

21. Pueri ad dextram spectaverant ut gladios malorum oculis vidarent.
22. Vidistisne magnum bellum in campis? Feminae si bellum vidissent, natos magnis cum lacrimis monuisserunt ut malos ex agris patriae expellerent.
23. Nisi verba poetarum audivisset, nihil de natura animae et vitae nunc sentiret et vitam miseram non mutantavisset.
24. Nisi malos saxis gladiisque est cella pepulisset, patriam cum gloria non tenuisset, et nunc servum esset.
25. A regina petivisti ut veniam incolis daret.
26. Poeta validos in agris monuit ut clarum gladium sub saxo peterent.

II.

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

III. Reading

Postquam¹ Aeneas ab Africā vela dedit, sub terram ivit² ut patrem³ mortuum⁴ vidaret. Ut in Orcum⁵ veniret, donum reginae Orci⁵ dedit. In Orcō⁵ animos⁶ et laetos et miserōs multōrum mortuōrum oculis vidit. Ibi⁷ reginam mortuam⁴ vidit et oravit nē sē⁸ insidiārum dāmnāret, sed regina neque spectavīt neque Aenean⁹ audivit. Aeneas viā¹⁰ ambulavit; ad dextram erat ager laetorum, sed ad laevam¹¹ erant animi⁶ malorum. In agrum laetorum vēnit et patrem³ vīdit. Pater¹² natō verba multa dē vitā et dē Rōmānis cum veniā dixit.¹³ Aeneas patrem³ audivit laetus. Postea¹⁴ ad Italiam¹⁵ vela dedit et ibi⁷ bellum cum incolis gessit. Et gladiis et saxis magnā cum diligentia pugnāverunt. Aeneas cum turbā incolas Italiae¹⁵ superavit et ab Aenea pacem¹⁶ petivērunt.

¹ postquam (conj.), 'after' ² eō, ire, iū, itus, 'go' ³ patrem (acc.), 'father' ⁴ mortuus, -a, -um, 'dead' ⁵ Orcus, -i, M., 'the land of the dead' ⁶ animus, -i, M., 'soul' ⁷ ibi (adv.), 'there' ⁸ sē (acc.), 'him' ⁹ Aenean (acc.), 'Aeneas' ¹⁰ viā, 'along the road' ¹¹ laevus, -a, -um, 'left' ¹² pater (nom.), 'father' ¹³ dīcō, -ere, dīxi, dīctus, 'say' ¹⁴ posteā (adv.), 'afterward' ¹⁵ Italia, -ae, F., 'Italy' ¹⁶ pacem (acc.), 'peace'

UNIT FOUR**A. The Present Active System of All Four Conjugations****1. PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE**

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

1. optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	desire
2. impleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus	fill
3. { dūcō, -ere, dūxi, dūctus incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus	lead 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	impleō	dūcō	incipiō	sentiō	-ō
optās	implēs	dūcis	incipis	sentis	-s
optat	implet	dūcit	incipit	sentit	-t
optāmus	implēmus	dūcimus	incipimus	sentimus	-mus
optātis	implētis	dūcitis	incipitis	sentitis	-tis
optant	implent	dūcunt	incipiunt	sentunt	-nt

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

in the third conjugation lies in the stem vowel: we should expect it to be **-e-** (**dūce/re**), but it appears as **-i-** or, in the third person plural, **-u-**. Also, note that for i-stem verbs, the **-i-** appears in the first person singular and the third person plural.

2. PRESENT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

The sign for the present subjunctive of the first conjugation is the vowel **-ē-**; for the second, third, and fourth conjugations, it is **-ā-**, but this **-ā-** in some conjugations appears in conjunction with another vowel. It will be easiest to form the present subjunctive for all conjugations as follows:

- Arrive at the stem.
- Drop the stem vowel.
- In place of the original stem vowel, substitute **-ē-** for the first conjugation, **-eā-** for the second, **-ā-** for the third, **-iā-** for i-stems of the third, and **-iā-** for the fourth.
- Add the endings **-m**, **-s**, **-t**, **-mus**, **-tis**, **-nt**.

The following will illustrate:

1	2	3	3 i-stem	4
optem	impleam	dūcam	incipiam	sentiam
optēs	impleās	dūcās	incipiās	sentiās
optet	impleat	dūcat	incipiat	sentiat
optēmus	impleāmus	dūcāmus	incipiāmus	sentiāmus
optētis	impleātis	dūcātis	incipiātis	sentiātis
optent	impleant	dūcant	incipiant	sentiant

These forms should now be compared to those of the present indicative, so that the differences may be discerned readily.

One will observe at once some difficulties in the recognition of forms and will understand how important it is to know the principal parts of verbs, particularly the second part which indicates to which conjugation the verb belongs. **Dūcat**, for example, looks dangerously like **optat**. Only by knowing that **dūcō** belongs to the third conjugation, while **optō** belongs to the first, can one tell that the **-a-** in **dūcat** is the sign of the present subjunctive, while in **optat** it is the sign of the present indicative.

3. IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

The sign for the imperfect indicative of all conjugations is **-bā-**. In the third conjugation, the stem vowel lengthens (from **-e-** to **-ē-**). In i-stem verbs of the third conjugation and in all verbs of the fourth conjugation, **-iē-** appears before the tense sign throughout:

1	2	3	3 i-stem	4
optābam	implēbam	dūcēbam	incipiēbam	sentiēbam
optābās	implēbās	dūcēbās	incipiēbās	sentiēbās
optābat	implēbat	dūcēbat	incipiēbat	sentiēbat
optābāmus	implēbāmus	dūcēbāmus	incipiēbāmus	sentiēbāmus
optābātis	implēbātis	dūcēbātis	incipiēbātis	sentiēbātis
optābānt	implēbānt	dūcēbānt	incipiēbānt	sentiēbānt

4. IMPERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

The imperfect active subjunctive for all conjugations has been illustrated in section C2 of Unit 2 (page 36 above).

5. FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE

The sign for the future of the first two conjugations is **-bi-** (with **-bō-** in the first person singular and **-bu-** in the third person plural). The sign for the future of the third and fourth conjugations is **-ē-** (with **-a-** in the first person singular). This vowel replaces the original vowel of the stem. I-stems show the **-i-** throughout.

1	2	3	3 i-stem	4
optābō	implēbō	dūcam	incipiam	sentiam
optābis	implēbis	dūcēs	incipiēs	sentiēs
optābit	implēbit	dūcēt	incipiēt	sentiēt
optābimus	implēbimus	dūcēmus	incipiēmus	sentiēmus
optābitis	implēbitis	dūcētis	incipiētis	sentiētis
optābunt	implēbunt	dūcēnt	incipiēnt	sentiēnt

Again, some possible difficulties in interpretation will be noted:

dūcēt; **optet**; **implet**

Dūcō, **-ere** is a third conjugation verb; **-e-** in this conjugation is the sign of the future; therefore, **dūcēt** is third person singular future active indicative.

Optō, **-āre** is a first conjugation verb; **-e-** in this conjugation is the sign of the present subjunctive; therefore, **optet** is third person singular present active subjunctive.

Impleō, **-ēre** is a second conjugation verb; **-e-** in this conjugation is the vowel of the present stem; therefore, **implet** is third person singular present active indicative.

Frequently, however, the syntactical structure of a sentence will help determine the form of the verb, even if the conjugation to which the verb belongs is not known.

Orō ut urnam impleās.

The *ōrō ut* indicates that a subjunctive clause is being introduced; hence, the *-ā-* in *impleās* must be the sign of the present subjunctive and not the vowel of the present indicative of the first conjugation. Therefore:

Ōrō ut urnam impleās. I beg you to fill the urn.

B. The Present Passive System of All Four Conjugations

If one can conjugate a verb in the active voice, he can do it easily in the passive. Instead of appending the personal endings *-ō (-m)*, *-s*, *-t*, *-mus*, *-tis*, *-nt* to the appropriate stem or tense sign, he will append a special set of *passive* personal endings. These are:

<i>-or, -r</i>	<i>-mur</i>
<i>-ris (-re)</i>	<i>-mini</i>
<i>-tur</i>	<i>-nтур</i>

The active and passive forms are placed side by side in the following paradigms to illustrate this formation.

1. PRESENT INDICATIVE

1

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
optō	I desire	optor*	I am desired
optās	you desire	optāris (optāre)	you are desired
optat	he desires	optātūr	he is desired
optāmus	we desire	optāmūr	we are desired
optātis	you desire	optāmīnī	you are desired
optant	they desire	optantūr*	they are desired

* Note that a long vowel is shortened before final *-r* and *-nтур*.

2

3

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
impleō	impleor	dūcō	dūcor
implēs	implēris (implēre)	dūcis	dūceris (dūcere)*
implet	implētūr	dūcit	dūcitur
implēmus	implēmūr	dūcīmus	dūcīmūr
implētis	implēmīnī	dūcītīs	dūcīmīnī
implent	implēntūr	dūcūnt	dūcūntūr

3 i-stem

4

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
incipiō	incipior	sentiō	sentior
incipis	inciperis (incipere)*	sentis	sentīris (sentire)
incipit	incipitūr	sentit	sentītūr

* Note that the short *-i-* becomes short *-e-* before the *-ris (-re)* ending.

incipimus	incipimur	sentimus	sentimur
incipitis	incipimīnī	sentītīs	sentimīnī
incipiunt	incipiuntūr	sentītūnt	sentīuntūr

2. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

1

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
optābam	I was desiring	optābar	I was being desired
optābās	you were desiring	optābāris	you were being desired (optābāre)
...etc.		...etc.	

2

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
implēbam	implēbar	dūcēbam	dūcēbar
implēbās	implēbāris	dūcēbās	dūcēbāris (dūcēbāre)
...etc.		...etc.	

