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PRIMUS ANNUS  
VOCABULA EXPLICATA

THEODORINA ETHERIDGE

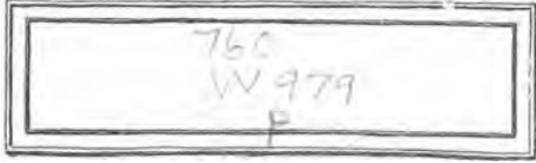
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UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA  
**Primus Annus**  
**Vocabula Explicata**

By  
**Theodora Ethel Wye**

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## PREFACE

WHEN *Primus Annus* was first introduced into this country it was expected that an American edition would be necessary in order to make it fit the needs of American schools. During the last six years the book has been used with marked success in private and public schools in all sections of the United States. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the teachers who have used it that no American edition is necessary. The book does not depend for its value upon local conditions; it can be used perfectly well in any English-speaking country.

It must be admitted, however, that for teachers who are limited to a four-year course or less, the lack of a Latin-Latin vocabulary has been a serious handicap. In England the students keep vocabulary note-books, and that custom has been followed to a certain extent here, but many teachers have found that the dictation of the words takes too much time, and that, if the classes are large, it is difficult to see that the note-books are kept accurately. Again, inexperienced teachers are deterred from trying the Direct Method, because they fear they cannot explain the words without resorting to English, unless they have had special training-courses in the Direct Method. This little volume has been prepared with the hope of helping to solve these difficulties.

The writer has used *Primus Annus* since 1911 with adult students in beginning Latin classes in Extension Teaching at Columbia University, with teachers in

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training-courses in the Summer Session, with many private pupils, and, since 1913, with secondary school pupils in the Alcuin Preparatory School. The definitions and illustrative sentences have therefore been tried out under widely varying conditions. It should, however, be carefully noted that they are not intended to be definitive, but suggestive. Except in very rare instances no one explanation should be expected to be sufficient for every one. The teacher must steadily and persistently build up the power to add as many illustrations as may be necessary, and must above all encourage the students to make their own definitions. Many of those which seem most readily understood have been made by my students.

In reading the vocabulary, it must be kept constantly in mind that there is a very great difference in the aim of a special vocabulary as contrasted with that of a dictionary. A special vocabulary is designed to assist the student to read with as little break in the continuity of the thought as possible; a dictionary is intended to provide the material for the study of words as such, *i.e.*, their origin, development, and the various shades of meaning possible. It follows, therefore, that a special vocabulary should consist of two parts, one in which the words are arranged in order of occurrence, the explanations being as short and simple as possible; the other an alphabetical index containing a numerical reference to the place where the explanation is to be found. *Primus Annus* supplies the latter, it was therefore only necessary to provide the former.

This vocabulary is so very different in form from those hitherto published that perhaps some explanation is necessary. As one of the cardinal principles of the Direct Method is to train pupils to observe carefully,

I have tried to avoid unmeaning repetition. I could see no reason for printing in a vocabulary any forms that are covered by rules, *e.g.*, the Genitive case of the first two declensions, the gender of any but third declension nouns and exceptions, the principal parts of regular first and fourth conjugation verbs. Of the latter one example each is given at the outset. Technical terms, such as *adverbium temporis*, are at first printed in full and then in an abbreviated form, which students should always be made to give in full. The form of the word which the student knows at that stage of his experience is given first, then the meaning, then such forms as are not covered by the *Ars Grammatica*. It is obvious that the latter part will be learned in its entirety only in review. It is hoped that the adoption of the column form for the words, with a space between them and the explanatory material, will facilitate rapid review, because the student may lay a sheet of paper over the explanation and check with a pencil all words that have slipped his memory.

It should be obvious that for at least the first thirty *lectiones* the vocabulary for a given *lectio* should be developed orally by the teacher before the students are referred to the printed explanation. The extent to which the latter will be learned by heart will depend upon the local conditions. If the teacher is inexperienced or the class rather weak, it is generally best to insist upon its being learned pretty thoroughly.

The explanations follow the regular Direct Method procedure. In the early stages words are taught by objects, pictures, and actions, and the sentences are such as are most likely to have been used in the classroom, then come *contraria*, cognates and derivatives; much later, relative clauses and synonyms. It is of

course quite impossible ever to be completely satisfied with material of this sort. Yesterday's explanation will seem quite absurdly complicated in the light of to-day's experience. I have striven hard, however, to reduce the explanations to the very simplest form. Perhaps those who may use the book will be good enough to send me criticisms and suggestions, for if this vocabulary should prove useful, I hope to follow it shortly by similar ones for Cicero and Vergil.

I desire to express my indebtedness to all my students for never-failing encouragement and inspiration, but my thanks are especially due to Miss Rosalind Zoglin, who read all the manuscript and whose keen and accurate criticism has been of inestimable value. Miss Dorothy Carroll Birdseye, also a former student of mine, has, I am sure, laid under lasting obligation for her charming and ingenious sketches all who may use the book.

THEODORA ETHEL WYE.

New York, October, 1918.

# VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

## I

<b>prima</b>	prima lēctiō est haec; primus, -a, -um; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>lēctiō</b>	lēctiō, lēctiōnis, f.
<b>littera</b>	prima littera est <i>A</i> .
<b>et</b>	discipula et magistra sedent, <i>coni.</i>
<b>prōnūntiatiō</b>	prōnūntiatiō, prōnūntiatiōnis, f.

## II

<b>secunda</b>	secunda lēctiō est haec; secundus, -a, -um.
<b>verbum</b>	<i>recitare</i> et <i>respondere</i> sunt verba.
<b>recitare</b>	discipula recitat.
<b>respondere</b>	respondē mihi! respondeo, 2, respondī, respōnsum.
<b>surgere</b>	surge ex sellā! surgo, 3, surrexi, surrectum.
<b>cōsidere</b>	<i>contr.</i> surgere; cōsido, 3, cōsēdi, cōssesum.
<b>dicere</b>	dic <i>respondeō!</i> dico, 3, dixi, dictum.
<b>venire</b>	venī ad mē! veniō, 4, vēni, ventum.
<b>quid</b>	quid facis? surgo; quis? quid? <i>prōnōmen interrogativum</i> ; <i>gram.</i> 25 (d).
<b>facere</b>	faciō, 3, fēci, factum; <i>gram.</i> 33 (1).

## III

<b>tertia</b>	tertius, -a, um.
<b>prōnōmen</b>	<i>ego</i> et <i>tū</i> sunt prōnōmina.
<b>ego</b>	prōnōmen persōnāle; primam persōnam singulāriter indicat; <i>gram.</i> 25.
<b>interrogāre</b>	<i>contr.</i> respondēre.
<b>tū</b>	secundam persōnam singulāriter indicat; <i>gram.</i> 25.
<b>ille</b>	tertiam persōnam singulāriter indicat; ille, illa, illud; <i>gram.</i> 25 (c).
<b>audire</b>	audite mē, discipulæ! audiō, 4, audīvi, auditum.
<b>stāre</b>	stā ante sellam! stō, 1, steti, statum.
<b>nōs</b>	primam persōnam plurāliter indicat.
<b>vōs</b>	secundam persōnam plurāliter indicat.
<b>illi</b>	tertiam persōnam plurāliter indicat; illi, illae, illa.
<b>sedēre</b>	<i>contr.</i> stāre; sedeō, 2, sēdi, sessum.
<b>docēre</b>	magister docet; discipulus discit; doceō, 2, docui, doctum.
<b>discere</b>	<i>contr.</i> docēre; discō, 3, didici, -.
<b>discipulus</b>	discipulus stat; magister etiam stat; <i>coni.</i>
<b>etiam</b>	

## VOCABULA EXPLICATA

<b>scribēre</b>	scrikīe ita tabulā! scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptum.
<b>spectare</b>	spēcta tabulam!
<b>nēmō</b>	nēmō stat, omnēs sedent; nēmō, nēminem, nūllius, nēmini, nūllō, <i>pron.</i>
<b>omnēs</b>	<i>contr.</i> nēmō; omnīs, omne.
<b>silēre</b>	<i>contr.</i> dicere; sileō, 2, silūl, -.

### IV

<b>quārta</b>	quārtus, -a, -um.
<b>interrogātiō</b>	interrogātiō, interrogātiōnis.
<b>-ne?</b>	sedēsne? sedeō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>minimē</b>	dīcisne? minimē, sileō; <i>gram.</i> 22.
<b>ita</b>	nōnne audis? ita, audiō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>nōnne?</b>	<i>adv.</i>
<b>sānē</b>	<i>contr.</i> minimē; <i>adv.</i>
<b>an</b>	surgisne an cōnsidis? neque surgō neque cōnsidō, sed stō; <i>coni.</i>
<b>neque</b>	<i>coni.</i>
<b>sed</b>	<i>coni.</i>
<b>nōn</b>	<i>contr.</i> ita, <i>adv.</i>
<b>intelligere</b>	intelligisne? intellegō; intelligō, 3, intellēxi, intel- lēctum.
<b>annōn</b>	an + nōn. <i>coni.</i>

### V

<b>quīnta</b>	quīntus, -a, -um.
<b>nōmen</b>	mēnsa et sella sunt nōmina; nōmen, nōminis, n.
<b>esse</b>	<i>gram.</i> 33 (2).
<b>mēnsa</b>	vidē tabulam XII.
<b>hoc</b>	quid est hoc? sella est haec; hic, haec, hoc; <i>gram.</i> 25 (c).
<b>sellā</b>	vidē tabulam XII.
<b>iānua</b>	vidē tabulam XII.
<b>fenestra</b>	vidē tabulam XII.
<b>tabula</b>	vidē tabulam VII.
<b>crēta</b>	vidē tabulam VII.
<b>carta</b>	vidē tabulam VII.
<b>pāgina</b>	vidē tabulam VII.
<b>littera</b>	A et B sunt litterae.
<b>lingua</b>	vidē tabulam IV.
<b>dextra</b>	vidē tabulam IV; dexter, dextra, dextrum.
<b>sinistra</b>	<i>contr.</i> dextra; vidē tabulam IV; sinister, sinistra, sinistrum.
<b>pila</b>	vidē tabulam VII.
<b>camera</b>	vidē tabulam XII.
<b>scire</b>	quid est hoc? ego sciō; sella est; sciō, 4, sciūl, scitum.
<b>nescire</b>	<i>contr.</i> scire; nesciō, 4, nesciūl, nescitum.

## VI

<b>sexta</b>	sex̄tus, -a, -um.
<b>adiectivum</b>	<i>quadrāta et rotunda</i> sunt adiectiva.
<b>quālis?</b>	quālis est tabula? quadrāta est tabula; quālis? quāle?
<b>quadrāta</b>	quadrātus, -a, -um.
<b>rotunda</b>	pila est rotunda; rotundus, -a, -um.
<b>longa</b>	ferula est longa; longus, -a, -um.
<b>angusta</b>	iānua est angusta; angustus, -a, -um.
<b>lāta</b>	contr. angusta; lātus, -a, -um.
<b>alba</b>	crēta est alba; albus, -a, -um.
<b>rubra</b>	lingua est rubra; ruber, rubra, rubrum.
<b>nigra</b>	contr. alba; niger, nigra, nigrum; gram. 18.
<b>clausa</b>	iānua clausa est; clausus, -a, -um.
<b>aperta</b>	contr. clausa; apertus, -a, -um.
<b>quanta?</b>	quanta est magistra? parva est magistra; quantus? -a, -um.
<b>māgna</b>	mēnsa est māgna; māgnus, -a, -um; gram. 19.
<b>parva</b>	contr. māgna; parvus, -a, -um; gram. 19.
<b>caerulea</b>	aqua est caerulea; caeruleus, -a, -um.

## VII

<b>septima</b>	septimus, -a, -um.
<b>cāsus</b>	sex cāsūs sunt, Nominātivus, Vocātivus, Accūsātivus, Genetivus, Dativus, Ablativus; cāsus, -ūs.
<b>Accūsātivus</b>	
<b>vidēre</b>	mei oculi clausi sunt, igitur nihil videō; videō, 2, vidi, visum.
<b>tangere</b>	tange mēnsam! tangō, 3, tetigi, tāctum.
<b>sūmēre</b>	sūme pāginam! sūmō, 3, sūmpsi, sūmptum.
<b>tenēre</b>	pāginam neque sūmō neque pōnō sed teneō; teneō, 2, tenui, tentum.
<b>pōnere</b>	contr. sūmēre; pōnō, 3, posui, positum.
<b>habēre</b>	quid habēs? nihil habeō; habeō, 2, habui, habitum.
<b>aperire</b>	discipulus iānuam aperit; aperiō, 4, aperiui, apertum.
<b>claudere</b>	contr. aperire; claudō, 3, clausi, clausum.
<b>sententia</b>	sententiam scribō.
<b>nunc</b>	iānuam claudō; nunc iānua clausa est; <i>adverbium temporis</i> .

## VIII

<b>octāva</b>	octāvus, -a, -um.
<b>possessiva</b>	<i>mea et tua</i> sunt adiectiva possessiva; possessīvus, -a, -um.
<b>mea</b>	ego est prōnōmen, mea est adiectivum; meus, -a, -um; voc. māsc. mi.

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

tua	<i>tū</i> prōnōmen, <i>tua</i> adiectivum est; <i>tuus</i> , -a, -um.
mōnstrāre	<i>mōnstrā</i> fenestram!
sua	<i>magister</i> nōn tuam sed suam sellam habet; <i>suus</i> , a, -um.
nostra	<i>nōs</i> prōnōmen, <i>nostra</i> adiectivum est; <i>noster</i> , <i>nostra</i> , <i>nostrum</i> .
vestra	<i>vōs</i> prōnōmen, <i>vestra</i> adiectivum est; <i>vester</i> , <i>vestra</i> , <i>vestrum</i> .
pēnsu[m]	<i>hoc</i> octāvum pēnsu[m] est.
dēclināre	

## IX

dēclinatiō	<i>sella</i> prīmae dēclinatiōnis est; <i>dēclinatiō</i> , dē- clinatiōnis, f.
nōna	<i>nōnus</i> , -a, -um.
Eurōpa	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
hic	in hōc locō; <i>adv. locī</i> .
terra	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
illic	<i>contr. hic</i> ; <i>adv. locī</i> .
aqua	<i>contr. terra</i> .
insula	<i>Britannia</i> est <i>insula</i> .
Corsica	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.
Britannia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
Italia	<i>vidē tabulās</i> v, vi.
paeninsula	<i>Italia</i> est <i>paeninsula</i> .
Hispānia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
ferē	<i>ferē</i> , non omnīnō, quadrāta est <i>Hispānia</i> .
Graecia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
acūta	<i>acūta</i> paeninsula est <i>Graecia</i> ; <i>acūtus</i> , -a, -um.
Helvētia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
inclūsa	<i>Helvētia</i> est <i>terra inclūsa</i> ; <i>inclūsus</i> , -a, -um.
patria	<i>America</i> est <i>tua patria</i> .
Melita	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.
prōvincia	<i>Sicilia</i> erat <i>prōvincia Rōmāna</i> .
Rōma	<i>vidē tabulās</i> vi, ix.
Rōmāna	<i>Rōma</i> nōmen, <i>Rōmāna</i> adiectivum est; <i>Rōmānus</i> , -a, -um.
Gallia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
alia	<i>Hispānia</i> , <i>Italia</i> , <i>Graecia</i> sunt <i>paeninsulae</i> ; <i>alia</i> quadrāta, <i>alia longa</i> , <i>alia acūta</i> est; <i>gram. 15.</i>
Germānia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
ēdiscere	<i>ēdisce</i> vocābula! <i>ēdisco</i> , 3, <i>ēdidici</i> , -.
vocābulum	
respōnsum	<i>respondēre</i> verbum, <i>respōnsum</i> nōmen est.
Sardinia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.
Sicilia	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.
utra	<i>utra</i> insula est māgna, <i>Melita</i> an <i>Britannia</i> ? <i>Britannia</i> māgna est; <i>uter?</i> <i>utra?</i> <i>utrum?</i> <i>pron.</i> ; <i>gram. 15.</i>

Hibernia	<i>vidē tabulam v.</i>
interrogātum	<i>interrogāre</i> verbum, <i>interrogātum</i> nōmen est.
ad	scribe respōnsa ad haec interrogāta! <i>praep.</i> <i>Acc. reg.</i>

## X

decima	decimus, -a, -um.
numerus	duo numeri sunt, Singulāris et Plūralis.
plūralis	plūralis, -e.
multa	multas pāginās videō; multus, -a, -um; <i>gram.</i> 19.
tīna	I.; unus, -a, -um; <i>gram.</i> 15.
duae	II.; duo, duae, duo; <i>adi.</i> ; <i>gram.</i> 24.
trēs	III.; trēs, tria; <i>adi.</i> ; <i>gram.</i> 24.
quattuor	IV.; <i>adi.</i>
quinque	V.
sex	VI.
septem	VII.
octō	VIII.
novem	IX.
decem	X.
quot?	quot discipulae absunt? duae discipulae absunt; <i>adi.</i> ; <i>gram.</i> 23.
ecce	cum magistra dicit, "Ecce tabula"! discipula tabulam spectat.
innumera	innumeræ sunt insulæ; innumerus, -a, -um.
paucae	<i>contr.</i> multæ; pauci, -ae, -a; <i>pl. adi.</i>
altera	Britannia et Melita sunt insulæ, altera māgna, altera parva est; <i>confer utra et alia;</i> <i>gram.</i> 15.
barbara	nūlla prōvincia Rōmāna barbara erat; barbarus, -a, -um.
nūlla	nūlla discipula abest; nūllus, -a, -um.
cuin	cum magistra dicit, discipulae non dicunt; <i>coni.</i> <i>temporālis.</i>
contrārium	alba et māgna sunt contrāria <i>nigra</i> et <i>parva</i> .

