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Published by Canon Press
P.O. Box 8729, Moscow, Idaho 83843
800.488.2034 | www.canonpress.com

Natali H. Monnette, *Kraken Latin for the Logic Years 3: Student Edition*
Second edition. Copyright © 2015, 2019 by Natali H. Monnette. First edition 2015.

Cover design by Rachel Rosales (orangepealdesign.com). Cover illustration by Forrest Dickison. Interior design by Phaedrus Media and Valerie Anne Bost. Typesetting by Laura Storm and Valerie Anne Bost.

Printed in the United States of America.

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data forthcoming.

BOOK 3

Kraken Latin

for the
Logic Years



by NATALI H. MONNETTE

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INTRODUCTION

Discipulī Discipulaeque,

If you are reading this, you have successfully completed your first two years of *Kraken Latin* and are poised to begin another. At this point I really should give you some inspiring Latin quotes such as *ad astra per aspera*, “to the stars through difficulties”; *citius, altius, fortius*, “faster, higher, stronger” (the motto of the Olympics, incidentally), or perhaps simply *excelsior!*, “[ever] higher!” You have, after all, competently navigated the shallows of Latin grammar, mastering the entire indicative verb system and all declensions of nouns, not to mention adjectives and other little words along the way. So perhaps your battle cry should be *ālea iacta est*, “the die has been cast”—for now, after last year’s taste of Latin, you must inevitably progress to the delightful grammatical banquet before you. However, I’ve always had a sneaking fondness for old Lucius Accius’ phrase *ōderint dum metuant*, “let them hate, provided they fear.” (It became a favorite saying of the Emperor Caligula, an unpleasant and insane man by most accounts, but let us disregard that for the moment.) Now of course I do not wish for any of you to hate Latin, but realistically I know that not all of you approach your Latin lessons with dances of joy. So for those of you who find Latin a struggle, a challenge, even a battle with a thrashing sea monster—you are hereby permitted not to love Latin if you must, provided that you respect and appreciate her beauty and utility.

And for those of you who are quivering with anticipation about this next voyage, it promises to be a wild ride. You will learn more complex grammatical concepts, particularly delving deeper into verbs and coming to grips with the remaining moods (infinitive, participle, and subjunctive). You will also add to your knowledge of pronouns, adjectives, and nouns. But most importantly, you will begin to translate increasingly unadapted Latin texts as you transition out of this last year of logic-stage Latin. Memorizing a few Latin words to improve your English vocabulary was never the goal (although it is a side benefit). Reading, savoring, and feasting upon Latin history, poetry, speeches, and theology can all be yours. It’s just a few battles away.

Ex animō,
Natali H. Monnette,
Magistra Discipulaeque

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

By now you have settled in to your own Latin pronunciation. The following is meant to serve as a reminder of the classical pronunciation, although keep in mind that there are other schools of thought. The main thing is to ensure the Latin sounds beautiful as you say or read it.

Vowels

Vowels in Latin have only two pronunciations, long and short. When speaking, long vowels are held twice as long as short vowels. Long vowels are marked with a “macron” or line over the vowel (e.g., ā). Vowels without a macron are short vowels.

When spelling a word, including the macron is important, as it can clarify the meaning of the word (e.g., *liber* is a noun meaning “book,” and *liber* is an adjective meaning “free”).

LONG VOWELS		SHORT VOWELS	
ā	like a in father: <i>frāter, suprā</i>	a	like a in idea: <i>canis, mare</i>
ē	like e in obey: <i>trēs, rēgīna</i>	e	like e in bet: <i>et, terra</i>
ī	like i in machine: <i>miles, vīta</i>	i	like i in this: <i>hic, silva</i>
ō	like o in holy: <i>sōl, glōria</i>	o	like o in domain: <i>bonus, scopulus</i>
ū	like oo in rude: <i>flūmen, lūdus</i>	u	like u in put: <i>sum, sub</i>
ŷ	like i in chip: <i>grŷps, cŷgnus</i>		

Diphthongs

A combination of two vowel sounds collapsed together into one syllable is a diphthong:

ae	like ai in aisle: <i>caelum, saepe</i>	eu	like eu in eulogy: <i>Deus</i>
au	like ou in house: <i>laudō, nauta</i>	oe	like oi in oil: <i>moenia, poena</i>
ei	like ei in reign: <i>deinde</i>	ui	like ew in chewy: <i>huius, huic</i>

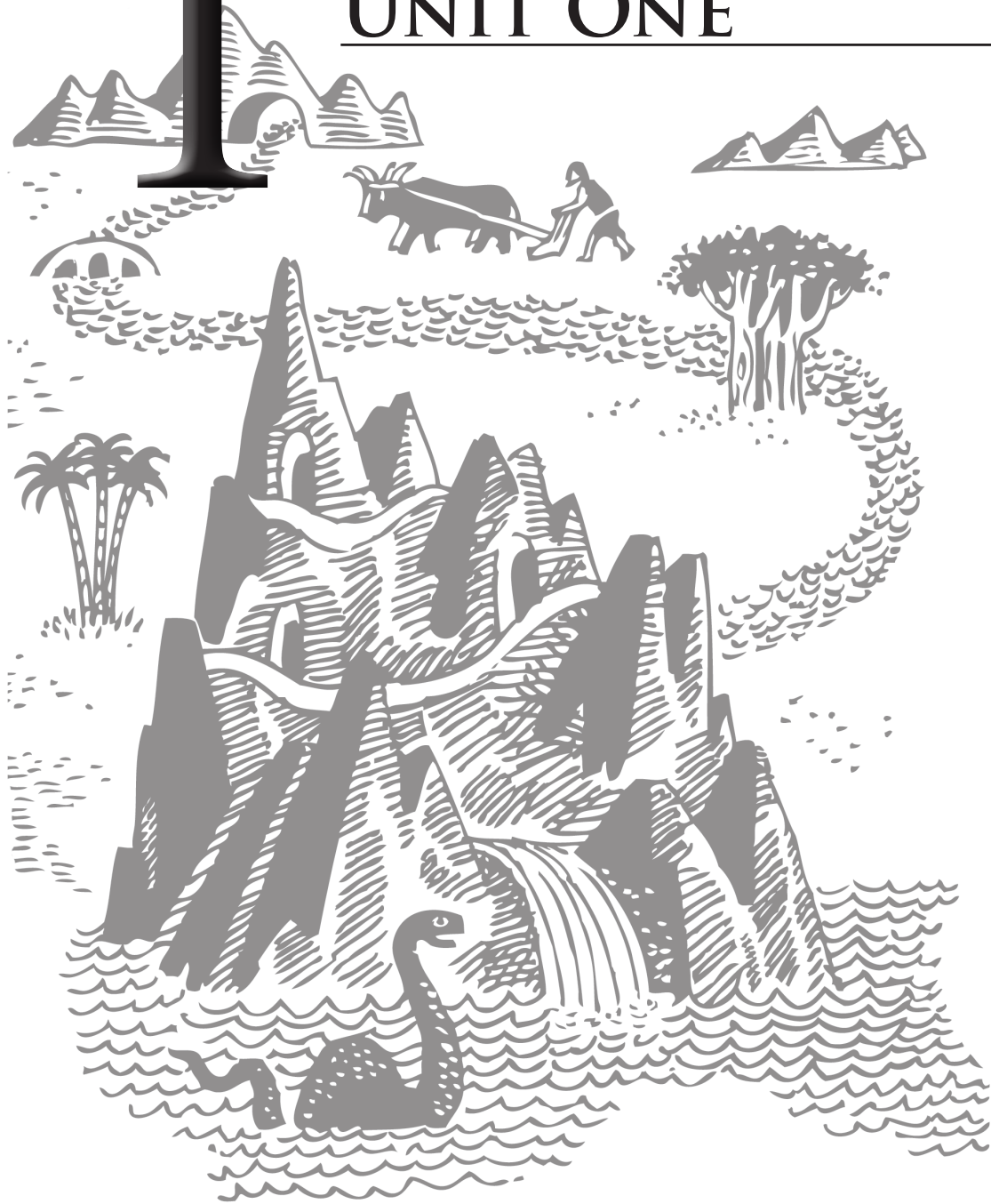
Consonants

Latin consonants are pronounced like English consonants, with the following exceptions:

c	like c in come	never soft like city, cinema, or peace
g	like g in go	never soft like gem, geology, or gentle
v	like w in wow	never like Vikings, victor, or vacation
s	like s in sissy	never like easel, weasel, or peas
ch	like ch in chorus	never like church, chapel, or children
r	is trilled	like a dog snarling or a machine gun
i	like y in yes	when used before a vowel at the beginning of a word or between two vowels within a word (otherwise it's usually a vowel)

1

UNIT ONE



UNIT 1: GOALS



Lessons 1–8

By the end of Unit 1, students should be able to . . .

- Form and use present, perfect, and future infinitives
- Understand, form, and translate impersonal verbs
- Understand, form, and translate the dative of reference
- Understand, form, and translate reflexive pronouns and adjectives
- Understand, form, and translate indirect statements (accusative and infinitive)
- Understand, form, and translate the supine
- Understand and form the subjunctive in the present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect in both active and passive
- Understand and form the subjunctive of irregular verbs *sum* and *possum*
- Understand and translate the hortatory/jussive subjunctive
- Understand and translate purpose clauses
- Understand and translate result clauses
- Understand and translate the prohibitive subjunctive
- Understand sequence of tenses
- Understand and translate *cum* clauses

LESSON 1

Verbs: Infinitives & Impersonal Verbs; Nouns: Dative of Reference

Word List

Nouns

1. cōgitātiō, -tiōnis (f) *thought, opinion*
2. daemonium, -iī (n) *demon, evil spirit*
3. iūdex, -dicis (m) *judge*
4. platēa, -ae (f) *street, broad way*
5. quisquam, quidquam/quicquam *anyone, anything, someone, something*
6. sabbatum, -ī (n) *the Sabbath (often plural with singular meaning)*

Verbs

7. coepī, coepisse, coeptum (defective) *I began, undertook*
8. decet, -ēre, decuit (impers. +acc.) *it is fitting, proper, suitable, right*
9. dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum *I choose out, love; perf. pass. part. dīlēctus, -a, -um (adj.) beloved*
10. edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum *I eat, devour*
11. ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum *I pick out, choose, elect*
12. licet, -ēre, licuit, licitum (impers. +dat./acc.) *it is permitted, lawful, allowed*
13. oportet, -ēre, oportuit, -tuitum (impers. +acc.) *it is proper, necessary*
14. placeō, -ēre, -cuī, -citur *I please, am pleasing (often impers. placet/placuit [+dat.])*
15. spērō (1) *I hope, expect*

Adjectives

16. necesse (n, indecl.) *necessary, unavoidable; necesse est (impers. +dat./acc.), it is necessary*
17. impius, -a, -um *irreverent, wicked, impious*

Adverbs

18. at *yet, but*
19. haud *not at all, by no means*
20. pariter *equally*

Memorization

This unit’s memorization is a familiar Bible passage, John 1:1–14. This lesson’s portion is verses 1–3a. Verse numbers are provided to help, but you don’t have to memorize them.

[1] In principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum. [2] Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. [3] Omnia per ipsum facta sunt,

[1] In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God [or, God was the Word]. [2] This/He was in the beginning with God. [3] All things were made by/through Him,

Grammar

Kraken Latin 2, Unit 2 focused heavily on the formation and usage of participles. In this unit, we will of course be continuing to use participles, but we will move on to two other verb moods. The first few lessons of the unit we will spend reviewing verbs and nouns, and then we will review and expand our use of the infinitive, and then we will move on to introducing the subjunctive (fear not; its name is more intimidating than its forms and usage!). Once you have mastered the subjunctive, you will basically know all Latin grammar.

Verbs—Infinitives

In this unit we will be continuing to use participles as we did in *Kraken Latin 2*, but we will also move on to two other verb moods. The first few lessons of the unit we will spend reviewing verbs and nouns, and then we will review and expand our use of the infinitive, and then we will move on to introducing the subjunctive (fear not; its name is more intimidating than its forms and usage!). Once you have mastered the subjunctive, you will basically know all Latin grammar.

In the “Latin Grammar Basics” introduction, an infinitive was initially defined as “The basic form of the verb in Latin—the ‘to’ form; so called because it is not bound by person and number and therefore is ‘infinite.’” Since we have progressed in our grammatical knowledge, we can enhance this definition by saying that *a Latin infinitive is a verbal noun not bounded by person or number; the second principal part of the verb.*

The phrase “verbal noun” should sound familiar; a gerund is a verbal noun while participles (including gerundives) are verbal adjectives. Like the gerund, then, the infinitive has qualities of both a noun and a verb. It can function as the subject of a sentence, for example: *To kill dragons is good.* Notice that in this example sentence it was also acting as a verb, because it took the direct object “dragons.” Infinitives can also be modified by adverbs: *To kill dragons justly is good.*

Thus far we have only dealt with present infinitives, both active and passive (and dependent, of course). The Latin infinitive also exists in the perfect active and passive, as well as the future active and passive.

Let’s review how to form the **present passive infinitive**. As with other verb moods in the present, you must find the present stem by going to the 2nd principal part (the present

active infinitive) and removing the *-re*. Then for a passive infinitive, you simply add *-rī* to the stem in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations, and just an *-ī* for 3rd and 3rd *-iō* conjugations. We should be very familiar with this by now, and with the translations:

Oswaldus necāre hunc dracōnem debet. Oswald ought to kill this dragon.

Hic dracō necārī ab Oswaldō debet. This dragon ought to be killed by Oswald.

The **perfect active infinitive** is formed from the perfect active stem. Go to the 3rd principal part and remove the *-ī*. For example, the perfect stem of *necō* is *necāv-*. The only new form that you have to learn in this lesson is the ending *-isse*, which you add to the perfect stem to get *necāvisse*. The **perfect passive infinitive** is formed using the same principle as the perfect passive indicative. With the perfect passive indicative, you use the perfect passive participle plus the helping verb *sum* in the indicative (*necātus/a/um sum*). With the perfect passive infinitive, you take the perfect passive participle with the helping verb *sum* in the infinitive: *necātus/a/um esse*. To translate these, we must indicate past action while still using an infinitive form, and happily in English we use such past infinitives all the time:

Oswaldus necāvisse hunc dracōnem debet. Oswald ought to have killed this dragon.

Hic dracō necātum esse ab Oswaldō debet. This dragon ought to have been killed by Oswald.

The **future active infinitive** is formed similarly by taking the future active participle along with the infinitive of *sum*: *necātūrus/a/um esse*. You will not be required to know the future passive infinitive in this book; the Romans made do with the supine (see Ls. 19; basically looks like the neuter nominative singular of the perfect passive participle, as in *necātum*) plus the present passive (impersonal) infinitive of *eō*. Thus it would look like this: *necātum irī*. However, this form is uncommon, so don't worry about it.

Latin Infinitive Endings

	INFINITIVE			
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	<i>-re</i> (2nd p.p.)	to X	<i>-rī/-ī</i>	to be Xed
PF.	perf. stem + <i>-isse</i>	to have Xed	4th p.p. + <i>esse</i>	to have been Xed
FUT.	fut. act. prt. + <i>esse</i>	to be about to X	(uncommon)	

Here are some sample verbs:

1st Conjugation: *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum*

	INFINITIVE			
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	<i>amāre</i>	to love	<i>amārī</i>	to be loved
PF.	<i>amāvisse</i>	to have loved	<i>amātus/a/um esse</i>	to have been loved
FUT.	<i>amātūrus/a/um esse</i>	to be about to love	(uncommon)	

2nd Conjugation: *videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum*

INFINITIVE				
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	vidēre	to see	vidērī	to be seen, to seem
PF.	vīdisse	to have seen	vīsus/a/um esse	to have been seen, to have seemed
FUT.	vīsūrus/a/um esse	to be about to see	(uncommon)	

3rd Conjugation: *dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum*

INFINITIVE				
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	dūcere	to lead	dūcī	to be led
PF.	dūxisse	to have led	ductus/a/um esse	to have been led
FUT.	ductūrus/a/um esse	to be about to lead	(uncommon)	

3rd -iō Conjugation: *capiō, capere, cēpī, captum*

INFINITIVE				
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	capere	to capture	capī	to be captured
PF.	cēpisse	to have captured	captus/a/um esse	to have been captured
FUT.	captūrus/a/um esse	to be about to capture	(uncommon)	

4th Conjugation: *audiō, audīre, audīvī, auditum*

INFINITIVE				
	LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
PRES.	audīre	to hear	audīrī	to be heard
PF.	audīvisse	to have heard	audītus/a/um esse	to have been heard
FUT.	audītūrus/a/um esse	to be about to hear	(uncommon)	

Review of Infinitive Usage

Thus far we have seen the complementary infinitive, which completes the meaning of the main verb, as in one of the previous examples: *Oswaldus necāre hunc dracōnem debet*. “Oswald ought to kill this dragon.” What exactly ought Oswald to do? The verb *debet* is completed by explaining that he ought to kill the dragon.

The infinitive can also be used instead of the gerund as the subject or direct object of a sentence:

Necāre malōs dracōnēs est bonum. To slay (Slaying) evil dragons is good.

Oswaldus malōs dracōnēs necāre amat. Oswald loves to slay (slaying) evil dragons.

Enjoy these simple review usages and make sure you are thoroughly familiar with the various tenses and forms. One way to ensure this familiarity is of course our old friend the synopsis. We have now expanded it to include all the infinitives. As with participles, an infinitive doesn’t have a person, so just give the basic infinitive form (plural in the case of the compound infinitives in the perfect passive and future active).

Synopsis of *ēligō* in the 1st person plural: *ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlectum*

		LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
INDICATIVE	PRES.	ēligimus	we choose	ēligimur	we are chosen
	IMPF.	ēligēbāmus	we were choosing	ēligēbāmur	we were (being) chosen
	FUT.	ēligēmus	we will choose	ēligēmur	we will be chosen
	PF.	ēlēgimus	we chose/have chosen	ēlectī/ae/a sumus	we were/have been chosen
	PLPF.	ēlēgerāmus	we had chosen	ēlectī/ae/a erāmus	we had been chosen
	FT. PF.	ēlēgerimus	we will have chosen	ēlectī/ae/a erimus	we will have been chosen
PART.	PRES.	ēligentēs, -ntium	choosing		
	PF.			ēlectī, -ae, -a	(having been) chosen
	FUT.	ēlectūrī, -ae, -a	about to choose	ēligendī, -ae, -a	(about) to be chosen
INF.	PRES.	ēligere	to choose	ēligī	to be chosen
	PF.	ēlēgisse	to have chosen	ēlectī/ae/a esse	to have been chosen
	FUT.	ēlectūrī/ae/a esse	to be about to choose		
IMP.	SG.	ēlige!	choose!	ēligere!	be chosen!
	PL.	ēligite!	choose! (pl.)	ēligimini!	be chosen! (pl.)

