

LATIN II REVIEW VOCABULARY AND
LATIN III PRE-AP SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Nouns

First Declension

epistula, -ae, f. – letter
dea, -ae, f. – goddess
pecunia, -ae, f. – money
ara, -ae, f. - altar
aula, -ae, f. - palace

Second Decl. Masculine

vir, viri, m. – man
deus, dei, m. – god
dominus, -i, m. – master
faber, fabrī, m. - craftsman

Second Decl. Neuter

templum, -i, n. - temple
periculum, -i, n. - danger
verbum, -i, n. - word
poculum, -i, n. - cup
regnum, -i, n. – kingdom

Third Declension

mors, mortis, f. – death rex, regis, m. – king
pars, partis, f. – part princeps, principis, m. – chief
virtus, virtutis, f. – courage sacerdos, sacerdotis, m. – priest
urbs, urbis, f. – city

omen, ominis, n. – omen

Fourth Declension

portus, -ūs, m. – harbor impetus, -ūs, m. - attack
manus, -ūs, f. – hand **OR** a band/group of people (used in military contexts)

Example: manus armatorum regem ad carcerem duxit.

A group of armed men led the king to the prison.

Fifth Declension

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

Adjectives

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

invitus – unwilling
obstinatus – stubborn
mortuus – dead
attonitus – astonished
nullus – no, not any (E.G. nullus cibus – no food)
tutus – safe
verus – true
iratus – angry
stultus – stupid
summus – highest (superlative)

Third Declension

ingens (ingentis) - huge
omnis, omne – all, every
omnes – everyone
omnia - everything
facilis, facile - easy
fidelis, fidele - faithful

Adjectives with irregular comparative and superlative forms

bonus – good	melior – better	optimus – best
malus – bad	peior – worse	pessimus - worst
magnus – great	maior – greater	maximus – greatest
parvus – small	minor – smaller	minimus – smallest

Verbs

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

aedifico – build
tempto – try
paro – prepare
recuso - refuse
neco – kill
adiuvo – help
occupo – seize
sto, stare, steti– to stand
obsto, obstare, obstiti – get in the way (takes dative)
do, dare, dedi, datus – to give

Second conjugation

Timeo, timere, timui – be afraid
Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus – hold
Noceo, nocere, nocui – harm (takes dative)
Debeo, debere, debui, debitus – ought **OR** owe (E.G. debeo discedere – I ought to leave)
Habeo, habere, habui, habitus – have
Iaceo, iacere, iacui – to lie (E.G. humi iacet – he lies on the ground)
Sedeo, sedere, sedi – to sit
Video, videre, vidi, visus – to see
Iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus – to order
Maneo, manere, mansi – to stay
Audeo, audere – to dare

Soleo, solere – be accustomed, usually

(The thing usually done is an infinitive.

E.G. soleo cenare in triclinio. – I usually eat dinner in the dining room.

Peur malus solet tardius advenire. - The bad boy usually arrives too late.)

Third conjugation

Peto, petere, petivi, petitus – aim at, head for, pursue, attack
Arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitus – to summon
Dico, dicere, dixi, dictus – to say
Duco, ducere, duxi, ductus – to lead
Credo, credere, credidi, creditus – trust, believe (takes the dative)
Trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus – to hand over
Curro, currere, cucurri – to run
Cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognotus – to find out, learn
Mitto, mittere, misi, missus – to send
Amitto, amittere, amisi, amissus – to lose
Scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus – to write
Ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensus – to show
Bibo, bibere, bibi - to drink

Tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus – to lift, raise

Third -io

Cupio, cupere, cupivi – to desire

Facio, facere, feci, factus – to do or make

Efficio, efficere, effeci, effectus – to carry out, do,

Interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus – to kill

Decipio, decipere, decepi, deceptus – to trick, deceive

Iacio, iacere, ieci, iectus – to throw

Fourth conjugation

Custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus – to guard

Audio, audire, audivi, auditus – to hear, listen

Venio, venire, veni – to come

Inquit – says

Coepi – began

Sum, esse, fui – be

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

pereo – to die, perish

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

offerro, 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

cur – why

Quid – what

ubi – where

Quomodo - how

quo – where (to)

-ne – attached to the end of the first word in a 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

Adverbs

lente – slowly	celeriter - quickly	
simulac – as soon as		
umquam – ever	numquam – never	semper - always
diu – for a long time	paulisper – for a little while	
subito – suddenly		
nunc – now	iam – now, already	
denique – lastly, finally		
tandem – at last	tamen – however	
tum – then, at that time	deinde – then, next	
statim – immediately		
nuper – recently		
olim – once		
mox – soon		
heri – yesterday	hodie – today	cras - tomorrow

Pronouns

hic, haec, hoc – this	(plural – these)
ille, illa, illud – that	(plural – those)
is, ea, id – he, she, it	(plural – they)
iste, ista, istud – that	<i>negative</i>
ipse, ipsa, ipsum - ___	self (intensive – adds emphasis)

ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē – I, of me, to/for me, me, *preposition* me
tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē – you (thou), of you, to/for you, you (thee), *preposition* you
nōs, nostrī, nobis, nōs, nobis – we, of us, to/for us, us, *preposition* us
vōs, vestrī, vobis, vōs, vobis – y'all, of y'all, to/for y'all, y'all (dir. obj.), *preposition* y'all

Possessive Adjectives

meus, -a, -um – my
tuus, -a, -um – your (“you” = one person)
suus, -a, -um – his, her, its, their (belongs to subject of sentence)
noster, nostra, nostrum – our
vester, vestra, vestrum – your (“you” = more than one person, *y'all's*)