

Higher Secondary Course

L A T I N

CLASS - XII



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.

Prepared by :

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)
Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695012, Kerala.

Website : www.scertkerala.gov.in *e-mail :* scertkerala@gmail.com

Phone : 0471 - 2341883, *Fax :* 0471 - 2341869

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Foreword

The learner is no newcomer to the Latin territory; he has the map of an already acquired vocabulary and syntax ready to venture into diverse discourses. He will be delighted and charmed by the vistas that are open before him : In Gerard Manley Hopkins' *Prex pro India*, Francis Xavier's tortuous soul prays for India's prosperity. Francis Assisi with the whole of creation sings the universal *Laudatus sis* hymn of praise and thanksgiving. Everyone is my neighbor is the theme of Luke's story of compassion shown by a fellow human being *Samaritanus Bonus* to a waylaid stranger. On the last day of school - *Ultima die scholae* - the school refectory becomes a mini cenacle with the voice of wisdom speaking through alumni and alumnae as they leave the playfulness and the boisterousness of the school. In *Memoriam Arboris*, a tearful girl bids farewell to her home, adolescence, and the tree she had lived with and loved for years. St. Paul extols *Caritas* which never fails or never gives up. Vergilius introduces us to *Aeneid's* opening lines - calling the Muse to inspire him and the reader to listen to his epic poem. *Adeste fideles*, a carol lauds the mystery of God's boundless love which led him to assume the lowliness of man – the presence of divine greatness in lowly surroundings of stable and straw discerned by the wise men of orient. *Cantica Cycni* is the summing up at the end of life, was it lived in vain or for others?

During the reign of *Numa Pompilius*, the lawgiver king, not only had the people of Rome been softened and charmed into a peaceful temper by the just and mild rule of a pacific prince, but even the neighbouring cities, partook in the general longing for the fruits of peace and order, and for life employed in the quiet tillage of soil, bringing up of children, and worship of the gods. *Noemi et Ruth* is a story of courage, of hope against hope, of a woman triumphant in a man's world, of a love beyond all loves which can never be defeated. A woman praised by women is better than a woman praised by seven men.

Titus Flavius Caesar *Vespasianus* Augustus was Roman Emperor from AD 69 to AD 79, of the Flavian dynasty, which ruled the Empire for a quarter century. He became a reputed successful military commander, participating in the Roman invasion of Britain in 43, and subjugating Judaea during the Jewish rebellion of AD 66. His reign is best known for financial reforms - *atqui ex lotio est* - and the Colosseum.

Director
SCERT, Kerala

TEXTBOOK DEVELOPMENT TEAM

PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Jaceenth Michael
HSST Latin, St. Joseph's HSS,
Palayam, Trivandrum.

Jools Verni V
St.Vincent's Seminary,
Menamkulam, Kazhakuttam,
Trivandrum.

EXPERTS

Prof. P. L. Josey
Rtd Prof.St.Xavier's College,
Thumba,Trivandrum

Prof. Dasappan V
Prof. St.Xavier's College,
Thumba,Trivandrum.

Prof. A. G. Maxwell
Head of Latin Studies,
St.Raphael's Seminary,
Kollam.

A

ACADEMIC CO-ORDINATOR

Mala Vanajavathy
Assistant Professor, S C E R T



State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT),
Vidhyabhavan, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram-695 012

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PRAEFATIO

Vivat Lingua Latina

Historia linguae Latinae eximia jam circiter tria milia annorum comprehendit. Originaliter erat lingua parvi gentis Italicae Latinorum. De cursu temporis ad sermonem communem totius Italiae crevit et, crescente potestate et gloria Rei Publicae Romanae et Imperii Romani, locum cepit linguae communis Imperii Romani civium variarum nationum. Et maximi momenti erat etiam ad relationes reciprocas inter gentes orbis terrarum. Post occasum Imperii Romani continuavit lingua Latina esse vehiculum educationis, cultus civilis, juris, medicinae, artium liberalium per totum Medium Aevum. Temporibus Renatarum Artium permulta facta sunt ad conservandas recolendasque normas "aureae" Latinitatis. Innumerabiles libri latine scripti sunt, tractatus scientiarum naturalium, theologici, philosophici etc. Lingua Latina ad docendum in omnibus Studiorum Universitatibus Europae serviebat. Sacerdotes in ecclesiis catholicis latine tantum usi sunt. Lingua haec caro et sanguis omnium linguarum novarum Europae facta est et populus Europae haeredes Romanorum esse sentiunt. Nemo suam linguam Latinam alienam suo esse existimat.

Lingua Latina hodie fons est infinitus de quo nova vocabula hauriuntur ad notiones scientiarum omnium novas et inauditas exprimendas. Omnia ope linguae Latine ab hominibus cujusque nationis creata jam dudum hereditas nostra communis est. Saeculo XX-imo etiam motus pro Latinitate Viva exortus est. Conventus plurimi fautorum et cultorum Latinitatis Vivae locum habebant in Francogallia, Italia, Germania, Romania aliisque terris. Permanens Academia Latinitati Fovendae (ALF) anno 1966-o condita est. Copia magna Actorum Periodicorum in toto terrarum orbe edita est, multi circuli et associationes fautores Latinitatis Vivae existunt, attamen Associatio Linguae Latinae Indiae condita in capite Kerala Trivandrensi. Radiophonia Bremensis semel in mense tales nuntios Latinos emittit. Omnes emissiones in Interrete etiam inveniri possunt.

Benedictus PP XVI, De Pontificia Academia Latinitatis condenda dicit : Christianae communitates primorum saeculorum linguam Graecam Latinamque affatim usurpaverunt, cum illis locis in quibus morabantur universalis essent communicationis instrumenta, quorum ope Christi Verbi novitas hereditati obviam ivit Romani et Hellenistici cultus. Romano Imperio occidentali exincto, Romana Ecclesia non modo lingua Latina uti perrexit, verum etiam quodammodo custos eiusdem et fautrix fuit.

Nostris quoque temporibus Latinae linguae et cultus cognitio perquam est necessaria ad fontes vestigandos ex quibus complures disciplinae ceteroqui hauriunt. Ubi scientia ac technologia praecipuum obtinent locum, renovatum culturae et linguae Latinae studium invenitur, non illis in Continentibus dumtaxat quae proprias culturales radices in patrimonio Graeco et Romano habent. Id diligentius est animadvertendum eo quod non modo academiarum provincia et institutionum implicatur, sed ad iuvenes inquisitoresque etiam attinet.

UNIT

I

PRIMA PARS

BONITATIS MUNDUS

Introductio:

Veritas, bonitas et pulchritudo sunt sanctae virtutes. Haec sunt fundamenta pro progressu patriae. Studendo huic parti, discipulus potest experiri has virtutes sublimes. Discipulus potest habere miericordiam pro omnibus. Discipulus potest consentire cum patientibus et discit auxilium ferre eis in necessitate. Discipulus acquirit dispositionem adjuvandi omnes sine consideratione castus, religionis vel geographicae divisionis.

Fines discendi desiderati:

- I.1 Discipulus potest se dedicare pro salute nationis.
- I.2. Discipulus potest uti forma imperativa in lingua Latina.
- I.3 Discipulus potest habere misericordiam pro omnibus populis Indiae.
- I.4. Discipulus acquirit dispositionem adjuvandi omnes sine consideratione castus, religionis vel geographicae divisionis.
- I.5 Discipulus potest uti praepositione et conjunctione apte.
- I.6 Discipulus demonstrare casus dativos in lectione potest.

Introit:

Omnes discipuli cantant in una voce precem antiquae Indiae.

*"Asathoma Satgamaya,
Tamasoma Jotirgamaya,
Mrityoma Amritham Gamaya."*

LECTIO 1

PREX PRO INDIA

Gerard Manley Hopkins

De Lectione:

Franciscus, in Xaverio dioecesis Pampelonensis nobilibus parentibus natus, Parisiis sancto Ignatio sese comitem et discipulum iunxit, et brevi mira vitae austeritate et rerum divinarum assidua contemplatione claruit. A Paulo tertio apostolicus nuntius pro Indiis creatus, provincias innumeras pedibus semper, et saepe nudis, peragravit. Fidem Iaponiae et sex aliis regionibus invexit. Multa centena hominum milia ad Christum in Indiis convertit; magnosque principes, regesque complures sacro fonte expiavit. Ea tamen erat humilitate, ut sancto Ignatio, praeposito suo, flexis genibus scriberet. Eius dilatandi Evangelii ardorem multitudine et excellentia miraculorum Dominus roboravit. Demum in Sanciano Sinarum insula, die secunda decembris, obiit plenus meritis, laboribusque confectus. Eum Gregorius decimus quintus inter Sanctos retulit, Pius autem decimus sodalitati et opera Propagandae Fidei caelestem Patronum constituit.



Quique haec membra malis vis esse ob

Noxia multis

Ne nimium esse velis.

**Non ego namque mea haec haerentia sorte repugno
Aut memorem esse piget,
Intersit mediae tantum indulgentia poenae
Quam que subire jubes
Sit tua crux: tecum, quod sum torquendus,
et oro

Torquear arte tua.
Sed miserere tuis tam multis millibus Indis,
Iam miserere tuis,
Quamque rogare alium properant peccantque salutem
Da Deus interea.**

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

qui, quae, quod - relative pronoun, who, which, what, that

membrum-i (n) - a limb or member of the body.

malus-a-um (adj) - bad, evil.

volo, vis, velle, volui - to wish

sum, esse, fui - to be, to exist, be living, be there, be so

obnoxius-a-um (ob / nox) - liable to punishment, subject to, exposed to.

multus-a-um - much, many

nimius-a-um - very great, very much, excessive, immoderate.

haereo, haerere, haesi, haesum - to stick, cleave, adhere to

sors, sortis - a lot.

repugno, are - to fight against, to oppose, to resist.

memor, memoris - mindful, remembering.

piget, pigere, piguit, pigitum est - it causes disgusts, it causes regret, it causes shame.

AGENDA

- I. Scribe verbum dissimile.
 - a. (Haerere, Repugnare, Malus, Rogare)
 - b. (Qui, Quae, Quod, Esse)
 - c. (Membrum, Multus, Bonus, Pulcher)
 - d. (Interire, Pigere, Sed, Properare)
 - e. (Orare, Miserere, Peccare, Iam)

- II. Redden Anglice
 - a. Quique haec membra malis vis esse ob noxia multis.
 - b. Sit tua crux.
 - c. Ne nimium esse velis.
 - d. Sed miserere tuis tam multis millibus Indis.
 - e. Oro Torquear arte tua.

- III. Redde Latine :
 - a. I Pray to God.
 - b. Pray for the millions of Indians.
 - c. Have pity now on your folk.
 - d. Grant this God, in the mean time.
 - e. We are Indians.

- IV. Scribe poema utens verbis datis
(jubes, membra, miserere, nimium, Deus, haerentia, indulgentia,
crux, millibus, salutem, noxia, memorem)
Quique haec ----- malis vis esse ob
-----multis
Ne ----- esse velis.
Non ego namque mea haec ----- sorte repugno
Aut ----- esse piget,
Intersit mediae tantum ----- poenae

Quam que subire -----

Sit tua-----: tecum, quod sum torquendus, et oro

Torquear arte tua.

Sed miserere tuis tam multis -----Indis,

Iam ----- tuis,

Quamque rogare alium properant peccantque -----

Da -----interea.

- V. Scribe Nomina, Pronomina, Verba, Adverbia, et Adjectivos ex Poemate
 “Prex Pro India” et classifica ea apte.

Nomina Pronomina Verba Adverba Adjectivi

- VI. Converte Insequentias sententias in imperativum.

- a. Discipuli patriam suam amant.
 b. Poeta librum suum discipulis monstrat

- VIII. Scribe anglice verba latina quae insequuntur

- a. Membrum b. Malus c. Velis
 d. Obnoxius e. Multus f. Nimius
 g. Haerere h. Sors i. Repugare
 j. Memor

RES GRAMMATICAE

Poema (n.) a poem

	Singular	Plural
Nominative/vocative	poema	poemata
Genitive	poematis	poematum
Dative	poemati	poematis
Accusative	poema	poemata
Ablative	poemate	poematis

**The Relative Pronoun
qui, quae, quod: who, which**

	singular			plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quo	quā	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

The Verbs *VELLE*, *NOLLE* and *MALLE* are not used in the Passive Voice

Indicative					
Present	Sg.	1.	volo	nolo	malo
		2.	vis	non vis	mavis
		3.	vult	non vult	mavult
	Pl.	1.	volumus	nolumus	malumus
		2.	vultis	non vultis	mavultis
		3.	volunt	nolunt	malunt
Imperfect	Sg.	1.	volebam	nolebam	malebam
		2.	volebas	nolebas	malebas
		3.	volebat	nolebat	malebat
	Pl.	1.	volebamus	nolebamus	malebamus
		2.	volebatis	nolebatis	malebatis
		3.	volebant	nolebant	malebant
Future	Sg.	1.	volam	nolam	malam
		2.	voles	noles	males
		3.	volet	nolet	malet
	Pl.	1.	volemus	nolemus	malemus
		2.	voletis	noletis	maletis
		3.	volent	noletis	malent



Subjunctive					
Present	Sg.	1.	velim	nolim	malim
		2.	velis	nolis	malis
		3.	velit	nolit	malit
	Pl.	1.	velimus	nolimus	malimus
		2.	velitis	nolitis	malitis
		3.	velint	nolint	malint
Imperfect	Sg.	1.	vellem	nollem	mallem
		2.	velles	nolles	malles
		3.	vellet	nollet	mallet
	Pl.	1.	vellemus	nollemus	mallemus
		2.	velletis	noelletis	malletis
		3.	vellent	nollent	mallent
Imperative					
Present	Sg.	2.	.....	Noli	.....
	Pl.	2.	.....	Nolite	.....
Future	Sg	2.	.....	nolito	.....
		3.	.....	nolito	.....
	Pl	2.	.....	nolitote	.....
		3.	.....	nolunto	.....
Infinitive					
Present			Velle	Nolle	malle
Participle					
Present			volens, entis	nolens, entis	.....



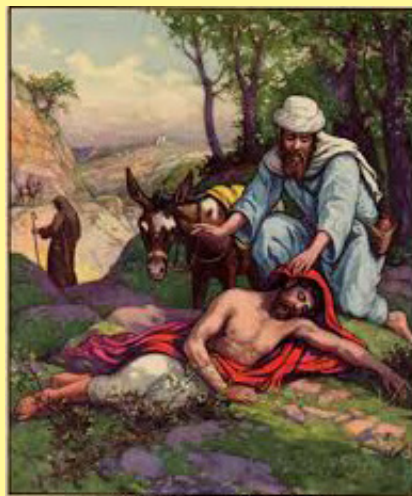
LECTIO

2

SAMARITANUS
BONUS**De Lectione:**

Fabula Boni Samaritani solo in evangelio Lucae invenitur. Est una parabola quam Jesus narravit respondendo questioni alicujus jurisperiti qui interrogavit: Quis est proximus meus? Fabula est circa unum viatorem qui ab Jerusalem ad Jericho ibat. In via oppugnatus spoliatusque est, et juxta viam semi-defunctus relictus est. Jesus dedit torquem fabulae, faciendo hominem ex Samaria, regione a Judeis despiciata, personam primam fabulae. Portavit enim hominem feritum ad locum securiorem et provisit ei omnibus rebus necessariis ad recuperandum.

Ille autem volens justificare seipsum, dixit ad Jesum: Et quis est meus proximus? Suscipiens autem Jesus, dixit: Homo quidam descendebat ab Jerusalem in Jericho, et incidit in latrones, qui etiam despoliaverunt eum: et plagis impositis abierunt semivivo relicto. Accidit autem ut



sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via: et viso illo praeterivit. Similiter et Levita, cum esset secus locum, et videret eum, pertransiit.

Samaritanus autem quidam iter faciens, venit secus eum: et videns eum, misericordia motus est. Et appropians alligavit vulnera ejus, infundens oleum et vinum: et imponens illum in jumentum suum, duxit in stabulum, et curam ejus egit. Et altera die protulit duos denarios, et dedit stabulario, et ait: Curam illius habe: et quodcumque supererogaveris, ego cum rediero reddam tibi. Quis horum trium videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi, qui incidit in latrones? At ille dixit: Qui fecit misericordiam in illum. Et ait illi Jesus: Vade, et tu fac similiter.

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Surgere, to arise, get up

Surgo, surgis, surrexi, surrectum

Possidere - to possess, to have

Possideo, possides, possedi, possessum

Legere - to read

Lego, legis, lectum

Respondere- to reply

Respondeo, respondes, respondi, responsum

Diligere -to love

Diligo, diligis, dilexi, dilectum

Vivere, to live, vixi, victum

Velle, to be willing

Volo, vis, volui

Justificare, to justify

Imponere, to inflict upon

Impono, imponis, imposui, impositum

Proferre, offer

Profero, protuli, prolatum

Supererogare, to pay more than owed, to pay handsomely

Redire, return

Redeo, redivi (redii), reditum

Reddere, pay

Reddo, reddidi, redditum

Fuisse, to have been (infinitive, perfect)

Pertransire, to pass through

Suscipere, to reply Suscipio, suscepi, susceptum

Descendere, to go down

Descendo, descendis, descendi, descensum

Incidere, to fall into

Incido, incidi, incasum

Despoliare, to despoil, to deprive of one's possessions

Despolio, despoliavi, despoliatum

Abire, to go away; Abeo, abivi, abitum

Relinquere, abandon; Relinquo, reliqui, relictum

Praeterire, to pass by; Praetereo, praeteris, praeterii, praeteritum

Movere, to move; Moveo, moves, movi, motum

Appropriare, to approach

Appropians (present participle) – approaching

Alligare, to bind; Alligo, alligas, alligavi, alligatum

Infundere, to pour out

Infundo, infudi, infusum

Tentare, to test



Tento, tentas, tentavi, tentatum

Vadere, to go

Vado, vadis

DEMONSTRATIVA PRONOMINA

Horum (m.pl. genitive) – of these

INDEFINITA PRONOMINA

Quidam, quaedam, quoddam

ADJECTIVUS

Semivivus, semiviva, semivivum – half- dead, half-alive

CONJUNCTIO

At – but, on the contrary

ADVERBIUM

Secus - near – (takes the accusative)

NOMINA

Legisperitus, legisperiti (m.) – lawyer

Vires, virium (f.) strength

Proximus, proximi (m.) - neighbor

Latro, latronis (m.) – thief, robber

Stabularius, stabularii (m.) – innkeeper

Sacerdos, sacerdotis (m.) – priest

Samaritanus, Samaritani (m.) – Samaritan

Plaga, plagae (f.) blow, wound

Misericordia, misericordiae (f.) pity,

Levita, levitae (m.) – Levite

vulnus, vulneris (n.) – wound

Oleum, olei (n.) – oil

Vinum, vini (n.) – wine

Iumentum, iumenti (n.) beast of burden

Stabulum, stabuli (n.) – inn, hotel

Cura, curae (f.) – care

RES GRAMMATICAE

Ablative absolute is usually constructed with a participle and a noun or pronoun to which it refers and both are in the ablative. It is translated by a clause or a phrase or a sentence.

- E.g. Plagis impositis – wounds having been inflicted upon
 Semivivo relicto – being abandoned half-alive
 Viso illo – having seen him, at his sight

AGENDA

- I. A quibus verbis derivantur insequentia Anglica verba:
 descend, location, vision, convention, vulnerable.
- II. Impleas datis verbis:
 Ad, Ab, in, et, cum
 - a. Ille autem volens justificare seipsum, dixit — Jesum
 - b. Homo quidam descendebat — Jerusalem — Jericho
 - c. Similiter — Levita, — esset secus locum
- III. Forma interrogationem pro sententia insequente. Dilige verbum aptum ex sequentibus: Cui ?, Ubi, Quis, Quid ?
 - a. misericordia motus est.
 - b. Haec dicit Iesus.
 - c. Samaritanus duos denarios dedit stabulario
 - d. Homo quidam descendebat ab Jerusalem in Jericho
- IV. Scribe verb anglica quae derivantur ex datis:
 via, descenderet, homo, venit, videre, fecit, cura, die
- V. Conclusio:
 - I. Puta tu esse Samaritanum. Quid facies homini in necessitate?
 - II. Narra duos casus quos vidisti in via.

Quidam est in via vulneratus. Quid facies?

RES GRAMMATICAE

Conjugation Ire, to go

ACTIVE

Indicative present	Indicative imperfect	Indicative future
eō	Tbam	Tbō
Is	Tbās	Tbis
it	Tbat	Tbit
Imus	Tbāmus	Tbimus
Itis	Tbātis	Tbitis
eunt	Tbant	Tbunt
Indicative perfect	Indicative pluperfect	Indicative future perfect
iī / Tvī	ieram (iveram)	iero
Istī / Tvistī	ierās	ieris
iiit / Tviit	ierat	ierit
iimus	ierāmus	ierimus
Istis	ierātis	ieritis
iērunt	ierant	ierint
Subjunctive present	Subjunctive imperfect	Infinitive present
eam	Trem	Tre
eās	Trēs	Infinitive perfect
eat	Tret	Tsse
eāmus	Trēmus	Infinitive future
eātis	Trētis	itūrum esse
eant	Trent	
Subjunctive perfect	Subjunctive pluperfect	Imperative present
ierim	Tssem	T
ieris	Tssēs	Tte
ierit	Tsset	Imperative future
ierimus	Tssēmus	Ttō
ieritis	Tssētis	Ttō
ierint	Tssent	Ttōte
		euntō

Present Participle

iens
euntis
eunti
euntem
eunte

LECTIO 3

NOEMI ET RUTH

De Lectione:

Liber est exemplum pulchrum pietatis filiae. Demonstrat praemium pietatis vitae. Probitas et spiritus largitatis placuit Deo. Dono fidei et nuptiarum illustrium, facta est Davidi avia.

Forma literaria est drama . Vera historia scripta est dialogo.



In diebus, iudicibus regentibus, facta est fames in terra. Abiitque homo de Bethlehem Iudae, ut peregrinaretur in regione Moabitide cum uxore sua ac duobus liberis.

Ipse vocabatur Elimelech et uxor eius Noemi et duo filii alter Mahalon et alter Chelion Ephrathaei de Bethlehem Iudae. Ingressique regionem Moabitidem morabantur ibi.

Et mortuus est Elimelech maritus Noemi, remansitque ipsa cum filiis, qui acceperunt uxores Moabitidas, quarum una vocabatur Orpha, altera Ruth; manseruntque ibi decem fere annis. Et ambo mortui sunt, Mahalon videlicet et Chelion; remansitque mulier orbata duobus liberis ac marito.

Et surrexit, ut in patriam pergeret cum utraque nuru sua de regione Moabitide; audierat enim quod respexisset Dominus populum suum et dedisset eis escas.

Egressa est itaque de loco peregrinationis suae cum utraque nuru et, iam in via posita revertendi in terram Iudae, dixit ad eas: " Ite in domum matris vestrae; faciat Dominus vobiscum misericordiam, sicut fecistis cum mortuis et mecum: det vobis invenire requiem in domibus virorum, quos sortiturae estis ". Et osculata est eas. Quae elevata voce flere coeperunt et dicere: " Tecum pergemus ad populum tuum ".

Quibus illa respondit: " Revertimini, filiae meae; cur venitis mecum? Num ultra habeo filios in utero meo, ut viros ex me sperare possitis? Revertimini, filiae meae, abite; iam enim senectute confecta sum nec apta vinculo coniugali; etiamsi possem hac nocte concipere et parere filios, numquid exspectare velitis et abstinere vos a matrimonio, donec crescant et annos impleant pubertatis? Nolite, quaeso, filiae meae; quia amaritudo est mihi magis quam vobis ".

Elevata igitur voce, rursum flere coeperunt. Orpha osculata socrum est ac reversa; Ruth autem adhaesit socrui suae.

Cui dixit Noemi: " En reversa est cognata tua ad populum suum et ad deos suos; vade cum ea".

Quae respondit: "Noli instare mihi, ut relinquam te et abeam; quocumque perrexeris, pergam; ubi morata fueris, et ego pariter morabor: populus tuus populus meus et Deus tuus Deus meus.

Quae te morientem terra susceperit, in ea moriar ibique locum accipiam sepulturae. Haec mihi faciat Dominus et haec addat, si non sola mors me et te separaverit ".

Videns ergo Noemi quod obstinato Ruth animo decrevisset secum pergere, adversari noluit nec ultra ad suos reditum persuadere. Profectaeque sunt simul et venerunt in Bethlehem quando hordea metere incipiebant. Quibus urbem ingressis, tota urbs commota est super eas; dicebantque mulieres: "Haec est illa Noemi!"

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

abire, to go away

abeo, abii, abitum

Peregrinaretur, Peregrinari, Peregrinor - to travel

Ingredi, Ingredior- to enter

Ingredi, Ingressus

Metere, Meto, messui, messum - to gather harvest, reap

Pergere, proceed, continue

Pergo, perrexi, perrectum

Conficere, to destroy, to overcome, to complete

Conficio, confeci, confectum

instare , insto, institi - to insist

moror, morari (dep.) - to delay

Decrivisset

Decerenere, to determine, decide

Decerno, decrevi, decretum



Addere, to add to, to join, to augment

Addo, addidi, additum

Adversari (dep.) - resist, oppose

Adversor

Sortiori, to cast lots, choose, share

sortior, (dep.), sortitum -

Reverti, return

Revertor, (revertor), reverti, reversum (dep.)

Repicere, to show consideration, to respect, to look favourably

Parere, to give birth

Pario, peperit, partum

NOMINA

Maritus, mariti (m.) - husband

Esca, escae (f.)

vinculum, vinculi (n.) - chain

Amaritudo, amaritudinis (f.) - bitterness

iudex, iudicis (m.) judge

fames, famis (f.) - famine

hordeum, hordei (n.) - barley

Socrus, socrus (m.f.) father-in-law, mother-in-law

Nurus, nurus (f.) - daughter-in-law

ADJECTIVI

Conjugalis, conjugale - conjugal

Obstinatus, obstinata, obstinatum - determined

ADVERBIA

Partier - similarly, equally, together

Fere (adv.) - almost, scarcely

Videlicet (adv.) - namely

INTERJECTIO

En (interjection) - lo, behold

AGENDA

A. Responde Latine :

1. Cur abiit Elimelech de Bethlehem Iudae, ut peregrinaretur in regione Moabitide cum uxore sua ac duobus liberis ?
2. Qui erant Mahalon et Chelion ?
3. Cujus regionis erat Elimelech ?
4. Quae erant Orpha et Ruth ?
5. “En reversa est cognata tua ad populum suum et ad deos suos; vade cum ea”. Quis dixit ? Cui dixit ? Quis est cognata?
6. Quis erat obstinato animo ?
7. Quae ad populum suum reversa est ?
8. Quae adhaesit socrui suae ?
9. Cujus regionis erat Orpha et Ruth ?
10. Quomodo facta est Noemi orbata duobus liberis ac marito?

B. Declina : *nurus, socrus, uter*

C. Redde anglice :

1. “Noli instare mihi, ut relinquam te et abeam; quocumque perrexeris, pergam; ubi morata fueris, et ego pariter morabor: populus tuus populus meus et Deus tuus Deus meus.
Quae te morientem terra susceperit, in ea moriar ibique locum accipiam sepulturae. Haec mihi faciat Dominus et haec addat, si non sola mors me et te separaverit “
2. Quibus urbem ingressis
3. Senectute confectua sum
4. Annos implere pubertatis
5. Via posita est.

D. Des originem Latini verborum horum :

Peregrination, regent, region, respect, puberty, mansion.

Activitas Communis

1. Decline the relative pronoun: qui quae quod (who, which, that)
2. Des originem Latini verborum horum :
Peregrination, regent, region, respect, puberty, mansion.

RES GRAMMATICAE

Preposition

‘Cum’ (+ ablativ): with

Titus cum familiâ habitat. Titus lives with his family.
magnâ cum laude **with** great praise.