## XI

ūndecima	ūndecimus, -a, -um.
ordinālia	<i>prīma, secunda</i> , etc., sunt ordinālia; ordinālis, -e; <i>gram.</i> 23.
hōra	<i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i>
duodecim	XII.
omnīnō	omnīnō clausa est iānua; <i>adv.</i>
māne	<i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i> , <i>adv.</i>
cēterae	ūna discipula stat, cēterae sedent; cēteri, -ae, -a; <i>pl. adi.</i>
meridiēs	sexta hōra meridiēs vocātur; <i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i> meridiēs, meridiēl, m.
vocāre	
post	sex hōrae sunt post meridiem; <i>praep.</i> <i>Acc. reg.</i>

<b>quota?</b>	quota lēctiō est? ūndecima lēctiō est; quotus? -a, -um.
<b>aut</b>	iānua aut clausa aut aperta est.
<b>prandēre</b>	<i>vidē tabulam XIII;</i> prandeō, 2, prānsi, prānsim.
<b>mathēmatica</b>	mathēmaticam scientiam disco; mathēmaticus, -a, -um.
<b>scientia</b>	
<b>lūdere</b>	non lūdō, magistra, sed labōrō; lūdō, 3, lūstī, lūsum.
<b>cēnāre</b>	<i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i>
<b>nox</b>	<i>vidē tabulam XIII;</i> nox, noctis, f.
<b>vigilia</b>	vigilia trēs horās habet; <i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i>
<b>dormire</b>	octō horās dormiō; dormiō, 4.
<b>deinde</b>	magister interrogat, deinde discipulus respondet; <i>adv.</i>
<b>iterum</b>	nōn audiō; dic iterum, si vis; <i>adv.</i>
<b>Latīna</b>	linguam Latīnam discō; Lātinus, -a, um.
<b>Gallica</b>	<i>Gallia</i> nōmen, Gallica adiectivum est; Gallicus, -a, -um.

## XII

<b>duodecima</b>	duodecimus, -a, -um.
<b>praepositio</b>	intrā et extrā sunt praepositiōnēs; praepositiō, praepositiōnis, f; <i>gram.</i> 26.
<b>ubi?</b>	ubi stās? intrā cameram stō; <i>adv. locī.</i>
<b>intrā</b>	<i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>extrā</b>	<i>contr. intrā; praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>intrāre</b>	<i>intrā</i> praepositiō, <i>intrāre</i> verbum est.
<b>prope</b>	prope fenestram stō; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>ante</b>	ante tabulam est carta; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>suprā</b>	Germānia suprā Italiam est; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>infra</b>	<i>contr. extrā; praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>dum</b>	dum magistra scribit, discipulae tabulam spectant; <i>coni. temp.</i>
<b>bene</b>	bene recitās, discipula! <i>adv. gram.</i> 22.
<b>igitur</b>	Eurōpa suprā Africam est, igitur Āfrica Infra Eurōpam est; <i>coni.</i>
<b>inter</b>	Germānia inter Britanniā et Italiam est; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>iacēre</b>	crēta nōn stat sed iacet; iaceō, 2, iacui, iacitum.
<b>Āfrica</b>	<i>vidē tabulam V.</i>
<b>vel</b>	aut; <i>coni.</i>
<b>circum</b>	circum insulam est aqua; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>

## XIII

<b>quō?</b>	quō ambulās? ad iānuam ambulō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>Vocātīvus</b>	Nōminātīvus est Mārcus, Vocātīvus Mārce.
<b>autem</b>	sed; <i>coni.</i>
<b>Mārcus</b>	Mārcus, Quīntus, Titus sunt discipuli.

pulsāre	pulsā iānuam!
clāmāre	“ecce,” clāmat magistra.
hūc	ad hunc locum; cf. hīc; <i>adv. locī</i> .
in	magistra in cameram venit; <i>praep. Acc. regit</i> .
ire	I ad tabulam! <i>gram. 33 (5)</i> .
tum	deinde; <i>adv. temp.</i>
salvē	salvētē discipulæ! salvē magistra! <i>interi.</i>
inquam	dīcō; <i>anōmalum verbum</i> ; inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquitis, inquiunt.
ambulāre	ambulā ad iānuam!
Quintus	Quinte, claude iānuam!
Titus	Tite, aperi fenestram!
exclāmāre	(ex + clāmāre).
redire	redi ad sellam! cf. ire; redeō, redire, rediū, redditum.

## XIV

lūdus	locus est ubi discipulae discunt; <i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
locus	sellā est locus ubi sedeō; locus, <i>m.</i> ; <i>pl. loca, n.</i>
ubi	tabula est locus ubi scribō; <i>adv. locī</i> .
cottidie	cottidiē prandeō, nōn cottidiē ad ludum eō; <i>adv. temporis.</i>
-que	et; <i>coni.</i>
labōrāre	<i>contr. lūdere.</i>
vīgintī	XX.; <i>adi.</i>
corrigere	discipula sententiās scribit, magistra sententiās corrigit; corrigō, 3, rēxi, rēctum.
loculus	in loculō sunt librī et stillī.
tabella	<i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
stilus	<i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
liber	<i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
Anglicus	et Anglicōs et Latinōs librōs habeō; <i>Anglicus,</i> -a, -um.
mūrus	<i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
pictūra	multae pictūrae in camerā sunt.
campus	<i>vidē tabulam</i> VII.
per	cum per fenestram spectō, campum videō.
sē	<i>suus</i> adiectivum, sē prōnōmen est; <i>gram. 25 (b)</i> .
currere	cum discipuli tardē ad ludum veniunt, necesse est currere; currō, 3, curcurri, cursum.
altus	circum campum est altus mūrus; altus, -a, -um.

## XV

Ablātīvus	
unde?	unde surgis? ex sellā surgō; <i>adv. locī.</i>
ē, ex	<i>contr. in; praep. Abl. reg.</i>
ā, ab	<i>contr. ad; praep. Abl. reg.</i>
dētergēre	dētergē tabulam! dētergeō, 2, dētersi, dētersum.
Sextus	Sextus est puer.

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

<b>enim</b>	nihil scis, non enim labōrās.
<b>petere</b>	pete meum librum, si vis; petere, 3, petivī, petitum.
<b>exire</b>	(ex + ire); cf. redire; exēd̄, -ire, -il, -itum.
<b>Gallus</b>	Galli in Galliā habitant.
<b>posse</b>	librum sūmere possum, mensam sūmere nōn possum; <i>gram.</i> 33 (3).
<b>abire</b>	(ab + ire); alia composita sunt <i>redire</i> et <i>exire</i> .
<b>domum</b>	ex ludō exēd̄, deinde domum eō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>exemplum</b>	litterae <i>e.g.</i> significant <i>exempli grātia</i> .
<b>grātia</b>	
<b>Germanus</b>	Germani in Germaniā habitant.
<b>Hispānus</b>	Hispāni in Hispāniā habitant.
<b>Ītalus</b>	Ītali in Italiā habitant.

## XVI

<b>in</b>	ubi sedēs? in sellā sedeō; quō is? in cameram eō; <i>praep. Acc. et Abl. reg.</i>
<b>tōtus</b>	tōtam pāginam vidēre nōn possum; tōtus, -a, -um.
<b>summus</b>	tange summam tabulam! nōn possum, magistra; summus, -a, -um; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>medius</b>	in mediā cartā est Germānia; medius, -a, -um.
<b>īmus</b>	<i>contr.</i> summus; īmus, -a, -um; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>permultus</b>	multae sententiae, permulta vocābula, innumerae litterae in librō sunt; permultus, -a, -um.
<b>habitare</b>	Graeci in Graecia habitant.
<b>Graecus</b>	
<b>vertere</b>	verte tē! verto mē; vertō, 3, verti, versum.
<b>ā fronte</b>	ā fronte est tabula; frōns, frontis, <i>f.</i>
<b>ā tergo</b>	<i>contr.</i> ā fronte.

## XVII

<b>concordia</b>	Adiectivum cum Substantivō concordat Genere, Numerō, Cāsū.
<b>agricola</b>	agricola in agrō labōrat; agriculta, -ae, <i>m.</i>
<b>appārēre</b>	magistra cartam convolvit, deinde tabula appāret; appārēō, 2, -ui, itum.
<b>incola</b>	incolae in terrā habitant; cf. <i>colere</i> ; incola, -ae, <i>m.</i>
<b>Oceanus</b>	vidē tabulam <i>v.</i>
<b>fluvius</b>	vidē tabulam <i>v.</i>
<b>nauta</b>	nauta in Ōceanō labōrat; nauta, -ae, <i>m.</i>
<b>Ister</b>	Dānuvius fluvius etiam Ister vocātur; vidē tabulam <i>v.</i>
<b>Padus</b>	fluvius in Ītaliā est; vidē tabulam <i>vi.</i>
<b>rapidus</b>	Padus est fluvius rapidus; rapidus, -a, -um.
<b>fluere</b>	fluvius fluit; fluō, 3, fluxi, fluxum.
<b>clīvus</b>	vidē tabulam <i>xi.</i>
<b>ager</b>	vidē picturām; ager, agri.
<b>colere</b>	agricola agrōs colit; colō, 3, colui, cultum.

<b>quia</b>	discipulus ita vocātur quia discit; <i>coni. causālis.</i>
<b>silva</b>	locus ubi multae arborēs sunt silva vocātur; <i>vidē tabulam xi.</i>
<b>ripa</b>	inter ripās fluit fluvius; <i>vidē tabulam xi.</i>
<b>prō</b>	prō Americā Americānī nautae pūgnant; <i>praep. Abl. reg.</i>
<b>pūgnāre</b>	
<b>sī</b>	sī omnēs discipulae adsunt, nūllus discipulus abest; <i>coni. conditiōnālis.</i>

## XVIII

<b>duodēvicēnsimus</b>	
<b>genus</b>	tria genera sunt, Māsculinum, Fēmininum, Neutrūm; genus, generis, <i>n.</i>
<b>neuter</b>	vāllum est nōmen neutrīus generis; neuter, neutra, neutrum.
<b>arma</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i> ; arma, armōrum, <i>n. pl.</i> ; numerus singulāris dēest.
<b>castra</b>	<i>vidē tabulam x.</i> ; castra, castrōrum, <i>n. pl.</i> ; numerus sing. dēest.
<b>vāllum</b>	circum castra est vāllum; <i>vidē tabulam x.</i>
<b>aedificāre</b>	facere.
<b>fodere</b>	Rōmāni fossam fodunt; fodō, 3, fōdi, fossum.
<b>fossa</b>	<i>vidē tabulam x.</i>
<b>tabernaculum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam x.</i>
<b>tēlum</b>	tēla sunt hasta et gladius et iaculum; <i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>galea</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>scūtum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>lōrica</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>hasta</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>gladius</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>iaculum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>iacere</b>	puer pilam iacit; iaciō, 3, iēci, iactum.
<b>trudere</b>	miles hastam trudit; trūdō, 3, trūsi, trūsum.
<b>velle</b>	labōrāre volō, sed quia infirma sum, nōn possum; gram. 33 (7).
<b>vāgina</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>stringere</b>	miles gladium ex vāginā stringit; stringō, 3, strīxi, strīctum.
<b>gerere</b>	miles gladium gerit; gerō, gerere, 3, gessī, gestum.
<b>pendere</b>	ā sinistrō bracchiō pendet scūtum; pendeō, 2, pependi, pēnsum.
<b>bracchium</b>	duo bracchia habeō; <i>vidē tabulam iv.</i>
<b>oblongus, -a</b>	scūtum oblongum est; oblongus, -a, -um.
<b>clipeus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam i.</i>
<b>pūgnus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam iv.</i>
<b>membrum</b>	membra sunt oculi, nāsus, bracchia, etc., <i>vidē tabulam iv.</i>
<b>collum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam iv.</i>

<b>tergum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>
<b>nāsus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>
<b>oculus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>

## XIX

<b>ūndēvīcēnsimus</b>	<i>ūndēvīcēnsimus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>instrūmentum</b>	<i>quō instrumentō scribis? stilō scribō.</i>
<b>dēfendere</b>	<i>quibus membris tē dēfendis? pūgnis mē dēfendō; dēfendō, 3, dēfendi, dēfēnsum.</i>
<b>oppūgnāre</b>	<i>contr. dēfendere.</i>
<b>nōnnumquam</b>	<i>etiam bonus discipulus nōnnumquam vitia facit; adv. temp.</i>

