

UNIT TWO

A. The Perfect Active Indicative System of All Verbs

1. All verbs in Latin, regardless of the conjugation to which they belong, are formed identically in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses respectively. As in the present system, the verb form in these tenses usually consists of a stem, a tense sign, and an ending.
2. The perfect stem is derived by dropping the *-ī* from the third principal part of the verb.

		STEM
optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	desire	
optāvī		optāv/ī
impleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus	fill	
implēvī		implēv/ī
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus	begin	
incēpī		incēp/ī
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus	feel, perceive	
sēnsī		sēns/ī

This process also applies to the few irregular verbs in Latin; irregularities do not appear in the perfect system.

3. There is a special set of personal endings which is used *only* for the perfect tense. These endings are:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	-ī	-imus
2	-istī	-istis
3	-it	-ērunt

The *perfect* tense is formed by adding these endings to the perfect stem. Note that there is no tense sign for the perfect.

4. The *pluperfect* tense is formed by adding the tense sign *-erā-* to the perfect stem and then adding the personal endings *-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*. It is perhaps easier, however, to regard the formation of the pluperfect indicative as the perfect stem plus the forms of the imperfect indicative of the verb *sum*.

5. The *future perfect* tense is formed by adding the tense sign **-eri-** to the perfect stem and then the personal endings **-ō***, **-s**, **-t**, **-mus**, **-tis**, **-nt**. As in the pluperfect, it is easier to regard this formation as the perfect stem plus the forms of the future indicative of the verb **sum** (with **-erint** in the third person plural instead of **-erunt**). Thus:

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Perf.	Pluperf.	Fut. Perf.	Perf.	Pluperf.	Fut. Perf.
1 optāvi	optāveram	optāverō	optāvimus	optāverāmus	optāverimus
2 optāvistī	optāverās	optāveris	optāvistis	optāverātis	optāveritis
3 optāvit	optāverat	optāverit	optāvērunt	optāverant	optāverint

* As with the future tense, the **-i-** in the first person singular is assimilated into the **-ō**. Thus, **optābō**, **optāverō**.

B. The Subjunctive Mood

The indicative mood is used to make statements of fact or to ask direct questions. The subjunctive mood is connected with notions involving idea, intent, desire, uncertainty, potentiality, anticipation, or the like. There are many uses of the subjunctive which will be encountered as this course progresses. In this unit we shall be concerned with only one of these uses.

C. Formation of the Subjunctive

While the indicative mood in Latin has six tenses, the subjunctive has only four: present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. A subjunctive verb has no one equivalent in English and can only be translated according to the construction in which it occurs. By the same token, the translations of the tenses in the subjunctive do not necessarily correspond with those in the indicative.

1. PRESENT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

The conjugation of the present subjunctive is very similar to that of the present indicative. Begin with the present stem, change the **-ā-** to **-ē-**, and add the personal endings **-m**, **-s**, **-t**, **-mus**, **-tis**, **-nt**.

optā- (stem)	
optē- (mutated stem for present subjunctive)	
optem	optēmus
optēs	optētis
optet	optent

2. IMPERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

The imperfect subjunctive is easily formed for *all* verbs (including irregular verbs) by taking the full present active infinitive, lengthening the final **-e**, and

adding the personal endings **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.** (Note that, as always, a long vowel is shortened before final **-m, -t, or -nt.**)

optāre/m	implēre/m	incipere/m	sentire/m
optārē/s	implērē/s	inciperē/s	sentirē/s
optāre/t	implēre/t	incipere/t	sentire/t
optārē/mus	implērē/mus	inciperē/mus	sentirē/mus
optārē/tis	implērē/tis	inciperē/tis	sentirē/tis
optāre/nt	implēre/nt	incipere/nt	sentire/nt

3. PERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

To the perfect stem, add **-eri-** and then the personal endings **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.**

optāv/eri/m	implēv/eri/m	incēp/eri/m	sēns/eri/m
optāv/eri/s	implēv/eri/s	incēp/eri/s	sēns/eri/s
optāv/eri/t	implēv/eri/t	incēp/eri/t	sēns/eri/t
optāv/eri/mus	implēv/eri/mus	incēp/eri/mus	sēns/eri/mus
optāv/eri/tis	implēv/eri/tis	incēp/eri/tis	sēns/eri/tis
optāv/eri/nt	implēv/eri/nt	incēp/eri/nt	sēns/eri/nt

4. PLUPERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

To the perfect stem, add the tense sign **-issē-** and then the personal endings **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.**

optāv/isse/m	implēv/isse/m	incēp/isse/m	sēns/isse/m
optāv/issē/s	implēv/issē/s	incēp/issē/s	sēns/issē/s
optāv/isse/t	implēv/isse/t	incēp/isse/t	sēns/isse/t
optāv/issē/mus	implēv/issē/mus	incēp/issē/mus	sēns/issē/mus
optāv/issē/tis	implēv/issē/tis	incēp/issē/tis	sēns/issē/tis
optāv/isse/nt	implēv/isse/nt	incēp/isse/nt	sēns/isse/nt

D. Present Subjunctive of the Verb *sum*

While the endings are what we should expect, the stem is irregular:

sim	sīmus
sis	sītis
sit	sint

The imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect subjunctives of this verb are formed according to the rules given under C above. The principal parts of the verb, it must be remembered, are **sum, esse, fui, futūrus.**

E. Conditional Sentences

The sentence "If he works, he is happy" is a conditional sentence. It is composed of two clauses, the *if* clause (sometimes called the *protasis*) and the *concluding* clause (called the *apodosis*). The *protasis* is introduced in Latin by *sī*, 'if', or *nisi*, 'unless, if not'.

Conditional sentences may be broken up into three basic categories and are formed in Latin according to a specific formula for each category.

1. SIMPLE (GENERAL) CONDITIONS

If (i.e., whenever) he works, he desires money.

Such conditions may also be expressed in past time:

If (i.e., whenever) he worked, he desired money.

FORMULA: Indicative in both clauses.

Sī labōrat, pecūniam optat.
Sī labōrābat, pecūniam optābat.
Sī labōrāvit, pecūniam optāvit.

2. FUTURE CONDITIONS**a. MORE VIVID**

If he works, he will desire money.

This type of condition is expressed in English by the present indicative in the *if* clause and the future in the concluding clause.

FORMULA: Future indicative in both clauses.

Sī labōrābit, pecūniam optābit.

NOTE: Occasionally, when the speaker wishes the implications of the condition to be exceptionally emphatic, the future perfect indicative is used in the *protasis* instead of the simple future.

Sī labōrāverit, pecūniam optābit. *If he works (will have worked),*
he will desire money.

In such cases it is emphasized that the action in the *protasis* *must* be completed in order for the action in the *apodosis* to occur. Frequently, in English, it is difficult to illustrate the difference between the future and the future perfect in such clauses, except by giving special intonation to the voice, or, in printing, by using italics.

b. LESS VIVID

If he should work, he would desire money.

These conditions, w
 act less vividly, or l
 FORMULA: Present s
would)

Sī labōret, pecūniam optāret.

NOTE: Occasionall
 but this is rare, and s

3. CONTRARY-TO-FACT CO**a. PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT**
 Contrary-to-fact con
 sized.

If he were (now)
 (he would desire)

FORMULA: Imperfect
 . . . would be . . . -ing /

Sī labōrāret, pecūniam optāret.

b. PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT

If he had (in the p
 money.

FORMULA: Pluperfect
 would have)

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāvisset.

4. MIXED CONDITIONS

In addition to the strict for
 condition where the *protasis*
 Such conditions are constru

If he had (in the past) w
 money (he would desire)

This sentence is past contra
 present time. Consequently,
 subjunctive, while the verb c

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāvisset.

F. Genitive with Verbs of Ac
 The genitive is used with verb
 or the penalty.

These conditions, while they refer to future time, conceive of the future act less vividly, or less certainly, than future more vivid conditions.

FORMULA: Present subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *should ... would ...*)

Sī labōret, pecūniam optet.

NOTE: Occasionally the perfect subjunctive is used instead of the present, but this is rare, and so its discussion has been omitted from these materials.

3. CONTRARY-TO-FACT CONDITIONS

a. PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT

Contrary-to-fact conditions state something which is untrue and hypothesized.

If he were (now) working (but he is not), he would be desiring money (he would desire money).

FORMULA: Imperfect subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *were ...-ing, ...would be ...-ing / would ...*)

Sī labōrāret, pecūniam optāret.

b. PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT

If he had (in the past) worked (but he did not), he would have desired money.

FORMULA: Pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses. (In English, *had ... would have ...*)

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāvisset.

