

**Wheelock Chapter 15**  
**Numerals**

Write the following phrases first using cardinal numbers in Latin, then with Arabic numerals.

	<i>In Latin</i>	<i>Arabic Numbers</i>
1. XIII <i>mīlitēs</i> :	_____	_____
2. IX <i>urbēs</i> :	_____	_____
3. III <i>maria</i> :	_____	_____
4. II <i>virī</i> :	_____	_____
5. CIII <i>puellīs</i> :	_____	_____
6. II <i>feminārum</i> :	_____	_____
7. VI <i>equī</i> :	_____	_____
8. I <i>puerō</i> :	_____	_____
	_____	_____
9. XX <i>hominum</i> :	_____	_____
10. XXXIII <i>servōrum</i> :	_____	_____
11. XXXIII:	_____	_____
12. XXIX:	_____	_____
13. XLVII:	_____	_____
14. CCXIV:	_____	_____
15. XCIX:	_____	_____
16. MDCCCLXXXIV:	_____	_____
17. MMVI:	_____	_____
18. CDXLIV:	_____	_____
19. LXX:	_____	_____
20. XVIII:	_____	_____

**Paradigms**Numeralsūnus ('one')

		<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>ūnus</i>	<i>ūna</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
	G.	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>
	D.	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>
	Acc.	<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnam</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
	Abl.	<i>ūnō</i>	<i>ūnā</i>	<i>ūnō</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnae</i>	<i>ūna</i>
	G.	<i>ūnōrum</i>	<i>ūnārum</i>	<i>ūnōrum</i>
	D.	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>
	Acc.	<i>ūnōs</i>	<i>ūnās</i>	<i>ūna</i>
	Abl.	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>

duo ('two')

		<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
	G.	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
	D.	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
	Acc.	<i>duōs, duo</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
	Abl.	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>

trēs ('three')

		<b>Masculine / Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
	G.	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
	D.	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
	Acc.	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
	Abl.	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

mīlia ('thousands')

<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>mīlia</i>
	G.	<i>mīlium</i>
	D.	<i>mīlibus</i>
	Acc.	<i>mīlia</i>
	Abl.	<i>mīlibus</i>

Numerals**Cardinal**

*ūnus, -a, -um*  
*duo, -ae, -o*

*trēs, tria*

*quattuor*

*quīnque*

*sex*

*septem*

*octō*

*novem*

*decem*

*ūndecim*

*duodecim*

*tredecim*

*quattuordecim*

*quīndecim*

*sēdecim*

*septendecim*

*duodēvīgintī*

*ūndēvīgintī*

*vīgintī*

*vīgintī ūnus*

*trīgintā*

*quardāgintā*

*quīnquāgintā*

*sexāgintā*

*septuāgintā*

*octōgintā*

*nōnāgintā*

*centum*

*centum ūnus*

*ducentī, ae, a*

*trīcentī, ae, a*

*quadringentī, ae, a*

*quīngentī, ae, a*

*sescentī, ae, a*

*septingentī, ae, a*

*octingentī, ae, a*

*nōngentī, ae, a*

*mīlle*

*duo mīlia*

*quīnque mīlia*

**Ordinal**

*prīmus, -a, -um*

*alter, altera, alterum*

*secundus, -a, -um*

*tertius, -a, -um*

*quartus, -a, -um*

*quintus, -a, -um*

*sextus, -a, -um*

*septimus, -a, -um*

*octāvus, -a, -um*

*nōnus, -a, -um*

*decimus, -a, -um*

*ūndecimus, -a, -um*

*duodecimus, -a, -um*

*tertius decimus, -a, -um*

*quartus decimus, -a, -um*

*quintus decimus, -a, -um*

*sextus decimus, -a, -um*

*septimus decimus, -a, -um*

*duodēvīcēnsimus, -a, -um*

*ūndēvīcēnsimus, -a, -um*

*vīcēnsimus, -a, -um*

*vīcēnsimus prīmus, -a, -um*

*trīcēnsimus, -a, -um*

*quadrāgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*quīnquāgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*sexāgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*septuāgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*octōgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*nōnāgēnsimus, -a, -um*

*centēnsimus, -a, -um*

*centēnsimus prīmus*

*ducentētēnsimus, -a, -um*

*trīcentētēnsimus, -a, -um*

*quadringentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*quīngentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*sescentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*septingentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*octingentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*nōnngentēnsimus, -a, -um*

*mīllēnsimus, -a, -um*

*bis mīllēnsimus, -a, -um*

*quīnquiēns mīllēnsimus, -a, -um*

**Notation**

I

II

III

IV or IIII

V

VI

VII

VIII

IX or VIII

X

XI

XII

XIII

XIV or XIII

XV

XVI

XVII

XVIII

XIX or XVIII

XX

XXI

XXX

XL or XXXX

L

LX

LXX

LXXX

XC or LXXXX

C

CI

CC

CCC

CD or CCCC

D

DC

DCC

DCCC

CM or DCCCC

M

MM

Ↄ

**Review: Imperatives & Infinitives  
Paradigms**

Present Imperatives

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S 1	-	-	-	-	-
2	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-ē</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ī</b>
3	-	-	-	-	-
P 1	-	-	-	-	-
2	<b>-āte</b>	<b>-ēte</b>	<b>-ite</b>	<b>-ite</b>	<b>-īte</b>
3	-	-	-	-	-

Irregular

	<i>“say”</i>	<i>“lead”</i>
S 1	-	-
2	<b>dīc</b>	<b>dūc</b>
3	-	-
P 1	-	-
2	<b>dīcite</b>	<b>dūcite</b>
3	-	-

Present Infinitives

<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
<b>-āre</b>	<b>-ēre</b>	<b>-ere</b>	<b>-ere</b>	<b>īre</b>

Irregular

<i>“to be”</i>	<i>“to be able”</i>
<b>esse</b>	<b>posse</b>

Learn the following material:

(a) The *present infinitives* and *imperatives* of the following verbs:

**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum** : *to hear*  
**capīō, capere, cēpī, captum** : *to take, seize, capture*  
**dīco, dīcere, dīxī, dictum** : *to say*  
**dō, dare, dedī, datum** : *to give*  
**dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum** : *to lead*  
**fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum** : *to flee*  
**servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum** : *to save, keep*  
**valeō, valēre, valuī, valitūrus** : *to be strong, be well*  
**veniō venīre, vēnī, ventum** : *to come*  
**videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum** : *to see*

(b) The *present infinitives* (only) of the following irregular verbs:

**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus** : *to be*  
**possum, posse, potuī, –** : *to be able*

There will be 10 problems in the following format:

Generate the correct form of the Latin verb as required.

	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Mood</u>	<u>Form</u>
1.	"hear":	2ND	PLUR	IMPT.	_____
2.	"flee":	–	–	INF.	_____
3.	"to be able":	–	–	INF.	_____
4.	"lead":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
5.	"see":	2ND	PLUR	IMPT.	_____
6.	"seize":	–	–	INF.	_____
7.	"give":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
8.	"save":	2ND	PLUR	IMPT.	_____
9.	"come":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
10.	"fare well":	2ND	PLUR	IMPT.	_____
11.	"to be":	–	–	INF.	_____
12.	"say":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
13.	"hear":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
14.	"flee":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
15.	"lead":	–	–	INF.	_____
16.	"see":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
17.	"seize":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
18.	"give":	–	–	INF.	_____
19.	"save":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____
20.	"come":	–	–	INF.	_____
21.	"fare well":	2ND	SING	IMPT.	_____

Learn the following material:

(a) The *declension* and *meaning* of the following nouns:

**gladius, gladii**, m. (2) – sword

**miles, militis**, m. (3) – soldier

**navis, navis**, f. (3i) – ship

**nox, noctis**, f. (3i) – night

**villa, villae**, f. (1) – house

**urbs, urbis**, f. (3i) – city

*(Noun stems are underlined)*

(b) The use of the following prepositions:

**a, ab** (+ *abl.*): “away from”, “by” (*of personal agency*)

**ad** (+ *acc.*): “toward”, “unto”

**de** (+ *abl.*): “down from”, “about”

**e, ex** (+ *abl.*): “out from”, “out of”, “from”

**cum**: “with, together with”

**in** (+ *abl.*): “in, on”

**in** (+ *acc.*): “into, onto”

**per** (+ *acc.*): “through, throughout”

(c) The following uses of the ablative case:

*ablative of instrument*

*ablative of instrument*

*ablative of time when*

*ablative of personal agent*

Translate into Latin.

