

Higher Secondary Course

L A T I N

CLASS - XI



Government of Kerala

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**State Council of Educational Research and Training
(SCERT), Kerala**

2015

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

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Foreword

Here is an exciting adventure into a wonderful world of discovery by learning: Latin, a classical language whose riches are awaiting to be explored.

The teacher as a facilitator and a directive guide will navigate through the language and get the student acquainted with the Latin passages which are both relevant, interesting and age-appropriate. The learner besides acquiring mastery of the functional nature of the language will have a pleasurable experience in looking at the world and human experience with a unique perspective of 'Latinness'. The student will additionally be enriched with a thesaurus of inexhaustible English vocabulary which would be useful and illuminating in the pursuit of medicine, law, administration, science and other disciplines.

Moreover, the study of Latin helps the learner develop an analytical, logical and a disciplined mind capable of clarity and precision in thought and expression.

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PREFACE

WHY LEARN LATIN?

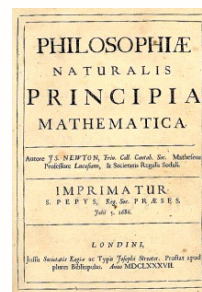
Latin was a major Indo-European language, spoken by the Latins, the inhabitants of Latium, a province of Italy, with Rome as the capital. As the Romans gained power in Italy and they conquered lands, Latin became the language of all Italy and finally of the Roman provinces of Gaul, Spain, Africa and Asia Minor. Hence Latin has had a great influence for so long a time on world culture.

Latin was the language of the Roman Monarchy, Republic and Empire from 753 B.C. to 475 A.D. It was a dominant language in western culture for 1500 years, and then remained important for another 500 years afterwards. It is quite impossible to study Latin without delving into Roman history, the history of the West and substantial portions of the East as well. The language of our legal system and administration are full of Latin words and phrases.

Kerala Council for Historical Research has undertaken the Muziris Heritage Project. This only documents extant related to the Early Historic Period of the western coast of India are in ancient Greek and Latin. This shows the need of Latin to trace our own history too.

For nearly two millennia, Latin was the tongue of the educated. It was the language of the western Church, governments, scientists, nobles, musicians and even poets. Latin was the language of the curriculum of Isaac Newton, Thomas Jefferson, William Shakespeare and Elizabeth I. Thomas More wrote his Utopia, Francis Bacon his Essays and most of his philosophical works in Latin. Copernicus, Galileo and even Goethe spoke and wrote in Latin. It was the language of the great luminaries of the Church such as Ambrose, Augustine and Aquinas.

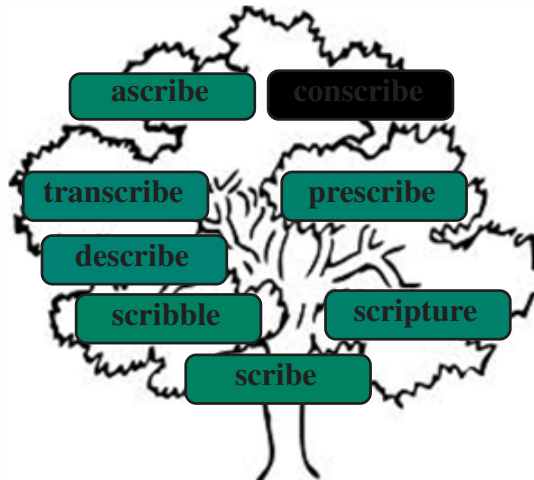
*Sir Isaac Newton's
Principia Mathematica,
the foundation of classical
Physics and Mathematics is in
Latin, not English, his native
language.*



The study of Latin exposes us to a vast range of influential leaders and illustrious writers. Their wisdom literature is relevant to all times - their life, customs and what they accomplished.

Roman writers such as Vergil, Horace, Livy and Cicero became models of literary excellence for all succeeding generations. Milton, T. S. Eliot and Dante are all examples of writers who were influenced by Latin literature.

By learning one Latin root word, **scribere**, which means "to write" you can add to your vocabulary store all these English derivatives - ascribe, scribe, scribble, script, postscript, scripture, conscribe, conscript, conscription, describe, description, inscribe, inscription, prescribe, prescript, prescription, proscribe, transcribe, transcript, transcription - which are related. It is



"scribere" = to write

estimated that more than 60 % of English vocabulary is derived from Latin. Take for example the second page of The English Learner's Dictionary, out of 33 entries on that page 22 are directly derived from Latin.

The Romance languages - Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese and Rumanian - derive 90% or more of their vocabulary from Latin.

Law, medicine, science, music, theology, philosophy and literature use many Latin words or English words derived from Latin. Someone once said, "If you know the vocabulary of a subject, then you know the subject."

As western law is steeped in Roman jurisprudence, so is its legal vocabulary in Latin. The terms such as **prima facie**, **habeas corpus**, **nolo contendere**,

corpus delicti and **amicus curiae** are part of the everyday Latin vocabulary of practising lawyers.

Besides, Latin is also the language of science and medicine. Knowledge of Latin can provide a medical student with the winning advantage in medical studies. Latin words, phrases and mottoes used daily include **alibi**, **vice versa**, and **e pluribus unum**. Many abbreviations used in English are Latin. For example, **p.m.** is the abbreviation for **post meridiem** or afternoon; **i.e.** for **id est** or that is; and **A.D.** for **Anno Domini** or in the year of the Lord.

Nothing could be more incorrect than the idea that Latin is dead. On the contrary, in one form or another, Latin is very much alive today and in large measure. Latin continued to be the main language of discourse in many European universities into the early twentieth century. There are many organizations in the world today dedicated to the study of Latin. *Nuntii Latini*-News in Latin - is a weekly review of world news in Classical Latin. There is even a Latin radio station in Finland! All these efforts show Latin is very much ALIVE - there is renewed interest in learning Latin and you will find your own discovery of Latin interesting, stimulating, challenging and enriching. Welcome to an exciting journey!



QUOTES

“Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.”

(We learn not for school, but for life.)

- Seneca

“Carpe diem.”

(Make the most of today.)

Lesson

I

LATIN TO ENGLISH

Latin vocabulary is very much in use in every day conversations, usages and sciences. Though Latin is not the direct ancestor of English, it has nevertheless given us an enormous number of words. This chapter acquaints the students with a few Latin abbreviations, terms and words that are commonly used.

A. Latin Abbreviations

a.m.	ante meridiem (before midday)
p.m.	post meridiem (after midday)
A.D.	Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord)
etc.	et cetera (and the others)
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
i.e.	id est (that is)
N.B.	Nota Bene (note well)

B. Latin Terms

Amicus curiae	Friend of the court
Bona fide	In good faith
Imprimatur	Let it be printed
Corpus delicti	Body of the offence
Habeas corpus	May you have the body
Alma mater	Nourishing mother

C. Some Latin words alike in English

agenda	alumni	appendix	consensus	crisis
dictum	dilemma	ego	formula	index
plus	medium	momentum	propaganda	ratio
curriculum	data	exit	minus	album



D. Latin words with their meanings

poeta - poet	schola - school
angelus - angel	servus - slave
exemplum - example	signum - sign

amare - to love	monere - to advise
regere - to rule	audire - to hear

doctus,a,um - learned	beatus,a,um - happy
magnus,a,um - great	pulcher,cha,chrum - beautiful
stultus,a,um - stupid	noster,tra,trum - our

E. Latin words with English derivatives

Latin words	Derivatives
aqua (water)	aquarium, aquatic, aqueduct, aqueous
luna (moon)	interlunar, lunacy, lunar, lunatic
nauta (sailor)	nautical, nautilus
herba (grass)	herb, herbivorous, herbage
porta (gate)	port, portal, porthole, porch, portcullis, portico, portiere
amare (to love)	amateur, amatory, amiable, amiably, amicable, amity, amorous, amour
filius (son)	affiliate, affiliation, affiliative, filial
annus (year)	annals, annalist, anniversary, annual, annually, annuity
audire (to hear)	audible, audibly, audience, audit, auditory



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ Some Latin words are used as such in English without any change.
e.g. formula, forum
- ◆ There are three genders in Latin. They are masculine, feminine and neuter.
Generally each gender can be identified by its Nominative ending.

Masculine noun generally ends in '*us*'

Feminine noun generally ends in '*a*'

Neuter noun generally ends in '*um*'
- ◆ Latin verbs are usually identified by its infinitive ending - *are*, - *ēre*, - *ere*, - *ire*.
- ◆ Adjectives in Latin have three genders. (masculine, feminine and neuter)



ACTIVITIES

I. Choose the right answer

1. What is the meaning of the most commonly used abbreviation "e.g." (exempli gratia) in English?
a) examples please b) as follows c) that is d) for the sake of example
2. Which commonly used Latin abbreviation is translated into English as "that is"?
a) i.e. b) vs. c) etc. d) id.
3. Spell out the full form of "vs.", as in "Liverpool vs. Chelsea".
a) virses b) verses c) versus d) virus
4. What Latin phrase will be used to indicate the term "for a year"?
a) per annum b) per diem c) per functory d) per cent
5. We know that "p.m." refers to the afternoon and evening. What does it stand for?
a) post meridiem b) ante meridiem c) post morning d) plus more

II. Choose the right answer

1. Which phrase would you use to describe "Friend of the Court"?
 - a) Actus Reus
 - b) Anno Domini
 - c) Ad Hoc
 - d) Amicus Curiae

2. Which of the following phrases shows that a person acted "In Good Faith"?
 - a) Bona Fide
 - b) Nota Bene
 - c) De Bonis non Administratis
 - d) Pro Bono

3. What Latin legal phrase means "The Body of the Offence"?
 - a) Habeas Corpus
 - b) Ceteris Peribus
 - c) Corpus Delicti
 - d) Compos Mentis

4. Which phrase would you use to ask the judge to "Produce the Body" of the Defendant?
 - a) Pro Hac Vice
 - b) Hodie Mihi
 - c) Habeas Corpus
 - d) Post Hoc

5. What legal phrase means "Word for Word" exactly?
 - a) Vade Mecum
 - b) Verbatim
 - c) Valete
 - d) Veritas

III. Each word below is spelt in two ways but only one is correct. Put a tick (✓) against the correctly spelt word.

1.	nota bene	<input type="checkbox"/>	nota benae	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	imprimatur	<input type="checkbox"/>	imprimetur	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	consensus	<input type="checkbox"/>	consenses	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	exemplum	<input type="checkbox"/>	exemptum	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	pulcer	<input type="checkbox"/>	pulcher	<input type="checkbox"/>

IV Draw arrows from the words given in group A to match those given in group B.

	A	B
1.	N.B.	Before midday
2.	e.g.	In the year of the Lord
3.	A.D.	That is
4.	a.m.	Note well
5.	i.e.	For the sake of example
6.	etc.	And others and so forth

V Match each of the Latin words on the left with the appropriate words from the list on the right, which gives the meanings of the original Latin words.

	Latin	English
1	agenda	more
2	major	race course
3	curriculum	greater
4	data	things to be discussed
5	exit	less
6	inferior	he / she goes out
7	index	things given
8	media	sign / title
9	minus	things in middle
10	plus	lower

VI Find out the derivatives of the following words with the help of the dictionary.

No	Words	Derivatives
1	corpus	
2	mater	
3	schola	
4	amare	
5	regere	
6	doctus	
7	beatus	



QUOTES

“Errare humanum est.”

(To err is human.)

- Seneca -

“Mens sana in corpore sano.”

(A sound mind in a sound body.)

- Juvenal -

Lesson II

INFLECTION AND CASES

Poeta filiam amat. **Poetae** lunam monstrant. **Poeta**, reginam laudas. **Poetae**, mensas ornatis. Filiam **poetae** amo. Mensas **poetarum** rosis ornamus. Nauta aquam **poetae** dat. Filiae stellas poetis monstrant. Regina **poetam** vocat. Spinae **poetas** vulnerant. Agricola cum **poeta** laborat. Reginae cantant cum **poetis**.

Poeta filiam **amabat**. Poetae lunam **monstrabant**. Poeta, reginam **laudabas**. Poetae, mensas **ornabatis**. Filiam poetae **amabam**. Mensas poetarum rosis **ornabamus**. Nauta aquam poetae **dabit**. Filiae stellas poetis **monstrabunt**. Regina poetam **vocabit**. Spinae **poetas vulnerabunt**. Agricola cum poeta **laborabit**. Reginae **cantabunt** cum poetis.

A. Inflection

In each of these sentences, the word poet is used in different forms. It changes its form in each sentence to indicate different meanings and uses. This change in the form of a word, in order to change its meaning and uses, is called Inflection.

e.g. is, am, are, were, etc. are the forms of 'to be.' (a verb)

The inflection of a noun, adjective and pronoun is called Declension. There are five declensions of noun in Latin. The inflection of a verb is called Conjugation. There are four conjugations in Latin.

B. Declension

To decline a word means, to give in order all its different forms.

Each of the form is called a Case.

In Latin there are six cases. They are:

1. **Nominative** case is used for the **subject**.

e.g. *The farmer* praises the queen.

Agricola reginam laudat.

2. **Vocative** case is used for **addressing**.

e.g. *Oh, farmer*, praise the queen.

Agricola, reginam lauda.

3. **Genitive** case is used for **possession**.
e.g. The daughter *of the farmer* praises the queen.
Filia *agricolae* reginam laudat.
4. **Dative** case is used for **indirect object**.
e.g. The daughter gives water *to the farmer*.
Filia aquam *agricolae* dat.
5. **Accusative** case is used for **direct object**.
e.g. The daughter praises *the farmer*.
Filia *agricolam* laudat.
6. **Ablative** case is used for expressing manner, time, place, agent, etc. **after some prepositions**.
e.g. The sailor works *with the farmer*.
Nauta laborat *cum agricola*.

C. Case, Number & Gender

There are six cases in Latin. They are given above.

There are two numbers in Latin.

- a) **Singular** and b) **Plural**.

There are three genders in Latin.

- a) **Masculine**, b) **Feminine** and c) **Neuter**

First Declension

Regina, ae (f) - Queen

Case	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	Regin-a	a queen	Regin-ae	queens
Vocative	Regin-a	o queen	Regin-ae	o queens
Genitive	Regin-ae	of a queen	Regin-arum	of queens
Dative	Regin-ae	to a queen	Regin-is	to queens
Accusative	Regin-am	a queen	Regin-as	queens
Ablative	Regin-a	by/from a queen	Regin-is	by/from queens



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ Most of the nouns of the first declension are **Feminine**. A few of them are **Masculine**. e.g. *agricola, poeta, nauta*, etc.
- ◆ The declension is identified by the **Singular Nominative** ending and **Singular Genitive** ending. e.g. *nauta, nautae*
- ◆ There is **no article** in Latin. *Regina* means **queen** or **a queen** or **the queen**. When translating from Latin into English the right article must be inserted or omitted by the student in accordance with correct English usage.

D. Conjugation

The **tense** of a verb refers to the '*time*'. In Latin there are **six** tenses. They are *present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect and future perfect*. The first of these is **present** which tells us '*what is happening now*'.

Inflection of a **verb** is called conjugation. There are **four** conjugations in Latin. Here the first one is conjugated in the present, imperfect and future tenses as follows.

First Conjugation

Amare - to love

Present Indicative (Simple Present & Present Continuous)	Am-o	I love/I am loving
	Am-as	You love/You are loving
	Am-at	He/She/It loves/is loving
	Am-amus	We love/We are loving
	Am-atis	You love/You are loving
	Am-ant	They love/They are loving

Imperfect (Past Continuous)	Am-abam	I was loving
	Am-abas	You were loving
	Am-abat	He/She/It was loving
	Am-abamus	We were loving
	Am-abatis	You were loving
	Am-abant	They were loving
Future (Simple Future & Future Continuous)	Am-abo	I shall love
	Am-abis	You will love
	Am-abit	He/She/It will love
	Am-abimus	We shall love
	Am-abitis	You will love
	Am-abunt	They will love

Present Imperative

Second Person Singular	Ama
Second Person Plural	Amate

POINTS TO REMEMBER



- ◆ A verb in a sentence expresses 'an action / a state or a time'.
- ◆ A Latin verb has two parts.
They are: i) a stem and ii) an ending. (e.g. **am - at**)
- ◆ A verb has three persons: First Person, Second Person and Third Person.
- ◆ A verb has two numbers: Singular and Plural.
- ◆ The ending of a verb alters depending on the person and number of the verb.
- ◆ All the infinitive forms of the verbs ending in "**-are**" belong to the 1st conjugation.

VOCABULARY

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>
agricola, ae (m) - farmer	amare - to love (amo, amas, amavi, amatum)
filia, ae (f) - daughter	laudare - to praise (laudo, laudas, laudavi, laudatum)
rosa, ae (f) - rose	laborare - to work (laboro, laboras, laboravi, laboratum)
regina, ae (f) - queen	monstrare - to show (monstro, monstras, monstravi, monstratum)
stella, ae (f) - star	vulnerare - to wound (vulnero, vulneras, vulneravi, vulneratum)
luna, ae (f) - moon	ornare - to decorate (orno, ornas, ornavi, ornatum)
aqua, ae (f) - water	vocare - to call (voco, vocas, vocavi, vocatum)
mensa, ae (f) - table	cantare - to sing (canto, cantas, cantavi, cantatum)
poeta, ae (m) - poet	navigare - to sail (navigo, navigas, navigavi, navigatum)
nauta, ae (m) - sailor	dare - to give (do, das, dedi, datum)
schola, ae (f) - school	
spina, ae (f) - thorn	



ACTIVITIES

I. Decline the following words in singular and plural.

1. stella, ae
2. aqua, ae
3. luna, ae
4. poeta, ae
5. regina, ae

II. Decline the following words in singular and plural with meaning.

1. mensa, ae
2. rosa, ae
3. agricola, ae
4. schola, ae
5. nauta, ae

III Translate the following English words into Latin.

1. of the poet
2. to the queen
3. stars (subject)
4. to the farmers
5. queen (subject)
6. sailors (object)
7. moon (subject)
8. by roses
9. of the sailors
10. of the school

IV. Identify the case, number and gender of the following.

1. rosam
2. stellae
3. nautis
4. poetarum
5. reginas
6. schola

7. agricolam
8. lunas
9. mensarum
10. aquae

V. Conjugate the following verbs in present, imperfect and future tenses.

1. ornare
2. laborare
3. cantare
4. navigare
5. vocare

VI. Translate the following.

1. We are working.
2. They will sing.
3. She was praising.
4. I sing.
5. You were singing. (singular)
6. I was calling.
7. You decorate. (plural)
8. He was loving.
9. They will demonstrate.
10. She works.

VII. Match the following.

1 present	six
2 conjugation	noun
3 genitive	laudabat
4 future	monstrat
5 cases	of the farmer
6 dative	verb
7 declension	to a poet
8 imperfect	amabit

VIII. In the following sentences add the proper Latin endings.

1. The poet loves the farmer. (Poet--- amat agricol---.)
2. The farmer's daughter calls the queen. (Agricol--- fili--- vocat regin---.)
3. The poet of the queen praises the stars. (Poet--- regin--- laudat stell---.)
4. The daughter decorates the table. (Fili--- ornat mens---.)
5. The sailor gives water to the farmer. (Naut--- dat aqua--- agricol---.)

IX. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Regina puellam amat.
2. Puella reginam amat.
3. Puella filiam agricolae vocat.
4. Filia agricolae puellam amat.
5. Filia agricolae vocat.

X. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

1. The queen is farmer's daughter.
2. The poet is sailor's uncle.
3. The girls give the farmer's table to the queen.
4. The girl loves the queen's daughter.
5. The girls are daughters of the farmers.



QUOTES

"Omne initium est difficile."

(Every beginning is hard.)

"Festina lente."

(Make haste slowly.)

Lesson
III

ITALIA



Italia est peninsula in Europa. Peninsula est longa et lata. Incolae multae sunt agricolae et nautae. Italia est clara et antiqua. Magna est fama Italiae. In Italia sunt viae multae et pulchrae et longae. Sicilia et Sardinia et Corsica sunt magnae et pulchrae insulae. Incolae patriam amant et bene laborant.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

Italia, ae (f)	- Italy
peninsula, ae (f)	- peninsula
Europa, ae (f)	- Europe
incola, ae (f)	- inhabitant, resident
agricola, ae (m)	- farmer, peasant
nauta, ae (m)	- sailor, seaman, mariner
fama, ae (f)	- tradition, fame, reputation
via, ae (f)	- way, road, path
Sicilia, ae (f)	- the island of Sicily
Sardinia, ae (f)	- the island of Sardinia
Corsica, ae (f)	- the island of Corsica
insula, ae (f)	- island
patria, ae (f)	- fatherland, native land

Conjunction

et - and

Adverb

bene - well, good

Verbs

esse	- to be, to exist (sum, es, fui futurus)
amare	- to love (amo, amas, amavi, amatum)
laborare	- to labour, to work (laboro, laboras, laboravi, laboratum)

Preposition

in (acc) - into

Adjectives

longus, a, um	- long
latus, a, um	- broad, wide
multus, a, um	- many, a great number of
antiquus, a, um	- ancient, former
magnus, a, um	- great, large, big
pulcher, chra, chrum	- beautiful, fair
clarus, a, um	- famous, clear, bright

First Declension : Refer to unit 2 for the first declension. (first declension nouns are declined as regina, ae (f) - queen)

A noun that ends in 'a' in the nominative singular and 'ae' in the genitive singular belongs to First Declension.

Esse (to be) Conjugation

Present Indicative (Simple Present & Present Continuous)	Sum	I am
	Es	You are
	Est	He / She / It is
	Sumus	We are
	Estis	You are
	Sunt	They are
Imperfect (Simple Past)	Eram	I was
	Eras	You were
	Erat	He/She/It was
	Eramus	We were
	Eratis	You were
	Erant	They were
Future (Simple Future & Future Continuous)	Ero	I shall be
	Eris	You will be
	Erit	He/She/It will be
	Erimus	We shall be
	Eritis	You will be
	Erunt	They will be

Present Imperative

Second Person Singular	Es	be (you)
Second Person Plural	Este	be (you)



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ The subject of a finite verb is in the Nominative case.

e.g. Italia est peninsula in Europa.

Italy is the peninsula in Europe.

Here **Italia** is the subject and it is in the Nominative case.

- ◆ The predicate - noun (complement) agrees in case and number with the subject it refers to. e.g. Incolae sunt agricolae. Inhabitants are farmers.

The predicate word, **agricolae** is in the same case and number as **incolae**.

- ◆ An adjective agrees in case, number and gender with the noun it qualifies.

e.g. Incolae multae - many inhabitants. Viae multae- great roads

In the above phrases, an adjective **multae** agrees with noun it qualifies in case number and gender.

e.g. Peninsula est longa. Peninsula is long.

The predicate adjective, **longa** agrees with the subject in case, number and gender.

- ◆ A noun depending on another noun is put in the Genitive case.

e.g. fama Italiae - reputation of Italy

Here **Italiae** is in the Genitive case and depends on the word **fama**.

- ◆ A preposition **in** (in, on) takes the ablative case when something is stationary or there is no motion.

e.g. Italia est penionsula in Europa. Italy is the peninsula in Europe.

- ◆ The object of a finite verb is in the Accusative case.

e.g. Incolae patriam amant. Inhabitants love the fatherland.

The object **patriam** is in the Accusative case because it is a direct object.

I Choose the right subject from the brackets.

1. ----- est insula pulchra. (Italia, Italiae, Italiam)
2. ----- sunt agricolae. (Incolae, Incola, Incolis)
3. ----- patriam amant. (Nauta, Nautae, Nautis)
4. ----- bene laborant. (Agricola, Agricolae, Agricolae)
5. ----- est longa et clara. (Viae, Via, Viarum)

II. Choose the right verb from the brackets.

1. Incolae ----- agricolae. (es, sunt, est)
2. Italia ----- patria. (est, sumus, estis)
3. Sicilia et Corsica ----- pulchrae insulae. (sum, sunt, sumus)
4. Agricola ----- in insula. (eram, eramus, erat)
5. Nautae in Europa ----- . (eris, ero, erunt)

III. Fill in the blanks with the object.

1. Incolae ----- amant. (patria, patris, patriam)
2. Nautae ----- monstrant. (via, viam, viae)
3. Agricola ----- monstrat. (insulae, insulas, insularum)
4. Amo ----- meas. (famis, famae, famas)
5. Amamus ----- magnam. (Italia, Italiae, Italiam)

IV. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1. ----- incolae sunt clari. (Italiae, Italia, Italiis)
2. ----- famas amamus. (Patria, Patrias, Patriae)
3. ----- insula est Italia. (Agricolarum, Agricolae, Agricolis)
4. Nautae sunt in ----- . (insulam, insulae, insula)
5. Viae sunt ----- in Italia. (longae, longa, longarum)

V. Translate the following words into Latin.

1. of a peninsula
2. to the inhabitants
3. O, farmer
4. by the road
5. the islands (object)
6. Italy (subject)
7. with Europe
8. the farmer (object)
9. of the sailors
10. to the fatherland
11. the tradition (subject)
12. O, sailors

VI. Give the case, number and gender of the following nouns with the meaning.

1. insularum
2. Italia
3. viae
4. famis
5. nautas
6. agricolis
7. incolam
8. Europae
9. patria
10. peninsulae
11. Italiarum
12. nautis

VII. Translate the following phrases into Latin.

1. the long way (subject)
2. to the ancient island
3. of great traditions
4. by the many inhabitants
5. broad peninsula (subject)

6. the beautiful Italy (object)

7. O, handsome sailors

VIII. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

1. We are farmers.

2. I am a sailor.

3. You are inhabitants of Italy.

4. It is a peninsula.

5. I was in Italy.

6. We love the great fatherland.

7. Farmers work in Europe.

8. She will be in the island.

9. The way is long.

10. Islands are great and many.

IX. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Via longa est.

2. Italiae incolae sunt clari.

3. Corsica est magna insula.

4. Agricolae et nautae bene laborant.

5. Nauta es.

6. Insulae sunt magnae et pulchrae.

7. Incolae in Europa sunt.

8. Sicilia et Sardinia sunt antiquae.

9. Patriam amamus.

10. Sumus agricolae.



QUOTES

"Audentes fortuna iuvat."

(Fortune favours the brave.)

"Numquam retrorsum."

(Never turn back.)

Lesson
IV

ROMULUS ET REMUS



Quod Romulus et Remus filli erant dei armorum et belli, populus Romanus proelia amabat. Erant etiam filii Rheae Silviae. Amulius erat avunculus Rheae Silviae et Albam Longam regnabat, sed pueros non amabat. Amulius filios Rheae Silviae necare parabat, sed servus in aqua in arca pueros locat et vitas puerorum servat. Mars filios suos ad ripam Tiberis portat. Lupa pueros ibi curabat. Tum agricola bonus ad casam suam Romulum et Remum portat.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

filius, i (m)	- son
deus, i (m)	- god
arma, orum (n. pl.)	- weapons
bellum, i (n)	- war
populus, i (m)	- people
proelium, i (n)	- battle
avunculus, i (m)	- uncle
puer, i (m)	- boy
servus, i (m)	- slave
aqua, ae (f)	- water
arca, ae (f)	- chest, box
ripa, ae (f)	- bank (the side of a river)
lupus, i (m)	- wolf
agricola, ae (m)	- farmer
casa, ae (f)	- house, cottage

Adjectives

suus, a, um	- his, her, its, their
tuus, a, um	- your

Adverb

ibi	- here
------------	--------

Preposition

ad (acc)	- to, near, towards
-----------------	---------------------

Verbs

amare	- to love (amo, amas, amavi, amatum)
regnare	- to rule (regno, regnas, regnavi, regnatum)
necare	- to kill (neco, necas, necavi, necatum)
parare	- to prepare (paro, paras, paravi, paratum)
locare	- to place (loca, locas, locavi, locatum)
servare	- to save (servo, servas, servavi, servatum)
portare	- to carry (porto, portas, portavi, portatum)
curare	- to take care (curo, curas, curavi, curatum)

Conjunctions

quod	- because
et	- and
etiam	- even
sed	- but
non	- not

Second Declension (II - A)

Dominus, i (m) - Lord/Master.

Templum, i (n) - Temple.

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Domin- us	Domin- i	Templ- um	Templ- a
Vocative	Domin- e	Domin- i	Templ- um	Templ- a
Genitive	Domin- i	Domin- orum	Templ- i	Templ- orum
Dative	Domin- o	Domin- is	Templ- o	Templ- is
Accusative	Domin- um	Domin- os	Templ- um	Templ- a
Ablative	Domin- o	Domin- is	Templ- o	Templ- is

Second Declension (II - B)

Ager, agri (m) - Field.

Puer, pueri (m) - Boy.

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Ager	Agr- i	Puer	Puer- i
Vocative	Ager	Agr- i	Puer	Puer- i
Genitive	Agr- i	Agr- orum	Puer- i	Puer- orum
Dative	Agr- o	Agr- is	Puer- o	Puer- is
Accusative	Agr- um	Agr- os	Puer- um	Puer- os
Ablative	Agr- o	Agr- is	Puer- o	Puer- is



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ Nouns ending in **-i** in the Genitive singular belong to the 2nd declension.
- ◆ Nominatives of the 2nd declension ending in **-us** or **-er** are masculine, except humus (f) - ground; ficus (f) - fig tree; pinus, i (f) - pine tree; vulgus, i (n) - common people; virus, i (n) - poison.
- ◆ Nominatives of the 2nd declension ending in **-um** are neuter.



ACTIVITIES

- I. Classify all the nouns found in the vocabulary section into 1st and 2nd declensions.**
- II. Decline the following nouns in singular and plural with meaning.**
1. lupus, i
 2. servus, i
 3. avunculus, i
 4. populus, i
 5. deus, i
 6. filius, i
- III. Conjugate the following verbs in Present, Imperfect and Future.**
1. locare
 2. necare
 3. portare
 4. curare
 5. parare
- IV. Give orally the declension of the following in singular and plural.**
1. asinus, i
 2. argentum, i
 3. aurum, i
- V. Translate the following sentences into Latin.**
1. God loves his son.
 2. The boy saved the slave.
 3. The uncle of the slave is a farmer.
 4. The king was ruling the slaves.
 5. The farmer will kill the wolf.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Amulius necat puerum.
2. Deus regnabat populum insulae.
3. Agricolaie portabunt aquam.
4. Casa est pulchra.
5. Servus locat puerum.

Do you know...?

Some Latin singular words ending in **-um** and their plural ending in **-a** have passed into English without any change.

e.g. Stratum	-	Strata
Datum	-	Data
Curriculum	-	Curricula
Memorandum	-	Memoranda



QUOTES

"Amicus est alter idem."

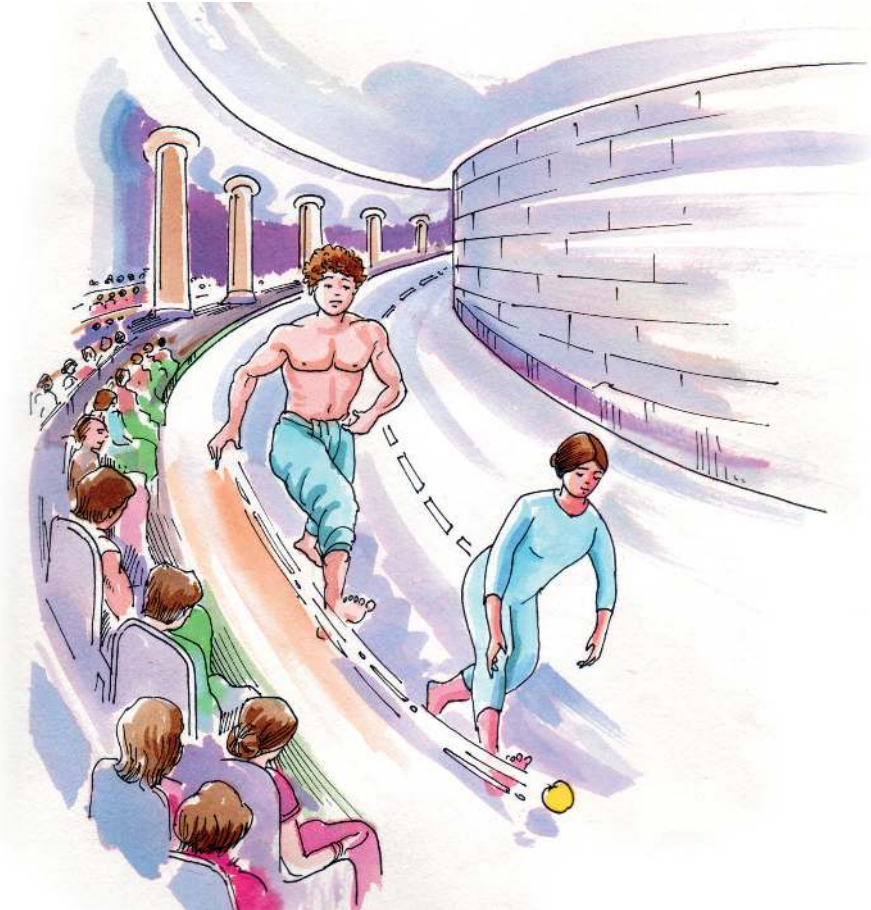
(A friend is a second self.)

"Semper fidelis."

(Always be faithful.)

Lesson
V

ATALANTA



Atalanta erat puella Graecia et vero pulchra. Multi viri contra eam cucurrerant, sed magna celeritate currebat nec superata erat. Venus consilium habebat, puella erat praemium victoriae et pedibus eos currere iussit. Hippomenes contra eam currere paratus erat. Multi spectabant et eum incitabant. Signum datum est. Atalanta celeritatem suam demonstrabat. Paene volabat. Quam longe ante eum currit! Sed Venus Hippomeni viam ad victoriam docuerat. Ei poma aurea dederat. Hippomenes pomum ad terram misit. Atalanta destitit currere. Hippomenes celeritatem suam auxit. Venus, dea armoris, eum bene iuverat. Hippomenes consilio donoque deae puellam superaverat.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

Atalanta, ae (f)	- name of a Greek maiden
puella, ae (f)	- girl, maiden
vir, vir (m)	- man, husband
celeritas, atis (f)	- speed
signum, i (n)	- sign, standard, banner
via, ae (f)	- way
amor, oris (m)	- love
terra, ae (f)	- earth, ground
consilium, i (n)	- advice, plan
donum, i (n)	- gift
dea, ae (f)	- goddess
poma, ae (f)	- apple

Adjectives

Graecius, a, um	- Greek
aureus, a, um	- golden

Conjunction

et	- and
----	-------

Adverbs

vero	- indeed, really, truly
nec	- and not
paene	- nearly, almost
quam	- how
longe	- far
bene	- well

Prepositions

contra (acc)	- against
ante (acc)	- before
ad (acc)	- to, near

Verbs

currere	- to run (curro, curris, cucurri, cursum)
demonstrare	- to show (demonstro, demonstras, demonstravi, demonstratum)
volare	- to fly (volo, volas, volavi, volatum)
docere	- to teach (doceo, doces, docui, doctum)
dare	- to give (do, das, dedi, datum)
mittere	- to send, to toss down, to throw (mitto, mittis, misi, missum)
desistere	- to cease, to stop (desisto, desistis, destiti, destitum)
augere	- to increase (augeo, auges, auxi, auctum)
superare	- to surpass, to excel (supero, superas, superavi, superatum)
iuvare	- to help (iuvo, iuvas, iuvi, iutum)

Pronoun

eam (Acc. f)	- her
--------------	-------



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ The subject of a sentence is in the Nominative case.
e.g. **Atalanta** erat puella.
Atalanta was a girl.
Atalanta is the subject and takes the Nominative case.
- ◆ A noun which is placed next to another noun which says something more about the first noun takes the same case.
e.g. Venus, **dea** amoris, bene iuverat.
Venus, the goddess of love, helped well.
- ◆ The noun that says something about the subject after the verb 'esse' agrees in case with the subject.
e.g. Atalanta erat **puella**.
Atalanta was a girl.
- ◆ If the describing word is an adjective, it agrees in case, number and gender.
e.g. Atalanta erat **pulchra**.
Atalanta was beautiful.
- ◆ When a possessive pronoun (suus, sua, suum, etc.) is used adjectively, it is usually placed after the noun it qualifies.
e.g. Hippomenes celeritatem **suam** auxit.
Hippomenes increased his speed.
Note that **suam** agrees with **celeritatem** in case, gender and number.
- ◆ The ablative without preposition is used to denote the means or the instrument by which or with which, anything is done.
e.g. **dono** - with the gift, **consilio** - with advice.

Adjectives of the First Class

Adjectives in **us, a, um** are declined, in the masculine like **dominus**; in the feminine, like **regina**; in the neuter like **templum**.

Bonus, a, um - Good

Singular				Plural		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Bon- us	Bon- a	Bon- um	Bon- i	Bon- ae	Bon- a
Voc.	Bon- e	Bon- a	Bon- um	Bon- i	Bon- ae	Bon- a
Gen.	Bon- i	Bon- ae	Bon- i	Bon- orum	Bon- arum	Bon- orum
Dat.	Bon- o	Bon- ae	Bon- o	Bon- is	Bon- is	Bon- is
Acc.	Bon- um	Bon- am	Bon- um	Bon- os	Bon- as	Bon- a
Abl.	Bon- o	Bon- a	Bon- o	Bon- is	Bon- is	Bon- is

Niger, gra, grum - Black

Singular				Plural		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Niger	Nigr- a	Nigr- um	Nigr- i	Nigr- ae	Nigr- a
Voc.	Niger	Nigr- a	Nigr- um	Nigr- i	Nigr- ae	Nigr- a
Gen.	Nigr- i	Nigr- ae	Nigr- i	Nigr- orum	Nigr- arum	Nigr- orum
Dat.	Nigr- o	Nigr- ae	Nigr- o	Nigr- is	Nigr- is	Nigr- is
Acc.	Nigr- um	Nigr- am	Nigr- um	Nigr- os	Nigr- as	Nigr- a
Abl.	Nigr- o	Nigr- a	Nigr- o	Nigr- is	Nigr- is	Nigr- is

N.B. Adjective **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum** - beautiful
is declined like **niger, gra, grum** - Black



ACTIVITIES

I. Fill in the blanks after reading the text with the right English words and translate them into Latin.

1. Atalanta was a Greek _____ and indeed _____.
2. Many _____ had raced against her.
3. Many (people) were _____ and were encouraging (cheering) him.
4. The signal was _____.
5. Atalanta was (showing) demonstrating her _____.
6. She had given him the _____ apples.
7. _____ threw down the apple to the earth (ground).
8. _____ ceased to run (stopped running).
9. _____ increased her speed.
10. Hippomenes, with the advice (plan) and the gift of the goddess, had excelled (outrun) the _____.

II. Pick out the nouns from the lesson and give their nominative and genitive singular and plural

e.g.

No.	Noun	Nominative and Genitive Singular	Nominative and Genitive Plural
1	puella	puella puellae	puellae puellarum
2	viri	vir viri	viri virorum

III. Pick out the verbs from the lesson and place them appropriately in the columns according to their tense and give their meaning.

e.g.

No.	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Meaning
1		erat		was

IV. Match the original Latin words with their English derivatives.

No.	Latin	Derivatives
1	pulchritudo	sign, signal, ensign, signature
2	vero	course, recourse, concourse
3	contra	verily
4	cursus	contrary
5	spectare	demonstration
6	signum	pulchritude
7	datum spectacular	spectator, spectacles, inspection,
8	celeritas	aurora
9	celer	missile, mission, missionary, emission
10	demonstrare	data
11	aurum	celerity
12	missum	acceleration
13	dea	amorous
14	amor	donation
15	donum	deity



QUOTES

"Veni, vidi, vici."

(I came, I saw, I conquered)

- Caesar

"Non omnia possumus omnes."

(We can't all do everything.)

- Virgil

Lesson VI

MIDAS ET AURUM



Temporibus antiquis erat rex, Midas. Nomen regis erat clarum quod amicus Bacchi erat. Bacchus ab hostibus captus erat. A Mida liberatus erat. Bacchus vero fuit laetus. Bacchus ei nuntiavit: "Donum dabo". Hoc regi gratum erat. Donum accepit. Postea multa in aurum vertebantur, si ea tangebatur. Rex donum dei bene amabat. Midas multum aurum facere vult. In aurum arbores altas atque terram aquamque vertebatur. Ob donum suum deum laudavit. Aurum potius quam sapientiam habere mavult. Rex superbus auro suo factus erat. Nunc Midas domi est. Magno cum studio multa in aurum vertit. Tum edere volebat. Cibus aquaque ante eum a servo suo posita sunt. Ea petivit, sed sine mora in aurum versa sunt. Aurum edere nolebat. Tum Midas timore magno captus est. Sua mortem vero timebat. In locis ultimis proximisque aurum videbat. Ad Bacchum iit. "Id donum rogavi, sed non est donum bonum. Est poena magna malaque. Nunc auxilium peto". Deus ei auxilium mox dedit. Corpus caputque in flumine ponere eum iussit. Midas magna cum diligentia id fecit. Mox liberatus est, sed flumini suum donum dederat. Post id tempus arenae fluminis erant aureae.

VOCABULARY

<u>Nouns</u>		<u>Verbs</u>	
tempus, oris (n)	- time	nuntiare	- to announce (nuntio, nuntias, nuntiavi, nuntiatum)
rex, regis (m)	- king		
nomen, nominis (n)	- name	accipere	- to receive, to accept, to take (accipio, accipis, accipi, acceptum)
amicus, i (m)	- friend		
Bacchus, i (m)	- the god of wine	vertere	- to turn (verto, vertis, verti, versum)
hostis, is (m)	- enemy		
arbor, oris (f)	- tree	tangere	- to touch (tango, tangis, tetigi, tactum)
aqua, ae (f)	- water		
sapientia, ae (f)	- wisdom	facere	- to make, to do (facio, facis, feci, factum)
servus, i (m)	- slave		
cibus, i (m)	- food	velle	- to wish (vello, vis, volui)
mora, ae (f)	- delay		
mors, mortis (f)	- death	edere	- to eat (edo, edis, edi, esum)
timor, oris (m)	- fear	habere	- to have. (habeo, habes, habui, habitum)
locus, i (m)			
(pl. loca, orum, n)	- place	malle	- to prefer (malo, mavis, malui)
poena, ae (f)	- punishment, curse	ponere	- to place (pono, ponis , posui, positum)
auxilium, i (n)	- help		
arena, ae (f)	- sand	petere	- to search, to long for, (peto, petis, petivi, petitum)
diligentia, ae (f)	- carefulness		
corpus, oris (n)	- body	capere	- to take, to capture (capio, capis, cepi, captum)
caput, capitis (n)	- head		
flumen, fluminis (n)	- river		
domus, us (f)	- home		
<u>Adjectives</u>			
clarus, a, um	- famous		
laetus, a, um	- happy		
gratus, a, um	- agreeable, pleasing		
malus, a, um	- evil		
superbus, a, um	- proud		
altus, a, um	- tall		

ire	- to go (eo, is, it, itum)	timere	- to be afraid of (timeo, times, timui)
rogare	- to ask (rogo, rogas, rogavi, rogatum)	videre	- to see (video, vides, vidi, visum)
liberare	- to set free (libero, liberas, liberavi, liberatum)		
			<u>Adverbs</u>
	<u>Prepositions</u>	postea	- afterwards
quod (acc)	- because	nunc	- now
a (abl)	- by	potius quam	- rather than
ab (acc)	- because of, on account of	tum	- then, at that time, next
cum (abl)	- with	mox	- soon
sine (abl)	- without		<u>Conjunction</u>
		si	- if
		atque	- and also

Second Conjugation

Mon-**ere** - to advise, to warn

Present Indicative (Simple Present & Present Continuous)	Mon-eo	I advise, I am advising
	Mon-es	You advise
	Mon-et	He, she, it advises
	Mon-emus	We advise
	Mon-etis	You advise
	Mon-ent	They advise

Imperfect (Past Continuous)	Mon-ebam	I was advising
	Mon-ebas	You were advising
	Mon-ebat	He, she, it was advising
	Mon-ebamus	We were advising
	Mon-ebatis	You were advising
	Mon-ebant	They were advising

Future (Simple Future & Future Continuous)	Mon-ebo	I shall advise
	Mon-ebis	You will advise
	Mon-ebit	He, she, it will advise
	Mon-ebimus	We shall advise
	Mon-ebitis	You will advise
	Mon-ebunt	They will advise

Present Imperative	
Second Person Singular	Mon-e
Second Person Plural	Mon-ete

- ◆ Verbs which are conjugated like **monere** are: **habere** - to have, **terrere** - to terrify, **docere** - to teach, **videre** - to see.
- ◆ Nota Bene: perfect tense of **videre** : **vidi, vidisti, vidit, vidimus, vidistis, viderunt.**



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ The Ablative **ab (a)** is used to denote the person with passive verbs.
e.g. Bacchus **ab** hostibus captus erat.
Bacchus was captured by enemies.
A Mida liberatus erat.
He was freed by Midas.
- ◆ The direct object of a transitive verb is in the Accusative.
e.g. **Mortem** timebat.
He was fearing the death.
The adjective **gratus** governs the Dative.
e.g. Donum **regi** gratum erat.
The gift was pleasing to the king.
- ◆ The adjective agrees with its noun in case, number and gender.
e.g. In aurum arbores **altas** vertebat.
He was converting the tall trees into gold.
(**altas** agrees with **arbores** which is Accusative, plural and feminine)

Note

Midas was a legendary king of Phrygia who requested of Bacchus, the god of wine that everything he touched might be turned to gold. His request was granted, but as his food became gold the moment he touched it, he prayed to the god to take his favour back. He was then ordered to bathe in the river Pactolus, and the river ever after rolled over golden sands.



ACTIVITIES

I. Translate into Latin.

1. In ancient times, there was a king called Midas.
2. Bacchus was indeed happy.
3. I shall give you a gift.
4. He received the gift.
5. The king loved the gift very much.
6. Midas wished to make much gold.
7. He praised the god.
8. He preferred gold (rather than) to wisdom.
9. Midas is at home.
10. He wished to eat something.
11. He did not wish to eat gold.
12. It is a great punishment.

II. Translate into English.

1. Vult.
2. Non vult.
3. Mavult.
4. Amicus dei est.

5. Donum accepi.
6. Donum amo.
7. Sunt arbores altae.
8. Deum laudamus.
9. Pater meus domi est.
10. Edere volo.

III. Give the Latin origin of the following words.

temporal		tangible, tangent, tactile	
antique, antiquity		annual	
regal		aquarium	
nominal		studious	
amicable		edible	
hostile		mortal	
donation		ultimate	
gratitude		proximate	
capital		penal	
diligence		arena	

IV. Pause and reflect.

1. What is avarice? Describe the different kinds of greed: greed for wealth and material possessions, greed for honour, fame and power.
2. Is gold an investment? How can you use gold wisely? Discuss gold as an ornament and part of dowry.

3. What is more precious, gold or one's character? Discuss.
4. What is a golden chance, a golden wedding, the golden triangle, the gold reserve, the gold standard and the golden rule?



QUOTES

"Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum."

(Silver is cheaper than gold, and gold is cheaper than virtue.)

"Non omne quod nitet aurum est."

(All is not gold that glitters.)

Lesson VII

MAGNIFICAT



Exsurgens autem Maria in diebus illis abiit in montana cum festinatione in civitatem Iuda, et intravit in domum Zacchariae et salutavit Elisabeth. Et factum est ut audivit salutationem Mariae Elisabeth, exultavit infans in utero eius; et repleta est Spiritu Sancto Elisabeth; et exclamavit voce magna et dixit: benedicta tu inter mulieres, et benedictus fructus ventris tui. Et unde hoc mihi ut veniat mater Domini mei ad me? Ecce enim ut facta est vox salutationis tuae in auribus meis, exultavit in gaudio infans in utero meo. Et beata, quae credidisti, quoniam efficientur ea, quae dicta sunt ei a Domino. Et ait Maria: Magnificat anima mea Dominum: Et exultavit spiritus meus in Deo salutari meo. Quia respexit humilitatem ancillae suae: Ecce enim ex hoc beatam me dicent omnes generationes. Quia fecit mihi magna qui potens est: et sanctum nomen eius. Et misericordia eius in progenies et in progenies timentibus eum. Fecit potentiam in brachio suo, dispersit superbos mente cordis sui: Deposuit potentes de sede et exaltavit humiles. Esurientes implevit bonis et divites dimisit inanes. Suscepit Israel puerum suum recordatus misericordiae. Sicut locutus est ad patres nostros Abraham et semini eius in saecula. Mansit autem Maria cum illa quasi mensibus tribus; et reversa est in domum suam.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

dies, ei (m/f)	- day
montana, orum (n/pl)	- mountainous regions
festinatio, onis (f)	- hastening, haste, speed
civitas, atis (f)	- city, town
infans, ntis (m)	- infant
uterus, utri (m)	- stomach, womb
vox, vocis (f)	- voice
mulier, eris (f)	- woman
venter, tris (m)	- belly, womb
auris, is (f)	- ear
anima, ae (f)	- soul
dominus, i (m)	- Lord, master
humilitas, atis (f)	- humility
ancilla, ae (f)	- maid servant
generatio, onis (f)	- generation
mens, mentis (f)	- mind, understanding
cor, cordis (n)	- heart
sedes, sedis (f)	- throne, seat
semen, seminis (n)	- seed
mensis, mensis (m)	- month
potens, ntis	- powerful

Adjectives

magnus, a, um	- great
benedictus, a, um	- blessed
beatus, a, um	- happy
bonus, a, um	- good

Adverbs

autem	- now
unde	- why
ecce	- behold

Verbs

exurgere	- to rise up (exurgo, exurgis, exurrexi, exurrectum)
abire	- to go away (abis, abii, abitum)
intrare	- to enter, to walk in to (intro, intras, intravi, intratum)
salutare	- to salute, to greet (saluto, salutas, salutavi, salutatum)
exsultare	- to rejoice exceedingly, to exult (exulto, exultas, exultavi, exultatum)
exclamare	- to exclaim (exclamo, exclamas, exclamavi, exclamatum)
magnificare	- to magnify (magnifico, magnificas, magnificavi, magnificatum)
festinare	- to hasten (festino, festinas, festinavi, festinatum)

Prepositions

ad (acc)	- to
de (abl)	- from

Third Declension

A. Rex, regis (m) - King;

Jus, juris, (n) - Law

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Rex	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Vocative	Rex	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Genitive	Reg-is	Reg-um	Jur-is	Jur-um
Dative	Reg-i	Reg-ibus	Jur-i	Jur-ibus
Accusative	Reg-em	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Ablative	Reg-e	Reg-ibus	Jur-e	Jur-ibus

B. Civis, civis (m) - Citizen;

Mare, maris (n) - Sea

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Civis	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Vocative	Civis	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Genitive	Civ-is	Civ-ium	Mar-is	Mar-ium
Dative	Civ-i	Civ-ibus	Mar-i	Mar-ibus
Accusative	Civ-em	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Ablative	Civ-e	Civ-ibus	Mar-i	Mar-ibus



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ Imparissyllabic nouns are those nouns having unequal number of syllables in the Nominative and Genitive singular.
e.g. con-sul, con- su- lis
- ◆ Parissyllabic nouns are those nouns having the same number of syllables in the Nominative and Genitive singular.
e.g. av- is, av- is
- ◆ The Genitive plural of imparissyllabic nouns will end in '**um**' as **consulum** whereas the Genitive plural of parissyllabic nouns will end in '**ium**' as **avium**.



ACTIVITIES

I. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1. Maria festinat in (civitatem, civitate, civitatis)
2. Ancilla laudat (reginae, reginam, regina)
3. Pueri salutant (magister, magistrum, magistri)
4. Poetae magnificent (nautae, nautas, nautarum)
5. Pater vocat (filios, filia, filiae)

II. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1. Maria est (beatus, beata, beatum)
2. Rex est (magna, magnus, magnum)
3. Infantes sunt (benedicti, benedictorum, benedictus)
4. Dominus est (potentem, potenti, potens)
5. Nomen dei est (sanctum, sancta, sanctus)

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Mary goes to the mountainous regions.
2. She enters the house of Elizabeth.

3. Elizabeth hears the greeting of Mary.
4. He exclaims.
5. They were glorifying the mother of the Lord.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Maria laudat nomen domini.
2. Elizabeth magnificabat Mariae humilitatem.
3. Nomen mulieris benedictae est sanctum.
4. Suscepit Israel puerum suum.
5. Mansity autem Maria cum illa mensibus tribus.

V. Pick out the adjectives from the text 'Magnificat'.



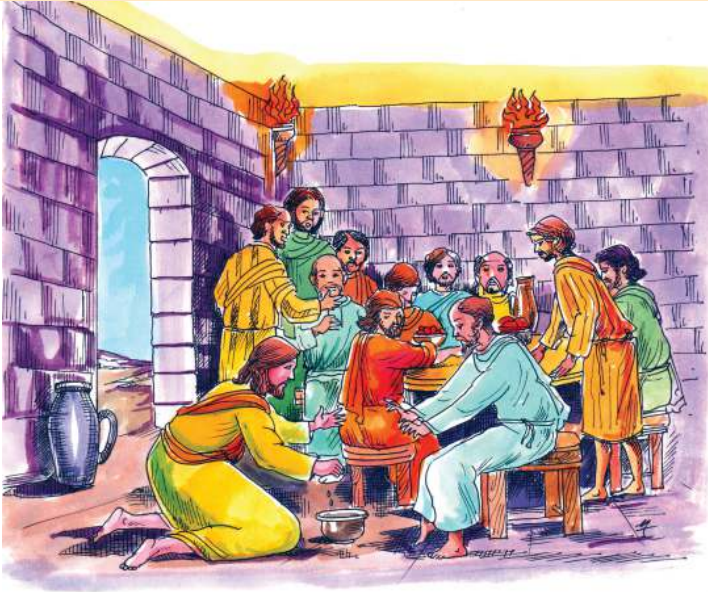
QUOTES

"Virtus praemium est optimum."

(Virtue is the best reward.)

"Laborare est orare."

(To labour is to pray.)

Lesson
VIII**LOTIO PEDUM**

Ante diem autem festum Paschae, sciens Iesus quia venit eius hora ut transeat ex hoc mundo ad Patrem, cum dilexisset suos qui erant in mundo in finem dilexit eos. Et cena facta, cum diabolus iam misisset in cor ut traderet eum Iudas Simonis Iscariotae: Sciens quia omnia dedit ei Pater in manus et quia a Deo exivit et ad Deum vadit: surgit a cena, et ponit vestimenta sua: et cum accepisset linteum, praecinxit se. Deinde mittit aquam in pelvim, et coepit lavare pedes discipulorum, et extergere linteo quo erat praecinctus.

Venit ergo ad Simonem Petrum et dicit ei Petrus: Domine tu mihi lavas pedes? Respondit Iesus, et dixit ei: Quod ego facio, tu nescis modo, scies autem postea. Dicit ei Petrus: Non lavabis mihi pedes in aeternum. Respondit Iesus ei: Si non lavero te, non habebis partem mecum. Dicit ei Simon Petrus: Domine, non tantum pedes meos, sed et manus, et caput. Dicit ei Iesus: Qui lotus est non indiget nisi ut pedes lavet, sed est mundus totus. Et vos mundi estis, sed non omnes. Sciebat enim quis nam esset qui traderet eum; propterea dixit: Non estis mundi omnes.

Postquam ergo lavit pedes eorum, et accepit vestimenta sua, cum recubisset iterum, dixit eis: Scitis quid fecerim vobis? Vos vocatis me magister, et Domine: et bene dicitis; sum etenim. Si ergo ego lavi vestros, pedes, Dominus et magister: et vos debetis alter alterius lavare pedes. Exemplum enim dedi vobis, ut quemadmodum ego feci vobis, ita et vos faciatis.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

lotium, i (n)	- washing
pes, pedis (m)	- foot
mundus, i (m)	- world
vestimentum, i(n)	- vestment, garment
pelvis, is (f)	
(Acc-pelvim)	- basin, laver
pars, partis (f)	- part
linteum, i (n)	- linen cloth, towel

Adjective

aeternus, a, um	- forever
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Preposition

ante (acc)	- before
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Conjunctions

iam	- already
non tantum sed	- not only but also
ita	- thus, like wise
postquam	- afterwards
quemad modum	- just as, to what manner

Verbs

diligere	- to love (diligo, diligis, dilexi, dilectum)
mittere	- to send (mitto, mittis, misi, missum)
tradere	- to betray (trado, tradis, tradidi, traditum)
surgere	- to get up (surgo, surgis, surrexi, surrectum)
accipere	- to accept, to take (accipio, accipis, accepi, acceptum)
ponere	- to place (pono, ponis, posui, positum)
praecingere	- to gird about (praecingo, praecingis, praecinxi, praecinctum)
coepi, coepisti (Def.v)	- began
lavare	- to wash, to bathe (lavo, lavis, lavavis), lavavi / lavi, lavatum (lautum / lotum)
exttergere	- to wipe dry, to wipe clean
(2nd conj)	(extergeo, extergo, extersi, extersum)
dicere	- to say, to speak (dico, dicis, dixi, dictum)
respondere	- to reply (respondeo, respondes, respondi, responsum)
vocare	- to call (voco, vocas, vocavi, vocatum)

Third Conjugation

Regere - to rule

Present Indicative (Simple Present & Present Continuous)	Reg- o	I rule, I am ruling
	Reg- is	You rule, You are ruling
	Reg- it	He/She/It rules; He/She/It is ruling
	Reg- imus	We rule, We are ruling
	Reg- itis	You rule, You are ruling
	Reg- unt	They rule, They are ruling

Imperfect (Past Continuous)	Reg- ebam	I was ruling
	Reg- ebas	You were ruling
	Reg- ebat	He/She/It was ruling
	Reg- ebamus	We were ruling
	Reg- ebatis	You were ruling
	Reg- ebant	They were ruling

Future (Simple Future & Future Continuous)	Reg- ebo	I shall rule
	Reg- ebis	You will rule
	Reg- ebit	He/She/It will rule
	Reg- ebimus	We shall rule
	Reg- ebitis	You will rule
	Reg- ebunt	They will rule

Present Imperative

Second Person Singular	Reg- e
Second Person Plural	Reg- ite



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ The infinitive of third conjugation is a short **-ere**.
e.g. regere, rego, regis, rexi, rectum - to rule
- ◆ A noun depending on another noun is in the Genitive case.
e.g. liber Petri - Peter's book or the book of Peter.



ACTIVITIES

I. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1. Iesum lavat pedes (discipulorum, discipulis, discipulos)
2. Dedit se in manus (pater, patris, patri)
3. Haec erant verba (Simonem, Simonis, Semon)
4. Hortus pulcher est. (regina, reginae, reginam)

II. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1., lava pedes meos. (domine, domines, dominum)
2., accipe dona reginae. (puella, puellis, puello)
3., da mihi librum meum. (mater, matrem, matri)
4., monstra stellas. (pater, patrem, patres)
5., para cibum meum. (amice, amicum, amicis)

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Jesus washes the feet of his disciples.
2. He lays aside his garments.
3. He was speaking to his disciples.
4. He wipes the feet of his friends.
5. The Lord will rule the world.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Et cena facta, cum diabolus iam misisset in cor ut traderet eum Iudas Simonis Iscariotae.
2. Deinde mittit aquam in pelvim, et coepit lavare pedes discipulorum, et extergere linteo quo erat praecinctus.
3. Exemplum enim dedi vobis, ut quemadmodum ego feci vobis, ita et vos faciatis.
4. Respondit Iesus, et dixit ei; quod ego facio, tu nescis modo, scies autem postea.
5. Dicit ei Simon Petrus, Domine, non tantum pedes meos sed et manus et caput.

V. Translate into Latin.

1. He was replying to his friend.
2. Students wash their clothes.
3. Master shows the star to the disciples.
4. Jesus girded the towel.
5. Girls wiped the tables in the room.

VI. Pick out the third conjugation verbs from this chapter and write their principle parts and conjugate them into present, imperfect and future indicative active voice.



QUOTES

"Repetitio est mater studiorum."
(Repetition is the mother of learning.)

Lesson IX

IESUS TENTATUR



Tunc Iesus ductus est in desertum a Spiritu, ut tentaretur a diabolo. Et cum ieiunasset quadraginta diebus, et quadraginta noctibus, postea esuriit. Et accedens temptator dixit ei: Si Filius Dei es, dic ut lapides isti panes fiant. Qui respondens dixit: Scriptum est: Non in pane solo vivet homo, sed in omni verbo, quod procedit de ore Dei. Tunc assumpsit eum diabolus in sanctam civitatem, et statuit eum supra pinnaculum templi, et dixit ei: Si Filius Dei es, mitte te deorsum; scriptum est enim: Quia angelis suis mandabit de te, et in manibus tollent te, ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum. Ait illi Iesus: rursum scriptum est: Non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum. Iterum assumpsit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde: et ostendit ei omnia regna mundi, et gloria meorum. Et dixit ei: Haec tibi omnia dabo, si cadens adoraveris me. Tunc dicit ei Iesus: Vade Satana: Scriptum est enim: Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, et illi soli servies. Tunc reliquit eum diabolus: et ecce angeli accesserunt, et ministrabant ei.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

desertum, i (n)	-	desert
spiritus, us (m)	-	spirit
diabolus, i (m)	-	devil
nox, noctis (f)	-	night
panis, is (m)	-	bread
homo, hominis (m)	-	man
os, oris (m)	-	mouth
pinnaculum, i (n)	-	pinnacle
manus, us (f)	-	hand
lapis, lapidis (m)	-	stone
regnum, i (n)	-	reign
gloria, ae (f)	-	glory

Adjectives

omnis, is, e	-	all
sanctus, a, um	-	holy
fortis, is, e	-	brave
excelsus, a, um	-	high
solus, a, um		
(Gen: solius; Dat: soli)	-	only

Conjunctions

ut	-	so that
si	-	if

Prepositions

a (abl)	-	by
ad (acc)	-	to, towards

Adverbs

deorsum	-	headlong
rursum	-	again, further

Verbs

ducere	-	to lead (duco, ducis, duxi, ductum)
tenterare	-	to tempt (tentero, tenteras, tenteravi, tenteratum)
ieiunare	-	to fast (ieiuno, ieiunas, ieiunavi, ieiunatum)
accedere	-	to go towards, to approach (accedo, accedis, accessi, accessum)
dicere	-	to say (dico, dicis, dixi, dictum)
vivere	-	to live (vivo, vivis, vixi, victum)
procedere	-	to proceed (procedo, procedis, processi, processum)
assumere	-	to take away (assumo, assumis, assumsi, assumptum)
statuere	-	to place, to stand (statuo, statuis, statui, statutum)
mandare	-	to order (mando, mandas, mandavi, mandatum)

tollere	- to lift, to take (tollo, tollis, sustuli, sublatum)	adorare	- to adore (adoro, adoras, adoravi, adorum)
offendere	- to strike, to hit, to dash (offendo, offendis, offendi, offensum)	vadere	- to go, to walk, to go hastily or rapidly, to rush (vado, (no perfect and no supine))
ostendere	- to expose, to show, to exhibit (ostendo, ostendis, ostendi, ostensum (ostentum))	relinquere	- to leave (relinquo, relinquis, relinqui, relictum)
dare	- to give (do, das, dedi, datum)	accedere	- to come, to approach (accedo, accedis, accessi, accessum)
cadere	- to fall (cado, cadis, cecidi, cassum)	ministrare	- to serve (ministro, ministras, ministravi, ministratum)

Fourth Declension

Manus, us (f) - hand; Cornu, us (n) - horn

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Man- us	Man- us	Corn- u	Corn- ua
Vocative	Man- us	Man- us	Corn- u	Corn- ua
Genitive	Man- us	Man- uum	Corn- us	Corn- uum
Dative	Man- ui	Man- ibus	Corn- u	Corn- ibus
Accusative	Man- um	Man- us	Corn- u	Corn- ua
Ablative	Man- u	Man- ibus	Corn- u	Corn- ibus



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ Most of the fourth declension nouns are masculine.
- ◆ The following are feminine

domus, us (f) - home

manus, us (f) - hand

quercus, us (f) - oak

porticus, us (f) - portico

tribus, us (f) - tribe



ACTIVITIES

I. Choose the right answer from the brackets.

1. Iesus ductus est ina Spiritu. (desertus, deserti, desertum)
2. Tunc assumpsit eum diabolus in (sanctam civitatem, sanctum civitatem, sanctus civitatem)
3. Non in vivit. (panis, panem, pane)
4. Verbum praecedit de Dei. (oris, os, ore)
5. Angeli tollent te in..... (manus, manui, manibus)

II. Translate into Latin.

1. Jesus glorified the kingdom of God.
2. The boys were serving the bread to the people.
3. The woman will adore the holy city.
4. The glory of the world tempts man.
5. They go hastily to the house of Jesus.

III. Some words are given in the column. Write their case, number, and gender.

No	Word	Case	Number	Gender
1.	Dei			
2.	noctibus			
3.	pinnaculum			
4.	diabolus			
5.	montem			

IV. Some Latin words are given below. Classify them into appropriate groups and give their meaning.

(gloriam, fiant, contra, currere, aurea, tuum, viam, ab, longa, volebat, est, ante, portat, diebus, homo, satana, dixit, de, sanctum, suis.)

Nouns	Verbs	Prepositions	Adjectives

V. List out the English derivatives from this chapter.



QUOTES

"Citius Altius Fortius"

(Faster Higher Stronger)

- *(Olympic Games motto)*

"Concordia civium murus urbium."

(Harmony of citizens is the wall of cities.)

MODO VIDEO

Caeca quaedam omnibus erat odiosa, amico excepto. Ille autem, misericordia motus, auxilium saepe ei ferebat quia magnopere puellam puer amabat. Nec solem lucem diei, lunam lumen noctis, nec coelum altissimum, mare infimum videre potest. Socius fidus tamen ei solatium et robur constanter in omnibus rebus dabat.

Quodam festo die, calore aestatis senso, sub arbore adumbrata ante prandium paratum sederunt amatores. Vox pulchra avium audiebatur. Multas canciones psallebant. Tunc dixit puella: "Utinam hunc mundum mirabilem videre possem! Deus Altissime, cur punivisti me orbam lucis dono? Nuptias facere vellem cum amico meo."

Laetus, respondit comes: "Omnia mea tua sunt." Mansit autem cum illa et sumptus medicos magnos fecit. Die nativitatis suae medicus eam vocavit et duos oculos donatos in ea transtulit. Ecce! Non tamen omnia primum nova et mirabilia conspicere poterat, sed amicum etiam amantissimum ipsum. Ait ille: "Nunc circumspicere omnem terram potes. Adhuc te incolumem custodiebam a calamitate et hinc te custodiam et diligam in aeternum. Te ducere in matrimonium possum, deliciae meae?"

Commota, perturbata et territa subito sponsum negavit: "Minime!" Spe deserta, dolore maximo, tristissime abiit. Deinde die nuptiarum epistolam brevem sponsa recepit: "Columba mea carissima, curam oculorum meorum habe. Amicus caecus tuus."

VOCABULARY

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>
amor, oris (m) - love	auxilium ferre - to help
fabula, ae (f) - story	sentire - to feel (sentio, sentis, sensi, sensum)
caeca, ae (f) - a blind girl	sedere - to sit (sedeo, sedes, sedi, sessum)
misericordia, ae (f)- compassion	psallere - to sing accompanied by a musical instrument
auxilium, i (n) - help	punire - to punish (punio, punis, punivi, punitum)
lux, lucis (f) - light	manere - to remain (maneo, manes, mansi, mansum)
lumen, luminis (n) - light	transfere - to transplant (tranfero, transfers, transtuli, translatum)
dies, diei (m/f) - day	conspicere - to see (conspicio, conspicias, conspexi, conspectum)
nox, noctis (f) - night	sumptus
sol, solis (m) - sun	magnos facere - to pay huge bills
luna, lunae (f) - moon	ait - he said
caelum, i (n) - sky	circumspicere - to look around (circumspicio, circumspicis, circumspexi, circumspectum)
mare, maris (n) - sea	diligere - to love (diligo, diligis, dilexi, dilectum)
socius, socii (m) - companion	ducere - to lead (duco, ducis, duxi, ductum)
solatium, i (n) - consolation, solace	
robur, roboris (m) - strength	
calor, is (m) - heat	
aestas, aestatis (f) - summer	
arbor, arboris (f) - tree	
prandium, i (n) - a late breakfast or lunch	
amator, is (m) - lover	
vox, vocis (f) - sound, voice	
avis, avis (f) - bird	
cancio,	
cancionis (f) - song	
calamitas,	
calamitatis (f) - danger	
nuptiae,	
nuptiarum (f /pl) - wedding	
comes, comitis (m)- companion	
sumptus, us (m) - expense, cost	
nativitas,	
nativitatis (f) - birth	
mirabilia, ae (n) - wonderful things	
deliciae meae - my darling	
sponsa, ae (f) - bride	
sponsum, i (n) - promise	
cura, ae (f) - care	

spes, spei (f)	- hope
epistola, ae (f)	- letter
columba, ae (f)	- dove
dolor, is (m)	- pain

Adjectives

novissimus, a, um	- most modern
caecus, a, um	- blind
odiosus, a, um	- hateful, not popular
exceptus, a, um	- except
commotus, a, um	- moved by
altus, a, um	
altior (m/f.),	
altius (n)	- high
altissimus, a, um	- highest
infimus, a, um	- lowest, deepest
fidus, a, um	- faithful
festus, a, um	- festival-like
adumbratus, a, um	- shady
mirabilis, is, e (n)	- wonderful
orbis, a, um (abl)	- deprived
laetus a, um	- delighted, happy
amantissimus, a, um	- most loving
incolumis, is, e (n)	- safe
commotus, a, um	- upset
perturbatus, a, um	- disturbed, annoyed
territus, a, um	- terrified
desertus, a, um	- deserted
brevis, is, e	- short

abire	- to go away (abeo, abis, abii, abitum)
curam habere	- to take care of
custodire	- to guard, to protect (custodio, custodis, custodivi, custoditum)

Adverbs

autem	- however
magnopere	- very much
hinc	- from now on
constanter	- without fail, steadily
saepe	- always
nec ... nec	- neither nor
tamen	- nevertheless, however
utinam	- would that!
adhuc	- until now
ecce	- behold!
in aeternum	- forever
subito	- suddenly
minime	- not at all, no way
tristissime	- very sadly
deinde	- thereafter

Fifth Declension

Di-es, di-ei (m/f) - day

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Di-es	Di-es
Vocative	Di-es	Di-es
Genitive	Di-ei	Di-erum
Dative	Di-ei	Di-ebus
Accusative	Di-em	Di-es
Ablative	Di-e	Di-ebus

Fourth Conjugation

Audire - to hear

Present Indicative (Simple Present & Present Continuous)	Aud- io	I hear, I am hearing
	Aud- is	You hear, You are hearing
	Aud- it	He, she, it hears; He/she/it is hearing
	Aud- imus	We hear, We are hearing
	Aud- itis	You hear, You are hearing
	Aud- iunt	They hear, They are hearing

Imperfect (Past Continuous)	Aud- iebam	I was hearing
	Aud- iebas	You were hearing
	Aud- iebat	He, she, it was hearing
	Aud- iebamus	We were hearing
	Aud- iebatis	You were hearing
	Aud- iebant	They were hearing

Future (Simple Future & Future Continuous)	Aud-iam	I shall hear
	Aud-ies	You will hear
	Aud-iet	He, she, it will hear
	Aud-iemus	We shall hear
	Aud-ietis	You will hear
	Aud-ient	They will hear

Present Imperative	
Second Person Singular	Aud-i
Second Person Plural	Aud-ite



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ◆ The nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except meridies, ei (m) - midday, noon.
- ◆ Dies is feminine or masculine in singular but it is always masculine in plural.
- ◆ Caecus, a, um is used both as an adjective and as a noun.
Caecus, i - one who is blind (masculine)
Caeca, ae - one who is blind (feminine)
- ◆ The Ablative is used to denote when something is done.
e.g. quodam festo die - on a certain holiday; die nativitatis - on birth day; die nuptiarum - on the day of the wedding
- ◆ The subjunctive is used to express a regret.
The imperfect tense is used for the present time.
e.g. Utinam videre possem!
How I wish that I may be able to see.



ACTIVITIES

I. Translate into English.

1. Vir sapiens et prudens in omnibus rebus finem videt.
2. Discipuli in scholam veniunt.
3. Dominus pigros servos puniebat.
4. Hoc est annus fidei.
5. Spem habe et erit victoria tua.

II. Translate into Latin.

1. A brave soldier does not feel the pain.
2. The sun is the light of the day.
3. The hope of victory fortified the leader.
4. They find the gold in the field.
5. The farmers will finish thier works before night.

III. Match the Following according to their derivation.

1	custodire	sentiment
2	finire	punishment
3	sentire	custodian
4	punire	invention
5	invenire	finish

IV. Translate the following sentences into Latin using suitable phrases from the story.

1. He offered her help.
2. He comforted her.
3. She went back on her promise.
4. He went away.
5. The boy sees the pain of the blind girl.

- V.
1. Read the Latin version of the story and try your own translation with the help of the vocabulary, avoiding a 'word for word' translation and conveying the meaning effectively.
 2. Find out the English derivatives of this chapter.

Pause and Reflect.

- I
- a. Consider the world of the blind, the gift of sight. How do we combat blindness?
 - b. Discuss: There is none so blind as those who refuse to see.



QUOTES

"Disce ut semper victurus, vive ut cras moriturus"

(Learn as if you will live forever, live as if you will die tomorrow.)

"Docendo discimus."

(We learn by teaching.)

- Seneca -

Lesson XI

KERALA PULCHERRIMA



Temporibus regis Augusti Caesaris condimenta emebant ex emporiis Muziris Keralae mercatores Alexandriae et Felicis Arabiae. Piper appellebatur 'aurum nigrum'. Scripta Graecia et Latina narrant de mercaturis factis inter imperium Romae et incolas portus Muziris. Indicos portus iam noverant nautae et mercatores navigantes ex Mare Rubro. Historia Muziris nec est dissimilis historiae Pompeiorum.

Bonam fortunam habet populus Keralae. In locis ultimis proximisque viriditas videtur. Fecunda et fertilis est terra. Sunt multa flumina, aquae desilientes et lacus. Haec Indiae regionum pulchritudinis prestantissimae est. Incolae ruri et in urbibus habitant. Oppida turba congregata sunt. Multi foris laborant et pecuniam mittunt ad familiam. Illi patriam suam rursus videre cupiunt.

Haec regio Indiae superat educatione. Non solum linguam suam Malayalam amat sed etiam Anglicam, Latinam et duas vel tres alias Indicas discit populus. Litterati parentes sunt et liberos bene curant. Diebus festis ad theatra et litus contendunt. Nuptias festaque magno ardore concelebrant. Populus hospitibus placet et advenas summo studio et gaudio accipit. Nonne Kerala pulcherrima mea carissima te delectat?

VOCABULARY

<u>Nouns</u>		<u>Verbs</u>	
Kerala, ae (f)	- Kerala	emere	- to buy (emo, emis, emi, emptum)
tempus, oris (n)	- time, period, season	narrare	- to narrate (narro, narras, narravi, narratum)
Caesar, is (m)	- Caesar	noscere	- to get acquainted with, to know (nosco, noscis, novi, notum)
Augustus, i (m)	- Augustus	navigare	- to navigate (navigo, navigas, navigavi, navigatum)
regio, onis (f)	- region, province, state	habitare	- to stay (habito, habitas, habitavi, habitatum)
India, ae (f)	- India	cupere	- to long for (cupio, cupis, cupivi, cupitum)
condimentum, i (n)	- spice, condiment	superare	- to excel, to surpass (supero, superas, superavi, superatum)
emporium, i (n)	- market, trading place	discere	- to learn (disco, discis, didici)
Muziris, is (f)	- the ancient trading centre on the western part of Kerala believed to be around Kodungalloor, Periyar area.	curare	- to take care of (curo, curas, curavi, curatum)
mercator, oris (m)	- trader, merchant	contendere	- to go in haste (contendo, contendis, contedi, contentum)
Alexandria, ae (f)	- Egyptian city at the mouth of the river Nile	concelebrare	- to celebrate (cocelebro, concelebras, concelebravi, concelebratum)
Felix Arabia, Felicis Arabiae, (f)	- prosperous Arabia, southwestern and southern Arabia.	placere	- to please (placeo, places, placui, placitum)
piper, is (n)	- pepper		
imperium, i (n)	- empire, authority		
Pompeii, orum (m/pl)	- a town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79		
viriditas, atis (f)	- greenery, verdure		
lacus, us (m)	- lake		
pulchritudo, inis (f)	- beauty, pulchritude		
rus, ruris (n)	- the country (in opposition to the town)		

urbs, urbis (f)	- town
oppidum, i (n)	- town
turba, ae (f)	- crowd
pecunia, ae (f)	- money
familia, ae, (f)	- family
patria, ae (f)	- fatherland
educatio, onis (f)	- education
lingua, ae (f)	- tongue, language, speech
parens, parentis (m)	- parent
theatrum, i (n)	- theatre, cinema
litus, litoris (n)	- shore, beach
nuptiae, arum (pl/f)	- wedding
festum, i (n)	- holiday, feast
ardor, oris (m)	- zest, zeal, ardour, enthusiasm
hospes, hospitis (m)	- guest
advena, ae (m)	- stranger, tourist
studium, i (n)	- interest, curiosity, eagerness
gaudium, i (n)	- joy, happiness
fortuna, ae (f)	- fortune, luck, privilege
portus, us (m)	- port

Adjectives

Indicus, a, um	- Indian
dissimilis, is, e	- dissimilar
ultimus, a, um	- most distant, last, farthest
proximus, a, um	- nearest
fecundus, a, um	- fruitful, fecund
fertilis, is, e	- fertile
praestantissimu, a,um	- most outstanding, most exceptional
litteratus, a, ums	- literate, educated
festus, a,um	- festive

Preposition

inter (acc)	- between, among
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Adverbs

foris	- abroad
rursus	- again
sed etiam	- but also
bene	- well
non solum	- not only

Conjunction

vel	- or
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ACTIVITIES

1. **Scribe Latine amico epistolam de regione Keralae et populo suo.**

(Write a letter in Latin to a friend describing Kerala and its people.)

The Most Beautiful Kerala

During the reign of Caesar Augustus, merchants from Alexandria and Felix Arabia used to buy spices from the emporia of Muziris in Kerala. Pepper was called 'black gold'. Greek and Latin manuscripts narrate the trade between the Roman Empire and the inhabitants of the Muziris port. Sailors and tradesmen putting out from the Red Sea had already known about the Indian ports. The history of Muziris is not dissimilar to the history of Pompeii.

The people of Kerala are fortunate. Greenery is evident in far and nearby places. The land is fecund and fertile. There are many rivers, waterfalls and lakes. This is one of the most beautiful regions of India. Inhabitants live in the country and in towns. Towns are densely populated. Many work abroad and remit money to their families. They long to see their fatherland or motherland again.

This Indian state excels in education. The people not only love their own language Malayalam but also learn two or three other Indian languages. The parents are educated and they take good care of their children. On feast days, they go to the movies and to the beach. They celebrate weddings and feasts with great enthusiasm. The people of Kerala are hospitable and welcome visitors with utmost warmth and joy. Don't you like my most beautiful and dearest Kerala?

GLOSSARY

Nouns

acies, ei (f)	- line of battle, battle field	Caesar, is (m)	- Caesar
advena, ae (m)	- stranger, tourist	caput, capitīs (n)	- head
agricola, ae (m)	- farmer, peasant	casa, ae (f)	- house, cottage
Alexandria, ae (f)	- Egyptian city at the mouth of the river Nile, founded by Alexander.	celeritas, atis (f)	- speed
amicus, i (m)	- friend	cibus, i (m)	- food
amor, oris (m)	- love	civitas, atis (f)	- city, town
ancilla, ae (f)	- maid servant	condimentum, i (n)	- spice, condiment
anima, ae (f)	- soul	consilium, i (n)	- advice, plan
aqua, ae (f)	- water	cor, cordis (n)	- heart
arbor, oris (f)	- tree	corpus, oris (n)	- body
arca, ae (f)	- chest, box	Corsica, ae (f)	- the island of Corsica
ardor, oris (m)	- zest, zeal, ardour, enthusiasm	dea, ae (f)	- goddess
arena, ae (f)	- sand	desertum, i (n)	- desert
arma, orum (n,pl)-	weapons	deus, i (m)	- god
Atalanta, ae (f)	- name of a Greek maiden	diabolus, i (m)	- devil
Augustus, i (m)	- Augustus	dies, ei (m)	- a day
auris, is (f)	- ear	diligentia, ae (f)	- carefulness
auxilium, i (n)	- help	dominus, i (m)	- lord, master
avunculus, i	- uncle	domus, us (f)	- home
Bacchus, i (m)	- the god of wine	donum, i (n)	- gift
bellum, i (n)	- war	educatio, onis (f)	- education
		emporium, i (n)	- market, trading place

Europa, ae (f)	-	Europe	insula, ae (f)	-	island
facies, ei (f)	-	face	Italia, ae (f)	-	Italy
fama, ae (f)	-	tradition, fame, reputation	Kerala, ae (f)	-	Kerala
familia, ae (f)	-	family	lacus, us (m)	-	lake
Felix Arabia, Felicis Arabiae (f)	-	prosperous Arabia, south western and southern Arabia.	lapis, lapidis (m)-		stone
festinatio, onis (f)	-	hastening, haste, speed	lingua, ae (f)	-	tongue, language, speech
festum, i (n)	-	holiday, feast	litus, litoris (n)	-	shore, beach
fides, ei (f)	-	faith	locus, i (m)		
filius, i (m)	-	son	(pl. loca, orum n)-		place
flumen, fluminis(n)	-	river	lotium, i (n)	-	washing
fortuna, ae (f)	-	fortune, luck, privilege	luna, ae (f)	-	moon
gaudium, i (n)	-	joy, happiness	lupus, i (m)	-	wolf
generatio, onis (f)	-	generation	manus, us (f)	-	hand
gloria, ae (f)	-	glory	mens, mentis (f)	-	mind, under- standing
homo, hominis (m)	-	man	mensa, ae (f)	-	table
hospes, hospitis (m)	-	guest	mensis,		
hostis, is (m)	-	enemy	mensis (m)	-	month
humilitas, atis (f)	-	humility	mercator,		
imperium, i (n)	-	empire, authority	oris (m)	-	trader, merchant
incola, ae (f)	-	inhabitant, resident	montana,		
India, ae (f)	-	India	orum (n) (pl)	-	mounta- inous regions
infans, ntis (m)	-	infant	mora, ae (f)	-	delay
			mors, mortis (f)	-	death

mulier, eris (f)	-	woman	Sicilia, ae (f)	-	the island of Sicily
mundus, i (m)	-	world	signum, i (n)	-	sign, standard, banner
Muziris, is (f)	-	the ancient trading centre on the western part of Kerala, believed to be around Kodungalloor, Periyar area.	spes, spei (f)	-	hope
nauta, ae (m)	-	sailor, seaman, mariner	spiritus, us (m)	-	spirit
nomen, nominis (n)	-	name	stella, ae (f)	-	star
nox, noctis (f)	-	night	studium, i (n)	-	interest, curiosity, eagerness
nuptiae, arum (f)	-	wedding	tempus, oris (n)	-	time, period, season
oppidum, i (n)	-	town	terra, ae, (f)	-	earth, ground
os, oris (m)	-	mouth	theatrum, i (n)	-	theatre, cinema
panis, is (m)	-	bread	timor, oris (m)	-	fear
parens, parentis (m)-	-	parent	turba, ae (f)	-	crowd
pars, partis (f)	-	part	urbs, urbis (f)	-	town
patria, ae (f)	-	fatherland, native land	uter, utris (m)	-	stomach, womb
pecunia, ae (f)	-	money	venter, tris (m)	-	belly, womb
pelvis, is (f)	-	basin, laver	vestmentum, i (n)	-	vestment, garment
(acc- pelvim)	-	basin, laver	via, ae (f)	-	way, road, path
peninsula, ae (f)	-	peninsula	vir, viri (m)	-	man, husband
pes, pedis (m)	-	foot	viriditas, atis (f)	-	greenery, verdure
pinnaculum, i (n)	-	pinnacle	vox, cis (f)	-	voice
piper, is (n)	-	pepper			
poena, ae (f)	-	punishment, curse			
poeta, ae (m)	-	poet			
series, ei (f)	-	series			
servus, i (m)	-	slave			

