

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

gladius, -ī m. - sword

liber, librī m. - book

magister, magistrī m. - master, teacher

mūrus, -ī m. - wall

negōtium, -ī n. - business

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

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

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)

Verbs

First Conjugation

cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātum - think, reflect
hortor, hortārī, hortātum - to urge strongly, advise, exhort
narrō, narrāre, narrāvī, narratum - tell, recount, narrate
precor, precārī, precātum - to pray, invoke
servō, 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.)
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum - to remain
taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum - to be silent
terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum - to terrify, frighten
valeō, valēre, valuī, 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, dedūcere, dedūxī, deductum - to launch, lead away
legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum - to read, gather, choose
ēligō, eligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctum - to pick out, select
infigo, -figere, -fixī, -fictum - to fix, fasten
loquor, loquī, locūtum - to speak, talk
perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum - to destroy (**per • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)
sequor, sequī, secūtum - to follow
trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum - to hand over, yield (**tra[ns] • dō, dare, dedī, datum**)

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

pervenio, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum - to arrive, reach

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.)

sine - without (+ abl.)

Conjunctions

at - but, but yet

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

cum - when

dum - while

quod - because

Adverbs

bene - well

hodiē - today

mox - soon

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

tunc - then

unde - from where

ut - as

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

VERBS: THE PERFECT SYSTEM

There are three tenses in the perfect system, so called because they all use the perfect stem (third principle part). They are the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses. The Perfect Tense was introduced in Unit 1. The **Pluperfect** and **Future Perfect** are the remaining two tenses of the perfect indicative 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 veram	amā verāmus
2nd person	amā verās	amā verātis
3rd person	amā verat	amā verant

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** domō 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	amā verō	amā verimus
2nd person	amā veris	amā veritis
3rd person	amā verit	amā verint

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

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. condidērunt:	_____	_____	_____
7. cecinit:	_____	_____	_____
8. egērunt:	_____	_____	_____
9. coēgerant:	_____	_____	_____
10. flevimus:	_____	_____	_____
11. tacuī:	_____	_____	_____
12. praestitit:	_____	_____	_____
13. terruistī:	_____	_____	_____
14. docuerō:	_____	_____	_____
15. steterint:	_____	_____	_____

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	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ō / -m	-mus	-r	-mur
2nd person	-s	-tis	-ris*	-minī
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.

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

3.4 PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

Present Passive Indicative verbs combine the present stem (second 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	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	am ō I love	amā mus we love	amor I am (being) loved	amā mur we are (being) loved
2nd person	amā s you love	amā tis you love	amā ris you are (being) loved	amā mini you are (being) loved
3rd person	amat s/he loves	amant they love	amā tur s/he is (being) loved	amantur they are (being) loved

Second Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	habe ō I hold	habē mus we hold	habeor I am held	habē mur we are held
2nd person	habē s you hold	habē tis you hold	habē ris you are held	habē mini you are held
3rd person	habet s/he holds	habent they hold	habē tur s/he is held	habentur they are held

Third Conjugation -o	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	dūc ō I lead	dūc imus we lead	dūcor I am led	dūc imur we are led
2nd person	dūc is you lead	dūc itis you lead	dūcer is * you are led	dūc iminī you are led
3rd person	dūc it s/he leads	dūc unt they lead	dūc itur s/he is led	dūc untur they are led

Third Conjugation -io	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	cupi ō I desire	cupi mus we desire	cupior I am desired	cupi mur we are desired
2nd person	cupi s you desire	cupi tis you desire	cuper is * you are desired	cupi minī you are desired
3rd person	cupi t s/he desires	cupi unt they desire	cupi tur s/he is desired	cupi untur they are desired

