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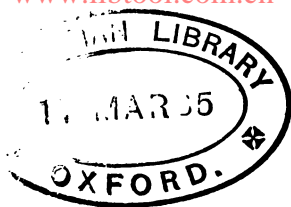
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PREFACE.

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As soon as the pupil has begun to learn his Declensions, it is as well that he should also be taught how to "construe." He will thus see the usefulness of what he is learning in his Grammar.

This part of the "Daily Readings" does not require any knowledge of verbs, and is therefore admirably suited for the young beginner.

With each lesson is an "examination paper," and also some "memorabilia," which should be carefully committed to memory and repeated daily. By means of them many of the questions in the Examination Paper can be answered.

J. R.

UPTON HOUSE,

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Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.www.libtool.com.cn**A.**

Ad mētam.

Dē mensâ.

Ab injūrîâ.

Dē fēnestrâ.

Ē portâ.

Ex silvîs.

In silvas.

In insulâ.

In insulam.

In ripâ.

In fūgâ.

In pugná.

Pro patriâ.

Per terras.

Sub terrîs.

Sub umbrâ.

Post pugnam.

Post tēnebras.

Inter vīōlas.

Cum pūellis.

Examination Paper. A.

1. What does the First Declension make the genitive case singular to end in ?
2. Decline *patria, terra, pugna*.
3. Of what gender are most substantives of the First Declension ?
4. What prepositions govern the accusative case ?
5. What prepositions govern the ablative case ?
6. What prepositions govern both the accusative and ablative ?
7. What do *in* and *sub* imply when they govern the accusative ?
8. What do *in* and *sub* imply when they govern the ablative ?
9. Give the accusative singular of *insula, silva, meta* : the dative singular of *injuria, fuga, fenestra*.
10. Give the genitive plural of *tenebrae, silva, insula* : the accusative plural of *umbra, mensa, fenestra*.

Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**B.**

Sinē culturâ.

Sinē doctrinâ.

Ad mōdestiam.

Cum p̄cūniâ.

Tot sententiæ.

In sciētiâ.

Vitæ summâ.

Vitæ exp̄rientiâ.

Rēginæ cōrōnâ.

Praedae causâ.

Disciplinæ causâ.

Amicit̄iæ causâ.

In agricōlæ cāsâ.

Rēginâ cum filiâbus.

Justitiâ sinē pr̄dentîâ.

Divitiarum et formæ glōriâ.

Sub umbrâ silvârum.

Laetitiâ post victōriam.

Ad ôras insulârum.

Undârum dōminâbus.

Examination Paper. B.

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1. What is the ending of the genitive plural of substantives of the First Declension ?
2. When two substantives come together, meaning different things, in what case is the latter put ?
3. Name *three* substantives of the First Declension of the masculine gender.
4. What substantives besides *filia* make the dat. pl. to end in *abus* ?
5. What kinds of substantives generally have no plural ?
6. Decline *corona, vita, filia*.
7. When do *in* and *sub* govern the accusative ?
8. When do *in* and *sub* govern the ablative ?
9. Give the acc. sing. of *justitia, scientia, cultura* ; and the dat. pl. of *sententia, divitiae, filia, silva*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *disciplina, praeda, forma* ; and the gen. pl. of *causa, agricola, casa*.

Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.

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C.

Per campum.
 In proeliō.
 In mundō.
 Ē mundō.
 Prōpē rīvum.
 Causă bellī.
 Jussă Dēi.
 Lēthī viă.
 Pōtentīă coelī.
 Dēi prōvidentiă.
 Mēmōriă mălōrum.
 Sylvas et saxă.
 Rōsae inter lilīă.
 Stultī vitīă.
 Insāniæ ĩnitīum.
 Irritāmentă mălōrum.
 Nūmērō annōrum.
 Dōnă dēōrum.
 Īnitīum bellī.
 Factă virī.

Examination Paper. C.
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-
1. What is the genitive singular ending of substantives of the Second Declension ?
 2. Of what gender are the nouns that end in *us*, *er*, *um*, respectively ?
 3. What is the rule respecting the nom. voc. and acc. cases of neuter nouns ?
 4. Decline *campus*, *bellum*, *jussum*.
 5. What is the voc. sing. of *Deus* ?
 6. What is the peculiarity regarding the plural of *coelum* ?
 7. What is the office of the conjunction ?
 8. Where are *et*, *ac*, *atque* and *que* severally placed in the sentence ?
 9. Give the acc. plur. of *proelium*, *rivus*, *saxum* ; and the dat. sing. of *mundus*, *lethum*, *coelum*.
 10. Give the gen. sing. of *lilium*, *initium*, *malum* ; and the abl. pl. of *mundus*, *rivus*, *vitium*.

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D.

Extrā vallum.

Trans flūvium.

Per castrā.

Sinē detrīmentō.

Nūmērō cōpiārum.

Lōcōrum angustīs.

Exītiō nautīs.

Māgister cum pūērīs.

Per sātā, perquē vīas.

Fossas circum murum.

Māritō, et filiō, et āmicīs.

Ēlēphantōrum auxiliō.

Architectus coelī et terrae.

Auxiliā contrā Rōmānōs.

Aurī argentiquē cōpiā.

Bellum contrā sōciōs pōpūli.

Lacrȳmae per gēnas.

Cum hastis et cālāmīs.

Sōciīs et āmicīs auxiliūm.

Vaccae per campōs.

Examination Paper. D.

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1. Into what do nouns ending in *ius* and *ium* often contract the *ii* of the genitive? Give examples.
2. Give the voc. sing. of *filius* and *Virgilius*.
3. What peculiarity is there in the plural of *Deus*?
4. Name *three* nouns which have a different meaning in the plural from the singular.
5. Give the nominatives plural of *locus*, and mention two other nouns which have similar plural forms.
6. Name *six* prepositions which govern the accusative.
7. Name *six* prepositions which govern the ablative.
8. Decline *vallum, amicus, puer*.
9. Give the voc. sing. of *socius, maritus*; and the acc. plur. of *magister, coelum*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *fluvius, exitium*; and the dat. plur. of *castra, murus, numerus*.

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E.

Cōram pōpūlō.
 Consīliā bellī.
 In rīpā flūvīi.
 Lūnā in coelō.
 Dēus Arcādīae.
 In castrā sōcīōrum.
 Cum dōmīnō servōrum.
 Ōdium ergā Rōmānōs.
 Adversūs Publīi filium.
 Lūnā intēr stellās.
 Ā frīgōrē.
 Lēpōrīs vestigīā.
 Nūmēn āquārum.
 Āmor nummī.
 Hostīs sāgittam.
 Taurōrum corpōrā.
 Annībālīs cōpīās.
 Villārum culmīnā.
 Invidīae pallōr.
 Sōrōrēs cum frātrībūs.

Examination Paper. E.

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1. What is the ending of the genitive singular of substantives of the Third Declension ?
2. What do you understand by *imparisyllables* ?
3. How do *imparisyllables* form their genitive plural ?
4. What do you understand by *parisyllables* ?
5. How do *parisyllables* form their genitive plural ?
6. Name *six* *parisyllables* which form an exception to the rule.
7. What cases do the following prepositions govern :
coram, erga, inter, prae, a, adversus, in ?
8. Decline *ripa, fluvius, hostis*.
9. Give the gen. plur. of *numen, castra, frater* :
and the dat. sing. of *pallor, culmen, stella*.
10. Give the nom. plur. of *corpus, serpens, lepus* :
and the gen. sing. of *amor, odium, luna*.

Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.www.libtcl.com.cn**F.**

Dē fontībūs.
Lacrýmās matrīs.
Mortīs causā.
Condītōr urbīs.
Victimā mortīs.
Incōlā montīs.
Māgīstēr artīs.
Tempōrē vērīs.
Militēs cum dūcē.
Lux consciētiāe.
Cum impērātōrībūs.
Factā dūcum.
Mātēr artīum.
Ventōrum pātēr.
Dōlōrīs causās.
Hōmīnīs vitā.
Irā lēonum.
Patriāe āmōrē.
Hīēmīs tempōrē.
Verbā pācis.

Examination Paper. F.

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1. What do you understand by *monosyllable*?
2. What is the general rule for the formation of the gen. plur. of monosyllables?
3. Give *six* nouns ending in *x* which make the gen. plur. to end in *um*.
4. Give the general *masculine* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
5. Give the general *feminine* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
6. Give the general *neuter* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
7. Explain *parisyllables* and *imparisyllables*.
8. Decline *lacryma, ventus, verbum*.
9. Give the acc. plur. of *conditor, magister, tempus* : and the dat. sing. of *hiems, leo, incola*.
10. Give the gen. plur. of *fons, dux, homo* : and the abl. plur. of *tempus, pater, mons*.

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G.

Cum partē cōpiārum.

Terrā mārīquē.

In bōnītātē Dēi.

Ex patris ēpīstōlā.

Vītā sīnē lābōrē.

Post messem cōpiā.

Post tēnebrās lux.

Propter hīēmī sēvērītātem.

Ād lūcem a lūcernā.

Virtūtīs glōriā mērcēs.

Pondērē aurī āc argentī.

Archītectūs ēt rectōr coelī ēt terrae.

Virtūtum dōmīnā ēt rēgīnā.

Jōvis ēt sōrōr ēt conjux.

Terrā circum sōlem.

Cūpīdītātēs ānīmī.

Rēvērentīae cōmēs āmōr.

Ōpūs non sīnē pēricūlō.

A pōpūlō ād astrā.

Pēr mārē, pēr terrās, pēr flūmīnā.

Examination Paper. G.

-
1. Name *four* nouns of the Third Declension that make the acc. sing. to end in *im* and the abl. in *i*.
 2. Give the acc. and abl. sing. of *restis, navis, messis, turris*.
 3. Give the two forms of the acc. of *aër* and *aether*: and state which is the more common.
 4. What cases do the following prepositions govern: *in, cum, ex, post, ad, circum, sine*?
 5. What is the office of a *conjunction*? where are *et, ac, atque, and que* respectively placed?
 6. When one substantive is governed by another, in what case is it put?
 7. Decline *Deus* and *Dea*.
 8. What is the general rule for forming the gen. plur. of *parisyllables*?
 9. Give the gen. sing. of *conjux, comes, pondus*; the nom. plur. of *rector, astrum, coelum*.
 10. Give the abl. plur. of *domina, regina, virtus*; the acc. sing. of *Jupiter, mare, opus*.

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Peccāti dōlōr.

Frūgēs terrae.

Olam patrě.

Mōrě patrum.

Ad sēnectūtem.

Nēmo mortālīum.

Virībus bōum.

Lābōr agrīcōlārum.

Lēgě cīvītātīs.

Nōmēn pācīs.

Cōram rēgě.

Laudīs stūdiō.

Lītērārum āmōrě.

Prō sālūtě urbīs.

Mōnūmentā pārentīs.

Ōpem sālūtemquě.

Cum strīdōrě tēlōrum.

Sūb arbōrě pōmā.

Sūb tegmīnē fāgī.

Mellā ex ilīcě.

Examination Paper. H.
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-
1. Give the difference of meaning between the sing. and plur. of *vis* and *litera*.
 2. Decline *vis*.
 3. Give the gen. and dat. plur. of *bos*.
 4. Name *five* nouns that have no nom. sing.
 5. Explain *subjective* genitive.
 6. Explain *objective* genitive.
 7. What words may be used as signs of the *objective* genitive?
 8. Decline *nemo, pater, fagus*.
 9. Give the acc. sing. of *peccatum, dolor, terra*; and the dat. plur. of *labor, agricola, rex*.
 10. Give the abl. sing. of *salus, parens, tegmen*; and the gen. plur. of *mos, laus, nomen*.

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I.

Süb pēdībūs ēquōrum.

Quōt hōmīnēs tōt sententiāe.

In vōluptātīs regnō.

Sīnē criminē conjux.

Rēgēs rēgumquē triūmphī.

Prōptēr urbīs magnītūdīnem.

Dūcum prūdentīā ēt milītum fortītūdo.

Cornūā lūnae.

Sōlīs occāsū.

Cantībūs āvīum.

Dē sōlīs currū.

Dōmīnī jussū.

Eventūs bellī.

E mănībūs hostīum.

Classē ēt exercītū.

Terrae mōtū.

Cōpiā fructūum.

Quercūum cācūmīnā.

Arcūs ēt cālāmī.

Impēdimentā exercītūum.

Examination Paper. I.

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1. What is the ending of the gen. sing. and plur. of substantives of the Fourth Declension ?

2. Of what gender are the nouns that end in *us* and *u* of the Fourth Declension ?

3. Name *four* nouns ending in *us* that are exceptions to the general rule.

4. What do you understand by *dissyllable* ?

5. Name *six* dissyllables that make their dat. and abl. plur. end in *ubus*.

6. What cases do the following prepositions govern : *sub, in, sine, propter, de, e, juxta* ?

7. *Sub pedibus equorum*. Why is *equorum* in the genitive ?

8. Decline *conjux, cornu, cantus*.

9. Give the abl. sing. of *pes* ; gen. plur. of *homo* ; acc. sing. of *crimen* ; dat. plur. of *rex* ; acc. plur. of *dux*.

10. Give the abl. plur. of *arcus* ; gen. sing. of *currus* ; acc. plur. of *calamus* ; dat. sing. of *manus* ; acc. sing. of *quercus*.

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J.

Fructū nōn fōlīs.

Cum partē exercītūs.

Impērātōr cum exercītū.

In dōmō āmicōrum.

Intēr quercūs, ilīcēs ēt laurōs.

Cornūm magnītūdīnem ēt vāriētātem.

In sacrīs Cŷbēlae tympānā ēt cornūā.

Spēs impērīi.

Spē praemīi.