3 i-stem

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
incipiēbam	incipiēbar	sentiēbam	sentiēbar
incipiēbās	incipiēbāris	sentiēbās	sentiēbāris (incipiēbāre)
...etc.		...etc.	

3. FUTURE INDICATIVE

1

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
optābō	I shall desire	optābor	I shall be desired
optābis	you will desire	optāberis (optābere)*	you will be desired
optābit	he will desire	optābitur	he will be desired
optābīmus		we shall desire	
optābītis		you will desire	
optābūnt		they will desire	

2

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
implēbō	implēbor	dūcam	dūcar
implēbis	implēberis (implēbere)*	dūcēs	dūcēris (dūcēre)
implēbit	implēbitur	dūcēt	dūcētūr

* Note that the short *-i-* becomes short *-e-* before the *-ris (-re)* ending.

implēbimus	implēbimur	dūcēmus	dūcēmur
implēbitis	implēbimini	dūcētis	dūcēmini
implēbunt	implēbuntur	dūcent	dūcentur

3 i-stem

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
incipiam	incipiar	sentiam	sentiar
incipiēs	incipiēris (incipiēre)	sentīes	sentīeris (sentīere)
incipiet	incipiētur	sentīet	sentīetur
incipiēmus	incipiēmur	sentīēmus	sentīēmur
incipiētis	incipiēminī	sentīētis	sentīēminī
incipient	incipientur	sentient	sentientur

4

4. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES

As one would expect, the present and imperfect subjunctives are formed in the same way as the active, except that the *passive* personal endings are used instead of the active ones. For an illustration of this, see the review chart on page 66.

C. The Perfect Passive System of All Four Conjugations

All verbs in Latin, regardless of the conjugation to which they belong, are conjugated identically in the perfect system.

In the perfect system the passive is a *compound* form; that is, it is composed of two words: a participle and a helping verb, **sum**. The perfect passive participle is the fourth principal part of most verbs. This form, while given in the vocabularies with a **-us** ending (**optātus**), is, in fact, an adjective and so can be declined. It might be written **optātus**, **-a**, **-um** just like the adjective **magnus**, **-a**, **-um**.

1. PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

The perfect passive indicative is composed of the fourth principal part of the verb (perfect passive participle) and a form of the present indicative of the verb **sum**. The ending of the participle is declined to show the number and gender of the subject. Since it refers to the subject, it is in the nominative case.

optātus sum	I (masc.) have been desired, I was desired
optāta sum	I (fem.) have been desired, I was desired
optātus est	he has been desired, he was desired
optāta est	she has been desired, she was desired
optātum est	it has been desired, it was desired
optātī sunt	they (masc.) have been desired, they were desired

The paradigm for the perfect passive indicative is:

optātus (-a, -um) sum	optātī (-ae, -a) sumus
optātus (-a, -um) es	optātī (-ae, -a) estis
optātus (-a, -um) est	optātī (-ae, -a) sunt

2. PLUPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

FORMATION: Perfect passive participle plus imperfect of the verb **sum**.

optātus (-a, -um) eram	optātī (-ae, -a) erāmus
optātus (-a, -um) erās	optātī (-ae, -a) erātis
optātus (-a, -um) erat	optātī (-ae, -a) erant

3. FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

FORMATION: Perfect passive participle plus future of the verb **sum**.

optātus (-a, -um) erō	optātī (-ae, -a) erimus
optātus (-a, -um) eris	optātī (-ae, -a) eritis
optātus (-a, -um) erit	optātī (-ae, -a) erunt

4. PERFECT PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

FORMATION: Perfect passive participle plus present subjunctive of the verb **sum**.

optātus (-a, -um) sim	optātī (-ae, -a) simus
optātus (-a, -um) sis	optātī (-ae, -a) sitis
optātus (-a, -um) sit	optātī (-ae, -a) sint

5. PLUPERFECT PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

FORMATION: Perfect passive participle plus imperfect subjunctive of the verb **sum**.

optātus (-a, -um) essem	optātī (-ae, -a) essēmus
optātus (-a, -um) essēs	optātī (-ae, -a) essētis
optātus (-a, -um) esset	optātī (-ae, -a) essent

D. Review of Verb Conjugations

The chart on page 66 will illustrate the forms of all the tenses of the indicative and the subjunctive of all four conjugations.

E. Ablative of Personal Agent

The *agent* (*agō*, *-ere*, *ēgī*, *āctus*, 'do') or *person* who performs the action of a passive verb is regularly expressed in the ablative case preceded by the preposition *ā* or *ab*, 'by'.

Puella *ā rēgīnā* terrētur. The girl is frightened by the queen.

Review of Verb Conjugations

(Shown in each box are the *active* forms of the 1st and 2nd person singular, followed by the *passive* forms.)