4. MIXED CONDITIONS

In addition to the strict formulae given above, occasionally one finds a mixed condition where the protasis and the apodosis belong to different categories. Such conditions are constructed as logical thought requires. For example:

If he had (in the past) worked (but he did not), he would (now) be desiring money (he would desire money).

This sentence is past contrafactual in the protasis, but the apodosis refers to present time. Consequently, the protasis must have its verb in the pluperfect subjunctive, while the verb of the apodosis will be imperfect subjunctive.

Sī labōrāvisset, pecūniam optāret.

F. Genitive with Verbs of Accusing and Condemning

The genitive is used with verbs of accusing and condemning to express the charge or the penalty.

Genitive of the charge:

Puellam **cūrae** culpat. He blames the girl [of] for (her) concern.
[culpō (1), 'blame']

Genitive of the penalty:

Nautam **pecūniae** dāmnāvit. He sentenced the sailor [of money] to pay
money.

UNIT TWO — VOCABULARY

ā, ab (prep. + abl.)	(away) from; by (only with living beings) ¹
ad (prep. + acc.)	to, toward
anima, -ae, F.	soul, spirit, life force
āra, -ae, F.	altar
capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus	take, capture
cella, -ae, F.	storeroom, (small) room
cēlō (1)	hide, conceal
cōgitō (1)	think, ponder, consider
culpa, -ae, F.	guilt, fault
dāmnō (1)	condemn, sentence
dubitō (1)	doubt, hesitate
glōria, -ae, F.	glory, renown
incipiō, -ere, incēpī, inceptus	begin
incola, -ae, M. (occasionally F.)	inhabitant
incolō, -ere, -uī, --	inhabit
īnsidiae, -ārum, F. (used only in pl.)	ambush, plot, treachery
invidia, -ae, F.	envy, jealousy
labōrō (1)	work
lacrima, -ae, F.	tear (<i>as in</i> 'teardrop')
lūna, -ae, F.	moon, moonlight
moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitus	warn, remind
mora, -ae, F.	delay
mūtō (1)	change, exchange
nātūra, -ae, F.	nature
neque or nec (conj.)	and not, nor (<i>replaces et...nōn</i>)
neque (nec) . . . neque (nec)	neither . . . nor
nihil or nīl, N. (indeclinable noun)	nothing
nisī (conj.)	unless, if . . . not; except

¹ ā before a word beginning with a consonant; ab before a vowel or h

noxa, -ae, F.
nunc (adv.)
pellō, -ere, pepulī, p
expellō, -ere, exp
per (prep. + acc.)
prōvincia, -ae, F.
puella, -ae, F.
semper (adv.)
sententia, -ae, F.
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, s
sī (conj.)
sub (prep. + acc.)
(prep. + abl.)
superō (1)
taceō, -ēre, tacuī, t
teneō, -ēre, tenuī, t
terra, -ae, F.
unda, -ae, F.
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ven
vīta, -ae, F.

UNIT

The preposition ā
meanings, 'away fr
'by' only when it i
ā nautā, 'by the sai
not use ā (ab), but

Since ad means 't
expresses movemen
idea of motion tow

Incipiō, incipere,
plus the verb capiō
changes to -i- in cor
for the -a- in a perf
pounded. Incipiō n
new task. He begin

There are many c
receive'. The prefix
imperative form rec

noxa, -ae, F.	harm, injury
nunc (adv.)	now
pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus	push, drive (off)
expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsus	push out, drive out
per (prep. + acc.)	through
prōvincia, -ae, F.	province
puella, -ae, F.	girl
semper (adv.)	always
sententia, -ae, F.	feeling, thought, opinion
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus	feel, perceive
sī (conj.)	if
sub (prep. + acc.)	under (i.e., going to a place under)
(preposition + abl.)	under (i.e., at or in a place under)
superō (1)	overcome, conquer
taceō, -ēre, tacuī, tacitus	be (or keep) silent
teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentus	hold, keep, possess
terra, -ae, F.	earth, land
unda, -ae, F.	wave
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus	come
vīta, -ae, F.	life

UNIT TWO — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

The preposition **ā** (**ab**) is used only with the ablative case. It has two different meanings, 'away from' and 'by' ('through the agency of', *not* 'near'). It means 'by' only when it is used with words representing living beings, for example, **ā nautā**, 'by the sailor', **ā rēgīnā**, 'by the queen'; 'by tears' or 'by delay' would not use **ā** (**ab**), but simply the ablative case without a preposition.

Since **ad** means 'to' or 'toward', it governs the accusative case (the case which expresses movement toward). The preposition **per**, 'through', also provides the idea of motion toward and so takes the accusative.

Incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus is a compound of the preposition **in-**, 'on', plus the verb **capiō, capere, cēpī, captus**. The **-a-** of the uncompounded verb changes to **-i-** in compounds; this is always the case in Latin. It is very common for the **-a-** in a perfect passive participle to change to **-e-** when the verb is compounded. **Incipiō** means literally 'take on', thus, 'begin'. (Cf. He *takes on* a new task. He *begins* a new task.)

There are many compounds of **capiō**: **ad + capiō** is **accipiō**, 'take to (oneself), receive'. The prefix **re-** has the meaning 'back'; thus, **recipiō**, 'take back'. The imperative form **recipe** 'take back', is our English word "recipe". The Romans

used a line to indicate an abbreviation, and so the sign for a prescription R̄ is not Rx, but an abbreviation for **recipe**, 'take back'. **Repellō** (**re-** + **pellō**, 'drive') means 'drive back'. A water-repellent raincoat drives back the rain so that it does not go through the coat. **Excipiō** (**ex** + **capiō**) means 'take out', and **sus-cipiō** (**sub**, 'under' + **capiō**) means 'undertake'.

Cōgitō, a first conjugation verb, means 'think, ponder, consider'. To *think about* something is **cōgitāre dē** (+ ablative) or **cōgitāre** (+ accusative).

Dubitō (1) means 'hesitate' when it is used with an infinitive, otherwise 'doubt'.

Incolō, incolere, incolūi, 'inhabit', is obviously related to **incola, incolae**, M. or F., 'inhabitant'; it lacks a fourth principal part.

Insidiae, insidiarum, F., 'ambush, plot, treachery', although plural in Latin and governing a plural verb, is translated as singular in English.

There is no distinction between **neque** and **nec**; either spelling may be used. **Neque . . . neque** means 'neither . . . nor': **Rēginam neque videt neque timet**, 'He neither sees nor fears the queen'. The sentence could also be written **Rēginam nec videt nec timet**.

In the same way, the spellings of the word 'nothing', **nihil** and **nīl**, are interchangeable.

Pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus, 'push, drive off', forms its third principal part by the process of reduplication. Some verbs have such reduplicated third principal parts, which are formed by prefixing the word with the initial consonant, followed either by **-e-** or the vowel of the root. Some other examples of reduplicated perfects are:

canō, canere, cecinī, cantus	sing (of)
currō, currere, cucurri, cursus	run
poscō, poscere, poposci, --	beg, demand

Expellō, expellere, expulī, expulsus is a compound of **pellō** (**ex** + **pellō**) and so it means 'push out, drive out'. Often a verb that is compounded will lose its reduplicated form in the perfect (cf. **pepulī, expulī**).

Very frequently, first declension nouns that end in **-tia** come over into English with the spelling **-ce** or **-cy** (cf. **sententia**, 'sentence'; **grātia**, 'grace'; **diligentia**, 'diligence'; **beneficentia**, 'beneficence'; **cōstantia**, 'constancy').

The perfect forms of **sentiō, sentire, sēnsī, sēnsus**, 'feel, perceive', have a long **-ē-** because of the **-ns-** which follows.

Sub takes either the accusative or the ablative case depending upon whether the idea of movement toward or location is involved. In other words, if one were drilling down under the earth, in Latin **sub terram** would be used, but if one were to speak of the rock lying under the earth, **sub terrā** would be used.

Again notice the lengthening of the **-e-** in **veniō, venire** to **-ē-** in the perfect active, **vēnī**.

A good way of remembering the present stem and the perfect

incipiō	incipient	inc
expellō	expel	exp
sentiō	sentient	sen
veniō	convene	con

UNIT

I.

Verb identification: Translate in them, and appending information

1. ambulat, ambulāret, ambulā
2. clāmābunt, clāmant; clāmen
3. vidērunt, viderant, viderint
4. optāverās, optāveris (two po
5. timērēmus, timēmus, timuim
6. dedissem, dem, dabam, dedi

II.

