quod nomen tibi est?

Marcus, et tibi?

mihi nomen est Julia.

quot annos natus es?

duodecim annos natus sum.

scisne loqui Latine?

Latine paulum loqui scio.

scisne loqui Latine, Octavia?

loquor Latine et paulum Anglice.

Henricus scit loqui Latine et Anglice et Germanice.
Internet links

Throughout this book we have recommended useful websites for learning Latin and finding out more about the Romans. You can find links to all the websites, plus downloadable puzzles to print out, at the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

1. Go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com
2. Type the keywords for this book: latin for beginners
3. Type the page number of the link you want to visit.
4. Click on the links to go to the recommended sites.

Here are some of the things you can do on the websites recommended in this book:
• Listen to Latin phrases
• Convert your name to Latin
• Solve word searches and play matching games
• Read a cartoon story in Latin about Hercules

Site availability
The links in Usborne Quicklinks are regularly reviewed and updated, but occasionally you may get a message that a site is unavailable. This might be temporary, so try again later, or even the next day. Websites do occasionally close down and when this happens, we will replace them with new links in Usborne Quicklinks. Sometimes we add extra links too, if we think they are useful. So when you visit Usborne Quicklinks, the links may be slightly different from those described in your book.

What you need
To visit the websites you need a computer with an internet connection and a web browser (the software that lets you look at information from the internet). Many language websites have recordings and pronunciation guides that you can listen to. To hear these recordings you need a media player such as Windows Media® Player or RealPlayer®. You probably already have one of these, but if not, you can download them for free from the internet.

For more information about media players, and other free programs called ‘plug-ins’ that enable your browser to display video clips and animations, go to the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

Safety on the internet
Ask your parent’s or guardian’s permission before you connect to the internet and make sure you follow these simple rules:
• Never give out information about yourself, such as your real name, address, phone number or the name of your school.
• If a site asks you to log in or register by typing your name or email address, ask permission from an adult first.

Note for parents and guardians
The websites described in this book are regularly reviewed, but the content of a website may change at any time and Usborne Publishing is not responsible for the content on any website other than its own.

We recommend that children are supervised while on the internet, that they do not use internet chat rooms, and that you use internet filtering software to block unsuitable material. Please ensure that your children read and follow the safety guidelines printed above. For more information, see the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

COMPUTER NOT ESSENTIAL
This book is a fun and informative language book on its own.

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LATIN
FOR BEGINNERS

Angela Wilkes
Illustrated by John Shackell
Designed by Roger Priddy
Language consultants: Graham Tingay and Rubricastellanus
(Karl-Heinz Graf von Rothenburg)
Edited by Jane Chisholm

CONTENTS

2 About this book
4 Saying "Hello" and
  "Goodbye"
6 What is your name?
8 Naming things
10 Where do you come from?
12 More about you
14 Your family
16 Your home
18 Looking for things
20 What do you like eating?
22 Table talk
24 Your hobbies

26 Telling the time
28 Arranging things
30 Asking the way
32 Finding your way around
34 Going shopping
36 Shopping and going to a café
38 Months and seasons
40 Colours and numbers
41 Pronunciation and grammar
42 More grammar
44 Answers to puzzles
46 Vocabulary
48 Numbers, dates and time
Latin was the language of the Ancient Romans. Although Romans nowadays speak Italian instead, Latin is still spoken in schools and universities all over the world. It is the official language of the Catholic Church. Scientists use Latin for classifying and naming new species, and scholars even get together to agree on “new” Latin words for ordinary things, like television and pizza, that didn’t exist in Roman times.

You can find out how to . . .

- talk about yourself,
- and your home and family,
- count and tell the time,
- ask for the food you like,
- find your way around,
- and go shopping.

**How you learn**

**salve!**

**salve!**

**hic Petrus est.**

The pictures show you what to say in each situation. Read the speech bubbles, and see how much you can understand by yourself. Then look up any words you do not know. Words and phrases are repeated again and again, to help you remember them. The book starts with things that are easy to say and gets harder as you go on.
New words

New words are listed on each double page, so you can find them as you go along. If you forget a word, you can look it up on pages 46-48. An asterisk* by a word means there is a note about it at the bottom of the page. The Romans did not use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, except for names.

Grammar

Latin is easier if you know some of its grammar, or rules, but it doesn’t matter if you don’t understand it all straightaway. Boxes like this around words show where new grammar is explained. You can look up any of the grammar, including the rules about how Latin word endings change, on pages 41-43.

Internet links*

At the top of each double page you will find descriptions of useful websites for learning Irish. For links to these sites, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com and enter the keywords Irish for beginners.

Puzzles

Throughout this book there are puzzles and quizzes to solve (see answers on pages 44-45). You can also find picture puzzles to print out on the Usborne Quicklinks Website at www.usborne-quicklinks.com

Practising your Latin

Write all the new words in a notebook, and try to learn a few every day. Keep going over them and you will soon remember them.

Ask a friend or someone in your family to test you. Better still, find someone to learn Latin with you, so you can test each other.

Try speaking in Latin whenever you can. Don’t be afraid of making mistakes. Look out for Latin written in old buildings or churches.

* For more information on using the Internet, see inside the front cover.
Saying “Hello” and “Goodbye”

The first thing you should know how to say in Latin is “Hello”. Here you can find out how to greet people at different times of day.

- salve/salvete** hello
- bonum diem  good day
- bonam vesperum  good evening
- bonam noctem  goodnight
- vale/valete**  goodbye

It is polite to add domine (Sir) for a man, domina (Madam) for a woman, and dominula (Miss) for a girl.

Saying “Hello”

```
salve, Paule!
```

This is how you say “Hello” to a friend.

Saying “Goodbye”

```
salve!  salve!
```

- salve can mean “Goodbye” as well as “Hello”.
- vale means “Goodbye” and “Farewell”.

Saying “Goodnight”

```
bonam noctem!
```

You only use bonam noctem last thing at night.

---

*Remember, the Romans did not use capital letters to begin a sentence.

**If you are saying “Hello” or “Goodbye” to more than one person, you say salvete or valete.
How are you?

ut vales?

This means "How are you?".

salve, ut vales?

This woman is saying that she is fine, thank you....

bene valeo, gratias ago.

...but this man is saying that he isn't very well.

vale, Petrel!

non ita bene!

bonum diem, ut vales?

ut vales?

salve, ut vales?

optime valeo, gratias ago.

Internet link: For a link to a website where you can listen to basic greetings in Latin and read common Latin phrases still used today, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

ut vales?

What do you think these people would say if you asked them how they were? Choose from the list below.

ut vales? how are you?
bene váleo I'm fine, well
grátias ago thank you
óptime very well
bene well
satis bene quite well
non ita bene not very well
péssime terrible
What is your name?

Here you can find out how to ask someone their name and tell them yours, and how to introduce your friends. Read the picture strip and see how much you can understand. Then try doing the puzzles on the page opposite.

New words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quod nomen</td>
<td>what's your name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibi est?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi nomen est</td>
<td>my name is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quod est nomen amicae meae?</td>
<td>my friend's name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomen meum</td>
<td>my name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomen tuum</td>
<td>your name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomen eius</td>
<td>his/her name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominum eorum</td>
<td>their names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicus meus est</td>
<td>he is my friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amica mea</td>
<td>my (girl) friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quis?</td>
<td>who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hic puer</td>
<td>this boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haec puella</td>
<td>this girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et tibi?</td>
<td>and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quis est hic /haec?</td>
<td>who is this (boy/girl)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quod est?</td>
<td>what is...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quae est?</td>
<td>what are...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt?</td>
<td>so it is/yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sed</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>(they) are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions

Questions in Latin sometimes have a questioning word at the beginning, such as quis (who?), cur (why?), quando (when?), or ut (how?). If there is no questioning word, -ne is added to the end of the first word. This shows that the sentence is a question. For example, "estne nomen eius Petrus?" means "Is his name Peter?".

Introducing friends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amicus meus est.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomen eius Petrus est.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quis est haec?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amica mea est. nomen eius Claudia est.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paulus et Petrus.

4ae nominam eorum sunt?

