

trees are sacred to the gods. 5. The number of the gods is immense. 6. The number of the houses is immense. 7. (There) were immense riches in the houses of the citizens. 8. The monuments are sacred to the gods. 9. Jupiter has many temples in Italy. 10. Oxen have great strength (*pl.*).

B.—1. Senex est debilis et aeger. 2. Funera senum et juvenum sunt multa. 3. Nomen Ciceronis senibus notum est. 4. Boves magnas vires habent. 5. Magna est vis conscientiae. 6. Civis jusjurandum judici dat.* 7. In republica Romana sunt multi servi. 8. Respublica Romanorum potens erat. 9. Cornua bovis dura sunt. 10. Boves et equi in agro sunt.

1. The strength (*pl.*) of oxen is immense. 2. The king gives many oxen to the soldiers. 3. The old-men are feeble and sick. 4. The old-man gives gold and silver to the young-man. 5. The house of the old-man is full of riches. 6. Gold and silver are in the houses of the citizens. 7. In the Roman commonwealth were many brave citizens. 8. The friends of the commonwealth were few. 9. The grass is pleasing to the oxen. 10. The fields are sacred to Jupiter.

* Jusjurandum dat, in English, *takes the oath.*

XII.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following words have in the Genitive Sing. *iūs* (rarely *iūs*) and in the Dative *ī*:—

<i>ūnūs, ā, um,</i>	<i>one, alone.</i>	<i>altēr, altērā, altērū, one of two ;</i>
<i>solūs, ā, um,</i>	<i>alone.</i>	<i>altēr altēr, the one</i>
<i>tōtūs, ā, um,</i>	<i>whole.</i>	<i>the other.</i>
<i>ullūs, ā, um,</i>	<i>any.</i>	<i>aliūs, aliā, aliūd, one of any</i>
<i>nullūs, ā, um,</i>	<i>no, none.</i>	<i>number ; aliūs aliūs,</i>
<i>utēr, utrā, utrum,</i>	<i>which of two.</i>	<i>one another ; in pl. some,</i>
<i>neutēr, neutrā, neutrum,</i>	<i>neither.</i>	<i>others.</i>

For example—

	Sing.			Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Ūn-ūs	ūn-ā	ūn-um	Ūn-ī	ūn-ae	ūn-ā
Acc.	Ūn-um	ūn-am	ūn-um	Ūn-ōs	ūn-ās	ūn-ā
Gen.	Ūn-iūs			Ūn-ōrum	ūn-ārum	ūn-ōrum
Dat.	Ūn-ī			Ūn-īs		
Abl.	Ūn-ō	ūn-ā	ūn-ō	Ūn-īs		

Obs. As to the use of the Plural of *ūnūs*, see p. 26.

The Genitive Singular of *altēr* is *altēriūs*, and of *aliūs* is *aliūs*.

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Virtus sola dat veram voluptatem. 2. Cives Ciceroni uni dant honorem. 3. Utri dat (*does he give*) laudem? Neutri. 4. Alii sunt docti, alii indocti. 5. Alius (*gen.*) vires, aliūs (*gen.*) divitiae sunt magnae. 6. Alter est Graecus, alter Romanus. 7. Tota vita

hominis memorabilis erat. 8. Alteri (*dat.*) laudem, alteri (*dat.*) culpam dant. 9. Neutri *dat* totam laudem. 10. Neutra civitas habet laudem ullam.

1. He gives the whole booty to the soldiers. 2. Cicero alone was pleasing to the citizens. 3. He was troublesome to neither. 4. To which-of-the-two does he give the praise? 5. Neither of the men has any abode. 6. Virtue alone gives true honours. 7. Life is troublesome to no good man. 8. Rome alone was head of (all) cities. 9. He was unfriendly to neither. 10. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome.

XIII.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison : Positive, Comparative, and Superlative : as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Altūs , <i>high</i> .	Altīōr , <i>higher</i> .	Altissimūs , { <i>highest, most high,</i> <i>or very high.</i>

The Comparative is formed by adding *īōr* and the Superlative by adding *issimūs* to the Positive, after taking away the termination of the Genitive Singular : as,

Posit.			Comp.	Sup.
Nom.	Gen.			
Altūs ,	Alt-ī ,	<i>high</i> ,	Alt-īōr ,	Alt-issimūs ,
Lēvis ,	Lēv-is ,	<i>light</i> ,	Lēv-īōr ,	Lēv-issimūs ,
Fēlix ,	Fēlic-is ,	<i>fortunate</i> ,	Fēlic-īōr ,	Fēlic-issimūs ,
Prūdēns ,	Prūdēt-is ,	<i>prudent</i> ,	Prūdēt-īōr ,	Prūdēt-issimūs .

The Comparative is declined on p. 18 (*mēl-īōr*). The Superlative is declined like *bōnus*, *bōna*, *bōnum*.

EXCEPTIONS. — I. Adjectives ending in *ēr* form the Superlative in *rīmūs* : as,

Posit.			Comp.	Sup.
Nom.	Gen.			
pulchr- ,	pulchr-ī ,	<i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchr-īōr ,	pulcher-rīmūs .
libēr ,	libēr-ī ,	<i>free</i> ,	libēr-īōr ,	liber-rīmūs .
ācēr ,	ācr-is ,	<i>sharp</i> ,	ācr-īōr ,	ācer-rīmūs .
cēlēr ,	cēlēr-is ,	<i>swift</i> ,	cēlēr-īōr ,	cēler-rīmūs .

Also *vētūs* (*Gen. vētēr-is*), *old*, has a Superlative, *vēter-rīmūs*.

II. The following six Adjectives ending in *īlīs* form their Superlative in *līmūs* :

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
făcīlīs,	<i>easy,</i>	făcīl-īor,	făcil-līmūs.
diffīcīlīs,	<i>difficult,</i>	diffīcīl-īor,	diffīcil-līmūs.
sīmīlīs,	<i>like,</i>	sīmīl-īor,	sīmil-līmūs.
dissīmīlīs,	<i>unlike,</i>	dissīmīl-īor,	dissīmil-līmūs.
grăcīlīs,	<i>thin,</i>	grăcīl-īor,	grăcil-līmūs.
hūmīlīs,	<i>low,</i>	hūmīl-īor,	hūmil-līmūs.

III. Adjectives ending in *dīcūs*, *fīcūs*, and *vōlūs*, form their Comparatives in *entiōr* and their Superlatives in *entissimūs*: as,

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
mālēdicūs,	<i>slanderaus</i> ,	mālēdicentiōr,	mālēdicentissimūs.
bēnēficūs,	<i>beneficent</i> ,	bēnēficentiōr,	bēnēficentissimūs.
bēnēvōlūs,	<i>benevolent</i> ,	bēnēvōlentiōr,	bēnēvōlentissimūs.

IV. Adjectives which have a vowel before the termination *us*, usually form the Comparative by prefixing the Adverb *māgīs*, *more*, and the Superlative by prefixing the Adverb *maximē*, *most*: as, *noxīūs*, *hurtful*; *māgīs noxīūs*, *more hurtful*; *maximē noxīūs*, *most hurtful*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
bōnus,	<i>good</i> ,	mēllior,	optimūs.
mālus,	<i>bad</i> ,	pējor,	pessimūs.
magnus,	<i>great</i> ,	mājor,	maximūs.
parvus,	<i>small</i> ,	mīnor,	mīnimūs.
multus,	<i>much</i> ,	plūs (<i>see below</i>),	plūrimūs.
nēquam (<i>not declined</i>),	<i>worthless</i> ,	nēquior,	nēquissimūs.
dīves,	<i>rich</i> ,	dītior,	dītissimūs.
sēnex,	<i>old</i> ,	sēnior [nātū mājor],	[nātū maximūs].
jāvenis,	<i>young</i> ,	jūnior [nātū mīnor],	[nātū mīnimūs].
sūperus,	<i>upper</i> ,	sūpērior,	suprēmūs, summūs
infērus,	<i>lower</i> ,	infērior,	infīmūs, imūs.
extērus,	<i>outside</i> ,	extērior,	extrēmūs, extīmūs
intērus,	<i>inside</i> ,	intērior,	intīmūs.
postērus,	<i>behind</i> ,	posterior,	postrēmūs, post-ūmūs.
—	—	prior (<i>former</i>),	prīmūs (<i>first</i>).
—	—	prōprior (<i>nearer</i>),	proximūs (<i>nearest, next</i>).
—	—	ultērior (<i>further</i>),	ultīmūs (<i>furthest, last</i>).

	Singular. Neut. only.	Plural. Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. & Acc.	Plūs	Plūrēs	Plūrā
Gen.	Plūrīs	Plūrium	Plūrium
Dat.	Plūrī	Plūrībūs	Plūrībūs
Abl.	Plūrē	Plūrībūs	Plūrībūs

RULE 9.—The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam* (indeclinable).

EXERCISE XVIII.

A.—1. Aestate dies longiores sunt quam noctes. 2. Tempore hiberno dies sunt breviores. 3. Lepores timidiore sunt quam canes. 4. Noctes brevissimae sunt aestate. 5. Roma clarissime

urbs Italiae erat. 6. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 7. Radices arborum longissimae sunt. 8. Nihil est amabilius quam virtus. 9. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 10. Nihil in amicitia perniciosius est quam adulatio.

1. Men are stronger than women. 2. Iron is more useful than gold. 3. The hare is a very timid animal. 4. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 5. The roots of oak-trees are very strong and very long. 6. The Rhine is a very rapid river. 7. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 8. The days are calmer in summer than in winter. 9. In winter time the light is feebler than in summer. 10. Nothing is more destructive to friendship than flattery.

B.—1. In bello miserrimi sunt agricolae. 2. Filiae matri sunt simillimae. 3. Itinera antiquis temporibus difficillima erant. 4. Pulcherrima est imago regis. 5. Facillimi erant labores militum. 6. Pulcherrima animalia non semper sunt utilissima. 7. Veterrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Vultures acerrimos habent oculos. 9. Pulcherrimi sunt colores florum. 10. In Helvetia sunt asperrimi montes.

1. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 2. The work is very difficult. 3. The journey was very long and very rough. 4. The eyes of the vulture are very keen. 5. Helvetia is a very rugged land. 6. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. 7. The legs of the stag are very slender. 8. The son was very like (his) father (*dat.*). 9. War is the cause of many crimes. 10. In spring the sun is more powerful than in winter.

C.—1. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 2. Sol major est quam terra. 3. Luna minor est quam terra. 4. Plurima et maxima animalia sunt in mari. 5. Optimae erant leges Romanae. 6. Pessimae sunt consuetudines discipulorum. 7. Melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria. 8. Simulatio amoris est pejor quam odium. 9. Cato optimus erat suae aetatis orator. 10. Aquilae vis maxima est.

1. Hatred is better than flattery. 2. Very many men give the greatest praise to Cato. 3. The best orator is not always the best citizen. 4. The most wicked men slay the most excellent (men). 5. No state was ever more renowned than Rome. 6. The best men are not always the most powerful. 7. They give the honour to the most excellent citizens. 8. Very many islands are larger than Sicily. 9. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 10. The Greeks were more learned than the Romans.

XIV.—THE NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numerals denote number simply or absolutely: as, *ūnūs*, one; *dūō*, two; *trēs*, three.

The declension of *ūnūs* is given on p. 23.

Obs. *Ūnūs* is used in the Plural with Plural Nouns which have a singular meaning: as, *ūnā castrā*, one camp; *ūnae aedēs*, one house; *ūnae littērae*, one letter.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	ūnus	prīmus.
2	II	duō	sēcundus <i>or</i> altēr.
3	III	trēs	tertīus.
4	IV	quattuōr (quātūōr)	quartus.
5	V	quinquē	quintus.
6	VI	sex	sextus.
7	VII	septem	septīmus.
8	VIII	octō	octāvus.
9	IX	nōvem	nōnus.
10	X	dēcem	dēcīmus.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcīmus.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcīmus.
13	XIII	trēdēcim	tertīus dēcīmus.
14	XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcīmus.
15	XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcīmus.
16	XVI	sēdēcim	sextus dēcīmus.
17	XVII	septēmdēcim	septīmus dēcīmus.
18	XVIII	duōdēvigintī	duōdēvicēsīmus.
19	XIX	undēvigintī	undēvicēsīmus.
20	XX	vigintī	vicēsīmus.
21	XXI	ūnus et vigintī <i>or</i> vigintī ūnus	prīmus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus prīmus.
22	XXII	duō et vigintī <i>or</i> vigintī duō	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus alter.
23	XXIII	trēs et vigintī <i>or</i> vigintī trēs	tertīus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertīus.
28	XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
29	XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
50	L	quinguāgintā	quinguāgēsīmus.
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus.
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
100	C	centum	centēsīmus.
200	CC	dūcentī, ae, ā	ducentēsīmus.
300	CCC	trēcentī, ae, ā	trēcentēsīmus.
400	CCCC	quadringentī, ae, ā	quadringentēsīmus.
500	D <i>or</i> Iↀ	quingentī, ae, ā	quingentēsīmus.
600	DC	sexcentī, ae, ā	sexcentēsīmus.
700	DCC	septingentī, ae, ā	septingentēsīmus.
800	DCCC	octingentī, ae, ā	octingentēsīmus.
900	DCCCC	nongentī, ae, ā	nongentēsīmus.
1,000	M <i>or</i> CIↀ	millē	millēsīmus.
2,000	MM	duō millīa	bis millēsīmus.
100,000	CCCIↀↀↀ	centum millīa	centiēs millēsīmus.

Dŭō, *two*, trēs, *three*, and milliā, *thousands*, are declined as follows:—

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	N.
Nom.	Dŭ-ō	dŭ-ae	dŭ-ō	Trēs	triā	Milliā
Acc.	Dŭ-ōs or dŭ-ō	dŭ-ās	dŭ-ō	Trēs or trīs	triā	Milliā
Gen.	Dŭ-ōrum	dŭ-ārum	dŭ-ōrum	Trium	trium	Millium
Dat.	Dŭ-ōbŭs	dŭ-ābŭs	dŭ-ōbŭs	Tribŭs	tribŭs	Millibŭs
Abl.	Dŭ-ōbŭs	dŭ-ābŭs	dŭ-ōbŭs	Tribŭs	tribŭs	Millibŭs

Obs. Ambō, *both*, is declined like dŭō.

Millē, *a thousand*, in the singular, is an indeclinable adjective; but milliā, *thousands*, in the plural, is a Substantive: as, millē hōmīnēs, *a thousand men*; but dŭō milliā hōmīnum, *two thousand men*, literally, *two thousands of men*.

The Cardinal Numerals from quattuōr, *four*, to centum, *a hundred*, are indeclinable.

Dŭcentī, ae, ā, *two hundred*, and the following hundreds, are declined regularly.

Ordinal Numerals denote numbers regarded as forming parts of a series: as, primŭs, *first*; sēcundŭs, or altēr, *second*. They are declined regularly as adjectives.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Homo habet unum ōs, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Magister puero tres libros dat. 3. Sunt (*there are*) sedecim mala, viginti pruna, undeviginti pira, duodeviginti cerasa. 4. In capite hominis sexaginta tria sunt ossa. 5. In exercitu Alexandri Magni duodecim millia Macedonum erant. 6. Xerxes habet classem mille ducentarum navium. 7. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriae sexaginta. 8. Septem erant reges Romani; primus erat Romulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 9. Augustus octavus est anni mensis. 10. Manipulus erat trigesima pars legionis Romanae.

1. The wise (men) of Greece were seven. 2. The first king of Rome was warlike. 3. They slay the tenth part of the men. 4. In a Roman legion (there) were ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty centuries. 5. They slay ten thousand men (*gen.*) in the war. 6. The second king of Rome was just and mild. 7. The seventh king of Rome was unjust and wicked. 8. In the first month of the year (there) are thirty-one days. 9. Rome has two consuls. 10. A Roman legion has five thousand foot-soldiers (*gen.*), three hundred horse-soldiers.*

* The number of soldiers in a legion varied considerably at different periods.

XV.—THE VERB SUM, *I am.*

Sum, fūī, fütürūs, essē,—to be. Stems : ēs-, fu-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sum,	<i>I am</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Sūmūs,	<i>We are</i>
Ēs,	<i>thou art</i>	Estīs,	<i>ye are</i>
Est,	<i>he is.</i>	Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēram,	<i>I was</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērāmūs,	<i>We were</i>
Ērās,	<i>thou wast</i>	Ērātīs,	<i>ye were</i>
Ērāt,	<i>he was.</i>	Ērant,	<i>they were.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēro,	<i>I shall be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērimūs,	<i>We shall be</i>
Ērīs,	<i>thou wilt be</i>	Ērītīs,	<i>ye will be</i>
Ērīt,	<i>he will be.</i>	Ērunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuī,	<i>I have been, or</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuīmūs,	<i>We have been, or</i>
	<i>I was</i>		<i>we were</i>
Fuistī,	<i>thou hast been, or</i>	Fuistīs,	<i>ye have been, or</i>
	<i>thou wast</i>		<i>ye were</i>
Fuīt,	<i>he has been, or</i>	Fuērunt	<i>they have been, or</i>
	<i>he was.</i>	or fuērē	<i>they were.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēram,	<i>I had been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been</i>
Fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been</i>	Fuērātīs,	<i>ye had been</i>
Fuērāt,	<i>he had been.</i>	Fuērant,	<i>they had been.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēro,	<i>I shall have been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been</i>
Fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	Fuērītīs,	<i>ye will have been</i>
Fuērīt,	<i>he will have been.</i>	Fuērint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēs,	<i>Be thou.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estō,	<i>Be ye.</i>
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2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Estō,	<i>Thou shalt or must</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estōtē,	<i>Ye shall or must</i>
	<i>be</i>		<i>be</i>
Estō,	<i>he shall or must be.</i>	Suntō,	<i>they shall or must</i>
			<i>be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sim,	<i>I may be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Sīmūs,	<i>We may be</i>
Sīs,	<i>thou mayst be</i>	Sītīs,	<i>ye may be</i>
Sīt,	<i>he may be.</i>	Sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

Obs. The first and third Persons singular and plural of the Present Subjunctive are often used as Imperatives; as, *sint cīvēs justī, let the citizens be just.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Essem or } <i>I might be</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Essēmūs or } <i>We might be</i>
fōrem, }	fōrēmūs, }
Essēs or } <i>thou mightst be</i>	Essētīs or } <i>ye might be</i>
fōrēs, }	fōrētīs, }
Essēt or } <i>he might be.</i>	Essent or } <i>they might be.</i>
fōrēt, }	fōrent, }

3. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuërim,	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuërimūs,	<i>We may have been</i>
Fuëris,	<i>thou mayst have been</i>	Fuëritīs,	<i>ye may have been</i>
Fuërit,	<i>he may have been.</i>	Fuërint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuissem,	<i>I should</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Fuissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Fuissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Fuissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Fuissent,	<i>they would</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, } Essē,	<i>to be.</i>
and IMPERFECT, }	
INFINITIVE PERFECT, } Fuissē,	<i>to have been.</i>
and PLUPERFECT, }	
INFINITIVE FUTURE, Fütürūs essē, or fōrē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>
PARTICIPLE FUTURE, Fütürūs, -a, -um,	<i>about to be.</i>

NOTE.—A vowel before another vowel is usually short, and will therefore in future not always be marked.

