



VISUAL LATIN 2

worksheets

31-60

LESSON 31

Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives

31A. GRAMMAR

Ah, **5th Declension nouns**.... These guys are great! First of all, there aren't many of them. Nonetheless, those few fifth declension nouns do show up often. Nothing new to learn here but new endings. By now the terms nominative, genitive, dative, and so on don't even bug you anymore. You know how Latin nouns behave. Here are the new endings:

Fifth Declension			
the endings		dies - day	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative es	es	<i>dies</i>	<i>dies</i>
Genitive ei	erum	<i>diei</i>	<i>dierum</i>
Dative ei	ebus	<i>diei</i>	<i>diebus</i>
Accusative em	es	<i>diem</i>	<i>dies</i>
Ablative e	ebus	<i>die</i>	<i>diebus</i>

Fifth Declension nouns		
5th declension noun	Definition	Derivatives
dies, diei	<i>day</i>	diary
facies, faciei	<i>face, shape</i>	facial
fides, fidei	<i>faith, trust</i>	Fido
glacies, glaciei	<i>ice</i>	glacier
res, rei	<i>thing</i>	republic
spes, spei	<i>hope</i>	despair
series, serei	<i>series, row</i>	serial
species, speciei	<i>kind, type</i>	species, special

Most 5th declension words are feminine. *Dies* may be the only exception. It is masculine. From *dies*, Latin creates several adverbs:

Hodie
Perendie
Cotidie

today
the day after tomorrow
daily, every day

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You now know all 5 declensions in Latin!

1st Declension	insula a , insula ae
2nd Declension	fluvius us , fluvii
3rd Declension	oppidum um , oppidi
4th Declension	manus us , manui
5th Declension	dies es , diei

Superlative Adjectives - These adjectives were mentioned in the last lesson. You know how to use them in English. Remember?

His rock is **big**.
Her rock is **bigger**.
My rock, however, is **biggest**.

In Latin, superlatives follow the same rules as 1st and 2nd declension adjectives. They end in - **us, a, um**. Before adding those endings, though, Latin adds -is-, -rim-, or -lim-.

highest - alt**issimus**, a, um
coldest - frigid**issimus**, a, um
hottest - calid**issimus**, a, um
prettiest - pulcherr**imus**, a, um

Sancho Panza called Don Quixote - Quixott**issimus**. Maybe not the best Latin, but it did show that Sancho attempted to pay attention in class.

Adjectives ending in -er in the nominative singular form the superlative by adding -**rimus, a, um**

prettiest - pulcherr**imus**, a, um
sharp - acerr**imus**, a, um

Adjectives ending in -lis in the nominative singular end in -**limus, a, um**.

easiest - facill**imus**, a, um
hardest - difficill**imus**, a, um

Some superlatives just don't play by the rules. In English, it is improper to say "sour, sourer, sourest". We add *more*, or *most*.

The taste of a cranberry is **sour**.
The taste of a lemon is **more** sour.
The face of an angry headmaster is **most** sour.

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Latin does this with certain adjectives. *Idoneus* means *suitable*. In English, we do not say *suitable*, *suitable*, *suitable*. Instead, we use *suitable*, **more** *suitable*, **most** *suitable*.

We added extra words in English to form the comparative and superlative. We add extra words in Latin too. *Magis* means *more*, and *maxime* means *most*.

idoneus - suitable
magis *idoneus* - more suitable
maxime *idoneus* - most suitable
aureus - golden
magis *aureus* - more golden
maxime *aureus* - most golden

Here is the word *puella* declined with a superlative adjective.

Singular		
nom	puella bellissima	the most beautiful girl
gen	puell ae bellissim ae	of the most beautiful girl
dat	puell ae bellissim ae	to the most beautiful girl
acc	puell am bellissim am	the most beautiful girl
abl	puell ae bellissim ae	by/with/from the most beautiful girl

Plural		
nom	puell ae bellissim ae	the most beautiful girls
gen	puell arum bellissim arum	of the most beautiful girls
dat	puell is bellissim is	to the most beautiful girls
acc	puell as bellissim as	the most beautiful girls
abl	puell is bellissim is	by/with/from the most beautiful girls

Here word *equus* declines with the same word. Now the endings are masculine.

Singular		
nom	equ us bellissim us	the most beautiful horse
gen	equ i bellissim i	of the most beautiful horse
dat	equ o bellissim o	to the most beautiful horse
acc	equ um bellissim um	the most beautiful horse
abl	equ o bellissim o	by/with/from the most beautiful horse

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Plural		
nom	equi bellissimi	the most beautiful horses
gen	equorum bellissimorum	of the most beautiful horses
dat	equis bellissimis	to the most beautiful horses
acc	equos bellissimos	the most beautiful horses
abl	equis bellissimis	by/with/from the most beautiful horses

31B. SENTENCES

1. Hic fluvius longus est. Ille fluvius longissimus est.
2. Hi fluvii longi sunt. Illi fluvii longissimi sunt.
3. Haec via longa est. Illa via longissima est.
4. Hic mons altus est. Ille mons altissimus est.
5. Sol clarus est. Luna quoque clara est.
6. Sol clarissimus est.
7. Hic equus celer est. Ille equus celerrimus est.
8. Haec puella est brevis. Illa puella brevissima est.
9. Hoc animal bellum est. Illud animal bellissimum est.
10. Hoc oppidum pulchrum est. Illud oppidum pulcherrimum est.
11. Hic vir fortis est. Ille vir fortissimus est.
12. Hoc animal ferox est. Illud animal ferocissimum est.
13. Germanus meus sapientissimus est.

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14. Hic mons altissimus est.

15. Puella est fortissima. Ea fortior est quam pueri in illo oppido.

16. Nilus, magnus fluvius in Africa, est fluvius longissimus.

17. Via a villa mea ad oppidum mei amici est via longa, sed non via longissima.

18. Haec vita est brevis.

19. Hic cantus non bellissimus est, sed longissimus est.

20. Gladius meus longus est, sed, gladius amici mei longissimus est.

21. Populi huius oppidi laetissimi sunt.

22. Pueri a puellis laetissimis vocatur.

23. Flores in horto meo pulcherrimi sunt.

24. Hoc opus difficillimum est.

25. Hoc opus non facillimum est.

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Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives

31C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Itaque, Isaac Jacob benedicit. Isaac ei omnes bonas res primogeniti dat. Mox, Esau a venatione revenit et parat cibum pro patre. Cui Isaac dicit, "Quis erat ille vir qui mihi cibum modo dat?" Et Esau audit et iratus est. Esau clamat, et implet domum lamentis.

Rebecca vocat Isaac. "Fuge", inquit, "fili mi ab hoc loco. I ad Laban, avunculum tuum. Mane apud eum. Frater tuus est iratissimus."

Jacob relinquit patrem et matrem, et in terram Mesopotamiam it. In itinere longo Jacob fessus est. Jacob in terra iacet. Jacob lapidem sub capite pro pulvino ponit.

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Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives

Vocabulary:

avunculus, i m. - uncle

cotidie - daily, every day

dies, ei m. - day

facies, ei f. - face, shape

fessus, a, um - tired, weary

fides, ei f. - faith, loyalty

frater, fratris m. - brother

fugio, fugere - to flee, to run

glacies, ei f. - ice

hodie - today

iaceo, iacere - to lie; to lie down

idoneus, a, um - suitable

iter, itineris n. - journey; road; passage, path; march

lamentum, i n. - wailing, weeping

lapis, lapidis m. - stone

magis - more

maxime - much

Mesopotamia - Mesopotamia, the land between the Tigris and Euphrates

modus, modi m. - mode, manner, way

mox - soon

paro, parare - to prepare, to make ready

perendie - the day after tomorrow

pulvinus, i m. - pillow

primogenitor, -oris m. - firstborn

relinquo, relinquere - leave behind, abandon

res, ei f. - thing

spes, ei f. - hope

series, ei f. - series, row

species, ei f. - kind, type

venatio, venationis f. - hunting, the chase

LESSON 31

Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives

Derivatives

parare	prepare, repair, impair
modus	mode, module
frater	fraternal, fraternity
relinquere	relinquish
iter	itinerate, reiterate
lapis	lapis lazuli, lapidary

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Gloria in altissimis Deo... - Luke 2:14

Appellavitque Deus lucem diem et tenebras noctem. - Genesis 1:5

New Words

Gloria
appellavitque
tenebras

Glory
and he called
darkness

LESSON 32

Adjectives | Irregular Comparison

32A. GRAMMAR

In English and Latin, the adjective will sometimes radically change its spelling when comparing. Instead of saying, *good, gooder, goodest*, we say, *good, better, best, three* completely different words. A foreigner learning English would probably not immediately recognize that *better* is the comparative of *good*.

Here are more irregular comparisons:

good, better, best

bad, worse, worst

much, more, most

Children are sometimes confused by irregular comparison. One of my daughters used to say, "I want mucher ice cream!"

Some Latin adjectives are also irregular. Here are some common Latin adjectives with irregular comparisons:

bonus, melior optimus	<i>good, better, best</i>
malus, peior, pessimus	<i>bad, worse, worst</i>
magnus, maior, maximus	<i>big, bigger, biggest</i>
multus, plus, plurimus	<i>many, more, most</i>
parvus, minor, minimus	<i>small, smaller, smallest</i>

Look at *parvus* again. Notice that irregular verbs in Latin may not be irregular in English.

Positive adjectives decline just like first and second declension adjectives (because they are first and second declension adjectives).

Comparative adjectives decline like third declension nouns.

Superlative adjectives decline like first and second declension adjectives.

Here is the declension of *melior, melius* - better:

	<i>masc & fem</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masc & fem</i>	<i>neuter</i>
Nominative	<i>melior</i> - better	melius	meliores	meliora
Genitive	melioris	melioris	meliorum	meliorum
Dative	meliori	meliori	melioribus	melioribus
Accusative	meliorem	melius	meliores	meliora
Ablative	melioe	melioe	melioribus	melioribus

Adjectives | Irregular Comparison

32B. SENTENCES

1. Hic fluvius parvus est. Hic fluvius minor quam ille fluvius est.
2. Hi fluvii parvi sunt. Hi fluvii minores quam illi fluvii sunt.
3. Hic fluvius minimus est.
4. Hi fluvii minimi sunt.
5. Haec via bona est. Haec via melior quam illa via est.
6. Haec via optima est.
7. Hae viae bonae sunt, sed, illae viae meliores sunt.
8. Hic mons magnus est. Ille mons maior est, sed, non est mons maximus.
9. Hi montes magni sunt. Illi montes maiores sunt, sed, non maximi sunt.
10. Sol maior quam luna est. Luna minor quam sol est.
11. Sol non maxima stella est. Sol non est minimus stellarum.
12. Oppidum meum malum est. Hoc oppidum peior est. Illud oppidum pessimum est.
13. Oppida nostra mala sunt. Haec oppida peiores sunt. Illa oppida pessima sunt.
14. Hic cibus bonus est. Ille cibus melior est.
15. Hodie dies malus est, sed, hodie non dies pessimus est.
16. Hodie dies bonus est, sed, hodie non dies optimus est.