6 To find out more about hic and haec, see page 8.
What are they called?
Can you answer these questions in Latin?

- quod nomen eius est?
- quod nomen amicae meae?
- quae nomina eorum sunt?
- quod nomen tibi est?

Who is who?
Can you answer the questions below the picture?

- salve, ut vales?
- bene valeo, gratias ago.
- vale, Carole.
- estne haec puella Cornelia?
- ita est nomen eius Cornelia est.
- nomen eius Quintus est.
- quis est hic puer?
- estne tibi nomen Marcus?
- Beata, et tibi?

Who is talking to Quintus?
Who is talking to Beata?
Which person is Lucius?
Who is speaking to him?
Who is reading the paper?
Who is going home?

Can you remember?

You have a friend called Beata.
How would you introduce her?
How would you tell someone that your friend's name is Gaius?

How would you ask someone's name?
How would you tell them your name?
Finding out what things are called

Everything on this picture has its name on it. See if you can learn the names for everything, then try the quiz in the box at the bottom of the opposite page.

Nouns

All Latin nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter (neither). This is called their gender. The gender is shown in the word lists by the letters m, f and n. Many masculine nouns end in -us, feminine nouns in -a and neuter nouns in -um. But there are many exceptions and many other endings too. There is no way of guessing the gender of most things. You just have to learn them. The endings of words also change according to how they are used. The different endings, called cases, will be explained later.

There is no word in Latin for "the" or "a", but you can often use the word "this" instead: hic (m), haec (f), hoc (n). hic and haec can sometimes be used to mean "he" and "she".

quid hoc est? what is this?  
hic/haec/hoc est... this is...
New words

'étiam also
arbor (f) tree
domus (f) house
cáminus (m) chimney
avis (f) bird
tectum (n) roof
Latine/Anglice in Latin/English
fenéstra (f) window
flos (m) flower
porta (f) door
canis (m) dog
féles (f) cat
nidus (m) nest
sol (m) sun
autocinéticum (n) car
stábulum autocinéticum (n) garage
saeptum (n) fence

Can you remember?

Cover up the word lists, and see if you can name these things in Latin. Begin your answers with hic est, haec est or hoc est.

Can you remember?

quet est hoc Latine?
haec est porta.
et quid est?
quet est hoc Anglice?
A dog.
Where do you come from?

Here you can find out how to ask people where they come from. You can also find out if they can speak Latin.

New Words

*unde venis?*  
where do you come from?

*vénio e/ex*  
I come from...

*ubi hábitas?*  
where do you live?

*hábito (in)*  
I live in...

*loquor*  
I speak

*scio*  
I know (how to)

*scisne loqui...?*  
can you speak...?

*paulum*  
a little

*Latine*  
(in) Latin

*Gállice*  
(in) French

*Germanice*  
(in) German

*Ánglice*  
(in) English

*ecce*  
here is...

*et*  
and

*-que (on the end of a word)*

*Lóndinii*  
in London

*Lutetiae*  
in Paris

*Gállia*  
France

*Caledónia*  
Scotland

*Hispánia*  
Spain

*Germanía*  
Germany

*Itália*  
Italy

*Hungária*  
Hungary

Can you speak Latin?

*scisne loqui Latine?*  
Latine paulum loqui scio.

*scisne loqui Latine, Octavia?*  
loquor Latine et paulum Anglice.

*amica mea e Gallia venit, et Lutetiae habitat.*

Henricus scit loqui Latine et Anglice et Germanice.
Who comes from where?

These are the contestants for an international dancing competition. They have come from all over the world. The organizer cannot speak any Latin and does not understand where anyone comes from. Read about the contestants, then see if you can tell him what he wants to know. His questions are beneath the picture.

Angus ex Caledonia venit.

Ecce Maria et Petrus! e Gallia veniunt.

Arius et Indira ex India veniunt.

Janus ex Hungaria venit. habitat Aquinci.

Franciscus ex Austria venit.

Ecce Lolita ex Hispania venit.

Where do they all come from?

Where does Franz (Franciscus) come from?
What are the names of the Indians?
Is Lolita Italian or Spanish?
Who lives in Budapest (Aquinci)?

Is there a Scottish contestant?
Where do Marie and Pierre (Maria and Petrus) come from?
Where is Budapest?

Verbs (action words)

Latin verbs change their endings according to who is doing the action. Verbs ending in -are follow the same pattern as habitate. Verbs ending in -ire (such as scire) are like venire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>habitare</th>
<th>to live in</th>
<th>venire</th>
<th>to come</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>habit-o*</td>
<td>I live in</td>
<td>veni-o</td>
<td>I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit-as</td>
<td>you live in</td>
<td>veni-s</td>
<td>you come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit-at</td>
<td>he/she lives in</td>
<td>veni-t</td>
<td>he/she comes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit-amus</td>
<td>we live in</td>
<td>veni-mus</td>
<td>we come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit-atis</td>
<td>you live in</td>
<td>veni-tis</td>
<td>you come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit-ant</td>
<td>they live in</td>
<td>veni-unt</td>
<td>they come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you remember?

How would you ask someone where they come from?
How do you say that you can speak Latin?

Can you say where you come from?
How do you ask someone else if they can speak Latin?

*In Latin you do not need a separate word for "I", "you", "we" etc. There is more about verbs on pages 41 and 42.
More about you

Here you can find out how to say how old you are, how many brothers and sisters you have, and how to count up to 20.

In Latin, a boy says *decem annos natus sum* for "I am ten years old", and a girl says *decem annos nata sum*.

**New words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quot?</td>
<td>how many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quot annos?</td>
<td>how many years?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natus, -a, -um</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td>you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi est/sunt...</td>
<td>I have...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibi est/sunt...</td>
<td>you have...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater meus</td>
<td>my brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fratres</td>
<td>brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soror mea</td>
<td>my sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soróres</td>
<td>sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paene</td>
<td>almost, nearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neque...neque</td>
<td>neither...nor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describing words**

The endings of Latin adjectives change according to the word they describe. For example, in the singular you use *natus* for masculine words, *nata* for feminine words and *natum* for neuter words. In the plural, the masculine is *nati*, the feminine is *natae* and the neuter is *nata*.

**Numbers**

1. unus, una, unum
2. duo, duae, duo
3. tres, tres, tria
4. quattuor
5. quinque
6. sex
7. septem
8. octo
9. novem
10. decem

*There is a longer list of numbers on page 40.*
How old are they?
Read what these children are saying, then see if you can say how old they are.

Afer:
Titus duodecim annos natus est.

Diana et Sylvia:
Quindecim annos natae sumus.

Livia:
Livia undecim annos natus est.

Afer paene quattuordecim annos natus est.

Quinque annos natal sum, hic novem annos natus est.

Brothers and sisters
Below you can read how many brothers and sisters the children have. Can you work out who has which brothers and sisters?

Dianae et Sylviae unus frater et duo sorores sunt.

Liviae tres sorores et duo fratres sunt.

Afro quinque sorores, sed fratres non sunt.

Lucio unus frater est, sed sorores non sunt.

Tito neque fratres neque sorores sunt, sed canis ei est.

The verb “to be”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esse</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>he/she/it is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumus</td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estis</td>
<td>you are (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mihi</td>
<td>to me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibi</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucio</td>
<td>to Lucius</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Latin for “Titus has one brother” is est Tito unus frater, which literally means “To Titus is one brother”. This uses the dative case, shown here.
Talking about your family

You will find lots of words on these two pages to help you talk about your family. Many of the phrases include the words “my” and “your”, which you first learned on page 12.