Obs. **Fütürūs** may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum*: as, *fütürūs sum, I am about to be; fütürūs eram, I was about to be, &c.*

EXERCISE XX.

The Verb Sum.—Indicative Mood.

A.—1. *Sum laetus.* 2. *Es tristis.* 3. *Non diligens fuisti, Tite.* 4. *Probi filii gaudium patris erunt.* 5. *Opera tua multis hominibus erunt utilia.* 6. *Dux vester ero: victores erimus.* 7. *Si contenti eritis, pauperes non eritis.* 8. *Multi erunt pauperes, qui (who) divites fuerant.* 9. *Cives urbis liberae sumus.* 10. *Custodes miserae puellae fuistis.*

1. We are joyful. 2. Ye are sad. 3. I am a Roman citizen.

4. The contented (*pl.*) are always joyful; the rich (*pl.*) are often sad. 5. If ye are good, ye are rich. 6. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be learned. 7. The wicked man is not free. 8. They had been unlearned, now they are learned. 9. Ye will be rich and free. 10. The Roman state was renowned.

Imperative Mood.

B.—1. *Judex custos severus juris esto.* 2. *Probi este, pueri, et felices eritis.* 3. *Discipuli suntō attenti.* 4. *Judices justī suntō.* 5. *Reipublicae salus civibus cara esto.* 6. *Amici fideles suntō.* 7. *Reges patres patriae suntō.* 8. *Attenti este, discipuli.* 9. *Contenti estote sorte vestra.* 10. *Praeceptorum memores este.*

1. Be diligent, scholars. 2. Praise shall be the reward of diligence. 3. Be faithful, friends! 4. The judge must be just. 5. They are contented; they shall be rich. 6. There must be no cause of enmity; we are faithful friends. 7. Be just, be upright; thou wilt be successful. 8. Be brave, soldiers! 9. Let the citizens be (*sint*) free, let them be happy! 10. The city shall be the booty of the soldiers.

XVI.—COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

Absum,	<i>I am absent, away, distant.</i>
Adsum,	<i>I am present, stand by, side with.</i>
Dēsum,	<i>I am wanting.</i>
Insum,	<i>I am in.</i>
Intersum,	<i>I am among, present at.</i>
Obsum,	<i>I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.</i>
Praesum,	<i>I am before, am at the head of.</i>
Prōsum,	<i>I am serviceable, do good to.</i>
Subsum,	<i>I am under, or amongst.</i>
Sūpersum,	<i>I remain over, survive.</i>

All these compounds of Sum are followed by the Dative Case. They are conjugated like Sum, but Prōsum takes *d* before *e*: as,

INDICATIVE.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	Prō-sum	<i>Plur.</i>	Prō-sūmūs
	Prōd-ēs		Prōd-estīs
	Prōd-est.		Prō-sunt.

Imperfect.

Prōd-eram,
&c.

Future.

Prōd-ēro,
&c.

INFINITIVE—*Present.*

Prōd-esse.

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Bonis hominibus non deerunt amici. 2. Cicero reipublicae profuit. 3. Legionibus Romanis duces praefuerunt fortes. 4. Alexander Magnus multis proeliis interfuit. 5. Equitum multitudo exercitui nostro proderit. 6. Miles fortis omnibus aderit periculis. 7. Variarum cupiditates animo insunt. 8. Frigus multis plantis non prodest. 9. Militibus deerat animus. 10. Auxilium meum reipublicae non profuit.

1. To good men friends are not wanting. 2. He was not serviceable to the commonwealth. 3. A good citizen sides with his native country in the time of danger. 4. Indolence is hurtful to all men. 5. Alexander the Great survived many battles. 6. The general was amongst his soldiers in the battle. 7. Light is serviceable to all animals. 8. The general is-at-the-head-of the army. 9. Anger has been hurtful to many. 10. The soul survives the body.

XVII.—THE PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Pronoun of the First Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>Egō</i> ,	<i>I</i>	<i>Nōs</i> , <i>we</i>
Acc. <i>Mē</i> ,	<i>me</i>	<i>Nōs</i> , <i>us</i>
Gen. <i>Mēi</i> ,	<i>of me</i>	<i>Nostrī</i> or <i>nostrum</i> , <i>of us</i>
Dat. <i>Mihī</i> ,	<i>to or for me</i>	<i>Nōbīs</i> , <i>to or for us</i>
Abl. <i>Mē</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from me.</i>	<i>Nōbīs</i> , <i>by, with, or from us.</i>

2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
N.V. <i>Tū</i> ,	<i>thou</i>	<i>Vōs</i> , <i>ye</i>
Acc. <i>Tē</i> ,	<i>thee</i>	<i>Vōs</i> , <i>you</i>
Gen. <i>Tui</i> ,	<i>of thee</i>	<i>Vestri</i> or <i>vestrum</i> , <i>of you</i>
Dat. <i>Tibi</i> ,	<i>to or for thee</i>	<i>Vōbīs</i> , <i>to or for you</i>
Abl. <i>Tē</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from thee.</i>	<i>Vōbīs</i> , <i>by, with, or from you.</i>

3. Pronoun of the Third Person.

For the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it, is, eā, id* is usually employed. (See p. 35.)

II. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

The Reflexive Pronoun refers to the Subject of the sentence, and cannot therefore have a Nominative case.

Sing. and Plur.

Acc.	Sē or sēsē,	himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
Gen.	Suī,	of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
Dat.	Sibi,	to or for himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
Abl.	Sē or sēsē,	by or from himself, herself, itself, or themselves.

There are no distinct reflexive forms in the 1st and 2nd persons; the different cases of *ego* and *tu* being used reflexively: as, *mēi*, *of myself*; *tibi*, *to thyself*, etc.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the First and Second Personal and the Third Reflexive Pronouns, and are declined as adjectives:

M.	F.	N.	
Mēus,	mēa,	mēum,	my or mine.
Tuus,	tua,	tuum,	thy or thine.
Noster,	nostra,	nostrum,	our, ours.
Vester,	vestra,	vestrum,	your, yours.
Suus,	sua,	suum,	his, her, its, their.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis. 2. Pater mihi librum dat utilem. 3. In me et in te et in nobis omnibus est animus immortalis. 4. Patria mihi carior est quam vita. 5. Omnia tua consilia nobis nota sunt. 6. Parentes vobis cari sunt. 7. Memores sumus tui. 8. Amicus memor est vestri. 9. Memoria vestri nobis grata est. 10. Mihi mea vita, tibi tua (vita) cara est.

1. Thy father is dear to thee; mine to me. 2. Wisdom and counsel are wanting to you, citizens! 3. In thee is all our hope and safety. 4. Thy native-land must be ever most dear to thee. 5. Thine indolence is-in-the-way, Titus! 6. A true friend will be with thee in the time of danger. 7. The memory of our works survives us. 8. In neither battle was the general amongst his soldiers. 9. He was serviceable to his friends; he was hurtful to his enemies. 10. To us the victory is joyful, to you it is most-sad.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Hic, haec, hoc, *this (near me)*; pl. *these*.

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Hic	haec	hoc		Hī	hae	haec
Acc.	Hunc	hanc	hoc		Hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	Hūjus				Hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	Huic				Hīs		
Abl.	Hōc	hāc	hōc		Hīs		

2. Istē, istā, istū, *that (near you), that of yours*; pl. *those*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Istē	istā	istūd		Istī	istae	istā
<i>Acc.</i>	Istum	istam	istūd		Istōs	istās	istā
<i>Gen.</i>	Istius				Istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Istī				Istīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Istō	istā	istō		Istīs		

3. Illē, illā, illū, *that, that yonder*; pl. *those*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Illē	illā	illū		Illī	illae	illā
<i>Acc.</i>	Illum	illam	illū		Illōs	illās	illā
<i>Gen.</i>	Illīus				Illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Illī				Illīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Illō	illā	illō		Illīs		

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Haec carmina suavissima sunt. 2. Hi montes altissimi sunt. 3. Liberi agricolarum illorum diligentes fuerunt. 4. Dat tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum. 5. Hic puer industrius est, ille iners. 6. Demosthenes et Cicero clarissimi oratores fuerunt; ille erat Graecus, hic autem Romanus. 7. Iste amicus vir est optimus. 8. Ista auctoritas est maxima. 9. Memoria harum rerum nobis jucundissima est. 10. Nomen illius poëtae clarissimum est.

1. These mountains are very high and very rugged. 2. That indolence (of yours) is hurtful to you (*sing.*), Titus. 3. The immortal soul will survive this mortal body. 4. That one man has always been hurtful to the commonwealth. 5. The memory of that one day was to Cicero most delightful. 6. That song (of yours) is to me most pleasant. 7. This my son is careful and industrious. 8. This life (of ours) is short; but that-one (*illa*) is immortal. 9. Those hands (of yours) are always busy. 10. These citizens are serviceable to the commonwealth; those are hurtful.

When *hic* and *ille* are contrasted, *hic* means *the latter*, *ille* *the former*.

V. DETERMINATE, RELATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Īs, eă, ĭd, he, she, it, that*, referring to the former part of a sentence.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Īs	eă	ĭd	Īi	eae	eă
Acc.	Eum	eam	ĭd	Eōs	eās	eă
Gen.	Ejus			Eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	Ei			Iīs or eīs		
Abl.	Eō	eā	eō	Iīs or eīs		

2. *Īdem, eădem, ĭdem, the same.*

Nom.	Īdem	eădem	ĭdem	Īdem	eaedem	eădem
Acc.	Eundem	eandem	ĭdem	Eōsdem	eāsdem	eădem
Gen.	Ejusdem			Eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	Eīdem			Iīsdem or eīsdem		
Abl.	Eōdem	eādem	eōdem	Iīsdem or eīsdem		

3. *Ipsē, ipsă, ipsum, self, himself, herself, itself.*

Nom.	Ipsē	ipsă	ipsum	Ipsī	ipsae	ipsă
Acc.	Ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	Ipsōs	ipsās	ipsă
Gen.	Ipsius			Ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	Ipsī			Ipsīs		
Abl.	Ipsō	ipsă	ipsō	Ipsīs		

4. Relative—*Quī, quae, quōd, who or which.*

Nom.	Quī	quae	quōd	Quī	quae	quae
Acc.	Quem	quam	quōd	Quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	Cūjus			Quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	Cuī			Quībus or quīs		
Abl.	Quō	quā	quō	Quībus or quīs		

5. Interrogative—*Quīs or quī, quae, quīd or quōd, who? which? what?*

Nom.	Quīs or quī	quae	quīd or quōd	Quī	quae	quae
Acc.	Quem	quam	quīd or quōd	Quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	Cūjus			Quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	Cuī			Quībus or quīs		
Abl.	Quō	quā	quō	Quībus or quīs		

The forms *quis* and *quīd* are used by themselves, without a Noun: as, *Quīs es? who art thou? Quīd est? what is it?* The forms *quī* and *quōd* are used interrogatively with a Noun: as, *Quī hōmo es? what man art thou? Quōd mārē, what sea?*

RULE 10.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, *Fēlix est rex quem omnēs cīvēs laudant, Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Lēgit, (he, she, it) reads.

Lēgunt, (they) read.

EXERCISE XXIV.

A.—1. Amicum fidum habet; ei addictus est. 2. Sallustius est elegantissimus scriptor; ille ejus libros legit. 3. Qui amico in periculis adest, is verus amicus est.* 4. Il sunt cives boni, qui reipublicae prosunt. 5. Ipse labor nobis jucundus est. 6. Fons omnium voluptatum in nobis ipsis est. 7. Melior pars tui ipsius immortalis est. 8. Non minor pugna erat cum mulieribus Cimbrorum quam cum Cimbris ipsis. 9. Idem dies erit initium vitae aeternae. 10. Non omnibus hominibus eadem prosunt.

* In translating this sentence, begin with *is verus amicus est*.

1. He has a faithful friend; he will never injure him. 2. My brother himself is a most elegant writer. 3. (He) who gives honours to the bad is hurtful to the state.* 4. The wives of the Cimbrians were themselves brave. 5. The same (things) injure some, do good to others. 6. (He) who is hurtful to the commonwealth is hurtful to himself.* 7. The same (things) are not pleasing to all (men). 8. Demosthenes himself was not always pleasing to his (fellow) citizens. 9. Cicero is a faithful friend; I am devoted to him. 10. Livy is a most elegant writer; the boys read his books.

* In sentences 3 and 6 begin with *qui*, and afterwards use *is*: see Latin sentences No. 3.

B.—1. Quis habet exercitum? Quis est dux? 2. Cujus est equus? Cujus sunt arma? 3. Quae civitas habet optimas leges? 4. Quod animal est maximum et validissimum? 5. Quorum animalium sunt vires maximae? 6. Qui color pulcherrimus est? 7. Qui orator optimus et dulcissimus est? 8. Quorum arma sunt optima? 9. Cui dat (*does he give*) coronam? 10. Quod tempus felicius est quam praesens?

1. Which constellation is the most beautiful? 2. Which poet is the sweetest? 3. Who is he? what has he? 4. Who gives the book to thee? 5. To whom does he give the greatest praise? 6. Whose (*gen. sing.*) is the victory? Whose (*gen. pl.*) is the booty? 7. Which tax is the greatest? 8. Which king has the greatest taxes? 9. What animal is more sagacious (*prudens*) than the elephant? 10. What animal is more rapacious than the lion?

XVIII.—THE VERB.

Latin Verbs have two Voices :

I. ACTIVE.

II. PASSIVE.

Verbs have two Parts :

I. FINITE.

II. INFINITE.

I. THE VERB FINITE has Three Moods :

(1.) The INDICATIVE MOOD.

(2.) The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(3.) The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

II. THE VERB INFINITE consists of Verbal Nouns and Adjectives :

(1.) The INFINITIVE, which is a Verbal Noun.

(2.) The PARTICIPLE, which is a Verbal Adjective.

(3.) The SUPINE, } which are Verbal Nouns.

(4.) The GERUND, }

Verbs have SIX TENSES :

I. Three expressing unfinished action :

Present.

Imperfect.

Future Simple.

II. Three expressing finished action :

Perfect.

Pluperfect.

Future Perfect.

Obs. The Perfect has the meaning of both a Present-Perfect and of an Indefinite-Past: thus, *amāvī* signifies, *I have loved*, and *I loved*.

Verbs have two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural, and three PERSONS in each number.

Latin Verbs are arranged in four Classes, called CONJUGATIONS, distinguished by the final letter of the Stem, which is seen in the Infinitive Active. The Stem of

			Infinitive.
I. The First Conjugation ends in A :	as, <i>amā-rē</i> , to love.
II. The Second	"	E :	.. as, <i>mōnē-rē</i> , to advise.
III. The Third	"	{ a Consonant }	as, { <i>rēg-ērē</i> , to rule.
	"	{ or U :	as, { <i>lu-ērē</i> , to pay. "
IV. The Fourth	"	I :	.. as, <i>audī-rē</i> , to hear.

The Present Indicative, the Perfect Indicative, the Present Infinitive, and the Supine are called the *Principal Parts* of the Verb; because it is necessary to know these in order to conjugate a Verb.

XIX.—FIRST OR A CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Āmo, āmāvī, āmātum, āmārē,—to love. Stem: āma-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Āmo,	<i>I love, or am loving</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āmūs,	<i>We love, or are loving</i>
Ām-ās,	<i>thou lovest, or art loving</i>	Ām-ātīs,	<i>ye love, or are loving</i>
Ām-āt,	<i>he loves, or is loving.</i>	Ām-ant,	<i>they love, or are loving.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ābam,	<i>I was loving</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ābāmūs,	<i>We were loving</i>
Ām-ābās,	<i>thou wast loving</i>	Ām-ābātīs,	<i>ye were loving</i>
Ām-ābāt,	<i>he was loving.</i>	Ām-ābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ābo,	<i>I shall love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ābīmūs,	<i>We shall love</i>
Ām-ābīs,	<i>thou wilt love</i>	Ām-ābītīs,	<i>ye will love</i>
Ām-ābīt,	<i>he will love.</i>	Ām-ābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvī,	<i>I have loved, or I loved</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvīmūs,	<i>We have loved, or we loved</i>
Ām-āvistī,	<i>thou hast loved, or thou lovedst</i>	Ām-āvistīs,	<i>ye have loved, or ye loved</i>
Ām-āvīt,	<i>he has loved, or he loved.</i>	Ām-āvērunt,	<i>they have loved, or they loved.</i>
		or ām-āvērē	

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvēram,	<i>I had loved</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvērāmūs,	<i>We had loved</i>
Ām-āvērās,	<i>thou hadst loved</i>	Ām-āvērātīs,	<i>ye had loved</i>
Ām-āvērāt,	<i>he had loved.</i>	Ām-āvērant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āvēro,	<i>I shall</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-āvērimūs,	<i>We shall</i>
Ām-āvērīs,	<i>thou wilt</i>	Ām-āvēritīs,	<i>ye will</i>
Ām-āvērīt,	<i>he will</i>	Ām-āvērint,	<i>they will</i>
	<i>have loved.</i>		<i>have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-ā,	<i>Love thou.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ātē,	<i>Love ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ām-āto,	<i>Thou shalt or must love</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ām-ātōtē,	<i>Ye shall or must love</i>
Ām-āto,	<i>he shall or must love.</i>	Ām-anto,	<i>they shall or must love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

1. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. Ām-em,	I may love	Plur. Ām-ēmūs,	We may love
Ām-ēs,	thou mayst love	Ām-ētīs,	ye may love
Ām-ēt,	he may love.	Ām-ent,	they may love.

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. Ām-ārem,	I might love	Plur. Ām-ārēmūs,	We might love
Ām-ārēs,	thou mightst love	Ām-ārētīs,	ye might love
Ām-ārēt,	he might love.	Ām-ārent,	they might love.

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Ām-āvērim,	I may	P. Ām-āvērimūs,	We may	have
Ām-āvērīs,	thou mayst	Ām-āvēritīs,	ye may	loved.
Ām-āvērīt,	he may	Ām-āvērint,	they may	loved.

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Ām-āvissem,	I should	P. Ām-āvissēmūs,	We should	have
Ām-āvissēs,	thou wouldst	Ām-āvissētīs,	ye would	loved.
Ām-āvissēt,	he would	Ām-āvissent,	they would	loved.

* The 1st and 2nd Persons of the Present Subjunctive are often used with a kind of Imperative sense: āmem, let me love; āmēt, let him love; āmēmūs, let us love. Concerning the translation of the Subjunctive Mood in general, see p. 47.

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Ām-ārē,	to love.
PERF. and PLUP.	Ām-āvissē,	{ to have loved.
FUTURE.	Ām-ātūrūs essē,	{ to be about to love.

GERUND.

Gen. Ām-andī,	of loving
Dat. Ām-andō,	for loving
Acc. Ām-andum,	loving
Abl. Ām-andō,	by loving.

SUPINES.

Ām-ātum,	to love.
Ām-ātū,	in loving, or to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Ām-ans, -antis,	loving.
FUTURE.	Ām-ātūrūs (ā, um),	about to love.)

Obs. Āmātūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, āmātūrūs sum, I am about to love; āmātūrus ēram, I was about to love, &c. This is called the Active Periphrastic Conjugation.

