

**THE BEGINNER'S  
LATIN  
EXERCISE BOOK**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649455515

The Beginner's Latin Exercise Book by C. Sherwill Dawe

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**C. SHERWILL DAWE**

**THE BEGINNER'S  
LATIN  
EXERCISE BOOK**



THE BEGINNER'S  
LATIN EXERCISE BOOK

*AFFORDING*

PRACTICE, ORAL AND WRITTEN, ON  
LATIN ACCIDENCE

BY

REV. C. SHERWILL DAWE, B.A.

LECTURER AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN, ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.



RIVINGTONS  
WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON  
Oxford and Cambridge  
MDCCLXXX

305 g . 171.

•

•

•

•

•

## PREFACE.

THIS Exercise-book is intended to serve as a companion to some elementary work on Latin Accidence. Its primary purpose is to give the Beginner something to *do* as well as to learn—to give him an opportunity of applying such knowledge of Latin Accidence as he has recently acquired, and so of testing its soundness, and of rooting it more deeply in his mind.

The Exercises are purposely kept apart from the Accidence, that free scope may be left for the Teacher to follow his own views as to the amount of Accidence to be learnt before beginning the Exercises, and the relation to be afterwards maintained between these two parts of the Beginner's course of study. Certain rules and observations have been introduced where necessary for the learner's guidance in doing the Exercises, but it has been assumed that the Teacher will be careful to explain the same before requiring the pupil to learn or apply them.

Each Exercise is divided into four Sections. Section A indicates the work to be prepared and written for the next day's lesson; Section B affords easy Exercises for *oral* practice on the Accidence prepared; Sections C and

D supply suitable sentences for translation, whether written or oral. Each Exercise has a corresponding Vocabulary, which should be learnt and repeated the day *before* it is required in translating, so that it may be unnecessary for the pupil while translating to make frequent reference to the Vocabulary. As the writer attaches great importance to Jacotot's maxim, '*Répétez sans cesse*,' he has directed the pupil in Section A of each Exercise what Vocabularies to learn over again. If this plan is fairly carried out, and if Sections A and B are thoroughly mastered before those marked C and D are attempted, the number of errors in the written Exercises will be much smaller than usual, and much time and trouble will be saved; it is, indeed, for many reasons better to prevent faults by previous preparation than to cure them by subsequent correction.

Whilst the main object of this Exercise-book is to help the Beginner to fix the Grammatical forms of Latin words in his memory, and to enable him to appreciate their significance by the translation of easy sentences, such syntactical rules have been gradually introduced, and such explanations of the more difficult but common constructions have been given, as will enable the pupil who has honestly worked through this book to begin the study of some easy Latin author with a fair chance of success.

C. S. D.

LONDON, *September 1880.*



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Table of Case-Endings, . . . . .	1
Gender of Nouns; Rules for Accent, . . . . .	2
First Declension, . . . . .	3
Second Declension, . . . . .	4
First and Second Declensions, . . . . .	7
Adjectives of Three Terminations, . . . . .	8
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	10
Third Declension, . . . . .	11
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	16
Fourth Declension, . . . . .	17
Fifth Declension, . . . . .	19
Adjectives of Two Terminations, . . . . .	20
Adjectives of One Termination, . . . . .	21
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	22
Comparison of Adjectives, . . . . .	23
Personal Pronouns with <i>Sum</i> , . . . . .	26
Relative Pronouns with <i>Sum</i> , . . . . .	27
Possessive Pronouns with <i>Sum</i> , . . . . .	28
Demonstrative Pronouns, . . . . .	29
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	30
Supplementary Exercises, . . . . .	31
Table of Verbs— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	33

	PAGE
First Conjugation— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	35
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	39
Second Conjugation— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	40
Third Conjugation— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	43
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	47
Fourth Conjugation— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	48
Oral Exercises— <i>Active Voice</i> , . . . . .	51
Oral Exercises— <i>Pronouns</i> , . . . . .	52
Formation of the <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	53
Oral Exercises— <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	54
First Conjugation— <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	55
Second Conjugation— <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	57
Third Conjugation— <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	59
Fourth Conjugation— <i>Passive Voice</i> , . . . . .	61
Recapitulatory, . . . . .	63
Verb Infinitive— <i>Participles</i> , . . . . .	65
Verb Infinitive— <i>Gerunds and Gerundives</i> , . . . . .	66
Deponent Verbs, . . . . .	67
Third Conjugation in <i>IO</i> , . . . . .	70
Anomalous Verbs, . . . . .	71
Adverbs, . . . . .	74
The Ablative Absolute, . . . . .	75
Accusative and Infinitive, . . . . .	76
Vocabularies, . . . . .	78
Index of Latin Words, . . . . .	87

# THE BEGINNER'S LATIN EXERCISE BOOK.

\* \* *The plan of the book is described in the Preface.*

## DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

NOUNS in Latin are divided into Five Declensions, according to the different ways in which their Cases are formed. The Declension to which a Noun belongs is known by the ending of the Genitive Singular:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ae	i	is	ūs	ei

TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS.

CASES.	DEC. I.		DEC. II.		DEC. III.		DEC. IV.		DEC. V.	
	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
<i>Nom.</i>	ā	ae	us,†	er i	—*	es	tis†	ūs	es	es
<i>Voc.</i>	ā	ae	e,	er i	—*	es	tis	ūs	es	es
<i>Acc.</i>	am	as	um	os	em	es	um	ūs	em	es
<i>Gen.</i>	ae	arum	i	orum	is	um	is	uum	ei	erum
<i>Dat.</i>	ae	is	o	is	i	ibus	ui	ibus	ei	ebus
<i>Abl.</i>	ā	is	o	is	e	ibus	u	ibus	e	ebus

\* There are many different endings of the Nominative and Vocative Singular in the Third Declension.

† In the above table Neuter endings are omitted.