**New words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>familia (f)</th>
<th>family</th>
<th>ego</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paréntes (m)</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater (m)</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>avúnculus (m)</td>
<td>uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mater (f)</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>pátruus (m)</td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avus (m)</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>mätertera (f)</td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ávia (f)</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>magnus, -a, -um</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, -a, -um</td>
<td>little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crassus, -a, -um</td>
<td>fat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grácilis, -is, -e</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavus, -a, -um</td>
<td>blonde, yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscus, -a, -um</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tener, -era, -erum</td>
<td>gentle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vetérrimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>very old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“My” and “your”**

The words for “my” and “your” vary, just like other adjectives. They have to agree with the gender and number of the noun (whether it is singular or plural).
Describing your family

**pater meus magnus, sed mater mea parva est.**

**mater mea magna, sed pater meus parvus est.**

**patruus meus crassus, sed amita mea gracilis est.**

**avus meus veterrimus est. ego parvus sum.**

**soror mea flava est. frater meus fuscus est.**

**canis meus tener est.**

Describing words

As you learned on page 12, Latin adjectives* change their endings according to the gender of the word they are describing. Many end in **-us, -a, -um.** Some others end in **-is, -is, -e** in the singular, and **-es, -es, -ia** in the plural.

Can you describe each of these people in Latin, using the new words you have learned. Start with **hic or haec est...?**

* You can find out more about adjectives on page 43.
Your home

Here you can find out how to say what sort of home you live in, and where it is. You can also learn what all the rooms are called.

New words

- aut
- domus (f)
- insula (f)
- palátium (n)
- in urbe
- ruri
- ad mare
- papa (m)
- mamma (f)
- larva (f)
- ubi es/estis?
- bálneum (n)
- cenáculum (n)
- cubiculum (n)
- mediánum (n)
- coquina (f)
- vestibulum (n)
- tabulátum (n)
- in summo
  - tabuláto
- hábito
- or
- house
- block of flats
- palace
- in the city
- in the country
- at, by the sea
- Dad
- Mum/Mom
- ghost
- where are you?
- bath
- dining-room
- bedroom
- living room
- kitchen
- hall
- storey
- on the top
- storey
- I live in

Town or country?

- in urbe
  - hábito.
- ruri hábito.
- ad mare
  - hábito.
Where is everyone?

Dad comes home and wants to find out where everyone is. Look at the pictures and see if you can tell him. (For example, **avia in mediano est.**)

Then see if you can answer the questions below the little pictures.

- **mater**
- **pater**
- **avus**
- **avia**
- **Petrus**
- **Isabella**
- **Quintus**
- **larva**

**In summo tabulato sum.**
**In cubiculo Isabellae sum.**
**In balneo sum.**
**In mediano sum.**
**In cubiculo sum.**
**In coquina sum.**

**Quis in cenaculo est?**
**Quis in coquina est?**
**Quis in balneo est?**
**Quis in cubiculo est?**

**Ubi avia est?**
**Ubi larva est?**
**Ubi Isabella est?**
**Ubi Petrus est?**

Can you remember?

Cover up the pictures and see if you can remember how to say these things. The answers are on page 44.

I live in a town. You live in the country.
The bedroom is on the top storey.
Grandma lives in a block of flats.
Quintus is in the bath.
We live in a house.
Looking for things

Here you can find out how to ask someone what they are looking for and tell them where things are. You can also learn lots of words for things around the house.

New words

quae (quae)  I look for
quae (quae)  you look for
aliquid  something
quirus (m)  a hamster
repere (I find
eum/aem/id  him/her/it
in armario  in/on the cupboard
sub sponda  under the sofa
post velum  behind the curtain
inter plantas  among the plants
sponda (f)  sofa
sella (f)  chair
velum (n)  curtain
planta (f)  plant
mensa (f)  table
librarium (n)  bookcase
tapete (n)  carpet
televisorium (n)  television
telephonum (n)  telephone
vasculum (n)  vase

Prepositions

ad  at, to, by the side of (+ acc.)
ab  by, from (+ abl.)
ante  in front of (+ acc.)
e, ex  out of (+ abl.)
in  in (+ abl.), into (+ acc.)
post  behind, after (+ acc.)
prope  near (+ acc.)
sub  under (+ acc. & abl.)

The accusative case* for nouns ending in -us or -um is -um, and the ablative case is -o. For nouns ending in -a, the accusative is -am and the ablative is -a.

*You can find out more about cases on page 42.
**In, on or under?**

**in cista** means “in the box”. What do the other phrases mean? See how the ending of **cista** changes with the different prepositions.

- in cista
- post cistam
- ante cistam
- ad cistam
- sub cistam
- in cista

**Where are the animals hiding?**

Grandfather’s six pets are hiding somewhere in the room. Can you tell him where they are, using the prepositions above and giving each noun the right ending?

- cricotus
- feles parva
- canicula
- psittacus
- serpens
- testudo
What do you like eating?

Here you can learn lots of food words and find out how to say what you like and don’t like.

**New words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amare</td>
<td>to like, love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amo</td>
<td>I like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amas</td>
<td>you like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amat</td>
<td>he/she likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quid?</td>
<td>what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quid ergo?</td>
<td>what then?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valde</td>
<td>very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minime</td>
<td>not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>máxima</td>
<td>most, best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praefero</td>
<td>I prefer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edo</td>
<td>I eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ego quoque</td>
<td>I also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luctuca (f)</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piscis (m)</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poma terréstria assa (n.pl)</td>
<td>chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placenta (f)</td>
<td>cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bótulus (m)</td>
<td>sausage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bóbula assa (f)</td>
<td>steak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasta vermiculáta (f)</td>
<td>spaghetti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitta (f)</td>
<td>pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammaburgénsis (m)</td>
<td>hamburger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>óryza (f)</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis (m)</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cáseus (m)</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scribita (f)</td>
<td>a tart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do you like most?

- quid maxime amas?
- valde bótulus amo.
- sed bubulam assam praefero...
- pastam vermiculatam amo.
**What are they eating?**

- *quid edis?*
- *pittam edo.*
- *poma terrestria assa edit.*
- *panem et caseum edit.*
- *Hammabergenses edimus.*
- *oryzam editis.*
- *bananas edunt.*

**Who likes what?**

**Who likes cheese? Who likes ham? Who prefers grapes to bananas?**

- *ego quoque, sed pernam non amo.*
- *bananas amo.*
- *sed ego uvas praefero.*

**Can you say in Latin which things you like and which you don't like?**

- *Marcus caseum amo.*
- *Julius avus scribitam pomorum.*
- *Henricus*  
  - *panis*  
  - *lactua*  
  - *perna*  
  - *butyrum*  
  - *tomatae*  
  - *caseus*  
  - *uvae*  
  - *scribita pomorum*  
  - *aranciata*  

**Subject and object**

In the sentence *avus pernam amat* ("Grandfather likes ham.") *avus* is the subject and *pernam* is the object. In Latin, the subject uses the nominative case*, which is the one we use when talking about a noun. The object uses the accusative case. This is why when Henricus says *caseum amo* ("I love cheese"), *caseum* is in the accusative.

*You can find more about different cases on pages 42-43.*
Table talk

Here you can learn about things to say during a meal.

New words
venite ad mensam! come to the table!
quaeso I beg/please
esurio I am hungry
sume aliquid! Take something!
bene tibi sapiat! Bon appetit!
sapitne bene? Does it taste good?
optime excellent
potesne mihi Can you give me...
dare...
aqua/aquam (acc.) (f) water
panis/panem (acc.) (m) bread
hualus/hyalum (acc.) (m) a glass
caro/carnem (acc.) (f) meat
visne aliquid? Would you like anything?
volo I wish, want
vis you wish, want
etiam also
nolo I don’t want
satis enough
estne bonum? Is it good?
optimum est! It’s very good!

Please will you pass me...

da mihi aquam, quaeso.
da mihi panem, quaeso.
da mihi hualum, quaeso.
Would you like some more?

visne etiam carnem?

volo!

visne etiam poma terrestria assa?
nolo. satis est.

sapitne bene?

optime sapit!

Who is saying what?

These little pictures show different mealtime situations. Cover up the rest of the page and see if you know what each of them would say in Latin.

Julius is crying that he is hungry.
The chef wants you to enjoy your meal.
Julia is saying “Help yourself”.
Peter wants someone to give him a glass.

Julius’s mother asks him if he wants more chips.
He says “Yes, please”, and that he likes chips.
Then he says “No thanks”, he’s had enough.
Mark is saying the food tastes delicious.

Nouns and cases

Here are the endings of most of the nouns and cases you have met so far. Another group of nouns ends in -em in the accusative singular, and -es in the accusative plural.