NOTE.—In all the Perfect Tenses *vi* and *ve* may be omitted before *s* and *r*: as,

āmāvisti	becomes	āmastī	āmāvēro	becomes	āmāro
āmāvistis	"	āmastīs	āmāvēram	"	āmāram
āmāvērunt	"	āmārunt	āmāvērim	"	āmārim
but āmāvērē	does not become		āmāvissem	"	āmāassem
āmācē,	which would be con-		āmāvissē	"	āmāssē
founded with the Present Infin.					

XX.—SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE

Mōneo, mōnuī, mōnītum, mōnērē,—to advise. Stem: mōne-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mōn-eo,	<i>I advise, or am advising</i>	P. Mōn-ēmūs,	<i>We advise, or are advising</i>
Mōn-ēs,	<i>thou advisest, or art advising</i>	Mōn-ētīs,	<i>ye advise, or are advising</i>
Mōn-ēt,	<i>he advises, or is advising.</i>	Mōn-ent,	<i>they advise, or are advising.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbam,	<i>I was advising</i>	P. Mōn-ēbāmūs,	<i>We were advising</i>
Mōn-ēbās,	<i>thou wast advising</i>	Mōn-ēbātīs,	<i>ye were advising</i>
Mōn-ēbāt,	<i>he was advising.</i>	Mōn-ēbant,	<i>they were advis- ing.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbo,	<i>I shall advise</i>	P. Mōn-ēbīmūs,	<i>We shall advise</i>
Mōn-ēbīs,	<i>thou wilt advise</i>	Mōn-ēbītīs,	<i>ye will advise</i>
Mōn-ēbīt,	<i>he will advise.</i>	Mōn-ēbunt,	<i>they will advise.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uī,	<i>I have advised, or I advised</i>	P. Mōn-uīmūs,	<i>We have advised, or we advised</i>
Mōn-uistī,	<i>thou hast advised, or advisedst</i>	Mōn-uistīs,	<i>ye have advised, or ye advised</i>
Mōn-uīt,	<i>he has advised, or he advised.</i>	Mōn-uērunt,	<i>they have advised, or -uērē, } or they advised.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uēram,	<i>I had advised</i>	P. Mōn-uērāmūs,	<i>We had advised</i>
Mōn-uērās,	<i>thou hadst advised</i>	Mōn-uērātīs,	<i>ye had advised</i>
Mōn-uērāt,	<i>he had advised.</i>	Mōn-uērant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uēro,	<i>I shall</i>	P. Mōn-uērimūs,	<i>We shall</i>
Mōn-uērīs,	<i>thou wilt</i>	Mōn-uēritīs,	<i>ye will</i>
Mōn-uērīt,	<i>he will</i>	Mōn-uērint,	<i>they will</i>
	} <i>have</i>		} <i>have</i>
	<i>advised.</i>		<i>advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ē,	<i>Advise thou.</i>	P. Mōn-ētē,	<i>Advise ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēto,	<i>Thou shalt or must advise</i>	P. Mōn-ētōtē,	<i>Ye shall or must advise</i>
Mōn-ēto,	<i>he shall or must advise.</i>	Mōn-ento,	<i>they shall or must advise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mön-eam,	<i>I may advise</i>	P. Mön-eāmūs,	<i>We may advise</i>
Mön-eās,	<i>thou mayst advise</i>	Mön-eātīs,	<i>ye may advise</i>
Mön-eāt,	<i>he may advise.</i>	Mön-eant,	<i>they may advise.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-ērem,	<i>I might advise</i>	P. Mön-ērēmūs,	<i>We might advise</i>
Mön-ērēs,	<i>thou mightst advise</i>	Mön-ērētīs,	<i>ye might advise</i>
Mön-ērēt,	<i>he might advise.</i>	Mön-ērent,	<i>they might advise.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-uërim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Mön-uërimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Mön-uëris,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Mön-uëritīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Mön-uërit,	<i>he may</i>	Mön-uërint,	<i>they may</i>
	} <i>have advised.</i>		} <i>have advised.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mön-uissēm,	<i>I should</i>	P. Mön-uissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Mön-uissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Mön-uissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Mön-uissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Mön-uissent,	<i>they would</i>
	} <i>have advised.</i>		} <i>have advised.</i>

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Mön-ērē,	<i>to advise.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	Mön-uissē,	{ <i>to have</i> <i>advised.</i>
FUTURE.	Mön-ītūrūs essē,	{ <i>to be about</i> <i>to advise.</i>

SUPINES.

Mön-ītum,	<i>to advise.</i>
Mön-ītū,	<i>in advising, or</i> <i>to be advised.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Mön-endī,	<i>of advising</i>
Dat. Mön-endō,	<i>for advising</i>
Acc. Mön-endum,	<i>advising</i>
Abl. Mön-endō,	<i>by advising.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Mön-ens, -entis,	<i>advis-</i> <i>ing.</i>
FUTURE.	Mön-ītūrūs, (ā, um),	<i>about to advise.</i>

Obs. Mönītūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, mönītūrūs sum, *I am about to advise*; mönītūrūs eram, *I was about to advise*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXI.—THIRD OR Consonant AND U CONJUGATION.—
ACTIVE VOICE.

Rēgo, rexī, rectum, rēgērē,—to rule. Stem: rēg-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-o,	<i>I rule, or am</i>	} ruling.	P. Rēg-īmūs,	<i>We rule, or are</i>	} ruling.
Rēg-is,	<i>thou rulest, or art</i>		Rēg-itīs,	<i>ye rule, or are</i>	
Rēg-it,	<i>he rules, or is</i>		Rēg-unt,	<i>they rule, or are</i>	

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbam,	<i>I was ruling</i>	P. Rēg-ēbāmūs,	<i>We were ruling</i>
Rēg-ēbās,	<i>thou wast ruling</i>	Rēg-ēbātīs,	<i>ye were ruling</i>
Rēg-ēbāt,	<i>he was ruling.</i>	Rēg-ēbant,	<i>they were ruling.</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	<i>I shall rule</i>	P. Rēg-ēmūs,	<i>We shall rule</i>
Rēg-ēs,	<i>thou wilt rule</i>	Rēg-ētīs,	<i>ye will rule</i>
Rēg-ēt,	<i>he will rule.</i>	Rēg-ent,	<i>they will rule.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ī,	<i>I have ruled, or I ruled</i>	P. Rex-īmūs,	<i>We have ruled, or we ruled</i>
Rex-istī,	<i>thou hast ruled, or thou ruledst</i>	Rex-istīs,	<i>ye have ruled, or ye ruled</i>
Rex-īt,	<i>he has ruled, or he ruled.</i>	Rex-ērunt or rex-ērē,	<i>they have ruled, or they ruled.</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-eram,	<i>I had ruled</i>	P. Rex-ērāmūs,	<i>We had ruled</i>
Rex-ērās,	<i>thou hadst ruled</i>	Rex-ērātīs,	<i>ye had ruled</i>
Rex-ērāt,	<i>he had ruled.</i>	Rex-erant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ēro,	<i>I shall have ruled</i>	P. Rex-ērimūs,	<i>We shall have ruled</i>
Rex-ērīs,	<i>thou wilt have ruled</i>	Rex-ēritīs,	<i>ye will have ruled</i>
Rex-ērīt,	<i>he will have ruled.</i>	Rex-erint,	<i>they will have ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ē,	<i>Rule thou.</i>	P. Rēg-ītē,	<i>Rule ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Rēg-īto,	<i>Thou shalt or must rule</i>	P. Rēg-ītōtē,	<i>Ye shall or must rule</i>
Rēg-īto,	<i>he shall or must rule.</i>	Rēg-unto,	<i>they shall or must rule.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	<i>I may rule</i>	P. Rēg-āmūs,	<i>We may rule</i>
Rēg-ās,	<i>thou mayst rule</i>	Rēg-ātīs,	<i>ye may rule</i>
Rēg-āt,	<i>he may rule.</i>	Rēg-ant,	<i>they may rule.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērem,	<i>I might rule</i>	P. Rēg-ērēmūs,	<i>We might rule</i>
Rēg-ērēs,	<i>thou mightst rule</i>	Rēg-ērētīs,	<i>ye might rule</i>
Rēg-ērēt,	<i>he might rule.</i>	Rēg-ērent,	<i>they might rule.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ērim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Rex-ērimūs,	<i>We may</i>
Rex-ērīs,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Rex-ērītīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Rex-ērīt,	<i>he may</i>	Rex-ērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have ruled.</i>		<i>have ruled.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-issem,	<i>I should</i>	P. Rex-issēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Rex-issēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Rex-issētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Rex-issēt,	<i>he would</i>	Rex-issent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have ruled.</i>		<i>have ruled.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Rēg-ērē,	<i>to rule.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	Rex-issē,	<i>{ to have ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	Rec-tūrūs	<i>{ to be about</i>
	essē,	<i>{ to rule.</i>

SUPINES.

Rec-tum,	<i>to rule</i>
Rec-tū,	<i>in ruling, or to be ruled.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Rēg-endī,	<i>of ruling</i>
Dat. Rēg-endō,	<i>for ruling</i>
Acc. Rēg-endum,	<i>ruling</i>
Abl. Rēg-endō,	<i>by ruling.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Rēg-ens, -entis,	<i>ruling</i>
FUTURE.	Rec-tūrūs (ā, um),	<i>about to rule.</i>

Obs. Rectūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, rectūrūs sum, *I am about to rule*; rectūrūs eram, *I was about to rule*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXII.—FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audīvī, audītum, audirē,—to hear. Stem : audi-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-io, <i>I hear, or am</i>	} <i>hearing.</i>	P. Aud-īmūs, <i>We hear, or are</i>	} <i>hearing.</i>
Aud-īs, <i>thou hearest, or art</i>		Aud-ītīs, <i>ye hear, or are</i>	
Aud-īt, <i>he hears, or is</i>		Aud-iunt, <i>they hear, or are</i>	

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbam, <i>I was hearing</i>	}	P. Aud-iēbāmūs, <i>We were hearing</i>	}
Aud-iēbās, <i>thou wast hearing</i>		Aud-iēbātīs, <i>ye were hearing</i>	
Aud-iēbāt, <i>he was hearing.</i>		Aud-iēbant, <i>they were hearing.</i>	

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. Aud-iam, <i>I shall hear</i>	}	P. Aud-iēmūs, <i>We shall hear</i>	}
Aud-iēs, <i>thou wilt hear</i>		Aud-iētīs, <i>ye will hear</i>	
Aud-iēt, <i>he will hear.</i>		Aud-ient, <i>they will hear.</i>	

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivī, <i>I have heard, or</i>	}	P. Aud-ivīmūs, <i>We have heard,</i>	}
<i>I heard</i>		<i>or we heard</i>	
Aud-ivistī, <i>thou hast heard,</i>		Aud-ivistīs, <i>ye have heard, or</i>	
<i>or thou heardst</i>		<i>ye heard</i>	
Aud-ivīt, <i>he has heard, or</i>		Aud-ivērunt, <i>they have heard,</i>	
<i>he heard.</i>		<i>or -ivērē, } or they heard.</i>	

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivēram, <i>I had heard</i>	}	P. Aud-ivērāmūs, <i>We had heard</i>	}
Aud-ivērās, <i>thou hadst heard</i>		Aud-ivērātīs, <i>ye had heard</i>	
Aud-ivērāt, <i>he had heard.</i>		Aud-ivērant, <i>they had heard.</i>	

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivēro, <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have</i>	P. Aud-ivērimūs, <i>We shall</i>	} <i>have</i>
Aud-ivērīs, <i>thou wilt</i>		Aud-ivēritīs, <i>ye will</i>	
Aud-ivērīt, <i>he will</i>		Aud-ivērīnt, <i>they will</i>	
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-ī, <i>Hear thou.</i>		P. Aud-ītē, <i>Hear ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-īto, <i>Thou shalt or must</i>	}	P. Aud-ītōtē, <i>Ye shall or must</i>	}
<i>hear</i>		<i>hear</i>	
Aud-īto, <i>he shall or must</i>		Aud-iunto, <i>they shall or must</i>	
<i>hear.</i>		<i>hear.</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-iam,	<i>I may hear</i>	P. Aud-iāmūs,	<i>We may hear</i>
Aud-iās,	<i>thou mayst hear</i>	Aud-iātīs,	<i>ye may hear</i>
Aud-iāt,	<i>he may hear.</i>	Aud-iant,	<i>they may hear.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-īrem,	<i>I might hear</i>	P. Aud-īrēmūs,	<i>We might hear</i>
Aud-īrēs,	<i>thou mightst hear</i>	Aud-īrētīs,	<i>ye might hear</i>
Aud-īrēt,	<i>he might hear.</i>	Aud-īrent,	<i>they might hear.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivērim,	<i>I may</i>	P. Aud-ivērimus,	<i>We may</i>
Aud-ivērīs,	<i>thou mayst</i>	Aud-ivērītīs,	<i>ye may</i>
Aud-ivērīt,	<i>he may</i>	Aud-ivērint,	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ivissem,	<i>I should</i>	P. Aud-ivissēmūs,	<i>We should</i>
Aud-ivissēs,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	Aud-ivissētīs,	<i>ye would</i>
Aud-ivissēt,	<i>he would</i>	Aud-ivissent,	<i>they would</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	Aud-irē,	<i>to hear.</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	Aud-ivissē,	<i>{ to have heard.</i>
FUTURE.	Aud-itūrūs essē,	<i>{ to be about to hear.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Aud-iendī,	<i>of hearing</i>
Dat. Aud-iendō,	<i>for hearing</i>
Acc. Aud-iendum,	<i>hearing</i>
Abl. Aud-iendō,	<i>by hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

Aud-itum,	<i>to hear.</i>
Aud-itū,	<i>in hearing, or to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Aud-iens, -entis,
	<i>hearing.</i>
FUTURE.	Aud-itūrūs (ā, um),
	<i>about to hear.</i>

Obs. Audītūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, auditūrūs sum, *I am about to hear*; auditūrūs ēram, *I was about to hear*, &c. This is called the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*.

NOTE.—In all the Perfect Tenses *v* is frequently omitted before *e* and *i*. The two *ii* are often contracted into *i*: as,

audivistī becomes	{ audīstī or audistī	audivēram becomes	audīēram
audivistis	{ audīstīs or audistīs	audivērim	audīērim
audivīt	audīīt	audivissem	{ audīissem or audissem
audivērant	audīērant	audivissē	{ audīissē or audissē.
audivēro	audīēro		

FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXV.

The Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple Tenses, Indicative.

A.—1. Ego te laudabam, tu me vituperabas. 2. Ego te laudabo, tu me vituperabis. 3. Bonos semper laudabo, improbos semper vituperabo. 4. Si virtutem amabitis, omnes boni vos amabunt. 5. Dum nos placidus somnus recreabat, vos vigilabatis. 6. Quum milites urbem intrabant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Hieme in urbe habitamus, aestate autem in hortis habitabimus. 8. Probitate, non fraude amicos parabis. 9. Graeci partem praedae Diis dabant. 10. Multi homines aedificant domos, in quibus non habitabunt.

1. He was building a house in the city. 2. I shall always praise the good; I shall always find-fault-with the bad. 3. The Romans gave the greatest honours to good citizens. 4. By virtue they-are-getting to themselves (*sibi*) a renowned name. 5. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves, the enemy (*pl.*) were awake. 6. We (*nos*) build houses; others will dwell in them. 7. The general will give the booty to the soldiers. 8. You (*sing.*) find-fault-with yourself (*te*), I (*do*) not find-fault-with you. 9. All persons praise diligence and honesty. 10. While the citizens were watching, the soldiers were preparing their arms.

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect Tenses, Indicative.

RULE 11.—When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are said to be in *Apposition*, and are put in the same case: as, Rōmūlūs rex, *Romulus, the king*.

B.—1. Ego ambulavi, tu vigilavisti, ventus flavit. 2. Ego ambulaveram, tu vigilaveras, ventus flaverat. 3. Ego te laudavero, tu me vituperaveris, frater judicaverit. 4. Praeceptores meos semper amavi. 5. Romani Corinthum, opulentam Graeciae urbem, expugnaverunt. 6. Quum milites urbem intraverant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Si unum castigaveris, centum emendabis. 8. Si animum virtutibus ornaveris, semper beatus eris. 9. Quum exercitus urbem oppugnavit, nos jam emigraveramus. 10. Quum hostes agros vastaverint, urbem oppugnabunt.

1. The Romans assaulted the city. 2. The soldiers laid-waste the lands (*agros*) and assaulted the city. 3. Cicero, the orator, got for himself a renowned name. 4. They had adorned the city (*of*)

Corinth with most splendid buildings. 5. When the army has (*fut. perf.*) laid-waste the lands, the general will assault the city. 6. When thou hast improved (*fut. perf.*) thy life, thou wilt have gained for thyself (*dative*) true praise. 7. I have built for myself a splendid house; I have gained very many friends. 8. I have praised you (*sing.*), not found-fault-with you (*sing.*). 9. The army had entered the city and had laid-waste all (things). 10. If thou hast gained for thyself true friends, thou art happy.

Imperative Mood.

NOTE.—*Not* in prohibitions is always *NE*.

C.—1. Amato patrem et matrem! 2. Omnes homines ama! 3. Mores vestros mutare, amici! 4. Diligenter cura, amice, valetudinem tuam! 5. Amate litteras, o pueri! 6. Discipulus amato praeceptores! 7. Laudatote probos homines, vituperatote improbos! 8. Omnes homines amato Deum! 9. Ne nomen muta; muta mores.

1. Enter (*pl.*), O friends! 2. Improve (*pl.*) those ill manners of yours,* scholars! 3. O my son, love (thy) mother! 4. Change not this law, citizens. 5. Praise thou the just and good (*pl.*). 6. Change not (your) friends. 7. While the soldiers are fighting, the citizens must watch. 8. Good and upright citizens must be at-the-head-of the commonwealth. 9. Get not to thyself a name by guilt.

* Translate *those-of-yours*, by *istos*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing without any condition or doubt: as, *aedifico dōmum*, *I am building a house*; *hābitābo in eā*, *I shall dwell in it*.

The Subjunctive Mood speaks of a thing with some condition or doubt: as, [*aedifico dōmum*] *ut in eā hābitem*, [*I am building a house*], *in order that I may dwell in it*. Here there is no doubt about the act of *building*; but whether the person building will *dwell* in the house or not is uncertain, and depends upon circumstances.

The translation of the Subjunctive Mood with *may* and *might* is only an approximation to its meaning. Very often it has to be rendered in English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative Mood, as in the whole of Exercise E.

NOTE.—The Rule for the sequence of tenses in the Subjunctive Mood is given on p. 95.

RULE 12.—The Conjunctions *ut*, *that*, *in-order-that*, and *nē*, *lest*, *in-order-that-not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

The Present and Imperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

D.—1. Laudat puerum, ut litteras amet. 2. Laudavit puerum, ut litteras amaret. 3. Omnes parentes optant, ut filii litteras diligenter tractent. 4. Saepe majores nostri dimicaverunt, ut patriam suam liberarent. 5. Amo te, ut me redames. 6. Amavi te, ut me redamares. 7. Dux imperavit ut milites stationes suas servarent. 8. Ita judicat judex justus, ut in omni re rectam conscientiam servet. 9. Heri ambulabam, ut tristem animum exhilararem. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ne urbem hostes expugnarent.