## XX

<b>vīcēnsimus</b>	<i>vīcēnsimus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>quamdiū?</b>	<i>quamdiū dormīs? octō horās dormīo; adv. temp.</i>
<b>quam?</b>	<i>quam longē haec iānua ab mēnsā abest? decem passūs haec iānua ab mēnsā abest; adv.</i>
<b>adv.</b>	
<b>longē</b>	
<b>procul</b>	<i>Rōmā procul ab Britanniā abest; adv.</i>
<b>filius</b>	<i>Mārcus et Titus sunt filii Sempfōniae; Voc. filii.</i>
<b>bonus</b>	<i>cf. bene; bonus, -a, -um; gram. 19.</i>
<b>iam</b>	
<b>incipere</b>	<i>contr. finem facere; incipiō, 3, incēpī, inceptum.</i>
<b>tredecim</b>	<i>XIII.</i>
<b>annus</b>	<i>quot annōs nātus est Titus? duōs annōs nātus est Titus.</i>
<b>nātus</b>	<i>nātus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>dūcere</b>	<i>via praeter hortum in agrōs dūcit; vidē pictūram; dūcō, 3, dūxi, dūctum.</i>
<b>abesse</b>	<i>contr. adesse; absum, abesse, afui, -.</i>
<b>equus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
<b>vehere</b>	<i>cum ambulāre nolō, equus mē vehit; vehō, 3, vēxi, vēctum.</i>
<b>porta</b>	<i>vidē pictūram.</i>
<b>dēscendere</b>	<i>dēscendō, 3, dēscendi, dēscēnsum.</i>
<b>via</b>	<i>vidē tabulam X.</i>
<b>iniquus</b>	<i>clīvi iniqui sunt; iniquus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>manēre</b>	<i>Titus surgit, alii discipuli in sellis manent; contr. ire; maneō, 2, mānsī, mānsum.</i>
<b>antiquus</b>	<i>templa Rōmae antiqua sunt; antiquus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>aedificium</b>	<i>templa et villaē sunt aedificia; cf. aedificāre.</i>
<b>templum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>quadringenti</b>	<i>CCCC; quadringenti, -ae, -a.</i>
<b>amicus</b>	<i>Brūtus et Sextus inter sē pūgnant, igitur nōn amici sunt.</i>
<b>visere</b>	<i>venire quia spectāre vis; visō, 3, visī, visum.</i>

<b>apud</b>	illi apud mē prandent; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>prandium</b>	<i>prandēre</i> verbum, <i>prandium</i> nōmen est.
<b>spectāculum</b>	in Circō Māximo spectācula spectāmus; <i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>circus</b>	
<b>maximus</b>	
<b>tandem</b>	<i>postrēmō; adv. temp.</i>
<b>passus</b>	<i>quinque passūs ambulō; passus, passūs.</i>
<b>nārrare</b>	<i>fabulam tibi nārrō.</i>
<b>fābula</b>	

**XXI**

<b>ibi</b>	in eō locō; <i>cf. hīc et illīc; adv. locī.</i>
<b>Capitōlium</b>	templum Iovis Māximi; <i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>deus</b>	Iuppiter, Apollō, Neptūnus sunt di; <i>gram. 14.</i>
<b>oppidum</b>	locus ubi virī habitant; circum oppidum sunt mūri.
<b>columna</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>tēctum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>sustinēre</b>	columnae tēctum sustinent; <i>sustineō, 2, sustinui,</i> <i>sustentum.</i>
<b>validus</b>	<i>contr. Infirmus; validus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>cingere</b>	aqua Insulam cingit; <i>cingō, 3, cīnxī, cīncētum.</i>
<b>Latīum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VI.</i>
<b>sacer</b>	Via Sacra praeter forum dūcit; <i>sacer, sacra,</i> <i>sacrum; vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>praeter</b>	<i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>forum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IX.</i>
<b>aequus</b>	<i>contr. Iniquus; aequus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>Mārtius</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IX.; Mārtius, -a, -um.</i>
<b>exercēre</b>	Campus Martius est locus ubi virī puerique sē exercent; <i>exerceō, 2, exercūl, exercitūm.</i>
<b>vir</b>	<i>contr. fēmina, vidē tabulam XII.; gram. 4.</i>
<b>lūdi</b>	spectācula in Circō Māximō; <i>lūdī, lūdōrum.</i>
<b>dēscrībere</b>	<i>dēscribō, 3, descripsī, dēscriptum.</i>

**XXII**

<b>Brūtus</b>	Brūtus est discipulus.
<b>malus</b>	<i>contr. bonus; malus, -a, -um; gram. 19.</i>
<b>leutē</b>	<i>contr. rapidē; adv.</i>
<b>saepe</b>	malus discipulus saepe, bonus discipulus interdum vitia facit; <i>adv.</i>
<b>sērō</b>	<i>tardē; adv.</i>
<b>cito</b>	<i>rapidē; adv.</i>
<b>nihil</b>	
<b>amicē</b>	<i>amicus nōmen, amicē adverbium est.</i>
<b>cum</b>	<i>cum amicō ad lūdum ambulō; praep. Abl. reg.</i>
<b>propinquus</b>	<i>prope est praepositio; propinquus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>inimicē</b>	<i>contr. amicē.</i>
<b>hodiē</b>	<i>hōc diē; adv. temp.</i>
<b>tranquillē</b>	<i>adv.</i>

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

<b>subitō</b>	quod tū nōn exspectās subitō accidit; <i>adv.</i>
<b>removēre</b>	removē tē ex hāc sellā! removeō, 2, remōvi, remōtum.
<b>statim</b>	cum respōnsum sciō, statim respondeō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>Mūrēna</b>	Mūrēna est discipulus.
<b>capere</b>	I ad tabulam, cape crētam, scribe! capiō, 3, cēpi, captum.
<b>ignāvus</b>	Ignāvus discipulus laborāre nōn vult; Ignāvus, -a, -um.
<b>stultē</b>	stultus discipulus pēnsum lentē et difficulter discit; <i>adv.</i>
<b>semper</b>	<i>contr.</i> numquam.
<b>umquām</b>	
<b>studiōsus</b>	
<b>nōlē</b>	<i>contr.</i> Ignāvus; studiōsus, -a, -um. (non + velle); nōlē dicere cum magistra dicit! gram. 33 (7).
<b>tam</b>	tam stultus est ut nihil intellegat; <i>adv.</i>
<b>miser</b>	miser, misera, miserum.
<b>timidē</b>	<i>adv.</i>
<b>appropinquāre</b>	venire ad; <i>cf. prope et propinquus.</i>
<b>laetus</b>	<i>contr.</i> miser; laetus, -a, -um.
<b>properāre</b>	magistra, cum lentē ambulō, " Properā! " inquit, " Properā! "
<b>ferula</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VII.</i>
<b>trānsire</b>	trānseō, trānsire, trānsiō, trānsitum.
<b>dē</b>	fābulam dē malō discipulō nārrō; <i>praep. Abl. reg.</i>

## XXIII

<b>dare</b>	tibi librum dō; dō, dare, dedit, datum.
<b>reddere</b>	magistra nostrās sententiās reddit; reddō, 3, reddidi, reditum.
<b>grātiae</b>	magistrae, cum mihi sententiās reddit, grātiās agō; grātiae, grātiārum.
<b>agere</b>	agricola equōs agit; agō, 3, ēgi, āctum.
<b>nam</b>	enim; <i>coni.</i>
<b>nota</b>	sī pēnsum bene scribō, notam <i>A</i> accipiō.
<b>accipere</b>	(ad + capere); accipiō, 3, accēpi, acceptum.
<b>cūr?</b>	cūr nōn statim respondēs? quia respōnsum nesciō; <i>adv.</i>
<b>vitium</b>	malli in pēnso discipuli multa vitia sunt.
<b>pulcher</b>	haec est pulchra fēmina; pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum.
<b>praemium</b>	cum bene labōrās, praemium accipis.

## XXIV

<b>diēs</b>	<i>contr.</i> nox; <i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i> ; diēs, diēi.
<b>lēctus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>cubiculum</b>	camera ubi dormiō.

domō	unde exis? domō exeō; <i>adv.</i>
primum	<i>adv. temp.</i>
postrēmō	<i>contr. primum; adv. temp.</i>
domī	ubi est Mārcus? domī est; <i>adv.</i>
vesperī	quandō cēnās? vesperī cēnō; <i>vidē tabulam XIII.; adv. temp.</i>
cēna	<i>vidē tabulam XIII.</i>
mox	brevi; <i>adv. temp.</i>
brevi	<i>adv. temp.</i>
somnus	somnō mē dō = dormiō.
gallus	<i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
cantāre	gallus māne cantat.
noctū	quandō dormis? noctū dormiō; <i>adv. temp.</i>
quandō?	<i>adv. temp.</i>

## XXV

ferīre	magistra mē ferulā ferit; ferīō, 4, -, -.
lacrimāre	cum aqua mēls ex oculis cadit, lacrimo.
errāre	cum nunc hūc, nunc illūc ambulō, errō.
fēstus	diē fēstō nōn labōrō sed ōtium agō; fēstus, -a, -um.
ōtium	
populus	populus Rōmānus Rōmae habitat.
fēmina	<i>contr. vir; vidē tabulam XII.</i>
puella	<i>contr. puer; vidē tabulam XII.</i>
laudāre	cum pēnsum bene faciō, magistra mē laudat.
sacrificāre	victimae dis sacrificāntur.
victima	
caedēre	si gladium in tē trūdō, tē caedō; mox mortuus eris;
sacrificiūm	caedō, 3, cecidi, caesum.
edēre	cum prandeō vel cēnō, edō; <i>gram. 33 (9).</i>
herī	diēs ante hunc diem; cf. <i>hodiē</i> ; adiectivum est <i>hesternus</i> ; <i>adv. temp.</i>
hodiernus	<i>hodiē</i> est adverbium; hodiernus, -a, -um.

## XXVI

crās	diēs post hunc diem; adiectivum est <i>crāstīnus</i> ; <i>cf. hodiē et herī; adv. temp.</i>
taurus	<i>vidē tabulam III.</i>
vacca	<i>contr. taurus; vidē tabulam II.</i>
āgnus	<i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
asinus	animal stultissimum est.
vitāre	<i>contr. appropinquāre.</i>
saevus	<i>contr. benignus; saevus, -a, -um.</i>
fugere	cum timidus sum, fugiō; fugiō, 3, fūgl, fugitum.
extrēmus	<i>contr. postrēmus; extrēmus, -a, -um.</i>
salire	āgni nōn ambulant sed saliunt; saliō, 4, saluī, saltum.
cibus	cum prandeō vel cēnō, cibum edō.

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

<b>caelum</b>	caelum suprā nōs est; <i>vidē tabulam XI.</i>
<b>obscūrus</b>	obscūrus, -a, -um.
<b>posthac</b>	<i>post</i> est praepositio; <i>adv. temp.</i>
<b>aliquandō</b>	indēfīnitum tempus indicat; <i>adv.</i>

## XXVII

<b>ōlim</b>	magistra, cum fabulam nārrat, semper incipit, “Olim . . .”; <i>adv. temp.</i>
<b>Massilia</b>	oppidum in Galliā est; <i>vidē tabulam VI.</i>
<b>mortuus</b>	sī tē caedō, mox mortuus eris; mortuus, -a, -um.
<b>sine</b>	<i>contr.</i> cum; <i>praep. Abl. reg.</i>
<b>socius</b>	sī socium habēs, nōn sōlus es.
<b>haud</b>	nōn; <i>adv.</i>
<b>exspectāre</b>	manēre.
<b>cadere</b>	ex caelō aqua cadit; cadō, 3, cecidi, cāsum.
<b>super</b>	suprā; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>sōlus</b>	sī nēmō mēcum est, sōlus sum; sōlus, -a, -um.
<b>ambō</b>	duo; ambō, ambae, ambō, <i>gram. 24.</i>
<b>occidere</b>	caedere; occido, 3, occidi, occīsum.
<b>humī</b>	puellae humī sedent; <i>vidē pictūram;</i> <i>adv. locī.</i>
<b>invenire</b>	ubi est meus liber? nesciō, hunc invenire nōn possum; inveniō, 4, invēni, inventum.
<b>pūgna</b>	<i>pūgnāre</i> est verbum; <i>cf. pūgnus et oppūgnāre.</i>

## XXVIII

<b>vīta</b>	ille dē vīta exiit = ille mortuus est.
<b>vīvere</b>	<i>vīta</i> est nōmen; vivo, 3, vīxi, vīctum.
<b>tamen</b>	sed; <i>coni.</i>
<b>cōgitāre</b>	cūr non statim respondēs? quia dē responsō cōgitō; mox respondēbō.
<b>ut</b>	<i>contr.</i> dēspērāre.
<b>spērāre</b>	et legere et scribere discipulus potest; lego, 3, lēgi, lēctum.
<b>legere</b>	(nōn + nūlli); nōnnūlli, -ae, -a.
<b>nōnnūlli</b>	ad meum amīcum, cum ille abest, epistulam scribō.
<b>epistula</b>	validus; rōbustus, -a, -um.
<b>rōbustus</b>	sōlum; nōn solum legere sed etiam scribere possum; <i>adv.</i>
<b>tantum</b>	<i>contr.</i> abesse; adsum, adesse, adfui.
<b>adesse</b>	quotiēns ad theātrum Iviſti? bis ad theātrum Ivi; <i>cf. duo, ambō, secundus, alter; gram. 23.</i>
<b>theātrum</b>	
<b>quotiēns?</b>	

## XXIX

<b>vincere</b>	verba Caesaris erant “ Vēni, vīdi, vīci”; vinco, 3, vici, victum.
<b>Iūlius</b>	Iūlius, <i>Voc. Iūli.</i>
<b>Caesar</b>	Caesar, Caesaris.

<b>quod</b>	quia; <i>coni. causālis.</i>
<b>imperium</b>	
<b>addere</b>	addo, 3, addidi, additum.
<b>ōra</b>	fluvius ripās, ūceanus ūrās habet.
<b>capillus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>
<b>flāvus</b>	mef capilli flāvi, tui nigri sunt; flāvus, -a, -um.
<b>vestimentum</b>	toga et stola sunt vestimenta; <i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>contra</b>	<i>contr. pro; p̄aepl. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>adire</b>	<i>contr. abire; adeō, adire, adiū, aditum.</i>
<b>diū</b>	<i>contr. breve tempus; adv.</i>
<b>rēgulus</b>	rēgulus parvam terram regit.
<b>pāx</b>	cum nēmō pūgnat, pāx est; pāx, pācis, f.
<b>victōria</b>	<i>vincere</i> verbum est.
<b>novus</b>	vocābulum quod numquam antea vīdisti, novum tibi est; novus, -a, -um.
<b>captīvus</b>	
<b>servus</b>	
<b>cōnsilium</b>	quō consiliō ad lēctum is? dormitum ad lēctum eō.

## XXX

<b>villa</b>	domus extrā urbem; <i>vidē pictūram.</i>
<b>Cornēliānus</b>	Cornēliānus, -a, -um.
<b>Gāius</b>	Gāius, Gāl; <i>Voc. Gāl.</i>
<b>Cornēlius</b>	Cornēlius, Cornēlī; <i>Voc. Cornēli.</i>
<b>Scipiō</b>	Scipiō, Scipiōnis.
<b>uxor</b>	fēmina quae in mātrimōnium dūcta est; uxor, uxoris.
<b>Semprōnia</b>	
<b>filia</b>	Cornēliae sunt filiae Cornēlī.
<b>nōmen</b>	nōmen, nōminis, n.
<b>Cornēlia</b>	
<b>pater</b>	vir qui filiōs vel filiās habet; pater, patris.
<b>frāter</b>	Cornēlius est pater Mārci et Tīti, illi igitur sunt frātres; frāter, frātris.
<b>soror</b>	Cornēlia p̄ima et Cornēlia secunda sorōrēs sunt; <i>contr. frāter;</i> soror, sorōris.
<b>māter</b>	<i>contr. pater;</i> māter, mātris.
<b>miles</b>	vir qui prō patriā pūgnat; <i>vidē tabulam X.</i> ; miles, militis.
<b>bellum</b>	<i>contr. pāx.</i>
<b>dux</b>	vir qui militēs regit; dux, ducis.
<b>tempus</b>	tempus, temporis, n.
<b>familia</b>	significat omnēs qui in ūnā domō habitant.
<b>caput</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; caput, capitīs, n.
<b>nitidus</b>	splendidus; nitidus, -a, -um.
<b>legiō</b>	legiō, legiōnis, f.
<b>corpus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; corpus, corporis, n.
<b>crūs</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; crūs, crūris, n.
<b>pēs</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; pēs, pedis, m.