‘In’ (+ablativ): **in**

‘In’ with ablativ is generally used to denote the place in which something is or is done.
 Eg: *Agricola in agro est.*

‘In’ (+accusativ): **in**

‘In’ with the accusativ is generally used to denote motion to a place.
 Eg: *Discipulus in scholam venit.*

SELF EVALUATION

1. I am able to make sentences in imperative mood.
 Completely Partially Not at all
2. I can recite simple poems with proper rhythm and pronunciation.
 Completely Partially Not at all
3. I have developed the quality of helping others.
 Completely Partially Not at all
4. I can make sentences using prepositions and conjunctions.
 Completely Partially Not at all
5. I understand the importance of peace for the welfare of mankind.
 Completely Partially Not at all
6. I understand the need to dedicate myself for the welfare of my nation.
 Completely Partially Not at all

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De Auctore

Lectio - 1



Gerard Manley Hopkins natus est in Stratford, Essex, anno 1844 (vixit ab anno 1844 ad annum 1889). Quamquam est Victoriani temporis, laudatus est pater Modernae Anglicae Poeticae. Poemata plurima ejus sunt in lingua Anglica. Sed sacerdos Societatis Iesu docuit linguam Latinam et Graecam multos annos et sunt aliquae poemate in lingua Latina ab eo. Admiravit opus missionarium Francisci Xaveri fovit ac magnam admirationem pro eo et opera ejus in India.

Lectio - 2



Samaritanus Bonus est una pars evangelii tertii a Luca scripti, in Novo Testamento Bibliae Sacrae. Terminus anglicus `Gospel' est ex termino anglo-saxonico `godspell' qui significat bona nuntia. Non sicut ceteri tres evangelisti, Luca numquam fuit unus ex Jesus discipulis qui cum eo vixerunt. Scripsit suum evangelium post mortem et resurrectionem Jesus. Scriptum est inter annum domini 75 et 85. Luca vero erat homo valde doctus. Inter quattuor evangelia, evangelium Lucae perpetuis praeceptis ordinatissimum et eruditissimum est. Is maxime attentus est gentibus oppressis et extorsibus, speciatim pauperibus. Evangelium Lucae omnibus placet, quia nuntius ejus omnibus applicabilis est. Nonnullae maxime amatae parabola et breves fabulae ab eo datae, exempli gratia, parabola boni samaritani, filii prodigi, Divitis et Lazari solum modo in evangelio Lucae inveniuntur.

UNIT



SECUNDA PARS

AMORIS MUNDUS

Introductio:

Secunda parte completa, discipulus amoris sublimitatem agnoscat in mundo qui eo motus est et omnino tactus.

Invenire amicitiae verae pretium potest. Caritas est aeterna. Spem et causam vivendi caritas profert. Haec pars demonstrat hominem vivere non solum pro semetipsum sed etiam pro proximis.

Fines discendi desiderati:

- II.1. Discipulus potest intellegere pretium temporis.
- II.2. Discipulus potest intellegere pretium maxime utendi opportunitatibus in vita.
- II.3. Discipulus uti potest casu vocativo apte.
- II.4. Discipulus potest uti adjectivis secundum genus, numerum et casum nominum.
- II.5. Discipulus de caritatis praestantia scribere vel loqui potest.

Introit:

Dicta clara de amore cogitant discipuli.
Diliges proximum tuum sicut teipsum.
Narra eventus qui demonstrant amoris nobilitatem.

.....

LECTIO 4

CARITAS NUMQUAM EXCIDIT

De Lectione:

Pars haec sumpta est ex Epistula Sancti Pauli ad Corinthios. Summa et maxima scriptorum Pauli propter magnificentiam, modi pulchritudinem, nuntii varietatem et significationem. Modo splendido et eloquentissime scribitur. Capitula xiii et xv sunt sublimissima non solum in Biblia sacra sed etiam in omnium mundi litterarum. Pauli cogitationes caritatis magni momenti sunt et poema purum. Secundum Paulum caritas vitas nostras circumplecti debet.



AMOR VINCIT OMNIA

Si linguis hominum loquar et angelorum, caritatem autem non habeam, factus sum velut aes sonans aut cymbalum tinniens.

Et si habuero prophetiam et noverim mysteria omnia et omnem scientiam, et si habuero omnem fidem, ita ut montes transferam, caritatem autem non habuero, nihil sum.

Et si distribuero in cibos omnes facultates meas et si tradidero corpus meum, ut glorier, caritatem autem non habuero, nihil mihi prodest.

Caritas patiens est, benigna est caritas, non aemulatur, non agit superbe, non inflatur, non est ambitiosa, non quaerit, quae sua sunt, non irritatur, non cogitat malum, non gaudet super iniquitatem, congaudet autem veritati; omnia suffert, omnia credit, omnia sperat, omnia sustinet.

Caritas numquam excidit. Sive prophetiae, evacuabuntur; sive linguae, cessabunt; sive scientia, destruetur.

Nunc autem manet fides, spes, caritas, tria haec; maior autem ex his est caritas.

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Loquar -(subjunctive present) I may speak

Habeam – (subjunctive present) I may have

Habuero (future perfect) - I shall have had

Sustinet – it endures, bears

Sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentum – to endure

Excidit - it falls away, fails.

Excedo, excedere, excessi, excessum, to fall away, fail.

Destruetur – (passive indicative) it will be destroyed

Destruo, destruere, destruxi, destructum - to destroy

Noverim (subjunctive perfect) – I may have known

Transferre, to remove, to move

Transfero, transtuli, translatum

Distribuero (future perfect) I shall have distributed

Distribuere - to distribute

Distribuo, distribui, distributum

Facultas, facultatis (f.) facultates (pl.) means, resources

Tradidero (future perfect) I shall have handed over

tradere -to give up, surrender.

Trado, tradis, tradidi, traditum

NOMINA

Aes, aeris (n.) gong made of bronze,

Cymbalum, -i (n.) – a cymbal

Iniquitas, iniquitatis (f.) – wrongdoing, wickedness

Glorior, gloriari (deponent) to boast, pride oneself

Glorier (subjunctive present) – that I may pride myself

Prodest (present indicative) – is useful

Prodesse, prosum, prodes, profui – to be useful

Aemulari, aemulor (deponent) to rival, to compete, to be jealous

Inflatur – it is blown up, inflated.

Quaerere, quaero, quaeris, quaesivi, quaesitum - to ask

Irritatur – it takes offence

Irritari, to take offence

Evacuabuntur – (future passive) – they will be done away with
Evacuare, evacuare, to do away with

Cessabunt (future) they will fall silent
Cessare, cessare – to fall silent, to cease

ADJECTIVI

Benignus, -a, -um – kind

PARTICIPIIUM PRAESENS

Sonans, sonantis (i) sounding

Tinniens – (present participle) – tinkling
Tinnire, tinnire – to tinkle, to ring

ADVERBIA

Superbe – proudly
Velut – (adverb) as, just as

AGENDA

I. Respondeas:

1. Quid enim prodest homini si non habebit caritatem ?
2. Quid est proprium caritatis ?
3. Quid denique fiet prophetiae, linguae et scientiae ?
4. Quae est maior ex fide, spe et caritate ?
5. Quae sunt tempora apta ad laudationem caritatis ?
6. Quis est auctor ‘epistulae ad Corinthios’ ?
7. Ad quos scripsiverat epistulam caritatem laudantem Paulus ?

- II. Adhibue 'amor' in loco 'caritas' in sequentibus :
(E.g. Si caritatem autem non habeam, factus sum velut aes sonans.
Si amorem autem non habeam, factus sum velut aes sonans.)
- Si caritatem autem non habuero, nihil sum.
 - Caritas patiens est.
 - Benigna est caritas.
 - Caritas non est ambitiosa.
 - Caritas numquam excidit.
 - Major autem ex his est caritas.
- III. Redde Latine :
- Charity does not envy.
 - Charity does not boast.
 - Charity is not rude.
 - Charity is not self - seeking.
 - Charity is not easily angered.
 - Charity keeps no record of wrongs.
 - Charity endures all things.
 - Charity never fails.
- IV. Scribe litteras pacificas et suasas amicis in rixa.

RES GRAMMATICAE

Caritas, Caritatis (f.) - charity

	Singular
Nominative/ Vocative	caritas
Genitive	caritatis
Dative	caritati
Accusative	caritatem
Ablative	caritate

LECTIO 5

ADESTE FIDELES

De Lectione:

Adeste fideles videtur scripsisse in saeculo duodevigesimo a Johnne Francisco Wade (1711 – 1786). Cantatur die nativitatis . Versio anglica est “O come , all ye faithful.”

Hymnus gaudii et jubilationis est.

Adeste Fideles

Laeti triumphantes,
Venite, venite in Bethlehem.

Natum videte

Regem angelorum.

Venite adoremus,

Dominum.

En grege relicto,

Humiles ad cunas

Vocati pastores appropierant.

Et nos ovanti



**Gradu festinemus;
Venite adoremus,
Dominum.**

**Cantet nunc hymnos
Chorus angelorum;
Cantet nunc aula caelestium:
“Gloria, gloria
In excelsis Deo!”
Venite adoremus,
Dominum.**

**Stella duce, Magi
Christum adorantes
Aurum, tus, et myrrham dant munera.**

**Iesu infanti
Corda praebeamus;
Venite adoremus,
Dominum.**

**Pro nobis egenum
et foeno cubantem,
Piis foveamus amplexibus.
Sic nos amantem
quis non redamaret?
Venite adoremus,
Dominum.**

A - de - ste fi - de - les
A - de - ste fi - de - les

Adeste fideles

lae-ti tri-um - phan - tes, ve - ni - te ve - ni - te in Be - tle - hem.
lae-ti tri-um - phan - tes, ve - ni - te ve - ni - te in Be - tle - hem.

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Adesse, to be present, to draw near, come

Adsum, ades, adfui, adfuturus

Praebere, to offer, Praebeo, praebui, praebitum

Fovere, to cherish, caress

Foveo, fovi, fotum

Adorare, to pay homage

Adoro, adoras, adoravi, adoratum

Redamare, to return love for love

Redamo, redamas, redamavi, redamatum

Venite (imperative first person plural) – Come

Ovare, to rejoice

Appropere, to hasten towards

Festinare, to hasten

ADJECTIVI

Fidelis, fidelis – faithful

Fideles – the faithful

Laetus, laeta, laetum – joyful, happy

Caelestis, caeleste – heavenly, celestial

Caelestium – of the heavenly, celestial

Egenus, egena, egenum – needy, poor

Triumphans, triumphantis – rejoicing, triumphant

Relictus, relicta, relictum – having left

Ovans, ovantis – rejoicing

NOMINA

Grex, gregis (m.) - sheep

Foenum, foeni (n.) – hay, straw

Amplexus, amplexus (m.) – embrace

Gradus, gradus (m.) step

Magi, Magorum (m.pl.) Magi, the wise men

Natus, nati (m.) one who is born

Aula, aulae (f.) – hall, court, choir

Cunae, cuniarum (f.) – cradle

Tus, turis (n.) incense

Excelsa, excelsorum (n.) high places

Myrrha, myrrhae (f.) myrrh

Munus, muneris (n.) – gift

Infans, infantis (m.f.) – child



AGENDA

- I. Impleas conjugationem praesentem indicativam activam verbi 'adesse' :

Adsum

- II. Respondeas
- (a) Quae ducebat magos ad Bethlehem ?
 - (b) Quae offerebant reges ?
 - (c) Quid significat 'grege relicto' ?
 - (d) Quis foeno cubabat ?

- III. Discipuli et discipulae cantant hymnum.

Mandata dantur : E.g. Come - Veni or Venite

- (a) Go.
- (b) Stand.
- (c) Sit.
- (d) Sing.
- (e) Adore.
- (f) Jump.
- (g) Write.
- (h) Read.
- (i) Listen.

- IV Adhibeas subjunctivos :

- (a) Let us go home.
- (b) Let us pray.
- (c) Let us rest.
- (d) Let us sing.



Dilige Responsum Aptum:

1. Quos invitat poeta ad videndum infantem?
 - (a) Romanos
 - (b) Graecos
 - (c) Fideles
2. Quomodo describitur Deus natus in hymno ?
 - (a) Infans cubans in foeno
 - (b) Infans in mansionis magnificae
 - (c) Infans in palatio

Verbum Contrarium :

E.g. lux - Tenebrae
Altissimus
Laetus
Terrestris
Egeni
Vadite

Resources :

Vide : Youtube

1. **Adeste Fideles!**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B1bLxrZEy4g&noredirect=1>
2. John Francis Wade - Adeste fideles
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u7JkQEiOVKI>
3. Andrea Bocelli & David Foster - Adeste Fideles (O Come, All Ye Faithful)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8BJxxnPBNk>

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVE

Latin : laetus, -a, -um

English : glad/joyful

	Positive Degree		
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter
Singular			
Nominative	Laeta	Laetus	Laetum
Genitive	Laetae	Laeti	Laeti
Dative	Laetae	Laeto	Laeto
Accusative	Laetam	Laetum	Laetum
Ablative	Laeta	Laeto	Laeto
Vocative	Laeta	Laete	Laetum
Plural			
Nominative	Laetae	Laeti	Laeta
Genitive	Laetarum	Laetorum	Laetorum
Dative	Laetis	Laetis	Laetis
Accusative	Laetas	Laetos	Laeta
Ablative	Laetis	Laetis	Laetis
Vocative	Laetae	Laeti	Laeta

	Comparative Degree	
	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Singular		
Nominative	Laetior	Laetius
Genitive	Laetioris	Laetioris
Dative	Laetiori	Laetiori
Accusative	Laetiorem	Laetius
Ablative	Laetiore	Laetiore
Vocative	Laetior	Laetius

Plural		
Nominative	Laetiores	Laetiora
Genitive	Laetiorum	Laetiorum
Dative	Laetioribus	Laetioribus
Accusative	Laetiores	Laetiora
Ablative	Laetioribus	Laetioribus
Vocative	Laetiores	Laetiora

	Superlative Degree		
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter
Singular			
Nominative	Laetissima	Laetissimus	Laetissimum
Genitive	Laetissimae	Laetissimi	Laetissimi
Dative	Laetissimae	Laetissimo	Laetissimo
Accusative	Laetissimam	Laetissimum	Laetissimum
Ablative	Laetissima	Laetissimo	Laetissimo
Vocative	Laetissima	Laetissime	Laetissimum
Plural			
Nominative	Laetissimae	Laetissimi	Laetissima
Genitive	Laetissimarum	Laetissimorum	Laetissimorum
Dative	Laetissimis	Laetissimis	Laetissimis
Accusative	Laetissimas	Laetissimos	Laetissima
Ablative	Laetissimis	Laetissimis	Laetissimis
Vocative	Laetissimae	Laetissimi	Laetissima

LECTIO

6

CANTICA CYCNI

Paul Lenthaparambil S. J.

De Lectione:

Cantica cycni est phrasis anglica metaphorica quae ultimum gestum, opus vel ultimam confectionem ante mortem vel recessum de labore alicujus personae significat. Quae phrasis refert ad antiquorum opinionem secundum quam cycnus post longum silentium per maximam partem suae vitae, cantat bellissimum cantum ante mortem suam. Carmen *Cantica Cycni* scriptum est a nostro poeta quando erat 85 annorum. Presumpsit hoc esse suum ultimum opus seu Canticam Cycni.

Creditur cycnus moriturus omnis

E lacu sacro pietate dulcem

Ulimum vitae socios ad omnes

Edere cantum.

“Plurimos annos piger atque torpens

Perdidi nugis, negligens laborem.

O mihi tempus redimi daretur

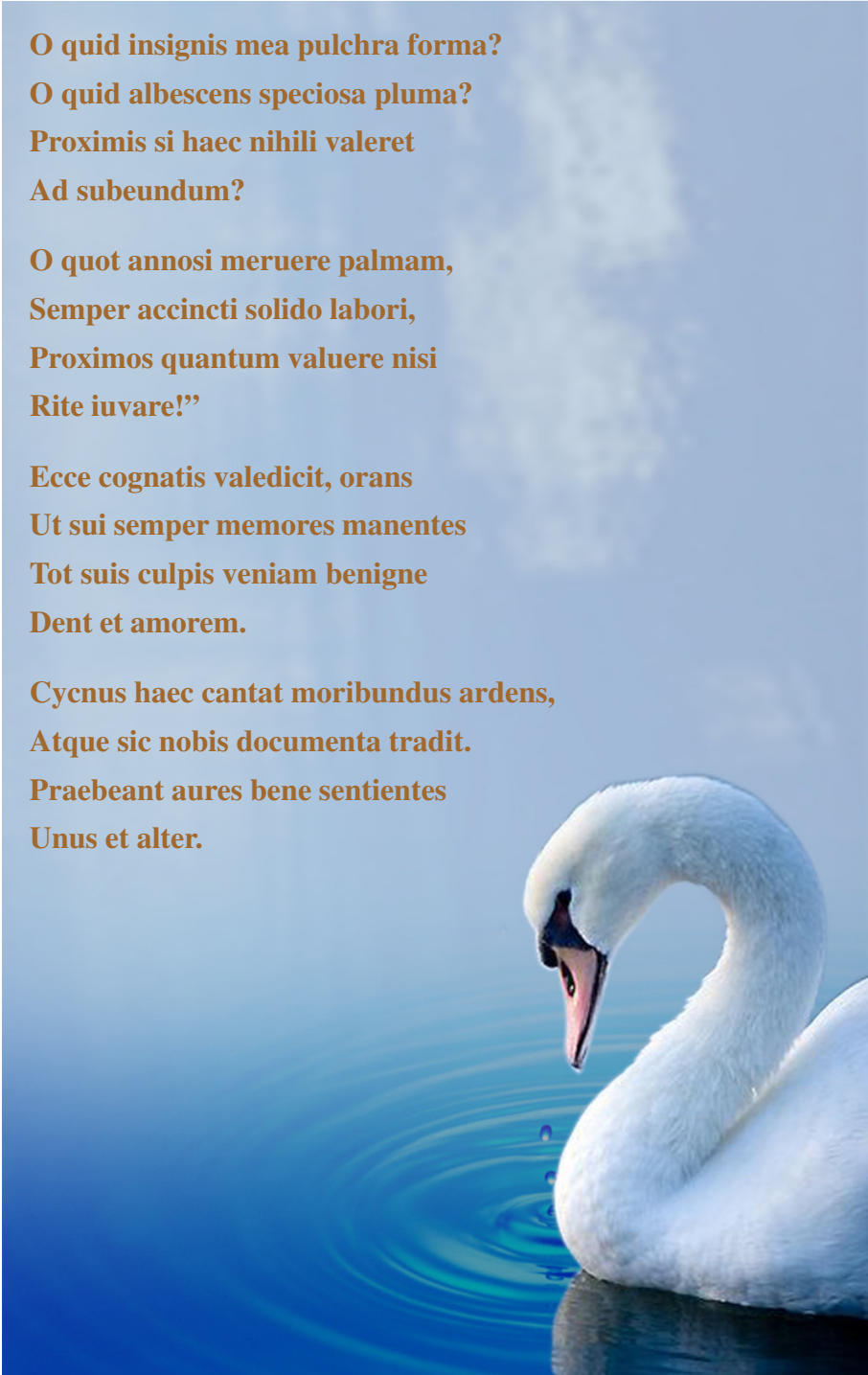
Tam pretiosum!

O quid insignis mea pulchra forma?
O quid albescens speciosa pluma?
Proximis si haec nihili valeret
Ad subeundum?

O quot annosi meruere palmam,
Semper accincti solido labori,
Proximos quantum valuere nisi
Rite iuvare!”

Ecce cognatis valedicit, orans
Ut sui semper memores manentes
Tot suis culpis veniam benigne
Dent et amorem.

Cycnus haec cantat moribundus ardens,
Atque sic nobis documenta tradit.
Praebeant aures bene sentientes
Unus et alter.



VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Creditor, present, passive – it is believed

Edere – to sing

Moriturus, moritura, moriturum – about to die

Perdere - to lose

Perdo, perdis, perdidit, perditum

Tradere - to hand over

Trado, trades, tradidi, traditum

Redimere, to redeem Redimo, redimis, redemi, redemptum

Albescere, to shine bright

Iuvare, to help

Meruere, to merit

Valuere, to be of value

Accinctus, accincta, accinctum – ready, girded

Praebere, to offer

Praebeo, praebes, praebui, praebitum

Moriturus, moritura, moriturum (future participle) – about to die

Edere, to put forth

Edo, edidi, editum

Ad subeundum – to come to help

Accingere, to gird oneself

Accingo, accinxi, accinctum

valere, valui – to be strong, prevail

ADVERBIUM

Benigne – generously

NOMINA

Cycnus, cycni (m.) - swan

Lacus, lacus (m.) - lake

Palma, palmae (f.) – palm of victory

Culpa, culpae (f.) - fault

Pluma, plumae (f.) - feather

Nugae, nugarum (f.) – trifles, unimportant matters

Cognatus, cognati (m.) – relative, kith and kin

Cantus, cantus (m.) – song

Venia, veniae (f.) - pardon

ADJECTIVI

Piger, pigri – lazy

Torpens, torpentis – sluggish

Ardens, ardentis – ardent, fervent

Moribundus, moribunda, moribundum - dead

Insignis, insigne - insignificant

Solidus, solida, solidum - hard

Speciosus, speciosa, speciosum - beautiful

Torpens, torpentis – sluggish

Negligens, negligentis – neglectful, unconcerned

Insignis, insigne - insignificant

Albescens, albescentis – white, shining

Annosus, annosa, annosum – long lived, full of years

Praebere aures – to give ears, to listen

Edere cantum – to put forth a song

Memor, memoris (takes genitive) – mindful of, remembering

AGENDA

I. Redde Anglice :

1. Praebe aures.
2. Veniam da culpis meis.
3. O quid insignis mea pulchra forma?
4. O mihi tempus redimi daretur tam pretiosum!

II. Redde Latine :

1. I have wasted my time on useless things.

Impleas :

1. O quid albescens —————(speciosus, speciosa, speciosum) pluma?
2. Esto semper accinctus solido —————(labori, labore, laboris).
3. —————(cognati, cognatorum, cognatis) valedicit.

III. Da genitivum :

1. Torpens
2. Ardens
3. Lacus

IV. Conjuga 'praesens' de

1. Perdere
2. Tradere
3. Praebere
4. Credere

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	'this'			'that' (close to you)			'that'		
	masc.	fem.	neuter	masc.	fem.	neuter	masc.	fem.	neuter
nom.	hic	haec	hoc	iste	ista	istud	ille	illa	illud
acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	istum	istam	istud	illum	illam	illud
gen.	huius	huius	huius	istius	istius	istius	illius	illius	illius
dat.	huic	huic	huic	isti	isti	isti	illi	illi	illi
abl.	hoc	haec	hoc	isto	ista	isto	illo	illa	illo
Plural									
nom.	hi	hae	haec	isti	istae	ista	illi	illae	illa
acc.	hos	has	haec	istos	istas	ista	illos	illas	illa
gen.	horum	harum	horum	istorum	istarum	istorum	illorum	illarum	illorum
dat.	his	his	his	istis	istis	istis	illis	illis	illis
abl.	his	his	his	istis	istis	istis	illis	illis	illis

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Singular		Plural	
	1	2	1	2
Nom	ego	tū	nōs	vēs
Gen	mēī	tūī	nostrum	vestrum
Dat	mihi	tibi	nōbīs	vōbīs
Acc	mē	tē	nōs	vēs

Activitas Communis

- Declina Nomina
Caritas -tis, Amor -is
- Declina Adjectivos
Meus -a -um, Tuus -a -um, Suus -a -um

SELF EVALUATION

- II.1. I understand the importance of making the best use of opportunities in life.
- Completely Partially Not at all
- II.2 I am able to utilize my time fruitfully.
- Completely Partially Not at all
- II.3 I am able to use vocative case appropriately
- Completely Partially Not at all
- II.4. I am able to use adjectives as per the Gender, Number and Case of Nouns.
- Completely Partially Not at all
- II.5 I am able to speak and write on the virtue of love.
- Completely Partially Not at all

De Auctore**LECTIO - 4**

Paulus apostolus, qui ante Saulus, extra numerum duodecim apostolorum, de tribu Benjamin et oppido Iudaeae Giscalis fuit, quo a Romanis capto, cum parentibus suis Tarsum Ciliciae commigravit. A quibus ob studia legis missus Hierosolymam, a Gamaliele viro doctissimo, cuius Lucas meminit, eruditus est. Cum autem interfuisset neci martyris Stephani, et acceptis a pontifice templi epistulis ad persequendos eos qui Christo crediderant, Damascum pergeret, revelatione compulsus ad fidem quae in Actis apostolorum scribitur, in vas electionis de persecutore translatus est.

Secundo Neronis eo tempore quo Festus procurator Iudaeae successit Felici, Romam vinctus mittitur et, biennium in libera manens custodia, adversum Iudaeos de adventu Christi cotidie disputavit. Ter virgis caesus est, semel lapidatus est, ter naufragium pertulit pro Christi nomine. Et hic ergo, quarto decimo Neronis anno Romae pro Christo capite truncatur, sepultusque est in via Ostiensi anno post passionem Domini tricesimo septimo. Egregius doctor, praedicator veritatis scripsit autem plures ad septem ecclesias epistulas: *Ad Romanos* unam, *Ad Corinthios* duas, *Ad Galatas* unam, *Ad Ephesios* unam, *Ad Philippenses* unam, *Ad Colossenses* unam, *Ad Thessalonicenses* duas, praeterea ad discipulos suos, *Timotheo* duas, *Tito* unam, *Philemoni* unam.

LECTIO – 5

Historia poematis “Adeste Fideles” adumbrata erat in mysteriis multis annis. Temporibus variis, versus attributi sunt auctoribus variis. Inter tales auctores est 13 c. doctus Italianus S. Bonaventura. Tamquam, anno 1946, novum manuscriptum hujus poematis in lingua Latina repertum est et ab hoc tempore attributum est Joanni Francisco Wade. Secundum librum Dom Joannes Stepheni **Adeste Fideles**, Joannes Franciscus Wade, qui natus erat circa 1711 in Anglia scripsit verba et musicam hujus cantus circa 1743. Joannes Franciscus Wade, laicus Catholicus timens religiosam persecutionem in Anglia fugit consequenter migravit in Douai (Douay), France.

LECTIO - 6

PAULUS LENTAPARAMBIL S.I. est unus ex poetis maximis linguae Latinae in India. Natus est 8 Ianuarii 1910 in Chellanam in districtu Ernakulam. Finitis studiis in schola in Cochín, per formationem ad presbyteratum ab anno 1928 ad 1936 studuit linguae latinae. Quando persequeretur studia rhetoricae in 1930 tantum fascinatus est operibus poetarum Romanorum sicut Virgilius, Ovid, Horatius et alii, ut libidinem in scribendo aliquos versus eos imitando habuit. Receptit autem primam recognitionem ut poeta linguae latinae quando publicatus est carmen ejus 'Abilius Neves' in 1934 de Archi-episcopo Cocinense admodum reverendum doctor Abilius Neves. Hi versus sunt in hexametro duplici acrostico. Hoc carmen tam benigne recepta est apud vires litteratos linguae latinae ut animam addidit poetae ad continuandum versus latinos scribere. Fuit professor linguae latinae in Collegio Sancti Iosephi in urbe Bangalore ab anno 1940 ad annum 1945. Ex carminibus ejus duo merentur specialem mentionem.

Primum, titulum *Arbiter Pacis* 32 lineas continet in metro heroico, scriptum est pro Nativitate 1944, in culmine belli mundi secundi, exprimendo spem ut neonatus princeps pacis, qui omnibus bonae voluntatis pacem promiserit, terminet bellum et restauret pacem. Est poema potentissimum, affectu devotioneque plenum, commovens cordia legentium.

Alterum, *Curlia Dulcis*, est Carmen perlongum, continens 32 strophos saphicos, quod narrat fabulam duarum canum deliciarum in collegio Jesuitarum (Jesuit Training College) in urbe Calicutense, ubi poeta ministravit ut professor linguae latinae per aliquot annos. Tota narratio plena est humore et facetitia. Poeta imaginat canes possidere dotes humanas, ad scaenam componendo pugnam canum et trahendo ex narratione plurimos documenta moralia. Certo hoc est Pauli Lentaparambil magnum opus quod meretur locum inter opera classica litteraturae mundi.

