

Third conjugation verbs

- Verb type apparent from dictionary form. Note the macrons:
 - amō, -āre (1st)
 - habeo, -ēre (2nd)
 - agō, -ere (3rd)
- Uses the -o, -i, -u for its characteristic vowel in the present tense.
- imperfect formed just like the 2nd conjugation
- future formed with a vowel change (see below)

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum = to lead

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>
<i>I</i>	dūcō	dūcēbam	dūcam
<i>you</i>	dūcis	dūcēbās	dūcēs
<i>s/he, it</i>	dūcit	dūcēbat	dūcet
<i>we</i>	dūcimus	dūcēbāmus	dūcēmus
<i>you (pl)</i>	dūcitis	dūcēbātis	dūcētis
<i>they</i>	dūcunt	dūcēbant	dūcent

Third conjugation verbs: Those in chapter 8 plus a few other common ones we will see this semester:

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum	<i>to drive, lead, do, act; pass, spend (life or time)</i>
discō, discere, didici	<i>to learn</i>
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum	<i>to lead; consider, regard; prolong</i>
gerō, gerere, gessi, gestum	<i>to carry; carry on, manage, conduct, wage, accomplish, perform</i>
scribō, scribere, scripsi, scriptum	<i>to write, compose</i>
trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum	<i>to draw, drag; derive, acquire</i>
vincō, vincere, vici, victum	<i>to conquer, overcome</i>
*dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum	<i>to speak, say</i>
*surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum	<i>to get up</i>
*currō, -ere, cucurri, cursum	<i>to run</i>
*mittō, -ere, misi, missum	<i>to send</i>
*cadō, -ere, cecidi, casum	<i>to fall</i>

Progressive Reading Chapter 7

Cleobis est filius Cydippes.

Cleobis et Bitōn sunt filii Clydippes.

Cleobis Bitōnque sunt filii Cydippēs.

Cydippē erat sacerdos.

Cydippe erat sacerdos deae Iūnōnis.

statuam videt.
statuam magnam videt.
statuam magnam lūnōnis videt.
statuam magnam lūnōnis vidēre desīderat.
vidēre magnam statuam lūnōnis Cydippē desīderat.
procul est statua.
sed procul est statua.
Cydippē nōn ambulāre potest.
puerī bovēs nōn habent.
puerī Cydippen amant.
Cleobis Bitōnque Cydippen amant.
plaustrum tractant.
plaustrum tractāre audent.
ipsī plaustrum tractāre audent.
ipsī igitur plaustrum tractāre audent.
labōr erat arduus,
sed puerī rōbustī erant.
filiī Cydippēs rōbustī erant.
Cydippē statuam videt,
tum lūnōnī supplicat:
O pulchra dea!
puerī bonōs mōrēs habent.
puerī virtūtem habent.
puerī bonōs mōrēs et virtūtem habent.
da praemium.
dā optimum praemium.
dā puerīs optimum praemium.
dā meīs filiīs optimum praemium.
dā igitur meīs filiīs optimum praemium.
lūnō mortem dat.
lūnō mortem sine dolōre dat.
sine morā lūnō mortem sine dolōre dat.
lūnō puerīs sine morā mortem sine dolōre dat.
propter precēs Cydippēs ...
Cleobis Bitōnque nunc beatī sunt.
nunc in pāce sunt.
nunc in perpetuā pāce sunt.
nunc beātī in perpetuā pāce sunt.

Sententiae Antiquae

1. homo sum I am a man/person
2. nihil sub sole novum (est) Nothing is new under the sun.

3. carmina nova de adulescentia virginibus puerisque nunc canto I sing a new song to the maidens and boys (dative) about youth.
4. laudas fortunam et mores antiquae plebis. You praise the fortune and morals of the ancient people.
5. boni propter amorem virtutis peccare oderunt. Good men hate to sin because of their love of virtue.
6. sub principe duro temporibus malis audes esse bonus. Under a harsh ruler, in bad times, you dare to be good.
7. populus stultus viris indignis honores saepe dat. A foolish population often gives unworthy men honors.
8. nomina stultorum in parietibus et portis semper videmus. We always see the names of fools on walls and entryways.
9. otium sine litteris mors est. Leisure without literature is death.
10. multae nationes servitutem tolerare possunt; Many nations can tolerate slavery,
11. nostra civitas non potest. our city cannot.
12. praeclara est recuperatio libertatis. The restoration of liberty is outstanding/wonderful.

Intro to ille, illa, illud and the –ius declension

- ille = he, she, they (him, her, them, etc.) It also means “that” when used with a noun.
 - ille ad forum ambulat. *He (that guy) is walking to the marketplace.*
 - ille rex mē vocābit. *That king will call me.*
 - illōs vocāmus. *We are calling them (those guys).*
 - illōs librōs habēmus. *We have those books.*
- Its forms are like bonus, bona, bonum except in a few places (highlighted in beige below).
- The main difference is that its genitive singular is –ius and dative singular is –i.

ille, illa, illud

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
	<i>Singular</i>		
nom.	ille	illa	illud
gen.	illius	illius	illius

<i>dat.</i>	illī	illī	illī
<i>acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud
<i>abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō
	Plural		
<i>nom.</i>	illī	illae	illa
<i>gen.</i>	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>dat.</i>	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>acc.</i>	illōs	illās	illa
<i>abl.</i>	illīs	illīs	illīs

hic, haec, hoc

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Singular		
<i>nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc
<i>gen.</i>	huius	huius	huius
<i>dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic
<i>acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc
<i>abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc
	Plural		
<i>nom.</i>	hī	hae	haec
<i>gen.</i>	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>dat.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>acc.</i>	hōs	hās	haec
<i>abl.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs