Chapter 18 — Vocabulary

absum, abesse, āfuī + abl, irr, I am away from
discō, discere, didicī, 3, I learn
fleō, flēre, flēvī, 2, I weep
ineō, inīre, iniī, 4, I enter, begin
trānseō, trānsīre, trānsiī, 4, I cross
studeō, studēre, studuī + dat, 2, I study
valēre iubeō, I bid goodbye to
vendō, vendere, vendidī, 3, I sell
cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī, 3io, I catch sight of
sine + abl, prep, without
lacrima, -ae, nf, tear
silva, -ae, nf, forest
annus, -ī, nm, year
ignis, ignis, nm, fire
iter, itineris, nn, journey
tempus, temporis, nn, time
vēr, vēris, nn, spring
diēs, diēī, nm, day
longus, -a, -um, adj, long
longē, adv, far
adhūc, adv, still, yet
tam, adv, so

Chapter 18 — Perfect stems (cont.)

Learn the following 3rd conjugation verbs, which have the same stem for present and perfect:
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, 3, I climb
contendō, contendere, contendī, 3, I march, hasten
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, 3, I defend
dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī, 3, I descend
incendō, incendere, incendī, 3, I set on fire
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, 3, I show, point out
vertō, vertere, vertī, 3, I turn
cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, 3, I decide

Note that the 3rd person sing. and 1st person pl. have identical forms for present and perfect, e.g. **dēfendit** = either 'he defends' or 'he defended'; **vertimus** = either 'we turn' or 'we turned'. Context will show which meaning is intended.

Note also:
respondeō, respondēre, respondī, 2, I answer

Chapter 18 — Numerals

cardinal numbers

ūnus, ūna, ūnum	I	one
duo, duae, duo	II	two
trēs, tria	III	three
quattuor	IV	four
quinque	V	five
sex	VI	six
septem	VII	seven
octō	VIII	eight
novem	IX	nine
decem	X	ten

ordinal numbers

prīmus, -a, -um	first
secundus, -a, -um	second
tertius, -a, -um	third
quārtus, -a, -um	fourth
quīntus, -a, -um	fifth
sextus, -a, -um	sixth
septimus, -a, -um	seventh
octāvus, -a, -um	eighth
nōnus, -a, -um	ninth
decimus, -a, -um	tenth

The *ordinal* numbers (first, second, third, etc.) all decline like **bonus, bona, bonum**. Numerals 4 (**quattuor**) to 100 (**centum**) do not decline.

Chapter 18 — Numerals

	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m./f.	n.
nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
gen.	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duo/duōs	duās	duo	trēs	tria
abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

ūnus declines like **ille** in gen. and dat. sing.; **trēs** declines like the plural of **omnis**.

Learn **vīgintī** = 20; 30, 40, etc. are easily recognized by the ending **-gintā**: **tri-gintā, quadra-gintā**, etc.

Learn **centum** = 100; 200, 300, etc. are easily recognized by the ending **-centī**: **du-centī, -ae, -a**; **tre-centī, -ae, -a**, etc.; these decline like the plural of **bonus**.

Learn **mīlle** = 1,000; **duo mīlia** = 2,000; **tria mīlia** = 3,000, etc.
  NB **mīlle** is an indeclinable adjective, e.g. **mīlle passūs** = '1,000 paces'= one mile.
  But **mīlia** is a neuter plural noun, e.g. **duo mīlia passuum** = '2,000 of paces' = two miles.

Chapter 18 — Expressions of time

Duration of time, saying *how long* an action or event lasts, is expressed by the *accusative* case, e.g.: **trēs hōrās ambulābāmus.** We were walking *for three hours.* **sex annōs manēbāmus.** We stayed *for six years.*

Time when, saying *at what time* an action or event took place, is expressed by the *ablative* case, e.g.: **prīmā lūce domō discessērunt.** They left home *at dawn.* **septimō annō domum rediimus.** *In the seventh year* we returned home.

The ablative is also used to express the time *within which* something happens, e.g.: **tribus hōrīs domum rediit.** He returned home *within three hours.*

The meanings of the perfect tense

parāvī usually means 'I prepared' (*simple past time*) but it can also mean 'I have prepared'. This we call the *perfect with have* or the *true perfect*. There is nothing in the verb form to tell you which meaning is intended, but the context will usually make this clear, since the *perfect with have* occurs only in present contexts, e.g.:

quīnque diēs contendērunt sed Rōma adhūc longē abest. They have walked for five days but Rome is still far away.
nōlī timēre, fīlī; lupus abiit. Don't be afraid, son; the wolf has gone away.

