt

H. The Noun System

The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives is called *declension*, and such words are said to be *declined*.

Every Latin noun belongs to one of three grammatical *genders*: *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. The gender of each noun must be learned as a vocabulary item, for it is important in the matter of noun and adjective agreement.

The inflection, or declension, of nouns shows the qualities of *number* and *case*. The case endings indicate the grammatical and syntactical relationship of the given noun to the other words in the sentence. Whereas English relies largely on word order to illustrate such relationships, Latin relies on its inflections. In addition, where the English uses a prepositional phrase, the Latin frequently needs only the one inflected word. See examples under GENITIVE and DATIVE below.

There is no definite or indefinite article in Latin. The articles "the, a, an" are frequently supplied in an English translation.

There are five cases which will be of concern to us at the present. These are: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative. The basic uses of each case are described below.

1. NOMINATIVE: This is the case of the subject and the predicate nominative.

     Fēmina optat.   *The woman* desires.
     Fēmina est **rēgīna**.   *The woman* is *a queen*.

2. GENITIVE: In general, the genitive case is used for a noun which is dependent upon another noun and is often introduced by the preposition "of" in English (except where "of" means 'concerning').

     patria **fēminae**   the native land *of the woman*, *the woman*'s native land
     timor **aquae**   fear *of water*
     urna **pecūniae**   a jar *of money*

3. DATIVE: This case generally expresses the person (or thing), with the exception of the subject and object, *with reference to* whom (or what) the action or idea of the main verb is relevant. It is usually rendered in English by the prepositions "to" or "for", and one of its uses includes the indirect object.

     Taedam **fēminae** dat.   He gives the torch *to the woman*. (*Fēminae* is
                                the *referent* of the action; that is, the action
                                of the verb occurs *with reference to* her.)
     Taedam **fēminae** optat. He chooses a torch *for the woman*.

4. ACCUSATIVE: Essentially, the accusative case is used as the direct object of a verb or as the object of certain prepositions.

Fēminam videt.　　　　　　　He sees *the woman*.

Fēmina in **aquam** ambulābit.　The woman will walk into *the water*.

5. ABLATIVE: The ablative generally expresses notions connected with the English prepositions "from, with, in", and "by". Sometimes prepositions are required to express these notions; other times the case ending alone serves this purpose. Distinctions will be pointed out in later Units.

Cum **fēminā** ambulat.　　　　　He walks with *the woman*.

Fēmina est in **aquā**.　　　　　The woman is in *the water*.

Nauta fēminam **taedā** terret.　The sailor frightens the woman *with a torch*.

I. The First Declension

There are five basic groups of nouns in Latin. Each of these is called a *declension*. These declensions are distinguished from one another by the ending of the genitive singular: for the first declension, this is **-ae**, for the second, **-ī**, for the third, **-is**, for the fourth, **-ūs**, and for the fifth, **-eī**. At present we shall be concerned only with the first of these groups, the first declension.

Noun entries in the vocabulary lists are given in three parts:

fēmina, -ae, F.

The first of these parts is the nominative singular form; the second indicates the ending of the genitive singular; the third reveals the gender of the noun (*M.* for masculine, *F.* for feminine, *N.* for neuter). Most nouns of the first declension are feminine, but there are a few which are masculine.

A noun form consists of a stem and a case ending. In order to arrive at the stem of any noun in Latin, take the full genitive singular form and drop the ending.

fēmin / **ae**

(stem)　(ending)

For the first declension, it may seem pointless to go to the genitive form to arrive at the stem when the same results might be obtained by using the nominative form. But for many nouns the genitive form is significantly different from the nominative, so that the stem for all nouns can only be found by this procedure.

To this stem the endings of the particular declension are added. The endings for the first declension are:

SINGULAR

Nominative	-a	fēmina	(the, a) woman (subject)
Genitive	-ae	fēminae	of (the, a) woman, (the, a) woman's
Dative	-ae	fēminae	to/for (the, a) woman
Accusative	-am	fēminam	(the, a) woman (object)
Ablative	-ā	fēminā	from/with/in/by (the, a) woman

PLURAL

Nominative	-ae	fēminae	(the) women (subject)
Genitive	-ārum	fēminārum	of (the) women, (the) women's
Dative	-īs	fēminīs	to/for (the) women
Accusative	-ās	fēminās	(the) women (object)
Ablative	-īs	fēminīs	from/with/in/by (the) women