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	audi ō I hear	audi mus we hear	audi or I am heard	audi mur we are heard
2nd person	audi s you hear	audi tis you hear	audi ris you are heard	audi minī you are heard
3rd person	audi t s/he hears	audi unt they hear	audi tur s/he is heard	audi untur 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	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	amā bam I was loving	amā bāmus we were loving	amā bar I was being loved	amā bamur we were being loved
2nd person	amā bās you were loving	amā bātis you were loving	amā baris you were being loved	amā bamini you were being loved
3rd person	amā bat s/he was loving	amā bant they were loving	amā batur s/he was being loved	amā bantur they were being loved

Second Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	habē bam I was holding	habē bāmus we were holding	habē bar I was being held	habē bamur we were being held
2nd person	habē bās you were holding	habē bātis you were holding	habē baris you were being held	habē bamini you were being held
3rd person	habē bat s/he was holding	habē bant they were holding	habē batur s/he was being held	habē bantur they were being held

Third Conjugation -o	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	dūcē bam I was leading	dūcē bāmus we were leading	dūcē bar I was being led	dūcē bāmur we were being led
2nd person	dūcē bās you were leading	dūcē bātis you were leading	dūcē baris you were being led	dūcē bāminī you were being led
3rd person	dūcē bat s/he was leading	dūcē bant they were leading	dūcē batur s/he was being led	dūcē bantur they were being led

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

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	audiē bam I was hearing	audiē bāmus we were hearing	audiē bar I was being heard	audiē bamur we were being heard
2nd person	audiē bās you were hearing	audiē bātis you were hearing	audiē baris you were being heard	audiē bāminī you were being heard
3rd person	audiē bat s/he was hearing	audiē bant they were hearing	audiē batur s/he was being heard	audiē bantur they were being 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, FUTURE

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

SECOND CONJUGATION, FUTURE

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

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

THIRD -O, THIRD -IO, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

The Latin future tense for the third conjugation is formed by retaining -e- on the end of the present stem (-a- in the first person singular) and adding the personal ending. For third -iō and fourth conjugations an -ie- (-a- in the first person singular) replaces the vowel at the end of the stem (stem = cupe > cupie). This is one of the many reasons to learn to identify to which conjugation a verb belongs:

dūc-**a**-m
dūc-**ē**-s
etc.

dūc-**a**-r
dūc-**ē**-ris

aud-**ia**-m
aud-**iē**-s
etc.

aud-**ia**-r.
audi-**iē**-ris

THIRD -O CONJUGATION, FUTURE

Third Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	dūcam I will lead	dūcēmus we will lead	dūcar I will be led	dūcēmur we will be led
2nd person	dūcēs you will lead	dūcētis you will lead	dūcēris you will be led	dūcēminī you will be led
3rd person	dūcet s/he will lead	dūcent they will lead	dūcētur s/he will be led	dūcentur they will be led

THIRD -IO CONJUGATION, FUTURE

Third Conjugation -io	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	cupiam I will desire	cupiēmus we will desire	cupiar I will be desired	cupiēmur we will be desired
2nd person	cupiēs you will desire	cupiētis you will desire	cupiēris you will be desired	cupiēminī you will be desired
3rd person	cupiet s/he will desire	cupient they will desire	cupiētur s/he will be desired	cupientur they will be desired

FOURTH CONJUGATION, FUTURE

Fourth Conjugation	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	audiam I will hear	audiēmus we will hear	audiar I will be heard	audiēmur we will be heard
2nd person	audiēs you will hear	audiētis you will hear	audiēris you will be heard	audiēminī you will be heard
3rd person	audiet s/he will hear	audient they will hear	audiētur s/he will be heard	audientur they will be heard

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
1. dūcēminī:	_____	_____	_____
2. agēbatur:	_____	_____	_____
3. condet:	_____	_____	_____
4. canēbantur:	_____	_____	_____
5. valet:	_____	_____	_____
6. dedūcēbāmur:	_____	_____	_____
7. flebit:	_____	_____	_____
8. stas:	_____	_____	_____
9. gaudēbant:	_____	_____	_____
10. vidēbantur:	_____	_____	_____
11. ēligent:	_____	_____	_____
12. praestābis:	_____	_____	_____
13. interficiūnt:	_____	_____	_____
14. dābimus:	_____	_____	_____

