



### BY THE WAY

In an English translation, there is no difference between the singular and the plural commands.



### STUDY TIP

Remember the Latin greetings *salvē* and *salvēte* from Chapter 1; these are second conjugation active imperative forms. Use *salvē* when greeting one person, and *salvēte* for two or more people. When bidding goodbye, use *valē* and *valēte*. Both *salvēre* and *valēre* mean “to be well.”

## ► EXERCISE 1

Change the following present active infinitives into the positive imperative form indicated in parentheses. Translate each form.

**Example:** *cōspicere* (plural)

*cōspicite!* observe (plural)!

1. *pugnāre* (plural)

2. *ostendere* (singular)

3. *mittere* (plural)

4. *sentīre* (singular)

5. *invidēre* (singular)

6. *timēre* (singular)

7. *aestimāre* (singular)

8. *fugere* (singular)

## VOCABULARY TO LEARN

### NOUN

*iūdex, iūdicis, m.* – judge

### PRONOUNS

*mēcum = cum mē* – with me

*nihil* – nothing

*quid?* – what

*tēcum = cum tē* – with you

### ADJECTIVES

*alius, alia, aliud* – another, other

*dives, divitis* – rich

*doctus, docta, doctum* – learned

*omnis, omne* – each, every, all

*suus, sua, suum* – his, her, its, their

### VERBS

*discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessum* – to leave, go away

*dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum* – to lead

*licet + dative + infinitive* – it is allowed, it is permitted (for someone) (to do something)

*nōlō (irregular verb)* – not to want, to be unwilling

*respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsum* – to answer

*rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātum* – to ask

*valē!* – goodbye!

### ADVERBS

*tantum* – only

*tum* – then

### PREPOSITIONS

*apud + accusative* – at the house of

*prō + ablative* – for, on behalf of

### CONJUNCTIONS

*atque* – and

*enim* – for, in fact