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Adjectives | Irregular Comparison

17. Senex vir qui habitat in meo oppido est sapientior quam alteri viri in meo oppido.
18. Suntne plures viri sapientiores in tuo oppido quam in meo oppido?
19. Hic liber est bonus, melior quam ille liber, sed non est liber optimus.
20. Ille liber est malus, peior quam hic liber, sed non est liber pessimus.
21. Non omnes boni libri sunt optimi libri.
22. In fluvio in meo oppido, aqua est melior et altior.
23. Mount Everest mons altissimus est.
24. Servus non est maior quam dominus.
25. Vita cum amicis melior est.
26. Vita sine amicis pessima est.
27. Hoc animal malum est. Illud animal pessimum est.
28. Hoc oppidum parvum est. Illud oppidum minimum est.
29. Viri oppidi minimi qui in agris laborant laetissimi sunt.
30. In hoc oppido multi viri sunt, sed non plures quam in oppido meo.
31. In illa silva multa animalia sunt, sed in haec silva plura animalia sunt.

Adjectives | Irregular Comparison

32C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Jacob dormit. In somno, Jacob scalam quae venit de caelo ad terram videt. Angeli Dei scalam ascendant et scalam descendant. Et Jacob vocem Dei audit. Deus dicit, "Ego Sum Deus patrum tuorum. Do tibi et posteris tuis terram in quo incubas. Noli timere."

Jacob excitat et in Mesopotamiam venit. Et tres greges ovium cum pastoribus videt. Et greges et pastores ante puteum expectant. Sed os putei ingenti lapide clauditur. Jacob pastores accedit et interrogat, "Fratres, unde estis?" Cui respondent, "Ex urbe Haran sumus."

Jacob eos interrogat, "Noscitisne Laban?" Viri respondent, "Eum noscimus."

Adjectives | Irregular Comparison

"Valetne?" interrogat Jacob.

"Valet", pastores respondent. "Et ecce, Rachel, filia venit cum grege." Et Jacob, quando Rachel videt, lapidem ab ore putei movet. Et Jacob aquam ovibus Rachel dat et ait, "Sum filius Rebeccae." Et Jacob Rachel basiat.

Vocabulary:

accedo, accedere - come near, approach

aio, ait - say

ascendo, ascendere - to climb, go up, ascend

descendo, descendere - to descend, to go down

dormio, dormire - to sleep

ecce - behold, look

estis - you are

excito, excitare - to wake up, stir up, excite

expecto, expectare - await, expect; anticipate; hope for

filia, filiae f. - daughter

grex, gregis m. - flock, herd; crowd

incubo, incubare - to lie in or on

ingens, ingentis - huge, vast, inordinate

nolo, nolle - to be unwilling, to say no, to deny

nosco, noscere - to get to know; to learn, find out

os, oris n. - mouth

ovis, ovis f. - sheep

posterus, posterum m. - descendants, posterity

puteus, putei m. - well

scala, scalae f. - ladder

somnus, somni m. - sleep

unde - from where

urbs, urbis f. - city

valeo, valere - to be strong, healthy

vox, vocis f. - voice

LESSON 33

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals

33A. GRAMMAR

Cardinal numbers represent *quantity*. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc. Here are some answers to questions you may be asking:

Why was 6 afraid of 7? Because 7, 8, 9.

What did 0 say to 8? Nice belt.

What did 0 say to 88? Hey, where do you guys get those things?

What did 88 say to 0? Hey, where is the buffet line?

Ordinal numbers put numbers in *order*: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, etc. In Latin, there are also Roman numerals. You probably learned these in math. Letters represent numbers. Here are the Roman numerals, cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers in Latin:

	Roman	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	I	unus, a, um	primus, a, um
2	II	duo, ae, a	secundus, a, um
3	III	tres, tria	tertius, a, um
4	IV	quattuor	quartus, a, um
5	V	quinque	quintus, a, um
6	VI	sex	sextus, a, um
7	VII	septem	septimus, a, um
8	VIII	octo	octavus, a, um
9	IX	novem	nonus, a, um
10	X	decem	decimus, a, um
11	XI	undecim	undecimus, a, um
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus, a, um
13	XIII	tredecim	tredecimus, a, um
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quattuordecimus, a, um
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus, a, um
16	XVI	sedecim	sextus decimus, a, um
17	XVII	septendecim	septimus decimus, a, um
18	XVIII	duodeviginti	duodevicimus, a, um
19	XIX	undeviginti	undevicimus, a, um
20	XX	viginti	vicimus, a, um
21	XXI	viginti unus	vicimus primus, a, um
22	XXII	viginti duo	vicimus secundus, a, um
23	XXIII	viginti tres	vicimus tertius, a, um
30	XXX	trigenta	tricesimus, a, um
40	XL	quadraginta	quadregisimus, a, um
50	L	quingenta	quingagesimus, a, um
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimus, a, um
70	LXX	septuaginta	septuagesimus, a, um
80	LXXX	octoginta	octogesimus, a, um
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimus, a, um
100	C	centum	centesimus, a, um

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1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals

The first three cardinals decline. After that, what you see is what you get. Quattuor is quattuor. Quinque is quinque. No change. Here are the endings for the first three declining cardinals:

	masculine		feminine		neuter	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative	<i>unus</i>		<i>una</i>		<i>unum</i>	
genitive	<i>unius</i>		<i>unius</i>		<i>unius</i>	
dative	<i>uni</i>		<i>uni</i>		<i>uni</i>	
accusative	<i>unum</i>		<i>unam</i>		<i>unum</i>	
ablative	<i>uno</i>		<i>una</i>		<i>uno</i>	

(There is no plural because it's the number "one". There's only one *one*.)

	masculine		feminine		neuter	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative		<i>duo</i>		<i>duae</i>		<i>duo</i>
genitive		<i>duorum</i>		<i>duarum</i>		<i>duorum</i>
dative		<i>duobus</i>		<i>duabus</i>		<i>duobus</i>
accusative		<i>duos</i>		<i>duas</i>		<i>duo</i>
ablative		<i>duobus</i>		<i>duabus</i>		<i>duobus</i>

(There is no singular, since, well, you know... two can't be one.)

	masculine		feminine		neuter	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative		<i>tres</i>		<i>tres</i>		<i>tria</i>
genitive		<i>trium</i>		<i>trium</i>		<i>trium</i>
dative		<i>tribus</i>		<i>tribus</i>		<i>tribus</i>
accusative		<i>tres</i>		<i>tres</i>		<i>tria</i>
ablative		<i>tribus</i>		<i>tribus</i>		<i>tribus</i>

(Plural only again. It is *three* after all.)

Ordinals decline like 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

- primus, a, um - first
- secundus, a, um - second
- tertius, a, um - third
- quartus, a, um - fourth
- ultimus, a, um - last

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals

33B. SENTENCES:

1. Unus puer non in silva nobiscum est.
2. Una puella non in silva nobiscum est.
3. Unum oppidum non est prope mare.
4. Pater unius pueri in casa est cum familia mea.
5. Pater unius puellae non cum familia mea est.
6. Mater aquam uni filio dat.
7. Mater aquam uni filiae dat.
8. Pater habet unum fratrem.
9. Mater mea non habet unam amicam. Ea multas amicas habet.
10. Pastor in campo cum uno cane est.
11. Pastor ambulat in campo cum una ove.
12. Bos duo cornua habet. Equus cornua non habet.
13. Pater duorum puerorum filios de casa vocat.
14. Pater duarum puellarum filias in casam vocat.
15. Exercitus arcus duobus pueris dat.
16. Mater flores duabus puellis dat.
17. Is duos amicos meos in casa videt.

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18. Mater me et duas amicas meas vocat.

19. Frater meus a duobus amicis meis vocatur.

20. Mater a duabus filiis meis vocatur.

21. Duo oppida in hoc monte sunt.

22. Viri horum duorum oppidorum hunc montem amant.

23. Exercitus duobus oppidis arcus et equos dat.

24. Pater illa duo oppida in monte videt.

25. Tres pueri in via sunt.

26. Tres puellae in hac casa sunt.

27. Tria oppida in monte non sunt.

28. Pater trium filiarum eas vocat.

29. Pater trium filiorum eos vocat.

30. Viri trium oppidorum oppida defendunt.

31. Mater aquam et cibum tribus filiis dat.

32. Mater flores tribus filiis dat.

33. Exercitus tribus oppidis equos dat.

34. Mater mea tres fratres habet.

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35. Pastor tres oves habet.

36. Exercitus tria oppida in monte videt.

37. Pater a tribus pastoribus vocatur.

38. Mater a tribus amicis vocatur.

39. Exercitus a tribus oppidis videtur.

40. Vir in via cum quattuor equis est.

41. Quinque puellae in hac casa habitant.

42. Mater facit quattuor pizzas pro decem pueris.

43. Puer triginta equos in agris prope fluvium videt.

44. Familia quattuor animalia in parva casa habet.

45. Isaac et Rebecca duodecim filios habent.

46. Filius primus est Judah.

47. In mea casa duo ostia et quinque fenestras sunt.

48. October triginta et unus dies habet.

49. September non triginta et unus dies sed triginta habet.

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1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals

33C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Rachel ad Laban currit et fabulam de Jacob narrat.

Et Laban Rachel in matrimonium dat. Jacob amat eam.

Jacob in terra Haran diu cum Rachel vivit. Jacob et

Rachel multos filios habent. Deinde, Jacob revenit in Canaan.

Sed Jacob iram fratris Esau existimat et eum timet.

Itaque Jacob nuntios ad Esau mittit. Nuntii offerunt

Esau munera.

Sed Esau non iam iratus est. Esau laetus est quia

Jacob venit. Et Jacob venit et in terra Canaan habitat

cum magna familia.

Jacob in terra Canaan habitat. Et Jacob

duodecim filios habet. Unus filius est Joseph. Jacob, qui

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nunc Israel vocatur, Joseph amat super omnes filios. Et

Jacob ei tunicam multorum colorum facit. Fratres Joseph

irati sunt propter tunicam.

Vocabulary:

color, coloris m. - color

curro, currere - to run

diu - for a long time

ira, irae f. - anger; ire

munus, muneris n. - gift; present

non iam - no longer

nuntius, nuntii m. - messenger

offero, offerre - to offer; to present

patria, patriae f. - country, homeland

tunica, ae f. - shirt, coat, tunic

ultimus, a, um - far, farthest, last

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

... pluvia super terram quadraginta diebus et quadraginta noctibus. Gen 7:12

New words

pluvia

it rained

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

34A. GRAMMAR

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence. *Reflexive* comes from two Latin words. *Re* means, *back* and *flectere* means, *to bend*. Reflexive pronouns *bend back* to rename someone or something in the sentence.

Look at the difference between personal pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns.
She loves <i>me</i> .	She loves <i>herself</i> .
Mom praised <i>you</i> .	Mom praised <i>herself</i> .
Dad asked <i>you</i> to mow the grass.	Dad mowed the grass <i>himself</i> .
The wolf sees <i>me</i> .	The wolf sees <i>itself</i> .
We heard <i>you</i> .	We heard <i>ourselves</i> .
We saw both of <i>you</i> .	You saw <i>yourselves</i> .
We like <i>them</i> .	They like <i>themselves</i> .

The reflexive pronouns all point back to the subject. They *reflect* the subject.

Latin recycles the first and second person pronouns for first and second person reflexives.

There are no nominative reflexive pronouns.

First person reflexive pronouns		
	singular	plural
nominative		
genitive	<i>mei</i> - of me	<i>nostrum/nostri</i> - of us
dative	<i>mihi</i> - to/for me	<i>nobis</i> - to/for us
accusative	<i>me</i> - me	<i>nos</i> - us
ablative	<i>me</i> - by/with/from me	<i>nobis</i> - by/with/from us

Some examples are personal pronouns, some are reflexive. Reflexives are marked.