## XXXI

- clārus** illūstris; clārus, -a, -um.  
**proelium** pūgna.  
**maximē** *adv.*; *gram.* 22.  
**amāre** si tū meus amicus es, tē amō.  
**Etrusci** in Etrūriā habitant Etrusci, *vidē tabulam vi.*; Etruscī, -ōrum.  
**gēns** populus; gēns, gentis, *f.*  
**mōns** Alpēs sunt montēs; mōns, montis, *m.*  
**urbs** Rōma est urbs; urbs, urbīs, *f.*  
**flūmen** fluvius; flūmen, flūminis, *n.*  
**Tiberis** *vidē tabulam vi.*; *gram.* 6.  
**Porsenna** rēx Etruscōrum; Porsenna, *aē.*  
**rēx** rēx Britanniae est Geōrgius Quintus; rēx, rēgis.  
**pōns** id quō super flūmen transīmus; *vidē tabulam xi.*; pōns, pontis, *m.*  
**Sublicius** pōns Sublicius super Tiberim erat.  
**āgmen** militēs qui iter faciunt āgmen vocantur; āgmen, āgminis, *n.*  
**advenīre** (ad + venire); advenīo, 4, -vēni, -ventum.  
**civis** incola; civis, civis, *m.*  
**arx** locus quō civēs fugiunt cum bellum est; arx, arcis, *f.*  
**parte** partem lēctiōnis, nōn tōtam lēgi; pars, partis, *f.*  
**frangere** crētam frēgi, nunc in duās partēs dīvisa est; frango, 3, frēgi, frāctum.  
**nisi** si nōn; *adv.*  
**quis** indēfīnitum prōnōmen; quis, quid; *gram.* 25.  
**hostis** is qui contrā tuam patriam pūgnat; hostis, hostis.  
**Horātius** Horātius, *Voc.* Horāti.  
**Cocles** Cocles, Coclitis.  
**Lartius**  
**Herminius**  
**dēcurrō** (dē + currere); dēcurrō, 3, dēcurri, dēcur-sum.  
**resisto** resistō, 3, restitū, -.  
**interēā** cf. interim et dum; *adv. temporis.*  
**adhūc** ad hoc tempus.  
**moenia** mūri qui circum urbēm sunt; moenia, moenium, *n. pl.*  
**dimittere** dimitto, 3, dimīsi, dimissum.  
**mille** M; pluraliter nōmen est, igitur dīcimus "tria mīlia hostium"; *adi.*  
**clāmor** clāmor, clāmōris, *m.*  
**spectātor** spectātor spectācula spectat; spectātor, spectātōris.  
**dēsilire** (dē + salire); dēsiliō, 4 dēsilū, desultum.  
**fūnis** fūnis, fūnis, *m.*  
**trahere** bovēs carrum trahunt; traho, 3, trāxi, trāctum.  
**modus** hōc modō = ita.  
**servāre** dēfendere.  
**regere** is qui populū regit rēx vocātur; rego, 3, rēxi, rēctum.

## XXXII

<b>qui</b>	qui, quae, quod; <i>gram.</i> 25 (d).
<b>nāvis</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i> ; nāvis, nāvis, <i>f.</i>
<b>Ostia</b>	portus Rōmae; <i>vidē tabulam VI.</i>
<b>mare</b>	ōceanus; <i>gram.</i> 10.
<b>ōstia</b>	pars flūminis unde aqua in mare fluit.
<b>rēmēx</b>	nauta qui nāvem rēmigat; rēmēx, rēmigis.
<b>trānstrum</b>	sellā ubi rēmēx sedet; <i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>ventus</b>	sī ventus abest, necesse est rēmōs ūsūrpāre.
<b>adversus</b>	<i>advertere</i> est verbum; adversus, -a, -um.
<b>prōpellere</b>	nautae nāvem rēmis prōpellunt; prōpello, 3, prōpuli, prōpulsum.
<b>prōra</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>iussum</b>	magistra, cum dicit "Surge! Ambulā! Scribe!" iussa dat.
<b>gubernātor</b>	is qui nāvem gubernat; gubernātor, gubernātōris.
<b>puppis</b>	<i>contr.</i> prōra; <i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i> ; puppis, puppis, <i>f.</i>
<b>gubernāculum</b>	id quō gubernātor nāvem gubernat; <i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>secundus</b>	contr. adversus; secundus, -a, -um.
<b>rēmus</b>	Instrūmentum quō rēmēx rēmigat; <i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>vēlum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>mālus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>ērigere</b>	(ē + regere); vēla fūnibus ērigimus; ērigō, 3, rēxi, rēctum.
<b>implere</b>	sī ventus vēla implet, nōn necesse est rēmōs ūsūrpāre; ipleo, 2, implēvi, implētum.
<b>praeterire</b>	(praeter + ire); praetereō, -Ire, -iī, itum.
<b>rogāre</b>	interrogāre.
<b>expōnere</b>	explicāre; expōnō, 3, -posui, -positum.
<b>rōstrum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam VIII.</i>
<b>secāre</b>	dīvidere; secō, 1, secui, sectum.
<b>gubernāre</b>	gubernātor nāvem gubernāculō gubernat.
<b>remigare</b>	rēmēx nāvem rēmis rēmigat.
<b>coniungere</b>	coniungo, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnctum.
<b>nōndum</b>	adhūc illud nōn fēci = illud nōndum fēci; <i>adv. temp.</i>
<b>contentus</b>	contentus, -a, -um.
<b>ignōrāre</b>	nescire.
<b>is</b>	<i>gram.</i> 25 (c).
<b>explicare</b>	

## XXXIII

<b>fertilis</b>	fertilis, fertile.
<b>dives</b>	sī māgnam pecūniām habeō, dīves sum; dīves, <i>Gen.</i> dīvitīs, <i>adi.</i>
<b>gallina</b>	<i>contr.</i> gallus; <i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
<b>pecus</b>	animālia, ovēs, etc.; pecus, pecudis, <i>f.</i>

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

rūs	locus extrā urbem; <i>vidē tabulam xi.</i> ; rūs, rūris, <i>n.</i>
columba	avis pācis.
devolāre	(dē + volāre); avis volat.
umerus	<i>vidē tabulam iv.</i>
rapāx	is qui omnia edere vult, rapāx est; rapāx, <i>Gen.</i> rapācis, <i>adi.</i>
avis	<i>vidē tabulam iii.</i> ; avis, avis, <i>f.</i>
illūc	ad illum locum; <i>cf. hūc.</i>
occurrere	(ob + currere); ob = contrā; occurrō, 3, -curri, -cursum.
ūtilis	quod ūslīpāre potes, ūtile tibi est; ūtilis, ūtile.
ōvum	<i>vidē tabulam xi.</i>
dulcis	contr. acerbus; dulcis, dulce.
carō	ea pars animālium quam edimus; carō, carnis, <i>f.</i>
animal	<i>vidē tabulās ii., iii.</i> ; animal, animālis, <i>n.</i>
fidēlis	is qui mē semper amat, fidēlis est; fidēlis, fidēle.
frīmentum	cibus galli et gallinæ.
canis	<i>vidē tabulam iii.</i> ; canis, canis; <i>Gen. Pl.</i> canum.
dociilis	discipulus quem magistra facile docet, docilis est;
nōvisse	dociilis, docile.
pellis	scire; <i>gram. 33 (6).</i>
versus	nōn necesse est animālibus vestimenta gerere, pellis satis est; pellis, pellis, <i>f.</i>
	scribe decem versūs dē animālibus; versus, versus.

## XXXIV

arātor	arātor agrum arātrō arat; arātor, arātōris.
arāre	
arātrum	<i>vidē tabulam xi.</i>
bōs	boves arātrum trahunt; <i>vidē tabulam iii.</i> ; <i>gram. 14.</i>
iugum	id quod boum colla coniungit; <i>vidē tabulam xi.</i>
pāstor	is qui ovēs cūstōdit; pāstor, pāstōris.
senex	is qui multōs annōs nātus est; senex, senis, <i>Gen. Pl.</i> senum.
pauper	contr. dives; pauper; <i>Gen. pauperis, adi.</i>
plerumque	bonus discipulus plerumque, nōn semper, pensum bene facit; <i>adv.</i>
carmen	id quod poēta scribit; carmen, carminis, <i>n.</i>
tristis	contr. laetus; tristis, triste.
ovis	<i>vidē tabulam iii.</i> ; ovis, ovis, <i>f.</i>
grēx	multitūdō animālium; grēx, gregis, <i>m.</i>
vōx	vocāre verbum est, vōx, vōcis, <i>f.</i>
sagāx	contr. stultus; sagāx, <i>Gen. sagācis, adi.</i>
redigere	(re + agere); <i>cf. redire;</i> redigō, 3, redēgi, redāctum.
ingēns	māximus; ingēns, <i>Gen. ingentis, adi.</i>
incurrere	oppūgnāre; incurro, 3, -cursi, -cursum.
audāx	contr. timidus; audāx, <i>Gen. audācis, adi.</i>
sūs	porcus; <i>vidē tabulam iii.</i> ; sūs, suis.
hortus	locus ubi plantae crēscunt; <i>vidē pictūram.</i>

<b>expellere</b>	expello, 3, expuli, expulsum.
<b>dificilis</b>	dificilis, difficile.
<b>saltem</b>	certē; <i>adv.</i>
<b>imperāre</b>	iussa dare; <i>Dat. reg.</i>
<b>baculum</b>	id quō senex ambulat.
<b>facilis</b>	<i>contr.</i> difficilis; facilis, facile.

## XXXV

<b>iter</b>	cum ex Hispaniā ad Britanniam Is, iter facis; iter, itineris, <i>n.</i>
<b>Hannibal</b>	Hannibal, Hannibalis.
<b>sub</b>	<i>contr. super; praep. Abl. reg.</i>
<b>porticus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> IX.; porticus, porticūs, <i>f.</i>
<b>umbrōsus</b>	porticus vel arbor nōbis umbram dat; umbrōsus, -a, -um.
<b>avus</b>	pater mei patris vel mātris.
<b>Alpēs</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.; Alpēs, Alpium, <i>f.</i>
<b>Poenus</b>	is qui Carthāginis habitat.
<b>incolere</b>	habitare; cf. <i>incola</i> et <i>colere</i> ; incolō, 3, incolui, -.
<b>Carthāgō</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> vi.; Carthāgō, Carthāginis, <i>f.</i> ; <i>gram.</i> 9.
<b>fortis</b>	<i>contr.</i> timidus; fortis, forte.
<b>prūdēns</b>	prūdēns, <i>Gen.</i> prūdentis, <i>adi.</i>
<b>exercitus</b>	multi sub ūnō duce militēs; exercitus, exercitūs.
<b>invadere</b>	invādo, 3, -vāsi, -vāsum.
<b>cōstituere</b>	in animō mihi est facere; cōstituō, 3, cōstitui, cōnstitutum.
<b>pedes</b>	miles qui pedibus it; pedes, peditis.
<b>eques</b>	miles qui ex equō pūgnat; eques, equitis.
<b>iaculātor</b>	is qui iacula iacit; iaculātor, iaculātōris.
<b>elephās</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> III.; elephās, elephantis.
<b>portus</b>	locus quō nāvēs intrant; portus, portūs.
<b>tantus</b>	tam māgnus; tantus, -a, -um.
<b>anteā</b>	ante est praepositio; <i>adv. temp.</i>
<b>Ibērus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
<b>Pyrēnaeī</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
<b>Rhodanus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam</i> v.
<b>infestus</b>	inimicus; infestus, -a, -um.

## XXXVI

<b>periculum</b>	si taurus tē oppūgnat, in māgnō periculō es.
<b>prūdenter</b>	<i>adv.</i>
<b>ipse</b>	ille ipse, nēmō aliis, hoc dixit; emphasin addit; <i>gram.</i> 25 (c).
<b>fortiter</b>	<i>contr. timidē; adv.</i>
<b>pervenire</b>	(per + venire); postquam Titus Rōmam pervēnit, multa aedificia vidit; pervenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum.
<b>quidam</b>	certus aliquis, ūnus; <i>gram.</i> 25 (d).
<b>saltus</b>	via per montēs angusta; saltus, saltūs.

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

<b>ascēnsus</b>	sī mōns altus est, ascēnsus difficilis est; ascēnsus, ascēnsūs.
<b>gravis</b>	haec mēnsa gravis est, igitur eam sūmere nōn possum; gravis, grave.
<b>ascendere</b>	contr. descendere; ascendō, 3, ascendī, ascēnsum.
<b>sagāciter</b>	contr. stultē; adv.
<b>celeriter</b>	contr. lentē; adv.
<b>immō vērō</b>	emphasin addit; adv.
<b>audācter</b>	is qui audāx est periculum amat; gram. 20 (b).
<b>saxum</b>	vidē tabulam XI.
<b>dēvolvo</b>	(dē + volvere); dēvolvō, 3, -volvi, -volūtum.
<b>sagittārius</b>	is qui arcū et sagittis pūgnat.
<b>arcus</b>	vidē tabulam I.; arcus, arcūs. <i>Dat et Abl.</i> arcubus.
<b>sagitta</b>	vidē tabulam I.
<b>mittere</b>	iacere; mitto, 3, mis̄, missum.
<b>latēre</b>	id quod tū vidēre nōn potes, latet; lateō, 2, latui, -.
<b>ostendere</b>	mōnstrāre; ostendō, 3, ostendi, ostēnsum, ostēntum.
<b>celer</b>	contr. lentus; gram. 18, N. B. 1.

## XXXVII

<b>rēs</b>	hoc vocābulum multās significatiōnēs habet. Anglīcē, <i>state of affairs, considerations, causes, etc.</i> ; rēs, rei, f.
<b>modō</b>	nōn modō Ītalia sed etiam Graecia paeninsula est; adv.
<b>ruptus</b>	frāctus; ruptus, -a, -um.
<b>nē..quidem</b>	nē = nōn, quidem = etiam; nē magistra quidem omnia scit; adv.
<b>gradus</b>	passus; gradus, gradūs.
<b>onus</b>	id quod tū portas; onus, oneris, n.
<b>genū</b>	vidē tabulam IV.; gram. 12.
<b>manus</b>	vidē tabulam IV.; manus, manūs, f.
<b>tūtus</b>	contr. in periculō; tūtus, -a, -um.
<b>nix</b>	id quod hieme ex caelō cadit; alba est; nix, nivis; f.
<b>glaciēs</b>	id quod hieme in flūmine est; glaciēs, glaciēt.
<b>prōcēdere</b>	prōcēdō, 3, prōcessi, prōcessum.
<b>antequam</b>	cf. <i>ante</i> et <i>antē</i> ; coni. temp.
<b>convocāre</b>	(cum + vocāre).
<b>tālis</b>	hic; tālis, tāle.
<b>dēscēnsus</b>	contr. ascēnsus; dēscēnsus, dēscensūs.
<b>certē</b>	sānē; adv.

## XXXVIII

<b>pergere</b>	continuāre; pergo, 3, perrēxi, perrēctum.
<b>quam</b>	Brūtus melior discipulus est quam Quintus; coni.; gram. 40 (2).
<b>interdum</b>	nōnumquam, adv.
<b>superior</b>	gram. 19.

