

## II.

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

## III. Reading

Aenēas,<sup>1</sup> id<sup>2</sup> enim nōmen<sup>3</sup> nautae fuit, dum<sup>4</sup> incoluit Africam cum rēginā incolās rēxit.<sup>5</sup> Patriam aedificāvērunt.<sup>6</sup> Tum,<sup>7</sup> subitō,<sup>8</sup> deus<sup>9</sup> vēnit et nautū monuit: "Nāvigā<sup>10</sup> nunc," nārrāvit,<sup>11</sup> "antequam<sup>12</sup> rēgīnae sit<sup>13</sup> ira.<sup>14</sup> Si nunc manēbis,<sup>15</sup> tē<sup>16</sup> semper manēre<sup>15</sup> optet." Nautam terruit et sub lūnā Aenēas<sup>1</sup> turbam monuit, "Sententiam mūtāvi. Parābimus<sup>17</sup> et ab Africā nāvigābimus."<sup>10</sup> Nōn fuit mora. Aenēae<sup>1</sup> pāruērunt<sup>18</sup> et nāvigāvērunt.<sup>10</sup> Rēgina māne<sup>19</sup> lacrimāvit<sup>20</sup> quod<sup>21</sup> Aenēas<sup>1</sup> cum turbā incolārum patriam reliquerat.<sup>22</sup> Rēgīnam ira<sup>14</sup> implēvit. "Nisi manēre<sup>15</sup> optāverit, nil habēbō," Annae<sup>23</sup> nārrat.<sup>11</sup> "Vitam nōn optō sine<sup>24</sup> Aenēā.<sup>1</sup> Nisi mē<sup>25</sup> amat, esse nōn optō." Sic<sup>26</sup> nārrāvit<sup>11</sup> et sē<sup>27</sup> necāvit.<sup>28</sup> Anima rēgīnae discessit.<sup>29</sup> Incolae Africae dē culpā nautae cōgitāvērunt et lacrimāvērunt.<sup>20</sup> Nautam noxae rēgīnae dāmnāvērunt. Dē insidiis cōgitābant. Ad ārās vēnērunt et deōs<sup>30</sup> poenās Aenēae<sup>1</sup> turbaeque orāvērunt.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Aenēas, -ae, M., 'Aeneas', a Greek name in the first declension      <sup>2</sup> id, pronoun in the neuter sing., 'this', referring to Aenēas and agreeing with nōmen      <sup>3</sup> nōmen (nom.), 'name'      <sup>4</sup> dum (conj.), 'while'      <sup>5</sup> regō, -ere, rēxi, rēctus, 'rule'      <sup>6</sup> aedificō (1), 'build, establish'      <sup>7</sup> tum (adv.), 'then'      <sup>8</sup> subitō (adv.), 'suddenly'      <sup>9</sup> deus (nom.), 'god'      <sup>10</sup> nāvigō (1), 'sail, set sail'. Nāvigā is the command (i.e., imperative), 'set sail!'      <sup>11</sup> nārrō (1), 'tell, speak'      <sup>12</sup> antequam (conj.), 'before'      <sup>13</sup> sit, 'is'. This form is the 3rd person sing. present subjunctive because of the anticipation of the queen's anger.      <sup>14</sup> ira, -ae, F., 'anger'      <sup>15</sup> manēbō, -ere, mānsi, mānsus, 'remain'      <sup>16</sup> tē (acc.), 'you'      <sup>17</sup> parō (1), 'get ready'      <sup>18</sup> pārēbō, -ere, -ui, -itus, 'obey' (+ dat.)      <sup>19</sup> māne (adv.), 'early in the morning'      <sup>20</sup> lacrimō (1), 'cry, weep, shed tears'      <sup>21</sup> quod (conj.), 'because'      <sup>22</sup> relinquō, -ere, reliqui, relictus, 'leave behind'      <sup>23</sup> Anna, -ae, F., 'Anna', the queen's sister      <sup>24</sup> sine (prep. + abl.), 'without'      <sup>25</sup> mē (acc.), 'me'      <sup>26</sup> sīc (adv.), 'in this way'      <sup>27</sup> sē (acc.), 'herself'      <sup>28</sup> necō (1), 'kill'      <sup>29</sup> discēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessus, 'withdraw'      <sup>30</sup> deōs (acc.), 'gods'      <sup>31</sup> orō (1), 'beg for' (with two accusatives: i.e., one begs someone in the accusative for something in the accusative)

## UNIT THREE

## A. Nouns of the Second Declension

Nouns of the second declension are distinguished by the genitive singular ending -ī.

