

# MASTERY REVIEW VOCABULARY NO. 1

[Units One and Two

## FIRST DECLENSION

### NOUNS LIKE *TERRA, AE*

<i>cōpia, ae</i>	{ <i>supply</i> <i>abundance</i>
<i>cōpiae, cōpiārum, f.</i>	{ <i>troops</i> <i>forces</i> (a military term)
<i>Gallia, ae</i>	<i>Gaul</i>
<i>glōria, ae</i>	{ <i>fame</i> <i>glory</i>
<i>grātia, ae</i>	{ <i>favor</i> <i>influence</i> <i>grace</i> (in Christian Latin)
<i>grātia, ae</i>	<i>thanks</i>
<i>inopia, ae</i>	{ <i>scarcity</i> <i>want</i>
<i>Marīa, ae</i>	<i>Mary</i>
<i>nauta, ae</i>	<i>sailor</i>
<i>porta, ae</i>	<i>gate</i>
<i>prōvincia, ae</i>	<i>province</i>
<i>Rōma, ae</i>	<i>Rome</i>
<i>silva, ae</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>forest</i>
<i>terra, ae</i>	{ <i>earth</i> <i>land</i>
<i>via, ae</i>	{ <i>road</i> <i>way</i>
<i>victōria, ae</i>	<i>victory</i>

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<sup>1</sup> Generally used in the plural in Latin with same meaning as in the singular.

## SECOND DECLENSION

NOUNS LIKE *SERVUS, Ī*

<i>amīcus, ĩ</i>	<i>friend</i>
<i>Christiānus, ĩ</i>	<i>Christian</i>
<i>Christus, ĩ</i>	<i>Christ</i>
<i>Deus, Deī</i>	<i>God</i>
<i>dominus, ĩ</i>	{ <i>master</i> <i>Lord</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>filius, ĩ</i>	<i>son</i>
<i>Gallus, ĩ</i>	<i>a Gaul</i>
<i>gladius, ĩ</i>	<i>sword</i>
<i>mundus, ĩ</i>	<i>world</i>
<i>mūrus, ĩ</i>	<i>wall</i>
<i>populus, ĩ</i>	{ <i>people</i> <i>nation</i>
<i>Rōmānus, ĩ</i>	<i>a Roman</i>
<i>servus, ĩ</i>	{ <i>slave</i> <i>servant</i>

NOUNS LIKE *BELLUM, Ī*

<i>bellum, ĩ</i>	<i>war</i>
<i>caelum, ĩ</i>	{ <i>sky</i> <i>heaven</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>frūmentum, ĩ</i>	<i>grain (pl., crops)</i>
<i>imperium, ĩ</i>	{ <i>command</i> <i>power</i> <i>empire</i>
<i>oppidum, ĩ</i>	<i>town</i>
<i>perīculum, ĩ</i>	<i>danger</i>
<i>praemium, ĩ</i>	<i>reward</i>

<sup>1</sup> In Christian Latin *Dominus, Lord*, is used when referring to God or Christ.

<sup>2</sup> When *Caelum* is used to mean the Christian heaven the *c* will be capitalized.

rēgnum, ī	{ kingdom royal power
signum, ī	{ standard signal sign

NOUNS LIKE THE PLURAL OF *BELLUM*

castra, castrōrum	camp
impedimenta, impedimentōrum	{ baggage baggage train

## THIRD DECLENSION

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS LIKE *LĒX, LĒGIS*

Caesar, Caesaris	Caesar
clāmor, clāmōris	{ shouting shout
dux, ducis	leader
eques, equitis	horseman (pl., cavalry) <sup>1</sup>
frāter, frātris (frātrum) <sup>2</sup>	brother
homō, hominis	man
imperātor, imperātōris	{ commander in chief general
legiō, legiōnis, f.	legion
lĕx, lĕgis	law
lūx, lūcis	light
māter, mātris (mātrum) <sup>2</sup>	mother
mīles, mīlitis	soldier
pater, patris (patrum) <sup>2</sup>	father
pāx, pācis	peace

<sup>1</sup> The plural of *horseman* is *horsemen*, which is the same as *cavalry*; hence the meaning for *equitēs* given in the vocabulary.

