

Latin II Summer Assignment Instructions

The words on the attached list are the Latin I words that I will expect you to know next year in Latin II. Study them throughout the summer.

Reccomendations:

Make flashcards! Bring them to the beach, the pool, on roadtrips.

Teach these words to your family and siblings!

Concentrate on the words you are not as familiar with. If you already know “puella” and “puer” focus on some different words for a while.

For the nouns, verbs, and adjectives associate each word with a mental image. (When you are learning “fundus” picture a farm in your head. It doesn’t have to be a Roman farm – just whatever your idea of a farm is. Hold the picture in your mind as you say the word out loud.)

**YOU WILL BE TESTED ON THIS VOCABULARY WHEN YOU
COME BACK TO SCHOOL!**

Latin II – We will have two vocabulary tests:

Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs –first week of school

The remaining words – second week of school

Pre –Ap - We will have one big vocabulary test the first week of school.

You will use these words the entire time you take Latin, so it is really worth while to learn them thoroughly now. It will eliminate a lot of looking things up and make everything easier for you.

I look forward to teaching you next year. Have a great summer!

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LATIN I REVIEW VOCABULARY FOR SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Nouns

First Declension

epistula, -ae, f. – letter
fabula – story, play
aula – palace
femina – woman
puella – girl
amica – (girl)friend
dea. – goddess
ancilla – slave woman
domina – mistress
villa - house
vita - life
via – road
pecunia – money
turba – crowd
cena – dinner
insula – island
terra – land, earth
silva – forest
pugna - fight
agricola, -ae, **m.** – farmer
nauta, -ae, **m.** – sailor

Second Decl. Masculine

liber, libri, m. - book
ager, agri, m. - field
faber, fabri, m. - craftsman
vir, viri, m. - man
puer, pueri, m. – boy
amicus, amici, m. - friend
deus, dei, m. - god
servus. - slave
dominus – master
libertus – freedman
fundus - farm
animus – mind, spirit
gladius - sword
anulus - ring
cibus - food
equus – horse

Second Decl. Neuter

donum, -i, n. - gift
spectaculum – show
auxilium – help
consilium – plan, advice
poculum - cup
vinum - wine
tempulum-temple
aedificium - building
cubiculum - bedroom
triclinium – dining room
horreum – barn, granary

Third Declension

urbs, urbis, f. – city
nox, noctis, f. - night
pars, partis, f. – part
uxor, uxoris, f. - wife
mater, matris, f. – mother
navis, navis, f. - ship
pax, pacis, f. - peace
gens, gentis, f. – family, tribe

litus, litoris, n. – shore
mare, maris, n. – sea
caput, capitis, n. – head
agmen, agminis, n. – procession
nomen, nominis, n. – name

miles, militis, m. – soldier
rex, regis, m. – king
princeps, principis, m. – chief
sacerdos, sacerdotis, m. – priest
pater, patris, m. - father
homo, hominis, m. – man, person
senex, senis, m. – old man
iuvenis, iuvenis, m. – young man
hospes, hospitis, m. - guest
civis, civis, m/f. – citizen
custos, custodis, m. – guard
mercator, mercatoris, m. - merchant
pes, pedis, m. - foot
ordo, ordinis, m. – row, line
sanguis, sanguinis, m. - blood
mons, montis, m. - mountain

Fourth Declension

impetus, impetus, m. – attack
manus, us, f. – hand

Fifth Declension

dies, diei, m. – day
res, rei, f. – thing

Irregular

nemo - noone
nihil - nothing

Adjectives

First/Second Declension (-us, -a, -um)

invitus – unwilling
aeger, aegra, aegrum - sick
mortuus – dead
attonitus – astonished
iratus – angry
laetus – happy
miser – sad
ignavus – lazy, cowardly
fessus – tired
benignus – kind
stultus – stupid
callidus – clever
paratus – ready, prepared
sollicitus – worried
solus – alone, only
summus – highest, greatest
pulcher – beautiful
notus – well-known, famous
novus – new
sacer – sacred
commodus – convenient
decorus – right, proper
pauci, paucae, pauca – few
ceteri, ceterae, cetera – the others, the rest

Third Declension

ingens (ingentis) - huge
omnis, omne – all, every
omnes – everyone
omnia - everything
difficilis, difficile - difficult
facilis, facile - easy
fidelis, fidele - faithful
fortis, forte – brave, strong
liberalis, liberale - generous
crudelis, crudele - cruel
mirabilis, mirabile – amazing
utilis, utile - useful

Adjectives with irregular comparative and superlative forms

bonus – good	melior – better	optimus – best
magnus – great	maior – greater	maximus – greatest
parvus – small	minor – smaller	minimus – smallest
multi – many	plures – more	plurimi – most, very many

