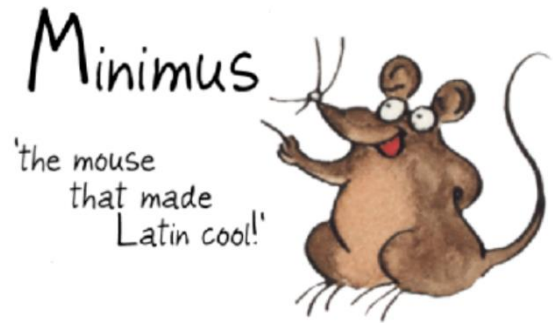


Summer 1

Minimus Secundus

Chapter 11

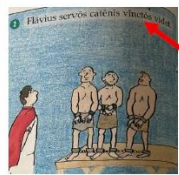


Grasp the Grammar - Participles

A **participle** comes from a verb, so it is an action word, but it behaves like an adjective. In the example below, Candidus is "sent by his master". The Latin word for "sent" is **missus**, the participle from the verb *mittere* (to send).



missus = sent (participle)
Here, there's a masculine (us) ending because one male slave is being sent.



vinctōs = tied (participle)
Here, there is a plural ending (os) because there's more than one slave.

Grasp the Grammar – Imperfect Tense

In this chapter, we will be learning a form of the past tense. It is called the imperfect tense and (much the same as the past progressive) is used to describe continuous actions in the past. Like with other verbs, we can identify the imperfect tense and who was doing the action (the subject) by looking at the word ending.

EXAMPLE

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| nāvigābam | I was sailing |
| nāvigābās | you (sing) were sailing |
| nāvigābat | he/she/it was sailing |
| nāvigābāmus | we were sailing |
| nāvigābātis | you (pl) were sailing |
| nāvigābant | they were sailing |

Grasp the Grammar – Imperative Verbs

In this chapter, we will learn about a particular verb form that is used for giving orders. It is called the imperative form.

EXAMPLES:

- adiuvā! – Help!
- mane! – Wait!

Sometimes, we will want to tell people not to do something. In this case, we use the word **nōli** or **nōlite** (which means don't) followed by the infinitive.

EXAMPLES:

- nōli tangere! – Don't touch!
- nōli lacrimare! – Don't cry!

In this chapter, we will be learning about the construction of the fortress at Eboracum (York) and considering how Roman military organisation helped with the building of a wide range of buildings and infrastructure.



Key vocabulary

| Latin | English |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Nouns | |
| aedificum (n) | building |
| agrimēnsōrēs (m pl) | surveyors |
| cervesia (f) | beer |
| dēsignātiō (f) | plan |
| grōma (f) | groma (surveying instrument) |
| lapiçidīnae (f pl) | quarry |
| operārīi (m pl) | labourers |
| principia (n pl) | headquarters |
| saccārīi (m pl) | dockers |
| terra (f) | ground |
| Brigantēs (m pl) | members of a British tribe |
| castellum (n) | fortress |
| dēscripitiō (f) | drawing |
| fragor (m) | crash |
| loco (m) | place |
| polyspaston (n) | crane |
| porta (f) | gate |
| Verbs | |
| cessant | They stop |
| complānant | They level |
| cōfirmant | They check |
| dēsignāmus | We design |
| incipiunt | They begin |
| īnspiciunt | They inspect |
| sculpunt | They carve |
| tollunt | They lift |
| habent | They have |
| omittunt | They drop |
| servat | He saves |
| stant | They stand |
| tollunt | They lift |
| Participles | |
| iussī | ordered |
| secta | cut |
| tracta | dragged |
| dēlētum | destroyed |
| percussus | struck |
| pictam | drawn |
| Imperatives | |
| cavēte! | Watch out! |
| Adjectives | |
| īgnavus/a/um | lazy |
| invitus/a/um | unwilling |
| attonitus/a/um | astonished |
| ingēns | huge |
| lapideus/a/um | made of stone |
| ligneus/a/um | made of wood |
| mirābile | amazing |
| propriō | correct |
| vivus/a/um | alive |
| Other | |
| paene | almost |