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTE CAREFULLY:

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

3. In all neuter nouns in the language, the nominative and accusative plural end in -a.

By applying these rules we can decline **nātus**, **puer**, and **saxum** as follows:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	nātus	puer	saxum	nāti	pueri	saxa
Gen.	nāti	pueri	saxi	nātōrum	puerōrum	saxōrum
Dat.	nātō	puerō	saxō	nātis	pueris	saxis
Acc.	nātūm	puerum	saxum	nātōs	puerōs	saxa
Abl.	nātō	puerō	saxō	nātis	pueris	saxis

### B. First-Second Declension Adjectives

An adjective is a word which describes or modifies a noun. In Latin, adjectives must *agree* with the nouns they modify in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, and so adjectives, like nouns, are *declined*.

First-second declension adjectives utilize the case endings of the first two declensions. When the endings of the first declension are used, the adjective is said to be feminine and will modify feminine nouns; when the endings of the second declension are used, the adjective is said to be masculine or neuter and will modify masculine or neuter nouns respectively.

In the dictionary, the adjectival forms given are the nominative singular masculine, feminine, and neuter (in that order):

magnus, -a, -um large, big, great

The full forms are

magnus, magna, magnum

The entire declension is:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	magnus	magna	magnum	magni	magnae	magna
Gen.	magni	magnae	magni	magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum
Dat.	magnō	magnae	magno	magnis	magnis	magnis
Acc.	magnum	magnam	magnum	magnōs	magnās	magna
Abl.	magnō	magnā	magno	magnis	magnis	magnis

Some first-second declension adjectives exhibit the -er ending in the masculine nominative singular (e.g., **dexter**, **dextra**, **dextrum**, 'right' [as opposed to left], 'favorable'). The stem in such words may be derived from the feminine nominative form by dropping its ending:

dextr/a

The entire declension will be formed on this stem:

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	dexter	dextra	dextrum
Gen.	dextri	dextrae	dextri
Dat.	dextrō	dextrae	dextrō
			...etc.

### C. Noun-Adjective Agreement

As noted under B above, an adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

'of a rock' (genitive) = saxi

'of a large rock' = magni saxi

(The noun is neuter, singular, genitive; the adjective must be neuter, singular, genitive.)

'to/for a woman' (dative) = fēmina

'to/for a wretched woman' = fēmina miserae

(The noun is feminine, singular, dative; the adjective must be feminine, singular, dative.)

At first glance it may seem needless to go through the considerations of gender, number, and case, for agreement appears to be achieved simply by matching endings. But this is generally not true. Consider the following example:

poēta, -ae, M., 'poet'

'great poet' (nominative): The noun is masculine, singular, nominative; thus, the adjective must be *masculine*, singular, nominative.

Thus: poēta magnus

'great poets' (nominative): The noun is masculine, plural, nominative; thus, the adjective must be masculine, plural, nominative.

Thus: poētae magni

More often than not, the endings of words which go together are *not* identical; therefore, one should not look for such correspondence.

### D. Adjectives Used As Nouns

As in English, an adjective may be used without a noun if that noun can be understood. Cf.:

The good (men) and the just (men) voted for freedom. Fortune favors the brave (men). Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

Thus:

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

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

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

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

#### E. Ablative of Means (Instrument)

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

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

#### F. Ablative of Manner

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

Verba misera cum veniā audivisti.

You heard (my) wretched words *with indulgence* (*indulgently*).

Verba misera magnā (cum) veniā audivisti.

You heard (my) wretched words *with great indulgence* (*very indulgently*).