Fīdēs cānum.

Causās rōrum.

Spēcīē rectī.

Rōrum nātūrā.

Spēs agrīcōlārum.

Spēs auxiliīi.

In plānītīē.

Spē commōdī.

Spēcīē virtūtīs.

Spē mercēdīs.

Hostīum ācīēs.

Examination Paper. J.
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1. What peculiarity is there in the declension of *domus* ?
2. In what sense is *domi* used ?
3. Of what gender are the substantives of the Fifth Declension ; and in what do their nominatives end ?
4. Give the gen. sing. and gen. plur. endings of nouns of the Fifth Declension.
5. What nouns in the Fifth Declension only have a complete plural ?
6. What cases do the following prepositions govern : *cum, in, inter, circa, ob, clam* ?
7. Give nom. sing. of *foliis, parte, ilices, tympana*.
8. Decline *laurus, pinus, ficus*.
9. Give acc. plur. of *exercitus, pars, folium, cornu*.
gen. plur. of *quercus, canis, agricola*.
10. Give gen. sing. of *spes* : dat. sing. of *fides* :
abl. sing. of *res* : acc. plur. of *acies* : gen. plur. of *dies*.

Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.www.libtool.com.cn**K.****Lux diēi.****Antē mēridiēm.****Post mēridiēm.****Rem non verbā.****Spēquē mētūquē.****Lūcē diēi.****Sūperficiēs āquae.****Elōquentīae spēciem.****Sērīēs vincūlōrum.****Antē diēm poenae.****Militēs īn ācīē.****Vōcē, vultū, gestūque.****Ordo diērum ēt noctūm.****Ordo sērīesquē causārum.****Effigiēs hōmīnis ēt imāgo.****Ad rērum cognītiōnem.****Non īn nōmīnē, sēd īn rē.****Sciētīā sīnē spē praemiōrum.****Rērum cūrā ēt divitiārum cūpidō.****Rērum histōriām āb ōrīgīnē gentīs.**

Examination Paper. K:
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1. What is the peculiarity in the gender of *dies* ; of what gender is *meridies* ?
2. Give the gender of nouns of the Third Declension that end in *do, go, io, ia, tia, tas, and tudo*.
3. Name *three* exceptions to the rule respecting nouns that end in *do*.
4. When *et* or *que* are repeated in the sentence, how do you generally translate the *first* ?
5. What is the office of the conjunction ?
6. How do *dies* and *res* differ from other nouns of the Fifth Declension ?
7. Give the nom. sing. of *luce, aquae, vinculorum, voce, vultu, nomine*.
8. Give the gender of *species, imago, cognitio, cupido, homo, gens*.
9. Give the dat. plur. of *res, verbum, aqua, miles, nox, homo, gens*.
10. Give the gen. plur. of *dies* : dat. sing. of *spes* and *metus* : the acc. sing. of *series, vox, ordo* : abl. sing. of *effigies, fides, res, spes*.

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L.

Tācītō passū.
 Verbōsās lēgēs.
 Ingrātō fōrō.
 Fāmā pērennis.
 Lābentībūs annīs.
 Fructībūs assidūis.
 Pātēr omnīpōtens.
 Nōvā moeniā.
 Longā mōrā.
 Pignōrā cārā.
 Ars longā.
 Paucōs mensēs.
 Tēnūi sermōnē.
 Omnēs prōvinciās.
 Multās terrās.
 Vitā brēvis.
 Tōtum orbem.
 Incrēdībīli rē.
 Dextrā mānū.
 Brēvī tempōrē.

Examination Paper. L.

www.indiabooks.com

1. What is *an adjective*?
2. How do adjectives agree with their substantives? Give examples.
3. If the substantive in the Latin sentence is omitted, what word must be applied to the masculine, feminine, and neuter adjectives respectively?
4. Into what *three* classes may adjectives be divided as regards gender?
5. Decline *tacitus, perennis, omnipotens*.
6. Decline *multa terra, tacitus passus, pater omnipotens*.
7. What cases of neuter nouns are always alike, and in what do they end in the plural?
8. Give the nom. sing. of *tenui sermone, dextrâ manu, brevi tempore*.
9. Give the gen. plur. of *verbosae leges, labens annus, nova moenia, pignora cara*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *vita brevis*; gen. sing. of *totus orbis*; acc. sing. of *fama perennis*; gen. plur. of *incredibilis res*.

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Falcē ācūtā.

Fūgācēs annī.

Sērōs īn annōs.

In tōtō orbē.

Per longōs annōs.

Multā pēr ōrā.

Umbrā sūb unā.

Bella, horrīdā bellā.

Tōtō ē pectōrē.

Pēr dīēs festōs.

In sōlīō ācernō.

In tēnūēs aurās.

Fortīs ād armā.

Nūmērōs ād aptōs.

Omnībūs supplex.

Dē tōtō corpōrē.

Vīrīdī āb aevō.

Tempūs pēr brēvē.

Crūdēlē vulnūs.

Inōpēs cōlōnī.

www.litlat.com
Examination Paper. M.

1. How are adjectives of *one*, *two*, and *three* terminations severally declined?

2. Decline *acer*.

3. Name *six* adjectives that form their gen. sing. in *-ius*, and dat. in *-i*.

4. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *alius* and *uterque*.

5. What is the general rule for forming the gen. plur. of *imparisyllables*?

6. Give the gender of *falx*, *annus*, *orbis*, *os*, *umbra*, *bellum*, *pectus*, *dies*.

7. Give the gen. sing. of *falx*, *annus*, *orbis*, *os*, *umbra*, *bellum*, *pectus*, *dies*.

8. Decline *tenuis aura*, *totum corpus*, *viride aevum* in the sing.; and *dies festi*, *fugaces anni*, *numeri apti* in the plur.

9. *Omnibus supplex*. What word must you supply with *omnibus*?

10. Give the dat. sing. of *totus orbis*; the acc. plur. of *crudele vulnus*; and gen. plur. of *inopes coloni*.

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In omnī aetātē.
 Antīquissīmīs tempōribūs.
 In omnēs partēs.
 In omnībūs partībūs.
 Ob longinquam obsidiōnem.
 Brēvē tempūs aetātīs.
 Mēmōriā clārōrum virōrum.
 In ūnō tūmulō.
 Fortiā taurōrum corpōrā.
 Antīquī causā dōlōris.
 Hūmānae vōcīs imāgō.
 Magnam diēi partem.
 Nōn formōsūs, sēd fācundūs.
 Fātā cruentā dūcīs.
 Impērīi pignōrā certā.
 Certā fidēs factī.
 Sērēs immensā mālōrum.
 Tristissimā noctīs imāgō.
 Rārī formā cōlōris.
 Plācidāe pācīs āmātōr.

Examination Paper. N.

1. Explain *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.
2. How are the comparative and superlative generally formed ?
3. What do you understand by *us pure* ?
4. Compare *antiquus*, *idoneus*, *clarus*, *fortis*.
5. Give the nom. sing. of *aetate*, *temporibus*, *obsidionem*, *taurorum*, *vocis*, *pignora*.
6. What is the gender of nouns ending in *do*, *go*, *io* ?
7. What peculiarity is there in the gender of *dies* ?
8. Give *six* words declined like *unus*
9. Decline *breve tempus*, *certa fides*, *placida pax* in the sing.; and *pignora certa*, *fata cruenta*, *omnes partes* in the plur.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *vir*; dat. sing. of *unus*; abl. sing. of *corpus*; nom. plur. of *causa*; gen. plur. of *dolor*; dat. plur. of *vox*; abl. plur. of *imago*.

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O.

Sūbītī hostīum incursūs.
 Ingentī rāmōrum umbrā.
 Magnā pars hōmīnum.
 In maxīmā concordīā.
 Brītanniāe pars intērīōr.
 Dūās urbēs flōrentīssīmās.
 Dūrīōr ferrō.
 A vōtōrībūs scriptōrībūs.
 Vītam hōnestam ēt integram.
 Proptēr sermōnīs ēlēgantīam.
 Prīmō tempōrē vērīs.
 In cītērīōrē rīpā flūvīi.
 Bellum magnum ēt atrox.
 Pūrīssīmā et castīssīmā vītā.
 Sanctūs augustusquē fons.
 In lōcīs diversīs.
 Cīvītās amplā atquē flōrens.
 In glōrīā sempīternā.
 Plūrīmī versūs.
 Omnīum rērum inscīūs.

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Examination Paper. O.

1. How do you construe an ablative after the comparative degree ?
2. Compare *bonus, magnus, durus, parvus*.
3. Give the positive forms of *interior, primus, ceterior, plurimus*.
4. Give the superlative of *vetus*.
5. Give the abl. sing. of *vis, vir, ver*.
6. Give the two plurals of *locus*.
7. Decline *ingens umbra, magna pars, bellum atrox* in the sing.; and *subiti incursus, duae urbes, veteres scriptores* in the plur.
8. What is the peculiarity respecting the comparative of *multus* ?
9. Decline *hostis, ramus, ferrum*.
10. Give abl. sing. of *fons, vita, fluvius, versus, res, locus, sermo, scriptor, civitas*.

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P.

Dens pătientis ārātrī.
 Coelō nitidissimū alto.
 Caedis insānā cūpidō.
 Sērīes immensā lābōrum.
 Fīlūs patrī sīmīlis.
 Ad dīvinārum rērum cognītīōnem.
 Imprōvisā lētī vīs.
 Densā fērārum tectā.
 Pēr mēdiās caedēs.
 Rēcentīum īnjūrīarum mēmōriam.
 Sāgittam āb altērā partē.
 Summā cūrā ēt dīlīgentiā.
 Dē rēbūs ēt obscurīs ēt incertīs.
 Pēr mēdiās viās.
 Sēdes rēmōtās ā Germānis.
 Sūbitā ēt rēpentinā consilīā.
 Ad altēram flūmīnīs rīpam.
 Causā mortīs saevae ījustā.
 Sempiternā nivē ēt glāciē.
 Falsae in crīmīnē caedis.

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Examination Paper. P.

1. Give the *two* superlatives of *exterus*, *inferus*, *superus*, *posterus*.
2. How do adjectives ending in *-er* form their superlatives? Give examples.
3. Translate *summus mons*, *media aqua*, *ima quercus*, *reliquum opus*.
4. What case follows adjectives signifying *memory*?
5. Distinguish between *patri similis* and *patris similis*.
6. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *alter*.
7. Give the voc. sing. of *filius*.
8. Give the acc. sing. and plur. of *vis* and *vir*.
9. What is the peculiarity regarding the plural of *coelum*?
10. Decline *patiens aratrum*, *series immensa*, *mors saeva* in the sing., and *densa tecta*, *divinae res*, *sedes remotae* in the plural.

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Q.

Omnī cělěřitătě ět stűdĭō.
 Longō pěr āēră tractŭ.
 Nōn ĭdōněŭs pugnae.
 Agrĭ ōpĭmĭ ět fertĭlěs.
 Bōnĭ fĭdělěsquě sōcĭ.
 Prō dōmō, prō hortĭs.
 Frŭmentum lěgĭōnĭ prĭmae.
 Virgĭně ĭn ũnâ.
 Ultĭmă dĭěs hōmĭnĭ.
 Němo běătŭs antě ōbĭtum.
 Servŭs dōmĭnō běněvŏlŭs.
 Prĭmŭs clămŏr atquě ĭmpětus.
 Dě sălŭtě rěipublicae Rŏmānae.
 Divěs pěcŏrě ět multă tellŭrě.
 Summă Ńb arcě.
 Castrĭs ex ũnĭs.
 Dĭŭturnĭtătě pugnae děfěssĭ.
 Tŏtĭŭs dĭěĭ lăbŏrě.
 Ad ĭnfěrĭŏrem partem ĭnsŭlae.
 A mĭnŏrĭbŭs Ńd măjŏră.

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Examination Paper. Q.

1. Compare *dives*.
2. Name *six* adjectives that form their superlatives in *-limus*.
3. How do adjectives ending in *-dicus, -ficus, -volus* form their comparison?
4. When does *unus* take a plural? Give examples.
5. Decline *domus*.
6. Give the two forms of the acc. of *aër* and *aether*, and state which is the more common.
7. Decline *respublica*.
8. Compare *longus, idoneus, fertilis, benevolus*.
9. Give the positives of *primus, ultimus, summus, inferior, minor, major*.
10. Give acc. sing. of *celeritas*, abl. sing. of *aër*, gen. sing. of *tractus*, dat. sing. of *ager*, nom. plur. of *pecus*, acc. plur. of *ara*, gen. plur. of *dies*, dat. plur. of *labor*, abl. plur. of *virgo*.

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Post diem tertiam.

Ad virum optimum.

Ex locis superioribus.

Homo deterrime et impudentissime.

Tubae et signa militaria.

Turbam ignotorum deorum.

Communis lex naturae.

More et exemplo populi Romani.

In ultimam provinciam.

Mors ultima linea rerum.

Vastum atque apertum mare.

De salute omnium.

In declivi et praecipiti loco.

Usque in quartam partem.

Quinto die.

Equi indomiti feroces.

Ager fertilis et praedam onustus.

Consules duo pro uno regere.

Pars non minima triumphum.

Steriles avenae in agris.

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Examination Paper. R.

1. What do you understand by *cardinal* and *ordinal* numbers ?
2. Explain *distributive* and *multiplicative* numerals.
3. What are *adverbial* and *proportional* numerals ?
4. What is the gender of *dies* ?
5. Give the acc. and abl. sing. of *ver*, *vir*, *vis*.
6. Give the two plurals of *locus*, and name *three* other nouns that have also two plurals.
7. Give the nom. sing. of *more*, *rerum*, *salute*, *rege*.
8. Give the positive of *optimus*, *superior*, *determinus*, *impudentissimus*, *ultimus*, *minimus*.
9. Decline *vir optimus*, *signum militare*, *communis lex*.
10. Give gen. plur. of *consul*, dat. plur. of *duo*, gen. sing. of *unus*, gen. plur. of *sterilis*, abl. sing. of *res*, abl. sing. of *fertilis*, gen. plur. of *ferox*.