Mater me laudat.	Mom praises me.
Ego me laudo.	I praise myself .
Mater nos amat.	Mom loves us.
Nos amamus nos ,	We love ourselves .
Mater mihi aquam dat.	Mom gives me water.
Mihi aquam do.	I give myself water.
Mater nobis aquam dat.	Mom gives us water
Nobis aquam datis.	You give yourselves water.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

Second person reflexive pronouns		
	singular	plural
nominative		
genitive	<i>tui</i> - of you	<i>vestrum/vestri</i> - of you
dative	<i>tibi</i> - to/for you	<i>vobis</i> - to/for you
accusative	<i>te</i> - you	<i>vos</i> - you
ablative	<i>te</i> - by/with/from you	<i>vobis</i> - by/with/from you

Mater te laudat.

Tu **te** laudas.

Mater vos amat.

Vos amatis **vos**,

Mater tibi aquam dat.

Tibi aquam das.

Mater vobis aquam dat.

Vobis aquam datis.

Mom praises you.

You praise **yourself**.

Mom loves you.

You love **yourselves**.

Mom gives you water.

You give **yourself** water.

Mom gives you (plural) water

You give **yourselves** water.

Unlike the first and second personal pronouns, third person personal pronouns are **not** reflexive pronouns.

Third person pronouns						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	<i>is</i> - he	<i>ea</i> - she	<i>id</i> - it	<i>ei(ii)</i> - they	<i>eae</i> - they	<i>ea</i> - they
Gen	<i>eius</i> - his, her, its	<i>eius</i> - his, her, its	<i>eius</i> - his, her, its	<i>eorum</i> - their	<i>earum</i> - their	<i>eorum</i> - their
Dat	<i>ei</i> - to him	<i>ei</i> - to her	<i>ei</i> - to it	<i>eis</i> - to them	<i>eis</i> - to them	<i>eis</i> - to them
Acc	<i>eum</i> - him	<i>eam</i> - her	<i>id</i> - it	<i>eos</i> - them	<i>eas</i> - them	<i>ea</i> - them
Abl	<i>eo</i> - by/with/from him	<i>ea</i> - by/with/from her	<i>eo</i> - by/with/from him	<i>eis</i> - by/with/from them	<i>eis</i> - by/with/from them	<i>eis</i> - by/with/from them

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

Instead of the third person personal pronouns, Latin uses new pronouns for third person reflexive pronouns.

Third person reflexive pronouns		
	singular	plural
nominative		
genitive	<i>sui</i> - of himself, herself, itself	<i>sui</i> - of themselves
dative	<i>sibi</i> - to/ for himself, herself, itself	<i>sibi</i> - to/for themselves
accusative	<i>se, sese</i> - himself, herself, itself	<i>se, sese</i> - themselves
ablative	<i>se</i> - b/w/f himself, herself, itself	<i>se</i> - by/with/from themselves

Mater eum laudat.

Se laudat.

Se laudant.

Mater eum aquam dat.

Sibi aquam dat.

Sibi aquam dant.

Mom praises him.

He praises **himself**.

They praise **themselves**.

Mom gives him water.

He gives **himself** water.

They give **themselves** water.

We learned that Latin likes to combine certain pronouns with the preposition *cum*.

mecum

tecum

nobiscum

vobiscum

with **me**

with **you**

with **us**

with **you**

Let's add one more.

secum

with *himself, herself, itself*

Ambula *mecum*.

Ea *tecum* ambulat.

Ei *nobiscum* ambulant.

Ei *vobiscum* ambulant.

Is aquam **secum** fert.

Walk with me.

She walks with you.

They walk with us.

They walk with you (plural).

He brings water with him (with himself).

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

First and second person possessive pronouns are also reflexive. They will never give you trouble.

First person possessive pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	<i>meus</i>	<i>mea</i>	<i>meum</i>	<i>mei</i>	<i>meae</i>	<i>mea</i>
Gen	<i>mei</i>	<i>meae</i>	<i>mei</i>	<i>meorum</i>	<i>meorum</i>	<i>meorum</i>
Dat	<i>meo</i>	<i>meae</i>	<i>meo</i>	<i>meis</i>	<i>meis</i>	<i>meis</i>
Acc	<i>meum</i>	<i>meam</i>	<i>meum</i>	<i>meos</i>	<i>meas</i>	<i>mea</i>
Abl	<i>meo</i>	<i>mea</i>	<i>meo</i>	<i>meis</i>	<i>meis</i>	<i>meis</i>

Second person possessive pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	<i>tuus</i>	<i>tua</i>	<i>tuum</i>	<i>tui</i>	<i>tuae</i>	<i>tua</i>
Gen	<i>tui</i>	<i>tuae</i>	<i>tui</i>	<i>tuorum</i>	<i>tuarum</i>	<i>tuorum</i>
Dat	<i>tuo</i>	<i>tuae</i>	<i>tuo</i>	<i>tuis</i>	<i>tuis</i>	<i>tuis</i>
Acc	<i>tuum</i>	<i>tuam</i>	<i>tuum</i>	<i>tuos</i>	<i>tuas</i>	<i>tua</i>
Abl	<i>tuo</i>	<i>tua</i>	<i>tuo</i>	<i>tuis</i>	<i>tuis</i>	<i>tuis</i>

Learn these new pronouns. These *will* cause you trouble. Notice the endings are identical to first and second declension adjectives.

Third person reflexive possessive pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	<i>suus - his</i>	<i>sua - her</i>	<i>suum - its</i>	<i>sui - their</i>	<i>suae - their</i>	<i>sua - their</i>
Gen	<i>sui</i>	<i>suae</i>	<i>sui</i>	<i>suorum</i>	<i>suarum</i>	<i>suorum</i>
Dat	<i>suo</i>	<i>suae</i>	<i>suo</i>	<i>suis</i>	<i>suis</i>	<i>suis</i>
Acc	<i>suum</i>	<i>suam</i>	<i>suum</i>	<i>suos</i>	<i>suas</i>	<i>sua</i>
Abl	<i>suo</i>	<i>sua</i>	<i>suo</i>	<i>suis</i>	<i>suis</i>	<i>suis</i>

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

These new pronouns will cause you trouble because we already *have* a way to say *his*, *her*, and *its*. The genitive of the third person personal pronouns, **eius**, means *his*, *her*, and *its*. But, **eius** is *not* reflexive. It does *not* refer to the subject.

Suus, a, um is reflexive. It *does* refer back to the subject. Let's look at five or sixteen examples.

Pater filios eius vocat.	Dad calls his (someone else's) sons.
Pater filios suos vocat.	Dad calls his (own) sons.
Pater equos eius habet.	Dad has his (someone else's) horses.
Pater equos suos habet.	Dad has his (own) horses.
Mater amicas eius vocat.	Mom calls her (someone else's) friends.
Mater amicas suas vocat.	Mom calls her (own) friends.
Mater amicis eius cibum dat.	Mom gives her (someone else's) friends food.
Mater amicis suis cibum dat.	Mom gives her (own) friends food.
Pater equis eius cibum dat.	Dad gives food to his (someone else's) horses.
Pater equis suis cibum dat.	Dad gives food to his (own) horses.

Naturally, the same rules apply to the plural. Use **eorum**, or **earum**, meaning *their* when talking about someone else's possessions.

There is another pronoun that acts a lot like **se**. This pronoun is an *intensive* pronoun. We use it to emphasize.

Is ipse aquam portat.	<i>He carries the water himself.</i>
Ea ipsa amicas vocat.	<i>She herself calls the friends.</i>
Oppidum ipsum venit.	<i>The town itself is coming.</i>

Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum - himself, herself, itself

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
Gen	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsorum</i>	<i>ipsorum</i>	<i>ipsorum</i>
Dat	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>
Acc	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsos</i>	<i>ipsas</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
Abl	<i>ipso</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipso</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

34B. SENTENCES

1. Mater eum audit.
2. Mater se audit.
3. Mater eos audit.
4. Mater eas audit.
5. Pater eum laudat.
6. Pater eos laudat.
7. Pater se laudat.
8. Dominus servum eius vocat.
9. Dominus servum suum vocat.
10. Dominus servos eorum vocat.
11. Dominus servos suos vocat.
12. Domini servos eius vocant.
13. Domini servos eorum vocant.
14. Pater ipse eum audit.
15. Mater ipsa eum audit.
16. Mater et pater filium ipsum laudant.
17. Mater et pater filios amici ipsius laudant.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

18. Mater et pater filios amicorum ipsorum laudant.

19. Amicus meus me amat.

20. Amici tui se amant.

21. Difficilis est te vincit.

22. Nos non vincit.

23. Vos non vincit.

24. Bos iratus cornibus suis se defendit.

25. Boves irati cornibus suis se defendunt.

26. Pastor ipse oves suas in campum vocat.

27. Pastores ipsi oves suas ad fluvium vocant.

28. Pastor aquam et pabulum ovibus ipsis dat.

29. Viri boni non se laudant.

30. Fortis est qui se vincit.

31. Veni mecum domum.

32. Qui se laudat non est bonus.

33. Qui se non laudat est bonus.

34. Lupus in silva est, et oves eum non videt.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

35. Oves lupum audiunt, sed non lupum ipsum vident.
36. Lupus se occultat in silva.
37. Pastor oves ad se vocat.
38. Oves ad eum ambulat.
39. Una oves ad silvam ambulat.
40. Pastor ipse unam ovem capit et cum eo in campum revenit.
41. Mater ipsa cibum in culina parat.
42. Filiae matris quoque in culina cum ea laborant.
43. Agricola ipse in agris cum filiis suis laborat.
44. Agricola filios suos ad se vocat.
45. Agricola dicit ad filios suos, "Labora mecum in agris hodie."
46. Filii cum patre suo in agris laborant.
47. Filii equos suos prope silvam vident.
48. Filii equos ad se vocant.
49. Equi ad filios per campum ambulant.
50. Filii equis suis pabulum et aquam dant.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive

34C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Joseph dormit. Dum dormit, Joseph somniat.

Hoc somnium est: Joseph et fratres sui in agro laborant.

Manipulos ligant. Manipulus Joseph stat. Manipuli

fratrum eius veniunt et adorant manipulum Joseph.

Joseph excitat et narrat somnium fratribus et patri

suo. Cui fratres respondent, "Num tu es rex noster?"

Itaque fratres sunt iratiores quam prius. Sed pater eius

tacitus est et existimat.