Translate:

1. Si in insulā eritis, pecūniam
2. Si in insulā sitis, aquam opt
3. Si in patriā essētis, fēminās
4. Si in patriā fuissētis, clāmār
5. Si fēminam vidēbit, clāmābit
6. Si fēminam viderit, clāmābit
7. Si fēminam vidēret, clāmāret
8. Si fēminam vidisset, clāmāv
9. Si fēminam optet, clāmet.
10. Si taedam nautae det, portan
11. Si taedam nautae dabit, port
12. Si taedam nautae dederit, po
13. Si taedam nautae dedisset, p
14. Si taedam nautae daret, port

III.

Ellipsis. Note the following prog

Est fāma fēminis.	Est fōrm
Est fāma fēminis et est fōrm	Est fōrm
Est fāma fēminis et	fōrm
Fāma fēminis et	fōrm

A good way of remembering the principal parts of verbs is to associate both the present stem and the perfect passive stem with English words. For example:

incipiō	<i>incipient</i>	<i>inception</i>
expellō	<i>expel</i>	<i>expulsion</i>
sentiō	<i>sentient</i>	<i>sensual</i>
veniō	<i>convene</i>	<i>convention</i>

UNIT TWO — DRILL

I.

Verb identification: Translate indicatives; identify subjunctives by so labeling them, and appending information as to person, number, tense, and voice.

1. ambulat, ambulāret, ambulāvit, ambulāverat
2. clāmābunt, clāmant; clāment, clāmāvērunt
3. vidērunt, viderant, viderint (two possibilities), vidissent
4. optāverās, optāveris (two possibilities), optēmus, optāvimus
5. timērēmus, timēmus, timuimus, timēbāmus
6. dedissem, dem, dabam, dedi

II.

Translate:

1. Si in insulā eritis, pecūniam habēre optābitis.
2. Si in insulā sitis, aquam optētis.
3. Si in patriā essētis, fēminās vidērētis.
4. Si in patriā fuissētis, clāmāre timuissētis.
5. Si fēminam vidēbit, clāmābit.
6. Si fēminam viderit, clāmābit.
7. Si fēminam vidēret, clāmāret.
8. Si fēminam vidisset, clāmāvisset.
9. Si fēminam optet, clāmet.
10. Si taedam nautae det, portam vidēbō.
11. Si taedam nautae dabit, portam vidēbō.
12. Si taedam nautae dederit, portam vidēbō.
13. Si taedam nautae dedisset, portam vidissem.
14. Si taedam nautae daret, portam vidērem.

III.

Ellipsis. Note the following progression, and how the verb "to be" is omitted.

- Est fāma fēminis. Est fōrma fēminis.
 Est fāma fēminis et est fōrma fēminis.
 Est fāma fēminis et fōrma.
 Fāma fēminis et fōrma.

UNIT TWO — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B, C, D)

I.

1. Incolaene dē glōriā patriae tacuērunt?
2. Rēginam dē incolārum insidiis monuī.
3. Glōriam enim optāverint.
4. Nīl nisi glōriam optāverō.
5. Puellae neque lacrimās neque culpam cēlāverant.
6. Sententiās dē animā mūtāre incēperāmus sed sententiās nōn mūtāverātis.
7. Invidiamne ex animā expulisti?
8. Noxam ab incolis pepulerimus.
9. Per undās ad terram vēnistis, sed in patriā semper fuimus.
10. Pecūniam rēginae ē terrā cēperat.

II.

A *synopsis* is a summary outline of a given verb that shows at a glance the major inflectional variations of that verb. In Latin, a synopsis gives all the forms of a given verb in a specified person and number. Writing synopses is an excellent way to solidify one's knowledge of the verbal system in Latin.

The following example is a synopsis of *cēlō* (1) in the third person singular:

cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus, 'hide, conceal'

	ACTIVE VOICE	
	INDICATIVE MOOD	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD
Present	cēlat	cēlet
Imperfect	cēlābat	cēlāret
Future	cēlābit	—
Perfect	cēlāvit	cēlāverit
Pluperfect	cēlāverat	cēlāvisset
Future Perfect	cēlāverit	—

Write synopses of the following verbs:

1. dubitō (1), second person plural; third person singular
2. labōrō (1), third person plural; first person singular

UNIT TWO — EXERCISES

I.

1. cum puellā; dē lūnā; ē cellis; in āram; in turbā; ab incolā; ā prōvinciā; ad undam; per terrās; sub portam; sub undis.