UNIT ONE — VOCABULARY

ambulō (1)*	walk
aqua, -ae, F.	water
clāmō (1)	shout
corōna, -ae, F.	crown, wreath
corōnō (1)	crown
cum (prep. + abl.)	with
cūra, -ae, F.	care, concern, anxiety
dē (prep. + abl.)	concerning, about; (down) from
dō, dare, dedī, datus	give, grant
dōnō (1)	give, present, reward
ē, ex (prep. + abl.)	out of, from[1]
enim (postpositive conj.)	indeed, of course; for
et (conj.)	and
et...et	both...and
(adv.)	even
fāma, -ae, F.	talk, report, rumor, fame, reputation
fēmina, -ae, F.	woman
fōrma, -ae, F.	form, shape, figure, beauty
habeō, -ēre, habuī, habitus	have, hold, possess, consider
impleō, -ēre, implēvī, implētus	fill, fill up
in (prep. + acc.)	into, onto (motion toward) — with personal names / against
(prep. + abl.)	in, on (place where)
īnsula, -ae, F.	island
nauta, -ae, M.	sailor

-ne (enclitic)	(added to the first word of an interrogative sentence or clause; it indicates a question)[2]
nōn (adv.)	not
optō (1)	desire, wish (for); choose
patria, **-ae**, F.	native land, country
pecūnia, **-ae**, F.	money
poena, **-ae**, F.	penalty, punishment
poenās dare	to pay a penalty
poēta, **-ae**, M.	poet
porta, **-ae**, F.	gate
-que (enclitic)	and[3]
rēgīna, **-ae**, F.	queen
sed (conj.)	but
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	be, exist
taeda, **-ae**, F.	torch
terreō, -ēre, terruī, territus	frighten, alarm, terrify
timeō, -ēre, timuī, --	fear, be afraid (of)
turba, **-ae**, F.	crowd, uproar
via, **-ae**, F.	way, road, path, street
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus	see

  * The entry (1) after a verb indicates that the verb belongs to the first conjugation and has the regular principal parts in **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātus**.

  [1] **ē** before a word beginning with a consonant; **ex** before a vowel or **h** and sometimes before a consonant.

  [2] e.g., Timetne?   Is he afraid?

          Fēmināsne vidēs? Do you see the women?

  [3] e.g., poēta rēgīnaque = poēta et rēgīna

UNIT ONE — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Many verbs in Latin derive from nouns. For example, **coronō, coronāre, coronāvī, coronātus**, 'crown', comes from **corōna, corōnae**, F., 'crown'. Such verbs are called denominatives.

The preposition **cum**, 'with', always takes the ablative case: **cum cūrā**, 'with care', **cum fēminā**, 'with a woman'.

Note that **dē** has both the meaning 'concerning' and 'down from'. It always takes the ablative case.

Although most first conjugation verbs follow the pattern **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātus**, the verb **dō, dare**, 'give', does not. The **-a-** in the infinitive is short and the other principal parts are **dedī, datus**. When an infinitive is used with this verb, it is best to use the meaning 'grant, allow' for **dō**. For example:

Rēgīna fēminās vidēre corōnam dat.   The queen grants (allows) the women
to see (her) crown.

The first conjugation verb **dōnō**, 'give, present, reward', may govern an accu-
sative and a dative *or* an accusative and ablative. In other words, with **dōnō**, one
may present something to someone or present someone with something:

Aquam nautīs dōnābimus.   We shall give water to the sailors.
Nautās aquā dōnābimus.   We shall present the sailors with water.

Enim, 'indeed, of course', is a postpositive conjunction. This means that it
cannot be the first word of a clause. Usually, a word that is postpositive is placed
as the second word of a clause. **Enim** generally introduces a statement which
corroborates what precedes.

Et means 'and'. In a series, the first **et** means 'both'. For example:

Et fēminae et nautae in viā ambulant.   Both the women and the sailors
are walking in the street.

As an adverb, **et** means 'even':

Et rēgīna poenās dabat.   Even the queen was paying the penalty.

One cannot know for sure exactly what the principal parts of a verb in the
second conjugation will be:

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus   have
impleō, implēre, implēvī, implētus   fill
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus   see

Thus, each verb must be learned thoroughly; one cannot simply guess at the
principal parts.

