

# UNIT THREE

## VERBA NOVA



### Nouns

#### First Declension

**Athēnae, Athenārum f.** pl. - Athens

**causa, -ae f.** - cause, reason; causā + preceding genitive, for the sake of

**disciplīna, -ae f.** - training, instruction; learning, discipline

**epistula, -ae f.** - letter

**fābula, -ae f.** - account, tale, story

**hōra, -ae f.** - hour

**poēta, -ae m.** - poet

**rēgīna, -ae f.** - queen

**sententia, -ae f.** - opinion, judgment

**turba, -ae f.** - crowd, uproar

#### Second Declension

**annus, -ī m.** - year

**liber, librī m.** - book

**magister, magistrī m.** - master, teacher

**mūrus, -ī m.** - wall

**negōtium, -ī n.** - business

**puer, puerī m.** - boy; enslaved boy or man

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## Third Declension

**ars, artis f.** - skill  
**carmen, -inis n.** - song, poem  
**Carthāgo, Carthāginis f.** - Carthage  
**dolor, -ōris m.** - pain, birth pangs; grief, anger  
**error, -ōris m.** - wandering; error, mistake  
**furor, -ōris m.** - rage, fury  
**homō, hominis m.** - human being  
**ignis, -is m.** - fire  
**iuvenis, -is m.** - youth, young man  
**mēns, mentis f.** - mind  
**nāvis, -is f.** - ship  
**opus, operis n.** - work, accomplishment  
**ōrātiō, -ōnis f.** - speech, address  
**pectus, -oris n.** - chest, breast  
**sors, sortis f.** - fate, destiny  
**tempus, -oris n.** - time  
**voluptās, -ātis f.** - pleasure, enjoyment


## Adjectives

### 2 - 1 - 2 Declension

**clārus, -a, -um** - famous, clear, distinguished  
**dūrus, -a, -um** - hard, tough, harsh  
**gladius, -ī m.** - sword  
**laetus, -a, -um** - glad, joyful  
**malus, -a, -um** - bad, evil  
**miser, misera, miserum** - wretched, pitiable  
**pius, -a, -um** - dutiful, devoted, just, pious  
**prīmus, -a, -um** - first; **primum** (adv.)  
**pūblicus, -a, -um** - public, belonging to the state  
**secundus, -a, -um** - following; favorable; (as numeral) second  
**tantus, -a, -um** - so great, so much  
**vērus, -a, -um** - true

### Third Declension

**dulcis, -e** - sweet  
**sapiēns, sapientis m./f.** - wise; (as subst.) wise man, sage, philosopher (one-ending third declension adjective)



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## Verbs

### First Conjugation

**cōgitō (1)** - think, reflect

**hortor, hortārī, hortātum** - to urge strongly, advise, exhort

**narro (1)** - tell, recount, narrate

**precor, precārī, precātum** - to pray, invoke

**servo, servāre, servavī, servātum** - to guard, save, watch over

**stō, stāre, stetī, statum** - to stand

**praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum** - to excel, exhibit

### Second Conjugation

**doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum** - to teach (+ double acc. of person and thing)

**fleō, flēre, flēvi, flētum** - to weep, cry

**gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsum** - to be happy, rejoice (semi-deponent, + abl.)

**taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum** - to be silent

**terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum** - to terrify, frighten

**valeō, -ēre, -uī, valitum** - to be strong, excel, be valid, prevail; valē: farewell!

**videor, vidērī, vīsum** - to seem, to seem best (passive of **videō**)

### Third Conjugation

**addō, -dere, -didī, -ditum** - to give to (**ad • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

**agō, agere, ēgī, āctum** - to drive, do, act; to spend (referring to time)

**cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum** - to drive together; to compel

**canō, canere, cecinī, cantum** - to sing

**condō, -dere, -didī, -ditum** - to build, found; to hide (**cum • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

**discō, discere, didicī** - to learn

**dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum** - to lead; **uxōrem dūcere**, to marry

**dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum** - to launch, lead away

**legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum** - to read, gather, choose

**ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctum** - to pick out, select

**infigo, -figere, -fixi, -fictum** - to fix, fasten

**loquor, loquī, locūtum** - to speak, talk

**perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum** - to destroy (**per • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

**reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum** - to return, give back (**red • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

**sequor, sequī, secūtum** - to follow

**trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum** - to hand over, yield (**tra[ns] • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

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## Third Conjugation -iō

**ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressum** - to leave, depart, (+ abl.) (**ē • gradior, gradī, gressum**)

**ingredior, -gredī, -gressum** - to step in, enter (**in • gradior, gradī, gressum**)

**morior, morī, mortuum** - to die

## Fourth Conjugation

**orior, orīrī, ortum** - to arise, begin

## Irregular Verbs

**inquit** - he/she/it said (placed after the first word of direct speech to indicate direct speech)

## Prepositions

**apud** - near, in the presence of (+ acc.)

**contrā** - against, opposite (adv. and prep. + acc.)

**inter** - between, among; during (+ acc.)

**ob** - against, on account of (+ acc.)

**sine** - without (+ abl.)

## Conjunctions

**aut** - or (**aut... aut** - either... or)

**cum** - when

**dum** - while

**quod** - because

## Adverbs

**bene** - well

**hodiē** - today

**nōndum** - not yet

**praetereā** - moreover

**prīdiē** - on the day before, the previous day

**sīc** - in this manner, thus; **sīc ... ut:** in the same way as

**tandem** - finally

**tum** or **tunc** - then

**unde** - from where

**ut** - as

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# UNIT THREE

## GRAMMATICA



### Grammatical Concepts

#### The Perfect System

Perfect Active Verbs

Pluperfect Active Verbs

Future Perfect Active Verbs

#### The Present System

Present Passive Verbs

Imperfect Passive Verbs

Future Passive Verbs

#### Deponent Verbs

#### The Ablative Case

#### Constructions of Time and Place

*N.b.* Regular first conjugation verbs are now abbreviated as (1). For example, **amō (1) = amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum.**

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# VERBS: THE PERFECT SYSTEM

There are three tenses in the perfect system, so called because they all use the perfect stem (third principle part): Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future. The Perfect Tense was introduced in Unit 2. The **Pluperfect** and **Future Perfect** are the remaining two tenses of the perfect system.

## 3.1 THE PLUPERFECT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)

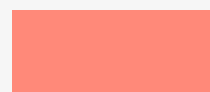
The Latin pluperfect tense describes an event that happened in the past before something else (also in the past) happened. It corresponds to the English past perfect tense, which employs the helping verb "had." For example,

Aelia litterās iam scrīpserat cum advēnit Apollōnius  
Aelia had already written the letter when Apollonius arrived."

Pluperfect Active Indicative verbs combine the perfect stem (the third principal part minus -ī) with an -era- infix and the usual personal endings (-m, s, t, mus, tis, nt). There are no irregularities; verbs of all conjugations follow this rule. For example,

amāv - era -m  
habu - era -m  
dix - era -m  
cupīv - era -m  
audīv - era -m

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amā <b>veram</b>	amā <b>verāmus</b>
2nd person	amā <b>verās</b>	amā <b>verātis</b>
3rd person	amā <b>verat</b>	amā <b>verant</b>



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## 3.2 THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)

The **future perfect tense** describes an event that will be completed before some other point in the future. In English, the future perfect tense employs the helping verbs “will have.” For example,

Cum **cesserit** domo Apollōnius, Aelia litterās ei scribet  
When Apollonius **will have** left home, Aelia will write him letters.