2. Sententiam mūtābit. incēperat. Sententiam
3. Nisi fēminae nautās incolae in prōvinciā n
4. Incolae si fēminās i dubitārent.
5. Incolae si insulae fēn dubitāvissent.
6. Incolae si insulae fē venire nōn dubitent.
7. Incolae si fēminās in dubitābunt.
8. Incolae si fēminās i incolārum mūtāre nōn
9. Si nautae undās timēb
10. Puella dē glōriā et fām
11. Nautae noxās ā puelli
12. Si nautae noxās ā pue
13. Dē nātūrā animae ne veram. [sentio cum, 'ag
14. Terram si poētae inco patriae mūtāvissent.
15. Si nautās rēginae supe
16. Undae ārās cēlāre inco
17. Si undae ārās cēlāre in
18. Nautārum fāma senter
19. Nisi in cellā labōrāviss
20. Si Hannibal ad port [Hannibal, nom., the n
21. Nisi pecūniam in cell prōvinciā expelleret.
22. Et glōria incolis prō tacuit.
23. Nisi pecūniam optāvis insulam nunc superāre
24. Sub lūnā labōrāverām
25. Sub portās ambulāre o
26. Puella tacēbat, neque
27. Vīta rēginae nihil dedi
28. Puellāsne dē morā nau
29. Nisi insidiās incolārum

2. Sententiam mūtābit. Sententiam mūtāre dubitat. Sententiam mūtāre incēperat. Sententiam mūtāvit.
3. Nisi fēminae nautās sententiārum dē incolis dāmnābunt (dāmnāverint), incolae in prōvinciā nōn labōrābunt.
4. Incolae si fēminās insulae dāmnārent, nautae ad terram venire nōn dubitārent.
5. Incolae si insulae fēminās dāmnāvissent, nautae ad terram venire nōn dubitāvissent.
6. Incolae si insulae fēminās insidiārum dāmnent, nautae ad prōvinciam venire nōn dubitent.
7. Incolae si fēminās in turbā dāmnābunt, nautae ad insulam venire nōn dubitābunt.
8. Incolae si fēminās invidiae dāmnāverint, nautae sententiam dē fāmā incolārum mūtāre nōn dubitābunt.
9. Si nautae undās timēbunt, in terrā semper erunt.
10. Puella dē glōriā et fāmā poētārum cōgitat.
11. Nautae noxās ā puellis pepulerant (pepulērunt).
12. Si nautae noxās ā puellis pepulissent, et glōriam et fāmam cēpissent.
13. Dē nātūrā animae nec cum poētā sēnseram nec sententiam mūtāre optāveram. [sentio cum, 'agree with']
14. Terram si poētae incoluissent, nautās ē prōvinciā expulissent et nātūram patriae mūtāvissent.
15. Si nautās rēginae superāvissem, prōvinciam tenērem.
16. Undae ārās cēlāre incēpērunt.
17. Si undae ārās cēlāre inciperent, incolās monērem.
18. Nautārum fāma sententiam dē insulārum incolis mūtāverit.
19. Nisi in cellā labōrāvissētis, nautae ē prōvinciā puellās nōn pepulissent.
20. Si Hannibal ad portās prōvinciae vēnisset, incolās taedis monuissem. [Hannibal, nom., the name of a Carthaginian general]
21. Nisi pecūniam in cellā cēlāvissēs, rēgina nautās nec dāmnāvisset nec ē prōvinciā expelleret.
22. Et glōria incolis prōvinciae et culpa, sed poēta dē nātūrā incolārum tacuit.
23. Nisi pecūniam optāvissent, nautae neque per prōvinciam vēnissent neque insulam nunc superārent.
24. Sub lūnā labōrāverāmus.
25. Sub portās ambulāre dubitābam.
26. Puella tacēbat, neque lacrimās cēlāvit.
27. Vīta rēginae nihil dedit nisi glōriam fāmamque.
28. Puellāsne dē morā nautārum monuisti? Puellās monui, sed nil timent.
29. Nisi insidiās incolārum nunc sentirent, incolās ē prōvinciā nōn expellerent.

ISES

n mūtāverātis.

glance the major
all the forms of a
is an excellent

person singular:

ā; ā prōvinciā;

II.

1. If I had changed (my) opinion about the nature of the soul, I would have kept silent.
2. If they were changing (their) opinion about the nature of the soul, they would be keeping silent (they would keep silent).
3. If you are silent, I shall work.
4. You [pl.] had driven the poets from the island.
5. You [pl.] have filled the altar with (your) tears.
6. If they should hide the money, the queen would condemn the inhabitants for treachery.

