

NEW THIRD STEPS
IN LATIN

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A FOCUS TEXT

NEW THIRD STEPS IN LATIN

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PREFACE

New Third Steps in Latin is the final volume of the series which includes *New First Steps in Latin* (Focus Publishing, 2000) and *New Second Steps in Latin* (Focus Publishing, 2001). The series introduces Latin through the grammar-translation method, and this book continues the instructional practices of the first two: an austere presentation of material, with grammar and sentences for translation on facing pages. We have chosen this layout because it provides a clear sense to the student of what he or she must learn, and because it allows us a uniformity of presentation of the Latin: new material presented in a predictable and clear way creates a comfortable environment for all kinds of learners.

New Third Steps fills out the basic grammar of Latin, and begins the introduction of the “real” language. With the ability to run complex searches rapidly through electronic texts, we have been able to find many sentences from ancient authors, particularly Cicero, which use the vocabulary and syntax introduced in the lesson. When we quote the sentence directly, we give the appropriate citation, but many sentences are based, more or less loosely, on the works of Cicero, Vergil, Ovid, Livy and others, sometimes with only slight alterations.

The vocabulary of the whole series is based on Cicero, Vergil, Ovid and Pliny. *New Third Steps* adds around 350 words to the 380 words of the other two books. Many of the Latin words introduced here have multiple meanings, and many English words and syntactical structures have several possible translations into Latin, so the student will frequently have to decide which word is best in the context of the sentence.

Each of the first 20 lessons in *New Third Steps* includes passages from the Helvetian campaign in book 1 of Caesar’s *De Bello Gallico*. The passages, which can be found following Lesson 30, have been altered only by omission of words. Notes and glosses are provided where they are necessary. After lesson 20, there are four passages from Vergil, Valerius Maximus, and Sallust.

We are pleased to be able to thank all those who have helped to make *New Third Steps* possible. The Episcopal Academy and its Class of 1944 have been generous in bringing our efforts to fruition. Of our colleagues and former colleagues in the department, Michelle Domondon and Bill MacArdle taught from the book and made many suggestions and corrections; Tim Kent and Liz Klaassen have contributed their intelligence, encouragement and valuable criticisms. The Episcopal Academy Class of 2007, the first class to use this book, offered their valuable perspective as learners. Ron Pullins and his staff at Focus Publishing have patiently and carefully produced the entire series. As ever, our most ardent supporters are our students at the Episcopal Academy, many of whom take Latin even though they are not required to do so. Their continued efforts and enthusiasm for our subject formed the impetus to begin this project, and it is with them in mind still that we have brought it to its completion.

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It is assumed that students have a thorough knowledge of the contents of New First Steps as follows:

I. Vocabulary: All Words Listed in New First Steps

II. Forms:

- a) All Regular Declensions of Nouns
- b) All Regular Declensions of Adjectives
- c) All Regular Conjugations of Verbs in the Indicative, Active and Passive
- d) the Irregular Verb sum

III. Syntax:

a) Agreement

1. First Rule of Concord: Agreement of Subject and Verb
2. Second Rule of Concord: Agreement of Adjective and Noun
3. Agreement of Appositives
4. Agreement of Predicate Noun, Predicate Adjective and Subject

b) Uses of Cases

1. Nominative:

- a) Subject
- b) Predicate Noun
- c) Predicate Adjective

2. Genitive:

- a) Possession
- b) often translated by “of”

3. Dative:

- a) Indirect Object
- b) with Certain Adjectives
- c) often translated by “to” or “for”

4. Accusative:

- a) Direct Object
- b) Motion Towards or Place To Which (ad, in)
- c) Duration of Time or Time How Long
- d) with Certain Prepositions (ad, in)

5. Ablative:

- a) Means or Instrument
- b) Personal Agent (with ā, ab)
- c) Accompaniment (with cum)
- d) Place Where or In Which (in, prō, sub)
- e) Motion Away From or Place From Which (ā, ab, dē, ē, ex)
- f) Time When
- g) with Certain Prepositions (ā, ab, cum, dē, ē, ex, in, prō, sine, sub)

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Lesson I

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

The **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD** is used mainly in subordinate clauses. It can express command, purpose, result, characteristic, indirect question, or circumstance. As a main verb, the subjunctive indicates possibility, probability, or wish. There are four tenses of the subjunctive: present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect.

