

Heights Latin II Summer Assignment Dr. Yaceczko, Mr. Myers, Mr. Babendreier

There are two parts to the Summer Assignment for the Latin II course, regardless of who your teacher will be (Dr. Yaceczko, Mr. Myers or Mr. Babendreier). Both parts of this assignment are concerned with **morphology**. One is for verbs; the other is for demonstratives, adjectives, and nouns.

1. Verbs. Do five mini-synopses, one for a verb of each conjugation.

This “mini-synopsis” requires you to conjugate all of the following:

- Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect Tenses of the Indicative Mood
 - Both Active and Passive forms of the above
 - Present Active and Passive Infinitives
 - Singular and Plural Active Imperatives
- * You may leave the OTHER SECTIONS blank, or figure out how to do them yourself for extra credit

By the end of the first semester, you will be expected to be able to complete a full synopsis that summarizes almost all of the forms that a Latin verb can take. An example of a full synopsis for **agō, lead, drive, do, 3rd person plural masculine**, is included in this packet.

2. Demonstratives-Adjectives-Nouns. Do three D-A-N's. An example of a D-A-N of the phrase **haec pulchra cīvitās, this beautiful city**, is included in this packet. An additional, blank D-A-N sheet is included for further practice with phrases that you can make up on your own.

These exercises require you to know how to decline the following:

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Declension Nouns
- 1st-2nd Declension Adjectives, 3rd Declension Adjectives
- ille, illa, illud, *that, the former*
- hic, haec, hoc, *this, the latter*
- is, ea, id, *this/that; he, she, it*

There will be a series of quizzes on these forms in the first few days of the school year.

In addition, you will find appended at the end of this packet a 10-page vocabulary list of all the Latin words that you will be expected to know for the first semester. Quizzes on these words will be administered soon after the school year begins and throughout the rest of the first quarter (or longer if necessary). Accordingly, Latin II students will do themselves a great service by beginning **during the summer** to memorize – and indeed master – these vocabulary words.

Finally, note that **students in Mr. Babendreier’s Latin classes are required** to learn and designate all long vowels by writing a “macron” or long mark over each such vowel.

SYNOPSIS: lead, drive, do — 3rd PERSON, pl Masculine

Principal Parts:	<u>agō</u>	,	<u>agere</u>	,	<u>ēgī</u>	,	<u>actus</u>	
	ACTIVE						PASSIVE	
	INDICATIVE							
PRESENT:	<u>agunt</u>						<u>aguntur</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY LEAD						THEY ARE BEING LED	
IMPERFECT:	<u>agēbant</u>						<u>agēbantur</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY WERE LEADING						THEY WERE BEING LED	
FUTURE:	<u>agent</u>						<u>agentur</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY WILL LEAD						THEY WILL BE LED	
PERFECT:	<u>ēgērunt</u>						<u>āctī sunt</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY (HAVE) LED						THEY HAVE BEEN/WERE LED	
PLUPERFECT:	<u>ēgerant</u>						<u>āctī erant</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY HAD LED						THEY HAD BEEN LED	
FUT. PERF.:	<u>ēgerint</u>						<u>āctī erunt</u>	
ENGLISH	THEY WILL HAVE LED						THEY WILL HAVE BEEN LED	
	SUBJUNCTIVE							
PRESENT:	<u>agant</u>						<u>agantur</u>	
IMPERFECT:	<u>agerent</u>						<u>agerentur</u>	
PERFECT:	<u>ēgerint</u>						<u>āctī sint</u>	
PLUPERFECT:	<u>ēgissent</u>						<u>āctī essent</u>	
	INFINITIVE							
PRESENT:	<u>agere</u>						<u>agī</u>	
ENGLISH	TO LEAD						TO BE LED	
PERFECT:	<u>ēgisse</u>						<u>āctum esse</u>	
ENGLISH	TO HAVE LED						TO HAVE BEEN LED	
FUTURE:	<u>āctūrum esse</u>						-----	
ENGLISH	TO BE ABOUT TO LEAD						TO BE ABOUT TO BE LED	
	PARTICIPLE							
PRESENT:	<u>agēns, agentis</u>						-----	
ENGLISH	LEADING						BEING LED	
PERFECT:	-----						<u>actus, -a, -um</u>	
ENGLISH	HAVING LED						LED/HAVING BEEN LED	
FUTURE:	<u>āctūrus, -a, -um</u>						<u>agendus, -a, -um</u>	
ENGLISH	ABOUT/GOING TO LEAD						HAVING/(ABOUT) TO BE LED	
	ACTIVE IMPERATIVES							
SINGULAR:	<u>age</u>					PLURAL:	<u>agite</u>	
ENGLISH	LEAD!						LEAD!	