	1ST CONJUGATION	2ND CONJUGATION	3RD CONJUGATION	3RD CONJUGATION: i-stem	4TH CONJUGATION
Present Indic.	optō, optās optor, optāris (optāre)	impleō, implēs implēor, implēris (implēre)	dūcō, dūcis dūcor, dūceris (dūcere)	incipiō, incipis incipior, inciperis (incipere)	sentiō, sentis sentior, sentiris (sentire)
Imperfect Indic.	optābam, optābās optābar, optābāris (optābāre)	implēbam, implēbās implēbar, implēbāris (implēbāre)	dūcēbam, dūcēbās dūcēbar, dūcēbāris (dūcēbāre)	incipiēbam, incipiēbās incipiēbar, incipiēbāris (incipiēbāre)	sentiēbam, sentiēbās sentiēbar, sentiēbāris (sentiēbāre)
Future Indic.	optābō, optābis optābor, optāberis (optābāre)	implēbō, implēbis implēbor, implēberis (implēbāre)	dūcam, dūcēs dūcar, dūcēris (dūcēre)	incipiam, incipiēs incipiar, incipiēris (incipiēre)	sentiam, sentiēs sentiar, sentiēris (sentiēre)
Perfect Indic.	optāvī, optāvistī optātus (-a, -um) sum, optātus (-a, -um) es	implēvī, implēvistī implētus (-a, -um) sum, implētus (-a, -um) es	dūxī, dūxistī ductus (-a, -um) sum, ductus (-a, -um) es	incēpī, incēpistī inceptus (-a, -um) sum, inceptus (-a, -um) es	sēnsī, sēnsistī sēnsus (-a, -um) sum, sēnsus (-a, -um) es
Pluperf. Indic.	optāveram, optāverās optātus (-a, -um) erām, optātus (-a, -um) erās	implēveram, implēverās implētus (-a, -um) erām, implētus (-a, -um) erās	dūixeram, dūixerās ductus (-a, -um) erām, ductus (-a, -um) erās	incēperam, incēperās inceptus (-a, -um) erām, inceptus (-a, -um) erās	sēnseram, sēnserās sēnsus (-a, -um) erām, sēnsus (-a, -um) erās
Fut. Perf. Indic.	optāverō, optāveris optātus (-a, -um) erō, optātus (-a, -um) eris	implēverō, implēveris implētus (-a, -um) erō, implētus (-a, -um) eris	dūixerō, dūxeris ductus (-a, -um) erō ductus (-a, -um) eris	incēperō, incēperis inceptus (-a, -um) erō, inceptus (-a, -um) eris	sēnserō, sēnseris sēnsus (-a, -um) erō, sēnsus (-a, -um) eris
Present Subj.	optem, optēs opter, optēris (optēre)	impleam, impleās impear, impleāris (impearē)	dūcam, dūcās dūcar, dūcāris (dūcāre)	incipiam, incipiās incipiar, incipiāris (incipiāre)	sentiam, sentiās sentiar, sentiāris (sentiāre)
Imperfect Subj.	optārem, optārēs optārer, optārēris (optārēre)	implērem, implērēs implērer, implērēris (implērēre)	dūcerem, dūcerēs dūcerer, dūcerēris (dūcerēre)	inciperem, inciperēs inciperer, inciperēris (inciperēre)	sentīrem, sentīrēs sentīrer, sentīrēris (sentīrēre)
Perfect Subj.	optāverim, optāveris optātus (-a, -um) sim, optātus (-a, -um) sis	implēverim, implēveris implētus (-a, -um) sim, implētus (-a, -um) sis	dūixerim, dūxeris ductus (-a, -um) sim, ductus (-a, -um) sis	incēperim, incēperis inceptus (-a, -um) sim, inceptus (-a, -um) sis	sēnserim, sēnseris sēnsus (-a, -um) sim, sēnsus (-a, -um) sis
Pluperf. Subj.	optāvissem, optāvissēs optātus (-a, -um) essem, optātus (-a, -um) essēs	implēvissem, implēvissēs implētus (-a, -um) essem, implētus (-a, -um) essēs	dūxissem, dūxissēs ductus (-a, -um) essem, ductus (-a, -um) essēs	incēpissem, incēpisssēs inceptus (-a, -um) essem inceptus (-a, -um) essēs	sēnsissem, sēnsissēs sēnsus (-a, -um) essem sēnsus (-a, -um) essēs

Review of Verb Conjugations

(Shown in each box are the active forms of the 1st and 2nd person singular, followed by the *passive forms.*)