III. Reading

Aenēās,¹ id² enim nōmen³ nautae fuit, dum⁴ incoluit Africam cum rēginā incolās rēxit.⁵ Patriam aedificāvērunt.⁶ Tum,⁷ subitō,⁸ deus⁹ vēnit et nautam monuit: "Nāvigā¹⁰ nunc," nārrāvit,¹¹ "antequam¹² rēgināe sit¹³ ira.¹⁴ Si nunc manēbis,¹⁵ tē¹⁶ semper manēre¹⁵ optet." Nautam terruit et sub lūnā Aenēās¹ turbam monuit, "Sententiam mūtāvī. Parābimus¹⁷ et ab Africā nāvigābimus."¹⁷ Nōn fuit mora. Aenēae¹ pārūrunt¹⁸ et nāvigāvērunt.¹⁰ Rēgina māne¹⁹ lacrimāvit²⁰ quod²¹ Aenēās¹ cum turbā incolārū patriam reliquerat.²² Rēginam ira¹⁴ implēvit. "Nisi manēre¹⁵ optāverit, nil habēbō," Annae²³ nārrat.¹¹ "Vitam nōn optō sine²⁴ Aenēā.¹ Nisi mē²⁵ amat, esse nōn optō." Sic²⁶ nārrāvit¹¹ et sē²⁷ necāvit.²⁸ Anima rēgināe discessit.²⁹ Incolae Africae dē culpā nautae cōgitāvērunt et lacrimāvērunt.²⁰ Nautam noxae rēgināe dāmnāvērunt. Dē insidiis cōgitābant. Ad ārās vēnērunt et deōs³⁰ poenās Aenēae¹ turbaeque ōrāvērunt.³¹

¹ Aenēās, -ae, M., 'Aeneas', a Greek name in the first declension ² id, pronoun in the neuter sing., 'this', referring to Aenēās and agreeing with nōmen ³ nōmen (nom.), 'name'
⁴ dum (conj.), 'while' ⁵ regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus, 'rule' ⁶ aedificō (1), 'build, establish'
⁷ tum (adv.), 'then' ⁸ subitō (adv.), 'suddenly' ⁹ deus (nom.), 'god' ¹⁰ nāvigō (1), 'sail, set sail'. Nāvigā is the command (i.e., imperative), 'set sail!' ¹¹ nārrō (1), 'tell, speak'
¹² antequam (conj.), 'before' ¹³ sit, 'is'. This form is the 3rd person sing. present subjunctive because of the anticipation of the queen's anger. ¹⁴ ira, -ae, F., 'anger' ¹⁵ maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, 'remain' ¹⁶ tē (acc.), 'you' ¹⁷ parō (1), 'get ready' ¹⁸ pārūrō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, 'obey' (+ dat.) ¹⁹ māne (adv.), 'early in the morning' ²⁰ lacrimō (1), 'cry, weep, shed tears' ²¹ quod (conj.), 'because' ²² relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictus, 'leave behind' ²³ Anna, -ae, F., 'Anna', the queen's sister ²⁴ sine (prep. + abl.), 'without' ²⁵ mē (acc.), 'me' ²⁶ sic (adv.), 'in this way' ²⁷ sē (acc.), 'herself'
²⁸ necō (1), 'kill' ²⁹ discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, 'withdraw' ³⁰ deōs (acc.), 'gods'
³¹ ōrō (1), 'beg for' (with two accusatives: i.e., one begs someone in the accusative for something in the accusative)

A. Nouns of the Second Declension
Nouns of the second declension
-ī.

nātus, -i, M. son
 puer, pueri, M. boy
 saxum, -i, N. rock,

While most nouns of the first declension are masculine or neuter.

In order to decline a noun in this declension to the stem, remove -ī from the full genitive singular.

SINGULAR	
	MASCULINE NEUTER
Nom.	-us* -ī
Gen.	-ī -ī
Dat.	-ō -ō
Acc.	-um -ū
Abl.	-ō -ō

* The -us ending occurs for masculine nouns only (e.g., vir, puer). However, nouns ending in -us (e.g., vir, puer).

NOTE CAREFULLY:

1. The neuter differs from the masculine in the following places:
 - a. nominative singular
 - b. nominative plural
 - c. accusative plural
2. In all neuter nouns in the second declension, the endings of each number are the same.