Verbs—Impersonal Verbs

Several entries in this lesson’s word list may look a little odd. Instead of ending in the standard *-ō* or deponent *-r*, these verbs arrive in 3rd person singular (*placeō* is talented and can do both). They are called “impersonal verbs” precisely because they do not have a specific person as their subject. We have a few of these in English: “It’s raining” (and other weather phrases); “One could eat heaps of this cake.” In the first example, we all know that really the clouds are raining, and we could also say, “The clouds are raining,” but the idiomatic way of discussing the weather is to use the impersonal “it.” Sometimes we can use the pronoun “one” when we don’t need to specify a subject (as in the second example). Nowadays it’s probably more common to say “You could eat heaps of this cake,” where we don’t mean “you personally” (the person to whom we are speaking) but a nebulous, undefined subject.

Latin uses impersonal verbs more readily than English. The “weather usage” (as in “it’s raining, it’s snowing,” etc.) is also found in Latin, but we won’t be touching on weather words in this chapter. Often impersonal verbs are accompanied by an infinitive that is actually the subject of that impersonal verb:

Decet hunc dracōnem necāre. It is right to slay this dragon. To slay this dragon is right.

Oportuit hunc dracōnem necāre. It was necessary to slay this dragon. To slay this dragon was necessary.

Here is a list of the common impersonal verbs that you will need to add to your vocabulary repertoire this lesson:

8. *decet, -ēre, decuit, — (impers. +acc.)* it is fitting, proper, suitable, right
12. *licet, -ēre, licuit, licitum (impers. +dat./acc.)* it is permitted, lawful, allowed
13. *oportet, -ēre, -tuit, -tuitum (impers. +acc.)* it is proper, necessary
14. *placeō, -ēre, -cuī, -citur* I please, am pleasing (often impers. *placet/placuit* [+dat.])
16. *necesse est (impers. +dat./acc.)* it is necessary

I was unable to find an example of a fourth principal part for *decet*, so I'm assuming it either does not exist or is so uncommon that it isn't worth including for our purposes here. As mentioned before, *placeō* is a verb that can be used personally or impersonally. *Necesse* is a neuter indeclinable adjective, but often appears with *est* and is used impersonally. These verbs take a word in the dative or accusative, or sometimes both. Here are some examples of these impersonal verbs in action:

Sic enim decet nōs implēre omnem iūstitiam. For thus it is fitting for us to fulfill all righteousness. (from Matt. 3:15)

Nōn licet tibi habēre eam. It is not lawful for you to have her. (from Matt. 14:4)

Oportet Filium hominis multa pati. It is necessary for the Son of Man to suffer many things. Or, The Son of Man must suffer many things. (from Mark 8:31)

Tunc placuit apostolis...ēligere virōs ex eis. Then it pleased the apostles to choose men from them. (from Acts 15:22)

Navigāre necesse est; vivere nōn est necesse. It is necessary to sail; it is not necessary to live. Or, To sail is necessary; to live is not necessary. (According to Plutarch, Pompey, a member of the first triumvirate, said this to his soldiers when ordering them to bring food from Africa to Rome during a storm.)

Notice that these impersonal verbs, while remaining in the 3rd person singular, can change tenses and appear as infinitives too. Below is a summary of the possible forms for our vocabulary words:

PRES. INDIC.	decet	licet	oportet	placet	vidētur
IMPF. INDIC.	decēbat	licēbat	oportēbat	placēbat	vidēbātur
FUT. INDIC.	decēbit	licēbit	oportēbit	placēbit	vidēbitur
PF. INDIC.	decuit	licuit, licitum est	oportuit	placuit	vīsum est
PLUPF. INDIC.	decuerat	licuerat	oportuerat	placuerat	vīsum erat
FUT. PF. INDIC.	decuerit	licuerit	oportuerit	placuerit	vīsum erit
PRES. SUBJ.*	deceat	liceat	oporteat	placeat	videat
IMPF. SUBJ.*	decēret	licēret	oportēret	placēret	vidēret
PERF. SUBJ.*	decerit	licuerit	oportuerit	placuerit	vīderit
PLUPF. SUBJ.*	decuisset	licuisset	oportuisset	placuisset	vīdisset
PRES. INFIN.	decēre	licēre	oportēre	placēre	vīdērī
PF. INFIN.	decuisse	licuisse	oportuisse	placuisse	vīdisse
FUT. INFIN.	—	licitūrum esse	—	placitūrum esse	vīsūrum esse

*Although the subjunctive hasn't been introduced yet (see Lesson 4), I'm including these forms here for future reference.

So far, so good. Even though we may not use impersonal verbs a whole bunch in English, we can understand what the Latin is getting at. But there is one more interesting feature to impersonal verbs in Latin. Why do *vidētur* and other 3rd person passive forms of *videō* appear in our chart above? Well, sometimes intransitive verbs in the passive are used impersonally. Thus *vidētur* means “it seems . . .” Another one which might seem strange is *ventum est*, literally meaning “it was come”—but idiomatically meaning “one came” or “they came” depending on the context.

Nouns—Dative of Reference

We now have several uses of the dative in our repertoire: 1. dative as indirect object (*Dedī id tibi*, “I gave it to you”); 2. dative of possession (*Quod tibi nōmen est?* “What is your name?”—literally, “What is the name to you?”); and 3. dative of agent (*Hoc tibi faciendum est*, “You must do this”—literally, “This must be done by you”). Today we add another dative to the list: The Dative of Reference.

Unlike the other dative usages listed above, the dative of reference relies upon the whole meaning of the sentence or clause, rather than hanging upon one word. For instance, in the second example above, *Quod tibi nōmen est?*, the dative *tibi* depends on *nomen*. A dative of reference would look more like one of these examples:

1. *Tibi hunc dracōnem necās*. “You are killing this dragon for yourself.” (The “for yourself” refers to the rest of that entire sentence “You are killing this dragon.”).
2. *Oswaldus erit mihi semper rēx*. “Oswald will always be a king to me [in my opinion].” This type of dative of reference expresses a person’s point of view. We can say something similar in English, as in “Everyone else likes vanilla, but me, I prefer chocolate.” The “me” emphasizes that “in my opinion” or “as far as I’m concerned” chocolate is better.
3. The demon-possessed man called Legion says: “*Quid mihi et tibi, Iesu Filii Dei Summi?*” Literally, “What to me and to you, Jesus Son of God Most High?” More idiomatically, “What do you have to do with me, Jesus Son of God Most High?” (Mark 5:7). This dative of reference is a Latin idiom and is used in questions and exclamations.

Now you may have noticed that even though this is a new use of the dative, we are still often translating it with the prepositions “to/for” as we did way back in the day for indirect objects. However, when you see a “for” in English, do not automatically translate the object of that preposition into the Latin dative. Think about what that phrase means as a whole. Thus if we have the sentence “Oswald killed the dragon for me!”, the “for me” actually means “for my sake.” In this instance, you may not use the dative but should use *prō* plus the ablative, *Oswaldus dracōnem prō mē necāvit*. Another example would be “Jesus died for me” (instead of *mihi*), *Iesus prō mē mortuus est*.

Review

Be sure to review the words *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō*. Also, practice putting a few words in locative, just to keep it fresh in your mind.

Worksheet 1

A. Vocabulary

1. dīligō, dīligere, dīlēxī, _____: _____
2. sabbath: _____
3. at: _____
4. alius, -ia, -iud (adj.): _____
5. impius: _____
6. street: _____
7. I began: _____
8. almost: _____
9. judge: _____
10. ēligō, _____, ēlēgī, ēlectum: _____
11. afterwards: _____
12. placeō, _____, _____ placitum: _____
13. haud: _____
14. necesse (n, indecl.): _____
15. oportet, oportēre, oportuit (impers. _____): _____
16. alter, -era, -erum (adj.): _____
17. it is fitting: _____
18. equally: _____
19. licet, licēre, _____, licitum (impers. _____): _____
20. occupō: _____
21. demon: _____
22. I hope: _____
23. I eat: _____
24. cōgitātiō: _____
25. quisquam, quidquam/quicquam (adj.): _____

B. Grammar

1. Do a synopsis of *diligō* in the 3rd person plural, first giving principal parts:

		LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
INDICATIVE	PRES.				
	IMPF.				
	FUT.				
	PF.				
	PLPF.				
	FT. PF.				
PARTICIPLE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				
INFINITIVE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				
IMPERATIVE	SG.				
	PL.				

2. Translate these phrases from Latin into English or English into Latin as appropriate, using your new impersonal verbs.

oportuit nōs iūrāre: _____

it is fitting for her to love: _____

necesse tibi spērāre est: _____

licēbat vōs edere: _____

it pleases him to cross over: _____

it will be necessary to decide: _____

licuit mihi parcere tibi: _____

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks in John 1:1–3a in Latin.

_____ Verbum _____ Deum
 _____ Verbum. Hoc _____ principio _____. _____ ipsum
 _____ sunt,

D. Translation

English to Latin

Translate these sentences into Latin, using participles or gerunds where *italicized*.

1. It was fitting for Jesus to cast out very many demons in streets and beside tombs *by speaking* a word to them.

2. The impious judge expects you to have already given him money, and then he will want to hand over mercy to you.

3. It pleases the gods to eat a hundred cookies, and therefore we must offer them on the altar, once they *have been made* by certain mothers equally in our city. (Translate the underlined phrase first with an impersonal verb, and then with a passive periphrastic.)

4. My companions ought not to have spoken [their] true thoughts about the king's *beloved* sheep; yet someone told the king while he *was feeding* them.

5. "What are your names? And what do you have to do with us? What things *must you do* here?" the man *enslaved* by the demons began to ask us.