<b>īnferior</b>	<i>contr.</i> superior; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>ūltrā</b>	sī tū in Italia es, Rōma citra Alpēs est; sī tū in Galliā es, Rōma ūltrā Alpēs est; <i>praep.</i> Acc. reg.
<b>periculōsus</b>	<i>contr.</i> tūtus; periculōsus, -a, -um.
<b>citrā</b>	<i>contr.</i> ūltrā; <i>praep.</i> Acc. reg.
<b>facile</b>	<i>contr.</i> difficulter; <i>gram.</i> 20 (b).
<b>īnfra</b>	et <i>praepositio</i> et <i>adverbium</i> est <i>īnfra</i> .
<b>animus</b>	pars hominis immortālis; <i>contr.</i> corpus.
<b>finis</b>	<i>contr.</i> initium; finis, finis, <i>m.</i>
<b>imperātor</b>	is qui mīlitibus imperat; imperātor, imperātōris.
<b>minor</b>	<i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>māior</b>	<i>contr.</i> minor; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>at</b>	sed, <i>coni.</i>
<b>num</b>	respōnsum negātivum exspectat; <i>adv.</i>
<b>comparāre</b>	
<b>brevis</b>	<i>contr.</i> longus; brevis, breve.

**XXXIX**

<b>vīlicus</b>	is qui vīllam administrat.
<b>cervus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
<b>vēnātor</b>	is qui animālia capit vel interficit; vēnātor, vēnātōris.
<b>adhibēre</b>	ūsūrpāre; adhibeō, 2, adhibui, adhibitum.
<b>iste</b>	indicat id quod ad secundam persōnam pertinet;
	<i>gram.</i> 25 (c).
<b>vēnāticus</b>	vēnātor nōmen est; vēnāticus, -a, -um.
<b>celeritās</b>	celer est adiectivum; celeritās, celeritātis, <i>f.</i>
<b>superāre</b>	vincere; sī tē celeritāte superō, celerior sum quam tu.
<b>fortasse</b>	fortasse ille veniet sed hoc nōn prō certō habeō, <i>adv.</i>
<b>viātor</b>	is qui iter facit; viātor, viātōris.
<b>mālus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam II.</i>
<b>libenter</b>	id quod vis facere, libenter facis.
<b>postea</b>	<i>contr.</i> anteā; <i>adv.</i> temp.
<b>sermō</b>	id quod inter nōs dīcīmus; sermō, sermōnis, <i>m.</i>

**XL**

<b>fieri</b>	vōx passīva verbī <i>facere</i> ; fīō, fieri, factus sum.
<b>rūdis</b>	<i>contr.</i> doctus; rūdis, rude.
<b>pāscere</b>	cibum dare; pāstor ovēs pāscit; pāsco, 3, pāvī, pāstum.
<b>callidus</b>	<i>contr.</i> stultus; callidus, -a, -um.
<b>dominus</b>	is qui domum regit.
<b>cūrāre</b>	māter infantēs cūrat.
<b>lītterae</b>	epistula; lītterae, lītterārum.
<b>pecūnia</b>	<i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>numerāre</b>	innumerus est adiectivum.
<b>domina</b>	<i>contr.</i> dominus.

<b>serva</b>	<i>contr.</i> servus.
<b>vestis</b>	vestimentum; vestis, vestis, <i>f.</i>
<b>infāns</b>	is qui dicere nōndum potest; infāns, Infantis, <i>m.</i> et <i>f.</i>
<b>stola</b>	vestis quam fēmina gerit; <i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>tunica</b>	vestis interior; <i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>toga</b>	vestis quam vir gerit; <i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>nūntius</b>	is qui litterās portat.
<b>verna</b>	servus qui in villa nātus est ibique semper vixit; verna, -ae, <i>m.</i>
<b>portāre</b>	vehere.
<b>causa</b>	
<b>gladiātor</b>	is qui gladiō pūgnat; gladiātor, gladiātōris.
<b>plēriquē</b>	māior pars; plēriquē, plēraequē, plēraque.
<b>effugere</b>	is qui effūgit, nōn iam servus est; effugiō, 3, effūgi, effugitum.
<b>mālle</b>	(magis + velle); <i>gram. 33 (7).</i>
<b>servīre</b>	servus dominō servit; serviō, 4; <i>Dat. reg.</i>
<b>servitūs</b>	is qui servit in servitūte est; servitūs, servitūtis, <i>f.</i>
<b>convenire</b>	(cum + venire).

## XLI

<b>fundus</b>	villa et agri.
<b>lāc</b>	id quod infantēs bibunt; lāc, lāctis, <i>n.</i>
<b>cāseus</b>	id quod ex lācte fit; mūs hoc amat; <i>vidē tabulam III.</i>
<b>anas</b>	<i>vidē tabulam III.</i> ; anas, anātis.
<b>pecus</b>	ovēs et alia animālia parva; pecus, pecoris, <i>n</i>
<b>praebēre</b>	dare; praebēō, 2, praebūi, præbitum.
<b>piscis</b>	<i>vidē tabulam III.</i> ; piscis, piscis.
<b>plēnus</b>	<i>contr.</i> vacuus; <i>cf. implēre</i> ; plēnus, -a, -um; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>vinum</b>	id quod plūrimi viri bibere mālunt.
<b>cupere</b>	vehementer velle; cupiō, 3, cupīvī, cupitum.
<b>opus</b>	opus est = necesse est; opus, operis, <i>n.</i>
<b>diligerēter</b>	<i>adv.</i> ; <i>gram. 20 (b).</i>
<b>laus</b>	laudāre est verbum; cum tū bene facis, tē laudō; laus, laudis, <i>f.</i>
<b>benignus</b>	<i>contr.</i> sevērus; benignus, -a, -um.
<b>dignus</b>	si tū pēnsum bene facis, laude dignus es; dignus, -a, -um; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>indignus</b>	<i>contr.</i> dignus; indignus, -a, -um; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>poena</b>	<i>contr.</i> praemium.
<b>contrā</b>	adverbium et praepositio est.
<b>iniūstus</b>	magistra, si bonum discipulum culpat, iniūsta est; iniūstus, -a, -um.
<b>satis</b>	si tū satis ēdisti, nōn iam edere vis; <i>adv.</i>
<b>ēsurire</b>	si ēsuris, edere vis; ēsuriō, 4, -, -.
<b>quam</b>	emphasim addit, e.g. quam plūrimi = omnēs qui possunt; <i>adv.</i>

plūrimus	<i>gram.</i> 19.
aufugere	(ab + fugere); aufugiō, 4, -fugi, -fugitum.
culpa	<i>contr.</i> laus; culpāre est verbum.
complēre	plēnus adiectivum est; compleō, 2, complēvi, complētum.
iūstus	<i>contr.</i> iniūstus; iūstus, -a, -um.

## XLII

aegrōtāre	aegrum esse; <i>contr.</i> sānum esse; prōverbium est: “Mēns sāna in corpore sānō.”
licēre	cum aliquid facere vīs, “Licetne mihi,” inquis, “hoc facere?” licet, 2, licuit; <i>gram.</i> 48.
oportēre	cum magistra dicit, discipulōs silēre oportet; oportet, 2, oportuit; <i>gram.</i> 48.
rūri	(rūs); <i>adv.</i> loci.
vōx	sī mea vōx māgna est, mē facile audīs; vōx, vōcis, f.
negōtium	id quod necesse est tē facere; <i>contr.</i> ötium.
parātus	miles qui arma et tēla habet, ad pūgnandum parātus est; parātus, -a, -um.
disserere	dīcere; dissero, 3, disserui, dissertationum.
lepus	vidē tabulam III.; lepus, leporis.
interficere	occidere; interficō, 3, interfeci, imperfectum.
ferōx	saevus; ferōx, Gen. ferōcis, adi.
vorāre	dēvorāre.
lēō	vidē tabulam III.; lēō, leōnis.
vīcus	locus ubi pauci hominēs habitant.
auferre	(ab + ferre); auferō, -ferre, abstuli, ablātum.
vis	violēntia; <i>gram.</i> 14.
Indi	Indi, -orum.
tigris	vidē tabulam III.; tigris, tigris.
fera	animal quod nōn domesticum est.
timēre	timidus est adiectivum; timeō, 2, timuī.
aper	ferus porcus; vidē tabulam III.; aper, apri.
hūmānus	hūmānus, -a, -um.

## XLIII

vēr	pars anni inter hiemem et aestātem; vēr, vēris, n.
sēmen	id quod agricola in terrā pōnit; sēmen, sēminis, n.
serere	agricola sēmina serit; sero, 3, sēvi, satum.
forte	ut accidit; <i>adv.</i>
crēscere	plantae ex sēminibus crēscunt; crēsco, 3, crēvi, crētum.
pluere	cum aqua ex caelō cadit, pluit; pluit, 3, pluit, -.
sōl	vidē tabulās XI., XIII.; sōl, sōlis, m.
fulgēre	sōl, cum lucem dat, fulget; fulgeō, 2, fulsi.
planta	
tener	facile est frangere id quod tenerum est; tener, tenera, tenerum.

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

aestās	pars anni inter vēr et hiemem; aestās, aestātis, f.
arista	vidē tabulam xi.
flāvēscere	flāvus est adiectivum; flāvēscō, 3, -, -.
autumnus	pars anni inter aestātem et hiemem.
seges	autumnō, cum frūmentum matūrum est, segetem metimus; seges, segetis, f.
metere	matūrās segetēs secāre; metō, 3, messi, messum.
horreum	aedificium ubi frūmentum pōnitur; vidē tabulam xi.
ferre	portāre; gram. 33 (4).
conferre	(cum + ferre).
cessāre	nihil facere.
pluvia	cum aqua ex caelō cadit, pluvia vocātur.
signum	
hirundō	vēre hirundinēs ad nōs redeunt; vidē tabulam iii., hirundo, hirundinis, f.
volitāre	volāre.
imber	pluvia; imber, imbris, m.
cornix	avis quae sēmina ex agrō extrahit; nigra est; vidē tabulam iii.; cornix, cornicis, f.
hiems	pars anni inter autumnum et vēr; hiems, hiemis, f.
poēta	is qui carmina scribit.
canere	cantāre; canō, 3, cecinī, cantum.
improbus	malus; improbus, -a, -um.
siccus	contr. hūmidus; siccus, -a, -um.
spatiāri	ambulāre; gram. 29.
harēna	terra quae prope mare est.
certus	contr. dubius; certus, -a, -um.
dēnsus	dēnsus, -a, -um.
nūbēs	si multae nūbēs in caelō sunt, difficile est caelum vidēre; nūbēs, nūbis, f.
intercipere	(inter + capere); intercipio, 3, -cēpi, -captum.
equidem	emphaein primae persōnae addit; adv.

## XLIV

nūtrix	ea quae Infātēs cūrat; nūtrix, nūtricis, f.
vetus	contr. novus; vetus, Gen. veteris, adi.
quercus	arbor cūius fructum porci amant; Iovī sacra est; vidē tabulam xi.; quercus, quercūs, f.
sōdēs	si vis; adv.
hēros	hērōs, hērōis.
Rōmulus	
Remus	
ferre	hic = dicere.
Mārs	deus bellī; Mars, Mārtis.
Rhea Silvia	māter Romuli et Remi.
gemini	frātrēs qui eōdem tempore nāti sunt; gemini, -ōrum.
crūdēlis	saevus; crūdēlis, crūdēle.
Amālius	rēx Albae Longae.

<b>Alba Longa</b>	<i>vidē tabulam vi.</i>
<b>rēgnāre</b>	locus ubi rēx rēgnat.
<b>rēgnum</b>	<i>contr.</i> interficere; parco, 3, pepercī, parsum; <i>Dat.</i>
<b>parcere</b>	<i>reg.</i>
<b>necāre</b>	interficere.
<b>conicere</b>	iacere; conicio, 3, -iēci, -iectum.
<b>iubēre</b>	imperāre; iubeō, 2, iussi, iussum.
<b>effundere</b>	emittere; effundo, 3, effusī, effusum.
<b>circā</b>	<i>circum</i> est praepositio; <i>adv.</i>
<b>inundāre</b>	superfluere.
<b>cursus</b>	<i>currere</i> est verbum; cursus, cursūs.
<b>stāgnum</b>	sī aqua nōn fluit, stāgnum fit.
<b>alveus</b>	parva nāvis.
<b>relinquere</b>	<i>contr.</i> auferre; relinquo, 3, reliqui, relictum.
<b>postquam</b>	<i>contr.</i> antequam; <i>coni. temp.</i>
<b>lupa</b>	animal quod ovēs māximē timent.
<b>sitire</b>	sī tū bibere vis, sitis; sitiō, 4, -, -.
<b>vāgitus</b>	clāmor Infantium; vāgitus, vāgitūs.
<b>nūtrire</b>	nūtrix Infantēs nūtrit; nūtriō, 4.
<b>rēgius</b>	rēx est nomen; rēgius, -a, -um.
<b>educāre</b>	dēfendere.
<b>cōservāre</b>	(cum + dare); aedificāre; condō, 3, condidi, conditum.
<b>condere</b>	

## XLV

<b>cubile</b>	lēctus; cubile, cubilis, <i>n.</i>
<b>cōspicere</b>	subitō videre; cōnspectiō, 3, cōnspecti, cōspectum.
<b>tribūnus</b>	is qui peditibus imperat.
<b>lēctus</b>	sēlectus; lēctus, -a, -um.
<b>praemittere</b>	(prae + mittere); prae = ante; praemittō, 3, -mis, -missum.
<b>vēillum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam I.</i>
<b>spatiū</b>	intervallum.
<b>signāre</b>	notāre.
<b>mūnire</b>	militēs, cum vallum et fossam faciunt, castra mūniunt; mūniō, 4.
<b>struere</b>	aedificāre; struo, 3, struxi, structum.
<b>cumulāre</b>	
<b>varius</b>	varius, -a, -um.
<b>dividere</b>	divido, 3, divisi, divisum.
<b>proprius</b>	<i>contr.</i> aliēnus; proprius, -a, -um.
<b>sēparātum</b>	<i>sēparāre</i> est verbum; <i>adv.</i>
<b>praetōrium</b>	tabernāculum imperātōris.
<b>exstruere</b>	(ex + struere); exstruō, 3, exstruxi, exstructum.
<b>fessus</b>	postquam multās hōrās labōrāvī, fessus sum; fessus, -a, -um.

## XLVI

<b>impedimenta</b>	onera; impedimenta, -orum.
<b>spolium</b>	id quod ex hostibus ablātum est.
<b>quisque</b>	omnēs discipuli quisque suum librum habent; quisque, quaeque, quodque; <i>prōnōmen distribūtum.</i>
<b>dīmittere</b>	(dī + mittere); dīmitto, 3, -misi, -missum.
<b>parāre</b>	<i>cf. parātus.</i>
<b>repōnere</b>	(re + pōnere); repōno, 3, -posui, -positum.
<b>bibere</b>	infantēs lāc bibunt; bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum.
<b>vigil</b>	vigilāns; vigil, <i>Gen. vigilis, adv.</i>
<b>dispōnere</b>	(dis + pōnere).
<b>itaque</b>	igitur; <i>coni.</i>
<b>āvertere</b>	(ā + vertere).
<b>silentium</b>	<i>silentiō adverbium est.</i>
<b>explorāre</b>	
<b>expūgnāre</b>	capere; <i>cf. pūgnāre et oppūgnāre.</i>
<b>cernere</b>	vidēre; cernō, 3, crēvi, crētum.
<b>extemplō</b>	statim, sine morā, <i>adv.</i>
<b>tuba</b>	<i>vidē tabulam I.</i>
<b>excitāre</b>	
<b>repellere</b>	repello, 3, reppuli, repulsum.
<b>cūstōdire</b>	proverbium est: "Quis cūstōdēs custōdīet?"
<b>sēcūrus</b>	sine cūra; <i>contr. anxius; sēcūrus, -a, -um.</i>

## XLVII

<b>centuriō</b>	is qui centum militibus imperat; centuriō, -ōnis.
<b>movēre</b>	moveō, 2, mōvi, mōtum.
<b>aciēs</b>	militēs ad pūgnandum Instructi; aciēs, aciēl.
<b>instruere</b>	<i>contr. exstruere.</i>
<b>cōspectus</b>	id quod vidēre potes in cōspectū est; cōspectus, -ūs.
<b>impetus</b>	is qui prior oppūgnat impetum facit; impetus, impetūs.
<b>crēdere</b>	id quod vērum est crēdō; vērum <i>contr. falsum;</i> crēdo, 3, crēdidī, crēditum.
<b>prior</b>	<i>gram. 19.</i>
<b>primō</b>	<i>adv. temp.</i>
<b>dēspērāre</b>	<i>contr. spērāre.</i>
<b>acrēter</b>	vehementer, fortiter; <i>adv.</i>
<b>fugāre</b>	eicere.
<b>dēdere</b>	tradere, omnīnō dare; dēdo, 3, dēdidi, dēditum.
<b>vendere</b>	cum aliquid prō pecūniās dās, hoc vendis; vendo, 3, vendidi, venditum.
<b>distribuere</b>	distribuō, 3, distribui, distribūtum.
<b>nūntiāre</b>	nūntium ferre.