1. I often walked in the fields that I might refresh my mind. 2. Who does not fight that he may preserve his country? 3. They were fighting that they might preserve their freedom. 4. He chastises the boy in-order-that he may improve him. 5. He was chastising the boy in-order-that he might improve him. 6. We fight in-order-that the enemy (*pl.*) may *not* (*ne*) lay-waste our lands. 7. The husbandmen were preparing arms in-order-that the soldiers might *not* enter their lands. 8. We prepare (our) arms that we may save the city. 9. We often walked in the garden in order that we might refresh ourselves (*nos*). 10. We were building and were adorning dwelling-places, in-order-that others might dwell in them.

RULE 13.—*Quin* is used with the Subjunctive Mood after *nōn dūbīto*, *I do not doubt*; *nēmo dūbītāt*, *no one doubts*; *quīs dūbītāt*? *who doubts*? *nōn est dūbīum*, *it is not doubtful*, or, *there is no doubt*; and is translated in English by *that*.

After such expressions as these, the Subjunctive must be translated into English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative: as, *nēmo dūbītāt quin sīt justum*, *no one doubts that it is just*.

The Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

E.—1. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaverint. 2. Non dubitabam, quin milites nostri hostes superavissent. 3. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaturi sint.* 4. Quis dubitat, quin bonos semper laudaverimus? 5. Non est dubium, quin fidem semper servaveritis. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin hostes urbem expugnassent. 7. Non est dubium, quin malos semper vituperaverimus. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin Hannibal fortissime pugnasset.

* The Periphrastic Conjugation, consisting of the Future Participle in *turus* with the Verb *sum*, denotes intention or futurity. See p. 39, *Obs.*

9. Non est dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupaverit.
 10. Non erat dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupavisset.

In the following Exercise the verbs in *Italics* are to be rendered in Latin by the corresponding Tenses of the Subjunctive.

1. There was no doubt that the enemy *had entered* the city.
 2. There is no doubt that our soldiers *have fought* bravely. 3. I do not doubt that *ye have* always *praised* the good. 4. There is no doubt that our (men) *overcame* the enemy. 5. There was no doubt that they *had prepared* arms. 6. Who doubts that the enemy *have prepared* arms? 7. I have no doubt that our soldiers *have taken-by-storm* the city. 8. Who doubts that our men *fought* bravely? 9. There is no doubt that *he has improved* his manners. 10. Who doubts that a good citizen will fight (*pres. subj.*) for (*prō* with *abl.*) his native-land?

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

RULE 14.—The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive Mood: as, *Caesār hostēs sūpērārē pōtest, Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

Pōtest, (*he, she, it*) *is able.*

Possunt, (*they*) *are able.*

F.—1. Milites urbem expugnare possunt. 2. Caesar sibi amicos parare potest. 3. Naturam mutare difficile est. 4. Errare humanum est. 5. Luscinia cantans animos nostros delectat. 6. Hostes adventant expugnaturi urbem nostram.

1. Caesar is able to take-by-storm the city. 2. Our (men) are able to overcome the enemy. 3. It is difficult to change bad manners. 4. It is easy to overcome the enemies. 5. The general entered the city, carrying (his) sword. 6. They were walking in the garden, singing and adorning themselves with flowers.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVI.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Ego te monebam, tu flebas. 2. Ego te monebo, tu flebis. 3. Arbores vere florent. 4. Tempus omnia opera hominum delet. 5. Romani primis temporibus parebant regibus. 6. Gaudebam quod tu valebas. 7. Praeceptor gaudebat, quod vos ejus praeceptis parebatis. 8. Tibi placebas, aliis displicebas. 9. Omnes boni legibus divinis semper parebunt. 10. Vires vestras semper exercete, pueri!

1. *We* (nos) shall rejoice, *you* (vos) will weep. 2. The young-man obeys not the laws of the commonwealth. 3. Weep not, O my sons; the commonwealth rejoices. 4. A good king is not always pleasing to his citizens. 5. I rejoice, because the state flourishes. 6. The same (things) do not always please the same persons. 7. The commonwealth was flourishing. 8. The good citizens were rejoicing; the bad were weeping. 9. Obey the laws of your country, citizens. 10. The enemy was destroying the houses.

B.—1. Graecia omnibus artibus floruit. 2. Multum iis debemus, qui nos virtutem docuerunt. 3. Fortes milites! laudem meruistis. 4. Cantus avium maximam nobis praebuerunt voluptatem. 5. Bonae leges Solonis Atheniensibus placuerunt. 6. Divitiae multis hominibus nocuerunt. 7. Magistri vos linguam Latinam docuerunt. 8. Equites Caesaris Pompeium ejusque amicos terruerunt. 9. Haec civitas diu floruerat, quia semper legibus paruerat. 10. Tu nobis nocueras, quia temeritatem tuam non coërcueras.

1. Rashness has often been hurtful to generals. 2. We owe very many-things to our parents. 3. Who taught you the Latin language, boy? 4. Curb the tongue; the tongue has been hurtful to very many (persons). 5. Cicero exhibited to his (fellow) citizens a memorable example of integrity. 6. Set (*praebeo*) a good example to thy (fellow) citizens. 7. Destroy ye not the city, soldiers! 8. Solon the Athenian furnished most excellent laws for his (fellow) citizens. 9. That man often curbs his tongue. 10. To whom do not the songs of birds afford pleasure?

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri corpus exerceam. 2. Curabam ut pueri corpus exercerem. 3. Cura ut pueri corpus exerceas. 4. Curabam ut pueri corpus exercereres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum semper bene monuerim. 6. Nemo dubitavit quin ego puerum semper bene monuissem. 7. Non dubito quin dux temeritatem militum coercuerit. 8. Non dubito, quin dux temeritatem militum coerciturus sit. 9. Miserum est habuisse, et nihil habere. 10. Bonis placuisse maxima laus est.

1. Who doubts that rashness has been hurtful to generals? 2. It is difficult to curb the tongue; it is more difficult to curb anger. 3. There is no doubt that to curb anger is most difficult. 4. There is no doubt that they entered the city weeping. 5. To do good to very many is true glory. 6. That tongue of yours (*iste*) is destined-to-hurt (*fut. part.*) yourself. 7. I will take care to* set a good example to my children. 8. A son ought to obey (his) father. 9. There is no doubt that the laws of Solon were serviceable to the Athenians. 10. Who doubts that anger has hurt very many?

* *Obs.* To set = that I may set: ut with Subjunctive. When the English Infinitive Mood expresses a purpose, it must be translated in Latin by ut and the Subjunctive.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Omnem hunc mundum Deus regit. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducet. 3. Semper dicam quod verum est. 4. Dum ego scribebam, tu legebas et frater pingebat. 5. Miles corpus pallio suo teget. 6. Hostes aciem instruebant. 7. Disce, puer! 8. Caelestia semper spectato, humana contemnito. 9. Vos, viri fortissimi, urbem templaque deorum defendetis. 10. Tu exercitum duces, multasque urbes expugnabis.

1. Hannibal will lead his army into the Roman territory (*agri, pl.*). 2. We were leading the army into the Roman territory. 3. We were defending the city and the temples of the gods. 4. I was writing; you were reading; (my) brother was painting. 5. A good citizen will never abandon the commonwealth. 6. The state defends us. 7. I will cover the bodies of the boys with (my) cloak. 8. Learn the song, boys; (it) is very beautiful (*pulcher*). 9. Brave men despise death and danger. 10. Tell* me (*dat.*), (my) son; what has hurt you?

B.—1. Tarquinius Priscus Romam urbem muris cinxit. 2. Xerxes, Persarum rex, Hellespontum ponte junxit. 3. Imperator exercitum duxit, multasque urbes expugnavit. 4. Cicero multas pulcherrimas orationes scripserat. 5. Cicero conjurationem Catilinae detexerat. 6. Simulac litteras scripserimus, ambulabimus. 7. Incendium totam fere urbem absumpserat. 8. Camillum triumphantem albi traxerunt equi. 9. Xerxes, Persarum rex, innumeras copias contraxit. 10. Vix Caesar aciem instruxerat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. The fire consumed the third part of the city. 2. The general led a great army into Italy. 3. The Cimbri brought-together innumerable forces. 4. Caesar arranged his line-of-battle. 5. Caesar threw a bridge across the river (say, joined the river by a bridge). 6. As soon as I have written (*fut. perf.*) the letter, I will take-a-walk. 7. We discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. 8. I defended the commonwealth (when) a young man. 9. White horses had drawn Camillus triumphing. 10. We have despised human (things) (*neut. pl.*).

* The verbs *dīco*, *dūco*, *fācio*, drop the final *e* in the imperative mood: hence *dic*, tell thou; *duc*, lead thou; *fac*, do thou.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnet. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam duxit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnaret. 3. Cura ut pueri animum excolas. 4. Curabam ut pueri animum excoleres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum diligenter correxerim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin ego puerum diligenter correxissem. 7. Narrate nobis, quid parentes scripserint. 8. Quis dubitat, quin hostes urbem obsidione cincturi sint? 9. Difficile est regere hominum animos. 10. Emere facilius est quam solve.

1. I will take care to cultivate (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boy's mind. 2. There is no doubt that he has carefully cultivated his mind. 3. Take care to be well (*ut* and *Subj.*). 4. Who doubts that it is very difficult to rule the minds of men? 5. Who doubts that we have obeyed the laws? 6. Caesar drew together his forces with-the-intention-of-assaulting (*fut. part.*) the town. 7. White horses drew the chariot of Camillus (when) triumphing. 8. It is difficult to learn many things. 9. There is no doubt that we ought always to-be-learning (*pres. inf.*). 10. I will take care to correct (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Mors finiet nostram vitam. 2. Leones non reperitis in Gallia. 3. Discipulos diligentes non puniemus. 4. Persae castra muniebant et custodiebant. 5. Dum tu dormiebas, ego te custodiebam. 6. Scio multas res, quas olim nesciebam. 7. Dum tu dormies, ego te custodiam. 8. Praeceptor puerorum mentes erudit. 9. Liberi parentibus obediunt. 10. Qui Deo obedit, etiam hominibus obediunt.

1. The soldiers were fortifying the camp. 2. Cornelia trained her children carefully. 3. My son, obey thy mother. 4. While the citizens were keeping-guard, the soldiers were sleeping. 5. We will keep-guard, and you shall sleep. 6. Now I know these things; yesterday I was-ignorant-of them. 7. You will not easily find a lion in Europe. 8. Death puts-an-end-to all the hopes of this life. 9. Carefully train your children; praise the good; punish the bad. 10. Thou shalt not bury (*fut. imper.*) a dead man within (in) the city.

B.—1. Natura Italiam Alpibus munivit. 2. Cicero domum suam muniverat et firmaverat. 3. Magister puniebat eos discipulos, qui non obediverant. 4. Vincite eos, qui non obediverunt. 5. Claram vocem hujus avis non audivisti? eam non audiui. 6. Servi domum sepeliverunt. 7. Vix milites castra muniverant, quum Caesar aciem instruxit. 8. Quum milites castra muniverint, dormient. 9. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. 10. Parentes mei pauperem hunc puerum nutriverant.

1. A good father will nurture, clothe, (and) train-up his children. 2. Who did not hear that very clear (*superl.*) song of the nightingale? 3. Nature has fortified the earth with mountains. 4. They bound the men with the hardest chains. 5. Lictor, bind the man! 6. Very delicate membranes clothe the eyes. 7. Punish thou the bad; give honour to the good; in-that-way thou wilt be serviceable to the commonwealth. 8. He will bind the citizens with the strongest (*validissimus*) chains. 9. That cruel mother did not nurture her own children. 10. Bind not the man, soldier! he is a Roman citizen.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri mentem erudiam. 2. Curabam, ut pueri mentem erudirem. 3. Obedit aliis, ut sibi quoque alii obediant. 4. Obediebam aliis, ut mihi quoque alii obedirent. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum gnaviter custodi(v)erim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin puerum gnaviter custodi(v)isses. 7. Non dubito quin longinquitas temporis dolorem tuum mollitura sit. 8. Milites urbem custodire debent. 9. Nihil scire turpe est. 10. Venio auditurus, quid pater scripserit.

1. There is no doubt that length of time will assuage (*Periphrastic Conjugation*) your grief. 2. It is easy to exercise the body; it is difficult to train the mind. 3. Who doubts that the father carefully trained the mind of his son? 4. I will take pains to assuage (*ut* and *Subj.*) the pain of the wound. 5. I have no doubt that he is going-to-train-up (*Periphrastic Conjugation*) the boy most carefully. 6. To punish is not to train-up. 7. He bound the men with chains, that they might learn to obey. 8. It is easy to obey the feelings (*animus**). 9. There is no doubt that length of time assuages both grief and anger (*dolorem iramque*). 10. (He) who knows not (*nescio*) (how) to obey, knows not (how) to command.

* Use the Singular.

XXIII.—FIRST OR A CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

ămör, ămătūs sum, ămārī,—to be loved. Stem: ăma-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. ăm-ör	<i>I am being or I am loved</i>	P. ăm-ămür	<i>we are being or we are loved</i>
ăm-ārīs	<i>thou art being or thou art loved</i>	ăm-ămīnī	<i>ye are being or ye are loved</i>
ămātūr	<i>he is being or he is loved</i>	ăm-antūr	<i>they are being or they are loved</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. ăm-ābār	<i>I was being or I was loved</i>	P. ăm-ābāmür	<i>we were being or we were loved</i>
ăm-ābārīs	<i>thou wast being or thou wast loved</i>	ăm-ābāmīnī	<i>ye were being or ye were loved</i>
ăm-ābātūr	<i>he was being or he was loved</i>	ăm-ābantūr	<i>they were being or they were loved</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. ăm-ābör	<i>I shall be loved</i>	P. ăm-ābīmür	<i>we shall be loved</i>
ăm-ābērīs	<i>thou wilt be loved</i>	ăm-ābīmīnī	<i>ye will be loved</i>
ăm-ābītūr	<i>he will be loved</i>	ăm-ābuntūr	<i>they will be loved</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. ăm-ātūs	<i>I have been or was loved</i>	P. ăm-ātī sūmūs	<i>we have been or we were loved</i>
ăm-ātūs ēs	<i>thou hast been or wast loved</i>	ăm-ātī estīs	<i>ye have been or ye were loved</i>
ăm-ātūs est	<i>he has been or was loved</i>	ăm-ātī sunt	<i>they have been or they were loved</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. ăm-ātūs eram	<i>I had been loved</i>	P. ăm-ātī ērāmūs	<i>we had been loved</i>
ăm-ātūs ērās	<i>thou hadst been loved</i>	ăm-ātī ērātīs	<i>ye had been loved</i>
ăm-ātūs ērāt	<i>he had been loved</i>	ăm-ātī ērant	<i>they had been loved</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. ăm-ātūs ero	<i>I shall have been loved</i>	P. ăm-ātī ērīmūs	<i>we shall have been loved</i>
ăm-ātūs ērīs	<i>thou wilt have been loved</i>	ăm-ātī ērītīs	<i>ye will have been loved</i>
ăm-ātūs ērīt	<i>he will have been loved</i>	ăm-ātī ērunt	<i>they will have been loved</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ārē</i>	<i>be thou loved</i>		P. <i>ăm-ămīnī</i>	<i>be ye loved</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ātōr</i>	<i>thou shalt or</i>		P. <i>ăm-antōr</i>	<i>they shall or</i>
	<i>must be loved</i>			
<i>ăm-ātōr</i>	<i>he shall or must</i>			<i>must be loved</i>
	<i>be loved</i>			

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ēr</i>	<i>I may be loved</i>		P. <i>ăm-ēmūr</i>	<i>we may be loved</i>
<i>ăm-ērīs</i>	<i>thou mayst be loved</i>		<i>ăm-ēmīnī</i>	<i>ye may be loved</i>
<i>ăm-ētūr</i>	<i>he may be loved</i>		<i>ăm-entūr</i>	<i>they may be loved</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ārēr</i>	<i>I might be loved</i>		P. <i>ăm-ārēmūr</i>	<i>we might be loved</i>
<i>ăm-ārērīs</i>	<i>thou mightst be loved</i>		<i>ăm-ārēmīnī</i>	<i>ye might be loved</i>
<i>ăm-ārētūr</i>	<i>he might be loved</i>		<i>ăm-ārentūr</i>	<i>they might be loved</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ātūs sim</i>	<i>I may have been</i>		P. <i>ăm-ātī sīmūs</i>	<i>we may have</i>
	<i>loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>
<i>ăm-ātūs sīs</i>	<i>thou mayst have</i>		<i>ăm-ātī sītīs</i>	<i>ye may have</i>
	<i>been loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>
<i>ăm-ātūs sīt</i>	<i>he may have been</i>		<i>ăm-ātī sint</i>	<i>they may have</i>
	<i>loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>ăm-ātūs essem</i>	<i>I should have</i>		P. <i>ăm-ātī essēmūs</i>	<i>we should have</i>
	<i>been loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>
<i>ăm-ātūs essēs</i>	<i>thou wouldst</i>		<i>ăm-ātī essētīs</i>	<i>ye would have</i>
	<i>have been loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>
<i>ăm-ātūs essēt</i>	<i>he would have</i>		<i>ăm-ātī essent</i>	<i>they would have</i>
	<i>been loved</i>			<i>been loved</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	<i>ăm-ārī</i>	<i>to be loved</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	<i>ăm-ātūs (ă um) essē</i>	<i>to have been loved</i>
FUT.	<i>ăm-ātum (same for all genders) irī</i>	<i>to be about to be loved</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<i>ăm-ātūs ă um</i>	<i>loved or having been loved</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<i>ăm-andūs ă um</i>	<i>fit to be or must be loved</i>

Obs. *Amandūs* may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum*:
as, *ămandūs sum*, *I am fit to be loved*: *ămandūs eram*, *I was fit to be loved*. This is called the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXIV.—SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—

PASSIVE VOICE.