Singular

Nom. -us -a -um
Acc. -um -am -um
Dat. -o -ae -o

Plural

Nom. -i -ae -a
Acc. -os -as -a
Dat. -is -is -is
Your hobbies

These people are talking about their hobbies.

**New words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pingere</td>
<td>to paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cóquere</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi placet...</td>
<td>I like to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plassáre</td>
<td>to make models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltáre</td>
<td>to dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>légere</td>
<td>to read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectáre</td>
<td>to watch/look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>téxere</td>
<td>to weave/knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natáre</td>
<td>to swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audíre</td>
<td>to listen to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athlética (f)</td>
<td>sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cánere</td>
<td>to play (an instrument)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúdere</td>
<td>to play (a game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedíllolíss (m)</td>
<td>football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenilúdium (n)</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>música (n.pl)</td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrumentum</td>
<td>musical instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>músicun (n)</td>
<td>musical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violína (f)</td>
<td>violin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claváriun (n)</td>
<td>piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vésperi</td>
<td>in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sóleo...</td>
<td>I usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libri (m.pl)</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**More verbs**

Two different types of verb endings were shown on page 11. Here are two more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>placere*</td>
<td>to please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-eo</td>
<td>I please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-es</td>
<td>you please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-et</td>
<td>he/she/it pleases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-emus</td>
<td>we please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-etis</td>
<td>you please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plac-ent</td>
<td>they please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ludere*</td>
<td>to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-o</td>
<td>I play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-is</td>
<td>you play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-it</td>
<td>he/she/it plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-imus</td>
<td>we play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-itis</td>
<td>you play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lud-unt</td>
<td>they play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What do you do in the evenings?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quid vespéri facis?</td>
<td>what do you do in the evening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut libros legere...</td>
<td>read books...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...aut televisión spectare et téxere sóleo.</td>
<td>watch TV and sing...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 *placere rhymes with “airy”. ludere rhymes with “prudery”.*
The sporty type

- quid tibi placet?
- athletica mihi placet.
- mihi naturae placet.
- ego pedifolle ludo.
- et ego teniludio ludo.

Music lovers

- quid vobis placet?
- nobis musica audire placet.
- canitisne instrumentis musicius?
- clavario cano.
- ita est. violina cano.

What are they doing?

A: Chef
B: Diver
C: Cooks
D: Violinist
E: Parrot

Can you say in Latin what these people are doing? (E.g. A: hic coquit.) How would you ask the cook what he is doing? What would he answer? And the others?
Telling the time

Here you can find out how to tell and ask the time in Latin. For “one o’clock” in Latin, you would say **prima hora** (first hour).

The Ancient Romans divided the day in a different way from us. You can find out how they told the time on page 48.

**New words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dic mihi</td>
<td>tell me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quota hora est?</td>
<td>What is the time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prima hora est.</td>
<td>It’s one o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secúnda hora est.</td>
<td>It’s two o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quinque minútae ante/post + acc.</td>
<td>five minutes to/past...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrans ante/post + acc.</td>
<td>a quarter to/past...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrántae...</td>
<td>at a quarter...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tértia hora et dimídia</td>
<td>half past three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méridies (m)</td>
<td>midday, noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>média nox (f)</td>
<td>midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mane (n)</td>
<td>(in the) morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surgere</td>
<td>to rise, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ientáculum (n)</td>
<td>breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prándium (n)</td>
<td>lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cena (f)</td>
<td>dinner, supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in scholam ire</td>
<td>to go to school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dórmitum ire</td>
<td>to go to bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What is the time?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hora quota est?</td>
<td>What is the time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prima hora est.</td>
<td>It’s one o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>septima hora est.</td>
<td>seven o’clock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is how you ask the time.

**The time is...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quinque minútae sunt post nonam horam.</td>
<td>five minutes past...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrans post nonam horam est.</td>
<td>a quarter past...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nona hora est et dimídia.</td>
<td>half past three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrans ante decimam (horam)</td>
<td>midday, noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quinque minútae ante decimam</td>
<td>midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meredies/media nox</td>
<td>(in the) morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What time of day?**

First, second, third...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>primus, -a, -um</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>secundus, -a, -um</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>tertia, -a, -um</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>quattuor, -a, -um</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>quintus, -a, -um</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>sextus, -a, -um</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>septimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>octavus, -a, -um</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>nonus, -a, -um</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>decimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>undecimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>11th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>duodecimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First, second, third...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sexta hora ante meridiem est.</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexta hora post meridiem est.</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marcus’s day

Read what Marcus does during the day, then see picture. You can check your answers on page 45.

1. Marcus surgit septima hora et dimidia.
2. hora octava ientaculum sumit.
3. quadrante ante novam in scholam it.
4. duodecima et dimidia prandium sumit.
5. decem minutis post secundam pedifolle ludit.
6. quadrante post quintam televisorum spectat.
7. sexta hora cenum sumit.
8. octava hora et dimidia dormitum it.

What is the time?
Can you say in Latin what times these clocks show?

a b c

d e f

g

h i

j k

l m n

o
Arranging things

Here is how to arrange to do things with your friends.

New words

quando        when
usque ad + acc. until...
post meridiem in the afternoon
bene          good
hódie         today
vésperi       in the evening
cras (adverb) tomorrow
dies crastinus (m) tomorrow
possum        I can
potes         you can
adíre cínema  to go to the cinema
ádibus        you will go to
ludémus        we will play
natábimus     we will swim
convívium (n) party
discothéca (f) disco
saltáre       to dance
dóleo quod    I am sorry that

Days of the week

dies Lunae    Monday
dies Martis   Tuesday
dies Mercúrii Wednesday
dies Iovis    Thursday
dies Vénérís  Friday
dies Satúrni  Saturday
dies Solis    Sunday

Going to the cinema

adíbimusne
hodie vésperi
cínemam?
at hodie
non possum.

Tennis

ludemusne
teniludio?

Swimming

natabimusne
die Mercurii?

usque ad
diem Martis.

quando?
die Martis?

optime,
usque ad
diem Martis.

benel
post meridiem?

optime! tertia hora?

benel usque ad
diem Mercurii.

crasne potes?
octava hora?

vale!
Going to a party

potesne adire convivium meum?  
when?  
die Saturni vespere.  
doleo, quod non possum.  
die Saturni discothecam adibo.

Your diary for the week

This is your diary for the week. Read it and see if you can answer the questions.

What are you doing on Friday evening?
When are you playing tennis?
What are you doing on Tuesday afternoon?

dies Lunae
4.hora teniludium

dies Martis
2.hora clavarium
5.30 natare

dies Mercurii
3.hora teniludium
7.45 cinema

dies luis

dies Veneris
8.hora saltare cum Tito

dies Saturni
2.hora pediludium
7.hora convivium

dies Solis
post meridiem: teniludium

The ablative

The ablative is one of the six cases used with Latin nouns. It is used for time. For example die (abl.) Lunae means "on Monday". It is also used with prepositions. in urbe (abl.) means "in the city".

The future

I shall... you he/she/it
habitare (to live): habitabo, -abis, -abit*
placere (to please): placebo, -ebis, -ebit
ludere (to play): ludam, -es, -et
venire (to come): veniam, -ies, -iet

*You can find the future tense conjugated in full on page 42.
Asking the way

The next three pages show you how to find your way around.

New Words

da mihi véniam
illic, ibi
nihil láboris est
in directum
flecte te
sinistrórum
dextrórum
deinde
a laeva parte
a dextra parte
officium
postále (n)
deversórium
stationis
ferriáriæ (n)
ubi est?
forum (n)
in propínquo
i, ibis

estne longínquum?
fere
minútæ (f)
pédibus
cafea (f)
pharmacopóla (f)
argentária (f)
contra
supermercátus (m)

Excuse me
there
it's no trouble
straight ahead
turn (to the)
left
(to the) right
then
on the left
on the right
post office
station hotel
where is?
market-place
nearby
go!, you
will go
is it far?
almost
a minute
on foot,
walking
café, coffee
chemist,
pharmacy
bank
against,
opposite
supermarket

To ask something politely,
remember to add domine,
domina or dominula.