SYNOPSIS: to throw — 1st PERSON, plural Feminine

Principal Parts: iaciō , , ,
ACTIVE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

IMPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUT. PERF.: _____

ENGLISH _____

SUBJUNCTIVE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

IMPERFECT: _____

PERFECT: _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____ to be about to be VERBED

PARTICIPLE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____ being VERBED

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____ having VERBED

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

ACTIVE IMPERATIVES

SINGULAR: _____ PLURAL: _____

(required)

(optional)

(optional)

SYNOPSIS: to see — 2nd PERSON, singular Neuter

Principal Parts: videō , _____ , _____ , _____

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

IMPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUT. PERF.: _____

ENGLISH _____

SUBJUNCTIVE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

IMPERFECT: _____

PERFECT: _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____ to be about to be VERBED

PARTICIPLE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____ being VERBED

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____ having VERBED

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

ACTIVE IMPERATIVES

SINGULAR: _____ PLURAL: _____

(required)

(optional)

(optional)

SYNOPSIS: to call _____ 1st PERSON, singular Masculine

Principal Parts: vocō, _____
ACTIVE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

IMPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUT. PERF.: _____

ENGLISH _____

SUBJUNCTIVE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

IMPERFECT: _____

PERFECT: _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____ to be about to be VERBED

PARTICIPLE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____ being VERBED

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____ having VERBED

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

ACTIVE IMPERATIVES

SINGULAR: _____ PLURAL: _____

(required)

(optional)

(optional)

SYNOPSIS: to say — 3rd PERSON, singular Feminine

Principal Parts: dīcō , _____ , _____ , _____
ACTIVE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

IMPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUT. PERF.: _____

ENGLISH _____

SUBJUNCTIVE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

IMPERFECT: _____

PERFECT: _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____ to be about to be VERBED

PARTICIPLE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____ being VERBED

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____ having VERBED

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

ACTIVE IMPERATIVES

SINGULAR: _____ PLURAL: _____

(required)

(optional)

(optional)

SYNOPSIS: to know — 2nd PERSON, plural Masculine

Principal Parts: sciō, _____, _____, _____,
ACTIVE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

IMPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUT. PERF.: _____

ENGLISH _____

SUBJUNCTIVE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

IMPERFECT: _____

PERFECT: _____

PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____ to be about to be VERBED

PARTICIPLE (optional)

PRESENT: _____

ENGLISH _____ being VERBED

PERFECT: _____

ENGLISH _____ having VERBED

FUTURE: _____

ENGLISH _____

ACTIVE IMPERATIVES

SINGULAR: _____ PLURAL: _____

(required)

(optional)

(optional)

“ THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY ”

DEMONSTRATIVE: hic, haec, hoc: *this, the latter*
ADJECTIVE: pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum; *beautiful, fine, noble*
NOUN: civitas, civitatis, f.: *city, citizenship*
SINGULAR
NOMINATIVE: haec pulchra civitas
ENGLISH THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY [VERBS]
GENITIVE: huius pulchrae civitatis
ENGLISH OF THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY
DATIVE: huic pulchrae civitātī
ENGLISH TO/FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY
ACCUSATIVE: hanc pulchram civitatem
ENGLISH [VERB] THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY
ABLATIVE: hac pulchrā civitate
ENGLISH by/with/from/in/on this beautiful city
PLURAL
NOMINATIVE: hae pulchrae civitatēs
ENGLISH THESE BEAUTIFUL CITIES [VERB]
GENITIVE: hārum pulchrārum civitātum
ENGLISH OF THESE BEAUTIFUL CITIES
DATIVE: hīs pulchrīs civitatibus
ENGLISH TO/FOR THESE BEAUTIFUL CITIES
ACCUSATIVE: hās pulchrās civitatēs
ENGLISH [VERB] THESE BEAUTIFUL CITIES
ABLATIVE: hīs pulchrīs civitatibus
ENGLISH BY/WITH/FROM/IN/ON THESE BEAUTIFUL CITIES