The preposition **in** may take either the accusative or the ablative case, with a
difference in meaning. The accusative case is used to express movement toward;
thus **in** with the accusative means 'into' or 'onto': **in turbam**, 'into the crowd'.
Sometimes this movement can be in a hostile sense, as 'The man led his troops
against the sailors' (**in nautās**). The ablative case, on the other hand, is not
associated with movement, but with location. Thus **in** with the ablative means
'in' or 'on': **in turbā**, 'in the crowd'.

A vowel before -ns- is long; thus, **īnsula, īnsulae**, F., 'island'.

Literally, the idiom **poenās dare** means 'to give punishments', but the actual
meaning is the opposite, 'to pay a penalty'. Of course, the verb is conjugated:

Poenās dabit.   He will pay the penalty.

Although most nouns of the first declension are feminine, **poēta, poētae**,
'poet', and **nauta, nautae**, 'sailor', are masculine. These words are declined in
the same way as the feminine nouns of the first declension.

An enclitic is attac
English we translate -

poētae nautaeque
Fēminās vidēbunt

The verb "to be" is
that **est** may be transla
was'; **erit**, 'there will b
voice, it does not hav
given as the fourth pri
been provided. Transla
cannot take an object.
the same case precedin

Nauta est poēta.

Timeō, timēre, timuī,
to confuse the meaning
remember that **terreō**
afraid.

Caesar's famous exp
a very handy way of rem
'come', Unit Two; **vid**
Fourteen).

Note that the -ī- in t
Latin the short vowel in

I.

Translate:

1. Fēminae in viā amb
2. Fēminaene in viā am
3. Fēminae in viā nōn
4. Estne rēgīna in īnsul
5. Rēgīna in īnsulā nōn
6. Pecūniam habētis? N
7. Pecūniam habēs? Nō
8. Et pecūniam et fāma
9. Pecūniam habēbāmu

An enclitic is attached to the end of a word and is pronounced with it. In English we translate -**que**, 'and', *before* the word to which it is attached:

poētae nautaeque   the poets and sailors
Fēminās vidēbunt rēgīnamque corōnābunt.   They will see the women and
                                                    crown the queen.

The verb "to be" is irregular in most languages; Latin is no exception. Note that **est** may be translated 'there is' as well as 'he, she, it is'. Thus, **erat**, 'there was'; **erit**, 'there will be'. Since the verb "to be" cannot logically have a passive voice, it does not have a perfect passive participle (which, for most verbs, is given as the fourth principal part). In its place, the future active participle has been provided. Translate **futūrus** as 'going to be'. Of course the verb "to be" cannot take an object. When this verb is used as a "linking" verb, one finds the same case preceding and following it.

Nauta est poēta.   The sailor is a poet.

Timeō, timēre, timuī, ––, 'fear', lacks a fourth principal part. In order not to confuse the meanings of **terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus**, 'frighten', and **timeō**, remember that **terreō** means 'terrify' and that a timid person is one who is afraid.

Caesar's famous expression, **Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī**, 'I came, I saw, I conquered', is a very handy way of remembering the third principal parts of these verbs (**veniō**, 'come', Unit Two; **videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus**, 'see'; and **vincō**, 'conquer', Unit Fourteen).

Note that the -**ī**- in the perfect tenses of **videō** is long (**vīdī**). Very often in Latin the short vowel in the present stem lengthens in the perfect.

UNIT ONE — DRILL

I.

Translate:

1. Fēminae in viā ambulant.
2. Fēminaene in viā ambulābunt?
3. Fēminae in viā nōn ambulābant.
4. Estne rēgīna in īnsulā?
5. Rēgīna in īnsulā nōn erat sed erit.
6. Pecūniam habētis? Nōn habēmus.
7. Pecūniam habēs? Nōn habeō.
8. Et pecūniam et fāmam habēbis.
9. Pecūniam habēbāmus sed fāmam habēbātis.

10. Pecūniam nōn habēbō sed fāmam habēbimus.
11. Turbamne terrēbās? Nōn terrēbam.
12. Aquam nautīs dabitis?

II.

A. Decline **porta**, **turba**, and **rēgīna** fully.
B. Change each of the following from the singular to the plural (in some instances there may be two possible answers):

     1. rēgīnam   3. fēminā   5. nauta
     2. fāmae   4. corōna

III.

Translate into Latin:

     1. with the queens   6. I am
     2. to the poet   7. we shall shout
     3. of women   8. they used to be afraid
     4. on the gates   9. you (pl.) are desiring
     5. crown (object)   10. to give

UNIT ONE — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES
(SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E, F, G)

I.