**Quodam die, Jacob mittit Joseph ad fratres qui
sunt procul ab domo. Fratres sunt in agris cum gregibus ovium.**

**Quando fratres vident Joseph, consilium capiunt et
dicunt, "Somniator venit. Occidemus eum et iaciamus
eum in puteum. Dicemus patri, fera devoravit Joseph."**

Pronouns | Reflexive

Vocabulary:

adoro, adorare - to honor, adore, worship, pay homage

consilium, i n. - advise, counsel, suggestion

devoro, devorare - to devour, eat, swallow

devoravit - he, she, it devoured

dicemus - we will say

dum - while, as long as, until

excito, excitare - wake up, stir up

iacio, iacere - to throw, hurl

iaciamus - let us throw

iratus, a, um - angry

laboro, laborare - to work, to labor; to produce

ligo, ligare - to bind, tie, fasten

manipulus, i m. - a handful, a bundle, a bundle of grain

num - if, whether; now, surely not, used to ask a question expecting a negative answer

occidemus - let us kill

occido, occidere - to kill, murder

prius - earlier times, earlier events, before

procul - at a distance, far off

quidam, quaedam, quoddam - a certain, a certain one

rex, regis m. - king

somniator, -oris m. - dreamer

somnio, somniare - to dream

somnium, i n. - a dream, vision

sto, stare - stand, stand still, stand firm

tacitus, a, um - quiet, silent

LESSON 35

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular

35A. GRAMMAR

An **Indefinite** Adjective is an adjective formed from an indefinite pronoun. The most common indefinite pronouns are:

Indefinite Pronouns	
omnis, omne	all, everyone, everyone, everything
quisquam	any, somebody, someone
aliquis, aliquae	anyone
aliquid	anything
quisque	each
pauci	few
multi	many
nemo	no one, nobody
nullus, a, um	none, no, not any
nonnullus, a, um	several, some

Nine first and second declension adjectives are **irregular** in the **genitive** and the **dative**. They are easily remembered using the acronym UNUS NAUTA.

Irregular Adjectives	
Unus , a, um	one
Nullus , a, um	none, no, not any
Ullus , a, um	any
Solus , a, um	alone, only
Neuter , a, um	neither
Alius , a, um	another, other
Uter , a, um	either, one of two, which of two
Totus , a, um	whole, entire
Alter , a, um	the other of two, second

Other than their irregularities in the genitive and dative, these adjectives are normal.

Declension of irregular adjectives						
	singular			plural		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	alius	alia	aliud	alii	aliae	alia
genitive	alius	alius	alius	aliorum	aliarum	aliorum
dative	ali	ali	ali	aliis	aliis	aliis
accusative	alium	alias	aliud	alios	alias	alia
ablative	alio	aliis	aliorum	aliis	aliis	aliis

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular

35B. SENTENCES

1. Uter vir in hac casa habitat, pater vester aut avunculus vester?
2. Utra femina in oppido est, mater mea aut mater tua?
3. Utrum animal in campo est, canis aut ovis?
4. Quisque puer in speluncam intrat.
5. Nemo potest vivere sine cibum aut aquam.
6. Nemo potest videre sine lucis.
7. Pauci equi in campo sunt.
8. Paucae oves in campo cum pastore sunt.
9. Nonnulli lupi in silva habitant.
10. Omnes possunt te audire.
11. Unus puer solus in via ambulat.
12. In silva nullae oves sunt.
13. Pastor in campo est. Itaque, nulli lupi in campo sunt.
14. Quisquam vocat.
15. Pater totum oppidum non potest videre propter silvam.
16. Alter puer in via est, alter puer in agro est.

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular

17. Neuter puer in agris laborat hodie.

18. Alius puer in silva est.

19. Totum oppidum in silva est.

20. Nulli nimbi in caelo sunt.

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular

35C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Reuben, qui natu maximus est, Joseph defendit.

“Nolite,” inquit, “puerum interficere. Is frater noster

est!” Reuben vult liberare Joseph ex manibus eorum

atque ad patrem eorum reddere. Deinde, fratres sedent

et incipiunt cibum sumere. Sed Reuben abest. Dum

sedent, fratres mercatores qui eunt ad Aegyptum vident.

Mercatores in Aegyptum aromata portant.

Venit in mentem fratrum vendere Joseph merca-

toribus. Judah dicit, “Fratres, melius est Joseph vendi

quam interfeci.” Itaque fratres eum mercatoribus viginti

argenteis nummis vendunt. Et mercatores Joseph in Ae-

gyptum portant.

LESSON 35

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular

Reuben revenit et interrogat, "Ubi est Joseph?"

Fratres respondent, "Abest." Tunc fratres ponit tunicam

eius in sanguine animalis et tunicam ad patrem suos

mittunt. Israel videt togam cum sanguine, et plorat. Is

tristissimus est. Sed Joseph non mortuus est. In Aegypto

est.

Vocabulary:

animus, animi m. - mind, intellect, soul

argenteus, a, um - silver

aroma, aromatis n. - spice, aromatic substance

cibum sumere - to pick up food, to eat

enim - namely, because

incipio, incipere - to begin, start

maximus natu - oldest

mercator, -oris m. - trader, merchant

mortuus, a, um - dead

nummus, nummi m. - coin, cash

ploro, plorare - to cry, to weep

reddo, reddere - to return, restore, hand back

sanguis, sanguinis m. - blood

tunc - then

vendo, vendere - to sell

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

36A. GRAMMAR

From this point forward, we will start using various grammar terms that you should probably learn. You are going to need them.

Conjugation: The process of dividing the parts - or inflections - of a verb into all its different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Voice: The verb will be either *active* or *passive*.

Mood: Imperative, Indicative, Subjunctive.

If the verb is commanding: imperative

If the verb is asking a question, or pointing something out: indicative

If something has not happened yet, but might (or hopefully will): subjunctive.

More on the subjunctive later....

Tense: *When* is the action taking place? In the present? In the future? In the past? The tense will tell us *when* things are happening.

Principle parts: Both English and Latin divide their verbs into their “major” parts. According to some grammar books, English has 3 principle parts. Some other books say 4 principle parts. Still others point out 5 principle parts. Here is the 5 part version:

Present	Infinitive	Past	Pres. Participle	Past Participle
I call	to call	I called	I am calling	I had called
I warn	to warn	I warned	I am warning	I had warned
I put	to put	I put	I am putting	I had put
I hear	to hear	I heard	I am hearing	I had heard

Latin divides its verbs into 4 principle parts. You may recognize the first two. Verbs have been listed this way in the vocabulary for some time.

Present	Infinitive	Past	Supine/Participle
voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
moneo	monere	monui	monitum
pono	ponere	posui	positum
audio	audire	audivi	auditum

Latin further divides its verbs into 4 separate groups, called conjugations. Look at the infinitives above. They end in -are, -ere, or -ire. There are 4 conjugations. We learned this in chapter 26.

1st conjugation verbs The active infinitive will end in **-are**, the passive will end in **-ari**.

2nd conjugation verbs Active infinitive will end in **-ere**, the passive will end in **-eri**.

3rd conjugation verbs Active infinitive will end in **-ere**, the passive will end in **-i**.

4th conjugation verbs Active infinitive will end in **-ire**, the passive will end in **-iri**.

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

Remove the *-re* from the present infinitive, and you are left with one of the most important root words, the **present stem**.

For the irregular verb *sum*, remove the *-se* from the infinitive.

Present	Infinitive	Past	Supine/Participle
voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
moneo	monere	monui	monitum
pono	ponere	posui	positum
audio	audire	audivi	auditum
sum	esse	fui	futurum

Remove the *-i* from the past, and you are left with the **perfect stem**. Look at the four principle parts of the following verbs. Notice how the stems are found. This is going to be very important for the rest of the course.

Present	Infinitive	Past	Supine/Participle
voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
moneo	monere	monui	monitum
pono	ponere	posui	positum
audio	audire	audivi	auditum
sum	esse	fui	futurum

1st conjugation - voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum

Remove the re from the infinitive	present stem - voca
Remove the i from the past	perfect stem - vocav

2nd conjugation - moneo, monere, monui, monitum

Remove the re from the infinitive	present stem - mone
Remove the i from the past	perfect stem - monu

3rd conjugation - pono, ponere, posui, positus

Remove the re from the infinitive	present stem - pon
Remove the i from the past	perfect stem - posu

(This is a 3rd conjugation verb. The present stem is not “pone”, but “pon”.)

4th conjugation - audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Remove the re from the infinitive	present stem - audi
Remove the i from the past	perfect stem - audiv

Irregular - sum, esse, fui, futurum

Remove the se from the infinitive	present stem - es
Remove the i from the past	perfect stem - fu

(This verb is irregular. Remove the **-se** instead of **-re**.)

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

36B. SENTENCES

Instead of translating sentences, use this lesson to review the some of the verbs we have learned so far. Give the stems for each verb.

Present	Present Stem	Past	Perfect stem
amare - to love	<u>ama</u>	amavi	<u>amav</u>
cantare - to sing	<u> </u>	cantavi	<u> </u>
creare - to create	<u> </u>	creavi	<u> </u>
esse - to be	<u>irregular - es</u>	fui	<u>fu</u>
pugnare - to fight	<u> </u>	pugnavi	<u> </u>
dividere - to divide	<u>divid</u>	divisi	<u> </u>
docere - to teach	<u> </u>	docui	<u> </u>
iacere - to throw	<u>iaci</u>	iecul	<u> </u>
iudicare - to judge	<u> </u>	iudicavi	<u> </u>
vincere - to conquer	<u>3rd conjugation - vinc</u>	vici	<u> </u>
natare - to swim	<u> </u>	natavi	<u> </u>
volare - to fly	<u> </u>	volavi	<u> </u>
ambulare - to walk	<u> </u>	ambulavi	<u> </u>
navigare - to sail	<u> </u>	navigavi	<u> </u>
ridere - to laugh	<u> </u>	risi	<u> </u>
monere - to warn	<u> </u>	monui	<u> </u>
sedere - to sit	<u> </u>	sedi	<u> </u>
requiescere - to rest	<u>3rd conj. - requiesc</u>	requievi	<u> </u>
appellare - to name	<u> </u>	appelavi	<u> </u>
regere - to rule	<u>3rd conj. - reg</u>	rex	<u> </u>
vocare - to call	<u> </u>	vocavi	<u> </u>
legere - to read	<u> </u>	legi	<u> </u>
ponere - to put	<u>3rd conj. - pon</u>	posui	<u> </u>
audire - to hear	<u> </u>	audivi	<u> </u>
habere - to have	<u> </u>	habui	<u> </u>
interrogare - to ask	<u> </u>	interrogavi	<u> </u>
timere - to fear	<u> </u>	timui	<u> </u>
clamare - to shout	<u> </u>	clamavi	<u> </u>
defendere - to de- fend	<u>3rd conj. - defend</u>	defendi	<u> </u>
claudere - to close	<u>3rd conj. - claud</u>	claudi	<u> </u>
dicere - to say	<u>3rd conj. - dic</u>	dixi	<u> </u>
aperire - to open	<u> </u>	aperui	<u> </u>
dare - to give	<u> </u>	dedi	<u> </u>

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

Macrons & Breves

Macrons are long marks over certain vowels. They indicate a long vowel, for example: *ā* (as in hay) or *ē* (as in see).

Breves are short curves over certain vowels. They indicate a short vowel sound, for example: *ă* (as in hat) or *ĕ* (as in egg).

They represent what scholars *think* may have been the *Classical* pronunciation of Latin. They believe the Romans may have used the *Classical* pronunciation for a period of about one hundred years, from about 50 BC to 50 AD. As you could imagine, it is *very difficult* to determine the exact pronunciation of the language of an ancient civilization.

Macrons are actually based on quite a bit of research. Still, I believe some scholars are too uptight about macrons and classical pronunciation. The Romans did not have macrons, and, the truth is, no one *really* knows how Latin sounded 2000 years ago.

That said, Visual Latin will not use macrons or breves. You don't find them in any original classical Latin texts, the Latin Vulgate, or other Christian Latin texts. In fact, you don't see them emerge broadly until the 18th century.