Future Perfect Active Indicative verbs combine the perfect stem (the third principal part minus -ī) with an -eri- infix and the usual personal endings (-m, s, t, mus, tis, nt), with the exception of the 1st person singular form which is -erō. All verbs follow this pattern. Here is the paradigm:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amāverō	amāverimus
2nd person	amāveris	amāveritis
3rd person	amāverit	amāverint

N.B. The -i- before the third person plural personal ending -nt does not change to -u- as it normally does most elsewhere.



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# PRACTICE THE PERFECT SYSTEM

**Identify the tense and number of the following verbs, then translate:**

Tense Number Translation

1. duxerat: \_\_\_\_\_

2. lēgī: \_\_\_\_\_

3. tradidit: \_\_\_\_\_

4. addiderās: \_\_\_\_\_

5. didicērunt: \_\_\_\_\_

6. reddidimus: \_\_\_\_\_

7. condidērunt: \_\_\_\_\_

8. cecinit: \_\_\_\_\_

9. egērunt: \_\_\_\_\_

10. coēgerant: \_\_\_\_\_

11. flevimus: \_\_\_\_\_

12. tacuī: \_\_\_\_\_

13. praestitit: \_\_\_\_\_


14. terruistī: \_\_\_\_\_

15. docuerō: \_\_\_\_\_

16. reddiderant: \_\_\_\_\_

17. steterint: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 3.3 THE PASSIVE VOICE (PRESENT SYSTEM)

Latin and English verbs have two voices: active and passive. **The passive voice** is used to make the object of an action into the subject of a sentence. For example,

Apollōnius **amātur** ab Aeliā  
Apollonius **is loved** by Aelia.

Litterāe **scribēbantur** ab Aeliā  
The letter **was being written** by Aelia.


In the above sentences, Aelia is performing the action of the verbs, but she is not the grammatical subject; therefore, the verb is in the passive voice

Passive voice verbs in the present system (present, imperfect, and future tenses) combine the present stem with a new set of personal endings. Here are the passive personal endings with the active personal endings for comparison:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	-ō / -m	-mus	-r	-mur
2nd person	-s	-tis	-ris <sup>*</sup>	-mini
3rd person	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

N.B. An alternate ending for the second person singular is -re, which can be used in any of the tenses in the present system.

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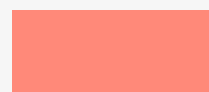
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## 3.4 PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

Present Passive Indicative verbs combine the present stem (first principal part minus -re) with the above endings, with an -ō- instead of an -a- in the first person singular. Here are the paradigm alongside of the active voice paradigm for comparison:

First Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amō I love	amāmus we love	amor I am (being) loved	amāmur we are (being) loved
2nd person	amās you love	amātis you love	amāris you are (being) loved	amāmini you are (being) loved
3rd person	amat s/he loves	amant they love	amātur s/he is (being) loved	amantur they are (being) loved

Second Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	habeō I hold	habēmus we hold	habeor I am held	habēmur we are held
2nd person	habēs you hold	habētis you hold	habēris you are held	habēmini you are held
3rd person	habet s/he holds	habent they hold	habētur s/he is held	habentur they are held



Third Conjugation -o	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	dūcō I lead	dūcimus we lead	dūcor I am led	dūcimur we are led
2nd person	dūcis you lead	dūcitis you lead	dūceris* you are led	dūcimini you are led
3rd person	dūcit s/he leads	dūcunt they lead	dūcitur s/he is led	dūcuntur they are led

Third Conjugation -io	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	cupiō I desire	cupimus we desire	cupior I am desired	cupimur we are desired
2nd person	cupis you desire	cupitis you desire	cuperis* you are desired	cupimini you are desired
3rd person	cupit s/he desires	cupiunt they desire	cupitur s/he is desired	<u>cupiuntur</u> they are desired

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	audiō I hear	audīmus we hear	audīor I am heard	audīmur we are heard
2nd person	audīs you hear	audītis you hear	audīris you are heard	audīminī you are heard
3rd person	audit s/he hears	audiunt they hear	audītur s/he is heard	audīuntur they are heard

N.B. For third and fourth conjugation verbs, the expected -i- changes to -e- before the second person singular active ending -ris

## 3.5 IMPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

**Imperfect Passive Indicative** verbs combine the present stem (first principal part minus -re) with the -ba- infix and the personal passive endings, with an -r- instead of an -m- in the first person singular. Here is the paradigm alongside of the active voice paradigm for comparison:

First Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amā <b>bam</b> I was loving	amā <b>bāmus</b> we were loving	amā <b>bar</b> I was being loved	amā <b>bamur</b> we were being loved
2nd person	amā <b>bās</b> you were loving	amā <b>bātis</b> you were loving	amā <b>baris</b> you were being loved	amā <b>bamini</b> you were being loved
3rd person	amā <b>bat</b> s/he was loving	amā <b>bant</b> they were loving	amā <b>batur</b> s/he was being loved	amā <b>bantur</b> they were being loved

Second Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	habē <b>bam</b> I was holding	habē <b>bāmus</b> we were holding	habē <b>bar</b> I was being held	habē <b>bāmur</b> we were being held
2nd person	habē <b>bās</b> you were holding	habē <b>bātis</b> you were holding	habē <b>bāris</b> you were being held	habē <b>bāmini</b> you were being held
3rd person	habē <b>bat</b> s/he was holding	habē <b>bant</b> they were holding	habē <b>batur</b> s/he was being held	habē <b>bantur</b> they were being held



	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	dūcē <b>bam</b> I was leading	dūcē <b>bāmus</b> we were leading	dūcē <b>bar</b> I was being led	dūcē <b>bāmur</b> we were being led
2nd person	dūcē <b>bās</b> you were leading	dūcē <b>bātis</b> you were leading	dūcē <b>bāris</b> you were being led	dūcē <b>bāminī</b> you were being led
3rd person	dūcē <b>bat</b> s/he was leading	dūcē <b>bant</b> they were leading	dūcē <b>bātur</b> s/he was being led	dūcē <b>bantur</b> they were being led

Third Conjugation -io	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	cupiē <b>bam</b> I was desiring	cupiē <b>bāmus</b> we were desiring	cupiē <b>bar</b> I was being desired	cupiē <b>bāmur</b> we were being desired
2nd person	cupiē <b>bās</b> you were desiring	cupiē <b>bātis</b> you were desiring	cupiē <b>baris</b> you were being desired	cupiē <b>bāminī</b> you were being desired
3rd person	cupiē <b>bat</b> s/he was desiring	cupiē <b>bant</b> they were desiring	cupiē <b>batur</b> s/he was being desired	cupiē <b>bantur</b> they were being desired

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	audi <b>ō</b> I hear	audi <b>mus</b> we hear	audi <b>or</b> I am heard	audi <b>mur</b> we are heard
2nd person	audi <b>s</b> you hear	audi <b>tis</b> you hear	audi <b>ris</b> you are heard	audi <b>minī</b> you are heard
3rd person	audi <b>t</b> s/he hears	audiunt they hear	audi <b>tur</b> s/he is heard	audiuntur they are heard