Paulus Lentaparambil, simul cum aliis viribus eruditis in lingua latina, partes significantes egit in vertendo ex lingua latina in linguam anglicam, *Hortus Malabaricus*, una descriptio (septuadecimi saeculi) plantarum medicinalium Malabarensium. Publicatus est liber anno 2003 sub directione doctoris K.S. Manilal.

UNIT



TERTIA PARS CREATIONIS CORONA ET CUSTOS SAPIENS

Introductio:

Cuncta a Deo facta sunt valde bona. Homo est co-creator, servus fidelis ut terram custodiat. Ratione sagaci vivere eum decet.

Fines discendi desiderati:

- III.1 Gratias agere creatori propter creaturas et diligenter operari et vigilans fideliter terram tueri potest discipulus.
- III.2 In urbe ambulare et appellatis nominibus respicere arbores veteres potest quae vitae nostrae sunt testes .
- III.3 Sapientiam et disciplinam quaerere et diligere potest. Et nomen nostrum oblivioni tradetur per tempus, et nemo memoriam habebit operum nostrorum.

Introit:

Discite vocabularium botanicum et appella nominibus arbores
circumstantiales .

LECTIO

7

CANTUS ORBIS

De Lectione:

Sancti Francisci non tantum in Canticum Creaturarum lyrice expressas admiramur sed istae in tota ejus vita splendescunt. Similis trobadori, jucundus et lepidus, poeta, cantorque erat. Avibus et animalibus sicut amicis loquebatur et naturam amabat. Inerat namque, iuvenis Francisci praecordiis indita quaedam ad pauperes miseratio liberalis. Cor ipsius benignitate et amore omnium creaturarum repletum fuerat.



Laudatus sis, mi Domine, cum universa creatura tua,
principaliter cum domino fratre sole, qui est dies, et illumines
nos per ipsum.

Et ipse est pulcher et
irradians magno
splendore; de te,
Altissime, profert
significationem.



Laudatus sis, mi
Domine, propter
sororem lunam et
stellas, quas in caelo
creasti claras et pretiosas et bellas.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter fratrem ventum et propter
aerem et nubes et serenitatem et omne tempus, per quod das
tuis creaturis alimentum.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter sororem aquam, quae est
perutilis et humilis et pretiosa et casta.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter fratrem ignem, per quem
noctem illuminas, et ipse est pulcher et iucundus et robustus et
fortis.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter sororem nostrum matrem
terram, quae nos sustentat et gubernat, et producit diversos
fructus cum coloratis floribus et herba.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter illos, qui dimittunt propter

tuum amorem, et sustinent infirmitatem et tribulationem.

Beati illi, qui ea sustinebunt in pace, quia a te, Altissime, coronabuntur.

Laudatus sis, mi Domine, propter sororem mortem corporalem, quam nullus homo vivens potest evadere.

Beati illi, quos reperiet in tuis sanctissimis voluntatibus.

Laudate et benedicite Dominum meum, gratias agite et servite illi magna humilitate.

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Laudare - to praise; laudo, laudas, laudavi, laudatum,

Sis (subjunctive present tense) may you be

illuminare - to shine upon, to illuminate; Illumino, illuminas, illuminavi, illuminatum

Proferre - to offer

Profero, profers, protuli, prolatum

Reperire – to find

Reperio, reperis, , repperi, repertum

dimittere - to send forth,

Dimitto, dimittis, dimisi, dimissum

producere - to produce

produco, producis, produxi, productum,

benedicere - to bless

Benedico, benedicis, benedixi, benedictum

Evadere– to go forth, to escape

Evado, evadis, evasi, evasum

Coronabuntur (passive, future) – will be crowned

Sustinere – to endure

Sustineo, sustines, sustinui, sustentum

Agere – to do, to act

Ago, agis, egi, actum

gubernare – to govern

Guberno, gubernas, gubernavi, gubernatum

Sustentare – to sustain

Sustento, sustentas, sustentavi, sustentatum

ADVERBIUM

Principaliter- Above all, chiefly

NOMINA

Splendor, splendoris (m.) - splendor

Frater, fratris (m) -brother

Ventus, venti (m.) - the wind

Aer, aeris (m.) - the air

Nubes, nubis (f.) - cloud

Fructus, Fructus (m.) - Fruit

Creatura,

Creaturae (f) – Creature

Flos, floris (m.) -Flower

Herba, herbae (f.) -herb, grass

Infirmitas, infirmitatis (f.) - weakness, infirmity

Tribulatio, tribulationis (f.) - Suffering

Serenitas, serinitatis (f.)- Serenity

Alimentum, alimenti (n.) - food

Soror, Sororis (f.) - Sister

Ignis, Ignis (m.) - Fire

Cantus, Cantus (m.) - hymn, canticle

Orbis, Orbis (m.) - World, Universe

Pax, pacis (f.) – peace

voluntas, voluntatis (f.) - will

Humilitas, humilitatis (f.) - humility

Significatio, significationis (f.) – meaning

PRAEPOSITIO

Propter – Because of

ADJECTIVI

Universus, universa, universum – universal, all

Vivens, viventis– living

Irradians,

irradiantis– radiant

Pretiosus, pretiosa, pretiosum – precious

Bellus, bella, bellum beautiful

Corporalis, corporale – bodily

Nullus, nulla, nullum – not any

Iucundus, iucunda, iucundum

Robustus, robusta, robustum - strong

Perutilis, perutile – very useful

Humilis, humile– humble

Sanctissimus, sanctissima, sanctissimum – most holy

Castus, casta, castum– chaste

Subjunctivus Praesens de 'Esse'

Sim – I may be
Sis- You May be
Sit- He/She/It May be
Simus- We may be
Sitis- You (pl.) may be
Sint-They may be

Agite (Imperativus Secundus Persona pl.) de
'Agere'

Gratias Agite – Give thanks

AGENDA

I. Respondeas:

1. Quid facit frater sol?
2. De quo profert significationem sol?
3. Quae sunt clarae et pretiosae et bellae?
4. Qui coroanabuntur?
5. Quid facit mater terra?
6. Laudatne poeta Dominum vel creaturas?
7. Propter quas dominum laudat Franciscus?

II. Repleas forma accurata:

- a. Beati illi qui et sustinebunt in pace (infirmitas, tribulatio).
- b. Nullus homo vivens potest evadere..... (mors).
- c. Gratias agite et servite (ille).

III. Redde Latine utens verbis datis :

- a. E.g. Friend, may you be well. Amice, sanus sis.
- b. May they be blessed. (benedictus)

- c. May she be happy. (laetus)
 - d. May we be fortunate.(fortunam habere)
- IV. Redde Anglice:
- a. Laudatus sis, mi Domine.
 - b. De Altissimo, profert significationem sol.
 - c. Lunam et stellas in caelo creavit claras et pretiosas et bellas.
 - d. Dat creaturis alimentum dominus.
 - e. Nostra mater terra nos sustentat et gubernat.
- V. Scribe verba Latina e quibus derivantur verba anglica insequentia:
E.g. Lauds - Laus, Laudis (Praise)
 Domination, Sororal, Sorority, Sustenance, Product, Diverse,
 Infructuous, Floral, Herbal, Infirmary, Tribulation, Pacify, Mortal,
 Corporal, Evade, Evasion, Humility.
- VI. Scribe paragraphum gratias agens pro mundo pulchro.

Esse

The auxiliary 'esse' to be has suppletive forms :

- ♦ *present stem: es-, s-;*
- ♦ *perfect stem: fu-;*
- ♦ *participial stem: fut-.*

Present Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Future Indicative	Perfect Indicative
sum	eram	ero	fui
es	eras	eris	fuisti
est	erat	erit	fuit
sumus	eramus	erimus	fuimus
estis	eratis	eritis	fuistis
sunt	erant	erunt	fuerunt



<i>Pluperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Future Perfect Indicative</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive (suppletive older forms)</i>
fueram	fueo	sim	fuam
fueras	fueris	sis	fuas
fuerat	fuerit	sit	fuat
fueramus	fuerimus	simus	.....
fueratis	fueritis	sitis	.....
fuerant	fuerint	sint	fuant

<i>Imperfect Subjunctive</i>	<i>Perfect Subjunctive</i>	<i>pluperfect Subjunctive</i>	<i>Present Infinitive</i>
essem	fuerim	fuissem	esse
esses	fueris	fuissets	<i>Perfect Infinitive</i>
esset	fuerit	fuisset	
essemus	fuerimus	fuissemus	fuisse
essetis	fueritis	fuissetis	
essent	fuerint	fuisissent	

<i>Present Imperative</i>	<i>Future Imperative</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Future Infinitive</i>
..... es!	..... esto	ens, entis	futurus, a, um esse fore (<i>old form</i>)
.....	esto	<i>Furure Participle</i>	<i>Basic forms</i>
este!	estote	futurus, futura, futurum	sum, fui, futurus, esse

U
N
I
T

III



List of Derivatives:

absum, abfui, abesse	be away, be absent
adsum, adfui, adesse	be present
desum, defui, deesse	be wanting, lack
insum, —, inesse	be there, be in
intersum, interfui, interesse	be in the midst, be present
obsum, obfui, obesse	be a nuisance to, tell against
possum, potui, posse	be able, can <i>The verb posse is derived from the adjective potis (pot-) powerful, mighty and the stems of esse; cf: possum < potsum, potui < potfui, posse < potlesse.</i>
praesum, praefui, praesesse	be at the head of; be present
prosum, profui, prodesse	be useful <i>The verb prosum is formed with the prefix pro-, which appears in its older form prod- before all forms of esse, beginning with a vowel, pres. ind. podes, podest, podestis; impf. ind. poderam, poderas etc.; fut. ind. podero, poderis etc.</i>
subsum, —, subesse	be underneath
supersum, superfui, superesse	be left over, be in excess, survive

LECTIO 8

IN MEMORIAM ARBORIS

De Lectione:

In atrio domus arboris recordata est puella folium videns preservatum in commentario suo. Fideli et patienti arbori succensurae valedicit puella lachrymosa. Attamen spe, solatio, et fortitudine domo proficiscitur.



Solum folium in commentario habeo

In mememoriam amantissimae in domo.

Clamantes diliculo aves concinunt

Fingunt apes favos,

Ova alba in excelsis

Splendore nitent in nidis;

In umbraculo meridiano

*Pueri puellaeque ludent ac saltant;
Senes tranquillam quietem capiunt.*

*Stabam tres et triginta annos
In silentia vitam agebat beatam
Dilexi vos et pro vobis vixeram.
Ventum vel fulmen non timeo
De frigore vel calore non queror;
Omni contumelia inquinata
Cresco, floreo, fructus fero:
Non servio lucifero,
Omnipotens est creator .*

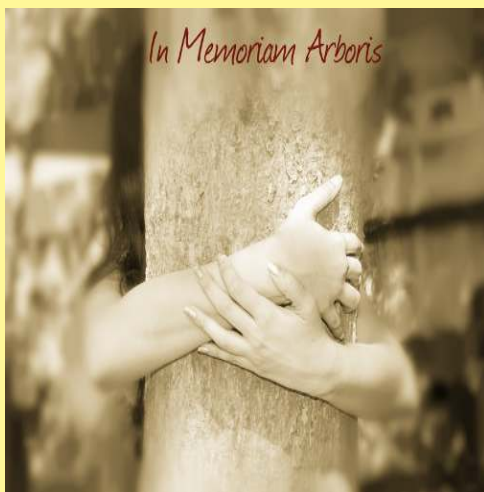
*Arbor alma, perfrui deliciarum torrente
Quam magna multitudo dulcedinis
Ineffabili nobis benignitate
Largita es munera.*

*Funes, serras, falces et secures
Nocte in somno vidi :
In coelis arma increperunt,
Nimbi quadrigae tonant fragore
Fulgur gladio pugnat,
Pluviae descensoriae invadunt.*

*Cor loquitur : Succidetur - non erit,
Pavor animam meam occupat;
Descedere oportet a domo
Dolor mihi est familiam*



*Et derelinquere almam
Heu ! Redeuns non te inveniam
Vacua, deserta, sicca tellus
Ubi stabat una prospera.
Enimvero seram alamque alteram,
Ipsa mater fuero.
Alma, amata, admirata,*



*Illustre exemplum patientiae
Salus humani generis in ligno
Totius mundi tollitur offensa,
Unde mors orietur,
Inde vita resurgat,
In ligno crucis victoria.*

*Audio vocem dulcem : Cessa !
Sana sis filia, forti animo esto
Sapore suavitatis te satiasti.*

*Possem prospicere in longinquum,
Viderem te venientem procul
Redituram filiam esse spero;
Filia mea dilecta,
Presto tibi prosperum iter.*

In Memoriam : A Latin phrase meaning in memory of, often used in obituaries, epitaphs and on gravestones.

English words from Latin *memor*, “mindful, remembering,” include: *memory, memorable, immemorable, immemorial, memorize, commemorate, and commemoration*

I. Respondeas:

1. Quomodo recordatur puella arboris domus suae ?
2. Quomodo diluculo somno suscitatur puella ?
3. Quid faciunt apes ?
4. Ubi sunt ova alba ?
5. Quid faciunt senes meridie ?
6. Quot annos est arbor nata?
7. Quid vidit in somno puella?
8. Cur territa est puella ?
9. Quae succidetur ?
10. Cur oportet valedicere puella et decedere ?
11. Quid consilii habet puella, arbore succisa ?
12. Quomodo est arbor illustre exemplum patientiae ?
13. Quid significant “Unde mors orietur, inde vita resurgat” ?
14. Quid dicit vox dulcis filiae valedicenti ?
15. Quid accidit cum puella arborem osculata est?

Arbores Indiae

- Mango Tree - *Magnifera indica*
- Coconut, Nariyal - *Cocos nucifera*
- Indian Gooseberry, Amla - *Emblica officinalis*
- Flame of the Forest, Palash - *Butea monosperma*



**Indian Laburnum,
Amaltas**

- *Cassia fistula*



**Indian Devil tree,
Ezhilam Pala**

- *Alstonia scholaris*



Flamboyant Poinciana,

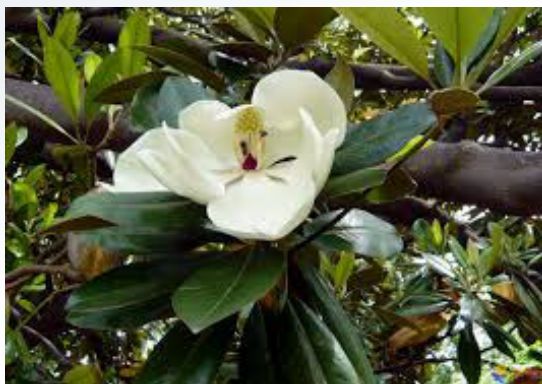


**Indian coral tree,
Gulmohar
Mandar**

- *Delonix regia*
- *Erythrina variegata*



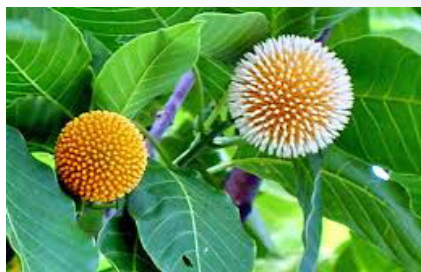
**Asoka,
Ashok - *Saraca indica*
Tamarind, Imli - *Tamarindus indica*
Sandalwood, Chandan - *Santalum album***



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Magnolia, Himalayan Champa | - <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| Margosa Tree, Neem | - <i>Azadirachta indica</i> |
| Jackfruit, Kathal | - <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> |
| Banyan Tree, Peepal | - <i>Ficus religiosa</i> |
| Banana, Kela | - <i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> |
| Black Mulberry, Shehtut | - <i>Morus nigra</i> |



- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bottle Brush | - <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> |
| Eucalyptus, Safeda | - <i>Eucalyptus</i> |
| Java Plum, Jamun | - <i>Syzygium cumini</i> |
| Himalyan Cedar, Deodar | - <i>Cedrus deodara</i> |
| Pine, Chir | - <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> |



- Cadamba tree, Kadamba - *anthocaphalus cadamba*
- Lemon, Nimbu - *Citrus limon*
- Butter tree, Mahua - *Madhuca indica*
- Teak, Sagwan - *Tectona grandis*
- Betel Nut Tree, Supari - *Areca catechu*
- Date palm, khajur - *Phoenix dactylifera*



- Champa - *Plumeria*



- Nutmeg tree - *Myristica fragrans*





- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Palmyra Palm, Tar | - | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> |
| Cashew Nut, Kaju | - | <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> |
| Papaya, papita | - | <i>Corica papaya</i> |



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Walnut, Akhrot | - | <i>Juglans regia</i> |
| Guava, Amrood | - | <i>Psidium guajava</i> |
| Pomegranate, anar | - | <i>Punice granatum</i> |
| Mandarin Orange, Santra | - | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> |



- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Golden Bamboo | - | <i>Bamboosa vulgaris</i> |
| Sunehara Bans | - | |

AGENDA

- I. Redde Anglice quinque ex septem : (E.g. Musa x paradisiaca – Banana)

Sl.No	Scientificum Nomen	Common Name
1	Anacardium occidentale	
2	Myristica fragrans	
3	Tectona grandis	
4	Artocarpus heterophyllus	
5	Cocos nucifera	
6	Juglans regia	
7	Cassia fistula	

- II. Inveni facta de libro : Hortus Indicus Malabaricus :contins regni Malabarici apud Indos cereberrimi omnis generis plantas rariores.

- III. Vide internexu : Arbor Alma The Giving Tree

<http://vimeo.com/58225784>

Interrogative Pronouns, Nominative Singular and Plural

Quis (m./f.) hoc ignorat?	Who does not know this?
Qui (m.) hoc ignorant?	Who (m.) do not know this?
Quae (f.) hoc ignorant?	Who (f.) do not know this?
Quid hoc ignorat?	What does not know this?
Quae hoc ignorant?	What [things] do not know this?

Interrogative Adjectives, Nominative Singular and Plural

Qui vir hoc ignorat?	What man does not know this?
Qui viri hoc ignorant?	Which men do not know this?
Quae femina hoc ignorat?	Which woman does not know this?
Quae feminae hoc ignorant?	Which women do not know this?
Quod animal hoc ignorat?	Which animal does not know this?
Quae animalia hoc ignorant?	Which animals do not know this?

Interrogative Pronouns, Genitive Singular and Plural

Cuius dominus hoc ignorat?	Whose (m/f/n) master does not know this? <i>[Cuius can be any gender]</i>
Quorum domini hoc ignorant?	Whose (m/n) masters do not know this?
Cuius mater hoc ignorat?	Whose (m/f/n) mother does not know this?
Quarum matres hoc ignorant?	Whose (f. pl.) mothers do not know this?

Interrogative Adjectives, Genitive Singular and Plural

Cuius pueri pater hoc ignorat?	Which boy's father does not know this?
Quorum puerorum patres hoc ignorant?	Which boys' fathers do not know this?
Cuius puellae mater hoc ignorat?	Which girl's mother does not know this?
Quarum puellarum matres hoc ignorant?	Which girls' mothers do not know this?
Cuius regni rex hoc ignorat?	Which kingdom's king does not know this?
Quorum regnorum reges hoc ignorant?	Which kingdoms' kings do not know this?

Interrogative Pronouns, Dative Singular and Plural

Cui hoc dabo?	To whom/what will I give this?
Quibus hoc dabo?	To whom/what (pl.) will I give this?

Interrogative Adjectives, Dative Singular and Plural

Cui puero hoc dabo?	To which boy will I give this?
Quibus pueris hoc dabo?	To which boys will I give this?
Cui puellae hoc dabo?	To which girl will I give this?
Quibus puellis hoc dabo?	To which girls will I give this?
Cui animali hoc dabo?	To which animal will I give this?
Quibus animalibus hoc dabo?	To which animals will I give this?

Interrogative Pronouns, Accusative Singular and Plural

Quem vides? (m/f)	Whom do you see? (m/f)
Quos vides?	Whom (m. pl.) do you see?
Quas vides?	Whom (f. pl.) do you see?
Quid vides?	What do you see?
Quae vides?	Which (n. pl.) do you see?

Interrogative Adjectives, Accusative Singular and Plural

Quem virum vides?	Which man do you see?
Quos viros vides?	Which men do you see?
Quam feminam vides?	Which woman do you see?
Quas feminas vides?	Which women do you see?
Quod animal vides?	Which animal do you see?
Quae animalia vides?	Which animals do you see?

Interrogative Pronouns, Ablative Singular and Plural

A quo visa est?	By whom has she been seen? (m/f) By what has she been seen?
A quibus visa est?	By whom (pl.) has she been seen? By what (pl.) has she been seen?

Interrogative Adjectives, Ablative Singular and Plural

A quo viro visa est?	By which man has she been seen?
A quibus viris visa est?	By which men has she been seen?
A qua femina visa est?	By which woman has she been seen?
A quibus feminis visa est?	By which women has she been seen?
A quo animali visa est?	By what animal has she been seen?
A quibus animalibus visa est?	By which animals has she been seen?

LECTIO 9

ULTIMA DIE SCHOLAE

De Lectione:

‘Ultima die Scholae’ scena una dramatica constituta est in scholae refectorio. Gaudio cantant ‘Gaudeamus Igitur’ discipuli et discipulae. Postea colloquuntur de sapientia ducente ad beatitudinem.



(Dramatis personae : Discipuli Johannes et Josephus juvenes, discipulae Angela et Lucia)

(Pueri et puellae in refectorio cantant.)

**Gaudeamus igitur,
Juvenes dum sumus;
Post icundam iuventutem,
Post molestim senectutem
Nos habebit humus.**

**Vita nostra brevis est,
Brevi finietur;
Venit mors velociter,
Rapit nos atrociter;
Nemini parcetur.**



(Johannes et Josephus sedent in refectorio.)

- Johannes** : Libris valedico .
Josephus : Libri sunt optimi magistri.
Johannes : Vale magistris dico.
Josephus : Magistri autem sunt libri ex quibus vitam discimus.
Johannes : Quam multae horae studiorum !
Josephus : Horae studiosae erant utilissimae. Studium pueris commendatissimum esse debet. Nonne est diligentia ? Diligentiam coronat victoria.
Johannes : Rem acu tetigisti. Nec mirum est, quia ego sum diligens.
Josephus : Sed propria laus sordet. Quid ita festum incedis ?
Johannes : Quia longinqua e pregrinatione rediit pater.
Josephus : Unde ?
Johannes : Phylarchia Arabia Unita.
Josephus : Quid pater valetne ?

- Johannes** : Recte dei beneficio.
- Josephus** : Equidem gaudeo plurimum tua et ejus causa, quod salvus peregre redierit. Pater meus etiam rediit.
- Johannes** : Quando ?
- Josephus** : Die lunae, vesperi.
- Johannes** : Annon tibi adventus ejus molestus fuit ?
- Josephus** : Quid molestus ?
- Johannes** : Imo vero jucundissimus. Sed cur illud rogas ?
- Josephus** : Quia fortasse illo absente tibi potestas est liberius vivendi.
- Johannes** : Nescio, quam mihi libertatem narres.
- Josephus** : Ludendi et cursitandi.
- Johannes** : An ergo putas me aliter vivere absente patre quam ex praesente ?
- Josephus** : Ludo, cum tempus vacat; non discuro, sed cum bona matris venia in publicum prodeo, cum aliquid habeo negotii.
- Johannes** : Etiamne matri tantopere subditus es ?
- Josephus** : Aequae ac patri. Quid enim putas ?
Nonne utroque aequale est, Dei praeceptum ?
Honora, inquit, patrem et matrem.
- Johannes** : Novi ego ista, et quae dicisti placent mihi omnia.
Nemo potest beatus esse sine virtute.

(Lucia et Angela introeunt)

- Josephus** : Salvae et sanae veniatis.
- Lucia et Angela** : Salutatio
- Johannes** : Sedete et caffeum bibite.
- Angela** : Es benignus hodie.

- Josephus** : Non sit porrecta manus tua ad accipiendum et ad dandum collecta.
- Lucia** : Amici fideles estis duo.
- Johannes** : Amicus fidelis protectio fortis; qui autem invenit illum, invenit thesaurum.
- Angela** : Amico fideli nulla est comparatio. Amicus fidelis medicamentum vitae.
- Josephus** : Sunt comites qui dicunt esse amicos sed malum intendunt in corde et volunt nos incidere in foveam.
- Lucia** : Qui in altum mittit lapidem, super caput eius cadet, et qui foveam fodit, incidet in foveam. In amicitia nihil fictu.
- Johannes** : Qui statuit lapidem proximo, offendet in eo et, qui laqueum alii ponit, capietur in illo.
- Lucia** : Amoris simulatio pejor est odio.
- Johannes** : Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire. In amicitia nihil fictus est, nihil simulatum.
- Angela** : Ex multis millibus unus amicus; vix fidus amicus; hic rarius esse solet albo corvo.
- Josephus** : Sentio non omnes angelas esse in coelo quia aliquot ...
- Lucia** : Angelae sunt in terra ; (demonstrat Angelam) ecce unam!
- Angela** : Studebamus in hac schola septem vel octo annos omnes ad unum.
- Lucia** : Nomen nostrum oblivioni tradetur per tempus.
- Josephus** : Et nemo memoriam habebit operum nostrorum;
- Johannes** : Et cessationes ab opera non obliviscar. Transibit vita nostra tamquam vestigium nubis.
- Angela** : Sicut nebula dissolvetur, quae fugata est a radiis solis.

Lucia : Hebdomada postrema, Parabolas Salomonis legebam.

Johannes : Invenisti quod novi ?

Lucia : Agitur de sapientia in hoc libro.

Johannes et Josephus : Ecce sedes sapientiae.

Angela : Fons, profunde verba gravia.

Josephus : Angela, sapientia tua est a Lucia.

Angela : Qui cum sapientibus graditur, sapiens erit.

Lucia : Filius vel filia sapiens laetificat patrem.

Duae sunt virtutes, quae prae reliquis, ut audivi, ornant juvenes. Nostine eas, ...?

Johannes : Non novi eas, scire tamen velim.

Lucia : Prima est obedientia.

Johannes : Hanc bene novi.

Josephus : Quidam praestet obedientia ?

Lucia : Frangit animi pertinaciam et pueros reddit in omnibus morigeros.

Angela : O praeclaram virtutem, meoque fratri, parum obsequenti, admodum necessarium.

Johannes : Adde et mihi ipsi.

Lucia : Obedientiam felicitatis matrem magno semper in pretio habeamus.

Quae est secunda virtus, pueros prae reliquis ornans ?

Josephus : Amor veri.

Angela : Quid efficit ille ?

Lucia : Obstat mentiendi proclivitati, mentemque reddit serenam et sinceram.

Johannes : Studebimus huic virtuti : audivimus enim mendacium esse ex diabolo.

Lucia : Recte meministi : nam diabolus est pater mendaciorum.

- Angela** : O quam multos filios habet hic pater ?
- Josephus** : Vitabimus hoc vitium. In amicitia quidquid est, id est verum.
Non mentior, memor illius sacri dicti : Os, quod mentitur, occidit amorem.
- Johannes** : Dic quomodo simus sapientes.
- Lucia** : Si inclinaveris aurem tuam excipies doctrinam et si dilexeris audire sapiens eris.
In multitudine presbyterorum et magistrorum sta et sapientiae illorum ex corde coniunge, proverbialiter intellectus non effugiant a te et gradus ostiorum illorum exerat pes tuus.
- Josephus** : Melior est puer sapiens quam sene stulto. Aetas non est aequalis sapientiae. Saepe in antiquis non est sapientia et in multo tempore abest prudentia.
- Johannes** : Si filius vero stultus ...
- Lucia** : Vel filia stulta, maestitia est matris suae.
- Angela** : Aliquot liberi contemnant cum senuerunt parentes.
- Lucia** : Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam ne obliviscaris.
- Johannes** : Nisi per illos, natus non fuisses; et quid retribues illis?
Beneficii accepti memor esto.
- Josephus** : Habeo amicos qui prius respondent quam audient.
- Lucia** : Priusquam audias, ne respondeas verbum, et in medio sermonum ne adicias loqui.
- Johannes** : Amicus meus irascitur cum vituperetur.
- Lucia** : Moneantur amici non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, si res postulabit. Noli esse amicus homini iracundo neque ambules cum viro furioso.