Macrons, however, *are* useful in distinguishing between second conjugation and third conjugation verbs. Second conjugation verbs have a macron over the *ē*. Third conjugation verbs do *not* have a macron over the *e* in the infinitive.

Present	Infinitive	Past	Supine/Participle
moneo	monēre	monui	monitum
pono	ponere	posui	positum

Of course, there are other ways to determine the conjugation of a verb. Macrons are not absolutely necessary.

You could, and will, learn the conjugation of the verbs as you encounter them.

You could also pay attention to the present and infinitive when they are listed in the vocabularies. If the present tense ends in -eo, and the infinitive ends in -ere, the verb is a second conjugation verb.

If the verb ends in -o, or -io, and the infinitive ends in -ere, the verb is a third conjugation verb.

Present	Infinitive	Past	Supine/Participle
mone o	mon ere	monui	monitum
pon o	pon ere	posui	positum

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

36C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

In Aegypto, mercatores vendunt Joseph. Potiphar

Joseph emit. Deus Potiphar benedicit quia Joseph in

domo eius est. Potiphar prosperat.

Joseph autem pulcher est. Uxor Potipharis Joseph

videt et eum amat. Sed Joseph illam improbam

feminam vitat. Quodam die uxor Potipharis ad Joseph

venit et eum apprehendat. Is ab ea fugit. Joseph pallium

suum in manibus eius relinquit.

Femina irata servos vocat et Joseph accusat. Potiphar,

qui uxorem suam credit, Joseph in carcerum trahit.

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons

Vocabulary:

accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum - to accuse, blame, find fault

apprehendo, apprehendere, apprehendi, apprehensum - to seize, grasp

carcer, carceris m. - prison, jail

cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitum - to wish, long for

emo, emere, emi, emptum - to buy, gain

improbus, improba, improbum - wicked, flagrant, morally unsound

manus, manus f. - hand

pallium, palli n. - cover, cloak

prospero, prosperare, prosperavi, prosperatum - to prosper

traho, trahere, traxi, tractum - to draw, drag, haul

uxor, uxoris f. - wife

vito, vitare, vitavi, vitatum - to avoid

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

37A. GRAMMAR

Have you noticed that, **every verb**, so far, has been in the **Present Tense**? No one has complained. (Maybe no one noticed.) Either way, this is the last chapter of “only present tensiness.” (What a relief! The stories will be a easier to write.)

What is the present tense? The present tense, in grammar, is the form of the verb used to express *action taking place in the present*.

Present tense	
	I am writing.
	Plants grow.
	Fish swim.
	Painters paint.
	Reptiles creep.
	Birds fly.
	It is raining.
	The kids are swimming.
	We are watching.

English has three forms for the present tense, the *present*, the *present progressive*, and the *present emphatic*.

Present	Singular	Plural
1st person	I call	We call
2nd person	You call	You (pl) call
3rd person	He, She, or It calls	They call

In English, we can also say:

Progressive	Singular	Plural
1st person	I am calling	We are calling
2nd person	You are calling	You (pl) are calling
3rd person	He, She, or It is calling	They are calling

Or, speaking emphatically, we can say:

Emphatic	Singular	Plural
1st person	I do call	We do call
2nd person	You do call	You (pl) do call
3rd person	He, She, or It does call	They do call

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

Latin verbs in the *present* tense are **all three forms**. Use the context of the sentence to determine the best translation.

	Present	Present progressive	Present emphatic
voco	<i>I call</i>	<i>I am calling</i>	<i>I do call</i>
moneo	<i>I warn</i>	<i>I am warning</i>	<i>I do warn</i>
pono	<i>I put, or place</i>	<i>I am putting, or placing</i>	<i>I do place</i>
audio	<i>I hear, or listen</i>	<i>I am hearing, listening</i>	<i>I do hear, do listen</i>

That's right. All three possibilities are included in one verb (while supplies last).

To form the present tense, we simply add **o**, **s**, **t**, **mus**, **tis**, and **nt** to the **present stem**. These endings, added to the end of the verb, are the personal pronouns, *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, and they*.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	o - <i>I</i>	mus - <i>we</i>
2nd person	s - <i>you</i>	tis - <i>you (plural)</i>
3rd person	t - <i>he, she, or it</i>	nt - <i>they</i>

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	voco - <i>I call</i>	vocamus - <i>we call</i>
2nd person	vocas - <i>you call</i>	vocatis - <i>you (plural) call</i>
3rd person	vocat - <i>he, she, or it calls</i>	vocant - <i>they call</i>
2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	moneo - <i>I warn, remind</i>	monemus - <i>we warn, remind</i>
2nd person	mones - <i>you warn, remind</i>	monetis - <i>you (plural) warn</i>
3rd person	monet - <i>he, she, or it warns</i>	monent - <i>they warn</i>
3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pono - <i>I put</i>	ponimus - <i>we put</i>
2nd person	ponis - <i>you put</i>	ponitis - <i>you (plural) put</i>
3rd person	ponit - <i>he, she, or it puts</i>	ponunt - <i>they put</i>
4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	audio - <i>I hear</i>	audimus - <i>we hear</i>
2nd person	audis - <i>you hear</i>	auditis - <i>you (plural) hear</i>
3rd person	audit - <i>he, she, or it hears</i>	audiunt - <i>they hear</i>

Important! The *endings* are all the same. The difference between the conjugations are simply spelling differences.

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

Irregular verbs are quite different.

Irregular - esse	Singular	Plural
1st person	sum - <i>I am</i>	sumus - <i>we are</i>
2nd person	es - <i>you are</i>	estis - <i>you (plural) are</i>
3rd person	est - <i>he, she, or it is</i>	sunt - <i>they are</i>
Irregular - posse	Singular	Plural
1st person	possum - <i>I am able</i>	possumus - <i>we are able</i>
2nd person	potes - <i>you are able</i>	potestis - <i>you (plural) are able</i>
3rd person	potest - <i>he, she, or it is able</i>	possunt - <i>they are able</i>

We also add the passive endings to the present stem. We learned the passive mood in lesson 17.

Here are the present passive endings:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	r - <i>I</i>	mur - <i>we</i>
2nd person	ris - <i>you</i>	mini - <i>you (plural)</i>
3rd person	tur - <i>he, she, or it</i>	ntur - <i>they</i>

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	vocar - <i>I am called</i>	vocamur - <i>we are called</i>
2nd person	vocar is - <i>you are called</i>	vocamini - <i>you (pl) are called</i>
3rd person	vocat ur - <i>he, she, or it is called</i>	vocantur - <i>they are called</i>
2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	mone or - <i>I am warned, reminded</i>	monemur - <i>we are warned</i>
2nd person	moner is - <i>you are warned</i>	monemini - <i>you (p) are warned</i>
3rd person	monet ur - <i>he, she, or it is warned</i>	monentur - <i>they are warned</i>
3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pon or - <i>I are called</i>	ponemur - <i>we are called</i>
2nd person	poner is - <i>you are called</i>	ponemini - <i>you (pl) are called</i>
3rd person	ponet ur - <i>he, she, or it is called</i>	ponuntur - <i>they are called</i>
4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	audi or - <i>I am heard, listened to</i>	audimur - <i>we are called</i>
2nd person	audir is - <i>you are heard</i>	audimini - <i>you (pl) are called</i>
3rd person	audit ur - <i>he, she, or it is called</i>	audiuntur - <i>they are called</i>

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

The endings themselves provide the necessary pronouns. To show emphasis, however, Latin will add personal pronouns. You learned these in lessons 19 and 20.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	ego voco - I call	nos vocamus - we call
2nd person	tu vocas - you call	vos vocatis - you (plural) call
3rd person	is, ea, id vocat - he, she, or it calls	ii, eae, ea vocant - they call

These pronouns work with all conjugations and with active or passive.

Verbs | Present Tense

37B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa est, sed ego non in casa sum.
2. Estne mater tua in casa?
3. Tu in casa cum matre es, sed filiae suae non in casa sunt.
4. Ea in casa cum matre est.
5. Filiae meae in silva sunt, et eae me vocant.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulamus.
7. Vos me vocatis, sed ego non audio.
8. Ego meum filium voco, sed is me non audit.
9. Vos nos vocatis, sed nos non audimus.
10. Pater filios suos monet.
11. Patres filios eius monent.
12. Ego te voco.
13. Tu me vocas.
14. Ea me vocat.
15. Nos te vocamus.
16. Vos me vocatis.
17. Ei nos vocant.

Verbs | Present Tense

18. Ego a te vocor.

19. Tu a me vocaris.

20. Is a me vocatur.

21. Nos a te vocamur.

22. Vos a me vocamini.

23. Eae a eo vocantur.

24. Ego te moneo.

25. Tu me mones.

26. Ea me monet.

27. Nos te monemus.

28. Vos me monetis.

29. Ei nos monent.

30. Ego a te moneor.

31. Tu a me moneris.

32. Is a me monetur.

33. Nos a te monemur.

34. Vos a me monemini.

35. Eae a me monentur.

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

36. Mater me non audit, quod ego non prope eam sum.

37. Ea me amat.

38. Ea me non amat.

39. Te amo.

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

37C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Joseph in carcere in Aegypto est. Duo ministri
regis Pharonis quoque in carcere sunt. Alter pincerna est
alter pistor est. Utrique somnia in eadem nocte somniat.
Mane, Joseph hos duo viros animadvertit. Tristes sunt.

Eos interrogat, "Cur tristes estis?"

Ei respondent, "Tristes sumus quia vidimus somnium in
nocte. Non est hic in carcere qui significationem
somniorum nostrorum narrare nobis potest."

"Nonne," inquit Joseph, "Dei solius est interpretatio
somniorum? Narrate mihi somnia vestra."

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense

Deinde, viri somnia suorum narrant. Piscerna dicit,

"In somnio meo vitem in qua sunt tres uvas video. Et

premo tres uvas in vinum et Pharoah ex poculo bibit."

"Bonum est", inquit Joseph, "somnia tuum." In

tres diebus Pharoah te vocabit ad eum. Memento mei!

Vocabulary:

alter.... alter - when these two show up in the same sentence, they mean *the one... the other*

animadverto, animadvertere, animadverti, animadversum - to pay attention to, attend to; notice, observe

interpretatio, interpretationis f. - interpretation, meaning

interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum - to translate, interpret

mane - in the morning

Memento mei! - Remember me!

memoria, memoriae f. - memory, remember

minister, ministri m. - attendant, servant, waiter

nonne - not? This word is an interrogative expecting the affirmative word yes in response to a question.

piscerna, piscernae m. - cupbearer, butler

pistor, pistoris m. - miller, baker

poculum, poculi n. - cup

premo, premere, pressi, pressum - to press, press hard

significatio, significationis f. - signal, meaning

somnio, somniare, somniavi, somniatus - to dream

uva, uvae f. - grape

uter, utra, utrum - which (of two)
uterque, utraque, utrumque - each (of two)

vitis, vitis f. - vine, grape vine

vocabit - he will call

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

38A. GRAMMAR

Latin uses the imperfect tense to show continuing action in the past. These are actions that took place in the past but have no clear ending point in the past.

Imperfect tense

I was writing.
Plants were growing.
Fish were swimming.
Painters used to paint.
The birds kept flying.
It kept raining.
The kids were swimming.
We were watching.