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S.

Vocē suāvī et cānōrā.

E tōtō corpōrē.

Invidiam ingrātōrum civium.

Tēuērōrum lūsōr amōrum.

Gēlīdis ūberrimūis undis.

Praemiā militiāe pulvērulentā.

Rāpidās in mārē āquās.

Longā tēnaxquē fidēs.

Infēlix āvium glōriā.

Tūmūlūs prō corpōrē magnūs.

Patriās artēs militiamquē.

Pōpūlis angustā fūtūris.

Nivēō vėlātūs āmictū.

Mens sānā in corpōrē sānō.

Patriāe idōnēūs, ūtilis agris.

Pinūs dē montībūs ingentēs.

Adversūs pēriculā fērox.

Praecipitem āb altō puppi in mārē.

Terrīblem sōnum aerē cānōrō.

Summā pāpāvērūm cāpitā.

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Examination Paper. S:

1. What do you understand by *oblique cases* ?
2. Which is the *casus rectus* ?
3. Explain *stem* and *character of the stem*.
4. What are *flexions* or *inflexions* ?
5. What do you understand by *declension* ?
6. How many declensions are there, and how are they distinguished ?
7. How do adjectives ending in *-er* form their superlative ? Compare *uber, tener, pulcher*.
8. Distinguish between *aere* and *aëre*.
9. Compare *suavis, tenax, magnus, idoneus, utilis, facilis, superus*.
10. Give abl. plur. of *pinus*, dat. plur. of *avis*, gen. plur. of *caput*, nom. plur. of *corpus*, abl. sing. of *puppis*, dat. sing. of *fides*, gen. sing. of *vox*, acc. sing. of *papaver*.

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T.

Vētūs ordinis haerēs.
 Fortiā nātūs ad armā.
 Tōgā cum lātō purpurā clāvō.
 Tēnērae primōs aetātis hōnōrēs.
 Sollicitaequē fugax ambitiōnis.
 Nēc patiēns corpūs, nēc mens aptā lābōri.
 Pōcūlā plēnā āquā.
 Sanctāquē mājestas ēt vērērabīlē nōmēn.
 Cultē pūēr, pūēriquē pārens culti.
 Antē lārēs passisquē cāpillis.
 Fidāe dulciā membrā dōmūs.
 Pampinēā dulcis ūvā sūb umbrā.
 Anxiētās ānimī continūusquē lābōr.
 Lābōr lēviorquē mīnorquē.
 Candīdā nigrā cornūā frontē.
 Sacri vātēs et dīvum curā.
 Aurēā sanctōrum templā dēōrum.
 Eōis imitātrix ālēs āb Indis.
 Montium dōmīnā silvārumquē virentium.
 Saltūm rēconditōrum amniumquē sōnantum.

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Examination Paper. T.

1. Name and explain the different cases.
2. What do you understand by *direct* and *indirect object* ?
3. Which is the case to which all others must be referred, and which is the case from which all others are formed ?
4. Which is the case that modifies the meaning like adverbs ?
5. Compare *vetus*.
6. Decline *domus*.
7. Give the positive of *primus, levior, minor*.
8. Give the gend. and gen. sing. of *ordo, haeres, toga, honor, ambitio, corpus, mens, parens*.
9. Decline *sancta majestas* in the sing., and *venerabile nomen* in the plur.
10. Give the gen. plur. of *vates, ales, haeres* ; dat. sing. of *fortis, fugax, cornu* ; abl. plur. of *domina, saltus, uva, amnis*.

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U.

Elēphantō bellūarum nullā prūdentīor.
 Imbecillō sēnī aut dēbīlī.
 Rēs hūmānae frāgilēs cādūcaeque.
 Arāque grāmīnēō vīrdīs dē caespītē.
 Dē clārōrum hōmīnum virtūtībūs.
 Maxīmā bellā ēt clārissīmōs dūcēs.
 Celsae turrēs grāvīorē cāsū.
 Celsissīmā sēdēs dignītātīs atque hōnōrīs.
 Amīcūs certūs īn rē incertā.
 Magnō cum murmurē montīs.
 Tam brēvē quam hōmīnīs vītā longissīmā.
 Crudēlissīmūs atque īportūnissīmūs tŷrannūs.
 Cārā patriā, cārīorēs pārentēs, cārissīmī libērī.
 In Gallīā ultērīorē ūnā legīō.
 Sīnē ullā rērum expectātīōnē mēlīōrum.
 Omnīs virtūs, omnē dēcūs, omnīs vērā laus.
 Artificīō māgīs quam virtūtē.
 Grātēs dignās ēt praemīā dēbītā.
 Prō vētērē ac perpētūā ergā pōpulum Rōmānum fidē.
 Aut aerē aut tālēs ferrēis prō nummō.

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Examination Paper. U.

1. What is the sign of the ablative after the comparative ?

2. What do you understand by *apposition* ?

3. What is the rule respecting nouns in *apposition* ?
Give examples.

4. In what cases are *duration of time, point of time, measure of space*, respectively put ?

5. Give the gen. plur. of *senex, res, casus*.

6. Distinguish between *aere* and *aëre*.

7. Compare *prudens, viridis, magnus, brevis, bonus*.

8. Give the positive and superlative of *ulterior* and *magis*.

9. Give the gen. sing. of *nullus*; dat. sing. of *casus*; abl. sing. of *amicus*; acc. sing. of *decus*.

10. Decline *una legio* in the sing., and *res humanas* in the plur.

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V.

Potentissimōrum hōmīnum contūmāciam.

A sēnātū, ā rēpublicā, ā bōnīs omnībūs.

Sāpientī nīhīl imprōvisum, nīhīl īnōpīnātum, nīhīl
omnīnō nōvum.

In lēgīōnē centūriae sexāgintā, mānīpūlī trīgintā,
cōhortēs dēcem.

Sūb pōpūlī Rōmānī impēriūm dītīōnemquē.

Turbā grāvīs pācī plācīdaequē īnīmīcā quīēlī.

Elēphantūs omnīum ānīmālīum terrestrīum maxī-
mūs.

Proptēr lēvīōrā dēlictā in grāvīssīmās cālāmītātēs.

Vēhēmentīssīmīs pēdum dōlōrībūs.

O pōētae praeclārī Virgīlī ēt Hōrātī.

Prātā ēt agrī pulcherrīmīs flōrībūs.

Sūbītō aspectū ēt ōdōrē ēlēphantōrum.

Hīnc crūōr, hīnc caedēs infirmāquē aetās.

Altōrum rexquē pāterquē dēām.

Et fractōs arcūs ēt sīnē lūcē fācem.

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Examination Paper. V.

1. How is *motion to* a place expressed ?
2. How is *motion from* a place expressed ?
3. How is *station at* a place expressed ?
4. Explain the *locative case*, and state when it is used.
5. Compare *potens, gravis, magnus, pulcher, dives, senex, inferus*.
6. Decline *respublica, pax, quies, Deus*.
7. What nouns make the voc. sing. to end in *-i* ?
8. *Rexque paterque Deum*. For what is *Deum* contracted ?
9. Give the nom. sing. and gen. of *legione, pedum, poëtae, agri, floribus, aspectu, luce, facem*.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *senatus* ; dat. sing. of *rex* ; acc. sing. of *cruor* ; abl. sing. of *caedes* ; nom. plur. of *odor* ; gen. plur. of *pater* ; dat. plur. of *pratium* ; acc. plur. of *animal* ; abl. plur. of *arcus*.

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W.

Et ěgo ět pĕtĕr.

Et mĕhi, ět tĕbi, ět illĕi.

Et nŏs, ět vŏs, ět illĕi.

Tŭ ět sŏrŏr tŭĕĕ.

Mĕ mĕsĕrum.

Heĕi mĕhi, vae victĕis.

Mĕjŏrem ěi grĕtĕiam.

Plŭs tĕbi quam mĕhi.

Multĕĕ mĕhi sŏlĕtĕĕĕ.

Hunc tŏtum đĕm tĕbi.

Cĕrĕjŏrem patriam nŏbĕis.

Apŭd mĕ ũt ěpŭd bŏnum jŭdĕcem.

Tŭquĕ, ŏ sanctĕssĕmĕĕ vĕtĕs.

Multĕĕ tĕbi antĕ ĕrĕs hostĕĕĕ.

Grĕvĕjŏrĕs lĕbŏrĕs sĕbi.

Ut ĕvŭs hic tŭŭs, ũt ěgo.

Vŏs quŏquĕ ĕn ěĕĕ rĕ.

Nŏn nŏbĕis sĕd nŏmĕnĕi tŭŏ.

Nostrĕi nŏn immĕmŏr.

In ěŏ proclĕjŏ.

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Examination Paper. W.

1. Name the different kinds of *pronouns*.
2. What *demonstrative* pronouns are often used as *personal* pronouns?
3. What kind of pronoun is *se*?
4. Give the voc. sing. of *meus*. State when the vocative form *meus* is used.
5. Distinguish between *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, *is*.
6. Which are the *definitive* pronouns?
7. Name the *relative*, *interrogative*, and *indefinite* pronouns.
8. Compare *miser*, *magnus*, *multus*, *carus*, *bonus*, *gravis*, *sanctus*.
9. Decline *bonus iudex*, *soror tua*, *id praelium*.
10. Give the abl. plur. of *ego*; dat. plur. of *hic*; acc. plur. of *se*; nom. sing. of *nostri*; abl. sing. of *tu*; acc. sing. of *ego*; gen. plur. of *vates*; dat. sing. of *res*; nom. plur. of *me*.

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X.

Antē mēum tempūs.
 Prēcībūs tūīs.
 Ad hoc exemplum.
 Mīhi laudem illam.
 Nōmēn mēi āmicī.
 Sūīs tempōrībūs.
 Tempōrē nōn tūō.
 Nullum hōrum signōrum.
 Dē hīs rēbūs omnībūs.
 Dīs cārūs ipsīs.
 Tantā injūrīā in nos.
 Aurēā dē campō signā mēō.
 Aetātīs tantā rūinā mēae.
 Fortūnae mēmōrem tē mēae.
 Nēc conjux, nēc sōcēr ullūs.
 Post hanc magnam victōriam.
 Hic lābōr difficillīmūs.
 Clādem illūs noctīs.
 Ex hīs omnībūs humānissīmī.
 Měā ergā tē fidēs et bēnēvōlentīā.

Examination Paper. X.www.libtool.com.cn

1. What do Derivatives ending in *-tor, -sor, -trix, -tio, -sus*, severally express? Give examples.
2. What do Derivatives ending in *-ium, -or, -mentum, -ulum*, severally express? Give examples.
3. What do Derivatives ending in *-ulus, -ellus, -leus -etum*, severally express? Give examples.
4. What do Derivatives ending in *-arium, -ile, -ia*, severally express? Give examples.
5. Name the *possessive pronouns* formed from the personal pronouns *ego, tu, nos, vos*; and from the reflexive pronoun *se*.
6. What peculiarity is there in the declension of *Deus*?
7. Compare *carus, aureus, magnus, difficilis, humanus*.
8. In what case is *time when* put?
9. Give the gen. sing. of *nullus*; dat. sing. of *ipse*; abl. sing. of *fides*; gen. plur. of *clades*; acc. plur. of *nox*.
10. Decline *hoc exemplum, socer ullus, omnis res*.

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Y.

Hoc mūnus patriæ.

Quantā his grātīā.

Hoc summum bēnēficiū.

Sors istā sēnectæ.

Hæc partē ānimī.

Ad ōam sententiām.

Idem jusjūrandum.

A pārentībūs nostrīs.

Ex his aedificiīs.

In illā lōcā.

Dē libertātē mēā.

Ex hæc turbā.

Hōmīnum ējūs aetātīs.

Dēsideriō tūō.

Odīō tūō.

Sinē ullō mālēficiō.

Nīmis dūrās lēgēs huic aetāti.

Gens impōtens rōrum sūārum.

Cum sūis ōpīmīs atquē ūbērībūs campīs.

Prae magnitūdīnē corpōrum sūōrum.

Examination Paper. Y:
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1. What do you understand by *Patronymics*?
Give examples of masc. and fem. forms.
2. Give examples of abstract nouns ending in *-ia*, *-tia*, *-tas*, and *-tudo*.
3. What do the terminations *-bundus*, *-ax*, *-idus*, *-ilis*, *-tivus*, severally denote?
4. Give the positive of *summus*, *plurimus*, *ultimus*, *minimus*.
5. Decline *jusjurandum*.
6. What do you understand by *subjective* and *objective* genitive?
7. Give the nom. sing. of *loca*, *corporum*, *aedificiis*.
8. Give the dat. sing. of *hic*, *is*, *idem*, *ille*, *ullus*.
9. What cases do the following prepositions govern:
ad, *a*, *ex*, *in*, *de*, *sine*, *cum*, *prae*?
10. Give the acc. sing. of *munus*; gen. plur. of *sors*; dat. sing. of *libertas*; abl. plur. of *lex*; gen. sing. of *magnitudo*; abl. sing. of *res*.

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Z.

E quibus locis.

Qua in parte.

Cujus amicitia.

Quibus gaudiis? quantam in voluptate?

De sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia.

Maximam laudem inter suos.

Istius hominis furorem ac telam.

Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

Quorum aliorum oratio actioque ardentior.

Nullam aliam rem nisi immortalitatem.