E. Latin to English

Adapted from Matthew 12:1-32

- 1 In illo tempore abiit Iesus sabbatis per agros; discipuli autem eius *esurierunt* et coeperunt *vellere spicas* et manducare. *Pharisaei* autem videntes dixerunt ei: "Ecce discipuli tui faciunt, quod non licet facere sabbato." At ille dixit eis: "Non legistis de David? Quid fecit quando *esuriit* et qui cum eo erant? Quomodo intravit in domum Dei et panes propositionis* *comedit*, quod non licebat ei edere neque his,
- 5 qui cum eo erant, nisi solis sacerdotibus? Aut non legistis in Lege quia sabbatis sacerdotes in templo sabbatum *violant* et sine *crimine* sunt? Dico autem vobis quia templo maior est hic. Scite autem hoc: 'Misericordiam volo et non sacrificium.' Dominus est enim Filius hominis sabbati."

- Et inde transiens, venit in *synagoga* eorum; et ecce homo manum habens aridam. Et interrogabant eum dicentes: "Licet sabbatis curare*?", quia *accusare* eum voluerunt. Ipse autem dixit illis: "Qui erit
- 10 ex vobis homo, qui habens ovem unam et, si ceciderit haec sabbatis in *foveam*, nonne tenebit et *levabit* eam? *Quanto* igitur melior est homo ove! Itaque licet sabbatis bene facere." Tunc ait homini: "*Extende*

manum tuam.” Et *extendit*, et *restituta est sana* sicut altera. Exeuntes autem Pharisei consilium faciebant *adversus* eum, quod eum perdere volebant.

15 Iesus autem sciens *secessit* inde. Et secuti sunt eum multi, et curavit eos omnes et *comminatus est* eis: “Nolite *manifestum* me facere”—et ideo *adimpletus est*, quod dictum est per *Isaiam prophetam* dicentem: “Ecce puer meus, quem elegi, dilectus meus, in quo bene placuit animae meae; ponam Spiritum meum super eum, et iudicium gentibus nuntiabit. Non *contendet* neque clamabit, neque audiet aliquis in plateis vocem eius. *Arundinem quassatam* non franget et *linum fumigans* non *extinguet*, sed eiciet
20 ad victoriam iudicium; et in nomine eius gentes sperabunt.”

Tunc oblatus est ei daemonium habens, caecus et *mutus*, et curavit eum, et *mutus* locutus est et vidit. Et miratae sunt omnes turbae et dicebant: “Numquid hic est filius David?” Pharisei autem audientes dixerunt: “Hic non eicit daemones nisi in *Beelzebul*, principe daemonum.”

Sciens autem cogitationes eorum dixit eis: “Omne regnum *divisum* contra *se desolatur*, et omnis
25 civitas vel domus divisa contra se non stabit. Et si *Satanas Satanam* eicit, *adversus* se *divisus* est; quomodo ergo stabit regnum eius? Et si ego in *Beelzebul* eicio daemones, filii vestri in quo eiciunt? Ideo ipsi iudices erunt vestri. Si autem in Spiritu Dei ego eicio daemones, igitur pervenit in vos regnum Dei. Aut quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis et *vasa* eius *diripere*, nisi prius *alligaverit* fortem? Et tunc domum illius *diripiet*. Qui non est mecum, contra me est; et, qui non congregat mecum, *spar-*
30 *git*. Ideo dico vobis: Omne *peccatum* et *blasphemia* dimittetur hominibus, Spiritus autem *blasphemia* non dimittetur. Et quicumque dixerit verbum contra Filium hominis, dimittetur ei; qui autem dixerit contra Spiritum Sanctum, non dimittetur ei neque in hoc saeculo neque in *futuro*.”

Notes:

* *pānēs*: can also mean “loaf,” which works better here

* *prōpositiōnis*: *prōpositiō* a setting forth, proposition. Here with *pānēs*, the “loaves of the setting forth” are of course the “show-bread” (a much shorter and snappier way to put it)

* *cūrāre*: *cūrō* can also mean “I heal, cure”

Glossary:

accūsō (1): I accuse

adimpleō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētum: I fill up, fulfill

adversus (+acc.): against

alligō (1): I bind up, tie up

arundō, -inis (f): reed

Beelzebul, -ulis (m) (sometimes indecl.): Beelzebub

blasphēmia, -ae (f): blasphemy, slander

comedō, -ere, -ēdī, -ēsus: I eat up, consume (compound of *edō*)

comminor, -ārī, -ātus sum: I threaten

contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum: I strive, stretch out

crīmen, -minis (n): crime, fault, offence

dēsōlō (1): I leave alone, forsake

diripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum: I tear apart, plunder

dividō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsum: I divide, separate

ēsuriō, -ire, -iī, -ītum: I hunger, desire food

extinguō, -ere, -stinxi, -stinctum: I put out, quench, extinguish

extendō, -ere, extendī, extensum: I stretch out

fovea, -ae (f): pit, snare

fūmigō (1): I smoke

futūrum, -ī (n): the future

Isaias, -ae (m): Isaiah (either the prophet or the book)

levō (1): I lift up, raise

līnum, -ī (n): flax

manifestus, -a, -um: manifest, evident

mūtus, -a, -um: mute

peccātum, -ī (n): sin, fault

Phariseus: Pharisee

prophēta, -ae (m): prophet, soothsayer

quāntō: by how much

quassō (1): I shake violently, batter

restituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitutus: to replace, restore

sānus, -a, -um: whole, healthy

Satanās, -ae (m): Satan

sēcēdō, -ere -cessī, -cessum: I withdraw, go apart

spargō, -ere, sparsi, sparsum: I scatter

spīca, -ae (f): point, head (of grain), ear (of corn)

suī, *sibi*, *sē*, *sē* (*reflexive pronoun*): himself, herself, itself

synagōga, -ae (f): synagogue

vās, *vāsis*; *pl. vāsa*, -ōrum (n): vessel, equipment

vellō, -ere, vulsi/velli, vulsum: I pluck, pull

violō (1): I violate, profane, dishonor

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LESSON 2

Nouns/Adjectives: Reflexive Pronouns and Adjectives; Verbs: Indirect Statement (Accusative and Infinitive)

Word List

Nouns/Pronouns

1. collis, collis (m) *hill*
2. fās (n, indecl.) *divine law*; (usu. transl. as adj.) *lawful, permitted, possible*
3. memoria, -ae (f) *memory, remembrance*
4. nefās (n, indecl.) *sin, crime*; (when transl. as adj.) *forbidden*
5. numerus, -ī (m) *number*
6. pecus, -coris (n) *cattle, herd*
7. quisque, quaeque, quidque (pron.) and quodque (adj.) *each (one), every(one)*
8. —, suī (3rd person reflexive pron.) *himself, herself, itself, themselves*

Adjectives

9. crēber, -bra, -brum *thick, frequent, numerous*
10. idem, eadem, idem *the same*
11. suus, -a, -um (3rd person reflexive possessive adj.) *his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)*

Verbs

12. consūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum *I consume, spend, invest*
13. incolō, -ere, -coluī, -cultum *I dwell in, inhabit, cultivate*
14. inferō, -ferre, intulī, illātum (+dat. or +ad/in+acc.) *I bring in, carry in*
15. intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum *I understand, perceive*
16. iubeō, -ēre, iūssī, iūssum *I order, command*
17. redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum *I go back, come back, return*
18. resistō, -ere, -stitī, — *I stand back/still, halt*
19. ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum (+abl.) *I use, enjoy*

Adverbs

20. eōdem (adv.) *in the same place, to the same place/purpose*

Memorization

John 1:1–5

[1] In principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum. [2] Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. [3a] Omnia per ipsum facta sunt, **[3b] et sine ipso factum est nihil quod factum est.** **[4] In ipso vita erat et vita erat lux hominum.** **[5] Et lux in tenebris lucet et tenebrae eam non conprehenderunt.**

[3b] and without Him nothing was made that was made. [4] In Him was life and the life was the light of men. [5] And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not understand it.

Grammar

Reflexive Pronouns and Adjectives

A reflexive pronoun or adjective is one that “points back” (*reflectō, -ere, -flēxī, -flexum*, “I turn back”) to the subject. In the sentence “Oswald wounded it” (meaning the dragon), the “it” is a regular old pronoun referring to the dragon, but in “Oswald wounded himself,” the “himself” is referring to Oswald, the subject. In English we usually indicate a reflexive pronoun by adding that suffix *-self/-selves* to personal pronouns:

I wounded myself.

You wounded yourself. (2nd person singular)

He wounded himself. She wounded herself. It wounded itself.

We wounded ourselves.

You wounded yourselves. (2nd person plural)

They wounded themselves.

Happily, you already know the reflexive pronouns for 1st person (I, we) and 2nd person (you, you [pl.]), because they are the same as the 1st and 2nd personal pronouns. Thus:

Is mē vulnerāvit. He wounded me. [*Ego*] *mē vulnerāvī.* I wounded myself.

Is nōs vulnerāvit. He wounded us. [*Nōs*] *nōs vulnerāvimus.* We wounded ourselves.

Is tē vulnerāvit. He wounded you. [*Tū*] *tē vulnerāvistī.* You wounded yourself.

Is vōs vulnerāvit. He wounded you all. [*Vōs*] *vōs vulnerāvistis.* You all wounded yourselves.

The first sentence of each example above uses a personal pronoun as the direct object; in the second sentence that same pronoun becomes reflexive because now it refers back to the subject. If you are the sort of person who must have a chart to visualize these reflexives, here you go:

Reflexive Pronoun

	1ST PERSON		2ND PERSON	
	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
NOM.	—	—	—	—
GEN.	meī	nostrī	tuī	vestrī
DAT.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
ACC.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs
ABL.	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

You may have noticed that these reflexive pronouns do not have a nominative. Before you start to fret, just think about it for a minute: since a reflexive pronoun by its very nature must point back to the subject, it cannot be the subject. (In the example sentences above, I gave the personal subject pronouns in brackets to illustrate the personal pronoun side by side with the reflexive.)