## 3.6 FUTURE PASSIVE INDICATIVE

**Future Passive Indicative** verbs combine the present stem (first principal part minus -re) with the **-bi-** (1st and 2nd conjugations) or **-e-** (3rd and 4th conjugations) infix and the personal passive endings. There are irregularities in the 1st and 2nd person singular forms. Here are the paradigms alongside of the active voice paradigm for comparison:

First Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	amā <b>bō</b> I will love	amā <b>bimus</b> we will love	amā <b>bor</b> I will be loved	amā <b>bimur</b> we will be loved
2nd person	amā <b>bis</b> you will love	amā <b>bitis</b> you will love	amā <b>beris</b> * you will be loved	amā <b>biminī</b> you will be loved
3rd person	amā <b>bit</b> s/he will love	amā <b>bunt</b> they will love	amā <b>bitur</b> s/he will be loved	amā <b>buntur</b> they will be loved

Second Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	habē <b>bō</b> I will hold	habē <b>bimus</b> we will hold	habē <b>bor</b> I will be held	habē <b>bimur</b> we will be held
2nd person	habē <b>bis</b> you will hold	habē <b>bitis</b> you will hold	habē <b>beris</b> * you will be held	habē <b>biminī</b> you will be held
3rd person	habē <b>bit</b> s/he will hold	habē <b>bunt</b> they will hold	habē <b>bitur</b> s/he will be held	habē <b>buntur</b> they will be held

N.B. The expected -i- changes to -e- before the second person singular passive ending -ris

Third Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	dūcam I will lead	dūcēmus we will lead	dūcar I will be led	dūcemur we will be led
2nd person	dūcēs you will lead	dūcētis you will lead	dūceris you will be led	dūcemini you will be led
3rd person	dūcet s/he will lead	dūcent they will lead	dūcetur s/he will be led	dūcentur they will be led

Third Conjugation -io	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	cupiam I will desire	cupiemus we will desire	cupiar I will be desired	cupiemur we will be desired
2nd person	cupies you will desire	cupietis you will desire	cupieris you will be desired	cupiemi <u>ni</u> you will be desired
3rd person	cupiet s/he will desire	cupient they will desire	cupietur s/he will be desired	cupientur they will be desired

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	audiam I will hear	audiemus we will hear	audiar I will be heard	audiemur we will be heard
2nd person	audies you will hear	auditis you will hear	audieris you will be heard	audiemi <u>ni</u> you will be heard
3rd person	audiet s/he will hear	audient they will hear	audietur s/he will be heard	audientur they will be heard

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# PRACTICE FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES

**Identify the tense and voice of the following verbs from the Unit 3 Verba Nova, then translate:**

	Tense	Voice	Translation
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1. dūcēminī: \_\_\_\_\_

2. addimus: \_\_\_\_\_

3. agēbatur: \_\_\_\_\_

4. condet: \_\_\_\_\_

5. canēbantur: \_\_\_\_\_

6. valet: \_\_\_\_\_

7. dedūcēbāmur: \_\_\_\_\_

8. flebit: \_\_\_\_\_

9. stas: \_\_\_\_\_

10. gaudēbant: \_\_\_\_\_

11. terrēmus: \_\_\_\_\_

12. perdimus: \_\_\_\_\_

13. perdidimus: \_\_\_\_\_

vidēbantur: \_\_\_\_\_

14. ēligent: \_\_\_\_\_

15. praestābis: \_\_\_\_\_

16. edentur: \_\_\_\_\_

17. interficiunt: \_\_\_\_\_

18. dābimus: \_\_\_\_\_



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## 3.7 PASSIVE INFINITIVES

To form the present passive infinitive, replace the final -e of the present active infinitive with -ī, EXCEPT for third conjugation infinitives, where -i replaces the entire -ere.

### present active infinitive

amāre - to love  
habēre - to hold  
dicere - to tell  
cupere - to desire  
audire - to hear

### present passive infinitive

amāri - to be loved  
habēri - to be held  
dici - to be told  
cupi - to be desired  
audiri - to be heard

## 3.8 DEPONENT VERBS

Deponent verbs have passive forms but active meanings. For example, the first conjugation verb "hortor" means "I urge," although formally it looks passive.

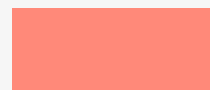
Deponent verbs only have three principal parts. They are recognized in the Verba because their principal parts have only passive forms. Deponents lack the usual "third" principal part of "regular" verbs, because that principal part is used to form perfect system active forms only. For example,

hortor, hortārī, hortātum (1st): - to urge  
videor, viderī, visum (2nd) - to seem  
sequor, sequī, secutum (3rd) - to follow  
egredior, egredī, egressum (3rd -io) -to go away from  
orior, orirī, ortum (4th) - to rise

N.B. The present stem for deponent verbs is the same as for non deponent verbs.

stem = hortā-  
stem = vidē-  
stem = seque-  
stem = egrediē- (third conjugation -io)  
stem = orī- (fourth conjugation)

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# SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

Semi-deponent verbs are deponent (passive forms, active meanings) only in the perfect system of tenses (perfect, pluperfect, future perfect). They have active forms in the present system of tenses (present, imperfect, future). They are recognizable in vocabulary lists because the first two principal parts, (used for the present system of tenses), show active forms. Semi-deponent verbs lack the usual “third” principal part of “regular” verbs. For example,

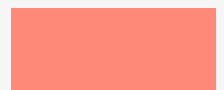
gaudeō, gaudēre, gavisum (semi-deponent)

N.B. The perfect system of deponent and semi-deponent verbs is introduced in Unit 4.

## PRACTICE DEPONENT VERBS

**Identify the tense of the following deponent verbs, then translate:**

	Tense	Translation
1. loquāmur:	_____	_____
2. orīmini:	_____	_____
3. hortāberis:	_____	_____
4. precābaris:	_____	_____
5. moriēmur:	_____	_____
6. egredīuntur:	_____	_____
7. sequetur:	_____	_____
8. precābor:	_____	_____
9. oriēbantur:	_____	_____
10. ingredīmini:	_____	_____



---

**Identify the deponent verbs in the list below. Then translate them and label the conjugation (1 - 4).**

1. trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
2. perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
3. hortor, hortārī, hortātum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
4. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
5. orior, orīrī, ortum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
6. precor, precārī, precātum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
7. sequor, sequī, secūtum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_
8. vidēor, vidērī, vīsum \_\_\_\_\_ Conj. \_\_\_\_\_


**Translate the following verbs into Latin.**

**1. agō, agere, egī, actum - to drive, do, act; to spend (referring to time)**

I had driven: \_\_\_\_\_  
he will have done: \_\_\_\_\_  
you were doing: \_\_\_\_\_  
you (plural) spent: \_\_\_\_\_  
we will drive: \_\_\_\_\_  
it will be done: \_\_\_\_\_  
she will drive: \_\_\_\_\_  
they were being driven \_\_\_\_\_

**2. sequor, sequī, secūtum - to follow**

I was following: \_\_\_\_\_  
she follows: \_\_\_\_\_  
you (singular) will follow: \_\_\_\_\_  
we followed: \_\_\_\_\_  
they were following: \_\_\_\_\_  
we follow: \_\_\_\_\_  
he is following: \_\_\_\_\_



---

## 3.9 PASSIVE AND DEPONENT IMPERATIVES

In Unit 1, you learned the present active imperative. To form the passive imperative, add -re to the present stem for the singular and -minī to the present stem for the plural. These forms are used primarily to make imperatives of deponent verbs, as the true passive imperative is as rare in Latin as it is in English

### Singular Deponent Imperative

hortā-re - urge  
fatē-re - admit  
seque-re - follow  
egrede-re - go out  
orī-re - rise

### Plural Deponent Imperative

horta-minī - urge  
fatē-minī - admit  
sequī-minī - follow  
egredī-minī - go out  
orī-minī - rise

## PRACTICE DEPONENT IMPERATIVES

**Translate the following imperatives.**

Valete.

