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# LEVEL II

## NOUNS

### First Declension

Latin	English	Derivative
āthlēta -ae <i>m</i>	athlete, wrestler	<i>athlete</i>
cūra -ae <i>f</i>	care	<i>cure</i>
fossa -ae <i>f</i>	ditch	
magistra -ae <i>f</i>	teacher (female)	
ōra -ae <i>f</i>	shore, coast	
unda -ae <i>f</i>	wave	<i>inundate</i>

### Second Declension Masculine

Latin	English	Derivative
animus -ī <i>m</i>	mind	
autumnus -ī <i>m</i>	autumn	
inimīcus -ī <i>m</i>	(personal) enemy	<i>inimical</i>
liber -brī <i>m</i>	book	
tribūnus -ī <i>m</i>	tribune	

### Second Declension Neuter

Latin	English
pīlum -ī <i>n</i>	heavy javelin
supplicium -ī <i>n</i>	punishment, suffering
saxum -ī <i>n</i>	rock
tēlum -ī <i>n</i>	missile, dart, weapon

### Third Declension

Latin	English	Derivative
aestās -ātis <i>f</i>	summer	<i>aestival</i>
carmen -inis <i>n</i>	song, poem	
Carthāgo -inis <i>f</i>	Carthage	
clāmor -ōris <i>m</i>	shout, shouting	<i>clamorous</i>
custōs -ōdis <i>m/f</i>	guard, watchman	<i>custodian</i>

# LEVEL II

## NOUNS

### Fourth Declension

Singular	Plural
portus	portūs
portūs	portuum
portuī	portibus
portum	portūs
portū	portibus

### Fifth Declension

Singular	Plural
rēs	rēs
reī	rērum
reī	rēbus
rem	rēs
rē	rēbus

- ◆ **Accusative of Extent of Time:** The duration of time during which an action takes place is expressed by the accusative without a preposition. It answers the question “how long?”  
Ex. *In agris quinque horas laboravimus. We worked in the fields for five hours.*
- ◆ **Ablative of Time:** The time when or within which an action takes place is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.  
Ex. *Tertio die oppugnaverunt. They attacked on the third day.*
- ◆ **Ablative of Agent:** The personal agent (living person) by whom an action is performed is expressed by the ablative with the preposition **a (ab)**.  
Ex. *Ab imperatore laudantur. They are being praised by the general.*
- ◆ **Subject of an Infinitive, Indirect Statement:** A reported or indirect statement is expressed in a subordinate clause using the infinitive with its subject in the accusative. The main verb is always one of *speaking, thinking, or perceiving*.  
Ex. *Luciam populum vocare dico. I say that Lucy calls the people.*  
Predicate nominatives/adjectives in indirect statements are in the **accusative** case because they must agree with their nouns.  
Ex. *Scio vos esse bonos discipulos. I know that you are good students.*

### Enclitic *-cum* with the ablative of personal and reflexive pronouns

The preposition **cum** (*with*), when used with **me, te, se, nobis, and vobis** is attached to the end of the pronoun as an enclitic.

Latin	English
<b>mēcum</b>	with me
<b>tēcum</b>	with you
<b>sēcum</b>	with himself, herself, itself
<b>nōbiscum</b>	with us
<b>vōbiscum</b>	with you (pl.)

## LEVEL II

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### CONVERSATION AND CLASSROOM

<b>Ignosce mihi</b>	Pardon me
<b>Tē amō</b>	I like you
<b>Venī mēcum</b>	Come with me!
<b>Quid agis hodiē?</b>	How are you doing today?
<b>Aperīte, discipulī, vestrōs librōs</b>	Students, open your books!
<b>Aperī librum</b>	Open the (your) book!
<b>Sūme stylum</b>	Take (pick up) (your) pencil (pen)!
<b>Scribe in tabulā</b>	Write on (your) tablet!
<b>Dīligenter scribite</b>	Write carefully!
<b>Nōlī dicere cum vicīnīs</b>	Don't talk with (your) neighbors!
<b>Cūr librum hodiē nōn habēs?</b>	Why don't you have (your) book today?
<b>meum est</b>	it is mine
<b>pluit</b>	it is raining
<b>ningit</b>	it is snowing
<b>sōl lūcet</b>	the sun is shining

### EXPRESSIONS

<b>ipsō factō</b>	by the fact itself
<b>requiescat in pāce</b>	rest in peace
<b>ignōrantia lēgis nēminem excūsat</b>	ignorance of the law is no excuse
<b>quid pro quō</b>	an equal exchange (lit.: <i>something for something</i> )
<b>bonā fidē</b>	in good faith, sincere
<b>pax vōbīscum</b>	peace be with you
<b>sine quā nōn</b>	an essential condition (lit.: <i>without which not</i> )
<b>cum laude</b>	with praise
<b>habeās corpus</b>	writ against illegal restraint (lit.: <i>you may have the body</i> )
<b>nōlō contendere</b>	no contest (lit.: <i>I do not want to compete</i> )
<b>in sitū</b>	in place
<b>sub jūdice</b>	before a judge, in court
<b>mandāmus</b>	legal writ requiring an official to perform a duty (lit.: <i>we order</i> )

# LEVEL II

## GEOGRAPHY



**Roman Italy:** The region labeled *Magna Graecia* is the region of the Italian mainland colonized by Greece from the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. up to the time of the Roman expansion.