If someone thanks you for
something, it is polite to answer
nihil láboris est.

Where is...?

da mihi véniam domina,
ubi est officium postale?

Illic, in foro.

Flecte te sinistrórum,
deinde i in directum.
### Is there a ... nearby?

- **da mihi veniam domine, estne cafea in propinquuo?**
- **da mihi veniam dominula, estne supermercatus in propinquuo?**

- **ita est. i sinistrosum in viam poetae Ovidii.**
- **ita est. illic contra argentariam.**

- **estne longinquum?**
- **estne etiam pharmacopola in propinquuo?**

- **estne longinquum?**
- **estne etiam pharmacopola in propinquuo?**

- **minime, pedibis quinque minutias ibis.**
- **ibi prope supermercatum.**

### Other useful places to ask for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place in Latin</th>
<th>Place in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statio ferriviaria</td>
<td>railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statio benzinaria</td>
<td>garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latrina</td>
<td>toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptaculum epistularum</td>
<td>postbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cella telephonica</td>
<td>cella telephonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campus tentorius</td>
<td>valetudinarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeriportus</td>
<td>aeriportus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone box</td>
<td>telephone box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camp site</td>
<td>camp site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airport</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding your way around

Here you can find out how to ask your way around and follow directions. When you have read everything else, try the map puzzle on the opposite page.

**da mihi veniam, qua via ad stationem ferriviariam venio?**

**flecte te dextrorum, deinde i secunda via sinistrorum.**

**statio ferriviaria a dextra parte sita est.**

**qua via ad deverticulum iuvenum venio?**

**i in directum usque ad ferriviariam stationem...**

**... deinde cape tertiam viam a dextra.**

**qua via ad praefecturam commeatus venio?**

**autoraedane? vehere in directum...**

**... deinde cape proximam viam a sinistra.**
New words
qua via vénio ad..?
cape
véhere
autoraedáne?
via prima
via próxima
deverticulum júvenum (n)
how do I get to..?
take
drive!
by car?
first road
next road
youth hostel
praefectúra commeátus (f)
cúria (f)
tabérna (f)
piscína (f)
deversórium (n)
ecclésia (f)
sita est
tourist office
town hall
shop
swimming baths
hotel
church
is situated

The imperative form
The imperative is the part of the verb you use for giving orders. Here are some examples in the singular: i (go!), veni (come!), flecte (turn!), cape (take!), vehere (drive!) and da (give!). There is more about the imperative on page 41.

Finding your way around Messina

statio ferriáriá
schola
curia
tabernae
café
piscína
deversórium
ecclesia
forum

How would you ask someone the way to the market place? How would you ask if there is a café nearby?
Can you tell the driver of the red car how to get to the station? Then tell the driver of the yellow car how to get to the church.
Where would these directions take the yellow car? i secunda via sinistrorsum, deinde vehere semper in directum.
Going shopping

Here you can find out what to say in Latin when you go shopping.

New words

demerato buy
cibaria (n.pl) food, provisions
pistrina (f) bakery
taberna
alimentaria (f) grocer’s
lanierna (f) butcher’s
lac (n) milk
ovum (n) egg
pomum (n) fruit
holera (n.pl) vegetables
aro (f) meat
panicellus (m) roll, bun
malum (m) apple
tomata (f) tomato
quid requiris? what do you want?
pecunia (f) money
quid aliud? what else?
quant constant? how much do they cost?
omnia everything
nihil iam nothing now
libra (f) pound (weight)

Roman money

Throughout the long history of the Roman empire, the look and value of coins was always changing, just as they do today. The coins in use were:

quadrans (copper)
semis (copper) = 2 quadrantes
as (copper) = 2 semisses
dupondius (copper) = 2 asses
sestertius (copper) = 2 dupondii
denarius (silver) = 4 sestertii
aureus (gold) = 25 denarii

Although it was not worth very much, the sestertius was the coin the Romans used most often when describing the value of something. It was rather like a British penny or US cent.

34 *The abbreviation for sestertii was HS. 50 sestertii was written HS L. You can find out how the Romans wrote their numbers on page 48.
lac et ova in taberna alimentaria emit.

poma et holera in foro emit.

carnem in laniena emit.

At the grocer's

quid requiris?
requiro sex ova, quaeo.
quid aliud?
unam litram lactis, quaeo.

quanti constant haec omnia?
omnia constant centum viginti seestertiis.

At the market

salve, domina! quid requiris?
requiro duas libras malorum.
quid aliud?
unam libram tomatarum.

haec omnia octoginta* seestertiis.

*You will find a list of Latin numbers on page 40.
Shopping and going to a café

Here you can find out how to ask how much things cost and how to order in a café.

New words

chártula (f)  postcard
rosa (f)  rose
rátio/rationem  (acc.f)  bill
aránçium (n)  orange
aranciáta (f)  orange juice
ananásas (f)  pineapple
citrea (m)  lemon
limónáta (f)  lemonade
périscum (n)  peach
cola (f)  cola
thea (f)  tea
cum lacte  with milk
cum citreos  with lemon
drinking
potus  chocolate
socolatae (m)  ice-cream
glácies (f)  I would like
velim  a glass
hyalus (m)  a café, coffee
quanti  how much
constat...?  does...cost?
quanti  how much
constant...?  do...cost?

Asking how much things cost

quanti constat haec chartula?
quindécim sestertiis.
quanti constant, quaeso, uvae?
uma libra constat nonaginta sestertiis.
da mihi, quaeso, septem rosas.

Going to a café

quid requiris, quaeso?
velim cafeam.
eccel
gratias ago!
rationem velim.
constat septuaginta sestertiis.
Buying fruit

Everything on the fruit stall is marked with its name and price. Look at the picture, then see if you can answer the questions below it.

- **MALA**
  - libra
  - HS LV

- **BANANAE**
  - libra
  - HS LVIII

- **UVAE**
  - libra
  - HS CXX

- **ARANCIACE**
  - unum
  - HS XXII

- **PERSICA**
  - libra
  - HS CCLX

- **CITREA**
  - unum
  - HS XV

How do you tell the stallholder you would like four lemons, a pound of bananas and a pineapple? How much do each of these things cost? How much is the total?

- quid constat HS CX?
- quid constat HS CCLX?
- quanti constant tres aranciae?
- quanti constat una libra malorum?

In the café

Here are some things you might order in a café.

- velim...
- unam limonatam
- unam colam
- unam theam cum lacte
- unam theam cum citreo
- unam aranciatam
- unum potum socolatae
- unum hyalum lactis
- unam glaciem
Months, seasons and dates

Here you can learn what the seasons and months are called and find out how to say what the date is.

New Words

annus, anni (gen.m) year
mensis, -sis (gen.m) month
natális (m) birthday
hódie today
qui dies? what day?
quando? when?

The seasons

ver (n) spring
aestas (f) summer
autúmnus (m) autumn
hiems (f) winter

The months

Ianuárius, -arii January
Februárius, -arii February
Mártius, -ti March
Aprílis, -is April
Máius, -ii May
Iúnius, -ii June
Iúlius, -ii July
Augustus, -i August
Septémbcr, -bris September
Octóber, -bris October
Novémbcr, -bris November
Decémbcr, -bris December

The genitive and ablative

The genitive case is used for "of...": e.g. anni (of the year). The ablative case is used for time and often means "on" or "at": e.g. secundo die Maii (on the second day of May). It is also used (often with prepositions) to mean "by", "with" or "from": e.g. cum meo patre (with my father) and ex urbe (from the city). Another use is for describing a position: e.g. a sinistra parte (on the left) and in urbe (in the city).

Can you describe the other months of the year in the same way?
What is the date?*

Hodie tertius dies Maii est.

Qui dies Hodie est?

Hodie primus dies Januarii est.

Writing the date

Romae, die 3.° mensis Maii.

The little sign ° is the abbreviation of the ordinal number (first, second, third...). For example, 2.° is secundo (second).

When is your birthday?

Quando tuus natalis est?

Die 10.° mensis Novembris.