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

#### G. Clauses of Purpose; Sequence of Tenses

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

## PRIMARY SEQUENCE:

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

## SECONDARY SEQUENCE:

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

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

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

## H. Indirect Commands

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

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

## UNIT THREE — VOCABULARY

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

<b>petō</b> , -ere, petīvī, petitus	seek (with <b>ā</b> + abl.), ask (for) (cf. 'Task for [seek] money from my son', <b>Pecūniām ā nātō petō</b> .)
<b>portō</b> (1)	carry
<b>puer</b> , puerī, M.	boy; child
<b>pūgnō</b> (1)	fight; (with <b>cum</b> + abl.), fight with (i.e., against)
<b>pulcher</b> , pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful
<b>Rōmānus</b> , -a, -um	Roman
<b>saxum</b> , -ī, N.	rock, stone
<b>scribō</b> , -ere, scripsī, scriptus	write
<b>servus</b> , -ī, M.	slave
<b>spectō</b> (1)	look at
<b>ut</b> (conj.)	(in purpose clauses) in order that; (in indirect
<b>validus</b> , -a, -um	strong, healthy commands) that
<b>vēlum</b> , -ī, N.	cloth, covering, sail
<b>vēla dare</b>	to set sail
<b>venia</b> , -ae, F.	indulgence, favor, kindness, (obliging) disposition
<b>ventus</b> , -ī, M.	wind
<b>verbum</b> , -ī, N.	word
<b>vir</b> , virī, M.	man

### UNIT THREE — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Associating an English word with the Latin will be helpful in remembering when the **-e-** of a second declension masculine word remains and when it drops out: e.g., agriculture (**ager**, **agrī**, M., 'field'), pulchritude (**pulcher**, **pulchra**, **pulchrum**, 'beautiful'), liberal (**liber**, **libera**, **liberum**, 'free').

**Gerō**, gerere, gessī, gestus means 'conduct, manage'; when it is used with **bellum**, it means 'wage (war)'; **Rōmānī multa bella gessērunt**, 'The Romans waged many wars'.

**Gladius**, gladiī, M., 'sword' has a diminutive **gladiōlus**, 'little sword', which gives the name of the flower whose leaf looks like a little sword. The diminutive endings will be discussed later.

**Multus**, multa, multum usually means 'much' in the singular and 'many' in the plural. However, one can say in Latin: **Multus Rōmānus gladiō pūgnāvit**, 'Many a Roman fought with a sword'.

**Nātus**, nātī, M. is really the passive form of the perfect participle of a verb meaning 'to be born'; thus **nātus** is 'the one having been born, the son, child'.

**Orō**, ōrare, ōrāvī, ōrātus, 'beg (for)' may govern two accusatives: the thing begged for and the person begged: **Rēgīnam pecūniām ōrāvit**, 'He begged the queen for money'.

**Petō**, petere, petīvī, petitus means 'ask' or 'ask for'. If one asks someone for

something in Latin using the verb **petō**, he asks something from somebody: **Nātus dōnum ā Marcō petīvit**, '(His) son asked Marcus for a gift'.

**Pūgnō**, pūgnāre, pūgnāvī, pūgnātus, 'fight' is an intransitive verb and is used with **cum** to mean 'fight against': **Multī cum Rōmānīs pūgnāvērunt**, 'Many (men) fought with the Romans'. (Note that "with" in this sense means 'against', not 'on the side of'.) **Repūgnō** is a compound of **pūgnō** (re- + **pūgnō**) and means 'fight back, resist'.

**Scribō**, scribēre, scripsī, scriptus means 'write'; thus, **inscribō**, 'write in or on'; **rescribō**, 'write back'.

**Spectō**, a first conjugation verb, 'look at' has many compounds:

<b>aspectō</b> (ad + spectō)	look toward, face
<b>exspectō</b>	look out for, await
<b>respectō</b>	look back
	...etc.

There is another verb in Latin closely related to **spectō**: **speciō**, **specere**, **spēxi**, --, which also means 'look at' and has many compounds:

<b>aspiciō</b>	look at or toward
<b>dēspiciō</b>	look down upon
<b>inspiciō</b>	look into, examine
<b>respiciō</b>	look back, consider

**Vēlum**, vēlī, N. is a 'cloth' or 'covering'; it can also mean a 'sail'. The idiom **vēla dare** means 'to set sail': **Vēla ab insulā dedērunt**, 'They set sail from the island'.

### UNIT THREE — DRILL

#### I.

Change these noun forms to the plural. In some cases there may be several possibilities.

- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. bellum | 3. oculum | 5. veniae |
| 2. nātī   | 4. saxō   |           |

#### II.

Change these noun forms to the singular:

- |             |          |            |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. bellōrum | 3. saxa  | 5. fēminās |
| 2. puerōs   | 4. viris |            |

#### III.

A. Decline **caecus**, -a, -um in the singular.

Decline **bonus**, -a, -um in the plural.