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)

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. orīminī:	_____	_____
3. hortāberis:	_____	_____
4. precābaris:	_____	_____
5. moriēmur:	_____	_____
6. egredīuntur:	_____	_____
7. sequetur:	_____	_____
8. precābor:	_____	_____
9. oriēbantur:	_____	_____
10. ingredīminī:	_____	_____

Identify the deponent verbs in the list below. Then translate the verbs 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

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)

3.12 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

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



EXERCITATIONES 3.1

Translate the following Latin sentences into English.

1. Primā horā Didō deōs suōs ante ignem precābatur.
2. Quod rēgīna tantum tempus cum Aeneā egerat, murī urbis sibi nōn condēbantur.
3. Dolor in mente Dīdōnis oriēbatur quia Aenēas nāvēs Carthāgine ad Italiam deducēbat.
4. Aenēas esse homo pius Romanīs semper vidēbatur. (N.B. videre in the passive voice = seems)
5. Apud Epicurum feminae virīque servīque studēre omnēs possunt et bene vivere.
6. Horā secundā, Aelia ad forum advēnerit; ibī sapiētēs loquentēs ante turbam magnam audiet.
7. Didō Aenēam sēcum manere hortābatur, sed misera nāvēs eius Carthāgine egredī mox videbit. Verba enim reginae ā eō virō durō non audiēbantur.
8. Aenēas filiusque ex Asiā ad Africam et urbem reginae ingrediuntur.
9. Voluptās studiorum ā virīs et feminīs inveniri potest.
10. Magister puerōs sapiēntiae causā terrēbat; nōn tamen ā puerīs amābatur.
11. Apollōnius apud amicōs liberē loquī poterit, nōn tamen apud patrem.
12. Bonae sententiae inveniri potuerunt et Romae et in Africā.
13. Eō tempōre et eō locō puerī puellaeque multās linguās discēbant.
14. Cum magister nōs multōs librōs legere cupit, debēmus primā luce orīrī.
15. Rēgīna eōs suōs virōs sequī et navēs eius perdere iussit. Tandem sē gladiō interfēcit.

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.

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

medicus, -i m. - doctor

medicīna, -ae f. - medicine

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

morbis, -ī m. - sickness, disease

remedium, -ī n. cure, relief, treatment

sīgnus, -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



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
vim	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

NB: Regular first conjugation verbs whose principal parts follow the -ō, āre, āvi, ātum pattern will now be abbreviated by (1). So, appellō (1) = appellō, appellāre, appellāvi, appellatum

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)

Preposition

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

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

Conjunctions

ac - and in addition, and also, and

ergō - therefore

quamquam - however, although

quoque - also, too

vel - or else, or; even

Adverbs

aliter - otherwise (from *alius*)

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

cūr - why?

igitur - therefore

hīc - here

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


-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?"

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*)



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



4.1 THE PERFECT SYSTEM (PASSIVE VOICE)

As you know, 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, fui, futūrum** to form the compound that makes the perfect passive forms.

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, the fourth principle part of *amō* is actually a 2-1-2 adjective: *amātus, -a, -um*. Consider the following sentences that contain **perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive** verbs:

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.