“ THAT HEAVY FATE ”

DEMONSTRATIVE: is, ea, id
ADJECTIVE: gravis, grave
NOUN: fātum, -i, n.
SINGULAR
NOMINATIVE:
ENGLISH
GENITIVE:
ENGLISH
DATIVE:
ENGLISH
ACCUSATIVE:
ENGLISH
ABLATIVE:
ENGLISH
PLURAL
NOMINATIVE:
ENGLISH
GENITIVE:
ENGLISH
DATIVE:
ENGLISH
ACCUSATIVE:
ENGLISH
ABLATIVE:
ENGLISH

“ THIS GREAT THING ”

DEMONSTRATIVE: hic, haec, hoc
ADJECTIVE: magnus, -a, -um
NOUN: rēs, rei, f.

SINGULAR

NOMINATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
GENITIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
DATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ACCUSATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ABLATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____

PLURAL

NOMINATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
GENITIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
DATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ACCUSATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ABLATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____

“ THAT GOOD KING ”

DEMONSTRATIVE: ille, illa, illud
ADJECTIVE: bonus, -a, -um
NOUN: rēx, rēgis, m.

SINGULAR

NOMINATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
GENITIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
DATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ACCUSATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ABLATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____

PLURAL

NOMINATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
GENITIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
DATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ACCUSATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____
ABLATIVE: _____
ENGLISH _____

DEMONSTRATIVE: _____
 ADJECTIVE: _____
 NOUN: _____ SINGULAR
 NOMINATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 GENITIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 DATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ACCUSATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ABLATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 NOMINATIVE: _____ PLURAL
 ENGLISH
 GENITIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 DATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ACCUSATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ABLATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH

DEMONSTRATIVE: _____
 ADJECTIVE: _____
 NOUN: _____ SINGULAR
 NOMINATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 GENITIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 DATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ACCUSATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ABLATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 NOMINATIVE: _____ PLURAL
 ENGLISH
 GENITIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 DATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ACCUSATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH
 ABLATIVE: _____
 ENGLISH

2017 Heights Latin II Summer Assignment
Dr. Yaceczko, Mr. Myers, Mr. Babendreier

VOCABULARY REVIEW

First Declension nouns:

agricola, agricolae, m.	farmer
aqua, aquae, f.	water
Aurelia, Aureliae, f.	Aurelia
cōpia, cōpiae, f.	supply, abundance
cōpiae, cōpiārum, f.	troops
dea, deae, f.	goddess
fābula, fābulae, f.	story
fēmina, fēminae, f.	woman
fīlia, fīliae, f.	daughter
fossa, fossae, f.	ditch
grātia, grātia, f.	grace, sake
hasta, hastae, f.	spear
īnsula, īnsulae, f.	island
īra, īrae, f.	anger
Iulia, Iuliae, f.	Julia
littera, litterae, f.	letter
mātrōna, mātrōnae, f.	married woman
nauta, nautae, m.	sailor
ōra, ōrae, f.	shore
patria, patriae, f.	homeland
pecūnia, pecūniae, f.	money
poēta, poētae, m.	poet
prōvincia, -ae, f.	province
puella, puellae, f.	girl
silva, silvae, f.	forest
terra, terrae, f.	earth, land
tuba, tubae, f.	trumpet
turba, turbae, f.	crowd
Trōia, Trōiae, f.	Troy
via, viae, f.	road, way
vīlla, vīllae, f.	farmhouse