There is a new pronoun to learn for the 3rd person reflexive pronoun, but it's quite simple. As a reminder, we use *is*, *ea*, *id* as the 3rd person personal pronoun, and it declines in all three genders in the singular and plural. The reflexive only has four forms to learn:

Reflexive Pronoun (3rd Person)

	SG. OR PL.
NOM.	—
GEN.	suī
DAT.	sibi
ACC.	sē
ABL.	sē

Note that it is the same in the singular and plural. If the subject is singular, then the reflexive will be singular (since it points back to that subject); if the subject is plural, it will be plural. Here are a few examples:

[*Is*] *sē vulnerāvit*. He wounded himself. [*Ea*] *sē vulnerāvit*. She wounded herself. [*Id*] *sē vulnerāvit*. It wounded itself.

[*Ei/Eae/Ea*] *sē vulnerāvērunt*. They wounded themselves.

For 1st and 2nd person, the reflexive possessive adjectives are also the same as the possessive adjectives that we have already learned: *meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, and *vester*. For example, you already know how to say “I killed the dragon with my (own) sword”: [*Ego*] *dracōnem meō gladiō necāvī*. In English we can either use “my sword” or make the reflexive possession a bit stronger by saying “my own sword.” For 3rd person, the reflexive possessive adjective is *suus*, *-a*, *-um*, and declines just like any regular *-us*, *-a*, *-um* adjective.

Oswaldus dracōnem suō gladiō necāvit. Oswald killed the dragon with his (own) sword.

Equitēs dracōnem suīs gladiīs necāvērunt. The knights killed the dragon with their (own) swords.

Notice how the Latin possessive pronouns here are far clearer than the English ones. If we simply say, “Oswald killed the dragon with his sword,” we might assume that it is Oswald’s sword (depending on the context), but it could very well be someone else’s sword. In Latin we distinguish the two by using *suus* to refer back to the subject as the possessor, and *eius* or *eōrum* to point to a possessor other than the subject:

Oswaldus dracōnem suō gladiō necāvit. Oswald killed the dragon with his (own) sword.

Oswaldus dracōnem gladiō eius necāvit. Oswald killed the dragon with his [someone else’s; e.g., Julius’s] sword.

Equitēs dracōnem suīs gladiīs necāvērunt. The knights killed the dragon with their (own) swords.

Equitēs dracōnem gladiīs eōrum necāvērunt. The knights killed the dragon with their [someone else’s; e.g., the priests’] swords.

It is important to make sure that you see another difference between these two possessives: *suus*, *-a*, *-um* is an adjective and therefore declines to match the noun it is modifying. However, *eius* and *eōrum* are pronouns and are in the genitive case when they are acting as possessives. You should also be forewarned that as neat and tidy as this all seems, sometimes ancient authors use “improper” grammar and might use an *eius* to refer back to the subject, etc. Flow with the context and you will be just fine.

Indirect Statement (Accusative and Infinitive)

And now we come to something completely different. We have already been using direct statement or discourse for quite some time. “I killed the dragon,” said Oswald—“*Ego*,” *inquit Oswaldus*, “*dracōnem necāvī*.” But now we need to move on to indirect statement (also called indirect discourse), where one is quoting something that was said or reporting on something that was done: “Oswald said that he killed the dragon,” or “The princess hoped that he would kill the dragon.” The underlined portions are the indirect statements. The words *said*, *thought*, *hoped*, *wished*, and so forth mean that whatever follows is not itself affirmed by the sentence: it is only asserted or believed by someone else.

In English we show that we are using indirect statement (rather than direct) by not using quotation marks, putting in a “that” (although it can be left out as well), and sometimes changing the tense of the verb (saying “. . . that Oswald would kill the dragon” rather than “Oswald will kill” in direct statement). **In Latin, the subject of the indirect statement is put into the accusative case and the verb into the infinitive mood.** Some examples of this are definitely in order! Here are the two sentences from earlier in this paragraph alongside their direct statement equivalents.

TYPE OF STATEMENT	ENGLISH	LATIN
DIRECT	Oswald said, "I killed the dragon."	<i>Oswaldus dixit, "Ego dracōnem necāvī."</i>
INDIRECT	Oswald said that he killed the dragon.	<i>Oswaldus dixit sē dracōnem necāre.</i>
DIRECT	The princess hoped, "He will kill the dragon."	<i>Filia rēgis sperāvit, "Dracōnem necābit."</i>
INDIRECT	The princess hoped that he would kill the dragon.	<i>Filia rēgis sperāvit eum dracōnem necātūrum esse.</i>

A few things to observe. First off, notice how helpful our new reflexive pronoun is going to be. In the first indirect example, *sē* is used because the "he" refers back to the subject of the main clause, Oswald. In the second example, we use *eum* because it refers to Oswald, not to the subject of the main sentence, the princess. Also, notice that a literal translation will usually make no sense in English. *Oswaldus dixit sē dracōnem necāre* would word-for-word be "Oswald said himself to kill the dragon," while *Filia rēgis sperāvit eum dracōnem necātūrum esse* would be "The princess hoped him to be about to kill the dragon." Neither of these makes good English sense!

One way to practice translating these accusative and infinitive statements is to bracket the clause off, and automatically insert a "that." So, when confronted with the sentence *Oswaldus dixit sē dracōnem necāre*, you should read through the whole thing, and when you see that infinitive at the end, preceded by an accusative, you should bracket that clause off: *Oswaldus dixit [sē dracōnem necāre]*. Then you should translate the main sentence: "Oswald said." Next insert the English "that" to indicate an indirect statement: "Oswald said that . . ." Now you can look at the indirect statement clause, *sē dracōnem necāre*, and figure out which accusative should be the subject of that infinitive (often it comes first, but context will help out as well).

In our example sentences, we have already seen that the tense of the infinitive, like the tense of participles, is relative to the main verb. In our first example, *Oswaldus dixit sē dracōnem necāre*, that present infinitive *necāre* occurs at the same time as *dixit*: "Oswald said that he killed the dragon." But in the next example, *Filia rēgis sperāvit eum dracōnem necātūrum esse*, the future infinitive *necātūrum esse* indicates action in the future of that perfect tense main verb *sperāvit*: "The princess hoped that he would kill the dragon." To make sure we are all on the same page, here it is all spelled out (just like participles!):

Present Infinitive: happens at the same time as the main verb

Perfect Infinitive: happens before the main verb does (in the main verb's past)

Future Infinitive: happens after the main verb does (in the main verb's future)

And here is a chart with examples of each tense of the infinitive paired with a present, past, and future main verb:

Sequence of Tenses

INFINITIVE	LATIN SENTENCE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION(S)
PRESENT	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāre scit.	The princess knows that Oswald is killing the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāre scīvit.	The princess knew that Oswald killed/was killing the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāre sciet.	The princess will know that Oswald will kill the dragon.
PERFECT ACTIVE	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāvisse scit.	The princess knows that Oswald (has) killed the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāvisse scīvit.	The princess knew that Oswald had killed the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necāvisse sciet.	The princess will know that Oswald (has) killed the dragon.
PERFECT PASSIVE	Filia rēgis Oswaldum ab dracōne nōn necātum esse scit.	The princess knows that Oswald was/has not been killed by the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum ab dracōne nōn necātum esse scīvit.	The princess knew that Oswald had not been killed by the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum ab dracōne nōn necātum esse sciet.	The princess will know that Oswald was/has not been killed by the dragon.
FUTURE ACTIVE	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necātūrum esse scit.	The princess knows that Oswald will kill the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necātūrum esse scīvit.	The princess knew that Oswald would kill the dragon.
	Filia rēgis Oswaldum dracōnem necātūrum esse sciet.	The princess will know that Oswald will kill the dragon.

Remember that the future passive infinitive is uncommon and so is not included in this book. However, the future passive participle (gerundive) plus *sum* in the infinitive does occur. Here are some examples of this passive periphrastic construction (with dative of agent, naturally) combined with indirect statement:

Filia rēgis Oswaldō dracōnem necandum esse scit. The princess knows that Oswald must/ought to/should kill the dragon. [Lit., "The princess knows that the dragon should be killed by Oswald."]

Filia rēgis Oswaldō dracōnem necandum fuisse scit. The princess knows that Oswald ought to have/should have killed the dragon. [Lit., "The princess knows that the dragon ought to have been/should have been killed by Oswald."]

What sorts of verbs can be followed by indirect statement? As illustrated in previous examples, verbs having to do with speech, feelings or perception, knowledge, and thought are all commonly followed by accusative and infinitive.

Here is a list of verbs you've already learned (although this is certainly not an exclusive list):

Verbs of speaking or saying: *aiō, declarō, dicō, doceō, cantō, iubeō, iūrō, narrō, nuntiō, moneō, orō, petō, respondeō, scribō* [N.B.: capitalize *Inquam* is generally only used with direct quotations.]

Verbs of feeling or perceiving: *audiō, gaudeō, mīror, memoriā teneō, videō* in active or passive (e.g., *vidētur*, “it seems that..”)

Verbs of knowing: *cognōscō, intelligō, noscō, sciō*

Verbs of thinking: *cogitō, crēdō, expectō, spērō*

Impersonal verbs: *decet, licet, oportet*

At the end of this list I threw in impersonal verbs, which (as already discussed) can be translated in English a couple of ways: *Oportet Oswaldum dracōnem necāre*, “It is necessary for Oswald to kill the dragon,” or “It is necessary that Oswald kill the dragon.”

Review

Be sure to review the forms for *aliquis/aliquī, quīdam*, and *quicumque*. Also, make a few sentences with the dative of reference in there.

