MASTERY REVIEW VOCABULARY NO. 2

[Units Three, Four, and Five]

FIRST CONJUGATION

VERBS LIKE *LAUDŌ*

adjuvō, adjuvāre, adjūvī, adjūtus, *1, tr.*[1]	help aid
administrō, *1, tr.*	manage attend to
appellō, *1, tr.*	address call (upon)
collocō, *1, tr.*	place station
comparō, *1, tr.*	get prepare
cōnfirmō, *1, tr.*	encourage strengthen
cōnservō, *1, tr.*	preserve spare
dō, dare, dedī, datus, *1, tr.*[1]	give
explōrō, *1, tr.*	reconnoiter find out
incitō, *1, tr.*	incite arouse
laudō, *1, tr.*	praise
occupō, *1, tr.*	seize
oppugnō, *1, tr.*	attack assault storm

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[1] Adjuvō and dō form their perfect stems differently from laudō. Therefore you must memorize the principal parts. Dō is also peculiar in that the a which begins the endings is short throughout the indicative except in the second person singular present indicative active, dās.

ōrō, *1, tr.*	{ *beg* *pray*
parō, *1, tr.*	{ *prepare* *get ready*
perturbō, *1, tr.*	{ *confuse* *disturb*
portō, *1, tr.*	*carry*
pugnō, *1, intr.*	*fight*
servō, *1, tr.*	{ *guard* *keep*
superō, *1, tr.*	{ *overcome* *conquer* *surpass*
vocō, *1, tr.*	*call*

SECOND CONJUGATION

VERBS LIKE *MONEŌ*

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus, 2, *tr.; w. abl.*[1]	*fill (with)*
contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus, 2, *tr.*	{ *restrain* *hold in*
habeō, 2, *tr.*	*have*
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, 2, *intr.*	*remain*
moneō, 2, *tr.*	{ *warn* *advise*
moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, 2, *tr.*	*move*
obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus, 2, *tr.*	{ *hold* *occupy*
retineō, retinēre, retinuī, retentus, 2, *tr.*	{ *hold back* *keep*
sustineō, sustinēre, sustinuī, sustentus, 2, *tr.*	{ *sustain* *withstand*

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[1] When compleō is modified by a *with*-phrase, this *with*-phrase is translated by the ablative *without* a preposition. Hence the notation "*w. abl.*"

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus, *2, tr.*   *hold*
terreō, *2, tr.*   *terrify*
timeō, timēre, timuī, *2, tr.*[1]   *fear*
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus, *2, tr.*   *see*

THIRD CONJUGATION
VERBS LIKE *MITTŌ*

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, *3, tr.*
{
drive
do
act
treat
give (w. grātiās)
}

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus, *3, intr.*
{
give way
yield
}

contendō, contendere, contendī, *3, intr.*
{
strive
contend
hasten
}

dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus, *3, tr.* *defend*

dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus, *3, tr.*
{
send away
dismiss
}

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, *3, tr.*
{
lead
guide
}

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, *3, tr.*
{
carry
carry on
wage (w. bellum)
}

incendō, incendere, incendī, incēnsus, *3, tr.*
{
set fire to
burn
}

īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus, *3, tr.*
{
draw up
equip
}

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, *3, tr.*   *send*
occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus, *3, tr.*   *kill*

pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus, *3, tr.*
{
drive
repulse
rout
}

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[1] Timeō has no fourth principal part.

petō, petere, petīvī, petītus, *3, tr.*	*seek* *beg* *request*
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus, *3, tr.*[1]	*put* *place* *set* *pitch (w. castra)*
premō, premere, pressī, pressus, *3, tr.*	*press* *press hard*
trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditus, *3, tr.*	*hand over*
vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus, *3, tr.*	*conquer*

FOURTH CONJUGATION

VERBS LIKE *AUDIŌ*

audiō, *4, tr.*	*hear*
conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventum, *4, intr.*	*come together* *assemble*
mūniō, *4, tr.*	*fortify* *construct (w. viam* *or viās)*
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, *4, intr.*	*come*

IRREGULAR VERBS

absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus, *intr.;* ab (ā) w. abl.[2]	*am away* *am distant*
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *intr.*[3]	*am*

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[1] Pōnō means *pitch* only when it is used of a camp. When an *in*-phrase is used to modify pōnō, the in always takes the ABLATIVE.