## XLVIII

<b>obsidiō</b>	cum exercitus oppidi capiendi causā cōnsidit, obsidiō fit; obsidio, obsidiōnis, <i>f.</i>
<b>praecipue</b>	(prae + capere); māximē, <i>adv.</i>
<b>historia</b>	
<b>liberi</b>	filii et filiae; liberi, -ōrum.
<b>Vercingetorix</b>	princeps Galliae; Vercingetorix, Vercingetorigis.
<b>fortitudo</b>	<i>fortis</i> est adiectivum; fortitudo, fortitudinis, <i>f.</i>
<b>dēfessus</b>	fessus; dēfessus, -a, -um.
<b>cōpiae</b>	militēs; cōpiae, -ārum.
<b>tendere</b>	iter facere; tendo, 3, tetendi, tentum (tēnsum).
<b>firmare</b>	<i>firmus</i> est adiectivum.
<b>obsidēre</b>	(ob + sedēre); obsidiō est nōmen.

## XLIX

<b>exterior</b>	contr. interior; <i>gram.</i> 19.
<b>tormentum</b>	Instrumentum quō saxa iaciuntur.
<b>dēicere</b>	(dē + iacere); dēicio, 3, dēīci, dēiectum.
<b>mēnsis</b>	duodecim mēnsēs sunt, Iānuārius, Februārius, etc.; mēnsis, mēnsis, <i>m.</i>
<b>prōducere</b>	extendere.
<b>carēre</b>	contr. habēre; carēo, 2, carui, caritum; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>princeps</b>	(primus + capere); régulus; princeps, principis.
<b>vetāre</b>	magistra, cum dicit: "Noli scribere!" tē scribere vetat; cf. iubēre; vetō, 1, vetui, vetitum.
<b>fames</b>	famē pressus = ēsuriō; famēs, famis, <i>Abl. famē, f.</i>
<b>vinculum</b>	id quō captivus vincitur.
<b>triumphus</b>	
<b>afferre</b>	(ad + ferre); affero, afferre, attuli, allātum.

## L

<b>victor</b>	victor, victōris.
<b>institūtus</b>	cōstitutus, fixus, certus; Institūtus, -a, -um.
<b>indūtus</b>	cum vestēs gerō, vēstibus indūtus sum; indūtus, -a, -um.
<b>āra</b>	id in quō sacrificium pōnitur.
<b>flōs</b>	flōrēs in hortō crēscunt; flōs, flōris, <i>m.</i>
<b>ōrnāre</b>	ōrnāmentum est nōmen.
<b>fūmāre</b>	fūmum ēmittere; cum ignis fit, fūmus ascendit.
<b>ōratiō</b>	ōratiōnem habēre = dicere; ūratiō, ūratiōnis, <i>f.</i>
<b>virtūs</b>	(vir); fortitudo; virtūs, virtūtis, <i>f.</i>
<b>currus</b>	vehiculum quō militēs vehuntur; currus, currūs.
<b>triumphālis</b>	triumphālis, triumphāle.
<b>ūniversus</b>	(ūnus + versus); ūniversus, -a, -um.
<b>tollere</b>	sūmere; tollo, 3, sustuli, sublātum.
<b>praeire</b>	(prae + ire).

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

<b>senātus</b>	<i>cf. senex; senātus, senātūs.</i>
<b>salūtāre</b>	
<b>plaustrum</b>	<i>vehiculum quō onera vehuntur; vidē tabulam xi.</i>
<b>optimus</b>	<i>optimus, -a, -um; gram. 19.</i>
<b>onerāre</b>	<i>onus est nōmen.</i>
<b>aurātus</b>	<i>aurō ornātus; aurātus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>cornū</b>	<i>in frōte vaccārum et taurōrum cornua sunt;</i> <i>vidē tabulam iii.; cornū, cornūs.</i>
<b>sacerdōs</b>	<i>is qui rēs divīnās administrat; sacerdos, sacerdōtis.</i>
<b>superbus</b>	<i>arrogāns; superbus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>vincīre</b>	<i>vinculum est nōmen; vincīō, 4, vinxi, vinctum.</i>
<b>pingere</b>	<i>colōribus ornāre; pingo, 3, pīnxī, pīctum.</i>
<b>vestīre</b>	<i>vestis est nōmen.</i>
<b>laurus</b>	<i>ex laurō corōna victōris fit; vidē tabulam xi.; laurus,</i> <i>-ī, f.</i>
<b>corōnāre</b>	<i>splendidus, -a, -um.</i>
<b>splendidus</b>	<i>tandem, postrēmō, adv.</i>
<b>dēnique</b>	<i>clāmitāre iterum atque iterum.</i>
<b>clāmitāre</b>	<i>gram. 28.</i>
<b>iō</b>	<i>iterum est adverbium.</i>
<b>iterāre</b>	<i>gram. 14.</i>
<b>Iuppiter</b>	<i>ūnusquisque; cf. ūniversus; singuli, -ae, -a.</i>
<b>dēdicāre</b>	<i>si gladiūm in tē trūdō, te vulnerō.</i>
<b>singuli</b>	
<b>vulnerāre</b>	

## LI

<b>dōnum</b>	<i>id quod tū dās.</i>
<b>trādere</b>	<i>(trāns + dāre); trādō, 3, trādidi, traditum.</i>
<b>gaudium</b>	<i>contr. dolor.</i>
<b>nūper</b>	<i>paulō ante; paulō contr. multō; adv. temp.</i>
<b>accidere</b>	<i>(ad + cadere); accidō, 3, accidi, -.</i>
<b>ōpiniō</b>	<i>ōpinio, ūpiniōnis, f.</i>
<b>senātor</b>	<i>senātor, senātōris.</i>
<b>cōgnōscere</b>	<i>discere, invenire; cōgnōscō, 3, cōgnōvī, cognitum.</i>
<b>Brundisium</b>	<i>vidē tabulam vi.</i>
<b>annūtiare</b>	<i>(ad + nūntiare); nārrāre.</i>
<b>potēns</b>	<i>potēns, Gen. potentis, adi.</i>
<b>plēbs</b>	<i>Imus ūrdo cīvitātis; plēbs, plēbis, f.</i>
<b>magis</b>	<i>gram. 22.</i>
<b>salūs</b>	<i>contr. periculum; salūs, salūtis, f.</i>
<b>metuere</b>	<i>timēre; metuō, 3, metul, metūtum.</i>
<b>senātōrius</b>	<i>senatōrius, -a, -um.</i>
<b>iuvenis</b>	<i>adulēscēns; iuvenis, iuvenis, Gen. Pl. iuvenum.</i>
<b>multitūdō</b>	<i>multitūdō, multitūdinis, f.</i>
<b>diadēma</b>	<i>corōna; diadēma, diadēmatis, n.</i>
<b>offerre</b>	<i>(ob + ferre); offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātum.</i>
<b>ubique</b>	<i>in omnibus locis; adv.</i>
<b>plaudere</b>	<i>plaudō, 3, plausi, plausum.</i>

rēcere	(re + iacere).
ter	gram. 23.
gaudēre	laetum esse; gaudeō, 2, gavisus sum.
invidia	ōdium.
adducere	(ad + ducere).
ōdisse	contr. amāre; gram. 33 (6).
facultās	occāsiō, opportūnitās; facultās, facultatis, f.
praetermittere	(praeter + mittere); contr. ūsūrpāre.
idem	hic est Idem homo quem heri vīdi; gram. 25 (c).
Kalendae	primus mēnsis diēs; Kalendae, -ārum.
Mārtius	tertius anni mēnsis; Mārtius, -a, -um.
valē!	contr. salvē, interi.
Athēnae	vidē tabulam vi.; Athēnae, -ārum.

## LII

coniūrātus	is qui sē cum aliis rei publicae perdendae causā coniunxit.
honestus	honōrē plēnus; honestus, -a, -um.
rēs publica	civitās.
invidēre	(in + vidēre); cum alicuius rēbus secundis doleō, ei invideō; <i>Dat. reg.</i>
auctor	is qui aliquid incipit; <i>agere</i> est verbum; auctor, auctōris.
coniūrātiō	coniūrātiō, coniūratiōnis, f.
prōdigium	(dē + esse); abesse.
dēesse	is qui futūra praedicit; vātēs, vātis, m. et f.
vātēs	admonētus, 2, admonūl, admonitum.
admonēre	proverbium est: "Cavē canem"; caveō, 2, cāvī, cautum.
cavēre	Idūs
	diēs decimus quīntus in mēnsibus Martiō, Maiō, Iūliō, Octōbrī; decimus tertius in reliquis; Idūs, Idūm, f. pl.
heus	interiectiō eius qui aliquem vocat.
libellus	parvus liber.
indicāre	
undique	ex omnibus partibus; cf. ubique; <i>adv</i> , locī.
premere	premō, 3, pressī, pressum.
obstupefactus	vir obstupefactus neque cogitāre neque dicere potest; obstupefactus, -a, -um.
ictus	cum tē ferulā feriō, ictūs accipis; ictus, ictūs.
trānsfigere	trānsfigō, 3, -fixī, -fixum.
parumper	contr. diū; <i>adv</i> . temp.
simul āc	simul āc magistra mē dicere iubet, dicō; <i>coni. temp.</i>
statua	
miserēre	miseret, 2, miseruit, -; <i>Acc. persōnae</i> , <i>Gen. rēi reg.</i> ; gram. 49.
illūstris	illūstris, illūstre.

**putāre**  
**coniūrāre**

intellegisne? nōn prō certō habeō sed putō.  
cf. *coniūrditus* et *coniūrditiō*.

## LIII

<b>profectiō</b>	<i>contr.</i> reditus; profectiō, profectiōnis, <i>f.</i>
<b>lūx</b>	sōl et lūna nōbis lūcem dant; lūx, lūcis, <i>f.</i>
<b>proficisci</b>	<i>contr.</i> abiō; proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum; gram. 29.
<b>morāri</b>	<i>mora</i> est nōmen; moror, morāri, morātus sum.
<b>persequi</b>	(per + sequi); <i>vidē īfrā</i> .
<b>comitāri</b>	(cum + ire).
<b>loqui</b>	dīcere; loquor, 3, locūtus sum.
<b>precāri</b>	rogāre.
<b>ingredi</b>	(in + gradī) intrāre; cf. <i>gradus</i> ; ingredior, 3, ingressus sum.
<b>sequi</b>	<i>contr.</i> praefre; sequor, 3, secūtus sum.
<b>oblīvīscī</b>	<i>contr.</i> memorīā teneō; oblīviscor, 3, oblitus sum, <i>Gen. reg.</i>
<b>īrāsci</b>	cum discipulus ignāvus est, magister īrātus est; īrascor, 3, īrātus sum.
<b>ūti</b>	ūsūrpāre; ūtor, 3, ūsus sum; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>verber</b>	Ictus; verber, verberis, <i>n.</i>
<b>merēri</b>	si bene facis, laudem merēris; mereor, merēri, meritus sum.
<b>opīnāri</b>	putāre.
<b>patī</b>	fortēs virī dolōrēs fortiter patiuntur; patior, 3, passus sum.
<b>plēnē</b>	plēnus est adiectivum; <i>adv.</i>

## LIV

<b>reditus</b>	<i>reditre</i> est verbum; <i>contr.</i> profectiō; reditus, reditūs.
<b>parēns</b>	māter et pater parentēs sunt; parēns, parentis, <i>Gen. Pl. parentum.</i>
<b>amplecti</b>	aliquem bracchīs cingere; amplector, 3, amplexus sum.
<b>sordidus</b>	<i>contr.</i> pūrus; sordidus, -a, -um.
<b>limus</b>	cum pluit, ex aquā et terrā limus fit.
<b>dēlabi</b>	(dē + labi) si glaciēs in viā est, facile est dēlabi; dēlabor, delabi, delapsus sum; cf. <i>lapsus linguae</i> .
<b>imprūdēns</b>	imprūdēns, imprūdentis, <i>adi.</i>
<b>persuādēre</b>	persuādeō, 2, persuāsi, persuāsum, <i>Dat. reg.</i>
<b>lacrima</b>	lacrimāre est verbum.
<b>ignoscere</b>	cum aliquid malum fēcisti, quid dīcis? "Ignosce mīhi, sī vis!" dīcō; ignoscō, 3, ignōvi, ignōtum. ferē, <i>adv.</i>
<b>paene</b>	(ex + trahere).
<b>extrahere</b>	impōnere; induō, 3, induī, indūtum.
<b>induere</b>	redire; regredior, 3, regressus sum.

**ridēre**  
**pūrus**

*contr.* lacrimāre; rideō, 2, rīsī, rīsum.  
pūrus, -a, -um.