Worksheet 2

A. Vocabulary

1. numerus: _____
2. hill: _____
3. īdem, eadem, idem: _____
4. intellegō, _____, _____, _____: _____
5. fās (n, indecl. or adj.): _____
6. quando: _____
7. consūmō, _____, consūmpsī, _____: _____
8. eōdem (adv.): _____
9. —, suī (3rd person reflexive pron.): _____
10. aedificō (1): _____
11. incolō, _____, _____, incultum: _____
12. iubeō, iubēre, _____, _____: _____
13. ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum (____): _____
14. inferō, inferre, _____, _____ (____ or _____): _____
15. nūllus, -a, -um: _____
16. suus, -a, -um (adj.): _____
17. memory: _____
18. quoniam: _____
19. quisque, quaeque, quidque (pron.) and quodque (adj.): _____
20. nefās (n, indecl. or adj.): _____
21. redeō, redīre, rediī, reditum: _____
22. sapiēns, -entis: _____
23. resistō, -ere, -stitī, —: _____
24. cattle: _____
25. crēber: _____

B. Grammar

1. Rewrite these sentences in English, turning the *italicized* personal pronouns into reflexive pronouns.

The man aimed for the fly but hit *him* instead.

My aunt saw *her* in the mirror.

We did not want to find *them* here.

After buying the shoes, they were very happy with *them*.

You really do love *her* more than anything in the whole world.

I wasn't talking to *him*; I was just talking.

The small child just wanted to give *him* a present.

2. Parse these verbs. For Indicatives, give Person, Number, Tense, Voice, Mood; for Participles, give Gender, Number, Case, Tense, Voice, Mood; and for Infinitives, give Tense, Voice, Mood. Then for each form provide the 1st principal part of the verb it comes from, and translate the form.

VERB	PNTVM OR GNCTVM OR TVM	1ST PRINC. PT.	TRANSLATION
intellēxisse			
consūptis			
oportuit			
iubēbimus			

rediēns			
incultūrōs esse			
ūsī ērunt			
inferre			
dīlecta esse			
resistiterās			

3. Do a synopsis of *inferō* in the 2nd person plural, first giving principal parts:

		LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
INDICATIVE	PRES.				
	IMPF.				
	FUT.				
	PF.				
	PLPF.				
	FT. PF.				
PARTICIPLE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				

INFINITIVE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				
IMPERATIVE	SG.				
	PL.				

4. Decline “the same hill.”

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

*As with other demonstratives, you probably won't find this in the vocative.

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks in John 1:1-5 in Latin.

_____ Verbum _____
 _____ Verbum. _____ principio _____.
 ipsum _____, sine _____ nihil _____ factum _____.
 _____ vita _____ erat _____. lux _____ lucet _____.
 _____ eam _____.

D. Latin to English

Put brackets around the indirect statement(s) in both English and Latin, and translate these short sentence sets, paying particular attention to the tense of the infinitives.

1. Is sē eam amāre dēnique intellegit.

Is sē eam amāvisse dēnique intellegit.

Is sē eam amātūrum esse dēnique intellegit.

Is sē eam amāre dēnique intellēxit.

Is sē eam amāvisse dēnique intellēxit.

Is sē eam amātūrum esse dēnique intellēxit.

2. Audīmus vōs eadem consumere.

Audīmus vōs eadem consūmpsisse.

Audīmus vōs eadem consūmptūrōs esse.

Audiēbāmus vōs eadem consumere.

Audiēbāmus vōs eadem consūmpsisse.

Audiēbāmus vōs eadem consūptūrōs esse.

3. Dīcisne mē impium esse?

Dīcisne mē impium fuisse?

Dīcisne mē impium futūrum esse?

Dīxistīne mē impium esse?

Dīxistīne mē impium fuisse?

Dīxistīne mē impium futūrum esse?

4. Eōs pecore ūtī mīrantur.

Eōs pecore ūsōs esse mīrantur.

Eōs pecore ūsūrōs esse mīrantur.

Eōs pecore ūtī mīrātī sunt.

Eōs pecore ūsōs esse mīrātī sunt.

Eōs pecore ūsūrōs esse mīrātī sunt.

5. Vidētur eās crēbra inferre.

Vidētur eās crēbra intulisse.

Vidētur eās crēbra illatūrās esse.

Vidēbatur eās crēbra inferre.

Vidēbatur eās crēbra intulisse.

Vidēbatur eās crēbra illatūrās esse.

You get a break from participles this lesson. Translate these short little indirect statements into English.

6. It was necessary that each one dwell in the same place.

7. The demons perceived that He would throw them out.

8. He believes that he (himself) was not born there.

9. I heard that his memory was pleasing to you.

10. They say that they'll eat their own cattle.

E. Latin to English

Adapted from Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallici* (*Gallic Wars*), Book VI.11ff. This passage describes part of Caesar's invasion of Britain, beginning with a storm that destroyed many of his ships soon after their arrival.

1 His rebus cognitis, Caesar *legiones equitatumque revocari* atque in itinere resistere iubet; ipse ad naves revertitur. *Perspicit*, amissis circa XL navibus, reliquas tamen *refici* posse magno labore visas esse. Itaque ex legionibus *fabros* eligit et ex *continenti* alios mitti iubet. Ipse, *etsi* res erat multae operae ac laboris,* tamen *commodissimum* esse constituit omnes naves *subduci* et cum castris una *munitione coniungi*. In
5 his rebus circa dies X consumit, et deinde ipse eodem unde redierat proficiscitur.

Britanniae pars *interior* ab eis incolitur quos natos esse in insula ipsi memoria traditum esse dicunt*; pars *maritima* ab eis qui praedae ac belli inferendi causa ex *Belgio* transierunt, et bello illato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt. Hominum est *infinita* multitudo creberrimaque *aedificia Gallicis* simillima, et pecorum magnus numerus. Nascitur ibi *plumbum* album in *mediterraneis regionibus*, in maritimis ferrum, sed eius *exigua* est copia; *aere* utuntur *importato*. *Materia* cuiusque generis ut in Gallia est, praeter *fagum* atque *abietem*. *Leporem* et *gallinam* et *anserem* edere fas esse non putant; haec tamen *alunt voluptatis* causa.

Ex his omnibus longe sunt *humanissimi* qui *Cantium* incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallico *differunt* more. Interiores plurimi frumenta non *serunt*, sed lacte et carne
15 vivunt *pellibusque* sunt induti. Omnes vero se *Britanni vitro* inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit *colorem*, atque hoc horrendiores sunt in proelio conspectus*; capilloque sunt promisso* atque omni parte corporis rasa* praeter caput et *labrum* superius. Uxores habent *deni duodēnique* inter se *communes* et maxime fratres cum fratribus *parentesque* cum liberis.

Equites hostium *essedarii*que acriter proelium cum *equitatu* nostro in itinere pugnaverunt, tamen nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerunt atque eos in silvas collesque coegerunt; sed multis interfectis *cupidius* secuti aliquos ex suis *amiserunt*. At illi post hoc subito se pro castris congregati acriter pugnaverunt. Novo genere *pugnae* territis nostris per medios *audacissime* ruperunt seque inde *incolumes* in silvas *repperunt*. Illi pluribus missis *cohortibus* dēnique *repelluntur*.

Toto hoc in genere *pugnae* intellectum est nostros propter *gravitatem* armorum minus *aptos* esse ad huius generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo proelio pugnare. Hostes etiam numquam *conferti* sed *rari* magnisque *intervallis* pugnabant, atque alios alii *deinceps* *excipiebant*, *integrique* *defatigatis* *sucedebant*.

Notes:

* *multae operae ac laboris*: This construction is called a genitive of quality (see, the genitive can be used for expressing things other than possession!).

* Notice the sweet indirect statement within indirect statement (with words reordered): *incolitur ab eis quōs ipsi dīcunt [memoria traditum esse {nātōs esse in insulā}]*

* *cōspectus*: acc of respect

* *capillōque...prōmissō*: ablative of quality; lit., “They are with hair having been grown out”=“They have long hair.”

* *omni parte...rāsā*: another ablative of quality

Glossary:

abiēs, -etis (f): fir (tree)

ācriter (adv): from *ācer, ācris, ācre*

aedificium, -iī: building, structure

aes, aeris (n): copper, bronze; money

alō, alere, alui, altum/alitum: I nourish, feed, cherish

āmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum: I send away, lose

ānser, -eris (m): goose

aptus, -a, -um: suitable, suited, fitted

audacissimē (superl. adv): from *audāx, -ācis* bold, daring

Belgium, -iī (n): Belgium (territory of the Belgae tribe in northern Gaul)

Britannia, -ae (f): Britain

Brittanī, -ōrum (m, pl): the Britons

Cantium, -iī: Kent (county in the southeast corner of Britain)

capillus, -i (m): hair

cohors, -hortis (f): cohort, Roman military unit usually consisting of 480 footsoldiers; a tenth part of a legion

color, -ōris (m): color

commodus, -a, -um: suitable, convenient

commūnis, -e: common

confertus, -a, -um: crowded, close (together)

coniungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum: I join (together), unite, connect

continēns, -entis (f): continent, mainland

cupidius: comp. adv. from *cupidus, -a, -um* eager, zealous

dēfatigō (1): I tire (out), exhaust

deinceps: successively, in turn

dēni, -ae, -a: ten at a time, ten each

differō, -ferre, distulī, dilātum: I separate, differ

duodēni, -ae, -a: twelve at a time, twelve each

efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum: I effect, cause, accomplish

equitātus, -ūs (m): cavalry

essedarius, -i (m): charioteer (fighter in a war-chariot, not just a driver); gladiator

etsi: although, though

excipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum: I take out, relieve

exiguus, -a, -um: meager, scanty

faber, -brī (m): worker, carpenter, smith

fāgus, -i (f): beech (tree)