Chapter 19 — Vocabulary

agō, agere, ēgī, 3, I do; I drive
claudō, claudere, clausī, 3, I shut
aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, 4, I open
apertus, -a, -um, adj, open
altus, -a, -um, adj, high (vert. distance)
cōnfectus, -a, -um, adj, finished
invītus, -a, -um, adj, unwilling
medius, -a, -um, adj, middle
sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj, sacred
vacuus, -a, -um, adj, empty
difficilis, difficile, adj, difficult
aedificium, -ī, nn, building
vestīmenta, -ōrum, nnpl, clothes
Iuppiter, Iovis, nm, Jupiter
continuō, adv, immediately
hūc...illūc, adv, this way and that
paene, adv, nearly
ubīque, adv, everywhere
extrā + acc, prep, outside
ubi, conj, where

Chapter 19 — Perfect stems (cont.)

Many verbs lengthen the vowel of the present stem to form the perfect. Learn the following:

1st conjugation:	**iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī**, 1, I help
	lavō, lavāre, lāvī, 1, I wash
2nd conjugation:	**sedeō, sedēre, sēdī**, 2, I sit
	videō, vidēre, vīdī, 2, I see
3rd conjugation:	**agō, agere, ēgī**, 3, I do, I drive
	emō, emere, ēmī, 3, I buy
	legō, legere, lēgī, 3, I read
	frangō, frangere, frēgī, 3, I break
	vincō, vincere, vīcī, 3, I conquer
	relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, 3, I leave behind
3rd conjugation -iō:	**capiō, capere, cēpī**, 3io, I take
	accipiō, accipere, accēpī, 3io, I receive
	recipiō, recipere, recēpī, 3io, I take back
	faciō, facere, fēcī, 3io, I do, make
	iaciō, iacere, iēcī, 3io, I throw
	fugiō, fugere, fūgī, 3io, I flee
4th conjugation:	**veniō, venīre, vēnī**, 4, I come

Chapter 19 — The pluperfect tense

e.g. **parāv-eram** = I had prepared. The tense is used to represent a past action or event which precedes another past action or event, e.g.

nox iam vēnerat cum Rōmam intrāvērunt. Night had come already when they entered Rome. (Both events are in the past but night had fallen before they entered Rome.)

ubi Horātia domum rediit, Scintilla ad forum iam prōcesserat. When Horatia returned home, Scintilla had already gone on to the forum.

The tense is formed by adding the following endings to the perfect stem:

–eram	I had	**–erāmus**	we had	(these endings are the same as
–erās	you *(sing.)* had	**–erātis**	you (pl.) had	those of the imperfect of **sum**)
–erat	he/she had	**–erant**	they had	

	1st parō	*2nd moneō*	*3rd regō*	*3rd -iō capiō*	*4th audiō*	*sum*
perfect stem	parāv-	monu-	rēx-	cēp-	audīv-	fu
pluperfect	parāv-eram	monu-eram	rēx-eram	cēp-eram	audīv-eram	fu-eram

Chapter 19 — Expressions of place

Note the following idioms: **media urbs** = the middle of the city (literally: 'the middle city'); **summus mōns** = the top of the mountain (literally: 'the highest mountain')

ad urbem festināvērunt. They hurried to the city. But **Rōmam festināvērunt.** They hurried to Rome.

ab urbe discessērunt. They went away from the city. But **Rōmā discessērunt.** They went away from Rome.

The names of cities and towns do not have a preposition in expressions of *motion to* or *from* a place. The *accusative* case is used to express *motion towards* and the *ablative* to express *motion from*.

The same applies to **domus**:
domum rediērunt. They returned (to) home. **domō discessērunt.** They left (from) home.

Note that prepositions are only omitted with the names of towns and the word **domus.** Names of countries require prepositions, e.g.

ille senex ad Italiam nāvigāvit Rōmamque festināvit. That old man sailed to Italy and hurried to Rome.

Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigāvit, Flaccus Venusiam rediit. Quintus sailed to Greece, Flaccus returned to Venusia.

Chapter 19 — The locative case

You have met **dom-ī** = 'at home'. This is called the locative case, expressing place *where,* e.g. **dom-ī manēbat; dom-ī** tells you where he stayed. All names of towns and cities can form a locative case.

The names of places have various forms, singular and plural, e.g.

nominative		locative	
Rōma	(1st decl. sing.)	**Rōmae**	at/in Rome
Athēnae	(1st decl. plural)	**Athēnīs**	at/in Athens
Corinthus	(2nd decl. sing.)	**Corinthī**	at/in Corinth
Londinium	(2nd decl. n. sing.)	**Londiniī**	at/in London
Puteolī	(2nd decl. plural)	**Puteolīs**	at Puteoli

(The locative is the same in form as the genitive for place names of the 1st and 2nd declensions singular, the same as the ablative for those which are plural.)

A few place names are 3rd declension and have locatives ablative in form whether singular or plural:

Carthāgō	(3rd decl. sing.)	**Carthāgine**	at Carthage
Gādēs	(3rd decl. plural)	**Gādibus**	at Cadiz