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



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:

1. factum est _____

2. fuerat _____

3. fractus erat _____

4. appellāta sum _____

5. praebēbant _____

6. creverit _____

7. passī sumus _____

8. iūrāta erant _____

9. incipiētur _____

10. captī sunt _____

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 the young men became sick.
 - a. factī sunt aegros
 - b. factī sunt aegrī
 - c. factī erant aegrī

6. I will have sworn this sacred oath before the Roman people by tomorrow evening.
 - 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. I had been touched: _____



2. recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptum

- a. He took back: _____
- b. They will be taken back: _____
- c. We are receiving: _____
- d. She will have been received: _____

3. patior, patī, passum

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


4. impleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum

- a. It will have been filled: _____
- b. We will fill: _____
- c. She was filling: _____
- d. They have been filled: _____

5. fiō, fiērī, factum

- a. He becomes: _____
- b. They were becoming: _____
- c. We have 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: _____
- 
-

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

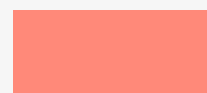
The Present Active Participle, e.g. videns, vidēntis (seeing), combines the Present Stem with 3rd declension adjective endings. .

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 vitā sibi durā libere dixit.
The wretched girl, **having been seen** by Aelia, spoke freely about her harsh life.
(auxiliaries)
The wretched girl, **seen** by Aelia, spoke freely about her harsh life (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.

4.4 PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

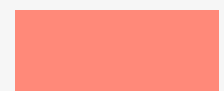
Present Active Participles can be translated using “____ing” in English. For example,

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	<u>dantem</u>	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

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).

4.5 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



PRACTICE PARTICIPLES

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

1. appellō, appellare, appellāvī, appellātum

- a. vīri appellati parentēs: _____
- b. feminae virōs parentēs appellātūrī: _____
- c. liberī parentēs appellantēs bonōs: _____

2. patior, patī, passum

- a. puella duram fortunam passura: _____
- b. puella duram fortunam passa: _____
- c. puella duram fortunam patiēns: _____

3. doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctum

- a. senēs philosophiam docentēs: _____
- b. ā senibus philosophiam doctae: _____
- c. ā senibus philosophiam docturī: _____

4. loquor, loquī, locūtum

- a. carmena poetae locuturi tristia verba: _____
- b. carmena poetae loquentis tristia verba: _____
- c. carmena poetae locuti tristia verba: _____

5. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum

- a. membra ā medicō mota: _____
- b. medicus membra moturus: _____
- c. vox medicī membra moventis: _____



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 verba multīs lacrimīs **medicō** corpus māt̄ris _____ dīxit.
(present - spectō (1) - to examine)

3. Aelia **sententiam** trīstem de matre ā medicō _____ cum dolore audīvit
(perfect - dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum)

4. Tōtam noctem deos, Aesculāpium Apollonemque, pro **matre** _____ precatī
sumus. (future - morior, morī, mortuum)

5. Deī precēs **Aeliae familiaeque** de vitā matris totam noctem _____ nōn
audīverunt. (present - orō (1))

6. Familia **corpus** ā domo _____ ignibus sacrīs dedit. (perfect - portō (1))

7. **Omnēs** ad Nekropolem _____ sacra multa manibus matris perfēcimus.
(perfect - ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressum) (N.B. manibus = "for the ghost / shades")

8. Multōs annōs **Aelia** domī manēbat _____ fratrī suō litterās. (present - scribō,
scribere, scripsī, scriptum)

10. **Frater** de morte māt̄ris _____ sororī epistulam multīs cum lacrimīs
scrīpsit. (perfect - dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum)



**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. laudaturīs 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

4.6 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	fiētis
3rd	fiet	fient

4.7 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)



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



EXERCITATIONES 4.1

Translate the following Latin sentences into English.

1. Sapiēns in forō ōrātionem habens appellātus est Rufus. (N.B. habēre ōrātionem = to give a speech)
2. Postquam Aelia matrem morbo captam spectāverat, domum cucurrit flens multas lacrimas.
3. Post mortem animus ē corpore ēgressus ad inferos locos transibit.
4. Tamquam Apollōnius matrem aegram videre cupivit, in Graeciā manere debuit.
5. Dum sacra pro Monicā a Hilariānō 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.



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 doctor.
5. Sophronius, having been educated well by his father, was able to speak and read many languages.