[2] Absum is a compound of the preposition ab and the verb sum. Therefore it is conjugated LIKE SUM. The place away from which something is, is expressed by the preposition ab (ā before consonants), *from*, and the ablative.

[3] Sum has no PASSIVE; therefore it has no perfect participle *passive;* the future participle active is given as the fourth principal part. We shall study these participles later.

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

fortūna, ae	*fortune*
Italia, ae	*Italy*
litterae, litterārum[1]	{ *letter (i. e.,* an epistle) *dispatch*

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION (MASCULINE)

ager, agrī	*field*
locus, ī (*pl.*, loca, locōrum)[2]	*place*
numerus, ī	*number*
puer, puerī	*boy*
vir, virī[3]	*man*

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION (NEUTER)

arma, armōrum[4]	*arms*
hīberna, hībernōrum[5]	*winter quarters*
proelium, ī[6]	*battle*
tēlum, ī	*dart*

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[1] Litterae is a plural noun of the first declension (like cōpiae).

[2] Locus becomes a neuter noun in the plural: loca. When locus is modified by an adjective, the preposition in is frequently omitted with the ablative. *In an unfavorable place*, locō aliēnō.

[3] Vir means a man as opposed to a woman or a child. Homō means a human being, a man as opposed to an animal.

[4] Arma is a neuter plural of the second declension (like castra).

[5] Hīberna, like castra, is declined only in the plural.

[6] The ablative of proelium is generally used *without* in in such expressions as: *in many battles*, multīs proeliīs.

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

centuriō, centuriōnis	a centurion[1]
cīvitās, cīvitātis	state
fīnēs, fīnium, m.[2]	territory
mors, mortis	death
ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis	{ speech prayer[3]

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

aliēnus, a, um	{ unfavorable another's foreign
integer, integra, integrum	{ fresh uninjured whole
līber, lībera, līberum	free
miser, misera, miserum	wretched

PRONOUNS

ego, meī	I
is, ea, id	he, she, it
meus, a, um	{ my mine
nōs, nostrī	we
noster, nostra, nostrum	{ our ours
quid	what?
quis	who?

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[1] A Roman army officer in charge of one hundred men. The rank was similar to that of our captain.

[2] Fīnēs is a plural noun like partēs.

[3] Ōrātiō means *prayer* only in Christian Latin.

suī	{ *himself* *herself* *itself* *themselves*
tū, tuī	*you* (sing.)
tuus, a, um	{ *your* (when referring to *yours* ONE person)
vester, vestra, vestrum	{ *your* (when referring to MORE *yours* THAN ONE person)
vōs, vestrī	*you* (pl.)

ADVERBS

cūr, *adv.*	*why?*
etiam, *adv.*	*also*
ferē, *adv.*	*almost*
fortiter, *adv.*	{ *bravely* *strongly*
ibi, *adv.*	*there*
interim, *adv.*	*meanwhile*
ita, *adv.*	{ *so* *thus*
longē, *adv.*	{ *far* *by far*
posteā, *adv.*	*afterwards*
saepe, *adv.*	*often*
semper, *adv.*	*always*
tamen, *adv.*	*nevertheless*
tum, *adv.*	{ *then* *at that time*
ubi, *adv.*	*where?*
undique, *adv.*	{ *from all sides* *on all sides*
vehementer, *adv.*	{ *greatly* *violently*

CONJUNCTIONS

atque (ac), *conj.*	*and*
aut, *conj.*	*or*
aut . . . aut, *conjs.*	*either . . . or*
enim, *conj., postp.*	*for*
nam, *conj.*	*for*[1]
neque, *conj.*	*nor* *and . . . not*
neque . . . neque, *conjs.*	*neither . . . nor*
sīcut, *conj.*	*as*

PREPOSITIONS

ab (ā), *prep. w. abl.*	*by* (expressing agency) *from* (*w.* absum)
dē, *prep. w. abl.*	*concerning* *about*
per, *prep. w. acc.*	*through*
sine, *prep. w. abl.*	*without*
trāns, *prep. w. acc.*	*across*

OTHER WORDS

in prīncipiō	*in the beginning*
in saecula saeculōrum	*world without end* *forever*
-ne	particle used in questions

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[1] When *for* means *because* and introduces a REASON.