Verbs

abire, abis, abii, abitum - to go away	capere, capio, capis, cepi, captum - to take
accedere, accedo, accedis, accessi, accessum - to go towards, to approach	coepi, coepisti (defective verb) - began
accipere, accipio, accipis, accipi, acceptum - to receive, to accept, to take away	concelebrare, cocelebro, concelebras, concelebravi, concelebratum - to celebrate
adorare, adoro, adoras, adoravi, adoratum - to adore	contendere, contendo, contendis, contedi, contentum - to go in haste
advenire, advenio, advenis, adveni, adventum - to arrive	cupere, cupio, cupis, cupivi, cupitum - to long for
amare, amo, amas, amavi, amatum - to love	curare, curo, curas, curavi, curatum - to take care of
assumere, assumo, assumis, assumsi, assumptum - to take away	currere, curro, curris, cucurri, cursum - to run
audire, audio, audis, audivi, auditum - to guard	custodire, custodio, custodis, custodivi, custoditum - to guard
augere, augeo, auges, auxi, auctum - to increase	dare, do, das , dedi, datum - to give
cadere, cado, cadis, ceci, cassum - to fall	demonstrare, demonstro, demonstras, demonstravi, demonstratum - to show
cantare, canto, cantis, cantavi, cantatum - to sing	desistere, desisto, desistis, destiti,

destitum	-	to cease, to stop			to wipe
dicere, dico, dicis, dixi, dictum	-	to say, to speak		clean	
diligere, diligo, diligis, dilexi, dilectum	-	to love		facere, facio, facis, feci, factum	- to make, to do
discere, disco, discis, didici	-	to learn		festinare, festino, festinas, festinavi, festinatum	- to hasten
docere, doceo, doces, docui, doctum	-	to teach		finire, finio, finis, finivi, finitum	- to end, to finish
ducere, duco, ducis, dixi, ductum	-	to lead		habere, habeo, habes, habui, habitum	- to have.
edere, edo, edis, edi, esum	-	to eat		habitare, habito, habitas, habitavi, habitatum	- to stay
emere, emo, emis, emi, emptum	-	to buy		ieiunare, ieiuno, ieiunas, ieiunavi, ieiunatum	- to fast
esse, sum, es, fui, futurus	-	to be, to exist		intrare, intro, intras, intravi, intratum	- to enter, to walk into
exclamare, exclamo, exclamas, exclamavi, exclamatum	-	to exclaim		invenire, invenio, invenis, inveni, inventum	- to find
exsultare, exsulto, exsultas, exsultavi, exsultatum	-	to rejoice exceedingly, to exult		ire, eo, is, it, itum	- to go
exsurgere, exsurgo, exsurgis, exsurrexi, exsurrectum	-	to rise up		iuvare, iuvo, iuvas,	
exttergere (2nd conj) extergeo (extergero), extersi, extersum	-	to wipe dry,			

iuvi, iutum - to help	munire, munio, munis,
laborare, laboro,	munivi, munitum - to fortify,
laboras, laboravi,	to strengthen
laboratum - to labour	narrare, narro, narras,
laudare, laudo,	narravi, narratum - to narrate
laudas, laudavi,	navigare, navigo, navigas,
laudatum - to praise	navigavi, navigatum - to navigate
lavare, lavo, lavis/lavavis,	necare, neco, necas,
lavavi /lavi,	necavi, necatum - to kill
lavatum/lautum/lotum - to wash,	noscere, nosco,
to bathe	noscis, novi,
liberare, libero, liberas,	notum - to get
liberavi, liberatum - to set free	acquainted with,
locare, loca, locas,	to know
locavi, locatum - to place	nuntiare, nuntio,
magnificare, magnifico,	nuntias, nutiavi,
magnificas, magnificavi,	nuntiatum - to announce
magnificatum - to magnify	offendere, offendo,
malle, malo, mavis,	offendis, offendi,
malui - to prefer	offensum - to strike, to
mandare, mando,	hit, to dash
mandas, mandavi,	ornare, orno,
mandatum - to order	ornas, ornavi,
ministrare, ministris,	ornatum - to decorate
ministras, ministravi,	ostendere, ostendo,
ministratum - to serve	ostendis, ostendi,
mittere, mitto, mittis,	ostensum
misi, missum - to send,	(ostentum) - to expose,
to throw	to show,
monstrare, monstro,	to exhibit
monstras, monstravi,	parare, paro, paras,
monstratum - to show	paravi, paratum - to prepare

petere, peto, petis,
petivi, petitum - to search,
to long for,
to reach for

placere, placeo,
places, placui,
placitum - to please

ponere, pono,
ponis , posui,
positum - to place

portare, porto,
portas, portavi,
portatum - to carry

praecingere, praecingo,
praecingis, praecinxi,
praecinctum - to gird
about

procedere, procedo,
procedis, procedssi,
processum - to proceed

punire, punio, punis,
punivi, punitum - to punish

regnare, regno,
regnas, regnavi,
regnatum - to rule

relinquere, relinquo,
relinquis, relinqui,
relictum - to leave

respondere, respondeo,
respondes, respondi,
responsum - to reply

rogare, rogo, rogas,
rogavi, rogatum - to ask
salutare, saluto,
salutas, salutavi,
salutatam - to salute, to
greet

sentire, sentio,
sentis, sensum - to feel

servare, servo,
servas, servavi,
servatum - to save

statuere, statuo,
statuis, statui,
statutum - to place, to stand

superare, supero,
superas, superavi,
superatum - to excel,
to surpass

Adjectives

aeternus, a, um - forever

altus, a, um - tall

antiquus, a, um - ancient, former

aureus, a, um - golden

beatus, a, um - happy

benedictus, a, um - blessed

bonus, a, um - good

clarus, a, um - famous, clear,
bright,

dissimilis, is, e - dissimilar

excelsus, a, um - high

fecundus, a, um - fruitful, fecund

fertilis, is, e - fertile

festus, a, um - festive

fortis, is, e	-	brave
Graecius, a, um	-	Greek
gratus, a, um	-	agreeable, pleasing
Indicus, a, um	-	Indian
laetus, a, um	-	happy
latus, a, um	-	broad, wide
linteus, a, um	-	cloth made of linen, towel
litteratus, a, um	-	literate, educated
longus, a, um	-	long
magnus, a, um	-	great, large, big
malus, a, um	-	evil
multus, a, um	-	many, a great number of
omnis, is, e	-	all
potens, ntis	-	powerful
praestantissimus, a, um	-	most outstanding, most exceptional
proximus, a, um	-	nearest
pulcher, chra, chrum	-	beautiful, fair
sanctus, a, um	-	holy
solus, a, um (gen: solius; dat: soli)	-	only
superbus, a, um	-	proud
suus, a, um	-	his, her, its, their
tuus, a, um	-	your
ultimus, a, um	-	most distant, last, farthest

Conjunctions

atque	-	and also
et	-	and
etiam	-	even
iam	-	already
ita	-	thus, like wise
non	-	not
non tantum sed	-	not only but also
postquam	-	afterwards
quemad modum	-	just as, to what manner
quod	-	because
sed	-	but
si	-	if
ut	-	so that

Adverbs

autem	-	now
bene	-	well, good
deorsum	-	headlong
ecce	-	behold
foris	-	abroad
ibi	-	here
iterum	-	again
longe	-	far
mox	-	soon
nec	-	and not
non solum	-	not only
nunc	-	now

paene	-	nearly, almost
postea	-	afterwards
potius quam	-	rather than
quam	-	how
rursum	-	again, further
sed etiam	-	but also
tum	-	then, at that time, next
unde	-	why
valde	-	very
vero	-	indeed, really, truly

Prepositions

a (abl)	-	by
ad (acc)	-	to, near
ante (acc)	-	before
contra (acc)	-	against
cum (abl)	-	with
de (abl)	-	from
in (acc)	-	into
inter (acc)	-	between, among
ab (acc)	-	because of , on account of
quod (acc)	-	because
sine (abl)	-	without

Pronoun

eam (acc) (f) - her



QUOTES

"Studio sapientia crescit."

(Wisdom grows with study.)

- Framlingham

PRONUNCIATION

Vowels

a as in father, e.g. **ara, ama, vacca, casa, fama, ab.**

e between e in get and a in same, e.g. **stella, mensa, terra, fenestra, catena mea, de, te.**

i as in feet, e.g. **via, vita, filia, anima, ancilla, misera, miseria, in.**

o as the a in call, e.g. **collis, cor, corporis, Victoria, agricola, epistola, nostra.**

u as oo in moon, e.g. **luna, culpa, pecunia, dominus, tuus, rosarum.**

y pronounced as the Latin **i**, e.g. **martyr, martyribus, Cyprus, Olympia.**

NOTE - When two vowels come together, without forming a diphthong, each keeps its own sound and constitutes a separate syllable, e.g. **aio, ait, aiunt, aiebat, aer, eat, redeat, alea, deesse, Dei, diet, eorum, Deus, meus, oleum, meum, neuter, fiat, fiet, sapientia, abiit, venio, diu, coactus, poeta, introibo, boum, tua, tui, tuus.** Pronounce : **a-i-o, a-it,** etc.

Diphthongs

- ◆ **ae** and **oe** are pronounced as one sound like **e** above.

e.g. **rosae, caelum, praeesse, vae, proelium, moenia, coepit, foedus.**

- ◆ **au** and **eu** form each one syllable, but both vowels must be distinctly heard. The principal emphasis belongs to the first which must be sounded purely.

e.g. **lauda, causa, audacia, audere, Europa, heu, euge.**

- ◆ **ei** is treated like **au** and **eu** only when it occurs in interjunctions.

e.g. **hei ! (ah ! oh !). eia (ah ! come !).**

- ◆ **u** preceded by **q** or **ng** and followed by another vowel keeps its formal sound, but is pronounced as one syllable with the vowel that follows.

e.g. **qua, quae, qui, quo, equus, sanguis, lingua. -**

Here the principal emphasis belongs to the second vowel. This gives us practically the sounds **kw** and **ngw**.

Consonants

- ◆ **c** soft as **ch** in church before e, i, y, ae, oe,
e.g. **cena, cibus, Cyprus, caelum, coepit, cecidit, Cicero.**
- ◆ **cc** has the same sound before the same vowels.
e.g. **ecce, vaccae, accipe, siccitas, accidit, accedere, accepi, occisus, ne peccemus.**
- ◆ **c** and **cc** are otherwise hard as the **k** in Koran.
e.g. **canis, cor, cura, causa, clamor, lac, sic, vacca, accola, accusare, siccus.**
- ◆ **sc** as **sh** in ship before e, i, y, ae, oe.
e.g. **scelus, scire, Scylla, scaevus.**
- ◆ **sc** is otherwise hard as in scarf.
e.g. **scando, abscondo, scutum, scribe.**
- ◆ **ch** always hard as in character.
e.g. **charta, cherubim, machina, bracchium, schola, archia, Christus.**
- ◆ **g** soft as in gentle before e, i, y, ae, oe.
e.g. **genu, regina, gymnasium, Belgae, - So also gg, e.g. agger.**
- ◆ **g** is otherwise hard as in gate.
e.g. **Gallia, Belga, ego, gutta, gaudium, gratus, aggredi.**
- ◆ **gn** as **ni** in onion.
e.g. **magna, magnae, magno, magnus, agnus, regnum, regnare.**
- ◆ **h** is pronounced as **k** in two words **mihi** and **nihil**, and their compounds.
e.g. **mihine nihilominus.**
- ◆ **h** in all other cases is mute, never aspirated.
e.g. **hora, horas, homo, ab homine, vehi, vehementer, thesaurus, Rhenus, hic, hasta.**
- ◆ **j** (also written **i**) as **y** in yes.
e.g. **ianua, Iesus, ieiunium, iocus, iustus, iniuria, eius, maior, peius, Iulius.**
- ◆ **ph** as in philosopher.
e.g. **philosophus, elephantus, Philippus.**

- ◆ **r** is always trilled as in ivory.
e.g. **amare, errare, error, carnis, martyr, virtus.**
- ◆ **s** is slightly softened when coming between two vowels.
e.g. **rosa, miser.**
- ◆ **s** is otherwise sharp as in sudden.
e.g. **subitus, sagittas, satis, sol, spes.**
- ◆ **ti** followed by a vowel and preceded by any letter, other than, **s, t, x**, is pronounced as tee.
e.g. **gratia, patientia, oratio, Ignatius, petium, altior, doctior, certior.**
- ◆ **ti** is otherwise pronounced as tee in teetotaller.
e.g. **iuustior, bestia, Cottius, mixtio, Ignati (Voc), timor.**
- ◆ **x** is pronounced **ks** as in execute.
e.g. **examen, exeant, exire, exordium, exul, exemplum, exercitus, extra, grex, Xerxes.**
- ◆ **xc** is pronounced **ksh** before e, i.
e.g. **excellere, excedere, excitare, excipere.**
- ◆ **xc** is otherwise pronounced hard as in excavate.
e.g. **excavare, excogitare, excurrere, exclamare.**
- ◆ **z** is pronounced **dz** as the **zz** in intermezzo.
e.g. **Zama, Zacharias, zelus, Zeno, zizania, zona.**



QUOTES

"Solicitae tu causa, pecunia, vitae."

(You money, are the cause of an anxious life.)

"Aurea mediocritas."