- Angela** : Aliquando fuerunt rixae in schola inter discipulos.
- Lucia** : Apprehendit auribus canem, qui transiens commiscetur rixae alterius.
- Josephus** : Frequens est maledictio in argumentis et altercationibus et verba offensa volant sicut sagittae et vulnerant.
- Lucia** : Non temere loqui et quasi gladio punga verbis.
Dolor animi gravior est quam dolor corporis.
- Angela** : Responsio mollis frangit iram.
- Lucia** : Sermo durus suscitatur furem; verbum dulce multiplicat amicos et mitigat inimicos.
- Johannes** : Si esurierit inimicus tuus ?
- Lucia** : Illo cibum da; si sitierit, pota illum:
- Johannes** : Non sum inimicus, sed sitio, funde alterum coffeum. Mihi placet cappuccino.
- Angela** : Mihi sufficit aqua. Quomodo in aqua facies prospicit ad faciem, sic cor hominis ad hominem.
- Josephus** : Si inimico benefacias, eum pudebit; prunas enim congregabis super caput eius.
- Johannes** : Inter nos qui est sapiens et exemplum pro sociis ?
- Angela** : Nescio. Rara avis est.
- Johannes** : Sum candidatus praestantia virtutis?
- Lucia** : Laudet te alienus et non os tuum, extraneus et non labia tua.
- Angela** : Tempus est nunc decessionis.
- Lucia** : Omnia tempus habent sub caelo: tempus flendi et tempus ridendi,
- Josephus** : Tempus plangendi et tempus saltandi,
- Josephus** : Tempus amplexandi et tempus longe fieri ab amplexibus,

Angela : Tempus tacendi et tempus loquendi et cantandi.

Vivat academia

Vivant professors

Vivat membrum quodlibet

Vivat membra quaelibet

Semper sint in flore !

Lucia : Vinum et musica laetificant cor, et super utraque dilectio sapientiae.

Johannes : Ubi possum emere sapientiam ?

Josephus : Sumus comites, legamus hos libros sapientiae.

Angela : Volo etiam legere. Magis difficilius est agere sapienter quam legere vel dicere proverbialia.

Lucia : Bene respondisti, Angela. Dona recipietis omnes die nativitatis.

Josephus et Angela : Multas gratias, munificentissima es Lucia.

Johannes : Gratias ago propter illuminationem tuam de sapientia. Salve ! Libri me delectant. Lucia, velim scribas proverbium clarum in autographo meo. (Lucia scribit in autographo ejus...)

Angela : Sed audi horologium. Opportune nos admonet. Discedamus igitur.

Vivat nostra societas,

Vivant studiosi!

Crescat una veritas,

Floreat fraternitas,

Patriae prosperitas.

(velum cadit.)

PHRASES

- Salvae et sanae (f.) veniatis (addressed to women)– You are welcome
- Omnes ad unum – all to one
- Invenisti quod novi? Have you found anything interesting?
- Agitur de – It deals with
- Rara avis est – It is a rare bird.
- Praestnantia virtutis – distinguished virtue
- Si res postulabit – if necessary
- Acu tetigisti – you have hit the nail on the head. You have touched the exact point.

VOCABULARIUM

CONJUNCTIO

Priusquam – before (used with subjunctive to express purpose)

ADVERBIA

Atrociter – cruelly

INDEFINITUM PRONOMEN

Quilibet, quaelibet, quidvis (quodvis) anyone, anything you will

ADJECTIVI

Iucundus, -a, -um – happy

Studiosus, -a, -um – spent in study

Gravis (m.f.) grave – serious Graves (m.f.), gravia (pl.)

Iracundus, -a, um – angry

Furiosus, -a, -um – furious

Offensus, -a, um – offensive

Mollis, -e, *adj.* soft, mild;

Durus, -a, um – hard

Suavis, -e, *adj.* sweet, pleasant;

Mendax, mendacis - lying, mendacious

VERBA

Morior, 3, mortuus sum (dep.) - to die;

Valedicere, – to say goodbye valedico, valedicis, valedixi, valedictum

Porrigere, to stretch out; Porrigo, porrigere, porrexi, -porrectum

Colligere, to be closed with the fist, to gather in the hand; Colligo, collegi, collectum

Statuit – placed Statuere, to place

Statuo, statui, statutum

Offendere, to knock against; Offend, -fendi, fensum

Dissolvere, dissolve; Dissolvo, dissolvis, dissolutum

Dissolvetur - will be dissolved

Fugare , to chase away

Fugo, fugavi, fugatum

Profundere, to pour forth; Profundo, profudi, profusum

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum (dep.) to walk, to step

Laetificare, to make happy; Laetifico, laetificavi, laetificatum

adicere, (ad./iacio) to add to; adicio, adieci, adiectum,

discedere - to depart

discedo, discessi, discessum

reddere - to give back

reddo, , reddidi, redditum

pungere - to stab

pupugi, punctum to prick,

plangere - to strike the breast as a sign of grief;

plango, planxi, planctum

Inclinaris- incline (first person singular dep., present)

excipere, to rescue, to receive; (ex/capio) excipio, excepi, exceptum

Effugere, to escape from, shun; Effugio,effugi,effugitum

Exterere, to rub out

Extero, extrivi, extritum

Contemnere, to despise

Contemno, contempsi, contemptum

obliviscor, 3, oblitus sum, (dep., tr. or intr.) Forget, be forgetful of;

Retribuere, to give back as due

Retibuo, retribuui, retributum

Irasci, irascor, irasceris, to be angry



Vituperare, to blame

Vituperetur (subjunctive, passive)

Florere, to bloom

Floreo, florui

Mitigare, to lessen

Mitigo, mitgavi, mitigatum

Esurierit (perfect subjunctive) he may have been hungry

Sitierit (perfect subjunctive) he may have been thirsty

Potare, to drink

Pota (imperative) – drink

fundere to pour out

Fundo, fudi, fusum

suscito, suscitare to stir up, to arouse

commiscere, to mix together

commisceo, commiscui, commixtum;

amplector, (*dep.*) To embrace, to twine around, (*tr.*) To welcome, embrace; amplecti, amplexus sum,

ridere, to laugh; rideo, risi, risum,

salto, saltare, to dance;

flere, weep; fleo, flevi, fletum,

prospicere, to look forward, to look towards

prospicio, prospexi, prospectum

corripere, to seize violently; corripio, corripui, correptum,

Parcere, to spare

parco, parcis, peperci, parsum

NOMINA

Fovea, foveae (f.) – ditch

facies, faciei, (f.) shape, form, face;

Refectorium, refectorii (n.) – canteen, dining hall

Salutatio – Hello, greeting

Caffeum, caffei (n.) – coffee

Thesaurus, thesauri (m.) treasure

Comparatio, comparationis (f.) comparison

medicamentum, medicamenti, (n.) remedy;

Comes, comitis (m.) – companion

pruna, -ae (f.) – Coal

calor, -oris (m.) warmth, heat.

Iuventus, iuventutis (f.) youth

Senectus, senectutis (f.) – old age

Furor, furoris (m.) – rage, fury, madness

Decessio, decessionis (f.) – departure

Amplexus, amplexus (m,) embrace

Membrum, membri – male student

Proximus, proximi (m.) –neighbor

auris, auris (f.) ear;

Laqueus, laquei, (m.) a snare



Labia, -ae (f.) a lip

Oblivio, oblivionis (f.) forgetfulness

Opera, operum (n.pl.) works

vestigium, vestigii, (n.) track

nubes, nubis, (f.) a cloud;

nebula, nebulae (f.) fog, mist;

radius, radii (m.) rod, a beam of light

Sedes, sedis (f.) seat

Doctrina, doctrinae (f.) – teaching, things to be learned

Presbyter, presbyteri (m.) elder, leader, mentor

Ostium, ostii (n.) – door

Gradus us (m.) – step

Maestitia, -ae (f.) sadness

Rixa, rixae (f.) – quarrel

Altercatio, altercationis (f.) – dispute, fight

Autographum, autographi (n.) autograph

mendacium, mendacii (n.) - a lie

Membra, membrae – female student

vulnus, vulneris (n.)

Gladius, gladii (m.) - a sword;

AGENDA**I. Respondeas:**

- a. Cur laetus est Johannes ?
- b. Quae sunt duae virtutes ornantes juvenes ?
- c. Quid significat “prunas congregabis super caput eius” ?
- d. Quae est contributio senectutis ad juvenes ?
- e. Quae est differentia inter ‘scientiam et sapientiam’ ?
- f. Quae ferunt gaudium perenne in vita ?
- g. Ex quibus discere sapientiam possumus ?
- h. Quis est pater mendacium ?
- i. Quis est rarior albo corvo ?
- j. Quid significat ‘phylarchia’ ?
- k. Quid efficit amor veri ?
- l. Quis habet multos filios secundum Angelam ?
- m. Prius respondeas, quid facere debet ?
- n. Quis dicit ? “Frangit obedientia animi pertinaciam et pueros reddit in omnibus morigeros.”
- o. Qui sunt discipuli et quae sunt discipulae in schola
- p. Quid agunt in scholae refectorio ?
- q. Quis videtur tibi sapiens ?

III. Aequa columnarum sententias.

1. Pater valet recte dei beneficio.	Speak seriously.
2. Rediit die lunae vesperi.	I have some business.
3. Cur illud rogas ?	Have you found something interesting ?
4. Mihi potestas est liberius vivendi.	They wish us to fall into the ditch.
5. Ludo cum tempus vacat.	It deals about wisdom.
6. Aliquid habeo negotii.	I would like to know.
7. Cum bona matris venia in publicum prodeo.	Father is well, thanks to God’s kindness.

8. Quid enim putes ?	I know this well.
9. Volunt nos incidere in foveam.	What do you think ?
10. Invenisti novi	He returned on Monday evening.
11. Agitur de sapientia.	I play during leisure time.
12. Profunde verba gravia	With mother's permission, I go out.
13. Scire tamen velim.	I can live freely.
14. Hanc bene novi.	Why do you ask that ?

IV. Redde Anglice :

- a. Amoris simulatio pejor est odio.
- b. Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire.
- c. Os, quod mentitur, occidit amorem.
- d. Aetas non est aequalis sapientiae.
- e. Beneficii accepti memor esto.
- f. Dolor animi gravior est quam dolor corporis.
- g. Laudet te alienus et non os tuum.
- h. Filius sapiens patrem laetificat.
- i. Honor patrem et matrem.
- j. Qui foveam fodit, incidet in eam.
- k. Omnia tempus habent sub coelo.
- l. Laudet te alienus et non os tuum.
- m. Propria laus sordet.
- n. Rem acu tetigisti.

V. Compleas alteram partem sententiarum :

1. Qui cum sapientibus graditur,
2. qui transiens commiscetur rixae alterius.
3. Quod, in aqua facies prospicit ad faciem,

VI. Verte in singularem numerum :

1. Salvae et sanae veniatis.
2. Sedete et caffaeum bibite.

VII. Redde Latine :

1. A faithful friend is incomparable.
2. A faithful friend is life's remedy.
3. You are kind today.
4. He who finds a faithful friend, finds a treasure.

VIII. Conlige proverbia de sapientia.

Vide et canta :

- a. Victoria University of Wellington - Gaudeamus - Graduation
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UwLYTTex8Jg>
- b. Gaudeamus Igitur
The University of Sydney
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J561C3KWAqU>
- c. Oxford & Gaudeamus Igitur
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cfDoIoxMDHY>

RES GRAMMATICAE

Adverbs of Time	Adverbia Temporis
Yesterday	Heri
Today	hodie
Tomorrow	cras
Now	nunc
Then	tunc
Later	postea
Tonight	hac nocte
right now	nunc ipsum
last night	hesterna nocte
this morning	hodie mane

next week	proximi septem dies
Already	iam
Recently	nuper
Lately	tarde
Soon	cito
Immediately	statim
Still	etiam
Yet	etiamnunc
Ago	abhinc
Adverbs of Place	Adverbia Loci
Here	hic
There	illic
Everywhere	undique
Anywhere	usquam
Nowhere	nusquam
Home	domus
Away	longe
Out	foris
Adverbs of Manner	Adverbia Rationis
Very	valde
Quite	satis
Greatly	valde
Really	vere
Fast	velox
Well	recte

Hard	difficilis
Quickly	velociter
Slowly	sensim
Carefully	diligenter
Hardly	aegre
Barely	vix
Mostly	plerumque
Almost	fere
Absolutely	absolute
Together	una
Alone	unus
Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbia Frequentiae
Always	semper
Frequently	saepe
Usually	solite
Sometimes	interdum
Occasionally	aliquando
Seldom	rare
Rarely	rare
Never	numquam

Activitas Communis

- I. Explica : Gradus ostiorum sapientium exteret pes tuus.
Quoties invisere sapientes debes, semel, bis, ter, saepe ?
- II. Medita : Memor es arborum in urbe invisibilium ?

SELF EVALUATION

1. I am able to express gratitude to the Creator for the created world, work diligently and take care of the earth as a faithful and vigilant trustee.

Completely Partially Not at all

11. I am able to identify the trees in the city by their Latin names.

Completely Partially Not at all

III. Though time may forget my name and none may recall my deeds, I am willing to seek out wisdom and discipline before I leave school.

Completely Partially Not at all

DE AUCTORE:

LECTIO – 7



Vir erat in civitate Assissi, Italia, Franciscus nomine in centuria tertia decima. Inter vanos fuerat hominum filios, juvenili aetate nutritus in vanis et post aliqualem litterarum notitiam, lucrativis mercationum deputatus negotiis. Quamvis effusus ad gaudia, post carnis petulencia abiit; nec inter cupidos mercatores, quamquam intentus ad lucra, speravit in pecunia et thesauris.

UNIT

IV

QUARTA PARS

ROMANI NOBILES

Introductio:

Numa Pompilius et Vespasianus, alter ille religione et justitia pacem inducit in urbem, alter hic bello et aedificatione adjecit imperio provincias. Moderatio et liberalitas delectant populum.

Aeneid poema classicum scriptum a Vergilio narrat de condito Latio a Aenea et prognie sua.

Fines discendi desiderati:

IV.1 Discipulus imperium Vespasiani, expansionem ad provincias redactas, etiam naturam suam discere potest.

Pecunia olet ?

IV.2 Uti verbis 'succedere, adicere, accedere, comparare' dativo cum nominibus casu potest.

IV.3 Discipulus casu dativo uti apte potest.

IV.4 Respondere quaesitis potest.

IV.5 Derivare verba anglica ex Latinis.

Introit:

Narra regum nomina Romae.

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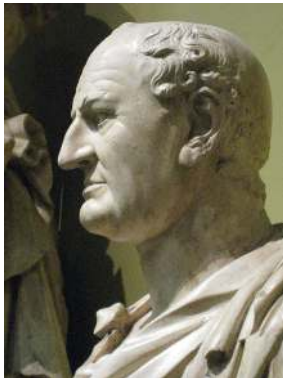
LECTIO 10

VESPASIANUS ROMAE IMPERATOR

De Lectione:

In omne hominum genus liberalissimus explevit censum senatorium, consulares inopes quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentavit, plurimas per totum orbem civitates terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit. Sola est, in qua merito culpetur, pecuniae cupiditas.

Ceterum neque caede cuiusquam umquam laetatus iustis suppliciis inlacrimavit etiam et ingemuit.



Imperator Vespasianus domus Flaviae ,

Rex nonus

(9 – 79 AD / regnavit 69 – 79 AD)

Vespasianus Vitellio successit factus apud Palaestinam imperator, princeps obscura quidem natus sed optimis comparandus, privata vita illustris, ut qui a Claudio in

Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus, tricies et bis cum hoste conflixerit duas validissimas gentes, viginti oppida, insulam Vectam, Britanniam proximam, imperio Romano adjecerit. Sub hoc Judaea romano accessit imperio, et Hierosolyma, quae fuit urbs nobilissima Palaestinae. Achaïam, Lyciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum, quae liberae ante id tempus fuerant; item Thraciam, Ciliciam, Commagenem, quae sub regibus amicis erant, in provinciarum formam redegit. Diligens tamen coerciter disciplinae militaris, Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit.

Romae se in imperio moderatissime gessit, pecuniae tamen avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injuste auferret, quam cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissime largiebatur, praecipue indigentibus; nec facile ante eum cujusquem principis vel major est liberalitas comperta .

Cum nonnullae Asiae civitates magnam pecuniam colligerent, quia earum plurimi intererat statuam magni pretii imperatori aedificare, ille, rei commonefactus a suis legatis, principes Asiae arcessivit et quaesivit num basim statuae exstructuri essent et quanti esset. Deinde, manum avide tendens: Basim exstruere – inquit – nullius momenti est, nec vestra nec imperatoris interest. Potius pecuniam mihi date: nam pecunia basis omnium rerum firmissima est.

Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinae vectigal commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares, sciscitans num odore offenderetur; et illo negante: “Atqui,” inquit, “e lotio est.”

Primus e fisco Latinis Graecisque rhetoribus annua centena constituit; praestantis poetas, nec non et artifices, item Colossi refectorem insigni congiario magnaue mercede donavit.

Vespasianus imperator fuit vir summae prudentiae, rei militaris peritissimus. Ac ne quam occasionem corrigendi disciplinam praetermitteret, adolescentulum fragrantem unguento, cum sibi pro impetrata praefectura gratias ageret, nutu aspernatus, voce etiam gravissima increpuit: “Maluissem allium oboluisses,” litterasque revocavit.

Classarios vero, qui ab Ostia et Puteolis Romam pedibus per vices commeant, petentes constitui aliquid sibi calciarii nomine, quasi parum esset sine responso abegisse, iussit posthac excalciatos cursitare; et ex eo ita cursitant.

Nec quisquam erat justior placidissimae lenitatis, ut qui majestatis quoque contra se reos non facile puniret ultra exilii poenam. Offensarum et inimicarum inmemor fuit; convicia a causicis et philosophis in se dicta, leniter tulit. Prima quoque morbi accessione: “Vae,” inquit, “puto deus fio.”

Cum senatui, populo, postremo cunctis amabilis ac jucundus fuisset, profluvio exstinctus est in villa propria circa sabinos, animum agens aetatis sexagesimum nonum et diem septimum, atque inter Divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut, quum multae contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione contempsit, in senatu dixerit : “aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.”

VOCABULARIUM**VERBA**

Increpare, to rebuke Increpo, increpui, increpitum

Exstruere, to build up Exstruo, exstrui, exstructum

Praetermittere, to neglect, omit; Praetermitto, praetermisi, praetermissum

Commonefacere, to warn, remind; Commonefacio, commonefeci, commonefactum

Impetrare, to obtain by asking

Impetro, impetravi, impetratum

Reficere, to restore, repair

Reficio, refeci, refectum

Aspernari, aspernor (dep.) to despise

Calceare, calceo – to provide with shoes

Excalceare, excalceo – to take the shoes from

Obolere, oboleo – to smell of anything

Commeare, comneo – to go up and down

Comparandus, comparanda, comparandum (gerundive participle) – ought to be compared

confligere, to fight against, to strike together

Confligo, conflixi, conflictum

Auferre, to carry away, to put aside

Aufero, abstuli, abatum

Colligere. To gather; Conligo, conlegi, conlectum

Largiri, largior (dep.) – to give abundantly

Compertus, comperta, compertum – known for certain.

Gerere, se gerere - to conduct oneself

Gero, gessi, gestum

Redigere, to reduce to a specific state or condition

Redigo, redegī, redactum

Comperire, to find out; Comperio, comperi, compertum

Accedere, to approach; Accedo, accessi, accessum

Contemnere, to despise

Contemno, contempsi, contemptum

Patefacere, to reveal, disclose

Patefacio, patefeci, patefactum(Passive) patefio, patefieri,
patefactus sum

Adicere, to add

Adicio, adieci, adiectum

ADVERBIUM

Tricies (adv.) three times

NOMINA

Conviciū, convicii (n.) – a shout, insult, reproof

Causidicus, causidici (m.) - advocate

Profluvium, profluvii (n.) – flowing forth

Conjuratio, conjurationis (f.) – plot, conspiracy

Genitura, geniturae (f.) - begetting



Reus, rei (m.) – party in a lawsuit

Lenitas, lenitatis (f.) - gentleness

Hierosolyma, Hierosolymorum or Hierosolyma, Hierosolymae (f.)

Classarii (m.) – naval forces

Congiarium, congiarii (n.) - donation

Vectigal, vectigalis (n.) – revenue

Naris, naris (f.) - nares, narium (pl.) - nostrils

Basis, basis (f.) – base, pedestal

Unguentum, unguenti (n.) - perfume

Nutus, nutus (m.) - nod

ADJECTIVI

Validus, validior, validissimus – powerful, mighty

Insignis (m.f.) - remarkable

CONJUNCTIO

Atqui – but in fact

AGENDA

Responde :

1. Cujus domus erat imperator Vespasianus ?
2. Cui successit Vespasianus ?
3. A quo in Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus erat ?
4. Quae adjecerit imperio Romano ?

5. Quae erant regiones redactae in provinciarum formam ?
6. Quos sibi successuros esse senatui dixit ?
7. Quae erat Palestinae urbs nobilissima?
8. Quomodo convicia a causicis et philosophis in se dicta, tulit ?
9. Quod erat nomen filio suo ?
10. Quomodo mortuus est Vespasianus ?
11. Cur Vespasianum filius Titus avaritiae incusabat ?

A. Redde anglice :

1. Pecuniae tamen avidior fuit.
2. Cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissime largiebatur.
3. Offensarum et inimicarum inmemor fuit.
4. Princeps obscura natus erat.
5. Privata vita illustris erat.
6. Inter divos relatus est.
7. Pecuniam nulli injuste inferebat.
8. Cunctis amabilis fuerat.

9. Conjuraciones patefactas contempsit.
10. Exstinctus est in villa propria.

B. Impleas verbis aptis :

1. Comparandus(optimus, optimi, optimis) est.
2. Britanniam(proxima, proximus, proximam) imperio Romano adjecerit.
3. Diligens tamen coerciter(disciplina, disciplinae, disciplinam) militaris.
4. Conjuraciones ingenti —————(dissimulatio, dissimulatione, dissimulationis) contempsit.

C. Delige ex lectione adverbia, adjectivos et scribe in columnis :

Sl.No.	Adverbia	Adjectiva

A. Redde Anglice :

1. Principes Asiae arcessivit et quaesivit num basim statuae exstructuri essent et quanti esset. Deinde, manum avide tendens: Basim exstruere – inquit – nullius momenti est, nec vestra nec imperatoris interest. Potius pecuniam mihi date: nam pecunia basis omnium rerum firmissima est.
2. Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinae vectigal commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares, sciscitans num odore offenderetur; et illo negante: “Atqui,” inquit, “e lotio est.”
3. Primus e fisco Latinis Graecisque rhetoribus annua centena constituit; praestantis poetas, nec non et artifices, item Colossi refectorem insigni congiario magnaue mercede donavit; Prima quoque morbi accessione: “Vae,” inquit, “puto deus fio.”

Titus Flavius Caesar Vespasianus Augustus

Pay Toilet

In modern Romance languages, urinals are still named after him (for example, vespasiano in Italian, and vespasienne in French) in reference to a tax he placed on urine collection - useful due to its ammoniac content.

LECTIO 11

AENEIS - VERGILIUS

De Lectione:



Thema centralae poematis est navigatio Trojani Aeneae et bellum contra Latinos ut fit proavus nationis Romani. Augustus erat pronepos personae historiae, Aeneas. Aeneid habet duodecim libros. Ambo poeta et imperator consideraverunt in hac poemate medium explicationis nationis summae visionis.



AENEIS - LIBER I

ARMA Virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram;
multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latium,
Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

VOCABULARIUM

Aeneid- Liber I

The theme of the poem and an invocation to the muse.

Muse, a person or spirit that gives a writer, painter etc ideas and desire to create things. Inspiration.

Muse in ancient Greek and Roman stories one of the nine goddesses who encouraged poetry and other branches of art and literature.

Arma-orum (n.) war, arms, weapons, a battle, contest, armed men, warriors.

Vir-Viri(akin to Sanskrit-Vira) a male person, a man of courage, one who deserves the name of man.

Cano, cecini, (no supine) canere- to utter, produce melodious notes, to sing.

Tros-oris. (m.) Tros, a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named
Hence Troja (ia) -ae (f.) Troja or Troy, a city of Phrygia.

Names for Troy (All can be translated as “Troy”)

Ilion	Ilium
Ilium	Ilium
Pergamum/Pergama	Pergamon
Troia	Troy

Ora -ae (f.) the coast, Profugus –a –um - that flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled.

fatum – i (n.) a prophetic declaration, an oracle, predication, destiny, fate.

Lavinium-ii (n.) Lavinia, Lavinium – the city of Latium, founded by Aeneas, in honour of his wife Lavina (now Practica)

litus-oris (n.) the seashore, coast, beach, stand

iactatus- iacto - avi, iactatum- to throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl

alto - altus -a -um. High – open sea

vis, (vires, virium *pl.*) – Power

superus -a -um - That is above, the Gods above

Saevus -a -um - Roused to fierceness, raging, furious, savage, ferocious.

Memor -oris – mindful, remembering

Possessed of good or retentive memory, vindictive

Juno - a heathen goddess, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter - the guardian deity of women, as the foundress of marriage.

Condo, -didi, conditum, condere : to found, establish.



Infero, Intuli, illatum, inferre : to carry into, to bring
Latio - latium -ii Latium : a country of Italy in which Rome was situated (now compagna di Roma and a part of Terra di Lavora.)
Alta, -ae, Sabine Alps, Alp. Name for a high mountain
Alba, called also Alba longa, the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.
Albani, -orum - the Albans
Moenia, moenium (n. *pl.*) : the things which ward off.
Defensive Walls, city walls, fortifications, defences.
Musa, -ae. A muse, one of the nine goddesses of music, poetry and other literary arts,
Memoro, -avi, -atum, -are : Recall, mention, recount, relate, tell.
Numen, -inis (n.) a nodding with the head, a nod, a command, will, the divine will, the will or power of the gods.
Laedo, laesi, laesum. Laedere: to strike forcibly, inflict
Volvo, volvi, volutum, volveere : to turn about, meditate, consider
Casus, -us (m.) a fall, an adverse event,
Impello, -puli -pulsum -pellere : to push, drive, instigate, stimulate

AGENDA

Redde Anglice

1. Arma virumque cano.
2. Multum ille iactatus erat alto vi.

Responde Latine :

3. Quis venit ad Italiam et litora Lavinia ?
4. Quos inferebat ad Latium ?
5. Quis virum pium impellebat adire labores ?
6. Quae habebat animos coelestes irae ?

LECTIO 12

NUMA POMPILIUS

De Lectione:

Selectio est de 'Urbis Romae viri illustres'. Auctor est Charles François L'Homond. Romanorum rex secundus est Numa Pompilius.



Numa Pompilius

Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius vir inclita justitia et religione. Is Curibus oppido sabinorum accitus est. Cum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit : aram Vestae consecravit, et ignem in ara perpetuo alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem Jovis sacerdotem creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sella ornavit. Duodecim Salios Martis sacerdotes legit, qui ancilia quaedam imperii pignore e

caelo ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et rite saltantes solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad cursum lunae descripsit : nefastos fastosque dies fecit portas Jano gemino aedificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli : nam apertus in armis esse civitatem vero pacatos circa omnes populos, significabat locus.

Leges quoque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut vero majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum dea Aegeria esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia quae ageret facere. Lucus erat quem medium fons perenni rigabat aqua: eo saepe Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum deae. Ita omnium animos religione imbuit, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minus quam legum et poenarum metus cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati profuit quam Romulus. Morbus extinctus, in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos, Numa tres et quadraginta.



Virgines Vestae

VOCABULARIUM

VERBA

Accire, to call

Accio, accivi, accitum

Delabi, (dep.) – to glide down, fall down, sink

Delabor, delapsus

Se inferre, to betake oneself, to go

Infero, intuli, illatum

imbuere, to instruct, saturate

Imbuo, imbui, imbutum

Alere, to nourish, support

Alo, alui, altum or alitum

Alendum – to be maintained

Mollire, mollio – to soften, make smooth

Exstinguere, to extinguish, to kill, destroy

Exstinguo, exstinxi, exstinctum

ADJECTIVI

Geminus, gemina, geminum - double

Pacatus, pacata , pacatum - peaceful

NOMINA

Cures, Curium - an ancient town of the Sabines

Curulis, Curule – sella, seat of consuls

Salii, Saliorum, (m.) – the leapers, a college of 12 priests of Mars

Gradius, instituted by Numa, who made solemn processions through Rome on the Kalends of March

Ancilia, anciliae (f.) – short oval shield on which the prosperity of Rome was supposed to depend



Dies fasti - days on which the praetor could administer justice, court days.

Morbus, morbi (m.) – illness

Janus – the most ancient king of Latium who admitted Saturn to his counsels, and thus obtained so great wisdom, that he could resurrect the past and foresee the future.

Arbiter, arbitri (m.) – witness

Lucus, luci (m.) – sacred grove

Jusjurandum – oath, right, justice

Pignus, pignoris (n.) – pledge

Flamen, flaminis (m.) – the priest of some particular deity

AGENDA

A.

1. Quis scessit Romulo ?
2. Ubi Curibus accitus est ?
3. Quid fecit Numa cum Romam venisset?
4. Cui aram consecravit ?
5. Eratne Numa vir Romanorum vel Sabinorum ?
6. Quibus ignis in ara alendus erat ?
7. Quot sacerdotes Martis legit ?
8. Cui portas aedificavit ?
9. Quid significat porta clausa ?
10. Cujus index est porta aperta ?

B

Scribe verba anglica derivata ex his verbis Latinis :

	Latina	Anglica	Latina	Anglica
1	justitia	justice	menses	
2	religio		luna	
3	mollire		dies	
4	sacra		porta	
5	consecrare		aedificare	
6	ignis		index	
7	perpetuus		pacis	
8	virgo		bellum	
9	flamma		apertus	
10	sacerdos		conciliare	
11	Latina		simulare	
12	insignis		colloquium	
13	vesta		nox	
14	legis		admonere	
15	imperium		perennis	
16	caelestis		rigare	
17	putare		arbiter	
18	lapsa		congressus	

F. Pone nomen casu apto :

1. Successit _____(Romulus) Numa Pompilius.
2. Is Curibus _____(oppidum) Sabinorum accitus est.
3. Ignem in ara perpetuo alendum _____(virgines) dedit.
4. Portas _____(Janus) gemino aedificavit.
5. Non minus _____(civitas) profuit quam Romulus.

ACTIVITAS GENERALIS

1. Scribe dissertationem de *Numa Pompilio*.
2. Conjuga : maluissem, oboluissem, fuissem; essem,

SELF EVALUATION

IV.1 I can note the addition of the provinces to the expanding Roman Empire at the time of Vespasian and the character of the emperor, especially his attitude towards money.

Completely Partially Not at all

IV. 2. I am able to use the verbs which are followed by dative nouns : succedere, adicere, accedere, comparare.

Completely Partially Not at all

IV. 3. I am able to use the dative case appropriately.

Completely Partially Not at all

IV. 4. I am able to answer the questions on the lesson.

Completely Partially Not at all

IV. 5 I am able to derive English words from Latin words that are used in the lesson.

Completely Partially Not at all

De Auctore :**Lectio - 10**

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (c.71-c.135): Romanus eruditus et auctor 'De Vita Caesarum'. Suetonius Tranquillus natus erat in provincia Africae, in Hippone Regio, ad modernam 'Annabam' in Algeria. Suetonius in Romam missus erat ut erudiretur orator. Fortunam habuit socium esse G. Plinii Caecilii Secundi . Bibliothecus et litterarum (epistularum) minister fuerat.

Lectio - 11

Publius Vergilius Marco natus est in 70 AC in Mantua in Gallia. "Aeneid" (Aeneis) est poema epicum a Virgil. Poeta supremus imperii Romani erat. Poema epicum ultimum opus scriptum est Augusto imperatore postulante.

RES GRAMMATICAE

CONJUGATION OF SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I. Present Tense.

The present subjunctive is formed by changing the characteristic vowel of the four conjugations (remember: “He beat a liar”).

amem	amemus
ames	ametis
amet	ament
doceam	doceamus
doceas	doceatis
doceat	doceant
ducam	ducamus
ducas	ducatis
ducat	ducant
audiam	audiamus
audias	audiatis
audiat	audiant

The passive is formed with normal personal endings (-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur).

II. Imperfect Tense.

The imperfect subjunctive is formed simply by adding the personal endings to the present active infinitive (*i.e.*, the second principal part).

amarem	amaremus
amares	amareetis
amet	amareent
docerem	doceamus
doceres	doceretis
doceret	docerent
ducerem	duceremus
duceres	duceretis
duceret	ducerent
audirem	audiremus
audires	audiretis
audiret	audirent

The passive is formed with normal personal endings to the present active infinitive (-r,-ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur).

III. Perfect Tense.

The perfect subjunctive is formed much like the future perfect indicative, adding these endings to the perfect stem: -erim, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint.

amaverim	amaverimus
amaveris	amaveritis
amaverit	amaverint
docuerim	docuerimus
docueris	docueritis
docuerit	docuerint

duxerim	duxerimus
duxeris	duxeritis
duxerit	duxerint
audiverim	audiverimus
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit	audiverint

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IV. Pluperfect Tense.

The pluperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the personal endings to the perfect infinitive.

amavissem	amavissemus
amavisses	amavissetis
amavisset	amavissent
docuissem	docuissemus
docuisses	docuissetis
docuisset	docuissent
duxissem	Duxissemus
duxisses	Duxissetis
duxisset	Duxissent
audivissem	audivissemus
audivisses	audivissetis
audivisset	audivissent

The passive is formed in the normal fashion by combining the perfect passive participle with the imperfect subjunctive of esse: amatus essem, doctus essem, etc.

V. Subjunctive of Esse.

Present		Imperfect		Pluperfect	
sim	simus	essem	essemus	fuissem	fuissemus
sis	sitis	esses	essetis	fuisse	fuissetis
sit	sint	esset	essent	fuisset	fuisissent

Independent Uses of the Subjunctive Mood

General: Latin has three moods or “manners of verbal action”. The *indicative* mood is used for statements of fact and questions. The *imperative* mood expresses a command. The *subjunctive* is used to express idea, intent, desire, uncertainty, potentiality, or anticipation. The subjunctive is found primarily in subordinate clauses, but some independent uses also exist. Its use is subtle and best learned from long exposure to the original texts. But general rules do exist.

A. Jussive and Hortatory Subjunctive:

The Jussive (*iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussus*) and Hortatory (*hortor, -ari, -atus sum*) are used to express a command or an exhortation:

Veniat! Let him come! (Jussive)

Veniamus! Let’s come! (Hortatory)

The Jussive occurs in the third person, the Hortatory in the first.

The negative is introduced by *ne*: *Ne hoc faciat!* Let him not do this!

B. Potential Subjunctive:

The subjunctive may be used to express an action which might possibly occur:

Haec credas. You might believe these things.

Dicas eum hominem bonum esse. You might say he is a good man.

Past potentiality is expressed by the imperfect subjunctive:

Crederes eum hominem bonum esse. You might have believed he was a good man.

C. Deliberative Subjunctive:

The present and imperfect subjunctives are used to *deliberate* about something, often in a rhetorical question:

Quid faciam? What am I to do?

Quid facerem? What was I to do?

The negative is introduced by *non*.

D. Optative Subjunctive

The Optative (*opto -are*) is used for a future wish capable of fulfillment, introduced by *utinam* or *ut* (negative *utinam ne* or *ne*):

Utinam veniat! Would that he may come!

Utinam ne veniat! Would that he may not come!

Contrary to fact wishes use the imperfect subjunctive for present time and pluperfect subjunctive for past time:

Utinam veniret! Would that he were coming (but he is not).

Utinam venisset! Would that he had come (but he did not)

Irregular Verbs

1. **sum, esse, fui** (to be)

Present	Imperfect	Future	Perfect
sum	eram	ero	fui
es	eras	eris	fuisti

est	erat	erit	fuit
sumus	eramus	erimus	fuimus
estis	eratis	eritis	fuistis
sunt	erant	erunt	fuerunt

2. possum, posse, potui(to be able)

possum	poteram	potero	potui
potes	poteras	poteris	potuisti
potest	poterat	poterit	potuit
possumus	poteramus	poterimus	potuimus
potestis	poteratis	poteritis	potuistis
possunt	poterant	poterunt	potuerunt

3. fero, ferre, tuli, latum(to carry, bear)

fero	fereram	feram	tuli
fers	ferebas	feres	tulistis
fert	fererat	feret	tulit
ferimus	fereramus	feremus	tulimus
fertis	fereratis	feretis	tulistis
ferunt	fererant	ferent	tulerunt

4. volo, velle, volui(to want, wish)

volo	volebam	volam	volui
vis	volebas	voles	voluisti
vult	volebat	volet	voluit
volumus	volebamus	volemus	voluimus
vultis	volebatis	voletis	voluistis
volunt	volebant	volent	voluerunt

5. nolo, nolle, nolui(to not want)

nolo	nolebam	nolam	nolui
non vis	nolebas	noles	noluisti
non vult	nolebat	nolet	noluit
nolumus	nolebamus	nolemus	noluimus
non vultis	nolebatis	noletis	nolulistis
nolunt	nolebant	nolent	noluerunt

6. malo, malle, malui(to prefer)

malo	malebam	malam	malui
mavis	malebas	males	maluisti
mavult	malebat	malet	maluit
malumus	malebamus	malemus	maluimus
mavultis	malebatis	maletis	maluistis
malunt	malebant	malent	maluerunt

Deponent Verbs

There is a group of verbs in Latin which have passive forms but active meanings. They are called deponent verbs because they have “laid aside” (*dēpōnō*, *-ere*) their passive meanings but have retained their passive forms. They are translated only in the active voice.

Thus: loquor, loqui, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*

loquor = *I speak*

loquitur = *he, she, it speaks* etc.

The conjugation of deponent verbs is completely regular:

First conjugation: cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to try, attempt*

Second conjugation : polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, *to promise*

Third conjugation : loquor, loquī, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*

Fourth conjugation : orior, orīri, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*

Note 1: Deponent verbs, however, have retained a few regular active forms:

- The present active participle: loquēns, -entis = *speaking*
- The future active participle: locutūrus, -a, -um = *about to speak*
- The future active infinitive: locutūrus esse = *to be about to speak*

Note 2: Because deponent forms are translated actively, they can have no “4th principal part” (i.e., they have no perfect *passive* participle). Instead, the participle form contained in the 3rd principal part (conatus, pollicitus, locutus, ortus, etc.) is a perfect *active* participle. This participle fills a much needed gap in the language and accordingly is frequently used. Thus:

conatus	=	<i>having tried</i>
pollicitus	=	<i>having promised</i>
locutus	=	<i>having spoken</i>
ortus	=	<i>having arisen</i>

Semi Deponent Verbs:

Four verbs in Latin have active forms in the first two principal parts, but deponent forms in the third principal part (i.e., the perfect tense). They also are translated only in the active voice. These verbs are:

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum,	<i>to dare</i>
gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum,	<i>to rejoice</i>
fidō, -ere, fīsus sum,	<i>to trust</i>
soleō, -ēre, solitus sum,	<i>to be accustomed to</i>

Common Deponent Verbs:

1st Conjugation:

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to think*
cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to try, attempt*
hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to encourage, urge*
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to delay*
mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to wonder at, be surprised*

2nd Conjugation:

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, *to promise*
videor, -ērī, vīsus sum, *to seem*
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, *to fear*
mereor, -ērī, meritus sum, *to deserve, earn*

3rd Conjugation:

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *to speak, talk*
patior, patī, passus sum, *to suffer; permit, allow*
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum, *to set out, depart*
aggredior, -ī, aggressus sum, *to approach, attack*
congridior, -ī, congressus sum, *to meet, come together*
ēgredior, -ī, ēgressus sum, *to go out, disembark*
prōgredior, -ī, prōgressus sum, *to advance, go forward*
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *to follow*
ūtor, -ī, usus sum, *to use, make use of (+ abl.)*
moriōr, -ī, mortuus sum, *to die (fut. act. part. = moritūrus)*
nāscor, -ī, natus sum, *to be born; be found*
revertor, -ī, reversus sum, *to go back, return*

4th Conjugation:

orior, -īrī, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*

potior, -īrī, potitus sum, *to get possession of (+ abl.)*

opperior, -īrī, oppertus sum, *to await, wait for*

SUMMARY OF ABLATIVE USES

With Preposition

Fabulam *de deis* narrat. *He is telling a story about the gods.*

Ambulo *cum amicis*. *I am walking with friends.*

In urbe manet. *He is staying in the city.*

Ab insula navigamus. *We are sailing from the island.*

Place from which (without preposition)

Roma venit. *He comes from Rome.*

Time when (without a preposition)

Autumno folia *de arboribus* cadunt. *In autumn leaves fall from the trees.*

Time within which (without a preposition)

Tribus diebus discedeamus. *We shall leave within three days.*

Instrument or means (without a preposition)

Marcus *pugno* Titum pulsatur. *Marcus hits Titus with his fist.*

Manner (sometimes with *cum*, often without)

Donum *magno gaudio* accipit. *He receives the gift with great joy.*

Caesar *magna cum laude* Romam intrat. *Caesar enters Rome with great praise.*

Separation (without preposition)

Cives timore liberat. *He frees the citizens from fear.*

Personal agent (always with a or ab and a passive verb)

Servus verberatur a domino. *The slave is beaten by his master.*

Comparison (without preposition)

Haec via longior illa est. *This road is longer than that one.*

Degree of Difference (without preposition)

Paulo post discedit. *He leaves a little after. ("afterwards by a little bit")*

Specification or Respect (without preposition)

Rex nomine est. *He is king in name (only).*

Cause (without a preposition)

Hoc facio amore patriae. *I do this out of (because of) love country.*

Ablative Absolute (without preposition)

Urbe capta Aeneas fugit. *The city having been captured, Aeneas flees.*

Description (Quality) (without preposition)

Est puella eximia forma. *She is a girl of exceptional beauty.*

Source (Origin) (without preposition)

Dea natus est. *He is goddess-born.*

Nobili genere ortus est. *He is high-born.*

Price (without preposition)

Annulum decem sesteriis vendit. *He sells the ring for 10 sesterces.*

Route (without preposition)

Via Latina it. *He is going by way of the Latin Road.*

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Present Passive Voice: Latin use of the Active and Passive Voices corresponds generally to the English use. The passive forms for present, imperfect and future are based on present stems for all conjugations, with these *personal endings*:

-r -mur

-ris -mini

-tur -ntur

-äre	-ëre	-ere	-ere (io)	-ïre
Portor	doceor	mittor	capior	audior
Portäris	docëris	mitteris	caperis	audïris
Portätur	docëtur	mittitur	capitur	audïtur
Portämur	docëmur	mittimur	capimur	audïmur
Portämini	docëminï	mittiminï	capiminï	audïminï
Portantur	docentur	mittuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Imperfect Passive: The imperfect passive is formed by inserting **-ba-**:

portäbar	docëbar	mittëbar	capiëbar	audiëbar
portäbäris	docëbäris	mittëbäris	capiëbäris	audiëbäris
portäbätur	docëbätur	mittëbätur	capiëbätur	audiëbätur
portäbämur	docëbämur	mittëbämur	capiëbämur	audiëbämur
portäbäminï	docëbäminï	mittëbäminï	capiëbäminï	audiëbäminï
portäbantur	docëbantur	mittëbantur	capiëbantur	audiëbantur

Future Passive: Formed by inserting **-bi-** for first and second conjugations, **-ë-** for third and fourth:

portäbor	docëbor	mittar	capiar	audiar
portäberis	docëberis	mittëris	capiëris	audiëris
portäbitur	docëbitur	mittëtur	capiëtur	audiëtur

portābimur	docēbimur	mittēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur
portābiminī	docēbiminī	mittēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī
portābuntur	docēbuntur	mittentur	capientur	audientur

Passive Infinitives: Change the final **-e** of the infinitive ending to **-ī**, except in the third conjugation where the entire infinitive ending becomes **-ī**.

portārī	docērī	mittī	capiī	audiērī
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Spectātōrēs procul audiērī possunt, *the spectators can be heard at a distance.*

Perfect Passive System

The perfect system for the passive voice (perfect, pluperfect and future perfect) is formed by adding a form of *esse* to the perfect passive participle (the 4th principal part). The perfect passive participle (always nominative) will agree with its subject in number and gender.

Perfect Passive (I was carried . . .): *present tense of esse* + the perfect passive participle:

portatus sum	doctus sum	missum sum	captus sum	auditus sum
portatus es	doctus es	missum es	captus es	auditus es
portatus est	doctus est	missum est	captus est	auditus est
portatī sumus	doctī sumus	missī sumus	captī sumus	audītī sumus
portatī estis	doctī estis	missī estis	captī estis	audītī estis
portatī sunt	doctī sunt	missī sunt	captī sunt	audītī sunt

Pluperfect Passive (I had been carried . . .): *imperfect tense of esse* + the perfect passive participle:

Portatus eram	doctus eram	missum eram	captus eram	auditus eram
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portatus eras	doctus eras	missum eras	captus eras	auditus eras
portatus erat	doctus erat	missum erat	captus erat	auditus erat
portatī erāmus	doctī erāmus	missī erāmus	captī erāmus	audītī erāmus
portatī erātis	doctī erātis	missī erātis	captī erātis	audītī erātis
portatī erant	doctī erant	missī erant	captī erant	audītī erant

Future Passive (I will have been carried . . .): *future tense of esse*+ the perfect passive participle:

portatus ero	doctus ero	missum ero	captus ero	auditus ero
portatus eris	doctus eris	missum eris	captus eris	auditus eris
portatus erit	doctus erit	missum erit	captus erit	auditus erit
portatī erimus	doctī erimus	missī erimus	captī erimus	audītī erimus
portatī eritis	doctī eritis	missī eritis	captī eritis	audītī eritis
portatī erunt	doctī erunt	missī erunt	captī erunt	audītī erunt

The perfect passive participle will agree with its subject in number and gender:

Vir ab agricolā in casam **ductus** est. *The man was led into the house by the farmer.*

Virgō a virō in casam **ducta** est. *The maiden was led into the house by the man.*

Animal ä puerō in casam **ductum** est. *The animal was led into the house by the boy.*

APPENDIX

DOCTORS LEARN LATIN



Anatomy

This list represents some Latin vocabulary related mostly to human anatomy. It is by no means complete but may be of use when learning Latin and reading medical books.

- **abdomen:** Latin abdomen = the belly, the part of the trunk between thorax and the perineum, adjective - abdominal.
- **abducen:** Latin ab = from, and ducens = led, hence, moving from, or effecting separation.
- **abduction:** Latin ab = from, and ductum = led, hence, movement from; verb - abduct.
- **aberrant:** Latin ab = from, and errare = to wander, hence, deviating from normal.
- **accommodation:** Latin ad = to, and modus = measure, hence, adaptation of the optical power (focussing) of the eye for shorter distances.

- **acetabulum:** Latin acetum = vinegar (cf. acetic), and abulum = small receptacle, hence, a vinegar cup, hence, the socket for the head of the femur, adjective - acetabular.
- **adduction:** Latin ad = to, and ductum = led, hence, movement towards; verb - adduct.
- **adipose:** Latin adeps = fat, hence fatty
- **aditus:** Latin ad = to, towards, iter = a way, hence an opening or entrance.
- **adrenal:** Latin ad = towards, at, ren = kidney, hence situated near the kidney (see suprarenal)
- **adrenergic:** adjective, Latin ad = at, ren = kidney, and Greek ergon = work, hence, stimuli which cause the adrenal (suprarenal) gland to produce adrenaline. Used to specify neurons or pathways which use adrenaline as a transmitter.
- **afferent:** adjective, Latin ad = to, and ferent = carrying (cf. ferry), hence, carrying to, e.g., axons carrying information from retina to lateral geniculate nucleus are afferents to that nucleus.
- **agger nasi:** Latin = eminence of the nose.
- **alaeque:** Latin ala = wing (ala of nose), suffix -que = and, hence levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscles = lifter of the upper lip and ala of nose.
- **alba:** Latin albus = white
- **alimentary:** adjective, Latin alimentum = food, e.g., alimentary canal.
- **alveolus:** Latin a basin, hence any small hollow. Plural - alveoli, adjective - alveolar.
- **alveus:** Latin = tray. The alveus is a layer of fibres on the free surface of the hippocampus.
- **ambiguus:** adjective, Latin = doubtful (nucleus ambiguus).

- **ampulla:** Latin = a two-handed flask, a local dilatation of a tube.
- **annulus:** diminutive of Latin anus = ring, hence little ring.
- **ansa:** Latin a handle or loop. Applicable to nerves.
- **anteflexion:** Latin ante = before, and flexere = to bend, hence anterior angulation between the body and cervix of the uterus.
- **anterior:** comparative of Latin ante = before, in front.
- **anteversion:** Latin ante = before, and versum = turned, hence, the anterior angulation between cervix uteri and the vagina.
- **anulus:** diminutive of Latin anus = ring, hence little ring.
- **anus:** Latin = ring, adjective - anal.
- **aorta:** Latin aorta, from Greek aorte = literally 'what is hung up,' from aeirein 'to lift, heave, raise,' of uncertain origin. Originally applied by Aristotle to the great artery of the heart, earlier by Hippocrates to the bronchial tubes.
- **appendage:** Latin appendere = to hang on, supplement.
- **appendix:** Latin appendere = to hang on, supplement.
- **apposition:** Latin appositus = placed at, hence, in contact, in juxtaposition.
- **aqueduct:** Latin aqua = water, and ductus = drawn or led off, hence a channel for conducting fluid, e.g. the cerebral aqueduct of the midbrain, which transmits fluid from the 3rd to the 4th ventricle.
- **arbor vitae:** Latin arbor = tree, and vita = life, hence, resembling the tree of life. This colourful term is used to describe the pattern of cerebellar folia seen in a median section.
- **arcuate:** Latin arcuatum = curved or arched.
- **arcus:** Latin an arch, Latin arcuatum = curved or arched.
- **area:** a part of a surface.
- **areola:** Latin small, open space.

- **arrector:** Latin adirectus = raised, hence, arrector pili = a hair-raising muscle.
- **artery:** Latin arteria (which originally meant air- or wind-pipe, and later a blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart).
- **articulation:** Latin artus = joint, hence, articulate - to form a joint.
- **aspect:** a view of more than one surface.
- **aspera:** Latin rough.
- **atrium:** Latin = entrance hall, adjective - atrial.
- **auditory:** Latin audire = to hear, hence, pertaining to the ear.
- **auricle:** Latin auricula = a little ear.
- **auscultate:** Latin ausculto = to listen to, hence, auscultation, the act of listening to a bodily activity.
- **axilla:** Latin armpit.
- **axis:** Latin axis = the central line of a body or part thereof, especially the imaginary line around which rotation takes place.
- **axon:** Latin axis = axis, hence the main process of a neuron conducting impulses away from the cell body.
- **basilar:** adjective, Latin basis = base.
- **biceps:** Latin bis = double, and caput = head, hence 2-headed, adjective - bicipital.
- **bifid:** adjective, Latin bis = double, and findo = to split.
- **bifurcate:** Latin bis = double, and furco = fork, hence to divide into two.
- **bilateral:** Latin bi = two, lateral = side, hence, pertaining to two (both) sides.
- **bipennate:** adjective, Latin bis = double, and pinna = feather, hence converging from 2 sides.
- **brachiocephalic:** Latin brachium = arm, and Greek kephale = head, hence a blood vessel related to the upper limb and head.

- **brachium:** Latin = arm, adjective - brachial.
- **brevis:** Latin = short - cf. brief.
- **bronchiole:** diminutive of bronchus, hence a small bronchus (bronchi have cartilage in their walls, bronchioles have no cartilage).
- **buccal:** adjective, Latin bucca = cheek.
- **buccinator:** Latin = trumpeter - hence the muscle which blows air out from the cheek under pressure.
- **bulbus:** Latin = bulb or onion.
- **bullae:** Latin = bubble.
- **caecum:** Latin = blind.
- **calcaneus:** Latin calx = heel, hence the bone of the heel.
- **calcar:** Latin = a spur.
- **calcar avis:** Latin the spur of a bird, hence a spur-like elevation.
- **calcarine:** Latin calcar = spur, hence spur-shaped.
- **calix:** Latin = a wine-cup (plural - calices).
- **callosum:** Latin callum = hard.
- **calvaria:** Latin calva = bald head, hence the part of the skull containing the brain - i.e. cranium minus the facial skeleton.
- **calyx:** Latin = a wine-cup (plural - calyces).
- **canal:** Latin canalis = a water-pipe or canal.
- **canaliculus:** diminutive of canal.
- **cancellous:** adjective, Latin cancelli = grating or lattice.
- **canine:** adjective, Latin canis = dog.
- **capillary:** Latin capillaris = hair-like, hence a very thin blood vessel.
- **capitate:** adjective, having a caput from Latin capitis = of a head (q.v.).
- **capitulum:** diminutive of caput, Latin = head.
- **capsule:** Latin capsula = box, hence an enclosing sheet.



- **caput:** Latin = head. Capitis - of a head, adjective - capitate = having a head (cf. decapitate).
- **caput medusae:** Latin caput = head, Medusa = Greek mythical female with snake like hair.
- **cardinal:** Latin cardinalis = principal, of primary importance.
- **carina:** Latin = a keel.
- **carneae:** Latin carnea = fleshy.
- **cartilage:** Latin = gristle; adjective - cartilaginous.
- **caruncle:** diminutive of Latin caro = flesh, hence, a small fleshy elevation.
- **cauda:** Latin = tail, adjective - caudate - having a tail.
- **cauda equina:** Latin = a horse's tail.
- **caudal:** Latin cauda = tail, hence toward the tail, inferior (in human anatomy).
- **caudate:** Latin cauda = tail, hence having a tail.
- **cava:** Latin cavum = cave, hollow.
- **cavernous:** Latin containing caverns or cave-like spaces.
- **cavity:** Latin cavitas = a hollow.
- **cavum:** Latin = cave.
- **cecum:** Latin = blind.
- **central:** adjective, Latin centrum = centre.
- **centrum:** Latin = centre.
- **cerebellum:** diminutive of Latin cerebrum = brain.
- **cerebrum:** Latin = brain, adjective - cerebral.
- **cerumen:** Latin cera = wax.
- **cervical:** adjective, Latin cervix = neck, hence, pertaining to the neck.
- **cervix:** Latin = neck, adjective - cervical.
- **chorda:** Latin = cord.

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- **ciliary:** adjective, Latin cilia = eyelashes.
- **cilium:** Latin = eyelid, hence, an eyelash; adjective - ciliary, or ciliated.
- **cingulum:** Latin girdle or belt, adjective - cingulate.
- 1 ● **circumflex:** verb and adjective, Latin circum = around, and flexere = to bend, hence, bend or bent around.
- **cisterna:** Latin = a cistern.
- **claustrum:** Latin clausum = closed, hence a barrier.
- **clavicle:** diminutive of Latin clavis = key - old Roman key was S-shaped.
- **clivus:** Latin = slope (cf. declivity).
- **cochlea:** Latin = snail, hence the spiral cochlea, adjective - cochlear.
- **coeliac:** adjective, Greek koilia = belly.
- **coeruleus:** adjective, Latin = blue, hence, locus coeruleus, a group of nerve cells in the rostral pons coloured blue or black by melanin.
- **coli:** Latin = of the colon.
- **collateral:** adjective, Latin con = together, and latus = side, hence, alongside.
- **colli:** genitive (possessive case) of collum, Latin = neck
- **colliculus:** diminutive of Latin collis = hill.
- **collum:** Latin = neck (cf. collar).
- **columna:** Latin = column, or pillar.
- **comitans:** adjective, Latin = accompanying.
- **commissure:** Latin con = together, and missum = sent, hence fibres which cross between symmetrical parts.
- **communicans:** adjective, Latin = communicating.
- **concha:** Latin = shell.