Second Declension Masculine Nouns:

ager, agrī, m.	field
amīcus, amīcī, m.	friend
angelus, angelī, m.	angel
animus, animī, m.	mind, soul
campus, campī, m.	field, plain
carrus, carrī, m.	cart
deus, deī, m.	god
discipulus, discipulī, m.	student
equus, equī, m.	horse

filius, filiī, m.	<i>son</i>
gladius, gladiī, m.	<i>sword</i>
inimicus, inimicī, m.	<i>enemy</i>
Iulius, Iuliī, m.	<i>Julius</i>
liber, librī, m.	<i>book</i>
ludus, ludī, m.	<i>school, game</i>
magister, magistrī, m.	<i>teacher</i>
nuntius, nuntii, m.	<i>messenger</i>
puer, puerī, m.	<i>boy</i>
servus, servī, m.	<i>slave</i>
stylus, styli, m.	<i>writing instrument, pen</i>
Titus, Titī, m.	<i>Titus</i>
tribunus, tribunī, m.	<i>tribune</i>
vīcus, vīci, m.	<i>village</i>
vir, virī, m.	<i>man</i>

Second Declension Neuter Nouns:

arma, armōrum (pl.)	<i>arms</i>
aurum, aurī, n.	<i>gold</i>
auxilium, auxiliī, n.	<i>help, aid</i>
auxilia, auxiliōrum (pl.)	<i>auxiliary troops</i>
bellum, bellī, n.	<i>war</i>
caelum, caelī, n.	<i>sky</i>
castra, castrōrum (pl.)	<i>camp</i>
donum, donī, n.	<i>gift</i>
imperium, imperiī, n.	<i>empire, command, power</i>
oppidum, oppidī, n.	<i>town</i>
perīculum, perīculī, n.	<i>danger</i>
pīlum, pīli, n.	<i>javelin</i>
proelium, proeliī, n.	<i>battle</i>
regnum, regnī, n.	<i>kingdom</i>
saxum, saxī, n.	<i>rock</i>
signum, signī, n.	<i>signal</i>
telum, telī, n.	<i>spear, weapon</i>
verbum, verbī, n.	<i>word</i>

Third Declension Masculine Nouns:

amor, amoris, m.	<i>love</i>
Caesar, Caesaris, m.	<i>Caesar</i>
centuriō, centurionis, n.	<i>centurion</i>
consul, consulis, m.	<i>consul</i>
dux, ducis, m.	<i>leader</i>
frater, fratris, m.	<i>brother</i>
gladiator, gladiatoris, m.	<i>gladiator</i>
imperator, imperatoris, m.	<i>general</i>
mīles, mīlitis, m.	<i>soldier</i>

pater, patris, m.	<i>father</i>
pes, pedis, m.	<i>foot</i>
rex, regis, m.	<i>king</i>
timor, timoris, m.	<i>fear</i>

Third Declension Feminine Nouns:

lex, legis, f.	<i>law</i>
māter, mātris, f.	<i>mother</i>
multitudō, multitudinis, f.	<i>great number</i>
pietās, pietātis, f.	<i>sense of duty</i>
senectūs, senectūtis, f.	<i>old age</i>
soror, sorōris, f.	<i>sister</i>
virtus, virtutis, f.	<i>manliness, courage</i>

Third Declension Neuter Nouns:

caput, capitis, n.	<i>head</i>
carmen, carminis, n.	<i>song, poem</i>
corpus, corporis, n.	<i>body</i>
nōmen, nōminis, n.	<i>name</i>
numen, numinis, n.	<i>divine will, spirit</i>
tempus, temporis, n.	<i>time</i>
vulnus, vulneris, n.	<i>wound</i>

Third Declension Masc. & Fem. I-stems:

arx, arcis, f.	<i>citadel, stronghold</i>
caedēs, caedis, f.	<i>murder, slaughter</i>
hostis, hostis, m.	<i>enemy</i>
ignis, ignis, m.	<i>fire</i>
navis, navis, f.	<i>ship</i>
nox, noctis, f.	<i>night</i>
parens, parentis, m/f.	<i>parent</i>
pars, partis, f.	<i>part</i>
pānis, pānis, m.	<i>bread</i>
urbs, urbis, f.	<i>city</i>

Third Declension Neuter I-stems:

animal, animalis, n.	<i>animal</i>
mare, maris, n.	<i>sea</i>
milia, milium, n.	<i>thousands</i>
moenia, moenium, n.	<i>city walls, fortifications</i>

Fourth Declension Masc. (& Fem) Nouns:

adventus, adventūs, m.	arrival
cursus, cursūs, m.	course, running
domus, domūs, f.	house, home
exercitus, exercitūs, m.	army
fluctus, fluctūs, m.	wave
manus, manūs, f.	hand, band of men
passus, passūs, m.	step, pace
senātus, senātūs, m.	senate