In intimam partem earum baccarum.

Vetus lex illa justae amicitiae.

Fines suos ab excursionibus et latrocinis.

Dissimiles longam inter se variosque colores.

Hanc contumeliam, hoc imperium, hanc servitutem.

Quis tam durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus?

O et praesidium et dulce decus meum.

Nil aliud nisi aquam coelumque.

Illum pueris locum bellissimum.

Aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus.

Examination Paper. Z.
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1. What do the Adjectival terminations *-eus*, *-nus*, *-osus*, *-lentus*, *-tus*, severally denote ?
2. Name the various terminations that denote *of* or *belonging to*.
3. From what parts of speech are *diuturnus* and *posterus* derived ?
4. Compare *magnus*, *altus*, *intus*, *vetus*, *dissimilis*, *ferreus*.
5. Give the dat. sing. of *qui*, *ipse*, *iste*, *ego*, *alius*, *is*, *ille*, *se*, *nullus*, *unus*.
6. What prepositions govern the *accusative* case ?
7. What prepositions govern the *ablative* case ?
8. Of what gender are substantives that end in *-s* ? following a consonant, *-tia*, *-tas*, *-aus*, *-o*, *-or*, *-um* ?
9. What is the peculiarity in the plural of *locus*, *coelum* ; and the voc. sing. of *meus* ?
10. Decline *quae pars*, *quod gaudium*, *alia res*, *dulce decus meum*.

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Memorabilia. A.

(OR THINGS TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

There are *five* declensions of Latin Substantives, known by the endings of their *genitives*.

	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
Gen. sing.—	ae	ī	īs	ūs	ei.
Gen. plur.—	ārum,	ōrum,	um,	or ium,	uum,
					ērum.

The *First* Declension contains Latin substantives, mostly *feminine* with nominative in *ā*.

The following prepositions govern the *accusative*

antē, apūd, ad, adversūs,
circum, circā, citrā, cīs,
contrā, intēr, ergā, extrā,
infrā, intrā, juxtā, ob,
pēnēs, pōnēs, post, *and* praetēr,
prōpēs, proptēr, pēr, sēcundum,
suprā, versūs, ultrā, trans.

The following prepositions govern the *ablative* :

ā, āb, absquē, cōram, dē,
pālam, clam, cum, ex, *and* ē,
sīnēs, tēnūs, prō *and* prae.

The following prepositions govern *both* the accusative *and* ablative ; the accusative when *motion to* is implied, the ablative when *station* :

in, sūb, sūpēr, subtēr.

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Memorabilia. B.

When two substantives come together meaning different things, one of them is in the genitive case, and is said to be governed by the other ; as, *ūvārum cōpiā*, plenty of grapes.

The following substantives of the *First Declension* are *masculine* :—*agrīcōlā*, a husbandman ; *nautā*, a sailor ; *pōētā*, a poet.

Feminine substantives of the *First Declension*, which correspond to masculine substantives in *us* of the *Second Declension*, make their *dative* and *ablative plural* to end in *abus* ; as, *Dēā*, a goddess ; *filīā*, a daughter ; *libertā*, a freedwoman ; *mūlā*, a mule ; *nātā*, a daughter.

Abstract nouns and *proper* names generally have no plural ; as, *prudentiā*, prudence ; *Trōjā*, Troy.

The *Second* Declension contains Latin substantives, with nominative endings in *us* and *er*, mostly masculine, and *um*, neuter.

The nominative, vocative, and accusative cases of all neuter nouns are the same in each number, and in the plural they always end in *ă*.

Coelum, though neuter in the singular, has *coeli* masc. in the plural.

The *conjunction* joins words or sentences together: *et*, *ac*, *atque* are placed between the words, but *que* is joined to the end of the latter word, and forms, as it were, one word with it; as, *portas, strepitumque et strata viarum*.

Deus, GOD, makes the vocative singular *Deus*.

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Memorabilia. D.

When the nominative singular of the *Second Declension* ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; but *Deus*, GOD, makes the vocative singular *Deus*.

Filius, a son, and names of men ending in *ius*, make the vocative singular to end in *i*; as, *filius*, a son, voc. *fili*; *Virgilius*, Virgil, *Virgili*.

Nouns in *ius* and *ium* often contract *ii* into *i* in the genitive singular; as *filius*, a son, gen. *fili* or *fili*; *ingenium*, ability, gen. *ingeni* or *ingeni*.

Deus, GOD, has in the plural nominative the different forms of *Dēi*, *Dīi*, and *Dī*; and in the dative and ablative plural, *Dēis*, *Dīs*, and *Dis*; and in the genitive plural, *Dēōrum* and *Dēūm*.

Locus, place, has two plurals, *loci* and *locā*; as also *jocus*, a jest, *joci* and *jocā*; and *frēnum*, a bit, *frēni* and *frēnā*.

Castrum, in the singular, means *a fort*, in the plural *a camp*; so also *auxilium* in the singular means *help*, in the plural *auxiliary forces*; *cōpia* in the singular *plenty*, in the plural *forces*.

The *Third Declension* makes the *genitive singular* to end in *is*.

The *nominative singular* of the *Third Declension* ends variously; the *gender* is also various.

There are *two divisions* of nouns in this declension .
(i.) Those which have *um* in the gen. plur.; (ii.) Those which have *ium* in the gen. plur.

Imparisyllables, or *nouns increasing* (*i.e.*, having more syllables in the genitive than in the nominative), make *um* in the gen. plur.

Parisyllables, or *nouns not increasing* (*i.e.*, having the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative), make *ium* in the gen. plur.

The following *parisyllables* make the gen. plur. to end in *um* :

vātes, sēnex, pāter, pānis,
with accipīter and cānis;
frāter, māter, jūvēnis,
ōpes, āpis, vōlucris.*

* Prophet, old man, father, bread, hawk, dog, brother, mother, youth, wealth, bee, bird.

Memorabilia. F.

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Monosyllables (i.e., words of one syllable), ending in *as*; *is*; *s*, or *x*, preceded by a consonant, make the genitive plural to end in *ium*; as *as*, a unit, *assium*; *lis*, strife, *litium*; *mons*, a mountain, *montium*; *arx*, citadel, *arcium*.

The following *monosyllables* make the gen. plur. to end in *um*:

crux, dux, nux, Thrax, fax, and grex;
gryps, Phryx, vox, lynx, rex and lex;
fūr, rēn, splēn, fraus, laus, and mōs;
crūs, grūs, sūs, praes, pēs, and flōs.*

The *general rules* for the *gender* of nouns of the Third Declension:—

(i.) Nouns which end in *o*, *or*, *os*, *er*, and *imparsyllables* in *es* are *masculine*; as, *latro*, robber; *lābōr*, labour; *mos*, custom; *pātēr*, father; *līmēs*, boundary.

(ii.) Nouns which end in *as*, *is*, *aus*, *x*, or in *s* preceded by a consonant, and *parisyllables* in *es*, are *feminine*; as *aestās*, summer; *classis*, a fleet; *laus*, praise; *nux*, nut; *mens*, mind; *nūbēs*, cloud.

(iii.) Nouns which end in *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *ā*, *ē*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, are *neuter*; as, *calcār*, spur; *fulgūr*, lightning; *ōpūs*, work; *pōēmā*, poem; *rētē*, net; *lāc*, milk; *ānīmāl*, animal; *carmēn*, song; *cāpūt*, head.

* Cross, leader, nut, Thracian, torch, flock, griffin, Phrygian, voice, lynx, king, law, thief, kidney, spleen, fraud, praise, custom, thigh, crane, sow, surety, foot, flower.

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Memorabilia. G.

These nouns make *im* in the accusative sing., and *i* in the ablative singular :

vis, rāvis, pelvis, sītis, tussis,
 sīnāpis, cūcūmis, āmussis,
 praesēpis, cannābis, secūris,
 chārybdis, tigris, *also* būris,
and all rivers ending in is,
*as, Albis, Tībris, Tāmēsis.**

These nouns make *em* or *im* in the acc. sing., and *e* or *i* in the abl. singular :

restis, puppis, turris, nāvis,
 sēmentis, strīgīlis, *and* clāvis,
 messis, febris, *and* āquālis.†

The accus. sing. of *aēr* is *aērā* and *aērem*; and of *aether*, *aethērā*, and *aethērem*; but the forms *aērā* and *aethērā* are the more common.

* Force, hoarseness, basin, thirst, cough, mustard, cucumber, carpenter's rule, enclosure, hemp, axe, charybdis, tiger, plough-tail, Albis, Tiber, Thames.

† Rope, stern, tower, ship, seed-sowing, flesh-scrapers, key, harvest, fever, washing-basin.

Vīs in the sing. means *force*, in the plur. *strength*; *lītera* in the sing. *a letter* (*i.e.*, of the alphabet, as, *a, b, c*, etc.); in the plur. *a letter* or *epistle*, also *literature*.

Vīs is thus declined: sing. nom., *vīs*; acc., *vim*; abl., *vī*. Plur. nom. voc. acc., *vīrēs*; gen., *vīrīum*; dat. and abl., *vīrībūs*.

Bos, an ox, makes the gen. pl. *bōum*; and dat. and abl. pl. *bōbus* and *būbus*.

The following nouns have no nom. sing.: *dāpem*, feast; *frūgem*, fruit; *ōpem*, help; *prēcem*, prayer; and *vīcem*, change; but they have a full plural with genitives in *um*, except *vīcem*, whose gen. pl. is *vīcīum*.

When a genitive dependent on a substantive is regarded as the *subject* from whence that substantive proceeds, it is called *the subjective genitive*; as, *amor Dei*, the love of GOD; *i.e.*, the love which *God* has for *us*, where GOD is the subject who loves.

When a genitive dependent on a substantive is regarded as the *object* towards which that substantive is directed, it is called *the objective genitive*; as, *amor Dei*, the love of GOD; *i.e.*, the love which *we* have for *God*, where GOD is the object of our love.

The objective genitive may have for signs such words as *in*, *for*, *with*, *regarding*, *done to*, etc.; as, *injūria virgīnum*, the injury done to the maidens.

Memorabilia. I.

The *Fourth* Declension makes the *genitive singular* to end in *ūs*, and the *genitive plural* in *uum*.

The *nominative singular* of the *Fourth* Declension ends in *ūs* and *ū*.

Nouns of the *Fourth* Declension in *us* are generally masculine; in *u*, neuter.

The following nouns are feminine: *ācūs*, *ānūs*, *dōmūs*, *īdūs*, *mānūs*, *nūrūs*, *portūcūs*, *socrūs*, *tribūs*, and trees of the *Fourth* Declension ending in *ūs*.*

Some dissyllables in the dative and ablative plural have *ūbūs* instead of *ībūs* :—

Arcūs, *ācūs*, *portūs*, *quercūs*, *fīcūs*, *lācūs*, *ārtūs*,
And *tribūs*, *and* *partūs*, *and* *spēcūs*, *and* *vērū*, *and* *pecū*.†

* Needle, old woman, house, ides, hand, daughter-in-law, porch, mother-in-law, tribe.

† Bow, needle, harbour, oak, fig, lake, limbs, tribe, birth, cave, spit, cattle.

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Memorabilia. J.

Dŏmŭs, a house, is partly of the *Fourth* and partly of the *Second* Declension:—

Tolle *me, mu, mi, mis*,
Si declinare *domus vis*.*

Domŭ, adverbial genitive, *at home*.

Laurus, a laurel, is thus declined:—*Sing. N.*, *laurus*; *V.*, *laure*; *Acc.*, *laurum*; *G.*, *lauri and laurŭs*; *D.*, *lauro and laurui*; *Abl.* *lauro and lauru*; *Plur. N.*, *lauri and laurŭs*; *V.*, *lauri*; *Acc.*, *lauros and laurŭs*; *G.*, *laurorum and lauruum*; *D. and Abl.*, *lauris*.

So also *pŭnus*, a pine, and *fŭcus*, a fig; but *fŭcus* has *dat. and abl. plur. fŭcŭbŭs* as well as *fŭcis*.

The *Fifth* Declension contains *feminine* nouns with *nominative in es*.

The *Fifth* Declension makes the *genitive singular* to end in *ei*, and the *genitive plural* in *erum*.

The *-e* of the *genitive -ei* is long when a vowel goes before it, as *fŭcŭeŭ*; otherwise it is short, as *rŕeŭ*; *fideŭ* is doubtful, mostly short.

Only *dies*, day, and *res*, thing, in the *Fifth* Declension have the plural complete; the others have *nominative, vocative, and accusative cases only, or no plural at all*.

* Take away the endings *me, mu, mi, mis*, if you wish to decline *domus*.

Memorabilia. K.

Dies, day, in the singular is *masculine* and *feminine*; in the plural, only *masculine*.

The compound of *dies*, *mēridiēs*, noon, is *masculine*.

Substantives of the *Third Declension* that end in *dō* and *gō* are *feminine*: as, *hīrundō*, swallow, and *ōrīgō*, origin; but the following are *masculine*:—*cardō*, binge; *līgō*, spade; *ordō*, order; *praedō*, pirate. *Margō*, margin, is common.

Verbal nouns (*i.e.*, nouns derived from *verbs*) ending in *-io* are *feminine*; as, *cognitio*, knowledge.

Abstract nouns ending in *-iā*, *-tīā*, *-tās*, and *-tūdo* are *feminine*; as, *inōpīā*, want; *amicītiā*, friendship; *vērītās*, truth; *fortītūdō*, bravery.

When *et* or *que* are repeated in the sentence, the *first* generally means *both*, and the *second* *and*: as, *ēt pātēr ēt mātēr*, both father and mother; *frāterquē sōrorquē*, both brother and sister.

Memorabilia. L.