Cane carmen.

Sequere magistrum durum.

Discite litterās notās.

Loquere bene.

Gaudete otiō.

Precāminī deōs.

Agite tempus cum amicīs verīs.

---



---

**Translate the following into Latin.**

1. I will arrive: \_\_\_\_\_
2. They were dying: \_\_\_\_\_
3. You (plural) will follow: \_\_\_\_\_
4. we will be compelled: \_\_\_\_\_
5. They will urge: \_\_\_\_\_
6. They were being heard: \_\_\_\_\_
7. We were being handed over: \_\_\_\_\_
8. She is building: \_\_\_\_\_
9. We will have wept: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Lead me! (plural): \_\_\_\_\_
11. They had returned: \_\_\_\_\_
12. You (plural) will have led: \_\_\_\_\_
13. They will betray: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Follow! (singular): \_\_\_\_\_
15. They are urging: \_\_\_\_\_
16. You (singular) are being led: \_\_\_\_\_
17. You (plural) will seem: \_\_\_\_\_
18. She will have read: \_\_\_\_\_



---

## 3.10 FOUR USES OF THE ABLATIVE

### ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT

The Ablative of Personal Agent expresses the person or people performing the action of a passive verb with the person/people in the ablative case. This is called the ablative of personal agent. **The ablative of personal agent exists only in the context of a passive verb.** For example,

Liber legitur **ā puellā.**

The book is being read **by the girl.**

### ABLATIVE OF MEANS

The Ablative of Means expresses how something happens or an object used to perform an action. It requires no preposition. An ablative of means is never a person.


Puer terrētur **fabulā.**

The boy is terrified **by the story**  
Ablative of Means

Liber legitur **ā puellā** (personal agent).

The book is being read **by the girl.**  
Ablative of Personal Agent

---



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# ABLATIVE OF MANNER

The ablative of manner indicates the manner in which an action takes place, usually with the preposition "cum", but if the noun is modified by an adjective the preposition may be omitted. A modifying adjective may precede the preposition.

Liber legitur **cum voluptāte**.  
The book is being read **with pleasure**.

Liber legitur **magnā cum voluptāte**.  
The book is being read **with great pleasure**.

# ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

The ablative is used to indicate the place from which an action takes place, i.e. movement away from. It is often introduced by a preposition like ab, ex, or de).

**Ab urbe** eunt.  
They are going **from the city**.

# PRACTICE THE ABLATIVE CASE

**Translate the underlined phrases into Latin.**

The book was written by the son. \_\_\_\_\_

Virgil wrote his poem with great skill. \_\_\_\_\_

The city was surrounded by huge walls. \_\_\_\_\_

Dido spoke these words with so much anger. \_\_\_\_\_

The sweet songs will be sung by the youths. \_\_\_\_\_

The student is taught with books. \_\_\_\_\_

The student is taught by the teacher. \_\_\_\_\_

---



---

## 3.11 EXPRESSING TIME

Latin uses the accusative and ablative cases to express constructions of time. These uses of the accusative and ablative are easily recognized, because they use “time” words, e.g. *annus*, *hora*, and *tempus*.

### ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME

The accusative case expresses a temporal event that takes place over a period of time. To translate, use words like “for” or “during.” For example,

**Multōs annōs** in urbe studēbant.

**For many years** they were studying in the city.

**Multās horās** sororēs fratrēsque dē philosophiā dicēbant.

**For many hours** sisters and brothers talked about philosophy.

### ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN

The ablative case expresses a temporal event that takes place at a particular moment in time. To translate, use words like “at,” “in,” or “on.” For example,

**Primā horā** ad urbem venērunt.

At one-o'clock, they came to the city.

**Kalendīs Martiīs** Aelia Apollōniusque ad forum adīerunt.

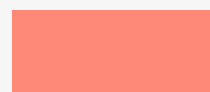
On the Kalends of March Aelia and Apollonius went to the forum.

### CUM TEMPORAL CLAUSES

You have already learned the word *cum* as a preposition meaning “with” that accompanies a noun in the ablative case. *Cum* also means “when,” especially when it begins a sentence or clause. For example,

**Cum** Laelia loquitur, magnam voluptātem dat.

**When** Laelia speaks, she gives great pleasure.



---

# PRACTICE CONSTRUCTIONS OF TIME

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to indicate the time period over which something happens.
2. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show how long something lasts.
3. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the moment something occurs.

**Label the underlined time expressions with “duration,” “time when,” or “time within which” and translate into Latin**

- a. Apollonius went to Greece last year. \_\_\_\_\_ (proximus, -a, um - last)
- b. I read Vergil's poetry for many hours! \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Aelia is taught at the second hour. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. The letter will arrive within the first hour. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Aelia stays in the forum during daylight. \_\_\_\_\_

**Translate the underlined time expressions of time into English – make sure to use a preposition to capture the expression clearly in English.**

- a. Aelia multās horās in urbe studet. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Horā secundā Aelia ad forum adīvit. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Multōs annōs Carthāgo praestābat. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Unō annō Apollōnius ad Africam adībit. \_\_\_\_\_ (unō = one)



---

## 3.11 EXPRESSING PLACE

### ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE TOWARDS

This use of the accusative case accompanies a verb of motion to express the place toward which one is moving. The phrase is introduced by a preposition *ad* or *in*.

**Ad urbem** veniēnt.  
They will come **to the city**.

**In urbem** eunt.  
They are going **into the city**.

### ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE

The ablative is used to indicate the place where an action happens. It is introduced by the preposition *in*.

**In urbe** vivunt.  
They are living **in the city**.

### EXPRESSING PLACE FOR CERTAIN NOUNS

In Latin no prepositions are used for place constructions for city and town names, and the nouns *domus*, -i f. ("home"), *humus*, -i f. ("ground"), and *rus*, *ruris* n. ("country"). For this set of nouns, place where is handled by **the locative case** (see below).

**Place to or toward which: accusative**  
Romam to Rome

**Place from which: ablative**  
Romā from Rome

**Place where: locative**  
Romae in Rome

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---

# THE LOCATIVE CASE

the locative ending is identical to the ablative, except when the noun is 1st or 2nd declension singular, in which case it is identical to the genitive, for example,

domī (domus, -i f.) - at home  
rurī (rus, ruris n.) - in the country  
humī (humus, -i f.) - on the ground

Athēnis (Athēnae, -ārum f.) - in/at Athens  
Carthāgine (Carthāgo, -inis f.) - at/in Carthage  
Romae (Roma, -ae f.) - at/in Rome  
Corinθi (Corinthus, -i f.) - at/in Corinth

Examine these example sentences closely:

**Romam** veniēnt.  
They will come **to Rome**.

**Athēnis** student.  
They are studying **in Athens**.

**Romā** eunt.  
They are going **from Rome**

Aelia **domī** est.  
Aelia is **at home**.