Fourth Declension Neuter Nouns:

cornū, cornūs, n.	horn, wing (of an army)
genū, genūs, n.	knee

Fifth Declension Nouns:

aciēs, acieī, f.	sharp edge, battle line
diēs, dieī, m.	day
faciēs, faciēī, f.	face
fidēs, fideī, f.	faith
perniciēs, perniciēī, f.	destruction
rēs, reī, f.	matter, thing, affair
rēs frumentaria	grain supply
rēs, gestae	deeds, accomplishments
rēs nova	revolution
rēs publica	republic, state
speciēs, speciēī, f.	sight, appearance, kind
spēs, speī, f.	hope

Pronouns:

ego	I
hic, haec, hoc	this
ille, illa, illud	that (over there)
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	himself, herself, myself, yourself
is, ea, id	this, that, he, she, it, they
iste, ista, istud	that (near you), that of yours
nōs	we
tū	you (sing.)
vōs	you (pl.)

2-1-2 Adjectives:

alienus, -a, -um	<i>someone else's</i>
altus, alta, altum	<i>high, deep</i>
amicus, amica, amicum	<i>friendly</i>
bonus, -a, -um	<i>good</i>
carus, -a, -um	<i>dear</i>
certus, certa, certum	<i>certain, sure</i>
foedus, -a, -um	<i>filthy, horrible</i>
gratus, -a, -um	<i>pleasing</i>
idoneus, -a, -um	<i>suitable</i>
inimicus, -a, -um	<i>unfriendly</i>
laetus, -a, -um	<i>happy</i>
latus, -a, -um	<i>wide</i>
liber, libera, liberum	<i>free</i>
longus, -a, -um	<i>long</i>
magnus, -a, -um	<i>large, great</i>
malus, -a, -um	<i>bad, evil</i>
meus, -a, -um	<i>my, mine</i>
miser, misera, miserum	<i>poor, wretched</i>
multus, -a, -um	<i>many, much</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our, ours</i>
novus, -a, -um	<i>new, strange</i>
parvus, -a, -um	<i>small</i>
plenus, -a, -um	<i>full</i>
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	<i>beautiful, noble</i>
tantus, tanta, tantum	<i>so great, so large</i>
tot (indeclinable)	<i>so many</i>
tuus, -a, -um	<i>your (sing.)</i>
sacer, sacra, sacrum	<i>holy</i>
verus, -a, -um	<i>true, real</i>
vester, vestra, vestrum	<i>your (pl.)</i>

3-termination 3rd Declension Adjectives:

acer, acris, acre	<i>sharp, fierce</i>
celer, celeris, celere	<i>fast, swift</i>
equester, equestris, equestre	<i>of the cavalry, middle class</i>

2-termination 3rd Declension Adjectives:

brevis, breve	<i>short</i>
facilis, facile	<i>easy</i>
fortis, forte	<i>brave, strong</i>
dissimilis, dissimile	<i>unlike</i>
gravis, grave	<i>heavy, serious</i>
omnis, omne	<i>all, every</i>
similis, simile	<i>similar</i>
talis, tale	<i>of such a kind</i>
tristis, triste	<i>sad</i>

1-termination 3rd Declension Adjectives:

audax, audacis	<i>bold, daring</i>
par, paris	<i>equal</i>
potens, potentis	<i>powerful</i>
senex, senis	<i>old, aged</i>
velox, velocis	<i>swift, fast</i>
vetus, veteris	<i>old</i>

“Pronoun Declension” Adjectives:

alius, alia, aliud	<i>another, other</i>
alter, altera, alterum	<i>the other</i>
neuter, neutra, neutrum	<i>neither</i>
nullus, -a, -um	<i>none, no</i>
solus, -a, -um	<i>only, alone</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole, all, every</i>
ullus, -a, -um	<i>any</i>
uter, utra, utrum	<i>which (of two)</i>

Prepositions (accusative):

ad	<i>to, toward</i>
ante	<i>before, in front of</i>
in	<i>into, against</i>
inter	<i>between, among</i>
ob	<i>because of</i>
per	<i>through</i>
post	<i>after, behind</i>
praeter	<i>except, besides</i>
propter	<i>because of</i>
sub	<i>up to</i>
super	<i>over, above (motion)</i>
trāns	<i>across</i>