## LV

**arbor**  
**umbra**  
**pōnum**  
**color**  
**lilium**  
**viola**  
**rosa**  
**nāscī**  
**flōrēre**  
**hyacinthus**  
**crocus**  
**narcissus**  
**carpere**  
**verbum**  
**meminisse**  
**grandis**  
**Phœbus**  
**Apollō**  
**Zephyrus**  
**discus**  
**cor**  
**dēvertere**  
**vulnus**  
**icere**  
**ars**  
**factum**  
**paenitēre**  
**revocāre**  
**sanguis**  
**exorīrī**  
**occidēns**  
**flare**  
**oriēns**  
**Eurus**  
**Notus**  
**septentriōnēs**  
**Aquilō**

*vidē tabulam* xi.; arbor, arboris, *f.*  
umbrōsus est adiectivum.  
*vidē tabulam* xi.  
color, colōris, *m.*

is qui in Galliā nātus est Gallus vocātur; nāscor,  
3, nātus sum.  
flōs est nōmen; flōreō, 2, flōrui, -.

flōs in hortō est; nunc flōrem teneō; quid fēci?  
flōrem carpsi; carpō, 3, carpsi, carptum.  
vocābulum.  
*contr.* oblīvisci; gram. 33 (6).  
māgnus; grandis, grande.  
hic deus etiam Apollō vocātur.  
deus musicae et poēticae; Apollō, Apollinis.  
ventus qui ex occidente flat.  
*vidē tabulam* vii.  
*vidē tabulam* iv.; cor, cordis, *n.*  
(dē + vertere).  
vulnerāre est verbum; vulnus, vulneris, *n.*  
ferre; Ico, 3, Ici, icum.  
musicae et poēticae artēs sunt; ars, artis, *f.*  
*facere* est verbum.  
*contr.* gaudēre; mali facti mē paenitet; paenitet,  
2, paenituit, -.  
(re + vocāre).  
id quod ex corde fluit; ruber est; sanguis, sanguinis,  
*m.*  
(ex + orīrī); orīrī = surgere; exorior, 4, exortus  
sum.  
est locus ubi sōl occidit; occidēns, occidentis, *m.*  
ventus flat.  
*contr.* occidēns; oriēns, orientis, *m.*  
ventus qui ex oriente flat.  
ventus ē parte meridionāli ortus.  
septem stellae prope polum Articum sunt; itaque  
partem caeli indicant; *contr.* meridiēs; septentriōnēs, septentriōnum.  
ventus qui ex septentriōnibus flat; Aquilō, Aquilōnis, *m.*

## VOCĀBULA EXPLICĀTA

**putāre** intellegisne? nōn prō certō habeō sed putō.  
**coniūrāre** cf. *coniūrātus* et *coniūrātiō*.

## LIII

<b>profectiō</b>	<i>contr.</i> reditus; profectiō, profectiōnis, <i>f.</i>
<b>lūx</b>	sōl et lūna nōbīs lūcem dant; lūx, lūcis, <i>f.</i>
<b>proficisci</b>	<i>contr.</i> abiare; proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum; <i>gram.</i> 29.
<b>morāri</b>	<i>mora</i> est nōmen; moror, morāri, morātus sum.
<b>persequī</b>	(per + sequi); <i>vidē infrā</i> .
<b>comitāri</b>	(cum + ire).
<b>loquī</b>	dicere; loquor, 3, locūtus sum.
<b>precāri</b>	rogāre.
<b>ingredi</b>	(in + gradī) intrāre; cf. <i>gradus</i> ; ingredior, 3, ingressus sum.
<b>sequī</b>	<i>contr.</i> praeire; sequor, 3, secūtus sum.
<b>oblīvisci</b>	<i>contr.</i> memorīa teneō; oblīviscor, 3, oblītus sum, <i>Gen. reg.</i>
<b>irāsci</b>	cum discipulus ignāvus est, magister irātus est; irascō, 3, irātus sum.
<b>ūti</b>	ūsūrpāre; Ūtor, 3, ūsus sum; <i>Abl. reg.</i>
<b>verber</b>	ictus; verber, verberis, <i>n.</i>
<b>merēri</b>	si bene facis, laudem merēris; mereor, merēri, meritus sum.
<b>opīnāri</b>	putāre.
<b>patī</b>	fortēs virī dolōrēs fortiter patiuntur; patior, 3, passus sum.
<b>plēnē</b>	plēnus est adiectivum; <i>adv.</i>

## LIV

<b>reditus</b>	<i>reditre</i> est verbum; <i>contr.</i> profectiō; reditus, reditūs.
<b>parēns</b>	māter et pater parentēs sunt; parēns, parentis, <i>Gen. Pl.</i> parentum.
<b>amplecti</b>	aliquem bracchīs cingere; amplector, 3, amplexus sum.
<b>sordidus</b>	<i>contr.</i> pūrus; sordidus, -a, -um.
<b>limus</b>	cum pluit, ex aquā et terrā limus fit.
<b>dēlabi</b>	(dē + labi) si glaciēs in viā est, facile est dēlabi; dēlabor, delabī, delapsus sum; cf. <i>lapsus linguae</i> .
<b>imprūdēns</b>	imprūdēns, imprudentis, <i>adi.</i>
<b>persuādere</b>	persuādeō, 2, persuāsi, persuāsum, <i>Dat. reg.</i>
<b>lacrima</b>	lacrimāre est verbum.
<b>ignoscere</b>	cum aliquid malum fēcistī, quid dicas? "Ignosce mihi, si vis!" dicō; ignoscō, 3, ignōvi, ignōtum.
<b>paene</b>	ferē, <i>adv.</i>
<b>extrahere</b>	(ex + trahere).
<b>induere</b>	impōnere; induo, 3, indui, indūtum.
<b>regredi</b>	redire; regredior, 3, regressus sum.

**ridēre**  
**pūrus**

*contr.* lacrimāre; rideō, 2, rīslī, rīsum.  
pūrus, -a, -um.

## LV

**arbor***vidē tabulam* xi.; arbor, arboris, *f.***umbra***umbrōsus* est adiectivum.**pōnum***vidē tabulam* xi.**color**color, colōris, *m.***lilium****viola****rosa****nāscī**is qui in Galliā nātus est Gallus vocātur; nāscor,  
3, nātus sum.**flōrēre***flōs* est nōmen; flōreō, 2, flōrui, -.**hyacinthus****crocus****narcissus****carpere**flōs in hortō est; nunc flōrem teneō; quid fēci?  
flōrem carpsi; carpō, 3, carpsi, carptum.**verbū**

vocābulum.

**meminisse***contr.* oblīvisci; *gram.* 33 (6).**grandis**

māgnus; grandis, grande.

**Phoebus**

hic deus etiam Apollō vocātur.

**Apollō**

deus musicae et poēticæ; Apollō, Apollinis.

**Zephyrus**

ventus qui ex occidente flat.

**discus***vidē tabulam* vii.**cor***vidē tabulam* iv.; cor, cordis, *n.***dēvertere**

(dē + vertere).

**vulnus**vulnerāre est verbum; vulnus, vulneris, *n.***īcere**

ferre; Ico, 3, Icl, ictum.

**ars**musicæ et poēticæ artēs sunt; ars, artis, *f.***factum***facere* est verbum.**paenitēre***contr.* gaudēre; mali facti mē paenitet; paenitet,  
2, paenituit, -.**revocāre**

(re + vocāre).

**sanguis**id quod ex corde fluit; ruber est; sanguis, sanguinis,  
*m.***exorīrī**(ex + orīrī); orīrī = surgere; exortior, 4, exortus  
sum.**occidēns**est locus ubi sōl occidit; occidēns, occidentis, *m.*  
ventus flat.**flare***contr.* occidēns; oriēns, orientis, *m.***oriēns**

ventus qui ex oriente flat.

**Eurus**

ventus ē parte meridionāli ortus.

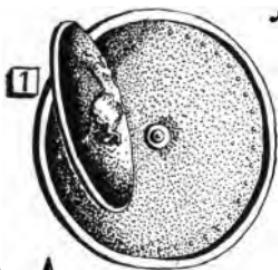
**Notus**septem stellæ prope polum Articum sunt; itaque  
partem caeli indicant; *contr.* meridiēs; septentriōnes, septentriōnum.**septentriōnēs**ventus qui ex septentriōnibus flat; Aquilō, Aqui-  
lōnis, *m.***Aquilō**

## LVI

<b>propter</b>	causam indicat; <i>praep. Acc. reg.</i>
<b>labor</b>	labor, labōris, <i>m.</i>
<b>condimentum</b>	id quod nōs ad edendum inducit.
<b>circumstāre</b>	(circum + stāre).
<b>triclinium</b>	locus ubi lēctī ad cēnandum pōnuntur.
<b>accumbere</b>	(ad + cumbere); iacēre; accumbo, 3, accubui, accubitum.
<b>amphora</b>	id ex quō vīnum in pōculum funditur; <i>vidē tabu-</i> <i>lam XII.</i>
<b>pōculum</b>	id ex quō bibō; <i>vidē tabulam XII.</i>
<b>fundere</b>	fundo, 3, fūsi, fūsum.
<b>pānis</b>	nostrā lingua pānis baculum vitae vocātur; pānis, pānis, <i>m.</i>
<b>digitus</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>
<b>ōs</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; ōs, ūris, <i>n.</i>
<b>labrum</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i>
<b>culpāre</b>	contr. laudāre.
<b>nīmis</b>	plūs quam satis est; <i>adv.</i>
<b>frustum</b>	parva pars.
<b>sorbēre</b>	frusta cībi, si parva sunt, facile est sorbēre; sorbed, 2, sorbul, -.
<b>dēns</b>	<i>vidē tabulam IV.</i> ; dēns, dentis, <i>m.</i>
<b>mordēre</b>	dentibus cibum mordēmus; mordeō, 2, momordi, morsum.
<b>edāx</b>	edere est verbum; edāx, edācis, <i>adi.</i>
<b>ēbriōsus</b>	si nimis vīni bibisti, ēbriōsus es; ēbriōsus, -a, -um.
<b>sobrius</b>	contr. ebrīōsus; sobrius, -a, -um.
<b>sitis</b>	sitīre est verbum; sitis, sitis, <i>Abl. siti, f.</i>
<b>dēpellere</b>	(dē + pellere); cf. expellere.
<b>dēsistere</b>	dēsisto, 3, dēstiti, dēstitutum.
<b>mēns</b>	id quō corpus regitur; mēns, mentis, <i>f.</i>
<b>sānus</b>	contr. aeger; sānus, -a, -um.
<b>vērō</b>	certē, sānus, <i>adv.</i>
<b>sīc</b>	hō modō, ita, <i>adv.</i>
<b>renovāre</b>	(re + novāre); novum facere.

# TARVIA I

## Arma et Tela



1



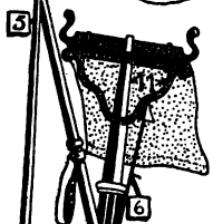
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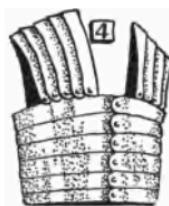
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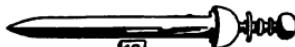
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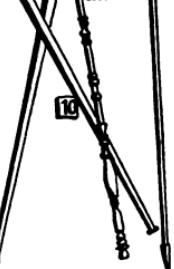
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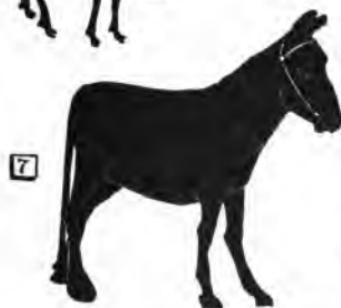
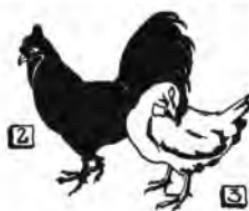
T A B U L A I.

ARMA ET TELA.

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. clipeus | 8. iaculum, pilum |
| 2. scutum  | 9. tuba           |
| 3. galea   | 10. tuba          |
| 4. lorica  | 11. vexillum      |
| 5. hasta   | 12. gladius       |
| 6. sagitta | 13. vagina        |
| 7. arcus   |                   |

TABVLAT

Animalia I



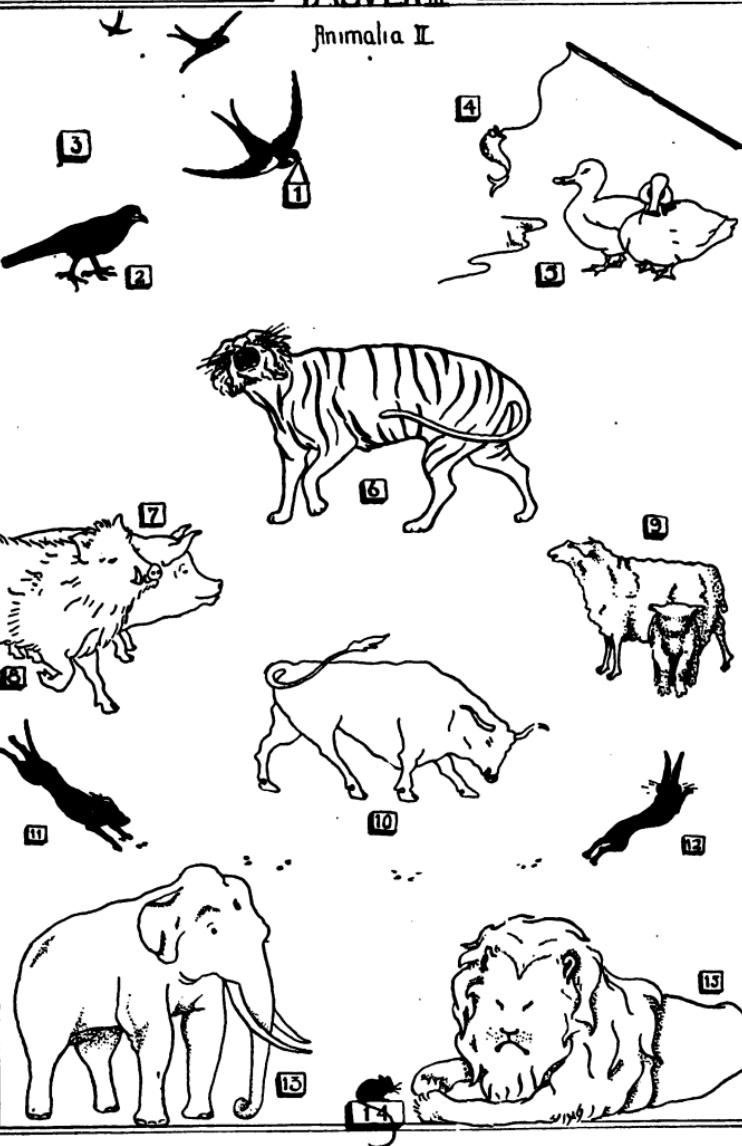
T A B U L A   I I.

ANIMALIA I.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. agnus   | 6. equus  |
| 2. gallus  | 7. asinus |
| 3. gallina | 8. vacca  |
| 4. lupa    | 9. mulus  |
| 5. cervus  |           |

TABVLATI

Animalia II

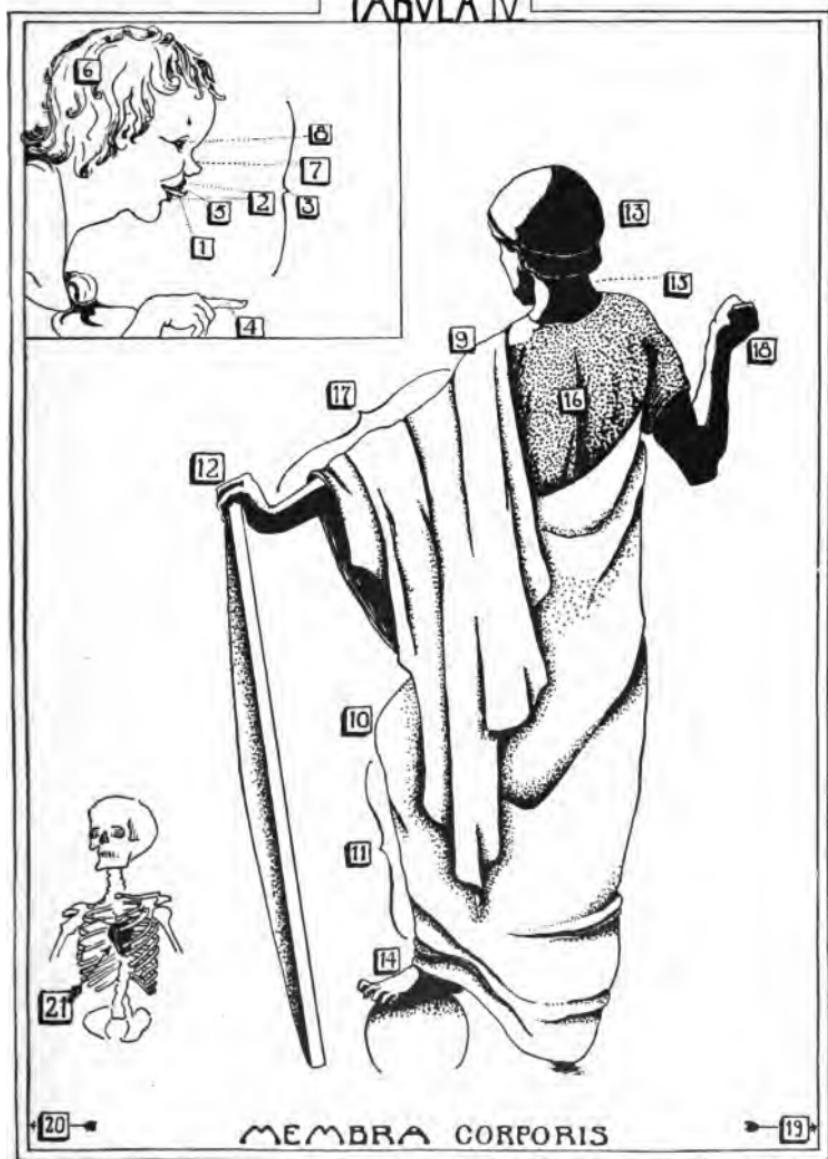


T A B U L A   I I I.