- **confluens:** Latin con = together, and fluens = flowing, hence the meeting of more than one stream.
- **conjunctiva:** Latin con = with, and junctus = joined (cf. junction), hence the continuous bulbar and palpebral lining membrane.
- **constrictor:** Latin con = together, and strictum = drawn tight, hence, producing narrowing.
- **contralateral:** Latin contra = against, latus = side, hence, the opposite side (as opposed to ipsilateral)
- **conus:** Latin = cone, conus medullaris - the lower end of the spinal cord.
- **cornea:** Latin cornu = horn, hence, the dense tissue forming the front of the eyeball.
- **corniculate:** Latin = shaped like a small horn.
- **cornu:** Latin = horn.
- **corona:** Latin = crown. adjective - coronary or coronal; hence a coronal plane is parallel to the main arch of a crown which passes from ear to ear (cf. coronal suture).
- **coronal:** Latin corona = crown; hence a coronal plane is parallel to the main arch of a crown which passes from ear to ear (cf. coronal suture).
- **coronary:** adjective, Latin = crown, hence, encircling like a crown.
- **corpus:** Latin = body, plural - corpora.
- **corpuscle:** Latin = a little body.
- **corrugator:** Latin con = together, and ruga = wrinkle, hence a muscle that produces wrinkles.
- **cortex:** Latin = bark, adjective, cortical.
- **costa:** Latin = rib. adjective - costal.
- **coxa:** Latin = hip, hence os coxae = the hip bone.
- **cribriform:** adjective, Latin cribrum = sieve, hence, sieve-like.

- **cruciate:** adjective, Latin crux = cross, hence, crossed like the letter X.
- **crus:** Latin = leg, plural - crura.
- **cubital:** adjective, Latin cubitus = elbow.
- **culmen:** Latin = summit (cf. culminate).
- **cuneate:** adjective, Latin = a wedge.
- **cuneiform:** adjective, Latin cuneus = wedge, hence wedge-shaped.
- **cuneus:** Latin = a wedge, adjective - cuneate.
- **cupola:** Latin = little dome.
- **cupula:** Latin = little dome.
- **cusp:** Latin cuspis = a pointed elevation.
- **cutaneous:** adjective, Latin cutis = skin.
- **declive:** Latin declivitas = slope (cf. clivus).
- **decussation:** Latin decussatus = crossed like the letter X.
- **deferens:** adjective, Latin = carrying down.
- **deglutition:** Latin deglutire = to swallow, hence the act of swallowing.
- **dehiscence:** Latin de = away, hiscere = to gape, hence, a separation, a splitting away.
- **dens:** Latin = tooth (cf. dentist), adjective - dental.
- **dentate:** Latin dens = tooth, hence, having a toothed margin.
- **denticulate:** Latin dens = tooth, hence, having small tooth-like projections.
- **dentine:** from Latin dens = tooth; the substance of the tooth surrounding the pulp.
- **digit:** Latin digitus = a finger or toe, usually excepting the pollex (thumb) or hallux (big toe), adjective - digital.
- **discus:** Latin = disc.
- **dissection:** Latin dissecare = to cut up, from dis = apart, sectum = cut (c.f. anatomy).

- **distal:** adjective, Latin di = apart, and stans = standing, hence, standing apart, implying farther from a given point, usually the root of a limb.
- **diverticulum:** Latin = by-road, hence a blind tubular process or sac.
- **dorsal:** adjective, Latin dorsum = back.
- **dorsum:** Latin = back.
- **ductus:** Latin = duct.
- **duodenum:** Latin duodenarius = twelve, because it is 12 fingerbreadths long.
- **dura:** adjective, Latin = hard (cf. durable); dura mater, the tough covering membrane of the central nervous system.
- **efferent:** adjective, Latin ex = out, and ferens = carrying, hence, conducting from.
- **ejaculatory:** Latin ex = out, and jacere = to throw, hence throwing out.
- **elevate:** Latin elevatus = raised up, hence, to raise up, and elevation = a raised part.
- **eminence:** Latin eminens = projecting, hence, a projection (usually smooth).
- **emissary:** adjective, Latin e = out, and emissum = sent out; emissary vein, one connecting intra- with extra-cranial venous channels.
- **epidural:** adjective, Greek epi = upon, Latin dura = tough, hence, external to dura mater.
- **erector:** Latin erectus = straight or upright.
- **eversion:** Latin e = out, and versum = turned, hence turned outwards.
- **extend:** Latin extendo = extend or stretch out, hence, extension =

extended or straightened; the position opposite to the flexed or bent.

- **external:** adjective, Latin *externus* = outward, hence, further from the inside.
- **extraperitoneal:** adjective, Latin *extra* = outside, Greek *peri* = around and *teinein* = stretched, hence outside the serous membrane stretched around the inside of the abdominal wall and around the viscera.
- **extrapyramidal:** Latin *extra* = outside, and *pyramidal* (q.v.), hence descending nerve tracts that do not traverse the pyramids of the medulla.
- **extrinsic:** Latin *extrinsecus* = from without, hence (usually) a muscle (usually) originating outside the part on which it acts.
- **fabella:** diminutive of Latin *fabā* = a bean, hence, a sesamoid bone found in the lateral head of *gastrocnemius*.
- **facet:** Latin *facies* = face, hence a small smooth bony surface, either coated with articular cartilage or the site of a tendinous attachment (cf. a facet on a diamond).
- **facilitate:** Latin *facilis* = easy, hence, to make easy.
- **falciform:** adjective, Latin *falx* = a sickle, and *forma* = form, hence, shaped like a sickle.
- **falx:** Latin = sickle, hence, the sickle-shaped *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, adjective - *falciform*.
- **fascia:** Latin = band or bandage, hence the fibrous wrapping of muscles - deep fascia, or the subcutaneous layer of fatty connective tissue - superficial fascia, adjective, *fascial*.
- **fasciculus:** diminutive of Latin *fascis* = bundle, hence, a bundle of nerve or muscle fibres.
- **fastigius:** Latin *fastigium* = summit, hence the peak of the 4th ventricle, adjective - *fastigial*.

- **fauces:** Latin = throat, adjective - faucial.
- **femur:** Latin = thigh, adjective - femoral.
- **fenestra:** Latin = window.
- **fibre:** Latin fibra = a fibre, adjective, Latin fibrosus = fibrous.
- **fibril:** diminutive of Latin fibra = a fibre.
- **fibula:** Latin = brooch, which the tibia and fibula resemble, the fibula representing the movable pin, adjective - fibular.
- **filament:** Latin filamentum = a delicate fibre, adjective - filamentous.
- **filum:** Latin = a thread. Filum terminale - a thread of pia continuous with the lower end of the spinal cord.
- **fimbria:** Latin = a fringe, hence, fimbria hippocampi, a scalloped band of fibres alongside the hippocampus.
- **fissure:** Latin = a cleft.
- **fixator:** Latin fixus = fixed, hence, a muscle which fixes a part.
- **flaccid:** adjective, Latin flaccidus = weak or slack.
- **flex:** Latin flexum = bent, hence, flexor, a muscle which bends a part of the body, and flexion = the act of flexing.
- **flexure:** Latin flexura = a bending.
- **flocculus:** diminutive of Latin floccus, a tuft. Hence resembling a picture of a little cloud, with a woolly top and a flat base, as in flocculus cerebelli.
- **foetus:** the developing mammal in utero; in Man, after the 2nd month in utero, adjective - foetal or fetal.
- **folia:** plural of Latin folium = leaf.
- **follicle:** Latin folliculus = a little bag, adjective - follicular.
- **fontanelle:** French diminutive of Latin fons = fountain, associated with the palpable pulsation of the brain in the anterior fontanelle of an infant.
- **foramen:** Latin = hole.

- **forceps:** Latin = tongs.
- **fossa:** Latin = a ditch or trench, hence a concavity in bone, or an organ, or on a lining surface.
- **fovea:** Latin = a pit (usually smaller than a fossa).
- **foveola:** diminutive of fovea.
- **frenulum:** diminutive of frenum.
- **frenum:** Latin = bridle or curb.
- **frontal:** adjective, Latin frontis = of the forehead, or coronal.
- **fundiform:** adjective, Latin fundus = bottom or base (cf. fundamental), hence, sling-shaped.
- **fundus:** Latin = bottom or base. (But note that the fundus of the stomach and uterus are at the top, and the fundus of the eye and of the bladder are posterior!).
- **funiculus:** diminutive of Latin funis = cord (used usually for bundles of nerve fibres).
- **fusiform:** adjective, Latin fusus = spindle, hence, spindle-shaped.
- **galea:** Latin = helmet, hence, galea aponeurotica - the aponeurosis of occipitofrontalis muscle.
- **gelatinosa:** Latin gelatus = frozen.
- **gemellus:** Latin diminutive of geminus = twin.
- **geniculate:** Latin geniculare = to flex the knee, hence, a bent knee.
- **geniculum:** Latin geniculare = to flex the knee, hence, a bent knee.
- **genital:** adjective, Latin genitalis = reproductive, hence, genitalia, the sexual organs.
- **genu:** Latin = knee.
- **gingiva:** Latin = gum (of tooth).
- **girdle:** a ring of bones which may be complete or incomplete.
- **glabella:** diminutive of Latin glaber = bald, hence a smooth bony prominence between the eyebrows.
- **gladiolus:** diminutive of Latin gladius = a sword, hence, hence a

small sword, term applied to the body of the sternum.

- **gland:** Latin glans = an acorn, adjective - glandular; a secreting organ.
- **glandula:** diminutive of Latin glans = acorn.
- **glans:** Latin = acorn.
- **globus:** Latin = a globe.
- **glomerulus:** Latin glomerare = to roll up, from glomus = a ball of thread (cf. conglomeration).
- **gracile:** adjective, Latin gracilis = slender.
- **gracilis:** adjective, Latin = slender.
- **granulation:** diminutive of Latin granum = a grain.
- **gravid:** adjective, Latin gravida = pregnant.
- **griseum:** adjective, Latin griseus = bluish or pearly grey.
- **gubernaculum:** Latin something which governs or directs, like a rudder (cf. gubernatorial).
- **gustatory:** adjective, Latin gustatio = taste, hence, pertaining to the sense of taste.
- **hallux:** Latin halleus = great toe (hallucis = of the great toe).
- **hamate:** adjective, Latin hamus = a hook, hence, hooked.
- **hamstrings:** the tendons of the muscles of the ham - i.e. of the back of the thigh - felt behind the knee when the leg is flexed against resistance (semimembranosus, semitendinosus and biceps femoris).
- **hamulus:** diminutive of Latin hamus = hook.
- **haustra:** Latin = saccules.
- **hernia:** Latin = a protrusion, adjective - hernial.
- **hiatus:** Latin = a gap (like that between some people's ears).
- **hilum:** Latin = the point of attachment of a seed, hence the part of an organ where the vessels and nerves are attached; adjective - hilar.

- **humerus:** Latin = the arm-bone.
- **humour:** Latin humor = liquid, hence the aqueous and vitreous humour of the eyeball.
- **ilium:** Latin the bone of the flank, adjective - iliac.
- **ima:** adjective, Latin = lowest, hence artery thyroidea ima.
- **impar:** Latin = unpaired.
- **incisor:** Latin incisum = cut up.
- **incisura:** Latin = notch.
- **incus:** Latin = anvil, hence the anvil-shaped ossicle of the middle ear.
- **index:** Latin = a pointer, hence, the fore-finger.
- **indicis:** genitive of Latin index = a pointer, hence, of the fore-finger.
- **indusium:** Latin = tunic.
- **inferior:** adjective, Latin = lower down, hence, farther from the head end.
- **infra:** Latin = below.
- **infundibulum:** Latin = funnel.
- **inguinal:** adjective, Latin inguen = groin.
- **inhibition:** Latin inhibitus = restrained, hence, reduction of the excitability of a synapse.
- **innervate:** Latin in = into, and nervus = nerve, hence, to supply a nerve to a part.
- **innominate:** Latin in = not, and nomen = name, hence, without a name.
- **insert:** Latin insertio = to join into, implant, hence, to attach; noun - insertion.
- **inspection:** Latin inspectus = examined, hence, visual examination.

- **insula:** Latin = island.
- **integument:** Latin in = on, tegmen = roof, hence the skin coat.
- **intercalated:** adjective, Latin inter = between, and calatum = inserted, hence interposed.
- **interdigitate:** Latin inter = between, and digitus = a digit. Hence, to interlock like fingers.
- **internal:** adjective, Latin internus = inward, hence, nearer the inside.
- **interstitial:** adjective, Latin inter = between, and sistum = set, hence, set between.
- **intestine:** Latin intestinum = the digestive tube beyond the stomach.
- **intima:** Latin = innermost.
- **intra:** Latin = within.
- **intrafusul:** adjective, Latin intra = within, fusus = spindle.
- **intrinsic:** adjective, Latin = on the inside.
- **introitus:** Latin intro = within, and ire = to go, hence, an orifice or point of entry to a cavity or space.
- **inversion:** Latin in = in, and vertere = to turn, hence to turn inward, inside out, upside down.
- **ipsilateral:** Latin ipsi = self, the same, and latus = side, hence on the same side.
- **iris:** Latin = a rainbow.
- **jejunum:** Latin jejunos = empty, adjective - jejunal.
- **jugular:** adjective, Latin jugulum = neck.
- **jugum:** Latin = yoke (cf. conjugal).
- **juxta:** Latin = near.
- **labium:** Latin = lip (plural labia), adjective - labial.

- **labrum:** Latin = rim.
- **lacerum:** Latin lacer = mangled, hence, lacerated, torn.
- **lacrimal:** adjective, Latin lacrima = a tear (drop).
- **lactation:** Latin lactans = suckling. Hence, the act of secreting milk.
- **lacteal:** adjective, Latin lac = milk, hence, resembling milk.
- **lactic:** adjective, Latin lac = milk.
- **lactiferous:** adjective, Latin lac = milk, and ferre = to carry.
- **lacuna:** Latin lacus = lake, hence, a small pond or gap, adjective, lacunar.
- **lamella:** diminutive of Latin lamina = plate; hence, a small plate.
- **lamina:** Latin = plate, either a layer of nervous tissue, like the laminae of the lateral geniculate body, or a connective tissue membrane, like lamina cribrosa sclerae, or of bone, as in vertebral laminae; hence, laminectomy = lamina + Greek ektome = excision - excision of the vertebral laminae to give access to the spinal cord; adjective - laminar.
- **lanugo:** Latin lana = wool, hence, the fine downy hair on the skin of the foetus, or cheeks.
- **lata:** Latin latus = side.
- **lateral:** adjective, Latin latus = side, hence, nearer the side.
- **latissimus:** superlative of adjective, Latin latus = wide, hence, latissimus dorsi muscle, the widest muscle of the back; earlier name was anitersor - wiper of the anus.
- **lens:** Latin = lentil - a transparent body with one or both surfaces curved to re-direct light rays, adjective - lentiform or lenticular.
- **lentiform:** adjective, Latin lens = lentil, and forma = shape, hence, lentil-shaped.
- **levator:** Latin = elevator.

- **lien:** Latin = spleen, adjective - lienal.
- **ligament:** Latin ligamentum = bandage, usually tying parts to each other, adjective - ligamentous.
- **limbic:** adjective, Latin limbus = a margin, usually curved.
- **limbus:** Latin = a margin, usually curved, hence, limbus of cornea, its circular junction with the sclera, adjective - limbic; limbic lobe of the brain comprises structures which encircle the junction of the diencephalon and telencephalon.
- **limen:** Latin = a threshold, hence, subliminal - below threshold.
- **linea:** Latin = line.
- **lingua:** Latin = tongue, adjective, lingual.
- **lingula:** diminutive of lingua, hence, a little tongue, adjective - lingular.
- **locus:** Latin a place (cf. location, locate, dislocate).
- **loin:** Latin lumbus - the part of the back between the ribs and the hip bone.
- **lucidum:** Latin lucidus = clear.
- **lumbar:** adjective - see loin.
- **lumbrical:** Latin lumbricus = worm, hence worm-shaped muscles of the palm.
- **lumen:** Latin = opening, hence the space within a tube.
- **lunate:** adjective, Latin luna = moon, hence, crescentic.
- **luteum:** adjective, Latin = yellow.
- **lymph:** Latin lymphā - clear spring water.
- **lymphatic:** a vessel carrying lymph.
- **magna:** Latin = great.
- **malleolus:** diminutive of Latin malleus = hammer, adjective - malleolar.

- **malleus:** Latin = a hammer.
- **mamma:** Latin = breast; adjective - mammary.
- **mammilla:** diminutive of mamma; adjective - mammillary.
- **mandible:** Latin mandere = to chew; hence, the movable lower jaw; adjective - mandibular.
- **manubrium:** Latin = handle; adjective - manubrial.
- **manus:** Latin = hand (cf. manual).
- **mastication:** Latin masticare = to chew.
- **matrix:** Latin = a female animal used for breeding, womb; refers to ground substance of connective tissue, and nail bed.
- **maxilla:** Latin = jaw-bone; now used only for the upper jaw; adjective - maxillary.
- **meatus:** Latin = passage; adjective - meatal.
- **medial:** adjective, Latin medius = middle; hence, nearer the median plane.
- **median:** Latin medianus = in the middle.
- **medius:** Latin = middle.
- **medulla:** Latin = marrow; applied to part of an organ deep to its cortex, and to the spinal cord and adjoining part of brain stem, which may have been thought to be the marrow of the vertebral column, adjective - medullary pertains to the medulla of an organ or medulla oblongata.
- **membrane:** Latin membrana = a thin sheet; adjective - membranous.
- **meniscus:** Latin menis - a small crescent.
- **mental:** adjective - Latin mentum = chin; or Latin mens = mind.
- **mesial:** adjective - medial, used in dental anatomy.
- **micturition:** Latin micturare = to desire to pass urine.
- **modiolus:** Latin a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge; hence, like a screw; the central stem of the bony cochlea.

- **molar:** adjective, Latin mola = millstone.
- **mons:** Latin = mountain; mons pubis, the soft tissue bulge over the female pubes.
- **multifidus:** Latin multus = much, and findere = to split.
- **muscle:** Latin musculus, diminutive of Greek mus = mouse, the body and head of which represent the main belly of a muscle, and the tail, the tendon.
- **nares:** plural, Latin naris = nostril.
- **naris:** Latin = nostril, plural - nares.
- **nasal:** adjective, Latin nasus = nose; hence, pertaining to the nose.
- **natal:** adjective, Latin natus = born; hence, relating to birth.
- **navicular:** adjective, Latin navicula = a little ship (cf. naval); hence, the tarsal bone which is concave posteriorly, resembling a boat.
- **neonatal:** adjective, Greek neos = new, and Latin natos = born; hence, new-born.
- **nerve:** Latin nervus = tendon; later reserved for a peripheral bundle of fibres which conduct impulses from or to the central nervous system.
- **nigra:** Latin niger = black, dark.
- **node:** Latin nodus = knot.
- **nodule:** diminutive of Latin nodus = knot, hence, a little knot.
- **nucleus:** Latin = kernel or nut; may refer to the vital centre of a cell body, or to a cluster of neuron cells in the central nervous system; adjective - nuclear.
- **obex:** Latin = barrier; hence, the coronal fold of ependyma over the lower angle of the 4th ventricle.
- **oblique:** adjective, Latin obliquus; slanting, or deviating from the perpendicular or the horizontal.
- **oblongata:** Latin oblongus = oblong; medulla oblongata.

- **obturator:** Latin obturatus = stopped up; hence, a structure which closes a hole.
- **occiput:** Latin ob = prominent (cf. obvious), and caput = head; hence, the prominent convexity of the back of the head; adjective - occipital.
- **occlusion:** Latin occlusum = closed up; hence, apposition of reciprocal teeth, or the blocking of any tubular structure; adjective - occlusal.
- **oculomotor:** Latin oculus = eye, and movere = to move, hence, pertaining to moving the eye.
- **oculus:** Latin = eye.
- **olfactory:** adjective, Latin olfacto = smell.
- **olive:** Latin oliva - the oval fruit of the olive tree; oval eminence on medulla oblongata; adjective - olivary.
- **operculum:** Latin = lid or cover; hence, operculum insulae, the cerebral cortex covering and hiding the insula (the 5th lobe of cerebral cortex).
- **opponens:** Latin = placing against, opposing.
- **oppose:** Latin oppositum = put against; hence, to resist or place in contact with, and opposition - the action of opposing.
- **ora:** Latin ora = margin or edge.
- **ora serrata:** Latin ora = margin, and serra = saw; hence, the serrated anterior edge of the functional part of the retina.
- **oral:** Latin oris = a mouth, hence, pertaining to the mouth.
- **orbit:** Latin orbis = circle; the name given to the bony socket in which the eyeball rotates; adjective - orbital.
- **orifice:** Latin orificium = opening.
- **os, oris:** Latin os = mouth; plural - ora, adjective - oral.
- **os, ossis:** Latin os = bone; plural - ossa, adjective - osseous.

- **ossicle:** Latin *ossiculus*, diminutive of *os* = bone.
- **ossify:** Latin *os* = bone, and *facio* = make; hence, to form bone; and ossification, the process of bone formation.
- **ostium:** Latin = a door, an opening, an orifice.
- **otolithovary:** Latin *ovum* = egg; hence, the organ containing ova (the largest cells in the female).
- **ovum:** Latin = egg, plural - ova.
- **palate:** Latin *palatum* = palate, adjective - palatal or palatine.
- **pallidus:** adjective, Latin = pale.
- **pallium:** Latin = cloak; hence, the cerebral cortex forming the outer covering of the cerebral hemisphere.
- **palma:** Latin *palma* = palm; adjective, palmar - Latin *palmaris*.
- **palpate:** Latin *palpare* = to touch, and *palpatus* = touched; hence, to examine by feeling, and palpation, such an examination.
- **palpebra:** Latin = eyelid, probably from *palpitare* = to flutter.
- **pampiniform:** adjective, Latin *pampinus* = tendril, and *forma* = shape.
- **panniculus:** diminutive of Latin *pannus* = cloth.
- **papilla:** Latin = nipple or teat; adjective - papillary.
- **pararenal:** adjective, Greek *para* = beside, Latin *ren* = kidney; hence, beside the kidney, e.g., pararenal fat, the fatty capsule of the kidney.
- **parietal:** adjective, Latin *parietalis*, pertaining to *paries* = wall.
- **parous:** adjective, Latin *pario* = I bear (children); hence, adjective, applied to woman who has borne one or more children (cf. nulliparous, multiparous).
- **pars:** Latin = part.
- **patella:** Latin a small pan; adjective - patellar.
- **pecten:** Latin = comb.

- **pectinate**: adjective, from Latin pecten = a comb; applied to structures having the appearance of parallel teeth arising from a straight back (musculi pectinati), or the sellar appearance of the superior pubic ramus, which may have resembled the body of antique combs.
- **pectineal**: adjective, from Latin pecten = a comb; applied to structures having the appearance of parallel teeth arising from a straight back (musculi pectinati), or the sellar appearance of the superior pubic ramus, which may have resembled the body of antique combs.
- **pectineus**: Latin, pecten = a comb; hence the muscle attaching to the pecten (pectineal line) of the pubic bone.
- **pectoral**: adjective, Latin pectoris = of the front of the chest.
- **pectoralis**: adjective, Latin pectoris = of the front of the chest.
- **pedicle**: diminutive of Latin pedis = of the foot.
- **pedis**: Latin = of the foot.
- **peduncle**: variation of pedicle.
- **pellucidum**: adjective, Latin per = through, and lucere - to shine; hence, translucent.
- **pelvis**: Latin = basin, adjective - pelvic.
- **penis**: Latin = tail, the male organ of copulation (cf. appendix, appendage).
- **pennate**: Latin penna = feather; hence, a muscle whose fibres approach the tendon from one direction is unipennate; from two, bipennate, and from more than two, multipennate.
- **pennatus**: (pinnate) - adjective, Latin penna = feather; hence, a muscle whose fibres approach the tendon from one direction is unipennate; from two, bipennate, and from more than two, multipennate.
- **perianal**: adjective, Greek peri = around, and Latin anus = lower opening of alimentary canal.

- **perilymph:** Greek peri = around, and lympha - Latin = clear water; hence, the fluid in the bony labyrinth surrounding the membranous labyrinth (and continuous with the cerebrospinal fluid).
- **pes:** Latin = foot.
- **phalanx:** Latin = row of soldiers; hence, one of the small bones of a digit, plural - phalanges, adjective - phalangeal.
- **pia:** Latin = faithful, hence, the membrane which faithfully follows the contour of the brain and spinal cord.
- **pilomotor:** Latin pilus = a hair, and movere = to move; hence the action of the arrectores pilorum muscles.
- **pilus:** Latin = a hair.
- **pineal:** adjective, Latin pinea = a pine cone; hence, the pineal gland which is cone-shaped.
- **piriform:** adjective, Latin pirum = a pear; hence, pear-shaped.
- **pisiform:** adjective, Latin pisum = a pea; hence, pea-shaped.
- **pituitary:** Latin pituita = mucous or phlegm, the gland was thought to produce mucous that discharged through the nose.
- **placenta:** Latin = a flat, round cake.
- **plane:** Latin planus = flat; hence, a real or imaginary flat surface.
- **planta:** Latin the sole of the foot; adjective - plantar or plantaris.
- **plantar:** adjective, Latin planta = the sole of the foot.
- **plexus:** Latin = a network or plait.
- **plica:** Latin plicare = to fold; hence, a fold.
- **pollex:** Latin = thumb.
- **pollicis:** genitive (possessive case) of Latin pollex = thumb; hence of the thumb.
- **pons:** Latin = bridge; adjective - pontine; part of the brain stem.
- **popliteus:** Latin poples = the ham or thigh, and sometimes, the knee; adjective, popliteal, referring to the fossa behind the knee or its contents.

- **porta:** Latin = a gate, also Latin portare = to carry; hence, the portal system carries venous blood from the alimentary tract to the porta hepatis; adjective - portal.
- **porus:** Latin a pore or foramen; hence, the openings of the acoustic meatuses.
- **posterior:** adjective, Latin post = behind (in place or time).
- **posture:** Latin positus = placed; hence, the position of the body as a whole at a given moment, e.g. erect, recumbent, prone, supine, sitting, kneeling.
- **precuneus:** Latin pre = before, and cuneus = wedge; hence, the parietal lobule anterior to the cuneus.
- **prepuce:** Latin praeputium = foreskin (of penis or clitoris).
- **procerus:** Latin = slender, elongated; hence, the vertical slip of muscle between the medial part of frontalis and the root of the nose.
- **profundus:** Latin pro = before, and fundus = bottom; hence profundus = deep.
- **prominens:** Latin = projecting.
- **promontory:** Latin promontorium = a headland, i.e., part of land jutting into the sea - used for a bony prominence.
- **pronate:** Latin pronatus = bent forwards; hence to pronate = to turn the hand so that the palm faces posteriorly.
- **prone:** Latin pronatus = bent forwards; hence, recumbent face-down posture.
- **proprioceptive:** Latin proprius = one's own, and captum = taken; hence, sensory impulses received by the joints and muscles within one's own body.
- **prosection:** Latin pro = before, and sectum = cut. A dissection prepared for demonstration of anatomic structures.