Prepositions (ablative):

a, ab	<i>from, away from, by</i>
cum	<i>with</i>
dē	<i>down from, about, concerning</i>
e, ex	<i>out of, from</i>
in	<i>in, on</i>
prae	<i>before, in front of</i>
prō	<i>before, for</i>
sine	<i>without</i>
sub	<i>under, at the foot of</i>
super	<i>over, above (location)</i>

Conjunctions:

ac	<i>and</i>
atque	<i>and</i>
aut	<i>or</i>
aut...aut	<i>either...or</i>
enim	<i>indeed, in fact</i>
ergo	<i>therefore</i>
et	<i>and</i>
et...et	<i>both...and</i>
itaque	<i>and so</i>
nam	<i>for</i>
nec	<i>and not</i>
nec...nec	<i>neither...nor</i>
neque	<i>and not</i>
neque...neque	<i>neither...nor</i>
nisi	<i>unless, if not</i>
-que (enclitic)	<i>and</i>
quod	<i>because</i>
sed	<i>but</i>
sī	<i>if</i>
ut	<i>as</i>
vel	<i>or, or possibly</i>
vel...vel	<i>either...or possibly</i>

Adverbs:

antea	<i>before, beforehand</i>
bene	<i>well</i>
crās	<i>tomorrow</i>
cūr	<i>why</i>
denique	<i>finally</i>
diū	<i>for a long time</i>
haud	<i>by no means</i>
herī	<i>yesterday</i>
hodiē	<i>today</i>
iam	<i>now, already</i>
ibi	<i>there, in that place</i>
interim	<i>meanwhile</i>
male	<i>badly, poorly</i>
mox	<i>soon</i>
-ne (enclitic)	<i>introduces yes or no questions</i>
nōn	<i>not</i>
nōnne	<i>questions expecting 'yes'</i>
num	<i>questions expecting 'no'</i>
olim	<i>once, at one time</i>

paene	<i>almost</i>
postēa	<i>afterward</i>
quidem	<i>indeed</i>
quō	<i>to where, whither</i>
quondam	<i>once, formerly</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>
semper	<i>always</i>
simul	<i>together</i>
simul atque	<i>as soon as</i>
statim	<i>immediately</i>
tam	<i>so (modifying adjectives and adverbs)</i>
tamen	<i>nevertheless</i>
tandem	<i>at last</i>
totiēns	<i>so often</i>
tum	<i>then, at that time</i>
ubi	<i>where, when</i>
unde	<i>from where, whence</i>
undique	<i>from all sides</i>
vix	<i>scarcely</i>

First Conjugation Verbs:

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātum	<i>build</i>
ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum	<i>walk</i>
amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum	<i>love</i>
convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātum	<i>call together, summon</i>
dēmonstrō, dēmonstrāre, dēmonstrāvī, dēmonstrātum	<i>show</i>
dō, dare, dedī, dātum	<i>give</i>
ēnecō, ēnecāre, ēnecāvī, ēnecātum	<i>put to a very violent death</i>
ēnuntiō, ēnuntiāre, ēnuntiāvī, ēnuntiātum	<i>proclaim</i>
habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum	<i>live</i>
instō, instāre, institī, -----	<i>stand in, pursue</i>
iugulō, iugulāre, iugulāvī, iugulātum	<i>cut the throat of</i>
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum	<i>praise</i>
narrō, narrāre, narrāvī, narrātum	<i>tell, relate</i>
navigō, navigāre, navigāvī, navigātum	<i>sail</i>
necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum	<i>put to a violent death</i>
nuntiō, nuntiāre, nuntiāvī, nuntiātum	<i>announce</i>
oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātum	<i>storm, attack</i>
optō, optāre, optāvī, optātum	<i>wish</i>
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	<i>prepare</i>
properō, properāre, properāvī, properātum	<i>hurry, hasten</i>
pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum	<i>fight</i>
stō, stāre, stetī, stātum	<i>stand</i>
temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātum	<i>try</i>
trucidō, trucidāre, trucidāvī, trucidātum	<i>butcher, massacre</i>
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum	<i>call</i>