mönēör, mönītūs sum, mönērī,—to be advised. Stem: möne-
VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. mön-eör	<i>I am being or I am advised</i>	P. mön-ēmūr	<i>we are being or we are advised</i>
mön-ērīs	<i>thou art being or thou art advised</i>	mön-ēmīnī	<i>ye are being or ye are advised</i>
mön-ētūr	<i>he is being or he is advised</i>	mön-entūr	<i>they are being or they are ad- vised</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. mön-ēbār	<i>I was being or I was advised</i>	P. mön-ēbāmūr	<i>we were being or we were advised</i>
mön-ēbārīs	<i>thou wast being or thou wast advised</i>	mön-ēbāmīnī	<i>ye were being or ye were ad- vised</i>
mön-ēbātūr	<i>he was being or he was ad- vised</i>	mön-ēbantūr	<i>they were being or they were advised</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. mön-ēbör	<i>I shall be ad- vised</i>	P. mön-ēbīmūr	<i>we shall be ad- vised</i>
mön-ēbērīs	<i>thou wilt be ad- vised</i>	mön-ēbīmīnī	<i>ye will be ad- vised</i>
mön-ēbītūr	<i>he will be ad- vised</i>	mön-ēbuntūr	<i>they will be ad- vised</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. mön-ītūs sum	<i>I have been or was advised</i>	P. mön-ītī sumūs	<i>we have been or we were advised</i>
mön-ītūs ēs	<i>thou hast been or wast advised</i>	mön-ītī estīs	<i>ye have been or ye were advised</i>
mön-ītūs est	<i>he has been or was advised</i>	mön-ītī sunt	<i>they have been or they were advised</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. mön-ītūs eram	<i>I had been ad- vised</i>	P. mönītī ērāmūs	<i>we had been advised</i>
mön-ītūs ērās	<i>thou hadst been advised</i>	mön-ītī ērātīs	<i>ye had been ad- vised</i>
mön-ītūs ērāt	<i>he had been ad- vised</i>	mön-ītī ērant	<i>they had been advised</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. mön-ītūs ēro	<i>I shall have been advised</i>	P. mön-ītī ērīmūs	<i>we shall have been advised</i>
mön-ītūs ērīs	<i>thou wilt have been advised</i>	mön-ītī ērītīs	<i>ye will have been advised</i>
mön-ītūs ērīt	<i>he will have been advised</i>	mön-ītī ērunt	<i>they will have been advised</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. mōn-ērē *be thou advised* | P. mōn-ēmīnī *be ye advised*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. mōn-ētōr *thou shalt or must be advised*
 mōn-ētōr *he shall or must be advised* | P. mōn-entōr *they shall or must be advised*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. mōn-eār	<i>I may be advised</i>	P. mōn-eāmūr	<i>we may be advised</i>
mōn-eārīs	<i>thou mayst be advised</i>	mōn-eāmīnī	<i>ye may be advised</i>
mōn-eātūr	<i>he may be advised</i>	mōn-eantūr	<i>they may be advised</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. mōn-ērēr	<i>I might be advised</i>	P. mōn-ērēmūr	<i>we might be advised</i>
mōn-ērērīs	<i>thou mightst be advised</i>	mōn-ērēmīnī	<i>ye might be advised</i>
mōn-ērētūr	<i>he might be advised</i>	mōn-ērentūr	<i>they might be advised</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. mōn-ītūs sim	<i>I may have been advised</i>	P. mōn-ītī sīmūs	<i>we may have been advised</i>
mōn-ītūs sīs	<i>thou mayst have been advised</i>	mōn-ītī sītīs	<i>ye may have been advised</i>
mōn-ītūs sīt	<i>he may have been advised</i>	mōn-ītī sint	<i>they may have been advised</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. mōn-ītūs essem	<i>I should have been advised</i>	P. mōn-ītī essēmūs	<i>we should have been advised</i>
mōn-ītūs essēs	<i>thou wouldst have been advised</i>	mōn-ītī essētīs	<i>ye would have been advised</i>
mōn-ītūs essēt	<i>he would have been advised</i>	mōn-ītī essent	<i>they would have been advised</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	mōn-ērī	<i>to be advised</i>
PERF. and PLUP.	mōn-ītūs (ā um) essē	<i>to have been advised</i>
FUT.	mōn-ītum (same for all genders) irī	<i>to be about to be advised</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERF.	mōn-ītūs a um	<i>advised or having been advised</i>
GERUNDIVE.	mōn-endūs a um	<i>fit to be or must be advised</i>

Obs. Mōnendūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, mōnendūs sum, *I am fit to be advised*; mōnendūs eram, *I was fit to be advised*. This is called the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXV.—THIRD OR CONSONANT AND U CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

rēgōr, rectūs sum, rēgī,—to be ruled. Stem: rēg-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. rēg-ōr	<i>I am being or I am ruled</i>	P. rēg-īmūr	<i>we are being or we are ruled</i>
rēg-ērīs	<i>thou art being or thou art ruled</i>	rēg-īmīnī	<i>ye are being or ye are ruled</i>
rēg-ītūr	<i>he is being or he is ruled</i>	rēg-untūr	<i>they are being or they are ruled</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. rēg-ēbār	<i>I was being or I was ruled</i>	P. rēg-ēbāmūr	<i>we were being or we were ruled</i>
rēg-ēbārīs	<i>thou wast being or thou wast ruled</i>	rēg-ēbāmīnī	<i>ye were being or ye were ruled</i>
rēg-ēbātūr	<i>he was being or he was ruled</i>	rēg-ēbantūr	<i>they were being or they were ruled</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. rēg-ār	<i>I shall be ruled</i>	P. rēg-ēmūr	<i>we shall be ruled</i>
rēg-ērīs	<i>thou wilt be ruled</i>	rēg-ēmīnī	<i>ye will be ruled</i>
rēg-ētūr	<i>he will be ruled</i>	rēg-entūr	<i>they will be ruled</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. rec-tūs sum	<i>I have been or was ruled</i>	P. rec-tī sūmūs	<i>we have been or we were ruled</i>
rec-tūs ēs	<i>thou hast been or wast ruled</i>	rec-tī estīs	<i>ye have been or ye were ruled</i>
rectūs est	<i>he has been or was ruled</i>	rec-tī sunt	<i>they have been or they were ruled</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. rec-tūs ēram	<i>I had been ruled</i>	P. rec-tī ērāmūs	<i>we had been ruled</i>
rec-tūs ērās	<i>thou hadst been ruled</i>	rec-tī ērātīs	<i>ye had been ruled</i>
rec-tūs ērāt	<i>he had been ruled</i>	rec-tī ērant	<i>they had been ruled</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. rec-tūs ēro	<i>I shall have been ruled</i>	P. rec-tī ērīmūs	<i>we shall have been ruled</i>
rec-tūs ērīs	<i>thou wilt have been ruled</i>	rec-tī ērītīs	<i>ye will have been ruled</i>
rec-tūs ērīt	<i>he will have been ruled</i>	rec-tī ērunt	<i>they will have been ruled</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD. !

PRESENT TENSE.

S. rēg-ērē	be thou ruled		P. rēg-īmīnī	be ye ruled
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. rēg-ītōr	thou shalt or must be ruled		P. rēg-untōr	they shall or must be ruled
rēg-ītōr	he shall or must be ruled			

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. rēg-ār	I may be ruled		P. rēg-āmūr	we may be ruled
rēg-ārīs	thou mayst be ruled		rēg-āmīnī	ye may be ruled
rēg-ātūr	he may be ruled		rēg-antūr	they may be ruled

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. rēg-ērēr	I might be ruled		P. rēg-ērēmūr	we might be ruled
rēg-ērērīs	thou mightst be ruled		rēg-ērēmīnī	ye might be ruled
rēg-ērētūr	he might or would be ruled		rēg-ērentūr	they might be ruled

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. rec-tūs sim	I may have been ruled		P. rec-tī sīmūs	we may have been ruled
rec-tūs sīs	thou mayst have been ruled		rec-tī sītīs	ye may have been ruled
rec-tūs sit	he may have been ruled		rec-tī sint	they may have been ruled

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. rec-tūs essem	I should have been ruled		P. rec-tī essēmūs	we should have been ruled
rec-tūs essēs	thou wouldst have been ruled		rec-tī essētīs	ye would have been ruled
rec-tūs essēt	he would have been ruled		rec-tī essent	they would have been ruled

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP. rēg-ī	to be ruled
PERF. and PLUP. rec-tūs (ā um) essē or fuissē	to have been ruled
FUT. rec-tum (same for all genders) irī	to be about to be ruled

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. rec-tūs ā um	ruled or having been ruled
GERUNDIVE. rēg-endūs ā um	fit to be or must be ruled

Obs. Rēgendūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, rēgendūs sum, I am fit to be ruled; rēgendūs eram, I was fit to be ruled. This is called the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*.

XXVI.—FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—

PASSIVE VOICE.

audiōr, auditūs sum, audiri,—to be heard. Stem: audi-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. aud-iōr	<i>I am being or I am heard</i>	P. aud-īmūr	<i>we are being or we are heard</i>
aud-irīs	<i>thou art being or thou art heard</i>	aud-īmīnī	<i>ye are being or ye are heard</i>
aud-ītūr	<i>he is being or he is heard</i>	aud-īuntūr	<i>they are being or they are heard</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-iēbār	<i>I was being or I was heard</i>	P. aud-iēbāmūr	<i>we were being or we were heard</i>
aud-iēbārīs	<i>thou wast being or thou wast heard</i>	aud-iēbāmīnī	<i>ye were being or ye were heard</i>
aud-iēbātūr	<i>he was being or he was heard</i>	aud-iēbantūr	<i>they were being or they were heard</i>

3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

S. aud-iār	<i>I shall be heard</i>	P. aud-iēmūr	<i>we shall be heard</i>
aud-iērīs	<i>thou wilt be heard</i>	aud-iēmīnī	<i>ye will be heard</i>
aud-iētūr	<i>he will be heard</i>	aud-ientūr	<i>they will be heard</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-ītūs sum	<i>I have been or I was heard</i>	P. aud-ītī sūmūs	<i>we have been or we were heard</i>
aud-ītūs ēs	<i>thou hast been or thou wast heard</i>	aud-ītī estīs	<i>ye have been or ye were heard</i>
aud-ītūs est	<i>he has been or he was heard</i>	aud-ītī sunt	<i>they have been or they were heard</i>

5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-ītūs ēram	<i>I had been heard</i>	P. aud-ītī ērāmūs	<i>we had been heard</i>
aud-ītūs ērās	<i>thou hadst been heard</i>	aud-ītī ērātīs	<i>ye had been heard</i>
aud-ītūs ērāt	<i>he had been heard</i>	aud-ītī ērant	<i>they had been heard</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-ītūs ēro	<i>I shall have been heard</i>	P. aud-ītī ērīmūs	<i>we shall have been heard</i>
aud-ītūs ērīs	<i>thou wilt have been heard</i>	aud-ītī ērītīs	<i>ye will have been heard</i>
aud-ītūs ērīt	<i>he will have been heard</i>	aud-ītī ērunt	<i>they will have been heard</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. aud-irē	be thou heard		P. aud-imīnī	be ye heard
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. aud-itōr	thou shalt or must be heard			
aud-itōr	he shall or must be heard		P. aud-iuntōr	they shall or must be heard

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. aud-iār	I may be heard		P. aud-iāmūr	we may be heard
aud-iārīs	thou mayst be heard		aud-iāmīnī	ye may be heard
aud-iātūr	he may be heard		aud-iantūr	they may be heard

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-irēr	I might be heard		P. aud-irēmūr	we might be heard
aud-irērīs	thou mightst be heard		aud-irēmīnī	ye might be heard
aud-irētūr	he might or would be heard		aud-irentūr	they might be heard

3. PERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-itūs sim	I may have been heard		P. aud-itī sīmūs	we may have been heard
aud-itūs sīs	thou mayst have been heard		aud-itī sītīs	ye may have been heard
aud-itūs sīt	he may have been heard		aud-itī sīnt	they may have been heard

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. aud-itūs essem	I should have been heard		P. aud-itī essēmūs	we should have been heard
aud-itūs essēs	thou wouldst have been heard		aud-itī essētīs	ye would have been heard
aud-itūs essēt	he would have been heard		aud-itī essent	they would have been heard

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVES.

PRES. and IMP.	aud-irī	to be heard
PERF. and PLUP.	aud-itus (ā um) essē	to have been heard
FUT.	aud-itum (same for all genders) irī	to be about to be heard

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	aud-itūs ā um	heard or having been heard
GERUNDIVE.	aud-iendūs ā um	fit to be or must be heard

Obs. Audiendūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, audiendūs sum, I am fit to be heard; audiendus eram, I was fit to be heard. This is called the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation.

FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE 15.—A proposition in the active voice may also be expressed by the passive voice, the accusative being changed into the nominative, and the nominative into the ablative. If the ablative denotes a living being, the preposition *ā* or *āb* is prefixed. Thus *māgister puērū laudāt*, *the master praises the boy*, becomes in the passive, *puēr ā māgistrō laudātūr*, *the boy is praised by the master*.

EXERCISE XXIX.

A.—1. Multi milites in proelio vulnerabantur. 2. Pueri attentim a magistris laudabantur. 3. Troja a Graecis expugnata est. 4. Leges egregiae a Lycurgo datae sunt. 5. Duces exercitus nostri in proelio vulnerati sunt. 6. Antiocho regi pax a Romanis data est. 7. Fugari et superari dulce non est. 8. Puer bene educatus. 9. Puer, bene educatus, omnibus placet. 10. Quum rex urbem intravit, omnium civium domus floribus ornatae erant.

1. The good (men) are praised; the bad are blamed. 2. He was severely wounded. 3. In the first battle the Romans were overcome. 4. Immense forces had been raised (parō) by the enemy. 5. The temple of Vesta was built by Numa Pompilius. 6. Antiochus was overcome by the Roman general. 7. The town was assaulted. 8. The city was not taken-by-storm by Hannibal. 9. It is a small-thing to be adorned with gold and silver. 10. The whole land (ager) was laid-waste by the enemy.

B.—1. Pater curat ut ego bene edūcer. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego bene educarer. 3. Curo, ut puer bene educetur. 4. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur. 5. Non dubito quin hostes a militibus nostris superati sint. 6. Non dubitabam, quin hostes a militibus nostris superati essent. 7. Nemo dubitat quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata sit. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata esset. 9. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ut urbs servetur. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ut urbs servaretur.

1. Cornelia took-care that her children should be well educated. 2. Who doubts that the boy has been carefully educated? 3. I will take-care that the girl may be adorned with good-qualities. 4. There is no doubt that the city has been assaulted. 5. To be put-to-flight is not always to be overcome. 6. Arms must be prepared (*Imper.*); the gates of the city must be strengthened (*Imper.*). 7. The general takes-care that the gates may be strengthened. 8. The good must not be blamed (*Imper.*); the bad must not be praised (*Imper.*)! 9. We were put to flight, but we were not overcome. 10. There is no doubt that Pompey was overcome by Caesar.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXX.

A.—1. Discipuli a magistro docentur. 2. Amari major est laus quam timeri. 3. Fortis vir nullis periculis movebitur. 4. Nero ab omnibus Romanis timebatur. 5. Incolae illius urbis hostium adventu territi sunt. 6. Moniti sumus, ut diligentiores essemus. 7. Puer strenue exercetor. 8. Hostes territi in urbe manserunt. 9. Pueri in litterarum studiis gnaviter exerciti sunt. 10. Monemini ut diligentiores sitis.

1. The pupil is taught by the master. 2. The walls were destroyed. 3. The citizens had been terrified. 4. You have been taught by your father. 5. It is a great thing to be well taught. 6. All the citizens were terrified by his (ejus) arrival. 7. Nero was grievously feared (*imperf.*) by all the citizens. 8. It is not pleasant to be feared by the good; it is very-pleasant to be feared by the bad. 9. The bodies of the children must be actively exercised (*Imper.*). 10. You had been warned, but you did not obey.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego strenue exercear. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego strenue exercerer. 3. Curo, ut strenue exerceare. 4. Curabam, ut strenue exercerere. 5. Curo ut puer strenue exerceatur. 6. Curabam ut puer strenue exerceretur. 7. Nemo dubitat quin puer a me semper bene monitus sit. 8. Nemo dubitavit quin puer a me semper bene monitus esset. 9. Non est dubium quin milites subito periculo territi sint. 10. Non erat dubium quin milites subito periculo territi essent.

1. He was taking-care that his body might be vigorously exercised. 2. I will take-care that the boys are taught (*subj.*) carefully. 3. A good mother will take-care that her daughter is carefully taught. 4. I do not doubt that the whole city was terrified by his arrival. 5. There is no doubt that the citizens were alarmed by the sudden danger. 6. Let not the citizens be troubled (moved) by the arrival of the enemy. 7. (Our) father took-care that we might be carefully taught. 8. I have taken-care that my sons should (*pres. subj.*) be carefully taught. 9. Brave men will not be suddenly terrified. 10. Virtue is the most beautiful (*fem.*) of (all) things; take-care that it is diligently exercised (*pres. subj.*).

NOTE.—In all Tenses compounded of the Perfect Participle and the verb sum, the Participle agrees in Gender and Number with the subject of the verb: as,

Puēr āmātūs est,
Puellā āmātā est,
Bellum āmātum est,
Puērī āmātī sunt,
Puellae āmatae sunt,
Bellā āmātā sunt,

the boy was loved.
the girl was loved.
war was loved.
the boys were loved.
the girls were loved
wars were loved.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXI.

A.—1. Omnis hic mundus a Deo regitur. 2. Respublica Romana a consulibus regebatur. 3. Ripae Rheni ponte junguntur. 4. Urbs muro cincta erat. 5. Graecia perversis suis consiliis afflicta est. 6. Si semper bene vixeris, ab omnibus diligere. 7. Quum urbs ab hostibus oppugnabatur, a civibus defendebatur. 8. Conjunctio Catilinae a Cicerone detecta est. 9. Multae fabulae a poetis fictae sunt. 10. Vix acies a Caesare instructa erat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. Hannibal was conquered by Scipio. 2. The commonwealth was severely cast-down. 3. He was esteemed and was loved by all. 4. This story was invented by the poets. 5. The memory of the man will always be cherished (colo) by his fellow-citizens. 6. The conspiracy is discovered; the commonwealth is preserved. 7. You will be loved by many. 8. The town is being assaulted indeed (quidem), but it is not taken. 9. In that most celebrated (nobilis) battle Carthage was cast-down. 10. A bridge was thrown over the Rhine by Caesar. (Say, the river Rhine was joined with a bridge by Caesar.)

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego probe excolar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego probe excolerer. 3. Curo, ut puer probe excolatur. 4. Curabam, ut puer probe excoleretur. 5. Phaethon vehementer optat, ut patris curru vehatur. 6. Phaethon vehementer optavit, ut patris curru veheretur. 7. Dicit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum sit.* 8. Dixit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum esset.* 9. Puer probe excolitor. 10. Sapientes semper ratione regi student.

1. I will take-care that he may be rightly cultivated. 2. He took-care that the boy might be rightly cultivated. 3. We vehemently wish that the enemy may be conquered. 4. Cicero vehemently desired that all (things) might be discovered. 5. Let-us-be-zealous to be ruled by reason. 6. All are zealous to rule, not to be ruled. 7. Tell me (dat.) what (quae, neuter plural) was written (perfect subj.*) to thee. 8. He told me (dat.) what (quae) had been written (pluperf. subj.*). 9. The boy wishes that he may ride in the chariot. 10. The boy was wishing that he might ride in the chariot.

* The rule for this use of the Subjunctive is given subsequently. See p. 95. The Indicative must be used in translating into English.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXII.

A.—1. Pueri a magistris erudiuntur. 2. Improbi homines a Deo puniuntur. 3. Bellum Punicum secundum finitum est a Scipione Africano. 4. Omnes dolores morte finientur. 5. Pisces in mari, aves in aëre a Deo nutriuntur. 6. Oculi tenuissimis membranis a natura vestiti sunt. 7. Veteres Britanniae incolae pellibus vestiebantur. 8. Corpora eorum, qui in pugna ceciderunt, sepeliuntur. 9. Urbes munitae ab hostibus non expugnabantur. 10. Non prius dormiemus, quam negotia vestra finita erunt (*prius quam*, before that).