Natalis meus est die 12.° mensis Februarii.

Natalis lulii est die 8.° mensis lunii.

When are their birthdays?

The dates of the children’s birthdays are written below their pictures. Can you say in Latin when they are (e.g. natalis Carinae est die 2.° mensis Aprilis)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carina</th>
<th>Robertus</th>
<th>Helena</th>
<th>Clara</th>
<th>Claudius</th>
<th>Leo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>die 2.° m. Aprilis</td>
<td>die 21.° m. lunii</td>
<td>die 18.° m. Octobris</td>
<td>die 31.° m. Augusti</td>
<td>die 3.° m. Martii</td>
<td>die 7.° m. Septembres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Ancient Romans had a very different way of writing dates. Their system is explained on page 48.
Colours and numbers

Colours are adjectives (describing words). They have endings like -us, -a, -um and -er, -a, -um, which change according to the noun they are describing.

The colours

ruber caeruleus flavus viridis luteus roseus niger albus canus fuscus
-bran -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um -a, -um

What colour is it?

Cover up the picture above and see if you can say what colour everything is in the painting. (You can check the answers on page 45.)

Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>unus</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>undecim</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>viginti unus</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>triginta unus*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>duodecim</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>viginti duo</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>quadraginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>tredecim</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>viginti tres</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>quinquaginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>quattuor</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>quattuordecim</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>viginti quattuor</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>sexaginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>quinque</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>quindecim</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>viginti quinque</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>septuaginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>sedecim</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>viginti sex</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>octoginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>septem</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>septendecim</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>viginti septem</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>nonaginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>octo</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>duodeviginti</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>duodetriginta</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>centum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>novem</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>undeviginti</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>undetriginta</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>ducenti, -ae, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>decem</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>viginti</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>triginta</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>mille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The rest of the numbers from 32 to 99 are formed in the same way, so you can work them out for yourself. duo-de... means “two from...” and un-de... means “one from...”.
Pronunciation and grammar

Nobody knows exactly what Latin sounded like when the Ancient Romans spoke it. Today Latin is pronounced slightly differently in different parts of the world. In English-speaking countries, the letters are usually pronounced as they are written. There are a few exceptions: "c" is always pronounced "k", "v" is pronounced "w", and "i" before a vowel at the beginning of a word is pronounced "y". For example, iam is pronounced "yam". In some books, this "j" is printed "i", so it would be written jam, but is still pronounced "y".

Accentuation

In words of two syllables, such as mensa, the stress is put on the first syllable. In this book, words with more than two syllables have an accent mark over the syllable that needs to be stressed, like this: música. The stress is never on the last syllable. You should not write this accent, though. It is just there to help you pronounce the word.

Conjugation of verbs

The endings of Latin verbs change according to time (whether it is in the past, present or future) and person (I, you, we etc.). This is called conjugation. The unchanging part of the verb is called the stem.

There are four regular types of verbs: those with an "a" stem (such as ama-re), those with an "e" stem (such as habe-re), those with a hard letter (or consonant) stem (such as leg-ere), and those with an "i" stem (such as audi-re).

Personal pronouns (I, you, we etc) are not usual in Latin. You can tell which person it is by the verb ending. The endings are:

- o/m I - mus we
- s you - tis you (pl)
- t he/she/it - nt they

Here are the four main types of verbs in the present tense.

1. The "a" stem

   amare to love 
   am-o I love
   ama-s you love 
   ama-t he/she/it loves 
   ama-mus we love 
   ama-tis you love 
   ama-nt they love

2. The "e" stem

   habere to have
   habe-o I have
   habe-s you have
   habe-t he/she/it has
   habe-mus we have
   habe-tis you have
   habe-nt they have

3. The consonant stem

   legere to read
   leg-o I read
   leg-i-s you read
   leg-i-t he/she/it reads
   leg-i-mus we read
   leg-i-tis you read
   leg-unt they read

4. The "i" stem

   audire to hear
   audi-o I hear
   audi-s you hear
   audi-t he/she/it hears
   audi-mus we hear
   audi-tis you hear
   audi-nt they hear

The verb "to be"

esse to be

su-m I am
es-t he/she/it is
su-mus we are
es-tis you are
su-nt they are

Imperative forms

   'a' conj.  'e' conj.  'cons.' conj.  'i' conj.

Sing. ama habe lege audi
Plur. amáte habéte légite audité
## More grammar

### The future

The future tense of the 1st and 2nd conjugations is formed by adding -bo, -bis, -bit to the stem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ama-b-o</td>
<td>I shall love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama-b-is</td>
<td>you will love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama-b-it</td>
<td>he/she/it will love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama-bi-mus</td>
<td>we shall love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama-bi-tis</td>
<td>you will love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama-bu-nt</td>
<td>they will love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-b-o</td>
<td>I shall have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-bi-s</td>
<td>you will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-bi-t</td>
<td>he/she/it will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-bi-mus</td>
<td>we shall have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-bi-tis</td>
<td>you will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habe-bu-nt</td>
<td>they will have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future tense of 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs is formed by adding -am, -es, -et to the stem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leg-a-m</td>
<td>I shall read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg-e-s</td>
<td>you will read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg-e-t</td>
<td>he/she/it will read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg-e-mus</td>
<td>we shall read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg-e-tis</td>
<td>you will read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg-e-nt</td>
<td>they will read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-a-m</td>
<td>I shall hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-e-s</td>
<td>you will hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-e-t</td>
<td>he/she/it will hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-e-mus</td>
<td>we shall hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-e-tis</td>
<td>you will hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audi-e-nt</td>
<td>they will hear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Declension and cases

The change in the endings of nouns, pronouns and adjectives is called declension. The different endings are called cases. Here are the names of the cases and a rough guide to their uses.

- **Nominative** For the subject of a sentence
- **Vocative** To speak to someone
- **Accusative** For the object of a sentence
- **Genitive** Used for “of”
- **Dative** Used for “to” or “for”
- **Ablative** Used for “by”, “with”, and “from”.

The vocative has the same ending as the nominative, except with 2nd declension singular nouns ending in -us. The vocative ending for those is -e, e.g. serve! (slave!)

### 2nd declension nouns

This declension includes nouns ending in -us and -er and neuter nouns ending in -um. Examples are ann-us (a year), pu-er (a boy) and tect-um (a roof).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ann-us</td>
<td>ann-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>ann-e</td>
<td>ann-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ann-um</td>
<td>ann-os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ann-i</td>
<td>ann-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ann-o</td>
<td>ann-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>ann-o</td>
<td>ann-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in -er are different only in the nominative singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>tect-um</td>
<td>tect-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>tect-um</td>
<td>tect-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>tect-i</td>
<td>tect-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tect-o</td>
<td>tect-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>tect-o</td>
<td>tect-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all neuter words, the ending of the accusative case (singular and plural) is the same as the ending of the nominative case.
### 3rd declension nouns

These nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter. They have many different forms in the nominative singular.

**Example:** canis, *-is* (m) a dog

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>canis</td>
<td>can-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>can-em</td>
<td>can-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>can-is</td>
<td>can-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>can-i</td>
<td>can-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>can-e</td>
<td>can-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** aetas, *-atis* (f) summer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>aetas</td>
<td>aestar-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>aestar-em</td>
<td>aestar-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>aestar-is</td>
<td>aestar-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>aestar-i</td>
<td>aestar-ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>aestar-e</td>
<td>aestar-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3rd declension adjectives

These adjectives all end in *-is* in the genitive singular. There are three groups. The plural is the same in all of them.

**Group 1** (3 endings in the nom. sing.)

**Example:** acer, *-is* sharp, fierce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>acer</td>
<td>acris</td>
<td>acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>acrem</td>
<td>acrem</td>
<td>acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>acris</td>
<td>acris</td>
<td>acris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>acri</td>
<td>acri</td>
<td>acri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>acri</td>
<td>acri</td>
<td>acri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1st and 2nd declension adjectives

These adjectives have the same feminine endings as nouns of the 1st declension. They have the same masculine and neuter endings as nouns of the 2nd declension.