Second Conjugation Verbs:

commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commotum	<i>alarm, upset, move thoroughly</i>
debeō, debēre, debuī, debitum	<i>ought, owe</i>
doceō, docēre, docuī, docitum	<i>teach</i>
habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum	<i>have, own, consider</i>
iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, iacitum	<i>lie, be situated</i>
invidēō, invidēre, invīdī, invīsum (+ dat.)	<i>envy</i>
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum	<i>order</i>
maneō, manēre, mansī, mansum	<i>stay, remain</i>
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum	<i>warn, advise</i>
moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum	<i>move</i>
sedeō, sedēre, sedī, sessum	<i>sit</i>
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum	<i>hold, grasp, comprehend</i>
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum	<i>see</i>

Third Conjugation Verbs:

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum	<i>lead, drive, do</i>
cadō, cadere, cecidī, casum	<i>fall, fall down</i>
caedō, caedere, cecidī, caesum	<i>cut down, strike</i>
canō, canere, cecinī, cantum	<i>sing</i>
cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum	<i>move, yield</i>
condō, condere, condidī, conditum	<i>found, build, establish</i>
currō, currere, cūcūrrī, cursum	<i>run</i>
defendō, defendere, defensī, defensum	<i>defend</i>
dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum	<i>say, speak</i>
discō, discere didicī, -----	<i>learn</i>
dīvīdō, dīvīdere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum	<i>divide</i>
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum	<i>lead</i>
ēdūcō, ēdūcere, ēdūxī, ēductum	<i>lead out</i>
ēmīttō, ēmittere, ēmīsī, ēmissum	<i>send out</i>
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum	<i>bear, carry, wage</i>
incolō, incolere, incoluī, incultum	<i>inhabit, dwell</i>
inducō, inducere, induxī, inductum	<i>lead in, influence</i>
iungō, iungere, iunxī, iunctum	<i>join</i>
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum	<i>send</i>
occidō, occidere, occidī, occīsum	<i>cut down</i>
ponō, ponere, posuī, positum	<i>put, place</i>
premō, premere, pressī, pressum	<i>press, control</i>
rēgō, rēgere, rēxī, rēctum	<i>rule</i>
relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictum	<i>leave, leave behind</i>
scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum	<i>write</i>
vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum	<i>conquer, defeat</i>
vivō, vivere, vixī, vīctum	<i>live, be alive</i>

Third Conjugation –io Verbs:

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum	<i>capture, take</i>
coniciō, conicere, conīcī, coniectum	<i>hurl, throw together</i>
cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupitum	<i>desire, wish</i>
ēiciō, ēicere, ēīcī, ēiectum	<i>throw out</i>
faciō, facere, fēcī, factum	<i>make, do</i>
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum	<i>flee</i>
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum	<i>throw</i>
interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectum	<i>kill</i>
percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussum	<i>cut through</i>
recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptum	<i>receive, accept</i>

Fourth Conjugation Verbs:

audiō, audīre, audīvī, auditum	<i>hear</i>
conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventum	<i>come together, assemble</i>
dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormitum	<i>sleep</i>
impediō, impedīre, impedīvī, impeditum	<i>hinder</i>
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventum	<i>find, come upon</i>
moliō, moliīre, moliīvī, mollitum	<i>soften, appease</i>
muniō, munīre, munīvī, munitum	<i>fortify, build</i>
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum	<i>come</i>
vinciō, vincīre, vinxī, vinctum	<i>bind, tie</i>

Irregular Verbs:

abeō, abīre, abiī, abitum	<i>go away</i>
adeō, adīre, adiī, aditum	<i>go toward, approach</i>
absum, abesse, āfuī, afūtūrum	<i>be away</i>
adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfūtūrum	<i>be present, be at hand</i>
eō, īre, iī (ivī), itum	<i>go</i>
exeō, exīre, exiī, exitum	<i>go out</i>
obsum, obesse, obfuī, obfūtūrum	<i>be opposed to</i>
possum posse, potuī, ----	<i>be able, can</i>
praetereō, praeterīre, praeteriī, praeteritum	<i>go by, omit</i>
sum, esse, fuī, futūrum	<i>be</i>