Present Subjunctive

The present subjunctive of the first conjugation is formed by changing *ā* of the present stem to *ē* and adding the personal endings. In all other conjugations *ā* is inserted between the present stem and the personal endings.

	First	Second	Third	Third I-stem	Fourth
Singular					
1st person	am er	mone ar	dū car	cap iar	audi ar
2nd person	am ē ris	mone ē ris	dūc ā ris	cap iā ris	audi iā ris
3rd person	am e tur	mone e atur	dūc a tur	cap i atur	audi i atur
Plural					
1st person	am ē mur	mone ē mur	dūc ā mur	cap iā mur	audi iā mur
2nd person	am ē minī	mone ē mini	dūc ā minī	cap iā minī	audi iā minī
3rd person	am e ntur	mone e antur	dūc a ntur	cap i antur	audi i antur

There is no standard translation of the subjunctive verb; the translation of a subjunctive verb is determined by its context.

Present Subjunctive of **Sum** and **Possum**

The present subjunctives of **sum** and **possum** are irregular and must be memorized.

		sum	possum
Singular	1st person	sī m	poss ī m
	2nd person	sīs	poss īs
	3rd person	sit	poss it
Plural	1st person	sī mus	poss ī mus
	2nd person	sīt is	poss īt is
	3rd person	sint	poss int

Hortatory/ Jussive Subjunctive

The present subjunctive used as the main verb indicates the ideas of encouragement, wish, or command.

A verb used in this way in the first person is called **HORTATORY** and in the third person **JUSSIVE**.

The hortatory/ jussive subjunctive is translated into English with “let” or “may.”

Vivat rēgīna! *May the queen live!*

Moneāmus rēgem. *Let us warn the king.*

The negative adverb for this construction is **nē**.

Nē capiāmus urbem. *Let us not capture the city.*

Nē urbs capiātur. *May the city not be captured.*

Vocabulary I

Fourth Declension Masculine Nouns		First Conjugation Verbs	
adventus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>approach, arrival</i>	appellō, (1)	<i>accost, address, name</i>
conspetus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>sight</i>	confirmō (1)	<i>encourage, strengthen</i>
cursus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>course</i>	temptō (1)	<i>test, try</i>
impetus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>attack</i>	Conjunction	
magistrātus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>magistracy, magistrate</i>	nē (+ subj.)	<i>not</i>
metus,-ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>fear</i>	Adverbs	
Third Declension Adjectives		clam	<i>secretly</i>
diligens,-ntis	<i>careful</i>	confestim	<i>immediately</i>
potens,-ntis	<i>capable, powerful</i>	haud	<i>not at all</i>
prūdens,-ntis	<i>prudent, sensible</i>		

Exercise I

A.

- Hic impetum hostium maneāmus.
- Nē fidem potentium amīcōrum temptēmus.
- Prūdens in neutram partem metū moveātur.
- Tōtōs nōs rei pūblicaē sine metū dēmus.
- Sit ille p̄mus consul, quī maximē idōneus est.
- Pater metum filiae moritūrae in oculis vidēre potuit.
- Conspetus magistrātus potentis invidiam servōrum confestim confirmāvit.
- Hic diūtius maneāmus, ventī enim haud facilēs sunt.
- Dux Gallōrum adventum Caesaris in Belgicam haud bene tulit.
- Parvās puellās, quae sē inter umbrās ab impetibus Gallōrum tegere poterunt, in silvās mittāmus.
- Diligentēs prūdentēsque semper nōbīs adsint.
- Senātum neque adventū neque conspectū suō movēre poterat.

B.

- May he not call us!
- Let us remain here.
- Fear of the arrival of the god drove the maidens into flight.
- Let the sailors hold the course of the ships, for Britain is in our sight.
- The devoted boy announced the arrival of Caesar to the powerful queen.
- Let us not fear death.
- Let us approach; let us accost the king.
- Let us depart at night and journey secretly to our city.
- Let the deeds of these Roman soldiers strengthen immediately the minds of the powerful magistrates.
- Let all prudent (people) stop here immediately and depart from the city secretly.
- He said that his course toward the city was not at all swift.
- Let us all sit and let us think about these matters diligently.