	1ST CONJUGATION	2ND CONJUGATION	3RD CONJUGATION	4TH CONJUGATION: i-stem
Present Indic.	optō, optis optor, optaris (optāre)	implēo, implēs (implēre)	dūco, dūcis dūcor, dūceris (dūcere)	incipiō, incipis incipior, inciperis (incipere)
Imperfect Indic.	optābam, optābās optābar, optābāris (optābare)	implēbam, implēbās implēbar, implēbāris (implēbare)	dūcebām, dūcēbās dūcebar, dūcēbāris (dūcēbare)	incipiēbam, incipiēbās incipiēbar, incipiēbāris (incipiēbare)
Future Indic.	optābō, optābis optābor, optāberis (optābere)	implēbō, implēbīs implēbor, implēberis (implēble)	dūcam, dūcēs dūcar, dūceris (dūcere)	incipiam, incipiēs incipiar, incipiēris (incipiere)
Perfect Indic.	optāvi, optāvisti optātus (-a, -um) sum, optātus (-a, -um) es	implēvi, implēvisti implētus (-a, -um) sum, implētus (-a, -um) es	dūxi, dūxisti ductus (-a, -um) sum, ductus (-a, -um) es	incepī, incepistī inceptus (-a, -um) sum, inceptus (-a, -um) es
Pluperf. Indic.	optāveram, optāverās optātus (-a, -um) eram, optātus (-a, -um) eras	implēveram, implēverās implētus (-a, -um) eram, implētus (-a, -um) eras	dūxeram, dūxerās ductus (-a, -um) eram, ductus (-a, -um) eras	incepēram, incepērās inceptus (-a, -um) eram, inceptus (-a, -um) eras
Fut. Perf. Indic.	optāverō, optāveris optātus (-a, -um) ero, optātus (-a, -um) eris	implēverō, implēveris implētus (-a, -um) ero, implētus (-a, -um) eris	dūxerō, dūxeris ductus (-a, -um) ero, ductus (-a, -um) eris	incepērō, incepēris inceptus (-a, -um) ero, inceptus (-a, -um) eris
Present Subj.	optem, optēs opter, optēris (optēre)	implēam, implēas implēar, implēaris (implēare)	dūcam, dūcās dūcar, dūcāris (dūcāre)	incipiam, incipiās incipiar, incipiāris (incipiāre)
Imperfect Subj.	optārem, optārēs optārer, optārēris (optārēre)	implērem, implērēs implērer, implērēris (implērēre)	dūcerem, dūcerēs dūcerer, dūcerēris (dūcerēre)	incepērem, incepērēs inciper, inciperis (incipērēre)
Perfect Subj.	optāverim, optāveris optātus (-a, -um) sim, optātus (-a, -um) sis	implēverim, implēveris implētus (-a, -um) sim, implētus (-a, -um) sis	dūxerim, dūxens ductus (-a, -um) sim, ductus (-a, -um) sis	incepērim, incepērēs inceptus (-a, -um) sim, inceptus (-a, -um) sis
Pluperf. Subj.	optāvissem, optāvissēs optātus (-a, -um) essem, optātus (-a, -um) esſēs	implēvissem, implēvissēs implētus (-a, -um) essem, implētus (-a, -um) esſēs	dūxissem, dūxisssēs ductus (-a, -um) essem, ductus (-a, -um) esſēs	incepissēm, incepissēs inceptus (-a, -um) essem, inceptus (-a, -um) esſēs

Ablative of personal agent should not be confused with the ablative of means, which has no preposition, and which refers to a thing, not a person (see section E of Unit Three).

Puella fāmā rēginae terrētur. The girl is frightened by (*means of*) the reputation of the queen.

UNIT FOUR — VOCABULARY

- aeternus, -a, -um**
- agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus**
- altus, -a, -um**
- amicus, -a, -um**
- inimicus, -a, -um**
- caelum, -i, N.**
- cārus, -a, -um**
- cibus, -ī, M.**
- circum (prep. + acc.)**
- dēleō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus**
- deus, -ī, M.**
 - nom. pl. dī
 - gen. pl. deōrum or deum
 - dat., abl. pl. dis
 - dea, -ae, F.
- dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus**
- faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus**
 - factum, -ī, N.
- filius, -ī, M.**
 - filia, -ae, F.
- honestus, -a, -um**
- intelligō, -ere, intellēxī, intellectus**
- legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus**
- liber, librī, M.**
- littera, -ae, F.**
- mēnsa, -ae, F.**
- mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus**
- mōnstrō (1)**
- oppidum, -ī, N.**
- perdō, -ere, perdidi, perditus**
- periculum, -ī, N.**

- eternal**
- do, drive, discuss, spend (time), conduct
- high, tall, deep
- friendly (+ dat.)
- unfriendly, hostile (+ dat.)
- heaven, sky
- dear (+ dat.)
- food
- around
- destroy
- a god, deity
- goddess
- lead; consider
- make, do
- deed
- son
- daughter
- respected, honorable, distinguished
- understand
- choose, select; read
- book
- letter (of the alphabet); pl., letter (epistle)
- table
- send
- show, point out, demonstrate
- town
- destroy, lose, waste
- danger

pōnō, -ere, posui, <i>positus</i>	put, place, set aside
quod (conj.)	because
rēgnūm, -i, N.	realm, kingdom
respondeō, -ere, respondī, <i>respōnsus</i>	answer
stūdium, -i, N.	enthusiasm, zeal
tegō, -ere, tēxi, <i>tēctus</i>	cover, conceal
tēctum, -i, N.	roof, house
trādō, -ere, trādidī, <i>trāditus</i>	hand over, betray
umbra, -ae, F.	shadow
urna, -ae, F.	urn
vērus, -a, -um	true, real
vērē or vēro (adv.)	truly, indeed
videō, -ere, vidi, <i>vīsus</i>	see; (in passive) seem, <i>as well as</i> be seen
villa, -ae, F.	country house, farmhouse

UNIT FOUR — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Agō, agere, ēgī, āctus is an important verb which has many meanings: ‘do, drive, discuss, spend time, conduct (life)’. When a speaker **agit**, he is ‘pleading (a case)’; when an actor **agit**, he is ‘acting’. Note that the **a-** in the present stem lengthens to **ē-** in the perfect active stem, and to **ā-** in the perfect passive form. **Grātiās agere** with the dative means ‘to thank’ someone: **Grātiās rēgīnae ēgī**, ‘I thanked the queen’.