---

# PRACTICE CONSTRUCTIONS OF PLACE


**Answer the following questions.**

- 1) Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the motion away from a place.
- 2) Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show motion to or toward a place.
- 3) Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the place where something happens except with the names of cities, towns, and a few nouns.
- 4) Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show how far away (extent of space) something is.

**Label the underlined expressions of place with motion toward, place where, or motion from.**

- a. Aelia listens to speeches in the forum. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Sophronius desires to return to Greece. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Rome is thousands of miles away from Carthage. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Monica hurried from the temple. \_\_\_\_\_

**Translate the underlined expressions of place into English – use a preposition to capture the expression clearly in English, e.g. to, toward, in, into, within, from, down from, away from.**

- a. Aenēas ad urbem Dīdōnis advēnit. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Deus Aenēae dixit: “Ab Africā abi!” \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Aelia in forum ingreditur. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Aelia in librō fabulam legit. \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 



---

# PRACTICE CONSTRUCTIONS OF TIME AND PLACE

**Give the correct translation in Latin of the bold phrases.**

Athēnae, -ārum f. - Athens

Carthāgo, -inis f. - Carthage

Rōma, -ae f. - Rome

Troia, -ae f. - Troy

Graecia, -ae f. - Greece

**At the first hour**, Aelia goes **home**. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Aelia does not live **in Rome**, but **in Carthage**. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**In Athens**, Epicurus studied philosophy for many years. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Aelia enjoys studying **in the city**, but not **at home**. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**For an hour**, Aelia complains that she wants to leave **home**! \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**In Greece** and especially **in Athens**, young Romans received advanced education.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

After leaving **Carthage** and traveling **to Rome**, Apuleius returned **home**. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Aelia studies **for many hours at home**, not **in the forum**. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**At the second hour** Sophronius leads Aelia **to the forum**. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

**At that time**, Apollonius was forced to read books in a foreign language - Greek!  
\_\_\_\_\_



# UNIT THREE

## EXERCITATIONES



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# EXERCITATIONES 3.1

**Translate the following Latin sentences into English.**

1. Primā horā Didō ante ignem stetit et deōs suōs precābatur.
2. Quod rēgīna tantum tempus cum Aeneā duxerat, murī urbis nōn condēbantur.
3. Dolor in mente Dīdōnis oriēbatur quia Aenēas nāvēs Carthāgine deducēbat.
4. Aenēas esse homo pius Romanīs semper vidēbitur.
5. Ibī feminae virīque servīque studēre possunt; nam omnēs bene vivere apud Epicurum possunt.
6. Horā secundā, Aelia ad forum advēnerit; Ibī sapiētēs ante turbam loquentur.
7. Didō Aenēam ab urbe suā nōn exīre hortābatur, sed verba reginae non audiēbantur ā virō durō. Itaque misera femina nāvēs Carthāgine egredī mox videt.
8. Post multōs annōs Aenēas et amicī suī domō in Asiā exiērant.
9. Voluptās enim ab omnibus virīs et feminīs inveniri debet.
10. Romae magister puerōs sapiēntiae causā terrēbat; ā puerīs tamen nōn amābatur.
11. Apollōnius apud amicōs liberē loquī poterit.
12. Bonae sententiae in mentibus malōrum inveniri potuerint.
13. Eō tempōre puerī puellaeque sapiēntiam discēbant.
14. Quia magister nōs multōs librōs legere cupit, debēmus primā luce oriri.

**15. Cum [add cum clause or two here]**

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# EXERCITATIONES 3.2

**Translate the following English sentences into Latin.**

Didō, Dīdōnis f. - Dido (queen of Carthage)

Aenēas, -ae m. - Aeneas

Italia, -ae f. - Italy

Carthāgō, -inis. f. - Carthage

Apuleius, -ī. m. - Apuleius

Athēnae, -ārum f. - Athens

1. Dido and Aeneas were going out of the city.
2. Aeneas was silent about his love.
3. Between true friends there will never be true anger.
4. The city was being founded by Dido when Aeneas arrived.
5. At a favorable time many ships will be launched by Aeneas to Italy.
6. Apollonius was able to learn many true things in Athens.



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# UNIT FOUR

## VERBA NOVA



### Nouns

#### First Declension

**cūra, -ae f.** - care, concern

**invidia, -ae f.** - jealousy

**lacrima, -ae f.** - tear

**lingua, -ae f.** - tongue; language

**via, -ae f.** - way, street

#### Second Declension

**animus, -ī m.** - spirit, mind

**lectus, -ī m.** - bed, sofa

**locus, -ī m.** - place; loca (**n. pl.**) region

**membrum, -ī n.** - limb, member of the body

**morbus, -ī m.** - sickness, disease

**sīgnum -ī n.** - sign, standard, mark

**vōtum, -ī n.** - promise, vow; wish, hope

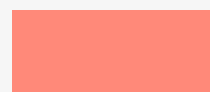
#### Third Declension

**cinis, cineris m.** - ashes, embers; ashes of the dead

**coniunx, coniugis m./f.** - spouse, husband, wife

**corpus, corporis n.** - body

**genus, generis n.** - origin, lineage, kind



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## Third Declension

**honor, -ōris m.** - honor, glory, office

**iūdex, iūdicis m.** - judge

**lēx, lēgis f.** - law

**mors, mortis f.** - death

**mōs, mōris m.** - custom, habit; (**pl.**) character

**nox, noctis f.** - night

**ōs, ōris n.** - mouth, face

**os, ossis n.** - bone

**parēns, -ntis m./f.** - parent

**pars, partis f.** - part

**scelus, -eris n.** - crime, sin

**senex, senis m.** - old man, elder; senior

**virgō, -inis f.** - maiden, virgin, girl

**vīs, — f.** - force, violence, rape; pl. strength, military power, resources. (The declension of vis is defective, see chart below.)

vis	vīrēs
---	virium
---	viribus
vīm	vīrēs
vī	viribus

**vulnus, -eris n.** - wound

## Adjectives

### 2 - 1 - 2 Declension

**aeger, aegra, aegrum** - sick

**fessus, -a, -um** - weary, tired

**foedus, -a, -um** - foul

**longus, -a, -um** - long, far

**niger, nigra, nigrum** - black

**sānus, -a, -um** - sound, sane

**validus, -a, -um** - strong

### Third Declension

**gravis, -e** - heavy, serious

**trīstis, -e** - sad, solemn, grim

---

## Verbs

### First Conjugation

**appellō (1)** - to call, address, name

**iūrō (1)** - to take an oath, swear

**iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum** - to help; to please, delight

**spectō (1)** - to look at, consider

### Second Conjugation

**careō, carēre, caruī** - to lack (+ abl.)

**doleō, -ēre, -uī, dolitum** - to feel pain or grief, grieve

**impleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum** - to fill in, fill up

**maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum** - to remain

**moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum** - to move

**sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum** - to sit

### Third Conjugation -ō

**cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum** - to fall, be killed

**corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum** - to ruin, destroy, defile

**crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum** - to grow, increase

**currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum** - to run

**frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctum** - to break, shatter

**patior, patī, passum** - to suffer, endure, permit

**tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum** - to touch

**tendō, tendere, tetendī, tentum** - to stretch, extend

### Third Conjugation -iō

**capiō, capere, cēpī, captum** - to seize

**accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum** - to receive

**excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum** - to take out

**incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum** - to begin

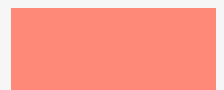
**recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum** - to take back, receive; **sē recipere** - to betake oneself, go

**deficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum** - to fail, give out; to revolt from (de • faciō, facere, fēcī, factum)

### Irregular

**fīō, fierī, factum** - to become, happen, be done

**trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum** - to go across (trans • eō, īre, iī, itum)



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## Preposition

**prope** - near, next (+acc.); nearly, almost (adv.)

**super** - over (adv. and prep. +acc.)

## Conjunctions

**ac** - and in addition, and also, and

**ergō** - therefore

**neque** - and not, nor

**quamquam** - however, although

**quoque** - also, too

**vel** - or else, or; even

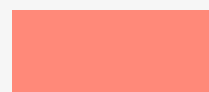
## Adverbs

**cūr** - why?

**igitur** - therefore

**hīc** - here

**-ne (enclitic)** - interrogative particle attached to another word (usually the first in the sentence) to indicate that the sentence is a question. The Latin equivalent of a question mark, e.g. **Potestne regina librum legere?**, "Is the queen able to read the book?"





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# UNIT FOUR

# GRAMMATICA



## Grammatical Concepts

### **Perfect System**

Perfect Passive Verbs

Pluperfect Passive Verbs

Future Perfect Passive Verbs

### **Participles**

Perfect Passive Participles


Present Active Participles

Future Active Participles

### **Fio, Fieri, Factum**

### **Adverbs**

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## 4.1 THE PERFECT SYSTEM (PASSIVE VOICE)

There are three tenses in the perfect system, so called because they all use the perfect stem (third principle part): **Perfect**, **Pluperfect**, and **Future Perfect**. In Unit 3 the active forms of the Perfect System were introduced. Now we learn the passive forms.

The passive forms of the perfect system combine a nominative form of the perfect passive participle (4th principal part) with a form of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, *futurum*. Each tense (Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect) employs a particular tense of **sum**, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrum** to form the compound.

Tense of <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fui</i> , <i>futurum</i>	Perfect System Passive Forms
Present ( <i>est</i> )	Perfect ( <i>factum est</i> , "it was done" or "it has been done")
Imperfect ( <i>erat</i> )	Pluperfect ( <i>factum erat</i> , "it had been done")
Future ( <i>erit</i> )	Future Perfect ( <i>factum erit</i> , "it will have been done")

For all three tenses, the participle form agrees with the subject in number, and gender and acts as a 2 - 1 - 2 adjective. For example,

Aelia **amāta** est.

Aelia was loved.

Filiae **amātae** erant.

The daughters had been loved.

Apollōnius **amātus** erit.

Apollonius will have been loved

Filiī **amātī** sunt.

The sons were loved


Carmen **amātum** erat.

The song has been loved

Carmina **amāta** erint.

The songs will have been loved.

---



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# PERFECT PASSIVE VERBS

**The Perfect Passive** is formed by combining a nominative form of the perfect passive participle (that agrees with the subject in case, number, and gender) and a form of **sum, esse, fuī, futūrum** in the Present tense.

**amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum - to love**

	Singular	Plural
1st	amātus, -a, -um sum I was loved	amāti,- ae, -a sumus We were loved
2nd	amātus, -a, -um es You were loved	amāti, -ae, -a estis You all were loved
3rd	amātus, -a, -um est He/ she/ it was loved	amāti, -ae, -a sunt They were loved


# PLUPERFECT PASSIVE VERBS

**The Pluperfect Passive** is formed by combining a nominative form of the perfect passive participle (that agrees with the subject in case, number, and gender) and a form of **sum, esse, fuī, futūrum** in the Imperfect tense.

**amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum - to love**

	Singular	Plural
1st	amātus, -a, -um eram I had been loved	amāti,- ae, -a erāmus We had been loved
2nd	amātus, -a, -um erās You had been loved	amāti,- ae, -a erātis You all had been loved
3rd	amātus, -a, -um erat He/she/it had been loved	amāti,- ae, -a erant They had been loved

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# FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE VERBS

The **Future Perfect Passive** is formed by combining a nominative form of the perfect passive participle (that agrees with the subject in case, number, and gender) and a form of **sum, esse, fuī, futūrum** in the Future tense.

**amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum - to love**

	Singular	Plural
1st	amātus, -a, -um ero I will have loved	amāti, -ae, -a erimus We will have been loved
2nd	amātus, -a, -um eris You will have been loved	amāti, -ae, -a eritis You all will have been loved
3rd	amātus, -a, -um erit He/she/ it will have been loved	amāti, -ae, -a erunt They will have been loved

## PRACTICE THE PERFECT SYSTEM (PASSIVE VOICE)

Identify the Tense and Voice (Active, Passive, or Deponent), then translate:

- factum est \_\_\_\_\_
- fuerat \_\_\_\_\_
- fractus erit \_\_\_\_\_
- appellāta sum \_\_\_\_\_
- praebēbant \_\_\_\_\_
- creverit \_\_\_\_\_
- passī sumus \_\_\_\_\_
- iūrāta erant \_\_\_\_\_
- incipiētur \_\_\_\_\_
- tendētur \_\_\_\_\_

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**Choose the correct translation into Latin of the underlined verb phrase. Pay close attention to the gender of the nouns.**

1. Her health failed, although she was examined by a doctor.

- a. spectāvit
- b. spectāta est
- c. spectātum est

2. Many girls had desired to learn the art of medicine.

- a. discere cupīverant
- b. discere cupīvērunt
- c. discere cupīvit

3. Even the bones have been destroyed by the disease.

- a. ossa correpta sunt
- b. ossa correpta erunt
- c. ossa correpta erant

4. The woman had a broken limb.

- a. membrum fracturum
- b. membrī fracturī
- c. membrum fractum

5. Even young men were made sick by this disease.


- a. factī sunt aegros
- b. factī sunt aegrī
- c. factī erant aegrī

6. By Apollo, I will have sworn this oath.

- a. iūrātus sum
- b. iūrāvero
- c. iūrābō

**Translating Verbs into Latin**

1. tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactum

- a. They touch: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. We are touched: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. He has been touched: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. You (s.) will touch: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. I had been touched: \_\_\_\_\_
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2. recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptum

- a. He took back: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. They will be taken back: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. You (pl.) have been received: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. We are receiving: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. She will have been received: \_\_\_\_\_

3. patior, patī, passum

- a. I have suffered: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We will suffer: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. They will have suffered: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She suffers: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. You (s.) were suffering: \_\_\_\_\_


4. impleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum

- a. It will have been filled: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We will fill: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. You (pl.) had filled: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She was filling: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. They have been filled: \_\_\_\_\_

5. fiō, fiērī, factum

- a. He becomes: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. They were becoming: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. We have become: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She had become: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I will become: \_\_\_\_\_

6. iūrō, iūrare, iūrāvī, iūrātum

- a. It had been sworn: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. She will swear: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. We will have sworn: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. They will have been sworn: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. You (pl.) had sworn: \_\_\_\_\_
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## 4.2 PARTICIPLES

**Participles** are verbal adjectives; they are words formed from a verb that function as an adjective.

Like verbs they have tense and voice, and can take objects. Like adjectives they agree with the nouns they modify in case, number, and gender. For example,

Aelia reads the letter written by her brother.  
Aelia litterās scriptās ā fratre legit.