A. What are the stems of **impleō**, **implēre**; **corōnō**, **corōnāre**; **dō**, **dare**; **videō**, **vidēre**?
B. Conjugate **dōnō** in the imperfect active indicative.
C. Conjugate **timeō** in the future active indicative.
D. Conjugate **habeō** in the present active indicative.
E. Give the second person singular of **clāmō** in the present, imperfect, and future tenses, active indicative.

II.

A. Identify each of the following forms:

     1. vidētis   6. es
     2. vidēbās   7. erat
     3. vidēbis   8. erit
     4. clāmātis   9. est
     5. ambulābātis   10. habēre

B. Change from singular to plural:

1. ambulat	6. implēs
2. corōnō	7. optās
3. habēs	8. sum
4. erit	9. videt
5. est	10. erō

UNIT ONE — EXERCISES

I.

1. Nauta in patriā poenās rēgīnae timet.
2. Poēta pecūniam fāmamque nōn optat.
3. Pecūniam poētārum habēmus.
4. Poētīsne rēgīna pecūniam dabit?
5. Rēgīnam īnsulae cum turbā nautārum vidēre optābāmus.
6. Fēminae enim poētās corōnīs corōnābunt.
7. Fēminās in viīs vidēbātis, sed dē fōrmā nōn clāmābātis. Poenās dabitis.
8. Poētae rēgīnam patriae ē turbā fēminārum optant.
9. Est cūra dē poenā poētae.
10. Taedās in viā vidēre timēbō.
11. Taedamne in īnsulā vidētis?
12. Turbamne fēminārum in īnsulā vidēs (vidēbās)?
13. Cum poētā ē portīs in viam ambulō (ambulābam).
14. Poētae et poenam et fāmam timent.
15. Viās turbā implēbunt.
16. Nautae fēminās taedīs terrēbant.
17. a) Et pecūniam et corōnās poētīs dōnābis.
    b) Et pecūniā et corōnīs poētās dōnābis.
18. Erisne (eruntne, erantne, suntne) in īnsulā cum rēgīnā?
19. Fēminae est fōrma, fāma nautae; fēminīs est fōrma, fāma nautīs.
20. Poena nautārum erat cūra rēgīnae.
21. Rēgīnaene corōnam vidēre optābās?
22. Rēgīnae dē patriā cūram habent.
23. Nauta enim poenās dare nōn optat.
24. Ex aquā ambulāmus.
25. Patria poētae est īnsula.
26. Īnsulam esse patriam habēbat.
27. Vidēre taedās patriae est nautīs cūra.

II.

1. The poets will crown a queen from the women of the island.
2. Shall we be with the poet on the island?
3. The sailors kept on shouting about the punishment of the women.
4. We fear the reputation of the poet.
5. You [pl.] kept on giving money to the crowds of sailors.
6. We desire to see women in (our) native land.
7. The sailor was a poet, but he kept on fearing both money and fame.

III. Reading

Poēta fābulam[1] nārrat[2] dē rēgīnā et nautā. Rēgīna cum turbā incolārum[3] ē patriā exit[4] et ad[5] Africam[6] appropinquat.[7] Ibi[8] novam[9] patriam aedificābat[10] sed nōn timēbat. Subitō[11] nauta cum turbā et incolārum[3] et fēminārum ē patriā Trōiā[12] ad[5] rēgīnae patriam appropinquat.[7] In Africā[6] diū[13] manent.[14] Rēgīna nautam amat[15] et nauta rēgīnam. Fāma enim rēgīnae nōn erat cūra. Postrēmō[16] nauta rēgīnam relinquit[17] et rēgīna vītam.[18]

[1] fābula, -ae, F., 'story' [2] nārrō (1), 'tell' [3] incola, -ae, M., 'inhabitant' [4] exit, 'goes out' (3rd person sing.) [5] ad (prep. + acc.), 'to, toward' [6] Africa, -ae, F., 'Africa' [7] appropinquō (1) (+ ad + acc.), 'approach' [8] ibi (adv.), 'there' [9] nova (adj.) 'new' [10] aedificō (1), 'build' [11] subitō (adv.), 'suddenly' [12] Trōia, -ae, F., 'Troy' [13] diū (adv.), 'for a long time' [14] maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, 'remain' [15] amō (1), 'love' [16] postrēmō (adv.), 'finally' [17] relinquit ,'abandons' (3rd person sing.) [18] vīta, -ae, F., 'life'