The preposition **cum**, when it is used as a prefix, is spelled **com-** or sometimes **co-**. The verb **cōgō, cōgere, cōgī, cōactus** means ‘drive together, collect, compel’ (compounded from **cum** + **agō**).

Altus, -a, -um describes something measured up or down; thus, it has both meanings, ‘high’ and ‘deep’.

The adjective **amicus, -a, -um**, ‘friendly’, and its opposite **inimicus, -a, -um**, ‘unfriendly’, are very often used substantively (as many adjectives are). Thus **amicus**, ‘a friendly (man)’ is a ‘friend’, and **amīca**, a ‘girlfriend’ as well as a ‘prostitute’; **inimicus** as a noun refers to a personal ‘enemy’ as opposed to a public enemy.

The plural forms of **deus, deī**, M., ‘god’, are: **dī, deōrum** or **deum, dīs, deōs, dīs**. Just as **deus, deī** is ‘god’ and **dea, deae**, ‘goddess’, so **filius, filii** is ‘son’ and **filia, filiae**, ‘daughter’.

Dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus not only means ‘lead’ but also ‘consider’.

Just as the **a-** of **agō** lengthens to **ē-** in the perfect active stem, so the **-a-** of **faciō, facere**, ‘make, do’, lengthens in **fēci**, the perfect active form; however, it

remains short in **fāctus**, the perfect passive participle. There are many compounds of this verb:

afficiō (ad + faciō)	do (something) to (someone), affect
cōficiō (where the prefix con- has the meaning ‘completely’)	do completely, accomplish
perficiō (per, ‘thoroughly’)	do thoroughly, complete, accomplish
reficiō (re- can also mean ‘again’ as well as ‘back’)	make again, renew
praeficiō (prae, ‘in front of’)	make (someone) in front of (others); put in charge

Factum, facti, N., is ‘the thing which has been done’, thus, ‘deed’.

Honestus, -a, -um does *not* mean ‘honest’, but ‘honorable, respected, distinguished’.

Legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus basically means ‘gather, choose’; it then extends its meaning to ‘read’. **Intellegō** is a compound of **legō** (**inter-** [intel-], ‘between, among’). When one chooses among other ideas, he understands. Some of the compounds of **legō** keep the **-g-** in the perfect active stem; others, like **intellegō**, change the **-g-** to **-x-**. There is no rule to indicate which compound will take which spelling.

Do not confuse **liber, librī**, M., ‘book’, with **līber, libera, liberum**, ‘free’. **Littera, litterae**, F., is a letter of the alphabet; the plural is used for an epistle. Thus **litterae, litterārum** is a ‘letter’: **Litterās Marcī vīdī**, ‘I saw Marcus’ letter’. If one wants to speak of ‘letters’, an adjective must be used: “several letters”, “many letters”, “two letters”, etc. As in English, the plural may be used for “literature”; cf. in English, “a man of letters”.

Mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus means ‘send’. In Latin, one sends something to someone or someplace using **ad** with the accusative, not the dative case alone:

Litterās ad amīcum mīsī. I sent a letter to [motion stressed]
(my) friend.

Litterās amīcō mīsī. I sent a letter for [the person referred to is
(my) friend. stressed]

Do not confuse the form **mīseris** (‘you will have sent’ or second person singular perfect subjunctive active) with its long **-ī** with the dative and ablative plural of **miser, misera, miserum (miserīs)** which has a short **-i-** in its root.

An indirect object is often found with **mōnstrō**, a first conjugation verb, ‘show, point out, demonstrate’. One points something out to someone in the dative case: **Rēgīnam virō mōnstrābō**, ‘I shall point out the queen to the man’.

Pōnō, pōnere, posūi, positus means ‘put, place, set aside’. Thus:

compōnō (com-, ‘together’)	put together
dēpōnō	put down, deposit
impōnō (im- for in-)	place in or on
praepōnō (prae, ‘in front of’)	put in front of, place at the head
prōpōnō (prō-, ‘forward’)	put forth
repōnō (re-, ‘back’)	put back

Tegō, tegere, tēxi, tēctus, ‘cover, conceal’, is related to two nouns of interest. **Tēctum, tēctī**, N., is a ‘covering’ and so ‘roof’; the meaning is then extended to ‘house’. With a slight vowel change in the root of this verb there is produced the famous covering or garment for which the Romans are known, **toga, togae**, F.