There are four types of participles in Latin of which three are introduced here: The Perfect Passive Participle, Present Active Participle, and Future Active Participle.

**The Perfect Passive Participle**, e.g. visus, -a, -um (seen, having been seen), combines the 4th principal part with the 2 - 1 - 2 adjective endings

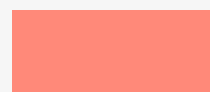
**The Present Active Participle**, e.g. videns, vidēntis (seeing), combines the Present Stem with 3rd declension adjective endings. .

**The Future Active Participle**, e.g. vīsūrus, -a, -um (about to see), combines the 4th principal part with a -ur- infix and the 2 -1 - 2 adjective endings.

## 4.3 PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLES

When translating Perfect Passive Participles, use corresponding auxiliaries (i.e. Perfect = having, Passive = been) or the past tense participle in English. For example,

Misera puella, ab Aeliā **visa**, de Monicā dixit.  
The wretched girl, **having been seen** by Aelia, spoke about Monica. (auxiliaries)  
The wretched girl, **seen** by Aelia, spoke about Monica. (past tense participle)



**Perfect Passive Participles** use 2 - 1 - 2 adjective endings. The stem comes from the fourth principal part (the third principal part for deponent verbs). To form Perfect Passive Participles, remove -um from the fourth (or third) principal part and add -us, -a, -um endings.

**video, videre, vīdi, vīsum - to see “having been seen” (4th PP stem = vis)**

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	visus	visa	visum
Gen	visī	visae	visī
Dat	visō	visae	visō
Acc	visum	visam	visum
Abl	visō	visā	visō
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	visi	visae	visa
Gen	visōrum	visārum	visōrum
Dat	visīs	visīs	visīs
Acc	visōs	visas	visa
Abl	visīs	visīs	visīs

N.B. Remember that deponent verbs have passive forms that are translated actively; Translate the Perfect Deponent Participle as “having \_\_\_\_-ed.” For example,

Aelia, Sophrōnium secūta, ad forum pervenit.  
Aelia, **having followed** Sophronius, arrived at the forum.



## 4.3 PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

**Present Active Participles** can be translated using “\_\_\_\_ing” in English. For example,

Aelia, **seeing** the girl, ran to her.  
Aelia, puellam videns, ad eam cucurrit.

Present Active Participles use the same endings as ingens, ingentis (-ns in the nominative for all genders and -nt- at the end of the stem).

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-ns	-ns
Gen	-ntis	-ntis
Dat	-ntī	-ntī
Acc	-ntem	-ns
Abl	-ntī/-nte*	-ntī/-nte*
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	-ntēs	-ntia
Gen	-ntium	-ntium
Dat	-ntibus	-ntibus
Acc	-ntēs	-ntia
Abl	-ntibus	-ntibus

N.B. the ablative singular has two possible endings, -nti or -nte. Either of these endings is acceptable, though -nti is more frequently used when the participle acts as an attributive adjective. That is, it simply qualifies a noun without other information.

The Present Active Participle is formed by adding the endings above to the present stem of the verb. The paradigms are as follows

### do, dāre, dedi, datum (stem = da)

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	dans	dans
Gen	dantis	dantis
Dat	danti	danti
Acc	dantem	dans
Abl	danti/dante	danti/dante
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	dantes	dantia
Gen	dantium	dantium
Dat	dantibus	dantibus
Acc	dantes	dantia
Abl	dantibus	dantibus

### video, videre, visi, visum (stem = vide)

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	vidēns	videns
Gen	videntis	videntis
Dat	videnti	videnti
Acc	videntem	videns
Abl	videnti/vidente	videnti/vidente
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	videntes	videntia
Gen	videntium	videntium
Dat	videntibus	videntibus
Acc	videntes	videntia
Abl	videntibus	videntibus

### duco, ducere, duxi, ductum (stem = duce)

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ducens	ducens
Gen	ducentis	ducentis
Dat	ducenti	ducenti
Acc	ducentem	ducens
Abl	ducenti/ducente	ducenti/ducente
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ducentes	ducentia
Gen	ducentium	ducentium
Dat	ducentibus	ducentibus
Acc	ducentes	ducentia
Abl	ducentibus	ducentibus

### cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitum (stem = cupie)

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	cupiens	cupiens
Gen	cupientis	cupientis
Dat	cupienti	cupienti
Acc	cupientem	cupiens
Abl	cupienti/e	cupienti/e
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	cupientes	cupientia
Gen	cupientium	cupientium
Dat	cupientibus	cupientibus
Acc	cupientes	cupientia
Abl	cupientibus	cupientibus

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**audio, audire, audivi, auditum (stem = audie)**

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	audiens	audiens
Gen	audientis	audientis
Dat	audienti	audienti
Acc	audientem	audiens
Abl	audienti/audiente	audienti/audiente
Plural	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	audientes	audientia
Gen	audientium	audientium
Dat	audientibus	audientibus
Acc	audientes	audientia
Abl	audientibus	audientibus

**Deponent verbs** also have a present active participle form which are translated actively. The active stem for deponent verbs is not given in the principal parts, so it must be derived by using the usual stem for the verb's conjugation. For example,

**First Conjugation:** precor, precari, precatum - to pray  
stem = preca Present Active Participle: precans, precantis (praying)

**Second Conjugation:** fateor, fateri, fassum - to admit  
stem = fate Present Active Participle: fatens, fatentis (admitting)

**Third Conjugation** -o: sequor, sequi, secutum - to follow  
stem = seque Present Active Participle: sequens, sequentis (following)

**Third Conjugation** -io: morior, mori, mortuum - to die  
stem = morie Present Active Participle: moriens, morientis (dying)

**Fourth Conjugation:** orior, oriri, ortum - to rise  
stem = orie Present Active Participle: oriens, orientis (rising)

**The irregular verb eo, ire, ii, itum** has a Present Active Participle, which uses the stem ie-. The form of the Present Active Participle, then, is iens, ientis (going).

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## 4.4 FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

To translate **Future Active Participles**, use the phrase “about to” or “going to” in order to indicate future action. For example,

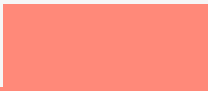
Aelia, matrem **visūra**, domum cucurrit.  
Aelia, **about to see** her mother, ran home.

Future Active Participles of deponent verbs are translated actively, just as in the Present Active Participle. For example

„Aelia, Sophrōnio **locutūra**, ad forum pervenit.  
Aelia, **about to talk** to Sophronius, arrived at the forum.