An *Adjective* qualifies a substantive, *i.e.*, expresses some *quality* or *distinction* that the person, place or thing may possess, such as the colour, shape, size, &c. ; as *bõnūs pũēr*, a *good* boy ; *mensā rõtundā*, a *round* table ; *magnum õpũs*, a *great* work.

The Adjective *agrees* with its substantive *in gender*, *number* and *case* ; as, *bõnae mãtrēs*, good mothers ; *bõnõs pũērõs*, good boys ; *cārĩ pũarentēs*, dear parents ; *cārā patriā*, dear country.

Adjectives must always belong to some substantive, as *rex sãpĩens*, a wise king. When the substantive is omitted, the word *man* must be understood with *masculine* adjectives, *woman* with *feminines*, and *thing* with *neuters* ; as, *bõnĩ*, good men ; *bõnae*, good women ; *bõnā*, good things, goods.

Adjectives are declined like substantives, and have either *three* terminations, masculine, feminine, and neuter ; as, *bõnũs*, *bõnā*, *bõnum* ; or *two*, the one masculine and feminine, the other neuter : as, *tristĩs*, *tristĕ* ; or one termination only, serving for the three *genders* ; as, *felix*.

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Most adjectives of *three* terminations are declined in the *masculine* and *neuter* genders, like substantives of the *Second* Declension, and in the *feminine* like substantives of the *First* Declension; thus *bönüs* is declined like *döminüs*, *böñä* like *mensä*, and *bönum* like *bellum*.

Adjectives of *two* terminations, and adjectives of *one* termination are declined like substantives of the *Third* Declension; thus *tristis*, sad, is declined like *övís*; *tristě* like *märě*; and *felix*, happy, in the masc. and fem. like *jüdex*, but in the neuter the nom. voc. and acc. sing. remain unaltered, and in the plural these cases end in *ia* like the plural of *calcār*.

Some adjectives in *er* are declined in all the three genders like substantives of the *Third* Declension; as, *ācer*, *acrīs*, *acrě*, sharp.

These adjectives make the gen. sing. end in *-ius*, and the dat. in *-ī*:—

ünüs, *sölüs*, *tötüs*, *ullüs*,
ütěr, *altěr*, *neutěr*, *nullüs* ;*

with *älüs*, another, and compounds of *ütěr*: as, *üterquě*, each of two, the suffix *quě* being added to each of the cases: as, sing. nom. *üterquě*, *utrāquē*, *utrumquě*; gen., *utriusquě*; dat. *utrīquě*, &c.

* One, alone, the whole, any, which of two, the other, neither, none.

Memorabilia. N.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *positive* expresses the simple quality of an object without increasing or lessening it: as, *dūrūs*, hard; *brěvīs*, short.

The *comparative* expresses the quality in a higher or lower degree: as, *dūrīōr*, harder; *brěvīōr*, shorter.

The *superlative* expresses the greatest increase or lessening of the quality: as, *dūrissīmūs*, hardest; *brěvissīmūs*, shortest.

The *comparative* is formed from the positive by changing *-ī* or *-īs* of the genitive into *-īōr*.

The *superlative* is formed from the positive by changing *-ī* or *-īs* of the genitive into *-issīmūs*.

Positive.	Genitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Dūrūs, <i>hard</i> ,	dūrī,	dūrīōr, <i>harder</i> ,	dūrissīmūs, <i>hardest</i> .
Brěvīs, <i>short</i> ,	brěvīs,	brěvīōr, <i>shorter</i> ,	brěvissīmūs, <i>shortest</i> .
Audax, <i>bold</i> ,	audācīs,	audācīōr, <i>bolder</i> ,	audācissīmūs, <i>boldest</i> .

Adjectives ending in *-us pure* (*i.e.*, having a vowel before *-us*) form their comparisons by the adverbs *māgīs*, more, and *maxīmē*, most: as, *īdōněūs*, serviceable, *māgīs īdōněūs*, more serviceable; *maxīmē īdōněūs*, most serviceable. Except when *qu* precedes the *-us*: as, *antīquūs*, ancient; *antīquīōr*, *antīquissīmūs*.

Memorabilia. O.

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The sign of the ablative case after a comparative is *than*: as, *clārīōr sōlē*, brighter than the sun.

These adjectives are compared irregularly:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Bōnūs, <i>good</i> ,	mēllīōr,	optīmūs.
Mālūs, <i>bad</i> ,	pějōr,	pessimūs.
Magnūs, <i>great</i> ,	mājōr,	maxīmūs.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	mīnōr,	mīnīmūs.
Multūs, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrīmūs.
Nēquam, <i>worthless</i> ,	nēquīōr,	nēquissīmūs.

The comparative of *multūs* has no masculine or feminine singular, but full plural. Nom. acc., *plūrēs*, *plūrā*; gen., *plūrīum*; dat. abl., *plūrībūs*.

These comparisons must be noticed:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Sēnex, <i>old</i> ,	sēnīōr,	[nātū maxīmūs].
Jūvēnīs, <i>young</i> ,	jūnīōr,	[nātū mīnīmūs].
Dextēr, <i>on the right hand</i> ,	dextērīōr,	dextīmūs.
Sīnistēr, <i>on the left hand</i> ,	sīnistērīōr,	sīnistīmūs.
Sācēr, <i>sacred</i> ,	sācerrīmūs.
Surdūs, <i>deaf</i> ,	surdior.
Vētūs, <i>old</i> ,	vēterrīmūs.

These *six* adjectives derived from prepositions have no positive:—

Preposition.	Comparative Adj.	Superlative.
Citrā, <i>on this side</i> ,	cītērīōr,	cītīmūs.
Dē, <i>down from</i> ,	dētērīōr, <i>worse</i> ,	dēterrīmūs, <i>worst</i> .
Intrā, <i>within</i> ,	intērīōr,	intīmūs.
Prae, <i>before</i> ,	prīōr, <i>former</i> ,	prīmūs, <i>first</i> .
Prōpē, <i>near</i> ,	prōpīōr,	proxīmūs.
Ultrā, <i>beyond</i> ,	ultērīōr,	ultīmūs, <i>last</i> .

Memorabilia. P.
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These *four* adjectives derived from prepositions have a double superlative:—

Preposition.	Positive Adj.	Comp.	Superl.
Extrā, <i>outside</i> ,	extērūs, <i>outward</i> ,	extērīōr,	extrēmūs, and extīmūs.
Infrā, <i>beneath</i> ,	infērūs, <i>low</i> ,	infērīōr,	infīmūs, and Imūs.
Suprā, <i>above</i> ,	sūpērūs, <i>high</i> ,	sūpērīōr,	suprēmūs, and summūs.
Post, <i>after</i> ,	postērūs, <i>late</i> ,	postērīōr,	postrēmūs, and postūmūs.

Adjectives ending in *-er* form their comparatives regularly, but form their superlatives by adding *-rīmūs* to the *nominative* masculine singular of the positive: as, *pulcher*, beautiful, *pulchrior*, *pulcherrīmūs*; *acer*, sharp, *acrīōr*, *ācerrīmūs*.

There are some adjectives, such as *summūs*, highest, *mēdiūs*, middle, *īmūs*, lowest, *rēliquūs*, remaining, *ultīmūs*, last, *extrēmūs*, last, &c., which are generally translated into English by substantives: as, *summūs mons*, the top of the mountain; *īmā quercūs*, the foot of the oak; *rēliquum ōpūs*, the rest of the work.

Adjectives signifying *desire*, *knowledge*, *memory*, *fear*, and their contraries, govern a genitive; as, *immēmōr bēnēfici*, unmindful of a kindness.

Sīmīlis, like, governs the *dative* if *outward* resemblance be implied, but *genitive* if *inward*; as, *patri sīmīlis*, like his father (in outward appearance); *patrie sīmīlis*, like his father (in character).

Memorabilia. Q.

Dīvēs rich, is thus compared:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Dīvēs, <i>rich</i> ,	dīvītīōr,	dīvītissīmūs.
	<i>and</i> dītīōr,	<i>and</i> dītissīmūs.

These *Six* adjectives form their superlative by changing *-īlis* into *-illmūs*:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Fācīlis, <i>easy</i> ,	fācīlīōr,	fācīllīmūs.
Difficīlis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficīlīōr,	difficīllīmūs.
Grācīlis, <i>slender</i> ,	grācīlīōr,	grācīllīmūs.
Hūmilīs, <i>lowly</i> ,	hūmilīōr,	hūmillīmūs.
Sīmīlis, <i>like</i> ,	sīmīlīōr,	sīmīllīmūs.
Dissīmīlis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissīmīlīōr,	dissīmīllīmūs.

Adjectives ending in *-dicūs*, *-ficūs*, *-vōlūs* (derived from the verbs *dīco*, *fācō*, *vōlo*), form their comparison in *-entior* and *-entissīmūs*, as if from the present participles of these verbs: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Mālēdicūs, <i>abusive</i> ,	mālēdicentīōr,	mālēdicentissīmūs.
Magnīficūs, <i>magnificent</i> ,	magnīficentīōr,	magnīficentissīmūs.
Bēnēvōlūs, <i>benevolent</i> ,	bēnēvōlentīōr,	bēnēvōlentissīmūs.

Unūs, one, is only used in the plural when it agrees with a substantive which has no singular, or which has a different meaning in the plural from the singular: as, *ūnā castrā*, one camp; *ūnāe littērae*, one epistle.

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Numerals are of various kinds.

The *cardinal* (from *cardo*, hinge) numbers show *how many* persons or things are mentioned, and are those on which the other numerals hinge: as, *ūnūs*, one; *dūo*, two; *trēs*, three; &c.

The first three cardinals can be declined; from *quāt-tūōr*, four, to *centum*, a hundred, they are indeclinable.

Ordinal (from *ordo*, rank) numerals denote numerical rank, *i.e.*, show *in what order* persons or things stand in reference to one another: as, *primūs*, first; *secundūs*, second; &c.

Distributive numerals denote so many each, or at each time: as, *singūlī*, one apiece; *bīnī*, two apiece.

Multiplicative numerals denote the multiplying or increasing of numbers: as, *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, two-fold; *triplex*, three-fold; &c.

Adverbial numerals denote the number of times that anything happens, or is done: as, *sēmēl*, once; *bīs*, twice; *tēr*, three times.

Proportional numerals, ending in *-plūs*, denote "how many times as great": as, *duplūs*, twice as great; *triplūs*, three times as great; *quadruplūs*, four times as great.

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The *six* cases of a Latin noun are the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative.

In English these cases are distinguished by means of prepositions: *as*, genitive, *of* a man; dative, *to* a man; ablative, *by*, *with*, or *from* a man.

In Latin the cases are distinguished *by altering the last syllable*: *as*, acc., *nūbem*, a cloud; gen., *nūbis*, of a cloud; dat., *nubī*, to a cloud; abl., *nubē*, with a cloud.

The accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative are called *oblique* cases. The nominative or subject case is called *casus rectus* or *the upright case*.

The *stem* is that part of the word which remains unaltered in all the cases and in both numbers: *as*, *mens-* in sing. nom. *mensa*, voc. *mensa*, acc. *mensam*; gen. *mensae*, dat. *mensae*, abl. *mensā*; plur. nom. *mensae*, voc. *mensae*; acc. *mensas*; gen. *mensarum*, dat. *mensis*, abl. *mensis*.

The *character* of the stem of a noun is found by casting off from the genitive plural *-rum* for the First, Second, and Fifth Declensions, and *-um* in the Third and Fourth: *as*, *mensA-*, *dōmīnO-*, *lēoN*, *mārI-*, *grādU-*, *dīE-*.

Flexions, called also *inflections* or *terminations*, are the syllables added to the stem for the purpose of distinguishing the different cases and numbers.

Declensions are the different ways in which nouns are declined, *i.e.*, the different ways in which their cases and numbers are formed by means of adding different flexions to the stem.

The *nominative* case (from *nōmĕn*, a name) is the name of any person, place, or thing, and is generally the *subject* of the sentence. It is the case in which the noun has no inflexion, and to which all the other cases of it must be referred.

The *vocative* case (from *vōcō*, I call) is the case of the person addressed, and is usually the same as the nom., except in nouns of the *Second Declension* ending in *-us*, when the voc. sing. ends in *-ĕ*.

The *accusative* case (from *accūso*, I accuse) is properly the case of the direct object.

The *genitive* case (from *gigno*, I beget) is the case which qualifies substantives like adjectives. It is also used as the *direct* object of substantives and adjectives, and as the *indirect* object of certain verbs. It is also the case from which all the other cases are formed.

The *dative* case (from *do*, I give) is the case of the indirect object.

The *indirect* object is the person or thing *affected* by but *not directly acted upon* by an action or quality.

The *ablative* case (from *ablātŭs*, the past participle of *aufĕro*, I take away) is the case which modifies the meaning of verbs or nouns, like an adverb, especially as regards place *whence*, place *where*, and instrument *with which*.

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Memorabilia U.

One substantive added to another to explain some part of its meaning is said to be in *apposition* to it: as, *urb̄s Trōjā*, the city Troy; *Hōmērūs pōētā*, Homer the poet.

A noun in *apposition* must be in the same case as the noun to which it refers: as, *Annībālem imp̄rātōrem*, Hannibal the commander; *Brūtō consūlē*, with Brutus the Consul; *ād insūlās Brītanniām et Sicīliām*, to the islands of Britain and Sicily.

Duration of time, or time *how-long*, is put in the accusative: as, *multōs annōs*, for many years.

Point of time, or time *when*, is put in the ablative: as, *prīmad̄ lūcē*, at the first dawn.