<sup>2</sup> The genitive plural of *frāter*, *māter*, and *pater* is put in parentheses to remind you that these words are exceptions to the rule for *-ium* words.

prīnceps, prīncipis	{ chief leading man
rēx, rēgis	king
salūs, salūtis	{ safety welfare salvation
vēritās, vēritātis	truth
virtūs, virtūtis	{ courage virtue
vōx, vōcis	{ voice cry

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS LIKE *PARS, PARTIS*

caedēs, caedis	slaughter
collis, collis, <i>m.</i>	hill
gēns, gentis	tribe
hostis, hostis <sup>1</sup>	enemy (in war)
mōns, montis, <i>m.</i>	mountain
pars, partis	part
pōns, pontis, <i>m.</i>	bridge
urbs, urbis	city

NEUTER NOUNS LIKE *FLŪMEN, FLŪMINIS*

agmen, agminis	{ column (of soldiers) army (on the march)
corpus, corporis, <i>n.</i>	body
flūmen, flūminis	river
iter, itineris, <i>n.</i>	{ journey march route
nōmen, nōminis	name
vulnus, vulneris, <i>n.</i>	wound

<sup>1</sup> The plural of *hostis* is used to translate the English *enemy* unless ONE soldier of the enemy is meant.

## FOURTH DECLENSION

NOUNS LIKE *PORTUS, ŪS*

adventus, ūs	{ arrival coming
equitātus, ūs	cavalry
exercitus, ūs	army
impetus, ūs	attack
metus, ūs	fear
portus, ūs	harbor
senātus, ūs <sup>1</sup>	senate
spīritus, ūs	{ breath spirit

## FIFTH DECLENSION

NOUNS LIKE *RĒS, REĪ*

aciēs, aciēī	battle line
fidēs, fideī	{ faith reliability faithfulness
rēs, reī	{ thing affair
spēs, speī	hope

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<sup>1</sup> The Roman Senate was an aristocratic governing body somewhat like a combination of the United States Senate and the British House of Lords. In the time of the Republic the Senate was very powerful and really directed Roman policies. Under the emperors it had very little real power.

## ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

### LIKE *MAGNUS, A, UM*

<b>altus, a, um</b>	<i>{ high</i> <i>{ deep</i>
<b>angustus, a, um</b>	<i>narrow</i>
<b>bonus, a, um</b>	<i>good</i>
<b>Christiānus, a, um</b>	<i>Christian</i>
<b>cupidus, a, um; w. gen.</b>	<i>{ eager</i> <i>{ desirous</i>
<b>finitimus, a, um; w. dat.</b>	<i>{ neighboring</i> <i>{ next</i>
<b>longus, a, um</b>	<i>long</i>
<b>magnus, a, um</b>	<i>{ great</i> <i>{ large</i>
<b>malus, a, um</b>	<i>bad</i>
<b>multus, a, um</b>	<i>much (pl., many)</i>
<b>plēnus, a, um; w. gen. or abl.</b>	<i>full</i>
<b>prīmus, a, um</b>	<i>first</i>
<b>reliquus, a, um</b>	<i>{ remaining</i> <i>{ the rest of</i>
<b>Rōmānus, a, um</b>	<i>Roman</i>
<b>sānctus, a, um</b>	<i>{ holy</i> <i>{ saint</i>
<b>tūtus, a, um</b>	<i>safe</i>

## ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

### LIKE *GRAVIS, E*

<b>brevis, e</b>	<i>short</i>
<b>commūnis, e</b>	<i>common</i>
<b>difficilis, e</b>	<i>difficult</i>
<b>facilis, e</b>	<i>easy</i>

fortis, e	{ brave strong
gravis, e	{ heavy severe serious
nōbilis, e	{ noble renowned
omnis, e	{ all every
similis, e; <i>w. gen. or dat.</i>	{ like similar

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

in, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	{ in into against upon on
post, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	{ after behind
propter, <i>prep. w. acc.</i>	on account of

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

cum, <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	with
in, <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	{ in on
prō, <i>prep. w. abl.</i>	{ in front of (before) on behalf of (for)

## CONJUNCTIONS

autem, <i>conj., postpositive</i> <sup>1</sup>	however
et, <i>conjunction</i>	and
et . . . et	both . . . and
itaque, <i>conjunction</i> <sup>2</sup>	{ therefore and so
quod, <i>conjunction</i>	because
sed, <i>conjunction</i>	but

## ADVERBS

nōn, <i>adv.</i>	not
nunc, <i>adv.</i>	now

## OTHER WORDS

Jēsūs, ū <sup>3</sup>	Jesus
prīmā lūce <sup>4</sup>	at dawn
quid <sup>5</sup>	what?

<sup>1</sup> Autem is postpositive. This means that it cannot stand first in a clause but must always follow the first word or phrase of a clause.

<sup>2</sup> Itaque is used at the beginning of a sentence as an introductory adverb.

<sup>3</sup> Jēsūs is declined: Jēsūs, Jēsū, Jēsū, Jēsūm, Jēsū.

<sup>4</sup> Lūce is the ablative of lūx; prīmā (from prīmus, a, um) agrees with it. Prīmā lūce literally means at the first light; hence, at dawn.

<sup>5</sup> Quid is used in asking questions: Quid est in urbe? What is in the city? Quid vidētis? What do you see?