Gallicus, -a, -um: Gallic, of/belonging to the Gauls

gallina, -ae (f): hen

gravitās, -tātis (f): weight, heaviness

hūmānus, -a, -um: human, humane, cultured

importō (1): I carry in, import

incolumis, -e: safe, unharmed

inficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum: I put/dip in, dye

infinītus, -a, -um: boundless, infinite

integer, -tēgra, -tēgrum: whole, fresh, untouched

interior, -ius (gen. -teriōris): inner, interior

intervallum, -i (n): interval, distance (of space or time)

lābrum, -i (n): lip

legiō, -ōnis (f): legion (usually consisting of 10 cohorts, each with 480 footsoldiers; plus 300 horsemen), army

lepus, -oris (m): hare

maritimus, -a, -um: of/belonging to the sea

māteria, -ae (f): material, timber

mediterrāneus, -a, -um: inland

mūnitiō, -ōnis (f): fortification, bulwark

parēns, -entis (m/f): parent

pellis, -is (f): skin, hide

perspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum: I perceive, ascertain

plumbum, -i (n): lead

prōmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum: I send forth, let grow

pugna, -ae (f): fight, battle

rādō, -ere, rāsī, rāsum: I shave

rārus, -a, -um: thin, scattered

recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum: I take back; with *sē*, I withdraw, retreat

reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum: I remake, repair

regiō, -ōnis (f): boundary, territory, region

repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsum: I drive back, push back, repel

revocō (1): I call back, call again

serō, -ere, sēvi, satum: I sow, plant

subdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum: I draw up, haul up

succedō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum: I succeed, replace

vitrum, -i (n): woad (the plant *Isatis tinctoria* and the blue dye derived from its leaves)

voluptās, -tātis (f): pleasure, enjoyment

LESSON 3

Supine; Review of Indirect Statement

Word List

Nouns

1. aura, -ae (f) *breeze, air, heaven*
2. custōs, -ōdis (m/f) *guard, watch(man), defender*
3. līmen, -minis (n) *threshold, doorway, house*
4. onus, oneris (n) *burden, load*
5. umbra, -ae (f) *shadow, shade, ghost*

Adjective

6. mīrābilis, -e *marvelous, wonderful*

Verbs

7. absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrum *I am absent, am away (from)*
8. adsum, -esse, adfuī, adfutūrum *I am present, am at/near*
9. custōdiō, -īre, -iī/-ivī, -ītum *I guard, watch, defend, keep*
10. for, fārī, fātus sum *I say, speak, prophesy*
11. negō (1) *I say no, deny (often used instead of nōn dicō)*
12. nesciō, -īre, -iī/-ivī, -ītum *I do not know, am ignorant (of)*
13. putō (1) *I consider, think, suppose*
14. sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsū *I feel, realize, perceive*

Adverbs

15. ferē *nearly, almost*
16. frustrā *in vain, in error*
17. longē *a long way off, far off*
18. rursū/rursus *back(wards), again*
19. subitō/subitū *suddenly, unexpectedly, immediately*
20. vix, *scarcely, hardly*

Memorization

John 1:1–7

[1] In principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum. [2] Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. [3] Omnia per ipsum facta sunt, et sine ipso factum est nihil quod factum est. [4] In ipso vita erat et vita erat lux hominum. [5] Et lux in tenebris lucet et tenebrae eam non comprehenderunt. **[6] Fuit homo missus a Deo cui nomen erat Iohannes. [7] Hic venit in testimonium ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine ut omnes crederent per illum.**

[6] *There was a man sent from God whose name was John. [7] He came for a witness, to bear witness about the light so that all might believe through him.*

Grammar

Supine

You may still be reeling from the non-literal translating of the accusative and infinitive. Thus you have another lesson to allow this concept to settle, while we introduce a very minor new grammatical tidbit: the supine. The supine may sound intimidating, but it is quite easily dealt with. The supine is a verbal noun (like the gerund), having qualities of both verbs and nouns. It is a 4th declension noun derived from the 4th principal part of the verb, and—this is the very joyous part—only has two forms, the accusative and ablat

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.	—	—
GEN.	—	—
DAT.	—	—
ACC.	-um	—
ABL.	-ū	—

To find the proper stem to form the supine, go to the 4th principal part and remove the *-um* (which as you remember is short for *-us*, *-a*, *-um*). Then add the *-um* for the accusative supine and *-ū* for the ablative supine. Here are example verbs from each conjugation:

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum → amāt- → amātum, amātū

videō, -ēre, vīsi, vīsum → vīs- → vīsum, vīsū

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum → dict- → dictum, dictū

faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum → fact- → factum, factū

inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum → invent- → inventum, inventū

(You've probably noticed that the accusative supine comes out looking exactly the same as the 4th principal part, a.k.a. the perfect passive participle. You will be able to tell these two apart by—what else?—context!)

As promised, the formation of the supine was a cinch. It is also an easy matter to translate this beast:

1. The Supine in the Accusative (-*um*): Expresses purpose after verbs of motion.
2. The Supine in the Ablative (-*ū*): Expresses an ablative of specification. We'll unpack this with examples.

The accusative supine, being a verbal noun, can be followed by an object in whatever case that particular verb takes.

Examples of the Supine in the Accusative

LATIN	ENGLISH
<i>Oswaldus necātum dracōnem vēnit.</i>	"Oswald has come to kill the dragon." Here is an instance where it is easy to tell that <i>necātum</i> is the supine and not the perfect passive participle, since you can't translate it as such without saying "the dragon having been killed," which should be an ablative absolute anyway (<i>necātō dracōne</i>).
<i>Sacerdōs vīsum suum domum redierat.</i>	"The priest had returned to see his home."
<i>Capta fēmina servitum rēgī aliēnō ibit.</i>	"The captured woman will go to serve the foreign king." Note that since <i>serviō</i> takes dative, its supine <i>servitum</i> is also followed by the dative <i>rēgī aliēnō</i> .

Examples of the Supine in the Ablative

LATIN	ENGLISH
<i>Tum Oswaldus dracōnem—horrendum visū!—volantem suprā spectāvit.</i>	"Then Oswald looked at the dragon—horrible to see!—flying above." Often the ablative supine will appear in this interjectory fashion.
<i>Hoc est nefās dictū.</i>	"This is forbidden to speak of." Or, "It is forbidden to speak of this."
<i>Mirābile audītū, carmen pirātae erat pucherrimum trīstissimumque.</i>	"Marvelous to hear, the pirate's song was very beautiful and sad."

You may have noticed that in all of the example sentences, the supine (whether accusative or ablative) was translated with an English infinitive "to X." This will generally work, but feel free to get creative and poetic as needed to make your translation sound better.

The ablative supine most commonly appears with a handful of adjectives as well as a few nouns (*fās*, *nefās*, and *opus*). Unlike the accusative supine, which can be followed by an object, the ablative supine never takes an object. In addition, not every verb occurs in the ablative supine in the corpus of Latin literature. Some common ones from verbs that you have already learned are *audītū*, *dictū*, *factū*, *inventū*, *nātū*, and *visū*. Other verbs do appear in the ablative supine (such as *cognītū*, *intellectū*, *inventū*, and *scītū*, along with a few others), but not as frequently.

Finally, remember that *ad* + gerund/gerundive can also indicate purpose. So now we have two different ways to show purpose (three if you include that occasional use of the

future active participle), although of course the accusative supine must be accompanied by a verb of motion.

Review

Be sure to review how to form all your infinitives, and put the reflexive in all four available cases.

Worksheet 3

A. Vocabulary

1. suddenly: _____
2. adsum, adesse, _____, _____: _____
3. putō (1): _____
4. guard: _____
5. ferē: _____
6. I do not know: _____
7. absum, _____, āfuī, _____: _____
8. a long way off: _____
9. for, fārī, fātus sum: _____
10. negō (1): _____
11. apud (+acc.): _____
12. breeze: _____
13. often: _____
14. sentiō, _____, _____, _____: _____
15. threshold: _____
16. cōnor, -ārī, cōnātus sum: _____
17. trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum: _____
18. mirābilis, -e: _____
19. again: _____
20. I guard: _____
21. vix: _____
22. sīc: _____
23. in vain: _____
24. burden: _____
25. shadow: _____

B. Grammar

1. Translate these supine phrases.

dictū mīrābile _____

profecta ēs quaesītum _____

horrendus vīsū _____

dictū nefās _____

consūptum exeunt _____

vīsū facilis _____

ascendētis cāntum _____

2. Decline these noun-adjective pairs in Latin by way of review.

thick shadow

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

marvelous threshold

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

3. Do a synopsis of *adsum* in the 2nd person plural, first giving principal parts:

		LATIN ACTIVE	ENGLISH ACTIVE	LATIN PASSIVE	ENGLISH PASSIVE
INDICATIVE	PRES.				
	IMPF.				
	FUT.				
	PF.				
	PLPF.				
	FT. PF.				
PARTICIPLE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				
INFINITIVE	PRES.				
	PF.				
	FUT.				
IMPERATIVE	SG.				
	PL.				

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks in John 1:1-7 in Latin.

D. Translation

English to Latin

Translate these sentences into Latin. (Hint: translate *italicized* verbs with Latin participles/gerunds, underlined with infinitives, and **bold** with supines.)

1. Yesterday I suddenly realized that I had never seen a ghost.

2. The Son of Man came to serve and to give His life for many.

3. Once the hill has been captured, we think that the guards will defend their king in vain.

4. The same women were prophesying in the streets and then, marvelous to say, the cattle began to fly through the air.

5. The impious judge ordered that you *must deny* Christ or you will die.

6. When *asked*, each boy told his teacher that he had been at home, but we knew that they had all been away a long way off in the Cave of Plunder.