1. The Britons used-to-clothe-themselves (*imperf. pass.*) with skins. 2. The cities had been fortified with stone (*adj.*) walls. 3. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus had been carefully trained by their mother. 4. The bodies were buried with the highest honours. 5. The generals were punished because they had not buried the bodies. 6. These two boys had been trained by their mother carefully. 7. The camp had not been fortified. 8. This life of-ours (*nostra*) will be found exceedingly-short (*superl.*). 9. When the city has been fortified (*fut. perf.*), the citizens will defend it. 10. The city is fortified and strengthened with guards.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego diligenter erudiar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego diligenter erudirer. 3. Curo, ut diligenter erudiare. 4. Curabam, ut diligenter erudirere. 5. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur, strenue exerceretur, probe excoleretur, diligenter erudiretur. 6. O puer, diligenter eruditor! 7. Bonus discipulus litterarum cognitione erudiri studet. 8. Homo eruditus non solum sibi, sed etiam aliis prodest. 9. Nemo dubitat, quin puer a me gnaviter custoditus sit. 10. Nemo dubitavit, quin puella a me gnaviter custodita sit.

1. The boys must be carefully trained (*Imper.*). 2. Let not the boys be trained (*pres. subj.*) by wicked men. 3. I will take care that my son is carefully trained. 4. I took care that my son should not be trained by a wicked master. 5. There is no doubt that the boys have been carefully trained. 6. Who doubts that it is better to be trained by a good master than by a bad one? 7. Who doubts that Socrates was unjustly punished? 8. It is not disgraceful to be unjustly punished. 9. Take care that the boy is well trained. 10. Well trained boys love their master.

XXVII.—THIRD CONJUGATION (WITH **I** IN CERTAIN TENSES).

Căpio, cēpī, captum, cāpĕrĕ,—to take. Stem: cāp- or cāpi-.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-io, <i>I take</i>	Căp-īmūs, <i>We take</i>
	Căp-īs, <i>thou takest</i>	Căp-ītīs, <i>ye take</i>
	Căp-īt, <i>he takes.</i>	Căp-iunt, <i>they take.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-iēbam,	<i>I was taking.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Căp-iam,	<i>I shall take.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-iam,	<i>I may take.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-ĕrem,	<i>I might take.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-ĕ,	<i>take thou.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Căp-īto,	<i>thou shalt or must take.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-ĕrĕ,	<i>to take.</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-iens,	<i>taking.</i>
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	Căp-iendi,	<i>of taking.</i>
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II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-īor, <i>I am taken</i>	Căp-īmūr, <i>We are taken</i>
	Căp-ĕrīs } <i>thou art</i>	Căp-īmīnī, <i>ye are taken</i>
	or -ĕrĕ, } <i>taken</i>	Căp-iuntūr, <i>they are taken.</i>
	Căp-ītūr, <i>he is taken.</i>	
<i>Future.</i>	Căp-iār,	<i>I shall be taken.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-iēbar,	<i>I was being taken.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-iăr,	<i>I may be taken.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-ěrěr,	<i>I might be taken.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-ěrě,	<i>be thou taken.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Căp-îtör,	<i>thou must be taken.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Căp-ī,	<i>to be taken.</i>
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NOTE.—The Perfect Tenses are not given, as their conjugation is quite regular: cēp-ī, cēp-eram, cēp-ero, etc.

The Verbs conjugated like cāpio are :

fācio,	fēcī,	factum,	fācěrě,	<i>to make.</i>
jācio,	jēcī,	jactum,	jācěrě,	<i>to throw.</i>
fūgio,	fūgī,	fūgītum,	fūgěrě,	<i>to flee.</i>
fōdio,	fōdī,	fossum,	fōděrě,	<i>to dig.</i>
rāpio,	rāpuī,	raptum,	rāpěrě,	<i>to seize.</i>
pārio,	pēpērī,	partum,	pārěrě,	<i>to bring forth.</i>
quātio,	(no perfect,)	quassum,	quātěrě,	<i>to shake.</i>
cūpio,	cūpīvī,	cūpītum,	cūpěrě,	<i>to desire.</i>
sāpio,	sāpīvī,	—	sāpěrě,	<i>to savour of, be wise.</i>
lācio,	—	—	lācěrě,	<i>to draw</i> } <i>only in com.</i>
spēcio,	—	—	spēcěrě,	<i>to look</i> } <i>pounds.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Urbs capitur; fugiunt cives, rapiuntur omnia. 2. Curabit dux strenuus ne milites sui fugiant. 3. Scribebam ego versus, tu pingebas, et frater in horto fodiebat. 4. Quis dubitat quin absurdum sit malos versus facere? 5. Poeta versus faciebat quum hostes urbem intrabant. 6. Ne fugiant milites, saepe tutius est pugnare quam fugere. 7. Non omnes eadem cupimus. 8. Curavit ut oratio sua Ciceronem saperet. 9. Quis dubitat quin milites bona nostra rapturi sint? 10. Ne facite absurda, cives! Sapite et iram coercete.

1. Birds make their nests in trees. 2. An eagle had made her nest in a tall tree. 3. We desire very many things which are not needful to us. 4. It is easy to make verses; it is not easy to make good (ones). 5. The enemy flee, and the camp is taken. 6. Flee not, soldiers! It is safer to fight than to flee. 7. We will dig in the earth, in order that we may find metals. 8. Men do not dig in the ground to (ut) find (subj.) pearls. 9. A strong wind was shaking the trees. 10. That whole oration savours-of the poets (acc.).

Deponent Verbs have a Passive form,

I. Hortör, hortätüs sum, hortārī, to exhort, like ämör.

II. Vëreör, vëritüs sum, vërerī, to fear, „ möneör.

I.			II.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.	Present.	Hort-ör, Hort-ārīs (ārē), &c.	{ I exhort, or am exhorting. thou exhortest. &c.	Vër-eör, Vër-ērīs (ērē), &c.	{ I fear, or am fearing. thou fearest. &c.
	Imperfect.	Hort-ābār,	I was exhorting.	Vër-ēbār,	I was fearing.
	Future-Simple.	Hort-ābör,	I shall exhort.	Vër-ēbör,	I shall fear.
	Perfect.	Hort-ātüs sum,	{ I have exhorted, or I exhorted.	Vër-ītüs sum,	{ I have feared, or I feared.
	Pluperfect.	Hort-ātüs eram,	{ I had exhorted.	Vër-ītüs eram,	{ I had feared.
	Fut. Perfect.	Hort-ātüs ëro,	{ I shall have ex- horted.	Vër-ītüs ëro,	{ I shall have feared.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	Present.	Hort-ër,	I may exhort.	Vër-eär,	I may fear.
	Imperfect.	Hort-ärër,	I might exhort.	Vër-ērër,	I might fear.
	Perfect.	Hort-ātüs sim,	{ I may have ex- horted.	Vër-ītüs sim,	{ I may have feared.
	Pluperfect.	Hort-ātüs essem,	{ I should have exhorted.	Vër-ītüs essem,	{ I should have feared.
IMPERATIVE.	Present.	Hort-ärē,	exhort thou.	Vër-ērē,	fear thou.
	Future.	Hort-ätör,	{ thou shalt or must exhort.	Vër-ëtör,	{ thou shalt or must fear.
INFINITIVE.	Pres. & Imperf.	Hort-ārī,	to exhort.	Vër-ērī,	to fear.
	Perf. & Plup.	Hort-ātüs essē,	{ to have exhorted.	Vër-ītüs essē,	{ to have feared.
	Future.	Hort-ätürüs essē,	{ to be about to exhort.	Vër-ītürüs essē,	{ to be about to fear.
PARTICIPLES.	Present.	Hort-ans,	exhorting.	Vër-ens,	fearing.
	Future.	Hort-ätürüs,	about to exhort.	Vër-ītürüs,	about to fear.
	Perfect.	Hort-ātüs,	having exhorted.	Vër-ītüs,	having feared.
	Gerundive.	Hort-andüs,	{ meet to be ex- horted.	Vër-endüs,	meet to be feared.
SUPINES.		Hort-ätum,	to exhort.	Vër-itum,	to fear.
GERUND.		Hort-ätü,	to be exhorted.	Vër-itü,	to be feared.
		Hort-andi,	of exhorting.	Vër-endi,	of fearing.
		&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Besides the Passive forms, the Deponents have the two Active Participles, the Supines, and the Gerunds.

Deponents are the only Latin Verbs that have a Perfect Participle Active: as, hortätüs, having exhorted.

but an Active meaning.

III. Lōquōr, lōcūtūs sum, lōquī, to speak, like rēgōr.

IV. Partiōr, partītūs sum, partīrī, to divide, „ audiōr.

III.			IV.		
Present.	Lōqu-ōr, Lōqu-ērīs (ērē), &c.	{ I speak, or am speaking. thou speakest. &c.	Part-iōr, Part-īrīs (īrē), &c.	{ I divide, or am dividing. thou dividest. &c.	INDICATIVE MOOD.
Imperfect.	Lōqu-ēbār,	I was speaking.	Part-iēbār,	I was dividing.	
Fut.-Simple.	Lōqu-ār,	I shall speak.	Part-iār,	I shall divide.	
Perfect.	Lōcū-tūs sum,	{ I have spoken, or I spoke.	Part-itūs sum,	{ I have divided, or I divided.	
Pluperfect.	Lōcū-tūs eram,	{ I had spoken.	Part-itūs eram,	{ I had divided.	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
Fut. Perfect.	Lōcū-tūs ēro,	{ I shall have spoken.	Part-itūs ēro,	{ I shall have di- vided.	
Present.	Lōqu-ār,	I may speak.	Part-iār,	I may divide.	
Imperfect.	Lōqu-ērēr,	I might speak.	Part-īrēr,	I might divide.	
Perfect.	Lōcū-tūs sim,	{ I may have spoken.	Part-itūs sim,	{ I may have di- vided.	IMPERATIVE.
Pluperfect.	Lōcū-tūs essem,	{ I should have spoken.	Part-itūs essem,	{ I should have di- vided.	
Present.	Lōqu-ērē,	speak thou.	Part-īrē,	divide thou.	
Future.	Lōqu-itōr,	{ thou shalt or must speak.	Part-itōr,	{ thou shalt or must divide.	
Pres. & Imp.	Lōqu-ī,	to speak.	Part-īrī,	to divide.	INFINITIVE.
Perf. & Plup.	Lōcū-tūs essē,	{ to have spoken.	Part-itūs essē,	{ to have divided.	
Future.	Lōcū-tūrūs essē,	{ to be about to speak.	Part-itūrūs essē,	{ to be about to divide.	
Present.	Lōqu-ens,	speaking.	Part-iens,	dividing.	
Future.	Lōcū-tūrūs,	about to speak.	Part-itūrūs,	about to divide.	PARTICIPLES.
Perfect.	Lōcū-tūs,	having spoken.	Part-itūs,	having divided.	
Gerundive.	Lōqu-endūs,	meet to be spoken.	Part-iendūs,	meet to be divided.	
SUPINES.	Lōcū-tum, Lōcū-tū,	{ to speak. to be spoken.	Part-itum, Part-itū,	{ to divide. to be divided.	
GERUND.	Lōqu-endi, &c.	{ of speaking. &c.	Part-iendi, &c.	{ of dividing. &c.	

The Gerundive, and occasionally the Perf. Participle, are the only forms in the Deponent that ever have a passive meaning.
Intransitive Deponents have no Supine in *u* and no Gerundive.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Deponent Verbs of the First Conjugation.

1. Admiramur cantum avium illarum. 2. Admiramini Dei potentiam. 3. Animalia quaedam vocem humanam imitantur. 4. Caesar milites hortatus est, ut fortiter pugnarent. 5. Hannibal Alpes superare conatus est. 6. Hortabor patrem ut pueri mentem probe excolat. 7. Quid meditaris, carissime amice? 8. Contemplor pulchram hanc imaginem. 9. Venerare Deum, venerare parentes. 10. Tum demum beatus eris, quum aspernatus eris voluptatem.

1. Who does not admire the song of the nightingale? 2. Meditate on these things. 3. Observe (carefully) this beautiful image. 4. It does-good to the mind to contemplate lofty things. 5. Contemplate, citizens, the examples of the ancients! 6. Then at length will ye be happy when ye have learnt (*fut. perf.*) to despise pleasure. 7. I will encourage the boy to (ut) contemplate those things. 8. Attempt great things; thou wilt do great things. 9. I will take care that my son may admire those things (*ea, n. pl.*) which are fit-to-be-admired. 10. There is no doubt that the Romans admired Cicero.

EXERCISE XXXV.

Deponent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

RULE 16.—Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity*, are in Latin commonly followed by the Genitive.

1. Veremini, O pueri, senectutem! 2. Darius Alexandro magnam partem Asiae pollicitus est. 3. Plinius scribit: nunc pueri omnia sciunt, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem. 4. Tuebimur miseros, quorum agros vastavistis. 5. Incolae hoc facinus fatebuntur. 6. Comites, qui salutem regis tuiti erant, maximum praemium acceperunt. 7. Scelerum suorum recordabuntur. 8. Reus facinus confessus est. 9. Jucundum est mare a terra intueri. 10. Semper miserorum hominum miserebimur.

1. We reverence the power of God. 2. Guard the king, soldiers! 3. Confess the truth (true things), boy; it is better to be punished than to deceive. 4. Look-into these things carefully. 5. The general has promised rewards to the soldiers. The generals have promised rewards to the soldiers. 6. He has confessed the crime, and will be punished. 7. It is pleasant to call-to-mind past dangers. 8. Ye will call-to-mind these things, citizens, when I am cast forth (*fut. perf.*) from the city. 9. Have-pity-on the accused (man), judges! 10. He reverences the gods.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

RULE 17.—*Ūtor, fruor, vescor, fungor*, govern the Ablative Case. To these add *pōtior, I obtain-possession-of* (4 Conj.).

A.—1. Si morimur, corpus tantum moritur, non animus. 2. Dux maximam adeptus est gloriam. 3. Cives, libertatem adepti, summa laetitia fruuntur. 4. Virtutis viam semper sequemur. 5. Cura ut bene moriaris. 6. Audi multa, loquere pauca. 7. Per multos annos pace usi sunt. 8. Lacte, caseo, carne vescuntur. 9. Munere tuo bene fungere! 10. Aliquando oculi non funguntur munere suo.

1. By this death he obtained the freedom of his country. 2. By this death he has obtained immortal glory. 3. It is a small-thing to enjoy life; it is a great-thing to discharge the duties of life. 4. Take-care that you always follow (*subj.*) the path (way) of virtue. 5. You will enjoy all these good (things). 6. When the body has died (*fut. perf.*), then indeed shall we enjoy true life. 7. The Britons used-to-feed (*imperfect*) on milk, flesh, (and) cheese. 8. He used the greatest freedom in his oration. 9. Use riches, do not abuse (them). 10. Follow us; *we* will protect you.

B.—1. Sapienter utimini tempore. 2. Clarissimus hic dux consulatu functus est. 3. Qui nimis cupit honores, raro eos adipiscitur. 4. Caesar duas legiones ad Labienum proficisci jubet, ipse in Menapiorum fines profectus est. 5. Bellum gerimus, ut pace fruamur. 6. Alexander immortalitatis gloriam adeptus est. 7. Augustus omnes cives benigne alloquebatur. 8. Eodem die, quo Dianae templum deflagavit, Alexander Magnus natus est. 9. Regulus omnes cruciatus Poenorum fortiter passus est. 10. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve (*and not*) liberorum obliviscerentur.

1. Thou hast wisely discharged thine office-of-consul. 2. Generals often exhort their soldiers to (ut) remember their wives and children. 3. Remember (your) ancient valour, soldiers! 4. Caesar orders these two legions to set out. 5. It is a small thing to speak kindly (benigne) to (one's) fellow-citizens. 6. That most famous (nobilis) battle was fought near the lake Trasimenus. 7. Caesar himself set out for (into) the territories of the Menapii. 8. Now we have peace; shortly we shall carry-on war. 9. Regulus endured bravely the utmost tortures. 10. On the same day (see Latin No. 8), on which that most famous battle was fought, the poet Euripides was born.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

1. Milites belli fortunam experiuntur. 2. Epaminondas nunquam mentiebatur. 3. Senes multa experti sunt in longa vita. 4. Magnos viros virtute metimur, non fortuna. 5. Voluptas blanditur sensibus

nostris. 6. Frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur. 7. Tarquinius Superbus potitus est regno. 8. Puniemini, quod mentiti estis. 9. Bellum civile in Italia orsum est. 10. Patres bona sua cum liberis partiuntur.

1. We will try the fortune of war. 2. The Romans often tried the fortune of war. 3. It is extremely-base (*superl.*) to lie. 4. We will share our goods with our children. 5. There is no doubt that the enemy (*pl.*) have-obtained-possession-of the city. 6. Let us try our valour; let us obtain-possession-of the camp of the enemy. 7. There is no doubt that pleasure wins-upon our senses. 8. We ought to measure men by (their) virtue, not by (their) fortune. 9. Very many (people) measure all things by fortune. 10. The consuls will measure (out) lands to the soldiers.

XXIX.—PREPOSITIONS.

Of the Prepositions some govern the Accusative Case, some the Ablative, and some either the Accusative or Ablative.

I. With the Accusative alone.

Ad,	to.	Ōb,	on account of.
Adversūs,	} towards, against.	Pēnēs,	in the power of.
Adversum,		Pēr,	through.
Antē,	before.	Pōnē,	behind.
Āpūd,	at, near, among.	Post,	after.
Circā, circum,	around.	Praetēr,	beside.
Circitēr,	about.	Prōpē,	near.
Cis & citrā,	on this side of.	Proptēr,	on account of.
Contrā,	against, contrary to.	Sēcundum,	{ following, in accord-
Ergā,	towards (only of the		ance with.
Extrā,	outside of. [feelings).	Suprā,	above.
Infrā,	below.	Trans,	across.
Intēr,	between, among.	Ultrā,	on the farther side of.
Intrā,	inside of, within.	Versūs,	towards (only of place
Juxtā,	near, hard by, next to.		- or direction).

Versūs is put after the word it governs.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. Exercitus hostium ad portas urbis venit. 2. Multi homines contra naturam vivunt. 3. Iudices secundum leges hunc hominem puniverunt. 4. Multae aves ante hiemem in alias terras migrant. 5. Hac aestate extra urbem habitabimus. 6. Romani trans Rhenum multa oppida vastaverunt. 7. Hoc bellum intra paucos dies finitum erit. 8. Vir sapiens non propter metum legibus parebit. 9. Rhodanus primo occidentem versus fluit. 10. Equitatum praeter fluminis ripas contra hostem ducit.

1. Hannibal led (his) army to the gates of the city. 2. Who doubts that it is contrary-to virtue to lie? 3. All these things are in-the-power-of the consuls. 4. The general led his army towards the river. 5. Very many birds migrate into Britain in the summer. 6. The river Rhone flows through the lake. 7. A good judge will judge in-accordance-with the laws. 8. We (nos) shall dwell within the city, but you (vos) will depart into the country (agri). 9. The camp of Hannibal was near the walls of the city. 10. The night-ingale migrates across the sea in winter.