There are three main ways to translate the imperfect tense into English.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I was calling	We were calling
2nd person	You were calling	You (pl) were calling
3rd person	He, She, or It was calling	They were calling

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I used to call	We used to call
2nd person	You used to call	You (pl) used to call
3rd person	He, She, or It used to call	They used to call

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I kept calling	We kept calling
2nd person	You kept calling	You (pl) kept calling
3rd person	He, She, or It kept calling	They kept calling

To form the imperfect tense, we simply add *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, and *bant* to the **present stem**.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bam - I was	bamus - we were
2nd person	bas - you were	batis - you (plural) were
3rd person	bat - he, she, or it was	bant - they were

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

Latin verbs in the *Imperfect* tense are all three forms. Use the context of the sentence to determine the best translation.

vocabam	<i>I was calling</i>	<i>I used to call</i>	<i>I kept calling</i>
monebam	<i>I was warning</i>	<i>I used to warn</i>	<i>I kept warning</i>
ponebam	<i>I was putting</i>	<i>I used to put</i>	<i>I kept putting</i>
audiebam	<i>I was hearing/listening</i>	<i>I used to hear</i>	<i>I kept hearing/listening</i>

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	vocab am - <i>I was calling</i>	vocab amus - <i>we were calling</i>
2nd person	vocab as - <i>you were calling</i>	vocab atis - <i>you (pl) were calling</i>
3rd person	vocab at - <i>he, she, or it was calling</i>	vocab ant - <i>they were calling</i>

2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	mone bam - <i>I was warning</i>	mone bamus - <i>we were warning</i>
2nd person	mone bas - <i>you were warning</i>	mone batis - <i>you warn warning</i>
3rd person	mone bat - <i>he, she, it was warning</i>	mone bant - <i>they were warning</i>

3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pone bam - <i>I was putting</i>	pone bamus - <i>we were putting</i>
2nd person	pone bas - <i>you were putting</i>	pone batis - <i>you were putting</i>
3rd person	pone bat - <i>he, she, it was putting</i>	pone bant - <i>they were putting</i>

4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	audie bam - <i>I was hearing</i>	audie bamus - <i>we were hearing</i>
2nd person	audie bas - <i>you were hearing</i>	audie batis - <i>you were hearing</i>
3rd person	audie bat - <i>he, she, it was hearing</i>	audie bant - <i>they were hearing</i>

Irregular - esse	Singular	Plural
1st person	eram - <i>I was</i>	eram us - <i>we were</i>
2nd person	eras - <i>you was</i>	eratis - <i>you (pl) were</i>
3rd person	erat - <i>he, she, or it was</i>	erant - <i>they were</i>

Irregular - posse	Singular	Plural
1st person	poteram - <i>I was able</i>	poteram us - <i>we were able</i>
2nd person	poteras - <i>you were able</i>	poteratis - <i>you (pl) were able</i>
3rd person	poterat - <i>he, she, or it was able</i>	poterant - <i>they were able</i>

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

Here are the imperfect passive endings.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bar - <i>I</i>	bamur - <i>we</i>
2nd person	baris - <i>you</i>	bamini - <i>you (pl)</i>
3rd person	batur - <i>he/she/it</i>	bantur - <i>they</i>

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	vocab ar - <i>I was called</i>	vocab amur - <i>we were called</i>
2nd person	vocab aris - <i>you were called</i>	vocab amini - <i>you were called</i>
3rd person	vocab atur - <i>he/she/it was called</i>	vocab antur - <i>they were called</i>

2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	mone bar - <i>I was warned</i>	mone bamur - <i>we were warned</i>
2nd person	mone baris - <i>you were warned</i>	mone bamini - <i>you were warned</i>
3rd person	mone batur - <i>he/she/it was warned</i>	mone bantur - <i>they were warned</i>

3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pone bar - <i>I was put</i>	pone bamur - <i>we were put</i>
2nd person	pone baris - <i>you were put</i>	pone bamini - <i>you were put</i>
3rd person	pone batur - <i>he/she/it was put</i>	pone bantur - <i>they were put</i>

4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	audie bar - <i>I was heard, listened to</i>	audie bamur - <i>we were heard</i>
2nd person	audie baris - <i>you were heard</i>	audie bamini - <i>you were heard</i>
3rd person	audie batur - <i>he/she/it was heard</i>	audie bantur - <i>they were heard</i>

Once again, use the personal pronouns for emphasis.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	ego vocab ar - <i>I was called</i>	nos vocab amur - <i>we were called</i>
2nd person	tu vocab aris - <i>you were called</i>	vos vocab amini - <i>you were called</i>
3rd person	is/ea/id vocab atur - <i>he/she/it was called</i>	ii/eae/ea vocab antur - <i>they were called</i>

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

38B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa erat, sed ego non in casa eram.
2. Eratne mater in casa?
3. Tu in casa cum matre erat, sed filiae suae non in casa erant.
4. Ea in casa cum matre erat.
5. Filiae meae in silva erant, et eae me vocabant.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulabamus.
7. Vos me vocabatis, sed ego non audieram.
8. Ego meum filium vocabam, sed is me non audiebat.
9. Vos nos vocabatis, sed nos non audiebamus.
10. Pater filios suos monebat.
11. Patres filios eius monebant.
12. Ego te vocabam.
13. Tu me vocabas.
14. Ea me vocabat.
15. Nos te vocabamus.
16. Vos me vocabatis.

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

17. Ei nos vocabant.

18. Ego a te vocabar.

19. Tu a me vocabaris.

20. Is a me vocabatur.

21. Nos a te vocabamur.

22. Vos a me vocabamini.

23. Eae a eo vocabantur.

24. Ego te monebam.

25. Tu me monebas.

26. Ea me monebat.

27. Nos te monebamus.

28. Vos me monebatis.

29. Ei nos monebant.

30. Ego a te monebar.

31. Tu a me monebaris.

32. Is a me monebatur.

33. Nos a te monebamur.

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

34. Vos a me monebamini.

35. Eae a me monebantur.

36. Mater me non audiebat, quod ego non prope eam eram.

37. Amabam meos amicos.

38. Amabamus amicos nostros.

39. Te amabam.

40. Tempus erat.

41. Avis in caelo cantabat.

42. Equi currabant per silvas et agros.

43. Agricola dormiebat.

44. Pater ab omnibus pueris timebatur.

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

38C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Deinde pistor, qui quoque in carcere cum Joseph erat, somnium suum narrabat. “In somnio meo tria canistra super caput meum habeo. Canistra erant plena cibi. Et aves cibum ex canistris comedebant.”

Cui Joseph dicit, “Somnium tuum malum est. Tria canistra tres dies sunt. In tribus diebus Pharoah te interfecit.”

Die tertio, qui dies natalis Pharoah est, is splendidum convivium habebat. Tunc rex recordabat ministros suos qui in carcere erant.

Id quod Joseph dicebat verum erat. Rex restaurat pincernam et pistorem interfecit. Sed pincerna non recordat Joseph. Itaque Joseph in carcere manebat.

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense

Vocabulary:

ago, agere, egi, actum - to drive, urge, act

canistrum, canistri n. - wicker basket

comedo, comedere, comedi, comesum - to eat

dies + natalis - birthday

flumen, fluminis n. - river

id quod - that which

interficiet - he will kill

pinguis, pingue - fat

recordor, recordari, recordatus sum - to remember

restauro, restaurare, restauravi, restauratum - restore

splendidus, a, um - splendid, glittering

verum, veri n. - truth

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Exiit ergo Petrus et ille alius discipulus, et veniebant ad monumentum. John 20:3

New words

exiit
ergo
discipulus
monumentum

he went out
therefore
disciple
tomb, grave

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

39A. GRAMMAR

Latin uses the future tense to show events that will happen in the future. These events have not taken place, *yet*.

Present tense	
	I will write.
	Plants will grow.
	Fish will swim.
	Painters will paint.
	The birds will fly.
	It will rain.
	The kids will swim.
	We will watch.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I will call	We will call
2nd person	You will call	You (pl) will call
3rd person	He, She, or It will call	They will call

To form the future tense for the *first* and *second* conjugation, we simply add *bo*, *bis*, *bit*, *bimus*, *bitis*, and *bunt* to the **present stem**.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bo - I will	bimus - we will
2nd person	bis - you will	bitis - you (pl) will
3rd person	bit - he, she, or it will	bunt - they will

To form the future tense for the *third* and *fourth* conjugation, we add *am*, *es*, *et*, *emus*, *etis*, and *ent* to the **present stem**.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	am - I will	emus - we will
2nd person	es - you will	etis - you (pl) will
3rd person	et - he, she, or it will	ent - they will

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	vocab o - <i>I will call</i>	vocab imus - <i>we will call</i>
2nd person	vocab is - <i>you will call</i>	vocab itis - <i>you (pl) will call</i>
3rd person	vocab it - <i>he, she, or it will call</i>	vocab unt - <i>they will call</i>
2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	mone bo - <i>I will warn</i>	mone bimus - <i>we will warn</i>
2nd person	mone bis - <i>you will warn</i>	mone bitis - <i>you (pl) will warn</i>
3rd person	mone bit - <i>he, she, it will warn</i>	mone bunt - <i>they will warn</i>
3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pon am - <i>I will put</i>	pon emus - <i>we will put</i>
2nd person	pon es - <i>you will put</i>	pon etis - <i>you (pl) will put</i>
3rd person	pon et - <i>he, she, it will put</i>	pon ent - <i>they will put</i>
4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	aud iam - <i>I will hear</i>	aud iemus - <i>we will hear</i>
2nd person	aud ies - <i>you will hear</i>	aud ietis - <i>you (pl) will hear</i>
3rd person	aud iet - <i>he, she, it will hear</i>	aud ient - <i>they will hear</i>
Irregular - esse	Singular	Plural
1st person	er o - <i>I will be</i>	er imus - <i>we will be</i>
2nd person	er is - <i>you will be</i>	er itis - <i>you (pl) will be</i>
3rd person	er it - <i>he, she, or it will be</i>	er int - <i>they will be</i>
Irregular - posse	Singular	Plural
1st person	poter o - <i>I will be able</i>	poter imus - <i>we will be able</i>
2nd person	poter is - <i>you will be able</i>	poter itis - <i>you (pl) will be able</i>
3rd person	poter it - <i>he, she, or it will be able</i>	poter int - <i>they will be able</i>

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

Here are the future passive endings for the *first* and *second* conjugation.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bor	bimur
2nd person	beris	bimini
3rd person	bitur	buntur

And, here are the future passive endings for the *third* and *fourth* conjugation.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ar	emur
2nd person	eris	emini
3rd person	etur	entur

Look at examples from each conjugation.