ANIMALIA II.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. hirundo | 9. ovis     |
| 2. cornix  | 10. bos     |
| 3. avis    | 11. canis   |
| 4. piscis  | 12. lepus   |
| 5. anas    | 13. elephas |
| 6. tigris  | 14. mus     |
| 7. sus     | 15. leo     |
| 8. aper    |             |

TABVLA IV



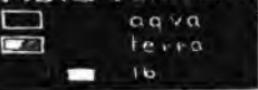
**T A B U L A I V.**

**MEMBRA CORPORIS.**

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. lingua  | 12. manus      |
| 2. labrum  | 13. caput      |
| 3. os      | 14. pes        |
| 4. digitus | 15. collum     |
| 5. dens    | 16. tergum     |
| 6. capilli | 17. bracchium  |
| 7. nasus   | 18. pugnus     |
| 8. oculus  | 19. a dextra   |
| 9. umerus  | 20. a sinistra |
| 10. genu   | 21. cor        |
| 11. crus   |                |

TABVL A V

ORBIS TERRVM



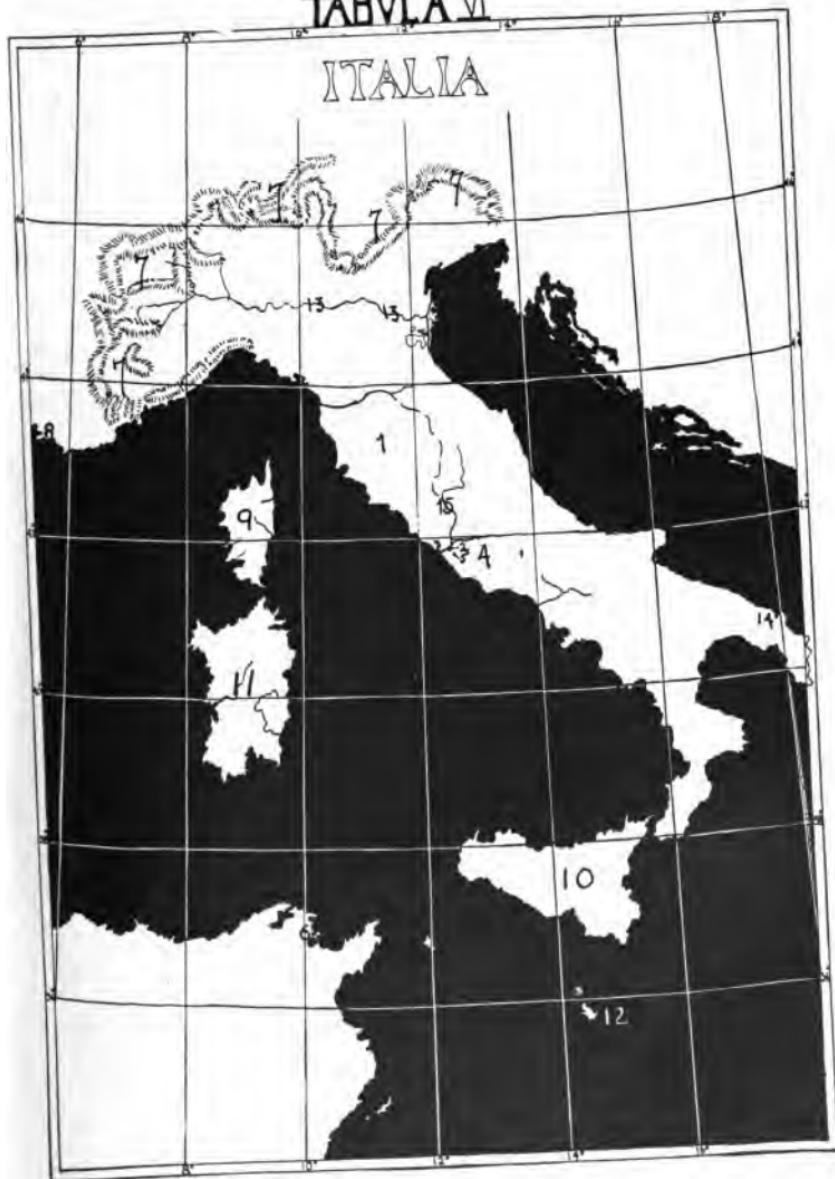
T A B U L A V.

ORBIS TERRARUM.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Britannia | 10. Rhodanus |
| 2. Hispania  | 11. Alpes    |
| 3. Gallia    | 12. Pyrenaei |
| 4. Hibernia  | 13. Africa   |
| 5. Oceanus   | 14. Helvetia |
| 6. Italia    | 15. Germania |
| 7. Graecia   | 16. Europa   |
| 8. Danuvius  | 17. Iberus   |
| 9. Ister     |              |

TABVLA VI

ITALIA



T A B U L A VI.

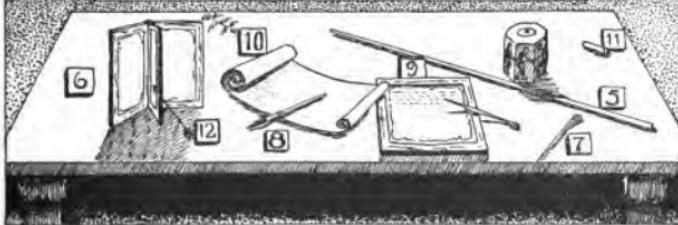
ITALIA.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Etruria    | 9. Corsica     |
| 2. Roma       | 10. Sicilia    |
| 3. Ostia      | 11. Sardinia   |
| 4. Latium     | 12. Melita     |
| 5. Alba Longa | 13. Padus      |
| 6. Carthago   | 14. Brundisium |
| 7. Alpes      | 15. Tiberis    |
| 8. Massilia   |                |

TABVL A VI

LVDV S et

CAMPVS



T A B U L A VII.

LUDUS ET CAMPUS.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. campus  | 7. stilus  |
| 2. murus   | 8. calamus |
| 3. discus  | 9. tabula  |
| 4. pila    | 10. liber  |
| 5. ferula  | 11. creta  |
| 6. tabella | 12. pagina |

TABVLA VII



**T A B U L A   V I I I.**

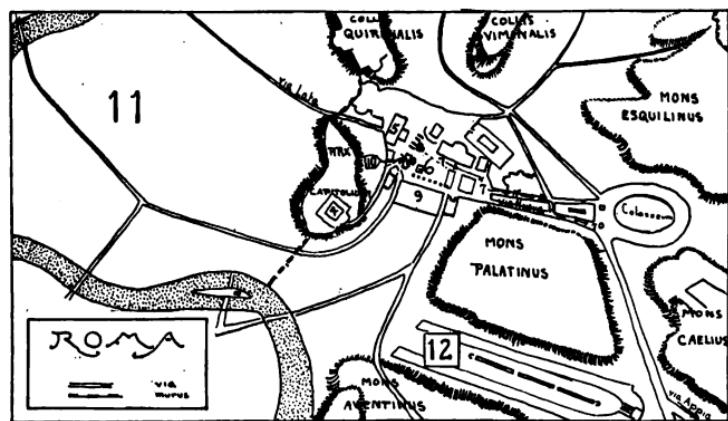
**NAVES.**

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>transtrum</i> | 6. <i>remus</i>        |
| 2. <i>prora</i>     | 7. <i>malus</i>        |
| 3. <i>rostrum</i>   | 8. <i>gubernaculum</i> |
| 4. <i>puppis</i>    | 9. <i>funis</i>        |
| 5. <i>velum</i>     |                        |

# TAVOLA IX



# ROMA



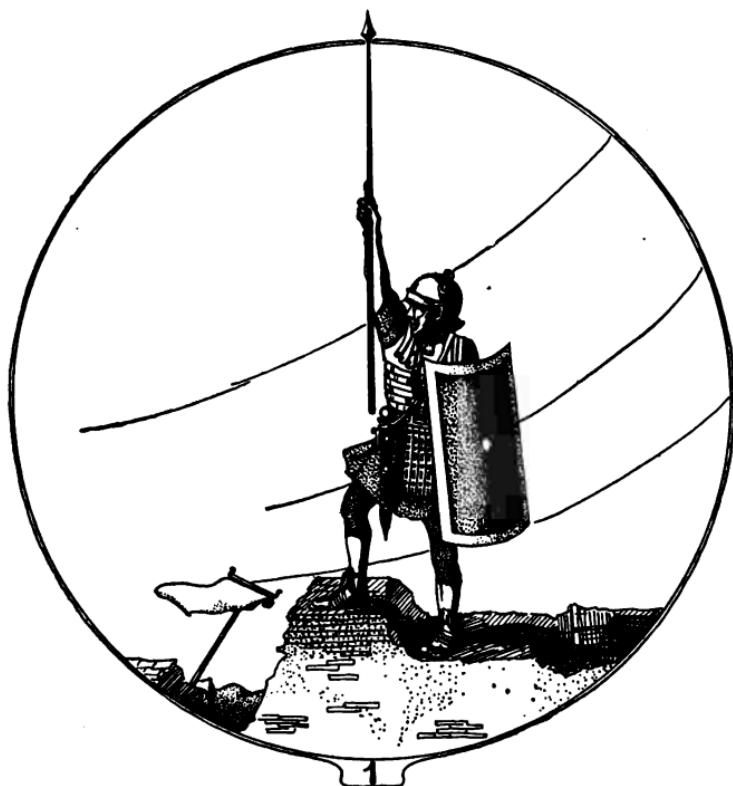
Reconstruction after Huelsen's Reconstruction of the Roman Forum

T A B U L A I X.

ROMA.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. columnæ            | 7. Via Sacra            |
| 2. tectum             | 8. Arcus Septimi Severi |
| 3. porticus           | 9. Basilica Iulia       |
| 4. Capitolium         | 10. Rostra              |
| 5. Templum Concordiae | 11. Campus Martius      |
| 6. Forum              | 12. Circus Maximus      |

TABVLAX



• CASTRA •

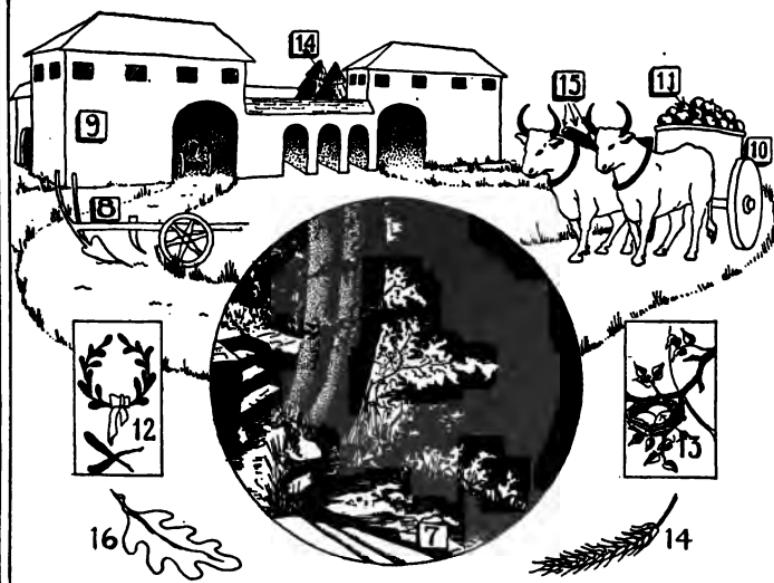


T A B U L A X.

CASTRA.

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. miles  | 4. tabernaculum |
| 2. fossa  | 5. via          |
| 3. vallum |                 |

TABVLAXI



T A B U L A   X I.

Rus.

1. sol	9. horreum.
2. saxum	10. plastrum
3. caelum	11. pomum
4. pons	12. laurus
5. clivus	13. ovum
6. ripa	14. arista
7. fons	15. iugum
8. aratrum	16. quercus

TARMI



1

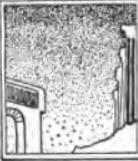


1



9

12



5

16

7

4

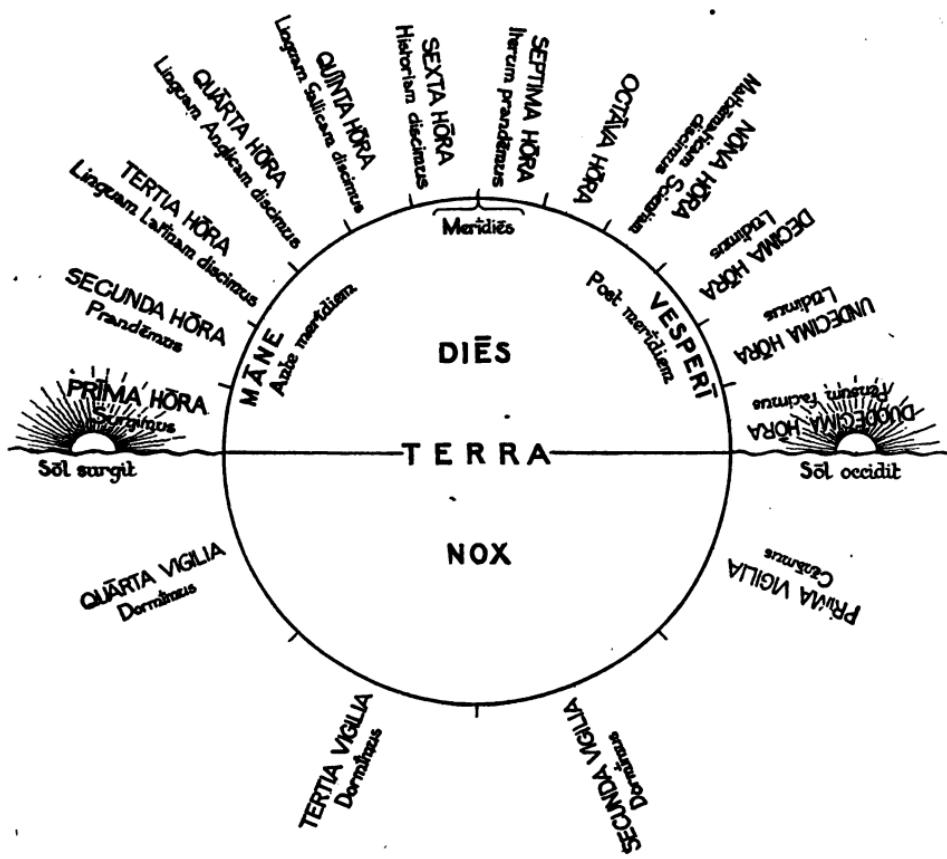
• CAMERA •

T A B U L A   X I I.

C A M E R A.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. pecunia | 8. fenestra |
| 2. poculum | 9. ianua    |
| 3. amphora | 10. mensa   |
| 4. sella   | 11. stola   |
| 5. vir     | 12. femina  |
| 6. toga    | 13. puella  |
| 7. lectus  |             |

T A B U L A   X I I I .













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