Trādō, trādere, trādidi, trāditus is a compound of **trāns-**, ‘across’ and **dō**, ‘give’, but note that although **dō** is a first conjugation verb, this compounded form belongs to the third conjugation. Literally it means ‘give across’ and so the meaning is ‘hand over’ or ‘betray’.

The adverb from **vērus, -a, -um** is either **vērē** or **vērō**; there is no difference between them.

The passive of **videō** means ‘seem’: **Marcus honestus vidētur**, ‘Marcus seems honorable’. It can also mean ‘be seen’: **Marcus in tēctō vīsus est**, ‘Marcus was seen in the house’.

Villa, villae, F.; is a ‘country house, farmhouse’. It was not necessarily a villa in our sense of the word, but a simple dwelling in which countryfolk lived.

UNIT FOUR — DRILL

I.

- A. Translate indicatives; identify subjunctives.
- B. Change the forms to the passive.

1. spectās	8. capiētis	15. dāmnābās
2. corōnāmus	9. capiātis	16. dāmnāvisti
3. dētis	10. capitīs	17. incēpisset
4. dōnent	11. cēlābāmus	18. incēpissent
5. habeām	12. cōgītāret	19. labōrāverit (2 possibilities)
6. impleat	13. cōgītet	20. monuerātis
7. vidēbitis	14. cōgītat	

II.

- A. Translate indicatives; identify subjunctives.
- B. Change the forms to the active.

1. mūtātī sumus	8. pulsa essem	15. tenēris
2. mūtātī simus	9. pulsae sumus	16. auditum sit
3. mūtātī erimus	10. sentiāmini	17. audiāmur
4. mūtātī erāmus	11. sentimini	18. audiēbāmur
5. pelleris	12. sentiēmini	19. gesta sunt
6. pellēris	13. tenēberis	20. geruntur
7. pellāris	14. tenēbāris	

III.

1. Identify **agere** (2 possibilities).
2. Identify **agēre**.
3. Distinguish among:
 - (a) dāmnētis, vidētis, incolētis
 - (b) portant, taceant, veniant
 - (c) scribam, scribēbam, scribīt, scribēt, scribēbat

IV.

1. Fēminae per portās venient ut rēginam videant.
 - a) Change **venient** to the perfect tense and make any other necessary change(s).
2. Monēmur nē multa verba amicis servōrum scribāmus.
 - a) Change **monēmur** to the pluperfect tense and make any other necessary change(s).
3. Dōnum ā nautīs cēlātum erat; dōnum undīs cēlātum est.
4. Sī dōnum vīsum esset, tacuissēmus.
 - a) Rewrite as a present contrary-to-fact condition.
5. Semper monitus eram nē ab incolis vidērer, sed nōn audīvi.

UNIT FOUR — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTION A)

1. Multa vērō dē diligentiā virī clāri scribam (scribō, scribēbam).
2. Ā liberis petēmus ut oppida inimīca dēleant.
3. Si malōs incolis prōvinciae trādant, dē insidiis taceāmus.
4. Honesti oppidi ad villam veniunt ut incolam ē periculō dūcant.
5. Rōmāni ad ārās deum multīs cum dōnis veniēbant ut veniam örārent.
6. Intellegisne librum poētae clāri?
7. Dē factis acerbis aeternōrum deum audiēmus (audimus, audiēbāmus).
8. Villamne cum filiis incolēbātis?
9. Sī virum honestum in prōvinciā sentiās, laetus esse incipiam.
10. Multās litterās amicīs scribit ut multās legat.

UNIT FOUR — EXERCISES

I.

1. Nautae malī ab incolis liberis in viam ācti sunt.
2. Incolae liberī nautās Rōmānōs in viam ēgērunt quod nautae missi erant ut oppidum dēlērent.
3. Si oppidum validum superābitur, liberī erunt servi.
4. Liber ā poētā cum diligentiā scriptus est ut magnum periculum bonis mōnstrāetur.
5. Si litterae ā rēginā pulchrā ad honestōs missae essent, moniti essent ut bellum gererent, et oppidum ab amīcis malōrum nōn superātūm esset.
6. Urna pulchra in mēnsā ā fēminis rēginae pōnētur ut cibō aquāque impleātur.
7. Si umbris magnis aqua alta ā dīs tēcta esset, nautae Rōmāni vēla nōn darent.
8. Magnō cum studiō filiī rēginae respondēre incēpērunt; ḫrāvērunt ut periculum incolis prōvinciarum magnā diligentiā dūcerētūr.
9. Nisi nautae ad aquam dūcantur, vēla nōn dent.
10. Magnā cum diligentiā bellum gestum est nē ab incolis prōvinciae Rōmānae malis rēgnūm superātūr.
11. Si verba vēra magnō studiō ā viris bonis honestisque legentur et intellegentur, periculum belli dēlēbitur.
12. Viri liberī et honesti semper ḫrābant nē bellō et gladiis oppidum dēlērētūr; incolās enim monuērunt ut vitam bonam agerent.
13. Litterae ad oppidum clārum ā rēginā prōvinciae missae sunt ut incolae veniam vēram vidērent et intellegērent.
14. Fēminae pulchrae virōs miserōs ē prōvinciā Rōmānā ad amīcum oppidum cum magnā turbā mittunt nē incolae prōvinciae esse videantur.
15. Filia rēginae bona ad āram ā nautis Rōmānis ducta est ut honesta dīs agerentur.
16. Periculum rēgnō magnum filiis liberōrum vidētūr.
17. Circum oppidum dūcēbāris ut ā bonis malisque vidērēre.
18. Nisi poēta verba honesta vēraque dē factis bonōrum scribet, pecūniām nōn faciet.
19. Bonā veniā honesta audiēs; honesta bonā veniā audiuntur; ḫrō ut honestum bonā veniā audiātur.
20. Si litterae filiō honestō mittantur, respondeatne?
21. ḫrābimus ut urnae aquā ā puellā impleāntur.
22. Si magna bella ab incolis gerentur, rēgnūm vērē dēlēbitur.
23. Si āra umbris tēcta esset, incolae cibum deōrum nōn vidissent.
24. Multa vērō pecūniā in mēnsā pōnitur ut honesti pecūniām capiant et magnum tēctum filiis faciant.
25. Nisi ab amīcis trādūtūs esset, vītam nōn perdīdīsset.