1st conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	vocab or - <i>I will be called</i>	vocab imur - <i>we will be called</i>
2nd person	vocab eris - <i>you will be called</i>	vocab imini - <i>you will be called</i>
3rd person	vocab itur - <i>he/she/it will be called</i>	vocab untur - <i>they will be called</i>
2nd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	mone bor - <i>I will be warned</i>	mone bimur - <i>we will be warned</i>
2nd person	mone beris - <i>you will be warned</i>	mone bimini - <i>you will be warned</i>
3rd person	mone bitur - <i>he/she/it will be warned</i>	mone buntur - <i>they will be warned</i>
3rd conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	pon ar - <i>I will be put</i>	pon emur - <i>we will be put</i>
2nd person	pon eris - <i>you will be put</i>	pon emini - <i>you will be put</i>
3rd person	pon etur - <i>he/she/it will be put</i>	pon entur - <i>they will be put</i>
4th conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st person	audi ar - <i>I will be heard, listened to</i>	audi emur - <i>we will be heard</i>
2nd person	audi eris - <i>you will be heard</i>	audi emini - <i>you will be heard</i>
3rd person	audi etur - <i>he, she, or it will be heard</i>	audi entur - <i>they will be heard</i>

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

39B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa erit, sed ego non in casa ero.
2. Eritne mater in casa?
3. Tu in casa cum matre erit, sed filiae suae non in casa erint.
4. Ea in casa cum matre erit.
5. Filiae meae in silva erint, et eae me vocabunt.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulabimus.
7. Vos me vocabitis, sed ego non audiam.
8. Ego meum filium vocabo, sed is me non audiet.
9. Vos nos vocabitis, sed nos non audiemus.
10. Pater filios suos monebit.
11. Patres filios eius monebunt.
12. Ego te vocabo.
13. Tu me vocabis.
14. Ea me vocabit.
15. Nos te vocabimus.
16. Vos me vocabitis.

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

17. Ei nos vocabunt.

18. Ego a te vocabor.

19. Tu a me vocaberis.

20. Is a me vocabitur.

21. Nos a te vocabimur.

22. Vos a me vocabimini.

23. Eae a eo vocabuntur.

24. Ego te monebo.

25. Tu me monebis.

26. Ea me monebit.

27. Nos te monebimus.

28. Vos me monebitis.

29. Ei nos monebunt.

30. Ego a te monebor.

31. Tu a me moneberis.

32. Is a me monebitur.

33. Nos a te monebimur.

Verbs | Future Tense

34. Vos a me monebimini.

35. Eae a me monebuntur.

36. Mater me non audiet, quod ego non prope eam ero.

37. Amabo meos amicos.

38. Amabimus amicos nostros.

39. Te amabo.

40. Tempus erit.

41. Equi currabunt per silvas et agros.

42. Agricola dormiet.

43. Quis malos pueros amabit?

44. Pater ad oppidum ambulabit.

45. Ego videbo filium meum.

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

39C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Pharoah dormit. Dum dormit, somnium habet. In
somnio suus septem boves de flumine Nilo veniunt. Et
septem boves crassae sunt. Dum septem crassae boves
in agro comedebant, septem aliae boves de flumine
emergebant. Hi boves foedi erant. Hi boves foedi
illos boves crassas devorant.

Pharoah excitat. Pharoah timet.

Rursus Pharoah dormit. Dum dormit, somniat.
In hoc somnio septem spicae plenae atque formosae,
crescunt. Deinde, septem spicae tenues devorant eas.

Pharoah exitat. Pharoah timebat et vocat servos
suos. Et Pharoah interrogat, "Quis potest interpretare

Verbs | Future Tense

somnium meum?" Pincerna memorat Joseph qui adhuc

in carcere erat. Pincerna dicit, "In carcere erat puer

Hebraeus qui potest interpretare somnia.

Pharaoh arcessit Joseph. Joseph venit ex carcere.

Vocabulary:

adhuc - thus far, till now, to this point; still

aeternus, a, um - eternal

arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitum 3 - to fetch, to summon

atque - and

bos, bovis mf. - cow

crassus, a, um - thick, fat, stout

cresco, crescere, crevi, cretum 3 - to grow, thrive, increase

emergo, emergere, emersi, emersum 3 - to rise up out of the water, emerge

foedus, a, um - ugly, foul, disgusting

formosus, a, um - beautiful

Hebraeus, Hebraea, Hebraeum - Hebrew

manduco, manducare, manducavi, manducatum 1 - to chew, eat

spica, spicae f. - grain, cereal, head of grain

tenuis, tenue - thin, fine, delicate

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Respondit ei Simon Petrus: “Domine, ad quem ibimus? Verba vitae aeternae habes.” John 6:68

New words	
ibimus aeternus, a, um	we will go eternal

From now on verbs will be listed in the vocabulary with a number.

For example:

pono, ponere, posui, positum **3**.

The number **3** indicates that this is a **3rd** conjugation verb.

Here are more 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs. You know most of them.

mitto, mittere, misi, missum	3	to send
pono, ponere, posui, positum	3	to put, or place
emergeo, emergere, emersi, emersus	3	to rise out of the water
bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum	3	to drink
lego, legere, legi, lectum	3	to read
vestio, vestire, vestivi, vestitum	4	to dress
audio, audire, audivi, auditum	4	to listen, to hear
dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum	4	to sleep
scio, scire, scivi, scitum	4	to know

LESSON 40

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

40A. GRAMMAR

Chapter 40 is mostly a review of chapter 36. I wasn't sure what to talk about for Chapter 40, so I chose a lesson to repeat. (Ok, not really.) That said, if you were listening at all four chapters ago, you should find this lesson easy. You are not receiving a great deal of *new* knowledge. Rather, you are *expanding* previous knowledge.

There are certain terms we need to learn:

Conjugation: The process of dividing the parts of a verb into all its different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Voice: A verb has two voices, just like the man singing behind me in church last Sunday. In grammar, these two voices are called Active or Passive.

Mood: There are, as you know, three moods:

Indicative - either affirms a fact or asks a question, as

Ego amo. I love.
Amas tu? Do you love?

Imperative - commands.

Veni! Come here!
Surge! Stand up!
Sede! Sit down!

Subjunctive - the mood of possibility.

cogitem - I may think (If I feel like it).
Cogitavissem - I should have thought (but I didn't feel like thinking).

Tense: When is the action taking place? In the present? In the future? In the past? Tense will tell us when events are happening.

Principle parts: Nothing new here. In the next few lessons we are going to emphasize another part, the third principle part.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>perfect infinitive</i>	<i>Supine/Participle</i>
voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
moneo	monere	monui	monitum
pono	ponere	poni	positum
audio	audire	audivi	auditum
sum	esse	fui	futurum

LESSON 40

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

Review the infinitives above. They end in *-are*, *-ere*, or *-ire*. There are 4 conjugations. Infinitives ending in *-are* are 1st conjugation verbs. Infinitives which end in *-ere* indicate either 2nd or 3rd conjugation. Last of all, a verb with an infinitive ending in *-ire* is a 4th conjugation verb.

If you remove the “*-re*” from the present infinitive, you are left with one of the most important root words, the **present stem**.

If you remove the “*-i*” from the past, you are left with the **perfect stem**. Notice how the “stems” are found. This is very important.

1st conjugation - *voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum*

Remove the <i>re</i> from the infinitive	present stem - <i>voca</i>
Remove the <i>i</i> from the past	perfect stem - <i>vocav</i>

2nd conjugation - *moneo, monere, monui, monitum*

Remove the <i>re</i> from the infinitive	present stem - <i>mone</i>
Remove the <i>i</i> from the past	perfect stem - <i>monu</i>

3rd conjugation - *pono, ponere, posui, positus*

Remove the <i>re</i> from the infinitive	present stem - <i>pon</i>
Remove the <i>i</i> from the past	perfect stem - <i>posu</i>

(This is a 3rd conjugation verb. The present stem is not “*pone*”, but “*pon*”.)

4th conjugation - *audio, audire, audivi, auditus*

Remove the <i>re</i> from the infinitive	present stem - <i>audi</i>
Remove the <i>i</i> from the past	perfect stem - <i>audiv</i>

Irregular - *sum, esse, fui, futurus*

Remove the <i>se</i> from the infinitive	present stem - <i>es</i>
Remove the <i>i</i> from the past	perfect stem - <i>fu</i>

(This verb is irregular. Remove the ***-se*** instead of ***-re***.)

Some books give a different set of principle parts. Instead of *past*, they give the *past infinitive*, or *perfect infinitive*. The perfect infinitive is translated to *have* + the verb.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>perfect infinitive</i>	<i>Supine/Participle</i>
voco	voc <i>are</i>	vocav <i>isse</i>	vocatum
moneo	mon <i>ere</i>	monu <i>isse</i>	monitum
pono	pon <i>ere</i>	posu <i>isse</i>	positum
audio	aud <i>ire</i>	audiv <i>isse</i>	auditum
sum	es <i>se</i>	fui <i>isse</i>	futurum

LESSON 40

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

Notice that removing - *isse* from the perfect infinitive gives the same root as removing - *i* from the past.

Remove the *i* or the *isse*, get the same **perfect stem**: amav.

Past	Past stem	Perfect infinitive	Perfect stem
vocav <i>i</i>	vocav	vocav <i>isse</i>	vocav
monu <i>i</i>	monu	monu <i>isse</i>	monu
posu <i>i</i>	posu	posu <i>isse</i>	posu
audiv <i>i</i>	audi	audiv <i>isse</i>	audi
fu <i>i</i>	fu	fu <i>isse</i>	fu

Here are a group of verbs with the perfect infinitive instead of the past. The perfect infinitive is translated.

mitto, mittere, misisse (<i>to have sent</i>), missum 3	to send
pono, ponere, posuisse (<i>to have put</i>), positum 3	to put, or place
bibo, bibere, bibisse (<i>to have drunk</i>), bibitum 3	to drink
lego, legere, legisse (<i>to have read</i>), lectum 3	to read
vestio, vestire, vestivisse (<i>to have dressed</i>), vestitum 4	to dress
audio, audire, audivisse (<i>to have heard</i>), auditum 4	to listen, to hear
dormio, dormire, dormivisse (<i>to have slept</i>), dormitum 4	to sleep
scio, scire, scivisse (<i>to have known</i>), scitum 4	to know

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

40B. SENTENCES

Give the present stem and the perfect stem.

1. cheato cheatere catchi flunkum
2. piggo piggere oinki grunts
3. piggo piggere squili gruntus
4. doggo doggere puppi bitus
5. amo, amare, amavi, amatus
6. doceo, docere, docui, doctus
7. pono, ponere, posui, positus
8. audio, audire, audivi, auditus
9. sum, esse, fui, futurus

Translate the infinitives.

1. vocare
2. vocavisse
3. amare
4. amavisse
5. dormire
6. dormivisse

LESSON 40

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

7. esse

8. fuisse

9. sedere

10. sedisse

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

40C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Pharoah narrat Joseph somnia sua. Postquam audit

Joseph respondet, "Somnia regis sunt unum. Septem

boves pulchri et septem spicae plenae sunt septem anni

boni. Sed post anni boni septem anni mali venient. Septem

boves foedi et septem spicae tenues anni mali sunt.

Itaque, rex, pete unum virum plenum sapientiae et
industriae. Is te bonis annis et quoque malis annis audiuvabit.

Pharoah laetus est et interrogat, "Quis est sapientior
quam tu? Tu super domum meum eris. Tibi curam regni
mei trado." Tum Pharoah dat ei anulum suum, et Joseph
ponit anulum in digito suo.

Et septem anni boni veniunt ut Joseph dicit.

LESSON 40

Verbs | Four Principle Parts Review

Populus Aegypti multa frumentum in urbibus ponunt. Et

frumentum pro annis malis conservant.

Vocabulary:

adiuvo, adiuvere, adiuvavi, adiuvatum 1 - to help

conservo, conservare, conservavi, conservatum 3 - to keep safe, intact

cura, curae f. - care, concern, worry, anxiety

digitus, digiti m. - finger, toe

frumentum, frumenti m. - grain

industrius, a, um - industrious, diligent; active; zealous; assiduous

peto, petere, petivi, petitum 3 - attack; aim at; desire; to beg, entreat, ask (for); to reach towards, make for

regnum, regni n. - kingdom

trado, tradere, tradidi, traditum 3 - to hand over, surrender

LESSON 41

Verbs | Present Participles

41A. GRAMMAR

Participles are verbal adjectives. What exactly *is* a verbal adjective? Grab a verb, use it to *describe* a noun, and you've got a **participle**. If you are like me (and I know I am), you need examples. "*Swimming*" is a verb. Place "*Swimming*" in front of a noun, and you've got a participle.