**Example:** bonus, *-a, -um*, good

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>bon-us</td>
<td>bon-a</td>
<td>bon-e</td>
<td>bon-um</td>
<td>bon-o</td>
<td>bon-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>bon-a</td>
<td>bon-a</td>
<td>bon-a</td>
<td>bon-am</td>
<td>bon-ae</td>
<td>bon-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>bon-um</td>
<td>bon-um</td>
<td>bon-um</td>
<td>bon-i</td>
<td>bon-o</td>
<td>bon-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group 2** (2 endings in nom. sing.)

**Example:** fortis, *-is* brave, strong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>forti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>fortis</td>
<td>forti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>forte</td>
<td>forte</td>
<td>forte</td>
<td>forte</td>
<td>forti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group 3** (1 ending in nom. sing.)

**Example:** felix, *-icis* happy, lucky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>felix</td>
<td>felicem</td>
<td>felicis</td>
<td>felici</td>
<td>felici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>felix</td>
<td>felicem</td>
<td>felicis</td>
<td>felici</td>
<td>felici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>felix</td>
<td>felicem</td>
<td>felicis</td>
<td>felici</td>
<td>felici</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to puzzles

Page 7

What are they called?
nomen eius Petrus est.
nomen eius Claudia est.
nomina eorum Paulus et Petrus sunt.
nomen meum est...

Who is who?

Lucius is speaking to Quintus.
Cornelia is speaking to Beata.
Lucius is swimming, bottom right, with a
green bathing-cap.
Quintus is talking to him.
Carolus is reading the paper.
The man saying “good-bye” to Carolus.

Can you remember?

quod nomen tibi est?
nomen meum est ...
haec amica mea est. nomen eius Beata est.
hic amicus meus est. nomen eius Gaius est.

Page 9

Can you remember?

hic flos est. haec feles est.
haec arbor est. hic nidus est.
haec avis est. haec domus est.
hic sol est. haec fenestra est.
hoc autocineticum est. hic canis est.

Page 11

Who comes from where?

Franciscus comes from Austria.
Arius and Indira.
Lolita is Spanish.
Janus lives in Hungary.
Yes, Angus comes from Scotland.
Marie and Pierre come from France.
Budapest is in Hungary.

Can you remember?

unde venis. venio e/ex...
scio loqui Latinum. scisne loqui Latinum?
Who is saying what?

"esurio!"
"bene tibi sapiat."
"sume aliquid, quaeso!"
"potesne mihi dare hyalum?"
"visne etiam poma terrestria assa?"
"volo."
"nolo. satis est."
"optime sapit."

What are they doing?

A coquit B natat C saltant D violina canit
E pingit

Questions and answers

quid facis? coquo.
quid facis? nato.
quid facitis? saltamus.
quid facis? violina cano.
quid facis? pingo.

Marcus’s day

1B, 2E, 3F, 4A, 5H, 6G, 7D, 8C.

What is the time?

A quinque minutis post tertiam horam.
B quinque minutis post undecimam horam.
C octo minutis ante nonam horam.
D quadrante ante quartam horam.
E viginti quinque minutis post tertiam horam.
F septima hora et dimidia.
G tertia hora.
H quarta hora.
I nona hora.
J prima hora et dimidia.
K quinque minutis post septimam horam.
L decima hora et dimidia.
M sexta hora.
N viginti quinque minutis ante quartam horam.
O septem minutis ante secundam horam.

Your diary for the week

vesperi saltabo cum Tito.
die Lunae, Mercurii, Solis teniludio ludo.
die Martis secunda hora clavario cano.

In Messina

qua via ad forum venio/adibo? da mihi veniam,
estne cafea in propinquu? cape tertiam viam a
dextra, deinde vehere semper in directum. cape
tertiam viam a sinistra, deinde vehere semper in
directum.

To the school.

Buying fruit

requiro quattuor citrea, unam libram bananarum
et unam ananasam. quattuor citrea constant
sexaginta sestertiis, una libra bananarum constat
quinquaginta octo sestertiis, et una ananas
constat centum decem sestertiis. omnia constant
ducentis quinquaginta sestertiis. una ananas.
una libra persicarum. tria arancia constant
sexaginta sex sestertiis. una libra malorum
constat quinquaginta quinque sestertiis.

When is your birthday?

natalis Roberti est die vicesimo primo m.lunii.
natalis Helenae est die duodecimeno m. Octobris.
natalis Clarae est die tricesimo primo m. Augusti.
natalis Claudii est die tertio m. Martii.
natalis Leonis est die septimo m. Septembris.

What colour is it?

via cana est. sol flavus est. tectum luteum est.
caelum caeruleum est. flores rosei sunt. canis
fuscus est. avis nigra est. autocineticum rubrum
est. arbores virides sunt. domus alba est.
Vocabulary

The nouns are shown with both their nominative and genitive endings. For example: mensa, -ae (f) table. mensa is nominative, menae is genitive and (f) means the noun is feminine.

The other abbreviations are adv. (adverb), pl. (plural), pr. (present tense), irr. (irregular), acc. (accusative), and abl. (ablative).

a sinistra parte
ad + acc.
adeo/adire (irr.)
aestas, -atis (f)
aliquid
amor/amo 1
amica, -ae (f)
amicus, -i (m)
amita, -ae (f)
ananassa, -ae (f)
Anglice
annus, -i (m)
ante + acc.
Aprilis, -ilis (m)
aqua, -ae (f)
aranciata, -ae (f)
arancium, -i (n)
arbore, -oris (f)
argentina, -ae (f)
ararium, -i (n)
thetaetica, -ae (f)
audito/audire 4
Augustus, -i (m)
Austria, -ae (f)
aut
autochtonicus, -i (n)
autoraeda, -ae (f)
autumnus, -i (m)
avia, -ae (f)
avis, is (f)
avunculus, -i (m)
avus, -i (m)
balneum, -i (n)
banana, -ae (f)
bene
bene tibi sapiat!
bene valeo/valere 2
bonus, -a, -um
botulus, -i (m)
Britannia, -ae (f)
bubula assa, -ae (f)
butyrum, -i (n)
cafèa, -ae (f)
caminus, -i (m)
canica, -ae (f)
canis, -is (m)
cano, canere 3
caseus, -i (m)
cena, -ae (f)
cencanulum (n)
chartula, -ae (f)
chiliogrammum, -i (n)
cibaria, -orum (n.pl.)
cinema, -ae (f)
on the left side
at, to
to go to
summer
something
to love
friend
friend
aunt (father's sister)
pineapple
in English
year
in front of,
before
April
water
orangeade
an orange
tree
bank
cupboard
sport
to hear
August
Austria
or
motor car
motor car
autumn
grandmother
bird
uncle (mother's brother)
grandfather

lemon
piano
doctrine, -um
completo. opposite
against
to
cloud
fat
in

a town hall
to give
ten
December
tenth
then
to desire
hotel
right (hand)
to the right
tell me
not
Thursday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Saturday
Sunday
Friday
half
I don't like...
I am sorry
that
house
to go to bed
two
from, out of
here

ecce!
ecclesia, -ae (f)
edo/edere 3
ego
eus
emo/emere 3
eo/ire (irr.)
eorum
esum/esuriere 4
etiam
facio/facere 3
familla, -ae (f)
Februarius, -i (m)
feles, is (f)
fenestra, -ae (f)
fere
flavus, -a, -um
flecte te
florus, -loris (m)
frater, -tris (m)
fuscus, -a, -um
Germania, -ae (f)
Germanice
glacies, -iei (f)
gratias ago/agere 3
gratulam, -i (-e)
habeo/habere 2
habitum/habitare 1
Hammaburgensis, -is (m)
Helvetia, -ae (f)
hic, haec, hoc
hiems, hiemis (f)
Hispania, -ae (f)
hodie
holus, -cris (n)
hora, -ae (f)
Hungraria, -ae (f)
hyalus, -i (m)
January, -i (m)
ibi
iunctum, -i (-e)
illuc
in + acc.
in + abl.
in directum
in prope
India, -ae (f)
instrumentum
musicum, -i (-e)
inter + acc.
ire (pr. tense eo)
is, ea, id
ita
ita est
Iulius, -i (m)
Iunius, -i (m)
lac, lactis (n)
lactuca, -ae (f)
laniana, -ae (f)
lavra, -ae (f)
Latine
lego/legerum 3
libra, -ae (f)
liberum, -i (n)
limona, -ae (f)
Londini
longinquus, -a, -um
loquor/loqui 3 dep.
ludo/ludere 3