Lesson II

IRREGULAR SUBJUNCTIVES

The present subjunctives of the verbs **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō** and **eō** are irregular and must be memorized.

	volō	nōlō	mālō	eō
Singular				
1st person	velim	nōlim	mālim	eam
2nd person	velis	nōlis	mālis	eās
3rd person	velit	nōlit	mālit	eat
Plural				
1st person	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus	eāmus
2nd person	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis	eātis
3rd person	velint	nōlint	mālint	eant

Purpose Clauses

A **PURPOSE CLAUSE** is a subordinate clause which gives the reason behind an action. It answers the question “why?” or “for what purpose?” In Latin a purpose clause has a verb in the subjunctive. Most often a positive purpose clause begins with the conjunction **ut** and a negative purpose clause begins with the conjunction **nē**.

Veniō ut audiam. *I come to hear (in order that I may hear, in order to hear, so that I may hear, so as to hear).*

Fugiunt nē sē videātis. *They flee lest you see them (in order not to see them, lest you see them, in order that you may not see them, so that you may not see them).*

Lēgātus vēnit ut pācem petat. *The envoy has come to seek peace.*

There are many ways to express purpose in English, but, unlike English, Latin rarely uses the infinitive to show purpose.

Relative Clause of Purpose

A **RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE** uses the relative pronoun in place of **ut**.

Lēgātus mittitur quī pācem petat.
(= **Lēgātus mittitur ut pācem petat.**) *An envoy is sent to seek peace (in order to seek peace, so as to seek peace, in order that he may seek peace, so that he may seek peace).*

Epistolās scrībit quibus tē laudet.
(= **Epistolās scrībit ut tē laudet.**) *He writes letters with which to praise you.
He writes letters by which he may praise you.
He writes letters to praise you.*

Vocabulary II

Third Declension Feminine Nouns	Verbs
aetās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>age</i>	contineō, -ēre, continuī, contentum <i>contain, hold together, sustain</i>
auctōritās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>authority, influence</i>	obtineō, -ēre, obtinuī, obtentum <i>hold, obtain</i>
calamitās, -tatis, <i>f.</i> <i>calamity</i>	pertineō, -ēre, pertinuī, pertentum <i>extend, pertain</i>
cīvitās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>citizenship, state</i>	retineō, -ēre, retinuī, retentum <i>hold back, restrain, keep (from)</i>
cupiditās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>desire, greed (+ gen.)</i>	sustineō, -ēre, sustinuī, sustentum <i>hold (up), sustain</i>
difficultās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>difficulty</i>	differō, differre, distulī, dilātum <i>defer, differ, scatter</i>
libertās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>freedom, liberty</i>	perferō, perferre, pertulī, perlātum <i>endure, report</i>
pax, pacis, <i>f.</i> <i>peace</i>	
potestās,-tātis, <i>f.</i> <i>power</i>	
Adverbs	Conjunction
ferē <i>almost, nearly</i>	ut (+ subj.) <i>in order that, so that, with the result that</i>
paenē <i>almost</i>	nē (+ subj.) <i>lest, so that...not</i>

Exercise II

A.

- Cum hostibus contendunt nē vincantur.
- Multās difficultātēs perferet ut libertātem obtineat.
- Ferē omnēs hae rēs nōbīs pertinent.
- Obtinēre aut retinēre amīcōs haud poteram.
- Ad urbem venit quī illa iūra obtineat quae cīvitās dederat.
- Scribō epistolās quibus mea verba dē eius maximā cupiditāte ad tē perferantur.
- Sē sustinet nē dē cursū inceptō lābātur.
- Semper dīcēbat magistrātūs nōn potestātibus, sed auctōritāte differre.
- Vestrae aetātēs aut nihil aut nōn multum inter sē differunt.
- Magnopere contendunt ut nunc aut magistrātum gerant aut in suā potestāte habeant eōs quī sunt in magistrātū.
- Sōlās cupiditātēs sequuntur quibus suās vītās meliōrēs faciant.
- Postquam amīcīs gratiās ēgimus, invidiam sequī nōlīmus.

B.

- They will defend the walls in order to save the citizens.
- We carry lights in order that we not wander from the way.
- They endure angry masters in order to obtain their freedom.
- Let us restrain them through fear lest they wage war against us.
- Let us be willing to make the journey with them lest they have any difficulties.
- A few (men) run suddenly to the gates in order to keep the enemy from the camp.
- Let him prefer to have authority rather than power.
- They will destroy liberty with the sword in order to preserve their power.
- Let us prefer to hold back our anger rather than to wage war.
- You will uphold the laws of the republic in order that you may have the liberty which you have sought.



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