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

- |           |           |           |             |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. fēmina | 3. puerō  | 5. campus | 7. nautārum |
| 2. bellum | 4. poētae | 6. aquam  | 8. ager     |

## IV.

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

1. Puella dē noxā tacet ut cum nautā ambulet.
2. Puella cūram fāmae cēlavit ut pecūniām habēret.
3. Poēta tacet ut dē nātūrā animae cōgitet.
4. Poēta tacuit ut dē nātūrā animae cōgitāret.
5. Fēminaē pecūniām optābant ut ad prōvinciam venirent.
6. Tacuērunt incolae nē rēgina sententiam mūtāret.
7. Tacent incolae nē rēgina sententiam mūtēt.
8. Monēmus ut dē vitā cōgitētis.
9. Cum lacrimis monuit nē dē vitā cōgitāremus.
10. Nīl clāmāvit nē incolās terrēret.
11. Nil clāmāvit nē fēminaē oculōs lacrimis implērent.
12. Nil clāmāvit nē fēminaē oculōs lacrimis implēre inciperent.
13. Cum cūrā labōrābāmus ut nautās ē prōvinciā pellerēmus.
14. Dē morā nautārum clāmāre dubitābat nē fēminaē timērent.
15. Monēbimus ut sententiam mūtētis.
16. Monuistis ut pecūniām cēlem.

## V.

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

1. Nōtūs cum cūrā labōrat. [**Nōtūs**, -a, -um, 'well-known, famous']
2. Nōtōs taedis pepulērunt.
3. Pecūniāme nōtāe cēlāvisti?
4. Nōta cum invidiā cēlāvimus.
5. Nōta magnā (cum) invidiā cēlāvimus. [**magnus**, -a, -um, 'great']
6. Puellās monēbāmus nē nōtās taedis terrērent.

### UNIT THREE — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E, F)

1. Puer laetus dōna multa ā servis petivit.
2. Multa ā servis petivisti sed dōna virō bonō veniā bonā dedērunt.

3. Saxum magnum in aquā erat sed in terrā erant saxa magna et multa.
4. Si nauta miser ventōs bonōs örāvisset, laetusne fuisset?
5. Si liberi magnā cum diligentiā in agrō pūgnābunt, malōs superābunt.
6. Si pulchrae poētam caecum audirent, sententiās malās dē vitā mūtārent.
7. Verba acerba poētae caeci audivistis et miseri esse incēpistis.
8. Nātis servōrum gladiōs magnōs dedimus.
9. Rōmāni bella multa acerbaque gessērunt.
10. Malumne est bellum gerere?
11. Si viri mali in campis clāris Marcī pūgnent, incolās bonōs terrae superētent.
12. Cum glōriā puerī gladiis pūgnābant.

### UNIT THREE — EXERCISES

## I.

1. Nautae validi magnā cum cūrā pūgnābant ut incolās insulae superārent.
2. Saxis pūgnāverāmus nē nautae acerbi fēminās poētarūm clārōrum spectārent.
3. Viri magnā diligentiā labōrant nē cum pueris malis in prōvinciā pūgnent.
4. Rēgina magnum gladium virō bonō dabit ut cum Rōmānis in campō pūgnet.
5. Marcus, vir magnus et bonus, corōnam ad poētam portāvit.
6. Nautae Rōmāni vēla ventis dextris dabant nē viri mali campōs tenērent.
7. Viri liberi bellum cum diligentiā gessērunt ut liberī semper essent.
8. Liberi malōs multis gladiis superābunt nē servi miseri sint.
9. Rēgina pulchra poētae caecō dōnum bonum dederat ut verba clāra semper audiret.
10. Turba magna rēgīnam bonam gladiis terruit ut et prōvinciam et insulam superāret.
11. Viri validi nautās örāvērunt ut incolās prōvinciae bellō et gladiis superārent.
12. Si dōnum bonum poētae Marcō darētis, magna verba cum diligentiā scribebet.
13. Si verba mala puerōrum audivistis, laeti nōn erātis.
14. Liberi prōvinciae servi fuissent, nisi nautae Rōmāni bellum in patriā gessissent.
15. Nisi tacuisset, miserum monuissem ut lacrimās cēlaret.
16. Nisi tacuerint, miserōs monēbō ut lacrimās cēlent.
17. Sententiās rēgīna prōvinciae mūtāvit nē poētae timērent.
18. Rēgīna virōrum sententiās mūtāvit ut nāti in agris labōrāre optent.
19. Poētae bonō si pecūniām dedissēs, multa dē agris prōvinciae scripsisset ut incolis magna fāma esset.
20. Validi incolae patriam et fāmam in dextris tenent. Per dextram örāmus ut magnā diligentiā cum malis pūgnent ut semper Rōmāni simus liberi. [per, 'by' (in oaths)]

Pueri ad dextram spectaverant ut gladiōs malōrum oculis vidērent.  
 Vidiſne magnum bellum in campis? Fēminaſ ſi bellum vidiffent, nātōs  
 magnis cum lacrimis monuiffent ut malōs ex agris patriae expellerent.  
 Nisi verba poētārum audivissēs, nihil dē nātūrā animae et vitae nunc  
 ſentīrēs et vitam miseram nōn mūtāvissēs.  
 Nisi malōs saxis gladiisque ē cellā pepulissēmus, patriam cum glōriā nōn  
 tenuiſſēmus, et nunc servi eſſēmus.  
 A rēgīna petivisti ut veniam incolis daret.  
 Poēta validōs in agris monuit ut clārum gladium sub saxō peterent.

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

#### Reading

ſtquam<sup>1</sup> Aenēas ab Africā vēla dedit, sub terram īvit<sup>2</sup> ut patrem<sup>3</sup> mortuum<sup>4</sup>  
 īeret. Ut in Orcum<sup>5</sup> venīret, dōnum rēgīnae Orci<sup>5</sup> dedit. In Orcō<sup>5</sup> animōs<sup>6</sup>  
 laetōs et miserōs multōrum mortuōrum<sup>4</sup> oculis vīdit. Ibi<sup>7</sup> rēgīnam mortuam<sup>4</sup>  
 it et ὥrāvit nē sē<sup>8</sup> īſidiārum dāmnāret, sed rēgīna neque ſpectāvit neque  
 nēan<sup>9</sup> audīvit. Aenēas viā<sup>10</sup> ambulāvit; ad dextram erat ager laetōrum, ſed  
 laevam<sup>11</sup> erant animi<sup>6</sup> malōrum. In agrum laetōrum vēnit et patrem<sup>3</sup> vidit.  
 ter<sup>12</sup> nātō verba multa dē vitā et dē Rōmānis cum veniā dixit.<sup>13</sup> Aenēas  
 trem<sup>3</sup> audīvit laetus. Postēa<sup>14</sup> ad Italiam<sup>15</sup> vēla dedit et ibi<sup>7</sup> bellum cum  
 oſlis gessit. Et gladiis et saxis magnā cum diligentiā pūgnāvērunt. Aenēas  
 in turbā incolās Italiae<sup>15</sup> ſuperāvit et ab Aenēā pācem<sup>16</sup> petīvērunt.

postquam (conj.), 'after'    2 eō, ire, īvī, itus, 'go'    3 patrem (acc.), 'father'    4 mor-  
 s, -a, -um, 'dead'    5 Orcus, -ī, M., 'the land of the dead'    6 animus, -ī, M., 'soul'  
 i (adv.), 'there'    8 sē (acc.), 'him'    9 Aenēan (acc.), 'Aeneas'    10 viā, 'along the  
 d'    11 laevus, -a, -um, 'left'    12 pater (nom.), 'father'    13 dīcō, -ere, dīxi, dīctus,  
 /    14 postēa (adv.), 'afterward'    15 Italia, -ae, F., 'Italy'    16 pācem (acc.), 'peace'

#### A. The Present Active System of All Four Conjugations

##### 1. PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

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

- |                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. optō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus      | desire |
| 2. impleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus    | fill   |
| 3. { dūcō, -ere, dūxi, dūctus   | lead   |
| { incipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus | begin  |
| 4. ſentiō, -ire, ſēnsi, ſēnsus  | feel   |

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

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

1	2	3	3 i-stem	4	Ending
optō	impleteō	dūcō	incipiō	sentiō	-ō
optāſ	implēſ	dūcīſ	incipiſ	ſentīſ	-ſ
optat	implet	dūcīt	incipit	ſentit	-t
optāmuſ	implēmuſ	dūcīmuſ	incipiμuſ	ſentīmuſ	-muſ
optātiſ	implētiſ	dūcītiſ	incipitiſ	ſentitiſ	-tiſ
optant	implent	dūcīnt	incipiunt	ſentīnt	-nt

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