26. Monuerat ut litterās amīcō trāderētis quod vēra dē periculīs rēgnō legere nōn optāvistis.
27. Āra aeterna ab incolis oppidi facta est ut dōna dīs cāra darentur.
28. Oppidum enim dēlētūm erat quod servi portās magnis cum īsidiīs patriae inimīcīs trādiderant.
29. Deās in caelō ḫrāvīmus ut vīllam pulchram habeāmus.

II.

1. Very tearfully (with many tears) the queen demonstrated the dangers of war to the inhabitants of the island in order that they might not be overcome by the swords of the strong Roman sailors.
2. If the town is destroyed, the queen, with great kindness, will send both food and money to (**ad**) the wretched inhabitants.
3. The Romans always will wage wars very zealously (with great zeal) in order that they may not be placed in danger by (their) enemies.
4. If many urns had been made by the children, gifts of money would have been given by the queen.
5. If the evil men should be led around the towns of the queen's realm, the inhabitants would not be betrayed by (their) treachery.

III. Reading

Liber aeternus, honestū virīs cārus, ā Vergiliō¹ sc̄riptus est. In librō vir, filius ē dēa, ā dīs missus est ut oppidum in Italiā² conderet.³ Vir ā dīs lēctus erat ut factum faceret quod honestus bonam vītam ageret.⁴ Patriam, Trōiam,⁵ ab inimīcō trāditam⁶ relīquit.⁷ Trōia⁵ dēlēta erat postquam⁸ incolae longum⁹ bellum cum Graecīs¹⁰ gesserant; īsidiīs perdīta est. Multū inimīcī in altō equō¹¹ ligneō¹² tēctī erant; Graecus¹⁰ vir incolis oppidī amīcus ductus,⁶ magnō cum studiō amīcōs, Trōiānīs⁵ inimīcōs, ex equō¹¹ dūxit et tēcta mōnstrāvit ut accenderentur¹³ et incolās ut interficerentur.¹⁴ Trōia⁵ magnō in periculō posita est; nē¹⁵ filius quidem¹⁵ deae cum amīcīs oppidum servāre¹⁶ potuit.¹⁷ Cum parvā¹⁸ turbā amīcōrum patriam relīquit⁷ et vēla ad Italiam² dedit.

¹Vergilius, -ī, M., 'Vergil', the author of the Roman epic poem *The Aeneid* ²Italia, -ae, F., 'Italy' ³condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, 'found' ⁴ageret. The subjunctive is used to express someone else's reason for doing a thing, not a reason one knows for sure. Subjunctive = mood of possibility. ⁵Trōia, -ae, F., 'Troy', a city in Asia Minor; Trōiānus, -a, -um, 'Trojan' ⁶trāditam (trādūtus, -a, -um) and ductus (ductus, -a, -um) come from the fourth principal part of the verb and are perfect passive participles. Since a participle is an adjective, it must agree with the noun which it modifies in gender, number, and case. Translate trādūtus, -a, -um 'having been betrayed, betrayed'; and ductus, -a, -um 'having been considered, considered'. ⁷relinquō, -ere, reliqui, relicitus, 'abandon' ⁸postquam (conj.), 'after' ⁹longus, -a, -um, 'long' ¹⁰Graecus, -a, -um, 'Greek' ¹¹equus, -ī, M., 'horse' ¹²līneus, -a, -um, 'wooden' ¹³accendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus, 'set on fire' ¹⁴interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, 'kill' ¹⁵nē...quidem, 'not even' ¹⁶servō (1), 'save' ¹⁷possum, posse, potuī, --, 'be able' ¹⁸parvus, -a, -um, 'small'