(The golden mean)

Grammatical Summary

NOUNS

First Declension: Regina, ae (f) - Queen

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Regin- a	Regin- ae
Vocative	Regin- a	Regin- ae
Genitive	Regin- ae	Regin- arum
Dative	Regin- ae	Regin- is
Accusative	Regin- am	Regin- as
Ablative	Regin- a	Regin- is

Second Declension: (II-A) Dominus, i (m) - Lord; Templum, i (n) - Temple

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Domin- us	Domin- i	Templ- um	Templ- a
Vocative	Domin- e	Domin- i	Templ- um	Templ- a
Genitive	Domin- i	Domin- orum	Templ- i	Templ- orum
Dative	Domin- o	Domin- is	Templ- o	Templ- is
Accusative	Domin- um	Domin- os	Templ- um	Templ- a
Ablative	Domin- o	Domin- is	Templ- o	Templ- is

(II - B) Ager, agri - Field; Puer, pueri - Boy

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Ager	Agr- i	Puer	Puer- i
Vocative	Ager	Agr- i	Puer	Puer- i
Genitive	Agr- i	Agr- orum	Puer- i	Puer- orum
Dative	Agr- o	Agr- is	Puer- o	Puer- is
Accusative	Agr- um	Agr- os	Puer- um	Puer- os
Ablative	Agr- o	Agr- is	Puer- o	Puer- is

Third Declension: A. Rex, regis (m) - King; Jus, juris, (n) - Law

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Rex	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Vocative	Rex	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Genitive	Reg-is	Reg-um	Jur-is	Jur-um
Dative	Reg-i	Reg-ibus	Jur-i	Jur-ibus
Accusative	Reg-em	Reg-es	Jus	Jur-a
Ablative	Reg-e	Reg-ibus	Jur-e	Jur-ibus

B. Civis, civis (m) - Citizen; Mare, maris (n) - Sea

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Civis	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Vocative	Civis	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Genitive	Civ-is	Civ-ium	Mar-is	Mar-ium
Dative	Civ-i	Civ-ibus	Mar-i	Mar-ibus
Accusative	Civ-em	Civ-es	Mare	Mar-ia
Ablative	Civ-e	Civ-ibus	Mar-i	Mar-ibus

Fourth Declension: Manus, us (f) - Hand; Cornu, us (n) - Horn

Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Man-us	Man-us	Corn-u	Corn-ua
Vocative	Man-us	Man-us	Corn-u	Corn-ua
Genitive	Man-us	Man-uum	Corn-us	Corn-uum
Dative	Man-ui	Man-ibus	Corn-u	Corn-ibus
Accusative	Man-um	Man-us	Corn-u	Corn-ua
Ablative	Man-u	Man-ibus	Corn-u	Corn-ibus

Fifth Declension: Dies, diei (f) - Day

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Di-es	Di-es
Vocative	Di-es	Di-es
Genitive	Di-ei	Di-erum
Dative	Di-ei	Di-ebus
Accusative	Di-em	Di-es
Ablative	Di-e	Di-ebus

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of the First Class

A. Bonus, a, um - Good

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Bonus	Bona	Bonum	Boni	Bonae	Bona
Vocative	Bone	Bona	Bonum	Boni	Bonae	Bona
Genitive	Boni	Bonae	Boni	Bonorum	Bonarum	Bonorum
Dative	Bono	Bonae	Bono	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis
Accusative	Bonum	Bonam	Bonum	Bonos	Bonas	Bona
Ablative	Bono	Bona	Bono	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis

B. Niger, gra, grum - Black

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Niger	Nigra	Nigrum	Nigri	Nigrae	Nigra
Vocative	Niger	Nigra	Nigrum	Nigri	Nigrae	Nigra
Genitive	Nigri	Nigrae	Nigri	Nigrorum	Nigrarum	Nigrorum
Dative	Nigro	Nigrae	Nigro	Nigris	Nigris	Nigris
Accusative	Nigrum	Nigram	Nigrum	Nigros	Nigras	Nigra
Ablative	Nigro	Nigra	Nigro	Nigris	Nigris	Nigris

C. Miser, era, erum - Wretched

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Miser	Misera	Miserum	Miseri	Miserae	Misera
Vocative	Miser	Misera	Miserum	Miseri	Miserae	Misera
Genitive	Miseri	Miserae	Miseri	Miserorum	Miserarum	Miserorum
Dative	Misero	Miserae	Misero	Miseris	Miseris	Miseris
Accusative	Miserum	Miseram	Miserum	Miseros	Miseras	Misera
Ablative	Misero	Misera	Misero	Miseris	Miseris	Miseris

Adjectives of the Second Class

A. Vetus - old

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative		Vetus		Veter-es		Veter-a
Vocative		Vetus				
Genitive		Veter-is			Veter-um	
Dative		Veter-i			Veter-ibus	
Accusative	Veter-em		Vetus	Veter-es		Veter-a
Ablative		Veter-e			Veter-ibus	

B. Felix - Happy; Fortis - Brave; Acer - Keen

Case	Singular								
	Felix			Fortis			Acer		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom		felix		fort-is		forte	acer	acr-is	acr-e
Voc									
Gen		felic-is			fort-is			acr-is	
Dat		felic-i			fort-i			acr-i	
Acc	felic-em		felix	fort-em		fort-e	acr-em		acr-e
Abl		felic-i			fort-i			acr-i	

Case	Felix			Fortis			Acer		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom	felic-es		felic-ia	fort-es		fort-ia	acr-es		acr-ia
Voc									
Gen		felic-ium			fort-ium			acr-ium	
Dat		felic-ibus			fort-ibus			acr-ibus	
Acc	felic-es		felic-ia	fort-es		fort-ia	acr-es		acr-ia
Abl		felic-ibus			fort-ibus			acr-ibus	

TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

		CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.	ADVERBS.
I	1	ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīmus, <i>first</i>	singulī, <i>one by one</i>	semel, <i>once</i>
II	2	duo, duae, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	bīnī, <i>two by two</i>	bis
III	3	trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	ternī (trīnī)	ter
IV	4	quattuor	quārtus, <i>fourth</i>	quaternī	quater
V	5	quīnque	quīntus, <i>fifth</i>	quīnī	quīnquiēs
VI	6	sex	sextus	sēnī	sexiēs
VII	7	septem	septīmus	septēnī	septiēs
VIII	8	octō	octāvus	octōnī	octiēs
IX	9	novem	nōnus	novēnī	noviēs
X	10	decem	decimus	dēnī	deciēs
XI	11	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī	ūndeciēs
XII	12	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī	duodeciēs
XIII	13	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī denī	terdeciēs
XIV	14	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī denī	quaterdeciēs
XV	15	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī	quīnquiēs deciēs
XVI	16	sēdecim,	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī	sexiēs deciēs
XVII	17	septendecim	septīmus decimus	septēnī dēnī	septiēs deciēs
XVIII	18	duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēsīmus	duodēvīcēnī	octiēs deciēs
XIX	19	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus	ūndēvīcēnī	noviēs deciēs
XX	20	vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	vīcēnī	vīciēs
XXI	21	vīgintī ūnus, ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsīmus prīmus, ūnus et vīcēsīmus	vīcēnī singulī, singulī et vīcēnī	vīciēs semel
XXII	22	vīgintī duo, duo et vīgintī	vīcēsīmus secundus, alter et vīcēsīmus	vīcēnī bīnī, bīnī et vīcēnī	vīciēs bis
XXX	30	trīgintā	trīcēsīmus	trīcēnī	triciēs
XL	40	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	quadrāgēnī	quadrāgiēs
L	50	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	quīnquāgēnī	quīnquāgiēs
LX	60	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	sexāgēnī	sexāgiēs
LXX	70	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	septuāgēnī	septuāgiēs
LXXX	80	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	octōgēnī	octōgiēs
XC	90	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	nōnāgēnī	nōnāgiēs
C	100	centum	centēsīmus	centēnī	centiēs
CI	101	centum ūnus, centum et ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus, centēsīmus et prīmus	centēnī singulī, centēnī et singulī	centiēs semel
CC	200	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus	ducentī	ducentiēs
CCC	300	trecentī	trecentēsīmus	trecēnī	trecentiēs
CCCC	400	quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	quadringēnī	quadringentiēs
D	500	quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	quīngēnī	quīngentiēs
DC	600	sescentī	sescentēsīmus	sescēnī	sescentiēs
DCC	700	septingentī	septingentēsīmus	septingēnī	septingentiēs
DCCC	800	octingentī	octingentēsīmus	octingēnī	octingentiēs
DCCCC	900	nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	nōngēnī	nōngentiēs
M	1,000	mīlle	mīllēsīmus	singula mīlia	mīliēs
MM	2,000	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus	bīna mīlia	bis mīliēs
IXI	100,000	centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsīmus	centēna mīlia	centiēs mīliēs
	1,000,000	deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsīmus	deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīliēs

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Latin	Translation	Example
A.D.	<i>anno Domini</i>	"in the year of the Lord"	The United States Civil War began in AD 1861.
a.m.	<i>Ante Meridiem</i>	"before midday"	We will meet the mayor at 10 a.m.
c., ca., cca.	<i>circa</i>	"around", "about",	The antique clock is from c.1900.
Cap.	<i>capitulus</i>	"chapter"	I have read the Cap. 553 on the Electronic Transactions Ordinance.
cf.	<i>confer</i>	"compare"	Modern teaching techniques are similar to those obtained using the Pavlov's methodology. (cf. Kothari Commission and Pavlov's theory.).
C.V. or CV	<i>curriculum vitae</i>	"course of life"	You can send a full CV with your job application.
D.V.	<i>Deo volente</i>	"God willing"	I will be back next week, <i>Deo volente</i> .
DG, D.G.	<i>Dei gratia</i>	"by the grace of God"	Students achieved good results, <i>Dei gratia</i> .
et al.	<i>et alii</i>	"and others"	These results agree with the ones published by Pelon <i>et al.</i> , 2002.
etc.	<i>et cetera</i>	"and the others"	I need to go to the store and buy some pie, milk, cheese, <i>etc.</i>
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i>	"for example",	Our popular effects, <i>e.g.</i> cats and dogs are domestic animals.
f. (singular) ff. (plural)	<i>folioffoliis</i>	"and following"	Please refer to page 258ff.
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i>	"in the same place, book etc."	You can find the same explanation <i>ibid.</i>
id.	<i>idem</i>	"the same (man)"	It is used to avoid repeating the name of a male author or to mean from the same book, article, author <i>etc.</i> as the one that has just been mentioned
i.e.	<i>id est</i>	"that is", "in other words"	The basic essentials of life, <i>i.e.</i> housing, food and water.

LL.B.	<i>Legum Baccalaureus</i>	"bachelor of laws"	He has completed LL.B in Scotland.
M.A.	<i>Magister Artium</i>	"Master of Arts"	He wishes to pursue his M.A in Business Administration.
M.O.	<i>modus operandi</i>	"method of operating"	This is the best <i>modus operandi</i> for arriving at an accurate prediction of the costs.
N.B.	<i>nota bene</i>	"note well"	<i>N.B.:</i> This office will be closed from 1 st July.
op. cit.	<i>opere citato</i>	"the work cited"	Means in the same article, book or other reference work as was mentioned before.
per cent.	<i>per centum</i>	"for each one hundred"	It is often stated that we use only 10 <i>per cent</i> of our brain.
Ph.D.	<i>Philosophiae Doctor</i>	"Teacher of Philosophy"	A Ph.D was conferred on him by Kerala University in 1995.
P.M.	<i>Post Meridiem</i>	"after midday"	We will meet the mayor at 2 P.M.
P.S.	<i>post scriptum</i>	"after what has been written"	It is used to indicate additions to a text after the signature of a letter. Example (in a letter format): Sincerely, John Smith. P.S. Tell mother I say hello!
q.v.	<i>quod videre</i>	"which to see"	It is used in books to tell a reader that there is more information in another part of the book.
R.I.P.	<i>requiescat in pace</i>	"may he/she rest in peace"	Used as a short prayer for a dead person, frequently found on tombstones. R.I.P. good grandmother.
stat.	<i>statim</i>	"immediately"	Often used in medical contexts. Example: That patient needs attention, stat.!
viz.	<i>videlicet</i>	"namely", "to wit", "precisely", "that is to say"	"viz." is used to indicate a detailed description of something stated before, and when it precedes a list of group members. Example: The noble gases, viz. helium, neon, argon, xenon, krypton and radon, show a non-expected behaviour when exposed to this new element.
vs or v.	<i>versus</i>	"against"	The next football game will be the Knights vs. the Sea Eagles.



LEGAL ABBREVIATIONS

Term or phrase	Literal translation	Definition and use
<i>affidavit</i>	he has sworn	A formal statement of fact and that can be used as evidence in a court of law. They took the <i>affidavit</i> to court for breaking the contract.
<i>amicus curiae</i>	friend of the court	A person who offers information to a court regarding a case before it.
<i>bona fide</i>	in good faith.	Genuine, real or legal; not false. It is a <i>bonafide</i> , reputable institution.
<i>corpus juris</i>	Body of law	The complete collection of laws of a particular jurisdiction or court. The <i>corpus juris</i> of the Tamil Nadu Government commutes the death sentence of the assassins of former Prime Minister to life imprisonment.
<i>de facto</i>	Concerning fact	Existing as a fact though it may not be legally accepted as existing. The general took <i>de facto</i> control of the country.
<i>de jure</i>	Concerning the law	Something that is established in law, whether or not it is true in general practice. C.f. <i>de facto</i> . He held power <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> .
<i>ex cathedra</i>	From the chair	Where <i>chair</i> refers to authority or position. Authority derived from one's position. The collector has the right to revoke the bill at the meeting <i>ex cathedra</i> .

<i>habeas corpus</i>	May you have the body	<p>A law that states that a person who has been arrested should not be kept in prison longer than a particular period of time unless a judge in a court of law has decided that it right.</p> <p>He has applied for a writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>.</p>
<i>imprimatur</i>	Let it be printed.	An authorization for a document to be printed. Used in the context of approval by a religious body or other censoring authority.
<i>ipso facto</i>	By the fact itself	Used in the context that one event is a direct and immediate consequence of another.
<i>status quo</i>	the state in which— meaning the current or existing state of affairs	<p>The situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change.</p> <p>The conservatives were asked to maintain the <i>status quo</i>.</p>