Measure of space is expressed usually by the *accusative*: as, *fossā dūcentōs pēdēs longū*, a trench 200 feet long; but sometimes by the *ablative*: as, *hībernā dūōbūs millībūs passūum ābērant*, the winter quarters were two miles distant.

Memorabilia. V.
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Motion to a place is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative, unless the place be a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted: as, *ad portās ěō*, I go to the gates; *Rōmam ěō*, I go to Rome.

Motion from a place is expressed by *ĕb* or *ex* with the ablative, unless the place be a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted: as, *ex castris prŏfectŭs est*, he set out from the camp; *Rōmā prŏfectŭs est*, he set out from Rome.

At a place is expressed by *ad*, *in*, *apud*, &c., with their cases, unless the place be a town or small island, when the *locative* case must be used: as, *ad flŭvium constĭtĭt*, he halted at the river; *Rōmae mansĭt*, he remained at Rome.

The *locative* case is an old case specially used to denote *at a place*. It ends like the ablative, except in the singular number of the First and Second Declensions, where it ends like the genitive: as, *Romae*, *Samĭ*, *Athēnĭs*, *Carthāgĭnĕ*, *Gādĭbŭs*, at Rome, Samos, Athens, Carthage, and Cadiz.

The *locative* case is used in names of towns and small islands; the case also survives in the words *dŏmĭ*, at home; *fŏrĭs*, out of doors; *hŭmĭ*, on the ground; *rŭrĭ*, in the country; *vespĕrĭ*, in the evening; *bellĭ*, at the war; *mĭllĭtĭae*, on military service.

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Pronouns are (i.) personal, (ii.) reflexive, (iii.) possessive, (iv.) demonstrative, (v.) definitive, (vi.) relative, (vii.) interrogative, and (viii.) indefinite.

The *personal pronouns* are *ěgŏ*, I, and *tŭ*, thou or you.

Illě, *illŏ*, *illŭd*, and *is*, *ěš*, *šd*, are often used as personal pronouns, and translated *he*, *she*, *it*.

The *reflexive pronoun* is *se*, himself, herself, itself, or themselves, and has no nominative.

The *possessive pronouns* are *meus*, my; *tuus*, thy, or your; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, or their own; *cujus*, whose? *noster*, our; *vester*, your.

Měšs has *mī* in the voc. sing. masc., but *měšs* when joined to *děšs*; *tššs*, and *sššs* have no vocative. The *demonstrative pronouns* are *hic*, this; *is*, that; *ille*, that; *iste*, that.

Hic means this near me, or this of mine; *istě*, that near you, or that of yours; *illě*, that near him, or that yonder; *is*, that of which mention is made.

The *definitive pronouns* are *idem*, the same, and *ipse*, self.

The *relative pronoun* is *quī*, who or which.

The *interrogative pronoun* is *quīs*, *quīs*, *quŏd*, who or what?

The *indefinite pronoun* is *quīs*, *quī*, *quŏd*, any.

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Derivative substantives are formed (a) from verbs, (β) from other substantives, (γ) from adjectives.

(a) Substantives derived from *verbs*.

- (i.) *-tör* and *-sör* express *the doer* of the action denoted by the verb: as, *ámätör*, a lover, from *ámo*, to love; *děfensör*, a defender, from *děfendo*, to defend.

Verbal nouns in *-tor* often have a feminine *-trix*: as, *ultör*, *ultrix*, an avenger; *victör*, *victrix*, a conqueror.

Some substantives in *-tor* are derived immediately from other substantives: as, *včätör*, a traveller, from *včä*, a way.

- (ii.) *-tšo*, *-tšs*, *-sčö*, *-sčs*, express *the action* of the verb: as, *mötšo* and *mötšs*, a moving, from *mövčö*, to move; *visčs* and *visčö*, a seeing, from *vidčö*, to see.
- (iii.) *-šum*, *-šr*, and *-šs*, express *the effect of the action* denoted by the verb: as, *gadžum*, joy, from *gadžö*, to rejoice; *ámör*, love, from *ámo*, to love; *ušs*, use, from *učör*, to use.
- (iv.) *-mentum* and *-men* express *means of attaining* that which the verb denotes: as, *dčömentum*, means of teaching, from *dčö*, to teach; *tütämén*, means of defence, from *tüčör*, to defend.
- (v.) *-šlum*, *-bšlum*, *-čšlum* denote *instrument*: as, *ščšlum*, instrument for throwing, dart, from *ščšö*, to throw.

Memorabilia. X.—(Continued.)

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(β) Substantives derived from other *substantives*.

- (i.) *-ülüs, -ölüs, -ellüs, -cülüs* express *diminutives*: as, *rivülüs*, a rivulet, from *rivüs*, a river; *fīlölüs*, a little son, from *fīlūs*, a son; *ägellüs*, a small field, from *äger*, a field; *floscülüs*, floweret, from *flōs*, a flower.

(There are also *feminine* and *neuter* forms of diminutives.)

-leus is sometimes a diminutive ending: as, *equuleus*, a colt, from *equüs*, a horse.

- (ii.) *-ium* denotes either *an office*: as, *sācerdōtium*, priesthood, *i.e.*, the office of the *sācerdos*; or, *an assemblage of individuals*: as, *collēgium*, a college, an assemblage of *collēgae*.
- (iii.) *-ētum* denotes *a place where plants grow*: as, *quercētum*, a grove of oaks, from *quercūs*, an oak; *sālicetum* (for *sālicētum*) a willow-bed, from *sālix*, a willow.
- (iv.) *-ārium* denotes *a receptacle*: as, *armārium*, a cupboard, from *armā*, arms.
- (v.) *-ilē* denotes *a place where animals are kept*: as, *ōvilē*, a sheepfold, from *ōvis*, sheep.
- (vi.) *-iā* denotes *a country*, and is usually derived from the name of its people: as, *Gallīā*, the country of the Galli.

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Patronymics, i.e., names derived from a parent.

MASC.	{	- <i>ādēs</i> : as, <i>Aeneādēs</i> , son of Aenēas, derived from a subst. of First Decl.
		- <i>īādēs</i> : as, <i>Thestīādēs</i> , son of Thestīus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>īūs</i> .
		- <i>īdēs</i> : as, <i>Tyndāridēs</i> , son of Tyndārus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>ūs</i> .
		- <i>īdes</i> : as, <i>Nelīdes</i> , son of Neleus, derived from a subst. of Third Decl. in - <i>eus</i> .
FEM.	{	- <i>īs</i> : as, <i>Tyndāris</i> , daughter of Tyndārus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>ūs</i> .
		- <i>ēīs</i> : as, <i>Nelēīs</i> , daughter of Neleus, derived from a subst. of Third Decl. in - <i>eus</i> .
		- <i>ās</i> : as, <i>Thestīās</i> , daughter of Thestīūs, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>īūs</i> .

(γ) Substantives derived from *Adjectives*. These all denote the *quality* which the Adjective attributes.

- (i.) -*ītās* or -*tās* : as, *vērītās*, truth, the quality of the adj. *vērūs*, true; *mājestās*, majesty, the quality of the adj. *magnus*, great.
- (ii.) -*īā* : as, *īnōpīā*, want, the quality of the adj. *īnops*, poor.
- (iii.) -*īīā* : as, *āmīcīīā*, friendship, the quality of the adj. *āmīcūs*, friendly.
- (iv.) -*tūdo* : as, *fortītūdo*, bravery, the quality of the adj. *fortīs*, brave.

Memorabilia. Y.—(Continued.)

Derivative Adjectives are formed—(α) from Verbs, (β) from Substantives, (γ) from Adverbs and Prepositions.

(a) Adjectives derived from *Verbs*.

- (i.) *-bundus* and *-cundus* denote *fulness*: as, *lacrymābundus*, weeping profusely, from *lacrymōr*, to weep; *irācundus*, wrathful, from *irascōr*, to be angry.
- (ii.) *-ax* denotes *active inclination*: as, *lōquax*, talkative, from *lōquōr*, to speak.
- (iii.) *-idus* denotes *active force*: as, *rāpidus*, hurrying, from *rāpio*, to seize.
- (iv.) *-ilis* and *-bilis* denote *capacity*, and are generally used in a *passive* sense: as, *dōcilis*, teachable, from *dōcō*, to teach; but some are used in an *active* sense: as, *terrībilis*, terrible, *i.e.*, capable of frightening, from *terrō*, to frighten.
- (v.) *-ivus* denotes *a state resulting* from the action of the verb: as, *captivus*, captive, *i.e.*, in a state of having been taken, from *capio*, to take.
- (vi.) *-ilis* and *-silis* have the force of Perfect Passive Participle: as, *sectilis*, cut, from *sēco*, to cut; *pensilis*, hung up, from *pendeo*, to hang.

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(β) Adjectives derived from *Substantives*.

- (i.) -*ēūs*, -*nūs* denote *made of*, or *belonging to*: as, *lignēūs*, wooden, from *lignum*; *virginēūs*, maidenly, from *virgo*, a maid; *quernūs*, oaken, from *quercūs*, an oak; *māternūs*, motherly, from *māter*, a mother.
 - (ii.) -*ōūs* and -*lentūs* denote *full of*: as, *verbōsūs*, wordy, from *verbum*, a word; *turbūlentūs*, restless, from *turbā*, disturbance.
 - (iii.) -*tūs* denotes *endowed with*: as *aurātūs*, gilded, from *aurum*, gold.
 - (iv.) The following terminations denote *of* or *belonging to*:—
 1. -*ūs*: as, *rēgīūs*, royal, from *rex*, a king.
 2. -*icūs*: as, *Gāllicus*, Gallic, from *Gallus*, a Gaul.
 3. -*ālīs* or -*ārīs*: as, *mortālīs*, mortal, from *mors*, death; *pōpūlārīs*, popular, from *pōpūlūs*, people.
 4. -*ēlīs*: as, *fīdēlīs*, faithful, from *fīdēs*, faith.
 5. -*ilīs*: as, *hostīlīs*, hostile, from *hostīs*, an enemy.
 6. -*ānus*: as, *montānūs*, mountainous, from *mons*, a mountain.
 7. -*ēnus*: as, *terrēnūs*, earthy, from *terrā*, earth.
 8. -*īnus*: as, *cānīnūs*, canine, from *cānīs*, a dog.
 9. -*tēr*: as, *pēdestēr*, pedestrian, from *pēs*, a foot.
 10. -*tīs*: as, *coelestīs*, heavenly, from *coelum*, heaven.
 11. -*as*: as, *Aquīnas*, of Aquinum.
 12. -*ensis*: as, *Athēnēnsīs*, Athenian, from *Athēnas*, Athens.
- (γ) A few Adjectives are derived from Adverbs and Prepositions: as, *dīūturnūs*, lasting, from *dīu*, long; *postērūs*, next, from *post*, after.

VOCABULARY.

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A.

- A, ab**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.
Ac, *conj.* and. *Ac—ac*, both—and.
Acernus, *a, um, adj.* of maple wood.
Acies, *ei, f.* line of battle.
Actio, *onis, f.* action.
Acus, *us, f.* needle.
Acutus, *a, um, adj.* sharp.
Ad, *prep. gov. acc.* to.
Adversus, *prep. gov. acc.* against.
Aedificium, *i, n.* building.
Aër, *is, m.* air.
Aes, *aeris, n.* brass.
Aetas, *aetatis, f.* age.
Aevum, *i, n.* age.
Ager, *agri, m.* field.
Agricola, *ae, m.* husbandman.
Ales, *alitis, m.* and *f.* bird.
Alius, *a, ud, adj.* another. *Alii—alii*, some—others.
Alter, *a, um, adj.* the other.
Altus, *a, um, adj.* high, lofty.
Amator, *oris, m.* lover.
Ambitio, *onis, f.* ambition.
Amicitia, *ae, f.* friendship.
Amictus, *us, m.* dress.
Amicus, *i, m.* friend.
Amnis, *is, m.* stream.
Amor, *oris, m.* love.
Amplus, *a, um, adj.* ample.
Angustia, *ae, f.* narrowness ; *pl.* straits.

- Angustus, a, um, adj.** narrow.
Animal, alis, n. animal.
Animus, i, m. mind.
Annibal, alis, m. Hannibal.
Annus, i, m. year.
Ante, prep. gov. acc. before.
Antiquus, a, um, adj. ancient.
Anxietas, atis, f. anxiety.
Apertus, a, um, adj. open.
Aptus, a, um, adj. fit.
Apud, prep. gov. acc. at, near, with.
Aqua, ae, f. water.
Ara, ae, f. altar.
Aratrum, i, n. plough.
Arbor, oris, f. tree.
Arcadia, ae, f. Arcadia.
Architectus, i, m. architect.
Arcus, us, m. bow.
Ardens, tis, adj. ardent.
Argentum, i, n. silver.
Arma, orum, n. pl. arms.
Ars, artis, f. art.
Artificium, i, n. artifice.
Arx, arcis, f. citadel.
Aspectus, us, m. sight.
Assiduus, a, um, adj. continual.
Astrum, i, n. star.
Atque, conj. and.
Atrox, atrocis, adj. atrocious.
Augustus, a, um, adj. sacred.
Aura, ae, f. gale, breeze.
Aureus, a, um, adj. golden.

- Aurum**, *i, n.* gold.
Aut, *conj.* or. *Aut—aut*, either—or.
Auxilium, *i, n.* help; *pl.* auxiliary forces.
Avena, *ae, f.* stalk.
Avis, *is, f.* bird.
Avus, *i, m.* grandfather.

B.