7. This is the same man who says that _____ for you _____ as many loads as possible.

8. I lifted myself up by *climbing* the wall but could scarcely see the priests *bringing*—forbidden **to speak of!**—burnt offerings to demons.

9. Is it not permitted to walk on this threshold, the god of stone *having fallen* and *breaking* there?

10. Dragons enjoy *burning* things and *eating* sheep and cattle, and understand that they are nearly the greatest and most evil animals in the world.

E. Latin to English

The Escape from Troy, adapted from the *Aeneid* II.671-795

1 Hinc dexterā* ferrum sumō rursus *clipeumque* sinistrā* mēque domum ferēbam*. Ecce autem *complexa* mē in limine mea coniunx *Creūsa* parvum mihi tradēbat *Iūlum*: “Si moritūrus abis, et nōs rape in omnia tēcum, sed hanc primum servā domum!” Haec loquēbātur et *subitum* dictūque oritur mirābile *mōnstrum*. Nam inter manūs tristēsque vultūs nostrōs, ecce vīsa est ignis *fundere* in capite *Iūli*, *innoxiaque lambere*

5 *comās* et caput. Nōs timentēs *comam* torrentem *excudere* et *restinguere* sanctōs aquā ignēs conātī sumus.

At pater *Anchīsēs* laetus ad caelum manūs cum voce tetendit: “*Iuppiter omnipotēns*, spectā nōs, dā deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec sīgna *firmā*.” Vix ea fātus erat, subitōque *intonuit* in sinistrō, et dē caelō lapsa per umbrās stella multā cum lūce cucurrit. Vidēmus illam labentem super tecta *clāram* sē

10 occultāre in silvā *Īdaeā signantemque* viam nostram.

Et iam per moenia clārior ignis audītur, propiusque flammae *volvunt*. “Ergo age, cāre pater, circā *cervicem* meam pōne tua *bracchia*; ipse tē portabō *umerīs*. Mihi parvus *Iūlus* erit comes, et sequētur nostra *vestigia* coniūnx mea. Vōs, servī, quae dīcam audīte. Est praeter urbem *tumulus* templumque antīquum *Cereris*. Hūc undique congregābimus unā. Tū, pater, cape sacra manū *penātēsque*; mē,

15 ēgressum ex bellō et sanguine tangere nefās est, *donec* mē flūminē vivō lāverō.”

Haec fātus, tollō onus et dextram meam parvus *Iūlus* capit; sequitur coniunx. Vadimus per tenēbrās, et mē nunc omnēs terrent *aurae*. Dēnique *propinquābam* portīs, et subitō *sonitum* multōrum *pedum* audīmus. Pater per umbram spectāns, “Nāte,” exclamat, “Fuge, nāte; *propinquant!* Ardentēs clipeōs atque *aera micantia* videō!” Hīc forte aliquod mālum nūmen ēripuit meum *confūsum* animum. Nam ex urbe

20 dum ēgredior, heu—aut miserō fatō ērepta est *Creūsa*, aut errāvit ab viā, seu *lassa* sedit—incertum est. Nec eam *amissam* rēspēxī, sed ad tumulum antiquae *Cereris* vēnimus, et hīc, congregātis omnibus sōla āfuit.

Ascanium *Anchīsenque* patrem *penātēsque* tradō sociīs; deinde ipse urbem rursus micantibus armīs petō. Omnia vestīgia nostra *retrō* sequor per noctem, et inde domum—forte, forte illūc reversa erat. Sed videō *Graecōs* vēnisse et tectum omne tenēre; flammae surgunt ad aurās. Deinde arcem ascendō et iam

25 in templō *Iunōnis* custōdēs lectī* *Phoenix* et ferus *Ulixēs* praedam custōdiēbant. Hūc undīque *Troiae* dīvitiae, ex cremātis ereptae templīs congregantur, et puerī terrītaeque longō ōrdine mātres stant circum.

Ausus etiam vocāre per umbram implēvī clāmōre viās, miserque *Creūsam* frustrā iterumque iterumque vocāvī. Subitō infēlix umbra ipsius *Creūsae* mihi quaerentī vīsa est. Mirātus sum, steteruntque comae et vōx *faucibus haesit*. Tum sīc fāta est hīs dictīs: “Quid tibi placet habēre hunc

30 *insānum dolōrem*, O dulcis coniūnx? Nōn haec sine nūmine deōrum *ēveniunt*; nec tē comitem hinc portāre *Creūsam* fās est. Longa tibi *exsilia* ferenda sunt, et vastum mare nāvīgandum est, et terram *Ītalīae* veniēs. Illīc rēs laetae rēgnumque et rēgīna data est* tibi; *lacrimās* dilēctae dīmītte *Creūsae*. Nōn egō terrās superbās *Graecōrum* spectābō nec *Graecīs* servītum* mātibus ibō. Iamque valē et custōdī amōrem nātī* nostrī.” Haec ubī dicta dedit, exit in tenuēs aurās

35 *Ter* conātus sum pōnere mea *bracchia* circum eam; ter frustrā meās manūs *effūgit* umbra Sīc dēnique ad sociōs consūmptā nocte redeō.

Notes:

- * *dexterā...sinistrā*: Whenever you see these two adjectives, used in the feminine, they are most likely referring to an implied *manus*, and can be translated simply as “right hand” or “left hand.”
- * *mē...ferēbam*: When any form of *ferō* appears with a reflexive pronoun (or even in the passive), it basically means “I come/go”; literally it would be “I carry myself” (like the archaic English “I betake myself”).
- * *lectī*: from *legō*, -ere, *lēxī*, *lectum* (*KLI*, Wk. 28), I choose
- * *data est*: Agrees in number and gender with its nearest subject, *rēgina*
- * *servitum*: Hey! Look! It’s a supine in its natural habitat!!!
- * *nātī*: Remember that *nātus* (lit., “one born”) can also mean “son.”

Glossary:

aes, aeris (n): copper, bronze; money
āmittō, -ere, -mīsi, -missum: I send away, lose
Anchīsēs, -ae (m): Anchises, father of Aeneas
bracchium, -iī (n): arm, forearm
Cerēs, -eris (f): Ceres, Roman goddess of grain and agriculture (Demeter to the Greeks)
cervīx, -vīcis (f): neck
clārus, -a, -um: bright, clear
clipeus (clypeus), -ī (m): shield (a round bronze one; as opposed to the oval *scūtum* made of wood and hide)
coma, -ae: hair
complector, -plectī, -plexus sum: I embrace, hug
confundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum: I pour together, confound, confuse
Creūsa, -ae (f): Creusa, wife of Aeneas and daughter of King Priam of Troy
dolor, -ōris (m): pain, grief
dōnec: until; as long as, while
effugiō, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitum: I escape, flee away
ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum: I come to pass, happen
excutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum: I shake out/off
exsilium, -iī (n): exile, banishment
faucēs, -ium (f, pl): throat, gullet
firmō (1): I confirm, strengthen

fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum: I pour (out), shed
Graecus, -a, -um: Greek
haerēō, -ēre, haesī, haesum: I cling, stick
Īdaeus, -a, -um: of (Mount) Ida, a mountain outside of Troy
incertus, -a, -um: uncertain [here used impersonally with *est*]
innoxius, -a, -um: harmless
insānus, -a, -um: insane
intonō, -āre, -uī/-āvī, —: I thunder, make a noise
Ītalia, -ae (f): Italy
Iūlus, -ī (m): Iulus, also called Ascanius; son of Aeneas and Creusa
Iūno, -ōnis (f): Juno, queen of the gods and wife of Jupiter (called Hera by the Greeks)
Iuppiter, Iovis (m): Jupiter/Jove, king of the gods (called Zeus by the Greeks)
lācrima, -ae (f): tear
lambō, -ere, lambī, lambitum: I lick (up), touch
lassus, -a, -um: tired, weary, faint
micō, -āre, -uī, —: I glitter, flash
mōnstrum, -ī (n): omen, portent
omnipotēns, -tentis: omnipotent, all-powerful, almighty
penātēs, -ium (m, pl): the Penates, Latin deities of the home/family; household gods
pēs, pedis (m): foot
Phoenīx, -nīcis (m): Phoenix, son of Amyntor, a Greek warrior
propinquō (1) (+dat./acc.): I approach, come near
rēstinguō, -ere, -stinxi, -stinctum: I put out, extinguish
rētrō: back(ward), behind
sīgnō (1): I mark out, point out
sonitus, -ūs (m): noise, sound
subitus, -a, -um: sudden, unexpected
ter: three times, thrice
Trōius, -a, -um: Trojan
tumulus, -ī (m): tomb, grave mound
Ulixēs, -is (m): Ulysses, a Greek leader (a.k.a. Odysseus)
umerus, -ī (m): shoulder, upper arm
vestigium, -iī (n): footstep, footprint, track
volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum: I roll, turn around/over

F. For Fun: Latin Cryptogram

Crack the code of this simple substitution cipher, then translate the various Latin words you have deciphered. Each letter of the alphabet has been substituted for another letter, and you'll be able to figure it out faster if you can discover the code word. I've selected the name of a grammatical concept to serve as the code word, which means its letters will be swapped out for the letters at the beginning of the alphabet, and then the remaining letters of the alphabet will follow in their usual order, omitting letters found in the code word. For example, if the code word were ADVERB, this is how it would look:

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

In this example, A=A, B=D, C=V, and so on. If you were asked to decipher the coded word LRVALS, it would be NECANT, "they kill."

Use this table to work out the key for the exercises below:

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

- ICPRT: _____
- KLKORTCR: _____
- GCPNR: _____
- PKNLCQQN: _____
- CJENOON: _____
- JNQPCVCQQN: _____
- ONICRTH: _____
- ICGCANON: _____
- SUNQQN: _____
- PKJQTHLQCQQN: _____