- **prosector:** Latin pro = before, and sectum = cut. One who prepares a dissection for demonstration.
- **prosencephalon:** Latin pro = in front, and Greek enkephalos = brain; hence, the part of the brain rostral to the midbrain.
- **prostate:** Greek pro = before, and Latin = statum = stood; hence, something which stands before - the prostate stands before the urinary bladder.
- **protract:** Latin protractus = drawn out; hence, to put forwards (e.g., shoulder or mandible). Protraction - the act of protracting.
- **protrude:** Latin protrudo = thrust forwards, e.g. the tongue; protrusion - the act of protruding.
- **protuberance:** Latin protubero = I bulge out; hence, a bulging bony feature (see tuber).
- **proximal:** adjective, Latin proxime = nearest; hence, nearer to the root of a limb.
- **puberty:** Latin puber = adult; hence, the time when hair appears in the pubic region - i.e., near the pubis - as a secondary sexual characteristic.
- **pubes:** Latin = adult or signs of manhood, hence the lower abdominal secondary sexual hair.
- **pubis:** Latin pubes (see pubes)
- **pubendal:** adjective, Latin pudendus = shameful; hence, pertaining to the external genitalia.
- **pulmonary:** adjective, Latin pulmo = lung.
- **pulp:** Latin pulpa = a soft part of the body or tooth.
- **pulposus:** Latin pulpa = a soft part of the body or tooth, hence pulpy or soft.
- **pulvinar:** Latin pulvinus = rounded cushion; the posterior end of the thalamus.

- **punctum:** Latin = a sharp point; hence a very small point or orifice.
- **pupil:** Latin pupilla = the central black orifice in the iris; adjective - pupillary.
- **putamen:** Latin = peel, husk or shell of fruit or seed (the external part of the lentiform nucleus).
- **radiation:** Latin radiatus = radiant; hence, divergence from a common centre (cf. radius).
- **radicle:** diminutive of Latin radix = root; hence a small root, adjective - radicular.
- **radius:** Latin = spoke of a wheel, which rotates around the hub; hence, the lateral bone of the forearm, which rotates (though around an almost vertical axis); adjective - radial.
- **radix:** Latin = root.
- **ramify:** Latin ramus = a branch; and facere = to make; hence, to branch.
- **ramus:** Latin = branch; hence, a branch of a nerve.
- **recess:** Latin recessus = a secluded area or pocket; hence, a small cavity set apart from a main cavity.
- **rectum:** adjective, Latin rectus = straight. (The rectum was named in animals where it is straight - which it is not in Man).
- **rectus:** Latin rectus = straight.
- **recurrent:** Latin re = back, and currere = to run; hence a structure that bends, and runs back toward its source.
- **reflex:** an involuntary response - muscular or secretory - to a stimulus mediated by the central nervous system.
- **renal:** adjective, Latin ren = kidney.
- **rete:** Latin = a net; hence, a network of veins or tubules.
- **reticular:** adjective, Latin reticulum = small net; hence having a network.

- **reticulum:** diminutive of Latin rete = net; adjective - reticular.
- **retinaculum:** Latin = a tether; hence, a thickened band of deep fascia which retains tendons or the patella.
- **retract:** Latin re = back, and tractum = pulled; hence, to pull something back, and retraction - the act of retracting.
- **retro:** prefix - Latin = backwards.
- **retroflexion:** Latin retro = backwards, and flexion = bent; hence, the position of being bent backwards, applied to the angulation of the body of the uterus on the cervix.
- **retroversion:** Latin retro = backwards, and version = turned; hence, the position of being turned backwards, applied to the angulation of the cervix uteri on the vagina.
- **rima:** Latin = chink; hence, e.g., rima palpebrarum = the chink between the free edges of the eyelids.
- **risorius:** Latin risor = scoffer; hence, muscle risorius is the facial muscle which expresses laughter by drawing the corner of the mouth laterally.
- **rostral:** adjective, Latin rostrum = beak, implying nearness to the corpus callosum.
- **rostrum:** Latin beak, which decorated the Roman orator's platform; hence, a platform or beak-like structure; adjective - rostral.
- **rotate:** Latin rota = wheel; hence, to turn, and rotation, the act of turning.
- **rotundum:** Latin rotnudus = round.
- **rubro:** prefix, Latin rubrum = red.
- **ruga:** Latin = a wrinkle.
- **rugose:** adjective, Latin ruga = a wrinkle, hence, wrinkled.
- **sac:** Latin saccus = a sack.
- **sacciform:** Latin saccus = sac-shaped
- **saccule:** Latin sacculus, diminutive of saccus.

- **sacrum:** Latin os sacrum = sacred, via Greek hieron osteon = sacred bone. **sagittal:** adjective, Latin sagitta = arrow, because the sagittal suture is notched posteriorly, like an arrow, by the lambdoid sutures.
- **salivary:** adjective, Latin saliva = spit.
- **sartorius:** Latin = tailor; hence, sartorius muscles, which produce the posture in which tailors once worked, squatting on the floor.
- **scala:** Latin = stairs; hence the parallel spiral passages which wind up to, or down from, the cupula of the bony cochlea.
- **scrotum:** possibly derived from Latin scorteus = leather; adjective - scrotal.
- **secrete:** Latin secretus = separated; hence, to produce a chemical substance by glandular activity - adjective, secretory; noun, secretion.
- **sella:** Latin = saddle; adjective - sellar, sella turcica = Turkish saddle.
- **semen:** Latin = seed; adjective - seminal (seminal vesicle).
- **semilunaris:** adjective, Latin semi = half, and luna = moon; hence, having a half-moon shape.
- **semimembranosus:** adjective, Latin semi = half, and membrana = membrane; hence, the hamstring muscle of which the upper half is membranous.
- **seminiferous:** Latin semen = seed and ferre = to carry, to bear; hence, the sperm-producing tubules in the testes.
- **semitendinosus:** adjective, Latin semi = half, and tendo = I stretch; hence, the hamstring muscle of which the lower half is tendinous.
- **septum:** Latin saeptum = fenced in; hence, a dividing fence or partition.
- **serous:** Latin = like serum.

- **serratus:** adjective, Latin = notched like the edge of a saw (serrate).
- **sinister:** adjective, Latin = left-sided.
- **sinus:** Latin = a hollow or space which may contain air, venous or arterial blood, lymph or serous fluid; adjective, sinusoid.
- **sole:** the lower surface of the foot - see soleus.
- **soleus:** adjective, Latin solea = flatfish or sandal; hence soleus muscle which does not enter the sole of the foot, but resembles the fish.
- **solitarius:** Latin = solitary, alone.
- **spine:** Latin spina = a thorn; hence, a sharp process, or a lay term for the vertebral column; adjective, spinous, spinal.
- **spleen:** Latin splen = the spleen; hence; adjective - splenic (Latin - lien).
- **squama:** Latin = a scale (as of fish or reptile); adjective - squamous.
- **squamous:** adjective, Latin squama = a scale (as of fish or reptile), hence scale-like.
- **stapes:** Latin = stirrup; adjective - stapedial, stapedius.
- **stellate:** adjective, Latin stella = star.
- **stratum:** Latin = a covering sheet, or layer.
- **stria:** Latin = furrow, applied to a streak or stripe.
- **striatum:** adjective, Latin striatus = furrowed; hence, corpus striatum, the caudate and lentiform nuclei connected by grey strands which traverse the internal capsule, giving the strands a striated appearance.
- **subclavian:** Latin sub = under or below, and clavis = a key, hence under the clavicle.
- **subiculum:** diminutive of Latin subix = a support.

- **sublimis:** Latin = superficial.
- **substantia:** Latin = a substance.
- **succus:** Latin = juice (succus entericus, the secretion of the small intestine).
- **sudomotor:** Latin sudor = sweat, and movere = to move, hence stimulating the sweat glands.
- **sulcus:** Latin = a groove.
- **superciliary:** adjective, Latin super = above, and cilia = eyelid; hence, pertaining to the eyebrow.
- **superficial:** adjective, Latin super = above, and facies = surface; hence, nearer the surface.
- **superior:** adjective, comparative of Latin superus = above.
- **supination:** the act of turning the back of the hand to face posteriorly; verb - supinate.
- **supine:** adjective, Latin supinus, recumbent on the back. Hence, also, the position of the hand with the dorsum facing posteriorly.
- **supra:** Latin prefix = superior to.
- **suprarenal:** Latin supra = above, over, superior to, and ren = the kidney.
- **sural:** adjective, Latin sura = the calf.
- **sustentaculum:** Latin = a support, which sustains; sustentaculum tali - the ledge on the calcaneus supporting part of the talus.
- **suture:** Latin sutura = a seam; the fibrous joints between cranial bones.
- **taenia:** Latin = a tape or ribbon.
- **talus:** Latin = ankle-bone; hence, the tortoise-shaped tarsal of the talocrural (ankle) joint.
- **tapetum:** Latin = a carpet or coverlet; hence the roof of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.

- **tectorial:** adjective, Latin tectorium = an overlying surface like plaster, a covering or roof.
- **tectum:** Latin = roof; hence the roof of the midbrain.
- **tegmen:** Latin = covering (cf. integument = the skin).
- **tegmentum:** Latin = covering.
- **tela:** Latin = a web; e.g., a fold of pia mater containing a choroid plexus.
- **temporal:** Latin tempus = time; hence, the temporal area of the scalp, where grey hair first appears, marking the progress of ageing.
- **tendon:** Latin tendo = I stretch out.
- **tenia:** Latin = a tape or ribbon.
- **tensor:** Latin tensus = stretched; hence a muscle which produces tension.
- **tentorium:** Latin = tent; tentorium cerebelli.
- **teres:** Latin = rounded, cylindrical.
- **testicle:** Latin testiculus = the male gonad (see testis).
- **testis:** Latin testiculus = the male gonad. From Latin testis = a witness. Under Roman law, no man could bear witness (testify) unless he possessed both testes. Plural - testes.
- **tibia:** Latin = the shin-bone, adjective, tibial.
- **tonsil:** Latin tonsilla = tonsil (e.g., palatine tonsil).
- **torus:** Latin = a bulge.
- **trabecula:** diminutive of Latin trabs = a beam; hence the supporting fibres of a structure.
- **tract:** Latin tractus = an elongated strand of wool or dough; hence a pathway for nerve fibres.
- **tragus:** Latin = goat, because of the beard-like tuft of hair on its internal aspect.

- **triceps:** Latin tres = 3, and caput = head; hence a 3-headed muscle.
- **triticea:** Latin triticum = a grain of wheat; hence, the tiny cartilage in the lateral thyrohyoid ligament.
- **truncus:** Latin = trunk (of a tree).
- **tuber:** Latin tuber = a swelling or lump.
- **tubercle:** Latin diminutive of tuber, a small prominence, usually bony.
- **tuberculum:** Latin diminutive of tuber, a small prominence, usually bony.
- **tuberosity:** Latin tuber = a swelling or lump, usually large and rough.
- **tunica:** Latin = shirt; hence a covering.
- **turbinate:** Latin turbo = a child's (spinning) top; hence shaped like a top. Old term for nasal conchi.
- **tympanum:** Latin = a drum.
- **ulna:** Latin = elbow or arm; hence, the medial bone of the forearm.
- **umbilicus:** Latin = the navel.
- **umbo:** Latin = the boss on the centre of a shield, umbo of tympanic membrane.
- **uncinate:** Latin uncinatus = hooked.
- **uncus:** Latin = hook; adjective - uncinat.
- **ungual:** pertaining to Latin unguis = finger-nail.
- **uterus:** Latin = womb.
- **utricle:** diminutive of Latin uterus = womb.
- **uvea:** Latin uva = grape. The pigmented vascular layer of the eyeball (iris, ciliary body and choroid).
- **uvula:** diminutive of Latin uva = grape.

- **vagina:** Latin = sheath; hence, invagination is the acquisition of a sheath by pushing inwards into a membrane, and evagination is similar but produced by pushing outwards.
- **vagus:** Latin = wandering; hence, cranial nerve X, which leaves the head and neck to traverse the thorax and upper part of the abdomen.
- **valgus:** Latin = knock-kneed.
- **vallate:** Latin vallatus = walled; hence, the large papillae on the tongue which are depressed below the surface and are surrounded by a groove which is itself bounded by a wall.
- **vallecula:** diminutive of Latin vallis = a fossa.
- **valve:** Latin valva = the segment of a folding-door.
- **valvula:** diminutive of Latin valva.
- **varicocoele:** Latin varix = vein and Greek kele = tumour, hernia, hence a varicose condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus.
- **varus:** Latin = bow-legged.
- **vas:** Latin = vessel (plural = vasa).
- **vascular:** Latin vasculum, diminutive of vas; hence, pertaining to blood vessels.
- **vastus:** Latin = great, vast, extensive.
- **vein:** Latin vena; adjective - venous.
- **velum:** Latin = curtain; veli = of a curtain.
- **venter:** Latin = belly; hence, ventral, pertaining to the belly side.
- **ventricle:** diminutive of Latin venter = a small belly.
- **vermiform:** Latin vermis = a worm, and forma = shape; hence, worm-shaped.
- **vermis:** Latin = worm; hence, the segmented median part of the cerebellum.

- **vertebra:** Latin *verto* = I turn; hence, one of the movable bones of the backbone which seems to be shaped for rotation.
- **vertex:** Latin = summit; hence the highest point on the skull.
- **vesica:** Latin = bladder, adjective - vesical.
- **vesicle:** diminutive of Latin *vesica* = bladder, hence a little bladder.
- **vesicula:** diminutive of Latin *vesica* = bladder; seminal vesicle.
- **vestibule:** Latin *vestibulum* = entrance hall.
- **vibrissa:** Latin *vibrare* = to vibrate; hence, the hairs in the nasal vestibule which vibrate in the current of air.
- **villus:** Latin a hair; hence, a vascular, hair-like process, usually projecting from a mucous surface.
- **vincula:** Latin = fetters (singular - *vinculum*); hence, the delicate vascular synovial bands passing to a tendon in the digits.
- **visceral:** adjective, Latin *viscus* = an internal organ.
- **viscus:** Latin = an internal organ, plural - *viscera*, adjective - visceral.
- **vital:** Latin *vita* = life.
- **vitelline:** Latin *vitellus* = yolk.
- **vitreous:** Latin *vitreus* = glassy.
- **vocal:** adjective, Latin *vox* = voice.
- **vomer:** Latin = plough-share; hence, the bone of the nasal septum which is split in two at its upper edge.
- **vorticosae:** Latin *vortex* = whirl; hence the whirl-like arrangement of the 4 *venae vorticosae* leaving the eyeball.
- **vulva:** Latin = the external female genitalia.
- **zona:** Latin = a belt; hence, a circular band.
- **zonule:** diminutive of *zona*.

LAWYERS LEARN LATIN



- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Ab initio | - from the beginning |
| Absente reo | - the defendant being absent |
| Accusare nemo se debet | - No one is bound to accuse himself or herself. |
| Ad idem | - indicates that the parties to a transaction are in agreement. |
| Alibi (elsewhere) | - a defence to a criminal charge alleging that the defendant was not at the place at which the offence was committed at the time of its alleged commission and so could not have been responsible for it. |
| Amicus curiae | - (friend of the court or tribunal) A non-party who gives evidence before the court so as to assist it with research, agreement or submissions. |

Animus (n.)	- intention
Animus furandi	- the intention to steal
Animus manendi	- the intention to remain in one place (for the purposes of the law relating to domicile)
Animus donanti	- the intention to transfer property
Audi alteram partem	- Hear the other side
Bona fide	- in good faith
Caveat emptor	- Let the buyer beware
Consensus ad idem	- Agreement on the same thing. The agreement b contracting parties to identical terms that is necessary for the formation of a legally binding contract.
Corpus delicti	- (the body of the offence) The proof that the crime has been committed. Origin- ally this referred literally to the corpse of a murdered person. It now refers to the factual evidence of the crime.
De jure	- as a matter of legal right
De minimis non curat lex	- The law does not take account of trifles
Doli capax	- capable of wrong
Dum sola	- while single : the status of a single woman or widow
E parte (ex p)	- On the part of one side only
Fraus est celare fraudem	- It is a fraud to conceal a fraud



- Habeas corpus - A prerogative writ used to challenge the validity of a person's detention, either in official custody (e.g. when held pending deportation or extradition) or in private hands.
- In camera - (in the chamber) In private
- In loco parentis - in place of a parent : used loosely to describe looking after children on behalf of the parents, e.g. foster parents or relatives.
- In rixa - in anger, words spoken in the heat of the moment and were devoid of prior design
- Mala fide - (bad faith) describing an act performed fraudulently or dishonestly
- Mens rea - a guilty mind
- Nemo dat quod - No one can give what he has non habet not got.
- Nemo bis punitur - No one can be twice punished pro eodem delicto for the same offence.
- Pacta sunt servanda - Agreements are to be kept.
- Prima facie - at first appearance; on the face of things
- Prima facie case - a case that has been supported by sufficient evidence for it to be taken as proved should there be no adequate evidence to the contrary.

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Pro bono publico	- for the public good
Qui non obstat	- He who does not prevent what quod obstare he is able to prevent, is potest facere videtur considered as committing the thing.
Quantum	- (of damages) the amount of money awarded by way of damages.
Quantum valebat	- as much as it was worth.
Qui facit per	- he who acts through another, alium facit per se. acts through himself.
Ratio decidendi	- (the reason for deciding)
Res ipsa loquitur	- the thng speaks for itself
Restitutio in integrum	- restoration to the original position
Seriatim	- (severally and in order)
Sic utere tuo ut	- So use your own as not to alienum non laedas injure anothers property. Thus, iif you carry on some activity which unreasonably interferes with your neighbour's enjoyment of his land, you will be guilty of nuisance. For example, if you allow smoke to billow across your neighbour'sland in unreasonable quantities, you will have committed nuisance.

- Sine die - without a date. To adjourn a case sine die is to adjourn it without setting a date for a future hearing.
- Ubi jus ibi remedium - where there is a right there is a remedy. The principle that where one's right is invaded or destroyed, the law gives a remedy to protect it or damages for its loss. Further, where one's right is denied the law affords the remedy of an action for its reinforcement.
- Volenti non fit injuria. - No wrong is done to one who consents. The defence that the claimant consented to the injury or (more usually) to the risk of being injured.
- Onus probandi - burden of proving, burden of proof
- Non compos mentis - not of sound mind, mentally incompetent
- Uberrima fides
- Mutatis mutandis - having changed what must be changed, after making the necessary changes
- Flagrante delicto - while the crime is burning, red-handed, in the act.
- Pro rata - proportionately, for a proportion
- Parens patriae - parents of the nation (the inherent power and authority of the state to protect persons who are legally unable to act on their own behalf.)

Quid pro quo	- something for something, an equal exchange
Uberrima fidei or uberrima fides	- utmost good faith

Sine qua non or condicio sine qua non (plural: condiciones sine quibus non) refers to an indispensable and essential action, condition, or ingredient. It was originally a Latin legal term for “[a condition] without which it could not be,” or “but for...” or “without which [there is] nothing”.

Persona non grata (Latin, plural: personae non gratae), literally meaning “an unwelcome person”, is a legal term used in diplomacy that indicates a proscription against a person entering the country. It is the most serious form of censure which one country can apply to foreign diplomats, who are otherwise protected by diplomatic immunity from arrest and other normal kinds of prosecution.

Resource :

<http://www.oup.com/uk/reference/resources/law>

MATHEMATICAL TERMS

- **plus**, more, increased by.
- **minus**, less, diminished by.
- multiplication, from **multiplicare**, to make manifold or many fold.
- division, from **dividere**, divide.
- subtraction, from **subtrahere**, withdraw, draw from beneath.

- addition, from **addere**, add to, or **additio**, adding.
- ratio, from **ratio**, reason.
- quotient, from **quotiens**, how often, how many times.
- sum, from **summa**, sum or total, or **summus**, highest.
- number and numeral, from **numerus**, number.
- integer, from **integer**, whole, untouched.
- fraction, from **frangere**, break.
- percent and per centum, from **per centum**, by the hundred, in the hundred.

GEOMETRICAL TERMS

- perpendicular, from **per**, through, and **pendere**, hang.
- circumference, from **circum**, around, and **ferre**, carry.
- radius, from **radius**, staff, rod, ray.
- arc, from **arcus**, bow, arc.
- tangent, from **tangere**, touch.
- angle, from **angulus**, angle, corner.
- obtuse, from **obtundere**, strike.
- acute, from **acuere**, sharpen.
- triangle, from **tres**, three, and **angulus**, angle.
- rectangle, from **rectus**, right, and **angulus**, angle.
- Q.E.D., abbreviation of **quod erat demonstrandum**, which was to be demonstrated.

NEW WORDS

Latinitas Foundation has published the *Lexicon Recentis Latinitatis*, a Latin dictionary for 15,000 modern words. Examples include: a bicycle (*birota*), cigarette (*fistula nicotiana*), computer (*instrumentum computatorium*), and cowboy (*armentarius*).

English	Italian	Latin
accident (accident)	accidente (incidente)	casus (stradale: viarius)
Cologne	acqua di colonia	odorum Coloniense
carbonated water	acqua gassata	aqua gasio medicate
Mineral	acqua minerale	aqua medicate
holy water	acqua santa	aqua lustralis
Acrobat	acrobata	funambulus (-i)
Adhesive	adesivo	taenia glutinosa
Aerodrome	aerodromo	aerinaevium portus
aeronaut	aeronauta	aerius viator
Christmas tree	albero di Natale	arbor natalicia
attached	allegato	adiunctum (folium)
mountaineer	alpinista	oribates; montium lustrator
Altruistic	altruista	aliorum studiosus
environment	ambiente	locus (-i); res externa; circumiacentia (-ium)
Amnesia	amnesia	memoriae amissio
Flat	appartamento	Diaeta
Towels	asciugamani	Manutergium
Check	assegno	mandatum nummarium

spaceship	astronave	navis sideralis
ambulance	autoambulanza	árcera automatária
baby-sitters	baby-sitter	infantária (-ae)
Bamboo	bambù	harundo Índica
Bank	banca	Argentária
Note	banconota	charta nummária
Basket-ball	basket-ball	follis canistrigue ludus
Bazaar	bazar	variarum mércium empórium
bestsellers	best seller	liber máxime divénditus
Ticket	biglietto	téssera viária
Binoculars	binocolo	telescópium geminatum
Biscuit	biscotto	Crústulum
Jeans	blue-jeans	bracae líntae caerúleae
Mug	boccale	úrceus (-i)
Bomb	bomba	pyróbolus; pyróbolum
Bag	borsa	crumina (crumena); pera; marsúpium
Shop	bottega	Taberna
Pudding	budino	scriblita Anglica
Joker	buontempone	homo festive
Coffee	caffè	cafaeum; pótio cafaeária; taberna cafaeária
Calculators	calcolatrice	machínula calculatória
dining room	camera da pranzo	Cenáculum
Camping	camping	campus tentórius
refugee camp	campo profughi	campus exceptórius

sports field	campo sportivo	campus pedeludiárius
Rubber	caucciù	resina elástica
corkscrew	cavatappi	Extráculum
Cement	cemento	lithocola (-ae)
Shears	cesoie	Forficulae
Checkup	check-up	totius córporis inspéctio
Horn	clacson	sonorus autocineti index
Club	club	consociátio; otiosum sodalícium
Maid	colf	ministra doméstica
computer	computer	instrumentum computatórium
competition	concorrenza	aemulátio mercatória
Candy	confetto	sácchari amýgdalum
Jam	confettura	frúctuum liquamen
Accounting	contabile	calculator (-oris)
cohabitant	convivente	contubernalis
swimsuit	costume da bagno	subligáculum balneare
Cowboy	cow boy	armentárius
Cramp	crampo	contráctio (-onis)
reporter	cronista	chronógraphus (-i)
day-hospital	day-hospital	valetudinárius diurnum
Dancing	dancing	ludus saltatórius
Typist	dattilografo	machínulae scriptóriae peritus
Tourist brochures	dépliant turistico	chártula periegética
depression	depressione	ánimi imminútio

Dessert	dessert	secunda mensa; prándii appendix
detonator	detonatore	apparatus displosivus
Diktat	diktat	imperiosum edictum
unemployed	disoccupato	invite otiosus
Candy	dolciume	crustum; crústulum; placenta
Drugs	droga	medicamentum stupefactivum
Grocery	drogheria	taberna aromatária
Eclipse	eclissi	deféctio (lunae vel solis)
Selfishness	egoismo	nímius amor sui
Selfish	egoista	sui cómmodi studiosus
Electricity	elettricità	eléctrica vis
Emirate	emirato	phylárchia
Fans	fans	admiratores studiosíssimi
pharmacist	farmacista	pharmacopola
Rail	ferrovia	ferrívía
Ferry	ferry-boat	navis traiectória
Match	fiammifero	flammífera ássula
Tavern	fiaschetteria	oenopólíum (-ii)
Fifty-Fifty	fifty-fifty	aequíssima partítio
Philanthropy	filantropia	humánitas (-atis)
Trolley	filovia	funalis traiéctio
Flirt	flirt	amor levis
Scissors	forbice	forfex (-icis)
Fork	forchetta	fúrcula

electric stove	fornello elettrico	fornácula eléctrica
landslide	frana	terrae lapsus
refrigerator	frigorifero	armárium frigidárium
omelette	frittata	ovorum intrita
gentleman	galantuomo	ínteger vir
Shrimp	gambero	cámmarus
Jacket	giacca	tunícula manicata; iacca, iaccilla
newspaper	giornale	diárium; ephémeris; acta diurna
skyscraper	grattacielo	Caeliscálpium
Regulars	habitué	frequentator (-oris)
Hall	hall	amplum deversórii átrium
handicap	Handicap	Impedimentum
Hangar	hangar	receptáculum aërinávium
High Life	high life	élegans vita; láuta vivendi rátio
hinterland	hinterland	intérior régio
Hostess	hostess	vectorum adiutrix; aëria ministratrix
hot pants	hot pants	brevíssimae bracae femíneae
Humor	humour	festívitás; urbani sales
Hygiene	igiene	valetúdinis tuendae ars
immigrant	immigrato	ádvena
improvised	improvvisato	extemporalis (-e)

inauguration	inaugurazione	dedicatio (-onis)
Inaction	inazione	inertia
Address	indirizzo	inscriptio cursualis
engineer	ingegnere	doctor machinarius
Salad	insalata	lactuca; acetaria; olera; herbae
Interest	interesse	animi attentio
interview	intervista	collodium percontativum
intoxication	intossicazione	venenosa condicio
Instance	istanza	Postulation
Jeep	jeep	autocinetum locis iniquis aptum
Jet	jet	aerinais celerrima
Jumbo	jumbo	capacissima aerinais
Karate	karate	oppugnatio inermis Iapónica
lady	lady	Anglica mulier conspicua
Lantern	lanternino	lucernula
Laser	laser	instrumentum lasericum
Blackboard	lavagna	tabula litteraria
Leader	leader	factionis princeps
Library	libreria	taberna libraria
lemonade	limonata	potio citrea currus tractorius; machina vectoria
locomotive	locomotiva	

Funfair	luna park	horti públicos oblectatorii
Lunch	lunch	prandículum
Butcher	macelleria	taberna carnária
Tape	magnetofono	máchina echóica
Corn	mais	máiza
Malaria	malaria	malus aër; morbus palustris
manager	manager	procurator (artíficum, cantorum, ...)
Almond	mandorla	amýgdalum
Mango	mango	mangífera Índica
maharajah	marajà	Índicus régulus
Market	market	multigéneris taberna
Meeting	meeting	conventus (-us)
megalomania	megalomania	effrenata glóriæ appeténtia
Menu	menu	escarum index
black market	mercato nero	mercatura clandestina
miniskirt	minigonna	tunícula mínima
Gun	mitragliatrice	polýbolum
Mocha	moka	fabá Mocana; pótio cafaeária Mocana;
elevators	montacarichi	anábathrum onerárium
Motel	motel	deversórium autocinéticum
Scooter	motoretta	birótula automatária
Bike	bike	Bírota

space navigation	navigazione spaziale	sideralis navigation
Garbage	nettezza urbana	cívica mundítia
Nightclub	night-club	taberna nocturna
Nurse	nurse	puerorum custos
Nylon	nylon	matéria plástica nailonensis
eyewear	occhiale	Perspicillum
Dentist	odontoiatra	médicus dentárius
umbrella	ombrello	umbella; umbráculum
UN	Onu	Unitarum Nationum Coetus
banking operations	operazione bancaria	negótium argentárium
Surgery	operazione chirurgica	séctio chirúrgica
working hours	ora lavorativa	hora negotiosa
Jewelry	orafo	áurifex (-icis)
Peak time	ore di punta	tempus máximae frequéntiae
Hostel	ostello	Hospitíolum
Overdose	overdose	immódica medicamenti stupefactivi iniéctio
Gondola	ovovia	ovata vehícula funália
Overcoat	paletot	superindumentum
Balloon	pallone	follis (-is); harpastum; sphaera
Diver	palombaro	urinator (oris)
Sponge	pan di Spagna	dulcis panis Hispánicus