- Bacca**, *ae, f.* berry.
Barbarus, *a, um, adj.* barbarous.
Beatus, *a, um, adj.* happy, blessed.
Bellua, *ae, f.* wild beast.
Bellus, *a, um, adj.* agreeable, pretty.
Bellum, *i, n.* war.
Beneficium, *i, n.* kindness.
Benevolentia, *ae, f.* benevolence, good-will.
Benevolus, *a, um, adj.* benevolent, devoted to.
Benignus, *a, um, adj.* kind.
Bonitas, *atis, f.* goodness.
Bonus, *a, um, adj.* good.
Bos, *bovis, c.* ox.
Brevis, *e, adj.* short.
Britannia, *ae, f.* Britain.

C.

- Cacumen**, *inis, n.* top.
Caducus, *a, um, adj.* falling.
Caedes, *is, f.* slaughter.
Caespes, *itis, m.* turf, sod.
Calamitas, *atis, f.* calamity.
Calamus, *i, m.* arrow.

- Campus, i, m.** plain.
Candidus, a, um, adj. white.
Canis, is, c. dog.
Canorus, a, um, adj. sonorous.
Cantus, us, m. song.
Capilli, orum, m. pl. hair.
Caput, itis, n. head.
Carus, a, um, adj. dear.
Casa, ae, f. cottage.
Castrum, i, n. fort; *pl.* camp.
Castus, a, um, adj. chaste.
Casus, us, m. fall.
Causa, ae, f. cause; *abl.* for the sake of.
Celeritas, atis, f. swiftness.
Celsus, a, um, adj. lofty.
Centuria, ae, f. century, *i.e.*, company of Roman infantry consisting of 100 men.
Certus, a, um, adj. sure.
Circum, prep. gov. acc. around.
Citerior, us, comp. adj. hither.
Civis, is, c. citizen.
Civitas, atis, f. state.
Clades, is, f. slaughter.
Clam, prep. gov. abl. without the knowledge of.
Clamor, is, m. shout.
Clarus, a, um, adj. bright, illustrious.
Classis, is, f. fleet.
Clavus, i, m. band, *i.e.*, a stripe of purple in the tunic of Roman men.
Coelum, i, n. sing. m. pl. heaven.
Cognitio, onis, f. knowledge.
Cohors, tis, f. cohort, *i.e.*, the tenth part of a legion.

- Collum, i, n.** neck.
Colonus, i, m. husbandman.
Color, is, m. colour.
Comes, itis, c. companion.
Commodum, i, n. advantage.
Commodus, a, um, adj. agreeable.
Communis, e, adj. common.
Concordia, ae, f. concord.
Conditor, oris, m. founder.
Conjux, jugis, c. spouse.
Conscientia, ae, f. conscience.
Consilium, i, n. plan, design.
Consul is m. consul.
Continuus, a, um, adj. continual.
Contra, prep. gov. acc. against.
Contumacia, ae, f. contumacy.
Contumelia, ae, f. contumely.
Copia, ae, f. plenty ; *pl.* forces.
Coram, prep. gov. abl. in the presence of.
Cornu, us, n. horn.
Corona, ae, f. crown.
Corpus, oris, n. body.
Crimen, inis, n. crime, charge.
Crudelis, e, adj. cruel.
Cruentus, a, um, adj. bloody.
Cruor, oris, m. blood.
Cujus, gen. of qui.
Culmen, inis, n. roof.
Cultura, ae, f. culture.
Cultus, a, um, adj. cultivated, elegant.
Cum, prep. gov. abl. with.
Cupiditas, atis, f. desire.

Cupido, *inis, f.* desire.
Cura, *ae, f.* care.
Currus, *us, m.* chariot.
Cybele, *ae, es, f.* Cybele.

D.

De, *prep. gov. abl.* from, down from.
Debilis, *e, adj.* feeble.
Debitus, *a, um, adj.* due.
Decem, *indecl. num. adj.* ten.
Declivis, *e, adj.* sloping.
Decus, *oris, n.* grace, ornament.
Defessus, *a, um, adj.* weary.
Delictum, *i, n.* fault.
Dens, *tis, m.* tooth.
Densus, *a, um, adj.* thick.
Desiderium, *i, n.* desire.
Deterrimus, *a, um, adj. superl. of de,* worst.
Detrimentum, *i, n.* hurt.
Deus, *i, m.* God.
Dexter, *tra, trum, adj.* right.
Dies, *ei, m. and f. sing. m. pl.* day.
Difficilis, *e, adj.* difficult.
Dignitas, *atis, f.* dignity.
Dignus, *a, um, adj.* worthy.
Diligens, *tis, adj.* diligent.
Diligentia, *ae, f.* diligence.
Dis, *dat. plur. of deus.*
Disciplina, *ae, f.* discipline.
Disertus, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.
Dissimilis, *e, adj.* unlike.

Ditio, *onis, f.* sway.
Diurnitas, *atis, f.* duration.
Diversus, *a, um, adj.* different.
Dives, *itis, adj.* rich.
Divinus, *a, um, adj.* divine.
Divitiae, *arum, f. pl.* riches.
Divus, *i, m. gen. pl. divum*, God.
Doctrina, *ae, f.* doctrine, learning.
Dolor, *oris, m.* grief.
Domina, *ae, f.* mistress.
Dominus, *i, m.* lord.
Domus, *us, f.* house, home.
Donum, *i, n.* gift.
Dulcis, *e, adj.* sweet.
Duo, *ae, o, num. adj.* two.
Durus, *a, um, adj.* hard.
Dux, *ducis, c.* leader, general.

E.

E, *ex, prep. gov. abl.* out of.
Ea, *from is, ea, id.*
Effigies, *ei, f.* likeness.
Ego, *mei, pers. pron. I.*
Ei, *dat. sing. of is.*
Elegans, *tis, adj.* elegant.
Elegantia, *ae, f.* elegance.
Elephantus, *i, m.* elephant.
Eloquentia, *ae, f.* eloquence.
Eous, *a, um, adj.* eastern.
Epistola, *ae, f.* letter, epistle.
Equus, *i, m.* horse.

- Erga**, *prep. gov. acc.* towards.
Et, *conj.* and. *Et—et*, both—and.
Eventus, *us, m.* issue.
Ex, *prep. gov. abl.* out of.
Excursio, *onis, f.* inroad.
Exemplum, *i, n.* example.
Exercitus, *us, m.* army.
Exitium, *i, n.* destruction.
Expectatio, *onis, f.* expectation.
Experientia, *ae, f.* experience.
Extra, *prep. gov. acc.* beyond, outside of.

F.

- Factum**, *i, n.* deed.
Facundus, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.
Fagus, *i, f.* beech-tree.
Falsus, *a, um, adj.* false.
Falx, *cis, f.* sickle.
Fama, *ae, f.* fame, report.
Fatum, *i, n.* fate, destiny.
Fax, *facis, f.* torch.
Fenestra, *ae, f.* window.
Fera, *ae, f.* wild beast.
Ferox, *ocis, adj.* fierce.
Ferreus, *a, um, adj.* of iron, iron-hearted.
Ferrum, *i, n.* iron.
Fertilis, *e, adj.* fertile.
Festus, *a, um, adj.* festal.
Fidelis, *e, adj.* faithful.
Fides, *ei, f.* faith, trust, faithfulness.
Fidus, *a, um, adj.* faithful.

- Filia**, *ae, f.* daughter.
Filius, *i, m.* son.
Finis, *is, m.* and *f.* end, boundary, territory.
Florens, *tis, adj.* flourishing.
Flos, *floris, m.* flower.
Flumen, *inis, n.* river.
Fluvius, *i, m.* river.
Folium, *i, n.* leaf.
Fons, *tis, m.* fountain.
Forma, *ae, f.* form, beauty.
Formosus, *a, um, adj.* beautiful.
Fortis, *e, adj.* strong, brave.
Fortitudo, *inis, f.* fortitude, bravery.
Fortuna, *ae, f.* fortune.
Forum, *i, n.* forum, market-place.
Fossa, *ae, f.* ditch, trench.
Fractus, *a, um, part.* broken.
Fragilis, *e, adj.* frail.
Frater, *tris, m.* brother.
Frigus, *oris, n.* cold.
Frons, *tis, f.* forehead.
Fructus, *us, m.* fruit.
Frumentum, *i, n.* corn.
Frux, *frugis, f.* fruit; *pl.* crops.
Fuga, *ae, f.* flight.
Fugax, *acis, adj.* fugitive, avoiding.
Furor, *oris, m.* fury, rage.
Futurus, *a, um, part.* future.

G.

- Gallia**, *ae, f.* Gaul.
Gaudium, *i, n.* joy.

- Gelidus, a, um, adj.** cold.
Gena, ae, f. cheek.
Gens, tis, f. nation.
Germanus, i, m. German.
Gestus, us, m. gesture.
Glacies, ei, f. ice.
Gloria, ae, f. glory.
Gramineus, a, um, adj. grassy. [no case occurs.]
Grates, f. pl. thanks. (Besides *grates* and *gratibus*,
Gratia, ae, f. grace, favour ; *pl.* thanks.
Gravis, e, adj. heavy, grievous.

H.

- Haeres, edis, c.** heir.
Hasta, ae, f. spear.
Hei, interj. alas.
Hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron. this, he.
Hiems, is, f. winter.
Hinc, adv. hence.
Historia, ae, f. history.
Homo, inis, c. man.
Honestus, a, um, adj. honest, honourable.
Honor, oris, m. honour.
Horatius, i, m. Horace.
Horridus, a, um, adj. horrid.
Hortus, i, m. garden.
Hostia, ae, f. sacrifice.
Hostis, is, c. enemy.
Humanus, a, um, adj. human.

I.

- Idem, eadem, idem, dem. pron.** same.
Idoneus, a, um, adj. serviceable.

- Ignotus, a, um, adj.** unknown.
Ilex, icis, f. holm oak.
Ille, a, ud, dem. pron. that, he.
Imago, inis, f. image.
Imbecillus, a, um, adj. weak.
Imitatrix, tricis, f. imitative.
Immemor, oris, adj. unmindful.
Immensus, a, um, adj. immense.
Immortalitas, atis, f. immortality.
Impedimentum, i, n. hindrance; *pl.* baggage.
Imperator, oris, m. commander.
Imperium, i, n. empire, command.
Impetus, us, m. attack.
Importunus, a, um, adj. importunate.
Impotens, tis, adj. impotent, weak.
Improvisus, a, um, adj. unexpected.
Impudens, tis, adj. impudent. [*station, in, on.*]
In, prep. gov. acc. of motion, into, towards; *abl. of*
Incertus, a, um, adj. uncertain.
Incola, ae, c. inhabitant.
Incredibilis, e, adj. incredible.
Incursus, us, m. incursion
Indomitus, a, um, adj. untamed.
Indus, i, m. Indian; *pl.* Indies.
Infelix, icis, adj. unhappy.
Inferior, us, comp. adj. inferior, lower.
Infirmus, a, um, adj. infirm, weak.
Ingens, tis, adj. great.
Ingratus, a, um, adj. ungrateful.
Inhumanus, a, um, adj. inhuman.
Inimicus, a, um, adj. unfriendly.
Initium, i, n. beginning.

- Injuria, ae, f.** injury.
Injustus, a, um, adj. unjust.
Inopinatus, a, um, adj. sudden, unlooked for.
Inops, opis, adj. poor.
Insania, ae, f. madness.
Insanus, a, um, adj. mad.
Inscius, a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant.
Insula, ae, f. island.
Integer, gra, grum, adj. entire, upright. [each other.
Inter, prep. gov. acc. between, among. *Inter se*, with
Interior, us, comp. adj. inner.
Intimus, a, um, superl. adj. innermost.
Invidia, ae, f. envy.
Ipsē, a, um, dem. pron. self, himself.
Ira, ae, f. anger.
Irritamentum, i, n. incentive.
Is, ea, id, dem. pron. that, he.
Iste, a, ud, dem. pron. that.

J.

- Jovis, gen. of Jupiter.**
Judex, icis, c. judge.
Jupiter, jovis, m. Jupiter.
Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. oath.
Jussum, i, n. command.
Jussus, us, m. command.
Justitia, ae, f. justice.
Justus, a, um, adj. just.

L.

- Labens, tis, part.** gliding, falling.
Labor, oris, m. labour.

Lacryma, ae, f. tear.
Laetitia, ae, f. joy, gladness.
Lar, laris, m. household god.
Latrocinium, i, n. robbery.
Latus, a, um, adj. wide.
Latus, eris, n. side.
Laurus, i and us, f. laurel.
Laus, laudis, f. praise.
Legio, onis, f. legion.
Leo, onis, m. lion.
Lepus, oris, m. hare.
Lethum, i, n. death.
Letum, i, n. death.
Levis, e, adj. light.
Lex, legis, f. law.
Liberi, orum, m. pl. children.
Libertas, atis, f. liberty.
Lilium, i, n. lily.
Linea, ae, f. line, limit.
Litera, ae, f. letter; *pl.* literature.
Locus, i, m. sing. m, n. pl. place.
Longe, adv. by far.
Longinquus, a, um, adj. lengthened.
Longus, a, um, adj. long.
Lucerna, ae, f. lamp.
Luna, ae, f. moon.
Lusor, oris, m. player.
Lux, lucis, f. light.

M.

Magis, adv. more.
Magister, tri, m. master.
Magnitudo, inis, f. size, greatness.