1. “in the cities”: \_\_\_\_\_
2. “into the city”: \_\_\_\_\_
3. “away from the house”: \_\_\_\_\_
4. “toward the house”: \_\_\_\_\_
5. “about the soldiers”: \_\_\_\_\_
6. “by a soldier”: \_\_\_\_\_
7. “by a sword”: \_\_\_\_\_
8. “about swords”: \_\_\_\_\_
9. “with the soldiers”: \_\_\_\_\_
10. “on the ship”: \_\_\_\_\_
11. “by ship”: \_\_\_\_\_
12. “down from the ships”: \_\_\_\_\_
13. “in the middle\* of the night”: \_\_\_\_\_
14. “throughout the night”: \_\_\_\_\_
15. “with a soldier”: \_\_\_\_\_
16. “toward the ship”: \_\_\_\_\_
17. “through the city”: \_\_\_\_\_
18. “away from the city”: \_\_\_\_\_
19. “out from the house”: \_\_\_\_\_
20. “by soldiers”: \_\_\_\_\_

\***medius, -a, -um**

## Paradigms

### Nouns

**gladius, gladi**, m. (2): sword

**miles, militis**, m. (3): soldier

**nāvis, nāvis**, f. (3i): ship

**nox, noctis**, f. (3i): night

**vīlla, vīllae**, f. (1): house

**urbs, gentis**, f. (3i) – city

(Noun stems are underlined)

### First and Second Declension Nouns

	<i>First Declension</i>		<i>Second Declension</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
Nom.	<u>vīlla</u>	<u>vīllae</u>	<u>gladius</u>	<u>gladi</u>
Gen.	<u>vīllae</u>	<u>vīllarum</u>	<u>gladi</u>	<u>gladiōrum</u>
Dat.	<u>vīllae</u>	<u>vīllīs</u>	<u>gladiō</u>	<u>gladiīs</u>
Acc.	<u>vīllam</u>	<u>vīllās</u>	<u>gladium</u>	<u>gladiōs</u>
Abl.	<u>vīllā</u>	<u>vīllīs</u>	<u>gladiō</u>	<u>gladiīs</u>

\* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

### Third Declension Nouns

Nom.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
	<u>mīles</u>	<u>mīlitēs</u>	<u>urbs</u>	<u>urbēs</u>
Gen.	<u>mīlitis</u>	<u>mīlitum</u>	<u>urbis</u>	<u>urbium</u>
Dat.	<u>mīlitī</u>	<u>mīlitibus</u>	<u>urbī</u>	<u>urbibus</u>
Acc.	<u>mīlitem</u>	<u>mīlitēs</u>	<u>urbem</u>	<u>urbēs</u>
Abl.	<u>mīlite</u>	<u>mīlitibus</u>	<u>urbe</u>	<u>urbibus</u>
Nom.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
	<u>nāvis</u>	<u>nāvēs</u>	<u>nox</u>	<u>noctēs</u>
Gen.	<u>nāvis</u>	<u>nāvium</u>	<u>noctis</u>	<u>noctium</u>
Dat.	<u>nāvī</u>	<u>nāvibus</u>	<u>noctī</u>	<u>noctibus</u>
Acc.	<u>nāvem</u>	<u>nāvēs</u>	<u>noctem</u>	<u>noctēs</u>
Abl.	<u>nāve</u>	<u>nāvibus</u>	<u>nocte</u>	<u>noctibus</u>

\* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

### ***Review: The Ablative & Accusative with Prepositions***

The Latin ablative comprises three separate case functions:

- (a) The Ablative Proper expresses the idea of separation, privation, motion away from; it may be summarized by the English word *from*.
- (b) The Associative-Instrumental Ablative expresses the ideas of association ('together with'; 'along with') and instrumentality ('by means of'; 'with'). The basic idea is *with*.
- (c) The Locative Ablative expresses the idea of location in time or space. The basic idea is *in* or *on*.

Each of these uses occurs with and without modification by prepositions. Study the following chart.

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#### *Uses of the Ablative*

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##### ***Ablative Proper*** (*'from'*)

##### WITH PREPOSITIONS

**ā, ab:** "away from";  
(*of personal agents*) "by"  
**ā villā** "from the house"  
**ā tē factum** "done by you"

**dē:** "down from"; "about, concerning"  
**dē monte** "down from the mountain"  
**dē amicitiā** "about friendship"

**ē, ex:** "out from, out of"  
**ex urbe** "out of the city"

##### WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

*with verbs of separation, wanting, lacking, freeing: careō, liberō, etc.*

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##### ***Associative-Instrumental*** (*'with'*)

**cum:** "with, together with"  
**cum amīcīs**  
(*expressing accompaniment*)

**cum celeritāte** "swiftly"  
(*expressing manner*)

*expressing instrumentality:*  
"with friends"; "by means of"  
**vī** "by force"  
**gladiō** "with a sword"

*expressing manner (w. adjective):*  
**summā celeritāte**  
"with the greatest speed"

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##### ***Locative Ablative*** (*'in'*)

**in:** "in, on"; "amidst, among"  
**in hāc urbe** "in this city"  
**in Gallīs** "among the Gauls"

*time when; time within which*  
**eō tempore** "at that time"