II. With the Ablative alone.

A, ab, or abs,	<i>by or from.</i>	Ex or ē,	<i>out of, from.</i>
Absquē (rare),	<i>without.</i>	Prae,	<i>before, in comparison with.</i>
Cōram,	<i>in the presence of.</i>	Prō,	<i>before, for, on behalf of.</i>
Cum,	<i>with.</i>	Sinē,	<i>without.</i>
Dē,	<i>down from, from, concerning.</i>	Tēnūs,	<i>reaching to, as far as.</i>

Tēnūs is put after the word it governs.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. Magna cum voluptate avium cantum audivimus. 2. A Ciccone liber de senectute scriptus est. 3. Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit. 4. Romani ex Gallia trans Rhenum veniunt. 5. Pro salute reipublicae et pro liberis pugnabimus. 6. Magna gloria nemini venit sine virtute. 7. Coram parentibus dixi quae scripseram. 8. Incolae urbis de pace legatos ad Caesarem miserunt. 9. Cato in senectute prae ceteris floruit. 10. Alexander omnes terras Oceano tenus vicit.

1. The songs of birds are heard with pleasure by all. 2. Cicero has written a very beautiful book concerning old age. 3. The ocean separates Britain from Gaul. 4. He said these things in-the-presence-of all the soldiers. 5. The general marched (duco) his army out of the city. 6. Before all others Demosthenes and Cicero are the most renowned orators. 7. There is no true glory without virtue. 8. Along with thee (tecum*) we will depart into another land. 9. We are fighting for (pro) our country, for our wives, for our children. 10. He has said this in-the-presence-of his father.

III. With the Accusative or Ablative.

In,	<i>in, into.</i>	Subter,	<i>under, beneath.</i>
Sūb,	<i>up to, under, beneath; of time, about.</i>	Clam,	<i>secretly, without the knowledge of.</i>
Sūper,	<i>over.</i>		

In and *Sub* with the *Acc.* answer to the question *Whither?* with the *Abl.*, the question *Where?*

* *Mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum,* are used instead of *cum me, cum te, etc.*

EXERCISE XL.

1. Multi homines in varias terras itinera faciunt. 2. In magno flumine magni capiuntur pisces. 3. In hortum meum non venisti, in urbe autem fuisti. 4. Sub terra est magna rerum utilium multitudo. 5. Equitatus hostium sub noctem in castra venit. 6. Plurimae aves sub hiemem in alias terras volant. 7. Pompeius in Aegypto sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mortuus est. 8. Caesar super Indos proferet imperium. 9. Super tabernaculum Darii imago solis fulgebat. 10. Etiam sub marmore et auro habitat servitus.

1. We were coming into the city; you were dwelling in it. 2. The camp of Hannibal was under the walls of Rome. 3. We were walking in the garden. 4. It is not pleasant to all to dwell in the city. 5. Large fishes are not caught in a small river. 6. The nightingale does not always remain in the same lands. 7. They slay Pompey beneath the very (ipse) eyes of his wife. 8. The Romans will extend their empire beyond the boundaries of Europe. 9. Beneath the earth (there) are many beautiful things. 10. Towards (sub) winter these birds migrate into other lands.

XXX.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives and Participles, by means of the terminations *-ē* and *-tēr*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the First and Second Declensions end in *-ē*, as *doctē*, *learnedly*, from *doctus*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the Third Declension end in *-tēr*, as *fortītēr*, *bravely*, from *fortis*.

The *Comparative* of the Adverb is the same as the Neuter Nominative Singular of the Comparative Adjective, and consequently ends in *iūs*.

The *Superlative* of the Adverb is formed from the Superlative of the Adjective by changing the final syllable of the latter into *ē*.

ADJECTIVES.

ADVERBS.

		<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
doctus,	<i>learned.</i>	doctē,	<i>learnedly.</i>	doctius	doctissimē
libēr,	<i>free.</i>	libērē,	<i>freely.</i>	libērius	liberrimē
pulchēr,	<i>beautiful.</i>	pulchrē,	<i>beautifully.</i>	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
fortis,	<i>brave.</i>	fortītēr,	<i>bravely.</i>	fortius	fortissimē
similis,	<i>like.</i>	similitēr,	<i>alike.</i>	similius	simillimē
ācēr,	<i>keen.</i>	ācritēr,	<i>keenly.</i>	ācrius	ācerrimē
fēlix,	<i>lucky.</i>	fēlicītēr,	<i>luckily.</i>	fēlicius	fēlicissimē
prūdēns,	<i>prudent.</i>	prudentēr,	<i>prudently.</i>	prudentius	prudentissimē

Adverbs are irregular in their Comparison, if the Adjectives from which they are derived are also irregular.

ADJECTIVES.		ADVERBS.		Comp.	Sup.
		Positive.			
bōnus,	good.	bēnē,	well.	mēlius	optīmē
mālus,	bad.	mālē,	badly, ill.	pējus	pessīmē
multus,	much, many.	multum,	much.	plūs	plūrimum
magnus,	great.	magnōpērē,	greatly.	māgis	maxīmē
parvus,	small.	paulum,	little.	mīnūs	mīnīmē
prōpinquus,	near.	prōpē,	near, nearly.	prōpius	proxīmē
(prō)	before.	—		prius	prīmum & [prīmō]

EXERCISE XLI.

A.—1. Germani cum Romanis fortiter pugnauerunt. 2. Milites audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare incipiunt. 3. Miles hostibus fortissime restitit. 4. Galli Italiam longe lateque vastaverunt. 5. Cicero Roscium audacissime defendit. 6. Judicem ii timere debent, qui male egerunt. 7. Deus mundum sapientissime regit. 8. Leones facilius vincuntur quam tigres. 9. Nunquam jucundius viximus quam nunc. 10. Orationes Demosthenis ab Atheniensibus attentissime audiebantur.

1. Fight bravely, soldiers; ye are fighting for your country. 2. Now we shall live most delightfully. 3. The Germans fought very bravely. 4. Hear the speech more attentively, citizens! 5. The Gauls laid waste the lands (ager) of the Romans far and wide. 6. Ye have acted most wisely, citizens! 7. Who doubts that the soldiers have fought most bravely? 8. In this matter (res) Cicero acted most prudently. 9. The Gauls were not easily conquered. 10. Who doubts that God rules the world most wisely?

B.—1. Non satis est vivere, debemus bene vivere. 2. Multum prodest juventuti libros veterum legere. 3. Eo tempore Cicero maxime omnium reipublicae profuit. 4. Quis reipublicae plus quam Cicero profuit? 5. Orator est (he is) magis quam poeta. 6. Hannibal, dux Poenorum, proxime ad urbem accessit. 7. Primum Latinam linguam discere incipiam. 8. Propius ad portas urbis accessit Hannibal quam Hasdrubal. 9. Pessime omnium egisti! bonos cives perdidisti; improbis bene fecisti. 10. Prius linguam Latinam quam Graecam didicit.

1. It is easy to write; it is not easy to write well. 2. (He) who does not read attentively, reads ill. 3. It was difficult to approach near to the gates. 4. Hannibal approached very-near to (ad) the gates of Rome. 5. There is no doubt that you have acted very-ill. 6. You have acted worse (pejus) than all the others. 7. It is not a great thing to write much, it is a very-great thing to write well. 8. First of all (things), reverence the celestial gods. 9. We have lived most pleasantly. 10. There is no doubt that to write well is extremely-difficult.

XXXI.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Possum, pōtuī, possē,—to be able ; can.

[Possum is compounded of pot (pōtis, *able*) and sum, *I am*, the *t* in *pot* being changed into *s* before another *s*.]

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present.</i>		4. <i>Perfect.</i>	
S. Pos-sum	Pos-sim	S. Pōt-uī	Pōt-uērim
Pōt-ēs	Pos-sīs	Pōt-uistī	Pōt-uērīs
Pōt-est	Pos-sīt	Pōt-uīt	Pōt-uērīt
P. Pos-sūmūs	Pos-sīmūs	P. Pōt-uīmūs	Pōt-uērimūs
Pōt-estīs	Pos-sītīs	Pōt-uistīs	Pōt-uērītīs
Pos-sunt	Pos-sint	Pōt-uērunt (ērē)	Pōt-uērint
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>	
S. Pōt-eram	Pos-sem	S. Pōt-ueram	Pōt-uissem
Pōt-erās	Pos-sēs	Pōt-uērās	Pōt-uissēs
Pōt-erāt	Pos-sēt	Pōt-uērāt	Pōt-uissēt
P. Pōt-erāmūs	Pos-sēmūs	P. Pōt-uērāmūs	Pōt-uissēmūs
Pōt-erātīs	Pos-sētīs	Pōt-uērātīs	Pōt-uissētīs
Pōt-erant	Pos-sent	Pōt-uērant	Pōt-uissent
3. <i>Future-Simple.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Pōt-ēro	(wanting.)	S. Pōt-uēro	(wanting.)
Pōt-ērīs		Pōt-uērīs	
Pōt-ērīt		Pōt-uērīt	
P. Pōt-ērīmūs		P. Pōt-uērimūs	
Pōt-ērītīs		Pōt-uērītīs	
Pōt-ērunt		Pōt-uērint	

INFINITIVE.

Pres. and Imp.—Possē. Perf. and Plup.—Pōtuissē. Future—wanting.
(Participle pōtens, used only as Adjective, *powerful*.)

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Ego possum legere, tu potes scribere, soror potest acu pingere.
2. Tyrannus animum sapientis infringere non poterat. 3. Cur heri nobiscum ambulare non pteras? 4. Cura, ut possis aequo animo vitam relinquere. 5. Nemo dubitat, quin milites urbem defendere possint. 6. Mores tyranni ei amicos parare non potuerunt. 7. Non dubitamus, quin urbs a civibus defendi potuerit. 8. Vix Caesar milites e castris educere potuerat, quum hostes impetum fecerunt. 9. Quid melius hominibus dari potuit quam ratio? 10. Virtutis splendor nunquam obscurari poterit.

1. We are all able to be serviceable to (our) friends. 2. You will not be able to be a friend to all. 3. Hannibal was not able to

obtain-possession-of the city. 4. Cornelia was able to train her sons most wisely. 5. No one doubted that the soldiers were able to defend the city. 6. We cannot all be kings; we can all be good citizens. 7. You will not be able to read Sallust easily: he is a difficult author. 8. Caesar was able to conquer his enemies; he was not able to conquer envy. 9. Those wicked men will not be able to leave life with even mind. 10. Restrain (thy) tongue; so thou wilt be able to restrain also thy temper (animus).

2. Vŏlo, vŏluī, vellē,—to be willing, to wish.
 3. Nŏlo, nŏluī, nollē,—to be unwilling, not to wish [non vŏlo].
 4. Mālo, māluī, mallē,—to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather [māgis vŏlo].

INDICATIVE.

1. Present.

<i>Sing.</i> Vŏlo	Nŏlo	Mālo
Vīs	Nŏn vīs	Māvīs
Vult	Nŏn vult	Māvult
<i>Plur.</i> Vŏlŭmŭs	Nŏlŭmŭs	Mālŭmŭs
Vultīs	Nŏn vultīs	Māvultīs
Vŏlunt	Nŏlunt	Mālunt

2. Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Vŏl-ēbam	Nŏl-ēbam	Māl-ēbam
Vŏl-ēbās	Nŏl-ēbās	Māl-ēbās
Vŏl-ēbāt	Nŏl-ēbāt	Māl-ēbāt
<i>Plur.</i> Vŏl-ēbāmŭs	Nŏl-ēbāmŭs	Māl-ēbāmŭs
Vŏl-ēbātīs	Nŏl-ēbātīs	Māl-ēbātīs
Vŏl-ēbant	Nŏl-ēbant	Māl-ēbant

3. Future-Simple.

<i>Sing.</i> Vŏl-am	Nŏl-am	Māl-am
Vŏl-ēs	Nŏl-ēs	Māl-ēs
Vŏl-ēt	Nŏl-ēt	Māl-ēt
<i>Plur.</i> Vŏl-ēmŭs	Nŏl-ēmŭs	Māl-ēmŭs
Vŏl-ētīs	Nŏl-ētīs	Māl-ētīs
Vŏl-ent	Nŏl-ent	Māl-ent

4. Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Vŏl-uī	Nŏl-uī	Māl-uī
Vŏl-uistī	Nŏl-uistī	Māl-uistī
Vŏl-uīt	Nŏl-uīt	Māl-uīt
<i>Plur.</i> Vŏl-uīmŭs	Nŏl-uīmŭs	Māl-uīmŭs
Vŏl-uistīs	Nŏl-uistīs	Māl-uistīs
Vŏl-uērunt or -uērē	Nŏl-uērunt or -uērē	Māl-uērunt or -uērē
PR. L. I.		I

5. *Pluperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uëram Völ-uërās Völ-uërāt	Nöl-uëram Nöl-uërās Nöl-uërāt	Māl-uëram Māl-uërās Māl-uërāt
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uërāmūs Völ-uërātīs Völ-uërant	Nöl-uërāmūs Nöl-uërātīs Nöl-uërant	Māl-uërāmūs Māl-uërātīs Māl-uërant

6. *Future-Perfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uëro Völ-uërīs Völ-uërīt	Nöl-uëro Nöl-uërīs Nöl-uërīt	Māl-uëro Māl-uërīs Māl-uërīt
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uërimūs Völ-uëritīs Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërimūs Nöl-uëritīs Nöl-uërint	Māl-uërimūs Māl-uëritīs Māl-uërint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Vël-im Vël-īs Vël-īt	Nöl-im Nöl-īs Nöl-īt	Māl-im Māl-īs Māl-īt
<i>Plur.</i>	Vël-imūs Vël-itīs Vël-int	Nöl-imūs Nöl-itīs Nöl-int	Māl-imūs Māl-itīs Māl-int

2. *Imperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Vel-lem Vel-lēs Vel-lēt	Nol-lem Nol-lēs Nol-lēt	Mal-lem Mal-lēs Mal-lēt
<i>Plur.</i>	Vel-lēmūs Vel-lētīs Vel-lent	Nol-lēmūs Nol-lētīs Nol-lent	Mal-lēmūs Mal-lētīs Mal-lent

3. *Perfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uërim Völ-uërīs Völ-uërīt	Nöl-uërim Nöl-uërīs Nöl-uërīt	Māl-uërim Māl-uërīs Māl-uërīt
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uërimūs Völ-uëritīs Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërimūs Nöl-uëritīs Nöl-uërint	Māl-uërimūs Māl-uëritīs Māl-uërint

4. *Pluperfect.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Völ-uissem Völ-uissēs Völ-uissēt	Nöl-uissem Nöl-uissēs Nöl-uissēt	Māl-uissem Māl-uissēs Māl-uissēt
<i>Plur.</i>	Völ-uissēmūs Völ-uissētīs Völ-uissent	Nöl-uissēmūs Nöl-uissētīs Nöl-uissent	Māl-uissēmūs Māl-uissētīs Māl-uissent

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

(wanting.)

Nōl-ī
Nōl-ītě

(wanting.)

Future.

(wanting.)

Nōl-īto
Nōl-īto
Nōl-ītōtě
Nōl-unto

(wanting.)

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

Vel-lě

Nol-lě

Mal-lě

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Vōl-uissě

Nōl-uissě

Māl-uissě

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Vōl-ens

Nōl-ens

(wanting.)

EXERCISE XLIII.

A.—1. Ego volo legere, tu vis scribere, frater vult pingere. 2. Ego domi sedere nolo, tu ambulare non vis. 3. Tu ambulare mavis quam domi sedere. 4. Soror saltare mavult quam ambulare. 5. Oro te, ut mecum ludere velis. 6. Dic, cur me comitari nolis. 7. Orabam te, ut mecum ludere velles. 8. Nesciebam, cur me comitari nolles. 9. Si beati esse volumus, sorte nostra contenti esse debemus. 10. Si vis amari, ama!

1. We do not wish to walk in the fields; we prefer to remain at home. 2. We wished to read, you wished to write, (our) brother wished to paint. 3. I knew-not (how) to dance; I preferred to write and to read. 4. I wished to read; but my sister wished to sing and to dance. 5. If you wish to be happy, imitate the examples of good men. 6. Alexander wished to extend his empire beyond the Indi. 7. We do not all obtain those-things which we wish. 8. I had-rather (*pres.*) fight (*inf.*) against enemies than against envy. 9. Pompey was unwilling to depart from the city. 10. I entreat you to (ut) be willing to accompany me.

B.—1. Ego tibi prodesse malo quam obesse. 2. Non dubito, quin mihi prodesse malis quam obesse. 3. Non dubitabam, quin prodesse mihi malles quam obesse. 4. Amicus maluit diligere quam metui. 5. Secundum naturam volent vivere. 6. Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat. 7. Boni esse mavultis quam nobiles et divites. 8. Pythagoras Apollini hostiam immolare noluit. 9. Nolite dolori nimis indulgere. 10. Amici eadem velle debent.

1. I prefer to be good (rather) than to seem (so). 2. Do not* deceive; do not* lie; those things (res) very greatly injure friendship. 3. Epaminondas was unwilling to lie. 4. You wish the same things which I (wish). 5. We had-rather (*pres.*) be (*inf.*) useful to our country than be (*inf.*) rich. 6. A good man will prefer to be loved (rather) than to be feared. 7. I had-rather be loved by true friends than be rich. 8. The ancient Romans sacrificed very many victims to the gods. 9. Pythagoras was unwilling to indulge anger: he preferred to restrain it. 10. Be unwilling to follow bad examples, my son!

* Say, *Be unwilling to* Compare No. 9 of the Latin sentences.

5. **Fĕro, tŭlĭ, ferrĕ, lĕtum**,—*to bear, carry, endure.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. <i>Present.</i>		4. <i>Perfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-o	Fĕr-am	S. Tŭl-ĭ	Tŭl-ĕrim
Fer-s	Fĕr-ās	Tŭl-istĭ	Tŭl-ĕrĭs
Fer-t	Fĕr-āt	Tŭl-īt	Tŭl-ĕrīt
P. Fĕr-ĭmŭs	Fĕr-āmŭs	P. Tŭl-ĭmŭs	Tŭl-ĕrimŭs
Fer-tĭs	Fĕr-ātĭs	Tŭl-istĭs	Tŭl-ĕrītĭs
Fĕr-unt	Fĕr-ant	Tŭl-ĕrunt or ĕrĕ	Tŭl-ĕrint
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-ĕbam	Fer-rem	S. Tŭl-ĕram	Tŭl-isse
Fĕr-ĕbās	Fer-rēs	Tŭl-ĕrās	Tŭl-issēs
Fĕr-ĕbāt	Fer-rēt	Tŭl-ĕrāt	Tŭl-issēt
P. Fĕr-ĕbāmŭs	Fer-rēmŭs	P. Tŭl-ĕrāmŭs	Tŭl-issēmŭs
Fĕr-ĕbātĭs	Fer-rētĭs	Tŭl-ĕrātĭs	Tŭl-issētĭs
Fĕr-ĕbant	Fer-rent	Tŭl-ĕrant	Tŭl-issent
3. <i>Future-Simple.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Fĕr-am	(wanting.)	S. Tŭl-ĕro	(wanting.)
Fĕr-ēs		Tŭl-ĕrĭs	
Fĕr-ēt		Tŭl-ĕrīt	
P. Fĕr-ēmŭs		P. Tŭl-ĕrimŭs	
Fĕr-ētĭs		Tŭl-ĕrītĭs	
Fĕr-ent		Tŭl-ĕrint	
IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fĕr	<i>Present.</i>	Fĕr-ens
	Fer-tĕ	<i>Future.</i>	Lĕtŭrŭs (a, um)
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-to		
	Fer-to	SUPINES.	
	Fer-tōtĕ		Lĕtum
	Fĕr-unto		Lĕtŭ
INFINITIVE.		GERUND.	
<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	Fer-rĕ	<i>Gen.</i>	Fĕr-endi
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Tŭl-issĕ		&c.
<i>Future.</i>	Lĕtŭrŭs eŕŕĕ		

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present.</i>		4. <i>Perfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-ōr	Fēr-ār	S. Lātūs sum	Lātūs sim
Fer-rīs, -rē	Fēr-ārīs, -ārē	Lātūs ēs	Lātūs sīs
Fer-tūr	Fēr-ātūr	Lātūs est	Lātūs sīt
P. Fēr-īmūr	Fēr-āmūr	P. Lātī sūmūs	Lātī sīmūs
Fēr-īmīnī	Fēr-āmīnī	Lātī estīs	Lātī sītīs
Fēr-untūr	Fēr-antūr	Lātī sunt	Lātī sint
2. <i>Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-ēbār	Fer-rēr	S. Lātūs ēram	Lātūs essem
Fēr-ēbārīs, -ārē	Fer-rērīs, -ērē	Lātūs ērās	Lātūs essēs
Fēr-ēbātūr	Fer-rētūr	Lātūs ērāt	Lātūs essēt
P. Fēr-ēbāmūr	Fer-rēmūr	P. Lātī ērāmūs	Lātī essēmūs
Fēr-ēbāmīnī	Fer-rēmīnī	Lātī ērātīs	Lātī essētīs
Fēr-ēbantūr	Fer-rentūr	Lātī ērānt	Lātī essent
3. <i>Future-Simple.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-ār	(wanting.)	S. Lātūs ēro	(wanting.)
Fēr-ērīs, -ērē		Lātūs ērīs	
Fēr-ētūr		Lātūs ērīt	
P. Fēr-ēmūr		P. Lātī ērimūs	
Fēr-ēmīnī		Lātī ērītīs	
Fēr-entūr		Lātī ērunt	

	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.
Present.	Fer-rē Fēr-īmīnī	Pres. and Imp. Fer-ri Perf. and Plup. Lātūs essē Future. Lātum irī
Future.	Fer-tōr Fer-tōr Fēr-untōr	PARTICIPLES. Perfect. Lātūs (a, um) Gerundive. Fēr-endūs (a, um)

The Compounds of fēro are conjugated in the same way, e. g. :

Affēro	(ad, fero),	attūlī,	allātum,	afferrē,	bring to.
Aufēro,	(ab, fero),	abstūlī,	ablātum,	auferrē,	carry away.
Confēro	(cum, fero),	contūlī,	collātum,	conferrē,	bring together.
Effēro	(ex, fero),	extūlī,	ēlātum,	efferrē,	carry out.
Infēro	(in, fero),	intūlī,	illātum,	inferrē,	carry into.
Offēro	(ob, fero),	obtūlī,	oblātum,	offerrē,	present.
Perfēro	(per, fero),	pertūlī,	perlātum,	perferrē,	bear through,
Praefēro	(prae, fero),	praetūlī,	praelātum,	praeferrē,	prefer. [endure.
Rēfēro	(re, fero),	{rētūlī rettūlī}	rēlātum,	rēferrē,	bring back.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Senectus affert prudentiam. 2. Laudo vos, quod misero atque inopī auxilium fertis. 3. Ferre laborem consuetudo docet. 4. Nihil

potest praeferri virtuti. 5. Curabamus, ut vobis auxilium ferremus. 6. Rex curabat, ut inopibus civibus auxilium ferretur. 7. Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert fruges. 8. Agricola paupertatis onus patienter tulit. 9. Fer patienter laborem. 10. Milites in itineribus multas aerumnas pertulerunt.

1. Socrates bore hardships most patiently. 2. Learn thou to bear well pleasure and pain. 3. Cato bore old age excellently-well (*superl.* of bene). 4. There is no doubt that old age brings many sorrows with it (*secum*). 5. Caesar ordered two cohorts to bring assistance to the cavalry. 6. I have learned to bring assistance to the wretched. 7. A sailor ought to be able to bear patiently the hardships of the sea. 8. A good man is able to bear with even mind the hardships of life. 9. Who can endure the discourse of this unlearned man? 10. The Romans knew (how) to bear with even mind the greatest disasters.

6. *Ēo, īvī or īī, irē, itum,—to go.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present.*

S. <i>Ē-o</i>	<i>E-am</i>
<i>Ī-s</i>	<i>E-ās</i>
<i>Ī-t</i>	<i>E-āt</i>
P. <i>Ī-mūs</i>	<i>E-āmūs</i>
<i>Ī-tis</i>	<i>E-ātis</i>
<i>E-unt</i>	<i>E-ant</i>

2. *Imperfect.*

S. <i>Ī-bam</i>	<i>Ī-rem</i>
<i>Ī-bās</i>	<i>Ī-rēs</i>
<i>Ī-bāt</i>	<i>Ī-rēt</i>
P. <i>Ī-bāmūs</i>	<i>Ī-rēmūs</i>
<i>Ī-bātis</i>	<i>Ī-rētis</i>
<i>Ī-bant</i>	<i>Ī-rent</i>

3. *Future-Simple.*

S. <i>Ī-bo</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ī-bīs</i>	
<i>Ī-bīt</i>	
P. <i>Ī-bīmūs</i>	
<i>Ī-bītis</i>	
<i>Ī-bunt</i>	

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

4. *Perfect.*

S. <i>Ī-vī or</i>	<i>Ī-ī</i>	<i>Ī-vērim or</i>	<i>Ī-ērim</i>
<i>Ī-vistī</i>	&c.	<i>Ī-vērīs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vīt</i>	&c.	<i>Ī-vērīt</i>	&c.
P. <i>Ī-vīmūs</i>	&c.	<i>Ī-vērimūs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vistīs</i>	&c.	<i>Ī-vēritīs</i>	&c.
<i>Ī-vērunt</i>	&c.	<i>Ī-vērint</i>	&c.
<i>or Ī-vērē</i>			

5. *Pluperfect.*

S. <i>Ī-vēram or</i>	<i>Ī-vissem, Ī-issem,</i>
<i>Ī-ēram</i>	<i>or I-ssem</i>
<i>Ī-vērās</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērāt</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēt</i> &c.
P. <i>Ī-vērāmūs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissēmūs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērātīs</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissētīs</i> &c.
<i>Ī-vērant</i>	&c. <i>Ī-vissent</i> &c.

6. *Future-Perfect.*

S. <i>Ī-vēro or</i>	<i>Ī-ēro</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ī-vērīs</i>	&c.	
<i>Ī-vērīt</i>	&c.	
P. <i>Ī-vērimūs</i>	&c.	
<i>Ī-vēritīs</i>	&c.	
<i>Ī-vērint</i>	&c.	

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Ī
Ī-tē

Future.

Ī-to
Ī-to
Ī-tōtē
Ē-unto

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	<i>Ī-rē</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Ī-ens (Gen. ě-untis)</i>
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	<i>Ī-vissē, ĩssē, or issē</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Ī-tūrūs (ă, um)</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Ī-tūrus essē</i>		
GERUND.		SUPINE.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ē-undi, &c.</i>		<i>Ī-tum</i>

The Compounds of *ĕo* are conjugated in the same way.
The following are the principal:—

<i>ăb-ĕo,</i>	<i>ăb-ĭi,</i>	<i>ăb-ĭtum,</i>	<i>to go away.</i>
<i>ăd-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to go to.</i>
<i>cō-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to join together.</i>
<i>ex-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to go out.</i>
<i>ĭn-ĕo, ĭnrō-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to go into, enter, begin.</i>
<i>intēr-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to perish.</i>
<i>ōb-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to meet; esp. to meet death; to die.</i>
<i>pēr-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to perish.</i>
<i>prae-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to go before.</i>
<i>praetēr-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to pass by.</i>
<i>rēd-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to return.</i>
<i>sūb-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to go up to.</i>
<i>trans-ĕo,</i>	<i>&c.</i>		<i>to cross over, pass through.</i>

N.B. In the Compounds the form *ii* is used in preference to *ivi*.

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Ego abeo, tu ex itinere redis. 2. Post mortem corpus interit, animus nunquam interibit. 3. Quum animi nostri ex corporibus exierint, non interibunt. 4. In pugna atrocissima multi fortissimi milites perierunt. 5. Curare debemus, ne vitam ignave transeamus. 6. Milites e castris redeuntes occisi sunt. 7. Socrates aequo atque hilari animo diem supremum obiit. 8. Magna pars militum fame et frigore interiit. 9. Alpes nemo unquam ante Hannibalem cum exercitu transierat. 10. Alexander adire ad Jovis oraculum statuit.

1. Very many (persons) spend (transeo) their life indolently. 2. Let us go-out (*pres. subj.*) from the camp; let us return (*pres. subj.*) into the city. 3. Caesar threw a bridge over the river, in-order-that his soldiers might cross on foot (*pedibus*). 4. A brave man will meet his last day with even mind. 5. Fifteen thousand of the Romans perished in that sanguinary battle. 6. We ought all to be able to meet (our) last day with even mind. 7. After the battle very many perished of hunger (*abl.*) and cold (*abl.*). 8. Let us go-to (*pres. subj.*) the temples of the gods. 9. I pass-by very many things in silence. 10. Italy is fortified by the Alps, (those) most lofty mountains, which an army will not easily cross-over.

7. *Fīo, factūs sum, fiērī, —to become or be made, to happen, to be done.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		1. <i>Present.</i>				3. <i>Future.</i>	
S.	<i>Fī-o</i>		<i>Fī-am</i>	S.	<i>Fī-am</i>		(wanting.)
	<i>Fī-s</i>		<i>Fī-ās</i>		<i>Fī-ēs</i>		
	<i>Fī-t or fī-t</i>		<i>Fī-āt</i>		<i>Fī-ēt</i>		
P.	[<i>Fī-mūs</i>]		<i>Fī-āmūs</i>	P.	<i>Fī-ēmūs</i>		
	[<i>Fī-tīs</i>]		<i>Fī-ātīs</i>		<i>Fī-ētīs</i>		
	<i>Fī-unt</i>		<i>Fī-ant</i>		<i>Fī-ent</i>		
		2. <i>Imperfect.</i>				4. <i>Perfect.</i>	
S.	<i>Fī-ēbam</i>		<i>Fī-ērem</i>	<i>Factūs sum, &c.</i>		<i>Factūs sim, &c.</i>	
	<i>Fī-ēbās</i>		<i>Fī-ērēs</i>			5. <i>Pluperfect.</i>	
	<i>Fī-ēbāt</i>		<i>Fī-ērēt</i>	<i>Factūs ēram, &c.</i>		<i>Factūs essem, &c.</i>	
P.	<i>Fī-ēbāmūs</i>		<i>Fī-ērēmūs</i>			6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
	<i>Fī-ēbātīs</i>		<i>Fī-ērētīs</i>	<i>Factūs ēro, &c.</i>		(wanting.)	
	<i>Fī-ēbant</i>		<i>Fī-ērent</i>				

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Fī, Fī-tē</i>	<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	<i>Fī-ērī</i>
PARTICIPLES.		<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	<i>Factūs essē</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factūs (a, um)</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Factum irī</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	<i>Fāciendūs (a, um)</i>		

Fīo is used as the Passive of *fācio*.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. *Nemo fit casu bonus.* 2. *Ex amico inimicus, ex inimico amicus fieri potest.* 3. *Senectute prudentior fis.* 4. *Nemo ignaviā immortalis factus est.* 5. *Deus dixit: fiat, et factus est mundus.* 6. *Apud veteres Romanos ex agricolis fiebant consules.* 7. *Themistoclis consilio factum est, ut Athenienses urbem relinquerent.* 8. *Onus quod bene fertur leve fit.* 9. *Quod factum est, infectum fieri non potest.* 10. *Qui noxium adjuvabit, fiet socius culpae.*

1. No one becomes altogether-base (*superl.*) by chance. 2. This heavy burden was made light by patience. 3. There is no doubt that the heaviest griefs become lighter by patience. 4. Bear these things through, citizens: (things) done cannot be made undone. 5. In time our soldiers will be made more daring. 6. Two consuls were appointed (made). 7. There is no doubt that the danger has become more severe with time. 8. In the winter (*hibernus, adj.*) time the days become shorter and the nights longer. 9. In the time of Philip, the Athenians had become the allies of the Romans. 10. Do not assist a guilty-person; in-that-way you will become a partner in (=of) his fault.

8. SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

Besides *Fio* several other Intransitive Verbs form their Perfect tenses after the manner of Passives. The principal of these are the following:—

<i>Audeo, ausus sum, audēre,</i>	<i>to dare, venture.</i>
<i>Fido, fīsus sum, fīdēre (usu. with Dat.),</i>	<i>to trust.</i>
<i>Gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre,</i>	<i>to rejoice.</i>
<i>Sōleo, sōlītus sum, sōlēre,</i>	<i>to be accustomed.</i>

So too *ceno*, *to sup or dine*, has *Perf. Part. cenātus, having supped*, and *jūro, to swear, jūrātus, having sworn*. Such Verbs are called Semi-Deponents.

NOTE.—The Future Infinitive of these Verbs is formed as in the Active voice: *ausūrūs essē, &c.*

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Nonnullae aves prope ad domicilia hominum accedere audent. 2. Optimus ille vir mori ausus est; non autem mentiri. 3. Canes solebant currentes bibere in flumine Nilo. 4. Jam cenati, in horto ambulabamus. 5. Maxime gavisī sunt cives quod urbs servata erat. 6. In has leges jurati, debetis jusjurandum vestrum conservare. 7. Solitus est Solon aliquid quotidie addiscere. 8. Multum gavisī sunt Romani quod Poenos navali proelio vicerant. 9. Caesar fīsus est rebus suis. 10. Gavisus est consul quod illum tam fidelem socium repererat.

1. The ancient Britons were accustomed to clothe themselves with skins. 2. Some animals are accustomed to dwell both (et) in the water and on (in) land. 3. The Helvetii were accustomed to receive hostages, not to give (them). 4. The Romans rejoiced when Cicero returned to the city. 5. The general trusted to himself. 6. Dare to die, citizens! 7. When you return (*fut.-perf.*), we shall already have dined. 8. All the magistrates had sworn to (*in* with *acc.*) the laws. 9. We ought to rejoice because the war has been brought-to-an-end (*finio*). 10. The whole city rejoiced that (*quod*) the conspiracy had been discovered.

XXXII.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are such as cannot have a Personal subject (I, thou, he), and are used only in the Third Person Singular.

The following are the principal Impersonal Verbs:—

I. VERBS WHICH DENOTE MENTAL STATES.

	Dēcēt, dēcūt, dēcērē,	<i>it is seemly, becomes.</i>
	Dēdēcēt, dēdēcūt, dēdēcērē,	<i>it is unseemly, unbecomingly.</i>
c. dat.	Lībēt, lībūt & lībītum est, lībērē,	<i>it pleases. [coming.]</i>
c. dat.	Līcēt, līcūt & līcītum est, līcērē,	<i>it is lawful, it is allowed.</i>
c. dat.	Līquēt, līquērē,	<i>it is clear.</i>
	Mīsērēt or mīsērētūr, mīsērītum est, mīsērērē,	<i>it excites pity.</i>
	Ōportēt, ōportūt, ōportērē,	<i>it behoves; (one) ought.</i>
	Pīgēt, pīgūt & pīgītum est, pīgērē,	<i>it vexes.</i>
c. dat.	Plācēt, plācūt or plācītum est, plācērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
	Paenītēt, paenītūt, paenītērē,	<i>it causes sorrow, repents.</i>
	Pūdēt, pūdūt or pūdītum est, pūdērē,	<i>it shames.</i>
	Taedēt, (pertaesum est,) taedērē,	<i>it disgusts, wearies.</i>

The Persons are expressed in the following way:—

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Pūdēt mē,	<i>it shames me, or I am ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt tē,	<i>it shames thee, or thou art ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt eum,	<i>it shames him, or he is ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt nōs,	<i>it shames us, or we are ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt vōs,	<i>it shames you, or ye are ashamed.</i>
	Pūdēt eōs,	<i>it shames them, or they are ashamed.</i>
Imperfect.	Pūdēbāt mē, tē, eum, nōs, vōs, eōs,	<i>it shamed me, thee, him, us, &c., or I, thou, he, we, &c., were ashamed.</i>
Fut.-Simp.	Pūdēbīt mē, tē, eum, nōs, vōs, eōs,	<i>it will shame me, thee, him, us, &c., or I, thou, he, we, &c., will be ashamed.</i>
Perfect.	Pūduīt mē, tē, eum, &c.,	<i>I, thou, he, &c., was ashamed.</i>
Pluperfect.	Pūduērāt mē, tē, eum, &c.,	<i>I, thou, he, &c., had been ashamed.</i>
Fut.-Perf.	Pūduērīt mē, tē, eum, &c.,	<i>I, thou, he, &c., will have been ashamed.</i>

And similarly for the Subjunctive Mood. The Imperative is not found; the Pres. of the Subjunctive being used instead; as, *pudeat te, let it shame thee, or be ashamed!*

All these Verbs govern the subject in the Accusative Case, except *libet, licet, liquet*, and *placet*, which govern the Dative: as, *mīhi libet, it pleases me; mīhi licet, it is lawful for me, I am at liberty, &c.*

II. VERBS WHICH DENOTE ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

Grandinăt, ăvît, ărě,
 Ningît, ninxît, ningěřě,
 Plūît, plūît or plūvît, pluěřě,
 Tōnăt, tōnuît, tōnārě,
 Lūcescît, (illuxit,) lūcescěřě,
 Vespěrascît, vespěrāvît, vespěrascěřě,

it hails.
it snows.
it rains.
it thunders.
it becomes light.
evening comes on.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Me pudet paenitetque stultitiae meae. 2. Homines infamiae suae neque pudet neque taedet. 3. Nos oportet hoc facere. 4. Nobis non licebit castris exire. 5. Me civitatis morum piget taedetque. 6. Oratorem irasci minime decet. 7. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam. 8. Placuit Caesari, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret. 9. Pueros decet tacere. 10. Si forte tonuerat, veteres tribuere solebant Jovi.

1. That wicked man (*acc.*) repents not of his crime (*scelus*). 2. What does it behove us to do? 3. It behoved you to maintain the laws. 4. It-is-unbecoming-in a citizen to deceive his fellow-citizens. 5. I am vexed and disgusted at the folly (*gen.*) of these men. 6. In the winter it seldom thunders; in the summer it seldom snows. 7. Evening-is-coming-on; let us go-out-from the fields and let us return to the city. 8. On the same day it thundered, hailed, snowed, (and) rained. 9. You may (it is allowed to you) go forth (*inf.*) from the city, citizens! 10. Dare to be free, Romans! it is allowed to all to die!