- Magnus, a, um, adj.** great.
Majestas, atis, f. majesty.
Major, us, comp. adj. greater.
Maleficium, i, n. harm.
Malum, i, n. evil. [soldiers.
Manipulus, i, m. manipule, *i.e.*, a company of foot-
Manus, us, f. hand.
Mare, is, n. sea.
Maritus, i, m. husband.
Mater tris, f. mother.
Maximus, a, um, superl. adj. greatest.
Me, acc. abl. sing. of ego.
Medius, a, um, adj. middle.
Mel, mellis, n. honey.
Melior, us, comp. adj. better.
Membrum, i, n. member.
Memor oris, adj. mindful.
Memoria, ae, f. memory.
Mens, tis, f. mind.
Mensa, ae, f. table.
Mensis, is, m. month.
Merces, edis, m. wages, reward.
Meridies, ei, m. midday, noon.
Messis, is, f. harvest.
Meta, ae, f. goal.
Metus, us, m. dread, fear.
Meus, a, um, poss. adj. my.
Mihi, dat. sing. of ego.
Miles, itis, c. soldier.
Militaris, e, adj. military.
Militia, ae, f. warfare.
Minimus, a, um, superl. adj. least.
Minor, us, comp. adj. lesser.

Miser, *a, um, adj.* wretched.
Modestia, *ae, f.* modesty.
Moenia, *um, n. pl.* walls.
Mons, *montis, m.* mountain.
Monumentum, *i, n.* monument.
Mora, *ae, f.* delay.
Mors, *tis, f.* death.
Mortalis, *e, adj.* mortal.
Mos, *moris, m.* manner, custom.
Motus, *us, m.* motion.
Multus, *a, um, adj.* much, many.
Mundus, *i, m.* world.
Munus, *eris, n.* gift.
Murmur, *is, n.* murmur.
Murus, *i, m.* wall.

N.

Natura, *ae, f.* nature.
Natus, *a, um, part.* born.
Nauta, *ae, m.* sailor.
Nec, *conj.* nor. *Nec—nec*, neither—nor.
Nemo, *gen. not used, c.* no one.
Niger, *gra, grum, adj.* black.
Nihil, *n. indecl.* nothing.
Nil, *n. indecl.* nothing.
Nimis, *adv.* too, too much.
Nimius, *a, um, adj.* excessive, too much.
Nisi, *conj.* unless.
Nitidus, *a, um, adj.* shining, bright.
Niveus, *a, um, adj.* snowy, snow-white.
Nix, *nivis, f.* snow.
Nobis, *dat. abl. pl. of ego.*
Nomen, *inis, n.* name.
Non, *adv.* not.

Nos, *nom. acc. pl. of ego.*
Noster, *tra, trum, poss. pron.* our.
Nostri, *gen. pl. of ego.*
Novus, *a, um, adj.* new.
Nox, *noctis, f.* night.
Nullus, *a, um, adj.* none, no.
Numerus, *i, m.* number.
Numen, *inis, n.* deity.
Nummus, *i, m.* money.
Nunc, *adv.* now.

O.

O, *interj.* O! Oh!
Ob, *prep. gov. acc.* on account of.
Obitus, *us, m.* death.
Obscurus, *a, um, adj.* dark, obscure.
Obsidio, *onis, f.* siege.
Occasus, *us, m.* setting.
Odium, *i, n.* hatred.
Odor, *oris, m.* smell, odour.
Omnino, *adv.* altogether, entirely.
Omnipotens, *tis, adj.* almighty.
Omnis, *e, adj.* all, every.
Onustus, *a, um, adj.* laden.
Opem, *no nom. gen. opis, f.* help; *pl.* riches.
Opimus, *a, um, adj.* rich, abundant.
Optimus, *a, um, superl. adj.* best.
Opus, *eris, n.* work.
Ora, *ae, f.* shore.
Oratio, *onis, f.* speech.
Orbis, *m.* world.
Ordo, *inis, m.* rank, order.
Origo, *inis, f.* origin.
Os, *oris, n.* mouth.

P.
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- Pallor**, *oris, m.* paleness.
Papaver, *is, n.* poppy.
Pampineus, *a, um, adj.* of vine leaves.
Parens, *tis, c.* parent.
Pars, *tis, f.* part.
Passus, *a, um, part.* dishevelled.
Passus, *us, m.* pace, step.
Pater, *tris, m.* father.
Patiens, *tis, adj.* patient.
Patria, *ae, f.* country.
Patrius, *a, um, adj.* paternal.
Paucus, *a, um, adj.* few.
Pax, *pacis, f.* peace.
Peccatum, *i, n.* sin.
Pectus, *oris, n.* breast.
Pecunia, *ae, f.* money.
Pecus, *oris, n.* cattle.
Per, *prep. gov. acc.* through, along.
Perennis, *e, adj.* lasting, everlasting.
Periculum, *i, n.* danger.
Perpetuus, *a, um, adj.* perpetual.
Pes, *pedis, m.* foot.
Pignus, *oris, n.* pledge.
Pinus, *i and us, f.* pine-tree.
Placidus, *a, um, adj.* gentle, peaceful.
Planities, *ei, f.* plain.
Plenus, *a, um, adj.* full.
Plurimus, *a, um, superl. adj.* most, very many
Plus, *comp adj.* more.
Poculum, *i, n.* cup.
Poena, *ae, f.* punishment.
Poëta, *ae, m.* poet.

- Pomum, i, n.** apple.
Pondus, eris, n. weight.
Populus, i, m. people.
Porta, ae, f. gate.
Post, prep. gov. acc. after.
Potens, tis, adj. powerful.
Potentia, ae, f. power.
Prae, prep. gov. abl. before, by reason of.
Praeceptus, itis, adj. steep, headlong.
Praeclarus, a, um, adj. renowned.
Praeda, ae, f. booty.
Praemium, i, n. reward.
Praesidium, i, n. protection, garrison.
Pratum, i, n. meadow.
Precem, precis, f. no nom. prayer.
Primus, a, um, ord. num. adj. first.
Pro, prep. gov. abl. for, in behalf of.
Proelium, i, n. battle.
Prope, prep. gov. acc. near.
Propter, prep. gov. acc. because of.
Providentia, ae, f. providence.
Provincia, ae, f. province.
Prudens, tis, adj. prudent.
Prudentia, ae, f. prudence.
Publius, i, m. Publius.
Puella, ae, f. girl.
Puer, i, m. boy.
Pugna, ae, f. fight.
Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. beautiful.
Pulverulentus, a, um, adj. dusty.
Purpureus, a, um, adj. purple.
Purus, a, um, adj. pure.
Puppis, is, f. ship.

- Quam**, *adv.* how, as, than.
Quantus, *a, um, adj.* how great, how much.
Quartus, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fourth.
Que, *conj.* and. *Que—que*, both—and.
Quercus, *us, f.* oak.
Qui, *quae, quod, rel. pron.* who, which, what.
Quies, *etis, f.* quiet, rest.
Quintus, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fifth.
Quis, *quae, quid, interrog. pron.* who? which? what?
Quoque, *conj.* also.
Quot, *indecl. num.* how many, as many.

R.

- Ramus**, *i, m.* branch, bough.
Rapidus, *a, um, adj.* rapid, swift.
Rarus, *a, um, adj.* rare.
Recens, *tis, adj.* recent, fresh.
Reconditus, *a, um, adj.* hidden.
Rector, *oris, m.* ruler.
Rectum, *i, n.* right.
Regina, *ae, f.* queen.
Regnum, *i, n.* kingdom.
Remotus, *a, um, adj.* remote.
Repentinus, *a, um, adj.* sudden, unexpected.
Res, *rei, f.* thing, matter, business.
Respublica, *reipublicae, f.* commonwealth.
Reverentia, *ae, f.* reverence.
Rex, *regis, m.* king.
Ripa, *ae, f.* bank.
Rivus, *i, m.* river.
Romanus, *a, um, adj.* Roman.
Romanus, *i, m.* Roman.

Rosa, *ae, f.* rose.
Ruina, *ae, f.* ruin, destruction.

S.

Sacer, *cra, crum, adj.* sacred.
Sacra, *orum, n. pl.* sacred rites.
Saevus, *a, um, adj.* cruel, fierce.
Sagitta, *ae, f.* arrow.
Salus, *utis, f.* health, safety.
Saltus, *us, m.* woody valley.
Sanctus, *a, um, adj.* holy.
Sanus, *a, um, adj.* sound, healthy.
Sapiens, *tis, adj.* wise.
Sata, *orum, n. pl.* standing crops.
Saxum, *i, n.* rock.
Scientia, *ae, f.* knowledge.
Scriptor, *oris, m.* writer. [themselves.
Se, *sui, no nom. reflect. pron.* himself, herself, itself,
Sed, *conj.* but.
Sedes, *is, f.* seat, settlement.
Sempiternus, *a, um, adj.* everlasting, perpetual.
Senatus, *us, m.* senate.
Senecta, *ae, f.* old age.
Senectus, *utis, f.* old age.
Senex, *senis, m.* old man.
Sententia, *ae, f.* opinion.
Series, *ei, f.* series, row.
Sermo, *onis, m.* discourse, speech.
Serus, *a, um, adj.* late, too late.
Servitus, *utis, f.* slavery.
Servus, *i, m.* slave.
Severitas, *atis, f.* severity.

- Sexaginta**, *indecl. num. adj.* sixty.
Sibi, *dat. of se.*
Signum, *i, n.* sign, standard.
Silva, *ae, f.* wood.
Similis, *e, adj.* like.
Sine, *prep. gov. abl.* without.
Socer, *i, m.* father-in-law.
Socius, *i, m.* companion, ally.
Sol, *solis, m.* sun.
Solatium, *i, n.* solace, comfort.
Solium, *i, n.* throne.
Sollicitus, *a, um, adj.* anxious, uneasy.
Solus, *a, um, adj.* alone, lonely.
Sonans, *tis, part.* sounding.
Sonus, *i, m.* sound.
Soror, *oris, f.* sister.
Sors, *sortis, f.* chance, lot.
Species, *ei, f.* show, appearance, form.
Spes, *ei, f.* hope.
Stella, *ae, f.* star.
Sterilis, *e, adj.* barren.
Stridor, *oris, m.* creaking, hissing.
Studium, *i, n.* study, zeal, desire.
Stultus, *a, um, adj.* foolish.
Stultus, *i, m.* fool.
Suavis, *e, adj.* sweet.
Sub, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.* under.
Subitus, *a, um, adj.* sudden.
Summa, *ae, f.* sum, whole.
Summus, *a, um, superl. adj.* greatest, highest, top of.
Superficies, *ei, f.* surface.
Superior, *us, comp. adj.* superior, former, higher.
Supplex, *icis, adj.* suppliant.

Suus, *a, um, poss. adj.* his, hers, its.

Sylva, *ae, f.* wood.

T.

Tacitus, *a, um, adj.* silent. [pieces of iron.

Talea, *ae, f.* wooden spike. *Taleis ferreis*, oblong

Tam, *adv.* so, as.

Tantus, *a, um, adj.* so great.

Taurus, *i, m.* bull.

Tectum, *i, n.* abode, roof.

Tegmen, *inis, n.* covering.

Tellus, *uris, f.* earth.

Telum, *i, n.* dart.

Templum, *i, n.* temple.

Tempus, *oris, n.* time.

Tenax, *acis, adj.* tenacious.

Tenebrae, *arum, f. pl.* darkness.

Tener, *era, erum, adj.* tender.

Tenuis, *e, adj.* slender meagre.

Terra, *ae, f.* earth, land.

Terrestris, *e, adj.* terrestrial.

Terribilis, *e, adj.* terrible.

Tertius, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* third.

Tibi, *dat. sing. of tu.*

Toga, *ae, f.* toga, gown.

Tot, *indecl. num.* so many. *Tot—quot*, so many—as.

Totus, *a, um, whole.*

Tractus, *us, m.* tract.

Trans, *prep. gov. acc.* beyond.

Triginta, *indecl. num. adj.* thirty.

Tristis, *e, adj.* sad.

Triumphus, *i, m.* triumph.

Tu tui, *pers. pron.* thou, you.

Tuba, ae, f. trumpet.
Tumulus, i, m. mound, tomb.
Turba, ae, f. crowd, disturbance.
Turris, is, f. tower.
Tuus, a, um, poss. pron. thy, your.
Tympanum, i, n. drum.
Tyrannus, i, m. tyrant.

U.

Uber, eris, adj. rich, fruitful.
Ullus, a, um, adj. any.
Ulterior, us, comp. adj. further.
Ultimus, a, um, superl. adj. last.
Umbra, ae, f. shadow.
Unda, ae, f. wave, water.
Unus, a, um, card. num. adj. one.
Urbs, is, f. city.
Usque, adv. as far as, even.
Ut, conj. as.
Utilis, e, adj. useful.
Uva, ae, f. grape.

V.

Vacca, ae, f. cow.
Vae, interj. woe!
Vallum, i, n. rampart.
Varietas, atis, f. variety.
Varius, a, um, adj. various.
Vastus, a, um, adj. vast.
Vates, is, c. prophet, poet.
Vehemens, tis, adj. vehement.
Velatus, a, um, part. covered.
Venerabilis, e, adj. venerable.

- Ventus, i, m.** wind.
Ver, is, n. spring.
Verbosus, a, um, adj. wordy.
Verbum, i, n. word.
Versus, us, m. verse.
Verus, a, um, adj. true.
Vestigium, i, n. footstep.
Vetus, eris, adj. ancient.
Via, ae, f. way.
Victima, ae, f. victim.
Victoria, ae, f. victory.
Victus, a, um, part. conquered.
Villa, ae, f. country house, villa.
Vinculum, i, n. chain.
Viola, ae, f. violet.
Vir, i, m. man.
Virens, tis, adj. green, verdant.
Virgilius, i, m. Virgil.
Virgo, inis, f. virgin.
Viridis, e, adj. green.
Virtus, utis, f. virtue, courage.
Vis, no gen, f. force ; *pl.* **vires, ium,** strength.
Vita, ae, f. life.
Vitium, i, n. fault, vice.
Voluptas, atis, f. pleasure.
Vos, nom. acc. pl. of tu.
Vox, vocis, f. voice.
Vulnus, eris, n. wound.
Vultus, us, m. countenance.

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