**Future Active Participles** combine the fourth principal part with a -ur- infix and the 2 - 1 - 2 adjective endings. Here is the paradigm:

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	visurus	visura	visurum
Gen	visuri	visurae	visuri
Dat	visuro	visurae	visuro
Acc	visurum	visuram	visurum
Abl	visuro	visurā	visuro
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	visuri	visurae	visura
Gen	visurorum	visurarum	visurorum
Dat	visuris	visuris	visuris
Acc	visuros	visuras	visura
Abl	visuris	visuris	visuris



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# PRACTICE PARTICIPLES

**Translate these participial phrases into English. Remember that deponent verbs have active meanings.**

1. appellō, appellare, appellāvī, appellātum

- a. appellati parentēs: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. parentēs appellātūrī: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. parentēs appellantēs: \_\_\_\_\_

2. patior, patī, passum

- a. Monica passura: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Monica passa: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Monica patiēns: \_\_\_\_\_

3. doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctum

- a. ā senibus docentibus: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ā senibus doctis: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ā senibus docturis: \_\_\_\_\_

4. loquor, loquī, locūtum

- a. verba coniugis locuturi: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. verba coniugis loquentis: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. verba coniugis locuti: \_\_\_\_\_

5. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum

- a. membra mota: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. membra motura: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. membra moventia: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Fill in the blank with the correct ending for the participle so that it agrees with the word in bold, then translate the sentence.**

1. **Aelia** magnā cum celeritāte \_\_\_\_\_ domum pervēnit. (present, currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum)
2. Aelia misera multīs lacrimīs **medicō** corpus māt̄ris \_\_\_\_\_ dīxit. (present - spectō (1) - to examine)
3. Aelia **verba** trīstia ā medicō \_\_\_\_\_ cum dolore audīvit (perfect - dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum)
4. Tōtam noctem deos, Aesculāpium Apollonemque, pro **matre** \_\_\_\_\_ precatī sunt. ( future - morior, morī, mortuum)
5. Deī preces **Aeliae familiaeque** eius vitam matris \_\_\_\_\_ nōn audīverant. (present - orō (1))
6. Familia **corpus** ā domo \_\_\_\_\_ ignibus sacrīs dedit. (perfect - portō(1))
7. **Omnēs** ad Nekropolem \_\_\_\_\_ sacra multa matrī perfēcērunt. (perfect - ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressum)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **Aelia paterque** matrī uxorīque suae valēre iubent. (present - fleō, flēre, flevī, fletum)
9. Multōs diēs Aelia domī manēbat et **litteram** ā fratre suō \_\_\_\_\_ exspectābat. (future - perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventum)
10. **Frater** eius mortem māt̄ris \_\_\_\_\_ Aeliae multīs cum lacrimīs scrīpsit (present - audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum)



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**Choose the correct translation into Latin of the underlined participial phrase.  
Pay attention to the gender of your nouns and adjectives.**

1. The wound, surrounded by much redness, has a foul smell.

- a. cinctus multō rubore
- b. cingens multum morbum
- c. cinctum multō rubore
- d. cinxit cum multō rubore

2. The life of the woman, suffering sharp pain, came to an end.

- a. patiēns acrī dolōre
- b. patiēntis acrem dolōrem
- c. patiēns acrem dolōrem
- d. passa acrem dolōrem

3. Agnodice was named by the old women, about to praise her.

- a. laudaturae eam
- b. laudatus ei
- c. laudatīs eam
- d. capturīs eam

4. Addressing all the blessed gods, I begin to pray.

- a. appellans omnēs deōs beatos
- b. appellantēs omnēs deōs beatos
- c. appellata omnēs deōs beatos
- d. appellātura omnēs deōs beatos



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## 4.5 FĪŌ, FIERĪ, FACTUM

The irregular verb *fīō, fierī, factum* (be made, become) acts as the passive form of *faciō, facere, fēcī, factum*. It is conjugated in the present system like a 4th conjugation verb. (In the perfect system, *fīō* conjugates as a regular perfect passive verb.)

### Present Tense

	Singular	Plural
1st	fīō	fīmus
2nd	fīs	fītis
3rd	fit	fīunt

### Imperfect Tense

	Singular	Plural
1st	fīēbam	fīēbāmus
2nd	fīēbās	fīēbātis
3rd	fīēbat	fīēbant

### Future Tense

	Singular	Plural
1st	fiam	fīēmus
2nd	fiēs	fīētis
3rd	fiet	fient

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## 4.6 ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that describe adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs. An adverb tells why, how, how much, or when. For example,

She speaks **seriously**.  
**Graviter** dicit.

They act **strongly**.  
**Validē** agunt.

In English, adverbs are usually formed by adding -ly to the corresponding adjective:

nice ---> nicely

In Latin, adverbs can be formed by altering the corresponding adjectives as follows:  
1st and 2nd Declension adjectives: add -ē to the stem and 3rd Declension adjectives: add -iter to the base. For example,

validus (adj.) ---> validē (adv.)  
strong (adj.) ---> strongly (adv.)

gravis (adj.) ---> graviter (adv.)  
serious (adj.) ---> seriously (adv.)

There are, however, many exceptions to these rules. The following should be memorized:

**aliter** - otherwise (from alius)

**bene** - well (from bonus, -a, -um)

**magnum** - greatly (from magnus, -a, -um)

**multum** - a lot (from multus, -a, -um)

**omninō** - altogether (from omnis, -e)

**primum/primo** - first, at first (from primus, -a, -um)

**tristē** - sadly (from tristis, -e)

**verum/vero** - but, truly (from verus, -a, -um)

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# PRACTICE ADVERBS

**Translate the adjective, then create the adverb from the adjective stem and translate the adverb.**

1. gravis, -e \_\_\_\_\_

2. foedus, -a, -um \_\_\_\_\_

3. aeger, -gra, -grum \_\_\_\_\_

4. dulcis, -e \_\_\_\_\_

5. longus, -a, -um \_\_\_\_\_

6. sapiēns (gen. -ntis) \_\_\_\_\_

7. miser, -era, -erum \_\_\_\_\_

8. ācer, ācris, ācre. \_\_\_\_\_

9. dūrus, -a, -um \_\_\_\_\_



# UNIT FOUR

## EXERCITATIONES



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# EXERCITATIONES 4.1

**Translate the following Latin sentences into English.**

1. Sapiēns in forō orationem habens Rufus appellātus est.
2. Postquam Aelia matrem morbo captam spectāverat, multae lacrimae de ore cadēbant.
3. Post mortem animus ē corpore ēgressus ad inferos locos transibit.
4. Tamquam Apollonius matrem aegram videre cupivit, in Graecia manere debuit.
5. Dum sacra pro Monica a Hilariāno efficiēbantur, ad lacrimas verbis tristibus eius moti sumus.
6. Totam noctem Hilariānus Aeliaque prope Monicam nimis fessam morbo sederant.
7. Senes locuturi totos homines ad honorem hortabuntur.
8. Is vir fessus morbo gravi multa mala patitur.
9. Corpus feminae bonae non validum sed semper fessum fuit.
10. Cum vulnus in pectore fiet nigrum, morbus ad partes omnes corporis morientis tetenderit.



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# EXERCITATIONES 4.2

**Translate the following English sentences into Latin. Use participles when possible.**

1. The doctor looked at my mother with great care.
2. Although she had been seized by a serious disease, she has finally become healthy again.
3. The body was carried to the sacred fire made by my father.
4. A young woman went to the city called Carthage because she desired to be taught by a teacher.
5. Sophronius, having been taught well, was able to speak and read many languages.