Bakery	panificio	sedes fornáriæ exercendæ
Sandwich	paninoteca	pastillorum fartorum taberna
Cream	panna	lactis flos
Slipper	pantofola	sólea; crépida
paratrooper, para- trooper	parà, paracadutista	miles decíduus
Parachute	paracadute	umbrella descensória
Parasol	parasole	umbráculum
Handrails	passamano	mánuum fulcimen
Potato	patatina	glóbulus solanianus
Driving	patente di guida	diploma vehículo automatário ducendo
Skate	páttino	ferrata sólea
Ballpoint	penna a sfera	sphaérigraphum (-i)
Nib	pennino	cálami apex
Board	pensione	a munéribus vacátio
percentage	percentuale	centésima (pars)
Hazard	pericolosità	condíció periculosa
Fishing	pesca	malum Pérsicum
April Fool	pesce d'aprile	ludificátio Calendarum Aprílium
Piano	pianoforte	clavicýmbalum (-i)
troublemaker	piantagrane	molestiarum fíctor
Pigeon	piccione viaggiatore	columba internúntia
Picnic	picnic	cénula subdivalis

Pizza	pizza	placenta compressa; placéntula
Grocery	pizzicheria	taberna salsária
Playboy	playboy	iúvenis voluptárius
Tomato	pomodoro	lycopérsicum
Grapefruit	pompelmo	citrum grande
Poncho	poncho	páenula Americana
Popcorn	popcorn	máizae grana tosta (pl.)
Ashtray	portacenere	vásculum cinerárium
Soap	portasapone	theca saponária
Cash	portavaleri	nummorum gestator
Parking	posteggio	vehiculorum státió
Postman	postino	tabellárius
Potpourri	pot-pourri	carne oleraque vária
Privacy	privacy	vita privata
Prognosis	prognosi	praeiudicatus morbi cursus
perspective	prospettiva	prospectus; iudicandi rátió
Prostate	prostata	urethrae glándula
Protest	protesta	reclamátió
Psychologist	psicologo	humani ánimi investiga- tor
Pub	pub	pública potória taberna
clinical history	quadro clinico	morbi descriptio
quarantine	quarantena	segregátió quadraginta dierum
questionnaire	questionario	percontationum index

Quiz	quiz	aenigma (-atis)
Radio	radio	radiophónium
Cold	raffreddore	cápitis gravedo; pituíta (laborare)
Beam	raggio laser	rádus laséricus
accountant	ragioniere	ratiocinator
Sauce	ragù	ius cárneum
Raid	raid	incúrsio aërináutica (... subitánea publicorum custodum)
Rally	rally	autocinetorum certamen
Ranch	ranch	práedium rei pecuáriae curandae
Razor	rasoio	tonsórius culter
Rocket	razzo	rádus ígnifer
referendum	referendum	ad pópulum provocátio
refrain (chorus)	refrain (ritornello)	intercalaris versus
Typo	refuso	typográphicum mendum
Relax	relax	relaxátio (-onis)
Residence (house)	residence (house)	diaeta deversória disiuncta
Crowd	ressa	stipátio tumultuosa
restaurant	restaurant	taberna refectória
Road	rete stradale	viárius intextus
Mirror	retrovisore	spéculum retroscópicum
blackmail	ricatto	violenta exáctio
return receipt	ricevuta di ritorno	perlatae epístulae núntius

hospitalization	ricovero	hospítium; sanativa custódia
reimbursement	rimborso	pecúniae reddítio
Refreshments	rinfresco	convívíolum
Economic Recovery	ripresa economica	incrementum oeconómicum
Shooting	ripresa fotografica	impréssio photográphica
Ransom	riscatto	prétium (pro redemptione)
Rodeo	rodéo	spectáculum equestre
rucksack	sacco da montagna	saccipérium dorsuale
Safari	safari	Africana venátio
Salami	salame	tomáculum
chorizo (sausage)	salamino (salsiccia)	botellus (-i)
Salon	salone	Exedra
Seamstress	sarta	vestífica
Expiry	scadenza	dies praestitutus
Heater	scaldabagno	bálnei caldárium
Warming	scaldavivande	ferculorum calidárium
escapade	scappatella	iuvenile erratum
Shoe	scarpiera	armariolum cálceis servandis
Scene	scenata	irae effúσιο
skiing (race)	sci (corsa di)	nartátio (-onis)
Skier	sciatore	nartator (-oris)
scientific	scientificità	scientialis rátio
Financial Science	scienza delle finanze	nummáriae rei disciplina

Strike	sciopero	operistítium; cessátio ab ópere
Theft	scippo	evúlsio furtífica
Syrup	scioppato	mulso conditus
discount	sconto	prétii deminútio
Tank	serbatoio	conceptáculum
challenge	sfida	provocátio
shampoo	shampoo	capitilávium
Shock	shock	collapsus gravis
Shorts	shorts	brevíssimae bracae
cigarette	sigaretta	fístula nicotiana
Sketch	sketch	brevis áctio cómica
Slip	slip	parvum subligáculum
Slogan	slogan	sententiola praeconialis
Smog	smog	fumus et nébula
snack bar	snack bar	thermopólium potórium et gustatórium
snobbish	snobista	homo affectatus
Solidarity	solidarietà	consociata voluntas
Souvenirs	souvenir	memoriale (-is)
Speaker	speaker	Locator
Stew	spezzatino	caro minutatim dissecta
Sports	sport	lúdica córporis exercitátio
Spray	spray	liquor nubilógenus
Sprint	sprint	extrema accelerátio
Staff	staff	cooperatorum coetus

Stand	stand	tabernáculum exhibitórium
Stock	stock	cúmulus mércium
Stop	stop	iussum sistendi
symposium	sympósi-um	doctorum virorum conventus
Suit	tailleur	vestis bipertita
Taxi	taxi	autocinetum meritórium
Cup	tazzina	pocillum
Tea	tè	theana pótio
tea room	tea-room	conclave theárium
commentary	telecronaca	relátio televisífica
Call	telefonata	telephónicum collo- quium
telenovela	telenovela	fábula televisífica
Wiper	tergicristallo	vitritersórium
Blanket	termocoperta	strágulum calefactórium
Terrorist	terrorista	tromócrates (-ae)
Test	test	experimentum
Thermos	thermos	lagoena calefactória
Timer	timer	instrumentum témpori praestituendo
Tour	tour	circúitus (-us)
Traffic	traffico stradale	viarum frequéntia
Tram	tram	públicus currus eléctricus
Traveler's checks	traveller's cheque	mandatum nummárium periegéticum

Train	treno	hamaxóstichus
Sightseeing	turista	periegetes (-ae)
Suit	tuta	indumentum bracatum
humorist	umorista	festivus homo
Worth	valore	prétium; virtus; auctóritas; praestántia
Waltz	valzer	chorea Vindobonensis
Vice	Vicepresidente	propraeses
Fireman	vigile del fuoco	siphonárius
VIP	Vip	amplíssimus vir
Viveur	Viveur	homo voluptárius
Vodka	Vodka	válida pótio Slávica
Vacuum	vuoto d'aria	deminútio subitánea áëris
w agon-lit	wagon-lit	currus dormitories
dining-car	wagon-restaurant	currus cenatórius
Weekend	week-end	éxiens hebdómada
frankfurters	Würstel	botellus (Germánicus; Austríacus)
Gypsy	Zingaro	Hamaxóbius
Zoosafari	Zoosafari	venátio Africana.

Learn how new words are formed in Latin. Try to make up Latin words for :

Ticket, bill, lemon juice, ice cream, Chinese noodles, sale, circus, picnic, swimming pool, camp fire, toddy, sambar, sadya, banana chips, wedding, birthday, cake, Deepawali, Christmas, Eid, Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, Holiday, Protest March, Jatha, National Anthem, Fast, Monsoon, Golden Peak (Pon Mudi) , Palaruvi.

ALL THINGS ROMAN

Rome is located in Italy, a peninsula that sticks out into the Mediterranean Sea. It is built on seven small hills by the bank of the river Tiber. It is Italy's capital and the country's largest and most populated city. Rome has a sovereign state located entirely in its city limits, the Vatican City, which is also the world's smallest state.

According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 BC by twin sons Romulus and Remus who were raised by a she-wolf. During its twelve-century history, the Roman civilization shifted from a monarchy to an oligarchic republic to an immense empire. Since then it has been continuously inhabited, and, as headquarters first of the Roman Empire and then of the Roman Catholic Church, it has had an immense impact on the world.

Rome reached its peak of power in the 2nd century around the year 117 AD under the rule of the great Roman emperor Trajan. Virtually all of the coastline along the Mediterranean Sea was part of the Roman Empire.

1. Aqueducts

The Romans are renowned for engineering marvels, among which is the aqueduct an overground water system that carried water for many miles in order to provide a crowded urban population with relatively safe, potable water. Aqueducts were built because the springs, wells, and Tiber River were no longer providing the safe water that was needed for the swelling urban population.

Some 80% of all Roman aqueducts were laid subterranean. The easiest way was to dig a trench, to build or cut the channel or lay the pipes and to cover it up.

To avoid detours, an overpass was made with arches to carry the water over lakes.

Dams used springs and were the commonest source for Roman aqueducts. River intakes were used occasionally.

Aqueducts impact our world in many ways and are still seen.

Aqueducts are like brains: they are essential for life.

1. Atrium (plural: atria): a courtyard in a Roman house or before a Christian church.
2. Basilica: in Roman architecture, a large axially planned building with a nave, side aisles, and apses
3. Bust: a sculpture depicting a head, neck, and upper chest of a figure
4. Coffers: in architecture, a sunken panel in a ceiling
5. Cubiculum (plural: cubicula): a Roman bedroom flanking an atrium; in Early Christian art, a mortuary chapel in a catacomb
6. Cupola: a small dome rising over the roof of a building; in architecture, a cupola is achieved by rotating an arch on its axis
7. Forum (plural: fora): a public square or market place in a Roman city
8. Fresco: a painting technique that involves applying water-based paint onto a freshly plastered wall. The paint forms a bond with the plaster that is durable and long lasting.
9. Impluvium: a rectangular basin in a Roman house that is placed in the open-air atrium in order to collect rain water
10. Keystone: the center stone of an arch that holds the others in place
11. Oculus: a circular window in a church, or a round opening at the top of a dome
12. Peristyle: an atrium surrounded by columns in a Roman house
13. Vault: a roof constructed with arches. When an arch is extended into space, forming a tunnel, it is called a barrel vault. When two barrel vaults intersect at right angles, it's called a groin vault.

ABOUT ROMAN ART

It reflects the ambitions of a powerful empire. Monumental buildings and sculptures reflect glory of gods and state .

Pompeiiian villas give us a history of Roman painting . The sculpture is greatly influenced by Greek models.

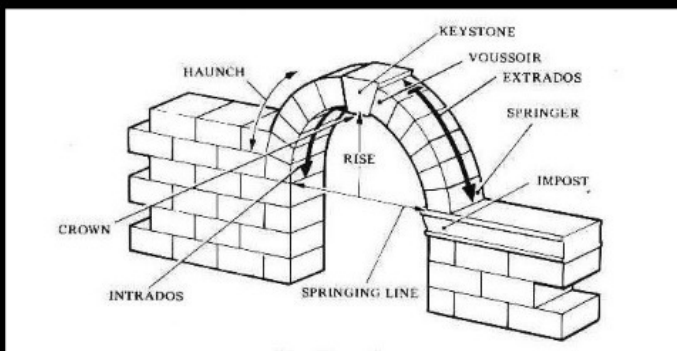
Rome had a huge admiration for Greek art, had Greek art copied, original Roman art done in Greek style, many Roman artists were Greek in origin . Roman society was very tolerant of alien traditions (if they did not threaten the security of the state). Religion was not forced - many traditions of Etruscan, Near East, and Egyptians were absorbed into Roman culture.

Roman government and wealthy people, major patrons of the arts spent lavishly on themselves and homes. Gave generously to public projects. Romans built houses to impress and entertain. Lavish interiors of homes (marble plumbing fixtures!) were grand domestic spaces that announced the importance of the owner.

ARCHITECTURE in ancient Rome

Romans were master builders. Built great roads and massive aqueducts – efficient way to connect cities and make areas livable . Temples were hymns to the gods, symbols of civic pride. Arenas awed spectators (size and engineering are awesome). Perfected the arch and used it a lot (not used much before). Used concrete in constructing huge buildings but they thought it was ugly, so they covered concrete structures in other materials (like marble) to make them more attractive.

- Each wedge-shaped stone is smaller at the bottom and wider at the top – arch stands indefinitely because wide top can't pass through narrow bottom
- No mortar needed – shape of stones in arch supports structure



Frieze medallions



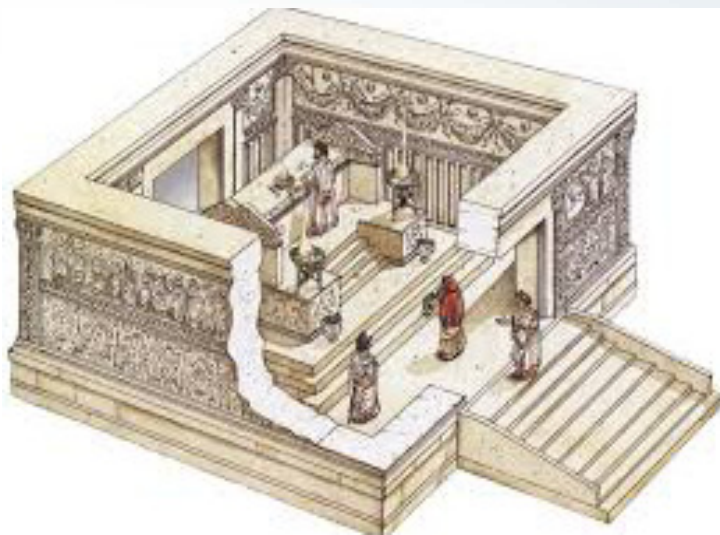


The Colosseum, Rome, 72-80 BC

Enormous amphitheater for gladiator games in the center of Rome. One of the largest single buildings in history. Efficient, meant to serve 50,000 people). Gladiators entertained audiences in violent fights with other gladiators, wild animals, and condemned criminals. Most were slaves, trained in harsh conditions, and socially rejected.



Corinthian capitals used as a model for Jefferson's State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia.



Altar of Augustan Peace. Exhibits the virtues of peace and its long-lasting effects on society as a whole. Built after Augustus's return from Gaul. Original altar located so that Egyptian obelisk set in a giant sundial pointed to the open door on the first day of fall.



Two-tier friezes run along walls. Portray the peace and fertile prosperity enjoyed as a result of the peace brought to Rome by Augustus' military supremacy. Detail of the Processional Frieze showing members of the senate.



Cupola - a dome rising over the roof of a building – achieved by rotating an arch on its axis.

Oculus is 27 feet across, allows for sunlight and air, acts as moving spotlight across the interior. Height of building equals its width: interior based on the circle. Walls have several **NICHES** for statues of the gods (indents in the wall). Thickness of walls thinned at top; coffered take some weight pressure off walls. Triumph of concrete construction. Was heavily decorated

Interior is more impressive. Use of arches led to huge, uninterrupted interior spaces used in baths (centers of Roman society).

Dome is a true hemisphere, emits plenty of light. Everything is perfectly balanced. Base had to be made much heavier than the top. Weight rests



on 8 wide pillars, this allows for niches around the side. Inside of dome was originally gold



Canopus: a colonnade with a cornice connecting the tops of columns. Alternated rounded with flattened lines; sculptures placed inside the rounded arches framing a reflecting pool.

Forums of Rome - Julius Caesar planned a similar scaled project in Rome. Caesar's Forums were a combination religious shrine and personal glorification .Became the model of all imperial forums, although nothing remains today of any of them Plan of the Forums, Rome.

Pompeii Roman Houses. Faced inward. Interiors lit from ATRIUM (courtyard), few windows on exterior. Atrium- opening for rainwater to fall in the IMPLUVIUM (water collection). Columns surround impluvium. Interiors of rooms are painted. Shops are outside the house facing the street. Windows are small and limited in number. Interior rather than exterior emphasized.

1. fauces (entrance corridor) 2. impluvium (rain basin) 3. atrium (main entry room) 4. tablinum (study) 5. ala (side room) 6. lararium (household shrine) 7. culina (kitchen) 8. triclinium (dining room) 9. oecus (reception room)10. peristylum (peristyle colonnade)11. viridarium (plea-

sure-garden)12. cubiculum (bedroom) Here is a floor plan, adapted from the house of the Vettii, to give a general notion of the layout of a typical Roman house.

Large reception area (**Atrium**) – open to sky with impluvium in center
Cubicula (bedrooms) radiate around atrium .

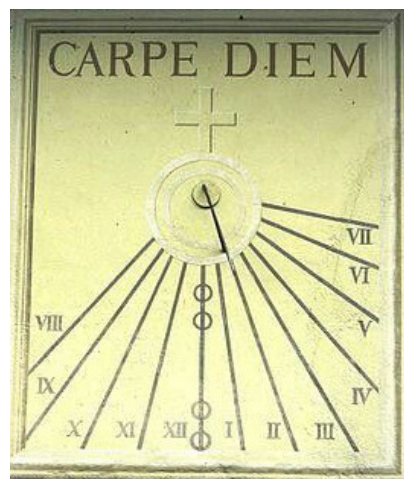
Peristyle(atrium surrounded by columns) garden in rear .Garden has fountain, statuary, more bedroomsprivate area of house .Axial symmetry- someone entering house can see through to garden in rear.Exterior lacks windows. Interior lighting comes from atrium and peristyle

Domestic Architecture

Single family house was called a Domus- for wealthy Romans .Each had an atrium, square central hall lighted by an opening in the roof. Atriums were used for keeping family portraits of family ancestors.Further rooms were attached to the back of the house as well as clustered around the atrium.All shut off from the street with windowless walls .

“ANCIENT ROMAN QUOTES”

Some of the greatest quotes and inspirational sayings come from ancient Rome. One such quote that comes to mind is “**Consuetudinis magna vis est**” by Cicero. Consuetudinis is the genitive singular of consuetudo. Consuetudo means “custom” or “habit”. “Magna”, as you probably already know, means “great”. “Vis” means “power” or “force”. “Est” in this context it means “is”. The quote is, “The power of habit is great”. In simpler terms it means that habits are hard to break.



There's the quote that goes like this, "**Inopi beneficium bis dat, qui dat celeriter**" by Publilius Syrus. Publilius Syrus was a Syrian who was brought to Italy as a slave. His wit impressed his master and he was eventually freed. After he earned his freedom he went on to write clever maxims in a volume of work called *Sententiae* (Sentences). "Inopi" means "poor" or "destitute" or "needy". "Beneficium" = benefit. "Bis" = twice. Qui = who. "Celeriter" = "swiftly", "quickly" or "immediately". Put this all together and you get "He who gives quickly benefits the needy twice". In other words, receiving a prompt payment of a loan will feel as good as receiving twice the amount of what was originally owed.

This next quote is by Emperor Tiberius: "**Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere**". Once again, here are some hints: Boni = good. Pastoris = shepherd. Tondere = shear. Pecus = sheep. Non = not. Deglubere = to flay (to strip the skin off). The translation of this quote is, "A good shepherd shears his sheep, he doesn't flay them". This quote is an analogy that Tiberius used to warn his regional commanders of excessive taxation. He compares his regional commanders to the good shepherd and the populace as the sheep. Moreover, like the good shepherd that shears the hair without flaying the sheep, a good regional commander will tax the people without resorting to overtaxation.

This next quote was by Appius Claudius Caecus, who was an ancient Roman consul. His speech against an envoy of Pyrrhus was the first political speech from ancient Rome that was recorded on paper. He is best remembered for the quote "**Faber est suae quisque fortunae**". "Faber" can mean "artisan" or "workman", but it can also mean "forger" or "smith". Suae = his. "Quisque" means "each one" or "each person". "Fortunae" = fortune. Put it all together and you get "Each person is the smith/forger/maker of his own fortune".



The ancient Romans were witty people who left us with pithy and wise sayings.

Take for instance this phrase, *Volenti non fit iniuria*

(*Volenti* = willing. *Non* = not. *Fit* = do. *Iniuria* = harm.)

In English this means “To a willing person one cannot do harm”. Note that ‘*iniuria*’ can also mean “injustice”, “wrong”, “damage”, or “injury” so you could’ve also translated this phrase as “To a willing person one cannot do injustice/wrong/damage/injury”. Whichever word you use, it means that a person can’t be wronged if he was the one who agreed to it. In other words, for any wrongdoing to have taken place, it would have to mean that the ‘victim’ did not agree to it or that it was done against his will.

This proverb has a bit of alliteration: *Vasa vana plurimum sonant*

(*Vasa* = pot. *Vana* = vacant/empty. *Plurimum* = most. *Sonant* = noise/sound.)

It literally means “Empty pots make the most noise.” It has the same meaning as the English proverb “An empty vessel makes the most noise” and it means that the foolish are always the ones who speak the loudest. It also means that those who lack common sense are the ones who complain the most. In other words, the empty pot is a metaphor for an empty brain or for those who lack intelligence. These people are the ones that make the most commotion or trouble.

This is a good proverb that can apply to any situation: *Non semper erit aestas*

(*Non* = not. *Semper* = always. *Erit* = will. *Aestas* = summer.)

It means, “It will not always be summer”. In other words, “prepare for hard times” or “it won’t always be easy” or better yet “things won’t always go smoothly”.

There are some wise sayings that only someone who lived in ancient Rome or well versed in ancient Roman culture would know. Take for instance this one:

The saying, “Hannibal antes portas” means “Hannibal before the gates”. Hannibal is the Carthaginian commander that occupied much of Italy for fifteen years until the Roman general Scipio defeated him in the Battle of Zama. Even after Hannibal was defeated, he was dreaded and feared for many years after. The Hannibal in ‘Hannibal towards the gates’ is a metaphor for danger or doom. The ‘gates’ alludes to the gates of Rome. Therefore “Hannibal ad portas” is used when someone is behaving in a lackadaisical manner when there is a situation of impending danger.

There is also the saying “Hannibal ad portas” which means “Hannibal is at the gates.” The ‘ad’ can mean ‘toward’ as when something moves closer and closer to an object, but it can also have the meaning ‘at’, as when something reaches or attains or is ‘being’. “Hannibal ad portas” is more urgent than “Hannibal antes portas” because “Hannibal antes portas” means that there is still some distance before Hannibal/danger reaches the gates, but “Hannibal ad portas” implies that Hannibal/danger is right before the gates/city of Rome. Moreover, “Hannibal ad portas” was used by ancient Roman parents to scare their children when they misbehaved. In this sense Hannibal is like the boogeyman of ancient Rome.

The Punic Wars were deeply embedded in the consciousness of the ancient Romans. There is another saying that goes something like this, “Carthago delenda est.” It means “Carthage must be destroyed”. The phrase comes from Cato the Elder, who used this phrase in every speech to the Senate. Even when the speech had nothing to do with Carthage, he always concluded his speech with the phrase “ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam” which means “Apart from that, I conclude



that Carthage must be destroyed.” After continued usage of this phrase by Cato, it became a common phrase used when someone incessantly harps on the same subject.

In short, the number of quotes that we use every day or at least know of can be found in Rome. These quotes show that some things in life never change and never will, and that every person can sympathize or even empathize with one another due to the similar circumstances or problems we all face.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE

Did you ever wonder why the language of ancient Rome was called Latin and not Roman?

The answer is in the fact that Romans spoke the language of the district in which they lived, Latium in Italy.

The influence of Rome as a country made Latin the common language of South and Western Europe. In these areas Romance languages (Italian, French, Spanish, Romanian and Portuguese) were later derived from Latin.

To understand the English language thoroughly it is necessary to have a knowledge of Latin. The Anglo-Saxon language (Old English), had borrowed many words from Latin, either directly or through French. This Germanic language group, spoken in Britain, south of the Forth (except Wales and Cornwall), has been making these borrowings both before and after the Norman Conquest (AD 1066). As a result, modern English and Latin are quite closely connected.

The earliest samples of the Latin language we have are inscriptions, and fragments of songs, hymns, laws and annals.

However, the literary activity as such did not begin at Rome until the 3rd century BC.

In most branches of literature the Romans were deeply indebted to Greek models. The influence of Greek civilization on Rome began early (with the commerce between the people of Latium and the Greek cities of South Italy), and reached its fullest development after the conquest of Greece by Rome, which was completed in 146 BC.

The first Latin author known to us is Livius Andronicus, a Greek of Tarentum. Having been taken as a prisoner in war, he became a teacher at Rome, and there produced Latin adaptations of Greek plays (240 BC).

The ages regarded as classical are:

- I. The Golden Age, comprising 1. the Ciceronian (80-43 BC) in which the chief poets were Lucretius and Catullus, the chief prose writers Cicero, Caesar and Sallust; and b. Augustan (43 BC - 14 AD) in which the chief poets were Virgil, Horace and Ovid, the chief prose writer was Livy.
- II. The Silver Age (AD 14-120) in which the chief poets were Lucan, Martial, Statius, and Juvenal, the chief prose writers Seneca, Pliny, and Tacitus.

For many centuries after AD 120 Latin was used for literary purposes. Until recent times scientific and philosophical works were often written in Latin. The Roman Catholic Church still uses it in its services and for official purposes.

Latin belongs to the family of languages known as Indo-European, which includes the following main groups:

in Asia:

- ♦ Indian (e.g., Sanskrit)
- ♦ Iranian (e.g., Persian)

in Europe:

- ♦ Greek (ancient and modern)
- ♦ Italic (e.g., Latin, Oscan, Umbrian)
- ♦ Celtic (e.g., Welsh, Irish, Gaelic)
- ♦ Germanic (e.g., German, English)
- ♦ Slavonic (e.g., Russian)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lWVPw4AUWSE>

Frozen - Libera (Let it Go - CLASSICAL LATIN)

Frozen - Libera (Let it Go - CLASSICAL LATIN)

QUIZ

Q.1 What is the exact translation of 'per se'?

In truth

As such

By itself

Q.2 What is the exact translation of 'alma mater'?

bountiful mother

former student

former university or college

Q.3 What is the exact translation of 'et cetera'?

and the others/rest

the same

and so on

Q.4 What is the exact translation of 'de facto'?

in effect

from the fact

actually

Q.5 What is the exact translation of 'ipso facto'?

without facts

therefore

by the fact itself

- Q.6 What is the exact translation of 'persona non grata'?
someone who has been ostracised
a foreigner
an unacceptable or unwelcome person
- Q.7 What is the exact translation of 'pro bono'?
for free
for the good
for little money
- Q.8 What is the exact translation of 'ad libitum (ad lib)'?
as often as one desires
speak without preparation
at one's pleasure
- Q.9 What is the exact translation of 'curriculum vitae'?
the course of one's life
one's achievements
one's education
- Q.10 What is the exact translation of 'quid pro quo'?
a temporary favour for an acquaintance
this for that
a contractual agreement
- Q.11 What is the exact translation of 'ad hoc'?
when the need arises
a temporary need
for this purpose
- Q.12 What is the exact translation of 'habeas corpus'?
You may have the body
bring one to court
release the body
- Q.13 What is the exact translation of 'prima facie'?
first time

correct until proven otherwise

at first sight

Q.14 What is the exact translation of 'sine die'?

a permanent order

to adjourn

without day

Q.15 What is the exact translation of 'non sequitur'?

without sense

it does not follow

a comical sentence

Q.16 What is the exact translation of 'alias'?

another persona

at another time

a costume/disguise

Q.17 What is the exact translation of 'alibi'?

elsewhere

excuse

lie

Q.18 What is the exact translation of 'invicta'?

without glory

victorious

unconquered

Q.19 What is the exact translation of 'bona fide'?

without lies

genuine

good faith

Q.20 What is the exact translation of 'Omnia Mihi Lingua Graeca Sunt'?

Call that a quiz?

Latin? It's simple!

It's all Greek to me!