Lutetiae

magnus, -a, um

Maius, -i (m)

malum, -i (n)

mane (adv. & noun) 4

mare, maris (n)

Martius, -i (m)

mater, -iris (f)

matrona, -ae (f)

maxime

mediae, mediae 2

noctis (f)

medianum, -i (n)

mensa, -ae (f)

mensis, -is (m)

meridies, -ei (m)

mus, -a, -um

mīhi (dat. of ego)

mīhi est sunt/unt...

mīhi placet...

minime

minuta, -ae (f)

musica, -orum (n.pl)

nam

natalis, -is (m)

nato/natare 1

natus, -a, -um

neque...

neque

nīdus, -i (m)

nīhil laboris est

nolos/nolle (irr.)

nomen, -inis (n)

non

nonus, -a, -um

novem

November, -bris (m)

octavus, -a, -um

officium postale (n)

omnia, -ium (n.pl)

optime

oryza, -ae (f)

ovum, -i (n)

paene

palatium, -i (m)

pancellus, -i (m)

panis, -is (m)

parentes, -ium (m)

pars, partis (f)

parvus, -a, -um

pasta vermiculta

-ae, -ae (f)

pater, -tris (m)

patrius, -i (m)

paulum (adv.)

pedibus

pedifollis, -is (m)

pediludium -i (n)

perna, -ae (f)

persicum, -i (n)

to play (a game)
in Paris

large, big

May

apple

(in the) morning

sea

March

mother

aunt (mother’s sister)

very much, most

midnight

living-room

table

month

midday

my

to me, for me

I have...

I like...

not at all, least

minute

music

for

birthday

swim

born (old)

(asks a question)

neither... nor

nest

it’s no trouble

I do not want

name

not

ninth

November

eight

Post Office

everything

very good,

excellent

rice

egg

almost, nearly

palace

roll, bun

bread

parents

part

small, little

spaghetti

father

uncle (father’s brother)

a little

on foot, walking

football

football

ham

chips

fruit

door, gate

be able

behind, after

chocolate drink

travel information

bureau
to prefer

lunch

first

bakery

near

next, nearest

girl

boy

by what road?

how?

a quarter

to look for, ask

please

when?

how much

does... cost?

fourth

four

and

what day is it

today?

what?

what else?

five

fifth

who?

what name?

also

how many?

what time is it?

bill

to find

to want

in Rome

rose

in the country

fence

to dance

hello!

to taste

does it taste

good?

enough

school

to know (how to...)

a tart

second

sed

sella, -ae (f)

septem

September, -bris (m)

septimus, -a, -um

sex

sexus, -a, -um

sinister, -stra, -trum

sol, -is (m)

soror, -oris (f)

specto/spectare 1

sponda, -ae (f)

stabilum

autocinetum (n)

statio ferrariae (f)

sub abl.

sum/esse (irr.)

supermercatus, -us (m)

surgeo/surgere 3

taberna, -ae (f)

taberna alimentaria (f)

tabulatum, -i (n)

tapete, -is (n)

tectum, -i (n)

telephonum, -i (n)

televisiorum, -i (n)

tener, -era, -erum

teniliudum, -i (n)

tertius, -a, -um

texo/tevere 3

thea, -ae (f)

tibi (dat. of tu)

tibi est/sunt...

tomata, -ae (f)

tres, tres, tria

tu (acc. = te)

tum

tuus, -a, -um

ubi?

unde?

unus, -a, -um

urbis, urbibus (f)

usque ad diem

crastinum

ut

tua, -ae (f)

valde

vale

valeo/valere 3

vasculum, -i (n)

vehere!

velim

velum, -i (n)

venio/venire 4

ver, -is (n)

vesperi

vestibulum, -i (n)

veterinarius, -a, -um

via, -ae (f)

vicesimus, -a, -um

viginti

violina, -ae (f)

volo/velle (irr.)

visne?

but

armchair

seven

September

seventh

six

sixth

left

sun

sister

to look at, gaze

at

sofa

garage

railway station

under

to be

supermarket

to rise

shop, tavern

grocer’s (shop)

storey

carpet

roof

telephone

television

gentle

tennis

third

to weave, knit

tea

to you, for you

you have...

tomato

three

to you (singular)

then

your

where?

where from?

one

city

until tomorrow

how

grape

very much

goodbye!

to be well

vase

drive!

I would like

curtain, sail

to come

spring

in the evening

entrance hall

very old, oldest

road, street

twentieith

twenty

violin

to want

do you want?
Numbers, dates and time

How the Romans told the time

The Romans divided the daylight, from sunrise to sunset, into twelve equal hours. These hours varied in length as the days became longer or shorter, depending on the time of year. *hora prima* always started at sunrise, and *hora septima* always started at midday. The night was divided into four equal *vigiliae* (meaning “watches”). *vigilia prima* was from sunset to approximately 9 p.m. *vigilia tertia* always started at midnight. The Romans only had water clocks and sun dials to help them tell the time, and these were not very convenient.

**Roman Numbers**

The signs the Romans used for numbers were I (one), V (five), X (ten), L (50), C (100), D (500), M (1000).

In most cases, you can identify the other numbers by adding the signs together. This works for signs of equal value next to each other. For example, III = 3 and CCC = 300. It also works if the sign of a larger value is followed by a smaller one. For example, VIII = 8, XXVII = 27, LXI = 61, and CCLVII = 257.

But if a sign is followed by one of a larger value, the first sign is subtracted from the second, larger one. For example, IV = 4, (I is subtracted from V), IX = 9, XLIV = 44, XC = 90, CM = 900, MCM = 1900, MCMXCI = 1993.

Can you work out what these numbers are: XXXIX, CCXLVII, MLXVI, MDCCXXIV, MMMDCCLXXIX?

How would you write these numbers in Roman numerals: 17, 59, 385, 1,234, 4,321?

Roman dates

The names of the different months of the year come from the names the Romans used. After the time of Julius Caesar, the Roman months were the same as ours, except that they had no leap year, and no names for days and weeks. There were three fixed times in each month. The first day of the month was always called the Kalends. For most months of the year, the fifth day was called the Nones and the thirteenth day was called the Ides. But in March, May, July and October, the Nones and Ides were the seventh and fifteenth days.

The Romans described the date in relation to the next fixed point. So, for example, January 31st was “the day before the Kalends of February”. They wrote this as pridie KAL. FEB.

The Romans included the days on which they started and finished counting. So January 30th was “three days before the Kalends of February”, or “the third day-before the Kalends of February” : antediem tertium KAL. FEB. This was usually abbreviated to a.d.III KAL. FEB.

Here are a few more examples:

February 1st was KAL. FEB. February 2nd was a.d.IV NON. FEB (four days before the Nones). February 4th was pridie NON. FEB. February 5th was NON. FEB. February 6th was a.d.VIII ID. FEB.

See if you can translate these modern dates into Roman ones: March 15, April 3, June 10, July 24, October 6, November 1. The answers are at the bottom of the page. (Note: Ides were abbreviated to ID.)

**Answers:**

Roman numbers: 39, 247, 1066, 1724, 3779: XVII, LIX, CCCLXXV, MCCXXXIV, MMMMCCCXXI.

Roman dates: ID. MAR.; a.d.III NON. APR.; a.d.IV ID JUN.; a.d.IX KAL. AUG.; pridie NON. OCT.; KAL. NOV.
Latin is brought alive in this entertaining guide for beginners. Humorously illustrated and packed with handy phrases, you’ll soon be able to dazzle your friends with your conversation skills. Tips on pronunciation and clear explanations of new grammar, as well as puzzles and exercises, make this book the ideal starting point for anyone who wants to speak the language of the Ancient Romans. This revised edition also includes a wide range of recommended Web sites.

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