Adverbs

celeriter – quickly	lente – slowly
umquam – ever	numquam - never
diu – for a long time	paulisper – for a short time
subito – suddenly	statim - immediately
nunc – now	iam – now, already
denique – lastly, finally	tandem – at last
tum – then, at that time	deinde – then, next
olim – once	hodie – today
mox – soon	simulac – as soon as

Verbs

First conjugation (-o, -are, -avi, -atus)

canto – sing

neco – kill

pugno – fight

pulso – hit

verbero - beat

supero – overcome, overpower

servo – protect, keep

habito – live, dwell

delecto – delight

clamo – shout

nuntio – announce

rogo - ask

ambulo – walk

festino - hurry

agito – chase

porto - carry

paro – prepare

comparo – get, obtain

specto – watch, look at

circumspecto – look around

do, dare, dedi – give

sto, stare, steti– stand

obsto, obstare, obstiti – get in the way (takes dative)

appropinquo – approach (takes dative)

Second conjugation

compleo, complere, complevi – fill

deleo, delere, deleui – destroy

timeo, timere, timui – be afraid

terreo, terrere, terrui – to frighten

teneo, tenere, tenui – hold

debeo, debere, debui – ought **OR** owe (E.G. debeo discedere – I ought to leave)

habeo, habere, habui – have

iaceo, iacere, iacui – lie (E.G. humi iacet – he lies on the ground)

sedeo, sedere, sedi – sit

video, videre, vidi – see

maneo, manere, mansi – stay

rideo, ridere, risi – smile, laugh

soleo, solere – be accustomed, usually

(used with infinitive: soleo cenare in triclinio. – I usually eat dinner in the dining room.)

Third conjugation

ago, agere, egi – do, drive

peto, petere, petivi – aim at, head for, pursue, attack

dico, dicere, dixi – say

duco, ducere, duxi – lead

credo, credere, credidi – trust, believe (takes the dative)
 trado, tradere, tradidi – hand over
 curro, currere, cucurri – run
 traho, trahere, traxi – to drag, pull
 surgo, surgere, surrexi – rise, get up
 intellego, intellegere, intellexi – understand
 lego, legere, legi - read
 scribo, scribere, scripsi – write
 vinco, vincere, vici – to win, conquer
 ostendo, ostendere, ostendi – show
 bibo, bibere, bibi - drink
 mitto, mittere, misi – send
 agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi – recognize
 amitto, amittere, amisi – lose
 cognosco – find out, get to know

Third -io

cupio, cupere, cupivi – desire
 rapio, rapere, rapui – grab, seize
 capio, capere, cepi – take
 facio, facere, feci – do or make
 interficio, interficere, interfeci – kill
 fugio, fugere, fugi – to run away
 accipio – receive
 conficio – finish
 effugere – to escape

Fourth conjugation

Dormio, dormire, dormivi – sleep
 custodio, custodire, custodivi – guard
 venio, venire, veni – come
 sentio, sentire, sensi – feel, percieve
 advenio – arrive
 pervenio – reach, arrive
 consentio - agree

Inquit – says
 Coepi – began

Sum, esse, fui – be
 abesse – to be gone
 adesse – to be here/present
 superesse – to survive
 Sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt – I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, y'all are, they are
 Eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant – I was, you were etc. (imperfect tense)

Possum, posse, potui – be able
 Possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt – I am able, you are able etc.
 Poteram, poteras, poterat, poteramus, poteratis, poterant – I was able, you were able, etc.

Volo, velle, volui – want
 Volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt – I want, you want, s/he wants etc.

Nolo, nolle, nolui – not want
 Nolo, non vis, non vult, nolumus, non vultis, nolunt – I don't want, you don't want, etc.

Eo, ire, ivi, itus – to go perire – to die, perish abire – to go away
Eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt – I go, you go, s/he goes, we go, y'all go, they go

Fero, ferre, tuli, latus – to bring, bear, report offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus – to offer
Fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt – I bring, you bring, s/he brings, we bring etc.

Question Words

quis – who quid – what
ubi – where quo – where (to)
cur - why
-ne – attached to the end of the first word in a yes/no question
nonne? - expects yes answer (Nonne me amas? - You love me, don't you?)
num? – expects no answer (Num me amas? - You don't love me, do you?)
ita vero – yes minime – no

Conjunctions

tamen – however sed - but
enim – for (kind of like “because”) quod - because
-que – and (pueri puellaeque – boys and girls) et – and
igitur – therefore itaque – and so

Prepositions

Followed by ABLATIVE case:

sub – under de – down from, about
in – in/on a/ab – away from
pro/prae – in front of e/ex – out from
cum – with sine – without

Followed by ACCUSATIVE case:

ad – to(wards) in - into
prope – near, next to per – through

Other

Salve/ salvete – hello Vale/ valete – goodbye
gratias agere – to thank gratias tibi ago – thank you
Eheu – Oh no! Euge! - hooray
Ecce! – Look!