

Introduction to Latin, Second Edition

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Chapter 1

Nouns

agricola, agricolae <i>m.</i>	farmer
aqua, aquae <i>f.</i>	water
fēmina, fēminae <i>f.</i>	woman
fortūna, fortūnae <i>f.</i>	chance, luck, fortune
nauta, nautae <i>m.</i>	sailor
pecūnia, pecūniae <i>f.</i>	money, property
rosa, rosae <i>f.</i>	rose

Verbs

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus	to love
dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus	“ought to, should”; to owe; to be obligated to
habeō, habere, habuī, habitus	to have, consider
iaceō, iacere, iacuī, iacitūrus	to lie (<i>e.g.</i> on the ground), lie dead
iuvō, iuvare, iuvī, iūtus	to help; please
labōrō, labōrare, labōravī, labōrātus	to work, strive
laudō, laudare, laudāvī, laudātus	to praise
moneō, monere, monuī, monitus	to advise, warn, remind
optō, optare, optāvī, optātus	to choose, desire, wish for
superō, superare, superāvī, superātus	to overcome, conquer, surpass
taceō, tacere, tacuī, tacitūrus	to be silent (“I am silent”)
terreō, terrere, terruī, territus	to terrify, scare
timeō, timere, timuī	to fear, be afraid (of)
videō, videre, vidi, vīsus	to see
vocō, vocare, vocāvī, vocātus	to call, summon

Other

-ne (<i>attached to the end of the first word in the sentence, usually the most important word in the question</i>)	signals a yes-no question (<i>no English translation</i>)
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