Swimming pool
Swimming class
Swimming trunks
Swimming hole
Swimming suit

In the examples above, "*swimming*" is not a verb. It is an adjective. It is a participle. Here are more:

Snoring uncle
Barking dog
Clanging bells
Burning bush
Finishing touches
Traveling circus
Crying baby
Burning log
Sleeping dogs
Rising sun
Setting sun
Burning candle

Of course, not all participles end in *-ing*. That is just one brand of participle, a **present participle**.

There are also **past participles**. Past participles end in *-ed*, *-en*, *-d*, *-t*, *-n*, or *-en*, as in the words: *called*, *stolen*, *saved*, *dealt*, *seen*, and *gone*. They are completed actions. They are no longer progressing. We use past participles to describe good food.

Breaded chicken
Grilled chicken
Stuffed peppers
Fried chicken
Baked bread

(We will spend more time learning about *past participles* in future lessons.)

English present participles end in *-ing*. But Latin present participles are a bit less behaved. Remember infinitives, the second principle part of the verb. The infinitive ends in **-re**.

To form Latin present participles, replace the **-re** of the infinitive with **-ns**. If the verb is fourth conjugation (and some third conjugation verbs), replace the **-re** with **-iens**.

LESSON 41

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

Here are examples from each conjugation:

1st conjugation:	<i>Cantare</i> (to sing)	becomes	<i>cantans</i> (singing).
2nd conjugation:	<i>Ridere</i> (to laugh)	becomes	<i>ridens</i> (laughing).
3rd conjugation:	<i>Ducere</i> (to lead)	becomes	<i>ducens</i> (leading).
3rd conjugation:	<i>Capere</i> (to capture)	becomes	<i>capiens</i> (capturing).
4th conjugation:	<i>Audire</i> (to hear)	becomes	<i>audiens</i> (hearing).

Present participles use the 3rd declension endings.

	Singular	Plural	Singular N	Plural N
Nominative	cantans	cantantes	cantans	cantantia
Genitive	cantantis	cantantium	cantantis	cantantium
Dative	cantanti	cantantibus	cantanti	cantantibus
Accusative	cantantem	cantantes	cantans	cantantia
Ablative	cantanti - or, e	cantantibus	cantanti - or, e	cantantibus

When translating, equate -ns,-ntis, -nti, -ntem, -nte, -nti, and so on, with the English ending *-ing*. Think of it this way: *-ns* or *-nt* = *-ing*

Let's see some Latin participles in action:

puella <i>ridens</i>	the <i>laughing</i> girl
puella <i>cantans</i>	the <i>singing</i> girl
magister <i>monens</i>	the <i>warning, admonishing</i> teacher
filius <i>amans</i>	the <i>loving</i> son
saxum <i>cadens</i>	<i>falling</i> rock
puella <i>legens</i>	the <i>reading</i> girl
Deo <i>volente</i>	with God <i>willing</i>

Here are examples of plural participles:

puellae <i>ridentes</i>	<i>laughing</i> girls
puellae <i>cantantes</i>	<i>singing</i> girls
magistri <i>monentes</i>	<i>warning</i> teachers
fili <i>amantes</i>	<i>loving</i> sons
saxa <i>cadentia</i>	<i>falling</i> rocks
puellae <i>legentes</i>	<i>reading</i> girls

It's easy to convert relative clauses from Latin to Latin participles:

puer qui audit	puer audiens
puer qui ridet	puer ridens
puella quae ridet	puella ridens

Verbs | Present Participles

41B. SENTENCES

Change the phrases into participles, or change the participles into phrases. Then translate each phrase.

1. Puella quae cantat = puella cantans.
2. Puella quae dormit = puella dormiens.
3. Puella quae audit =
4. Puella quae legit =
5. Puella quae ambulat =
6. Puellae quae cantant = puellae cantantes.
7. Puellae quae dormiunt = puellae dormientes
8. Puellae quae ambulant =
9. Puellae quae vident =
10. Puer qui ambulat =
11. Avis quae volat =
12. Aves quae volant =
13. Vir qui bibit =
14. Viri qui bibunt =
15. Puer ridens =
16. Pueri ridentes =
17. Sol lucens =
18. Vir clamans =
19. Viri clamantes =

LESSON 41

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

Translate the following sentences.

1. Video homines velut arbores ambulantes.
2. Timens, monens, docens...
3. Ego me diligentes diligo.
4. Te scribentem video.
5. Et venit ad discipulos suos et invenit eos dormientes.
6. Et venit iterum et invenit eos dormientes.
7. Oculos habentes nonne videtis? Et aures habentes nonne auditis?
8. Et surgens, venit ad patrem suum.
9. Miles pugnans...
10. Miles, pugnans in via, non audit amicum suum.
11. Puer, audiens patrem suum, venit in casam.
12. Mater, vocans puellas, habet cibum in casa.
13. Pueri, ludentes in schola, non audiunt feminam.
14. Hilda, videns amicam suam, laeta est.
15. Hilda et Helga, videntes amicas suas, laetae sunt.
16. Liberi, audientes matres suas, ad villam currunt.
17. Pueri, videntes aves volantes in caelo, currunt in silvam.

Verbs | Present Participles

41C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

**Post septem annos bonos, anni mali veniunt. Cotidie fames
crescit in omnibus terris. Et omnes populi Aegypti veniunt ad regem
postulantes cibum. Eos Pharaoh remittit ad Joseph. Joseph aperit
horrea, et Aegyptis frumenta vendit.**

**Omnesque provinciae veniunt in Aegyptum propter famem.
Audiens Jacob quod alimenta venduntur in Aegypto mittit filios
suos illuc. Descendentes veniunt igitur fratres Joseph in Aegyptum.
Sed, Benjamin, natu minimum, retinetur domi ab Jacob. Benjamin et
Joseph eandem matrem habent, Rachel. Itaque, Jacob amat eos
magis quam ceteros fratres.**

LESSON 41

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

Vocabulary:

alimentum, alimenti n. -

food; nourishment, provisions; sustenance

auris, auris f. - ear

ceterus, cetera, ceterum -

the others; the remaining; the rest

cotidie - daily, every day; day by day

diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectum

3 - to love, hold dear (milder than amo)

discipulus, i m. - student, disciple

domus, domi f. - house; home; household

fames, famis f. - hunger; famine; want; craving

horreum, horrei n. - barn; storehouse

idem, eadem, idem - the same; the very same

igitur - therefore; consequently; accordingly; well; in that case

illuc - there, thither, to that place

iterum - again; a second time

lex, legis f. - law; bill, statute; principle

moneo, monere, monui,

monitum 2 - to remind, advise, warn; to admonish

natu minimum - youngest by birth

postulo, postulare, pos-

tulavi, postulatus 1 - to demand, claim; to require

prophetus, propheti m. - prophet

provincia, provinciae f. - province

remitto, remittere, remisi,

remissus 3 - to send back, remit; to throw back

retineo, retinere, retinui,

retentum 3 - to hold back, restrain

scribo, scribere, scripsi,

scriptum 3 - to write; to compose

surgo, surgere, surrexi,

surrectum 3 - to rise; to lift

velut - just as, as if

LESSON 41

Verbs | Present Participles

42A. GRAMMAR | Past Participles

Remember the ***past participles*** mentioned in the last lesson?

Breaded chicken
Grilled chicken
Stuffed peppers
Fried chicken
Baked bread

Past participles end in *-ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, or -en* as in the words: *called, stolen, saved, dealt, seen, and gone*. They are completed actions. By the way, ***past participles*** do not *only* describe food. We certainly don't eat any of the following nouns.

an *accomplished* orator
a *wrecked* car
a *broken* window
a *stolen* bicycle
a *parked* car
a *damaged* roof
an *endangered* forest
a *plowed* field
a *spoken* language
an *angered* bear
an *excited* squirrel (He found my coffee.)
required papers
difficulties *encountered*

We build ***past participles*** using the fourth principle part of the verb. Remove the ***supine*** ending *-um*. (More about the supine soon.) Next, add the 2nd declension adjective endings *-us -a -um*. The participle agrees with the noun it describes. If the noun is feminine, the participle is feminine. Remember, participles are ***verbal adjectives***.

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine
1st conjugation	voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
2nd conjugation	moneo	monere	monui	monitum
3rd conjugation	pono	ponere	posui	positum
4th conjugation	audio	audire	audi	auditum

In English, there are two participles: the present participle (*working, seeing, walking*) and the past participle (*worked, seen, walked*). In Latin there are four. You know the present participle. You must learn two more: the *perfect passive participle* and the *future active participle*.

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

In English, the **past participle** is called, um, the past participle. In Latin, it has a different name. It is the **Perfect Passive Participle**. When we drop the supine ending, replacing it with the adjective endings, we form the **Perfect Passive Participle**.

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine
1st conjugation	voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
2nd conjugation	moneo	monere	monui	monitum
3rd conjugation	pono	ponere	posui	positum
4th conjugation	audio	audire	audi	auditum

We translate this participle, “having been verbed’. *Amatum* (**supine**) becomes

amatus, a, um (**perfect passive participle**) - having been loved

Do we really talk this way, though? Of course not! Look at the various possible translations for this *one* sentence. The participle is *territa*, from *terreo*, *terrere* - to frighten.

Femina **territa** clamavit: the woman, *having been frightened*, shouted
the *frightened* woman shouted
when she had been frightened the woman shouted
the *having been frightened* woman shouted

Perfect Participles in Action

femina <i>amata</i>	a loved woman / a having been loved woman
puer <i>amatus</i>	a loved boy / a having been loved boy
oppidum <i>amatum</i>	a loved town / a having been loved town
puer <i>monitus</i>	a warned boy / a boy having been warned
puella <i>monita</i>	a warned girl / the girl, having been warned
verbum <i>dictum</i>	the spoken word / the word, having been spoken
vox <i>auditum</i>	the heard voice / the voice, having been heard
vir <i>laudatus</i>	the praised man / the man, having been praised
femina <i>laudata</i>	the praised woman / the woman, having been praised
insectus <i>squishatus</i>	the squished bug / the bug, having been squished
Vir <i>armatus</i>	the armed man / the man, having been armed
terra <i>incognita</i>	unknown land / the land, having been unknown
Puer <i>nominatus</i> Marcus	the boy named Marcus

Notice the endings? These participles, which act just like adjectives, change their endings to match the gender, number, and case of the noun they describe. Since *femina* is feminine, the participle is feminine: *amata*. If a *puer* were being loved, the participle would be masculine: *amatus*. Last of all, if all the love went to a *town*, the participle would be neuter, *amatum*.

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

Future Active Participles

But, wait! There's more! Latin uses the future participle to show action that takes place *after* the main verb.

Go to the 4th principal part of the verb, Drop **-us** and add **-urus**. Now you have the **Future Active Participle**. Use this participle to describe events **about to happen**, things that are **going to happen**, or what someone **intends to do**.

	Present Active Infinitive	Present Active Participle	Perfect Passive Participle	Future Active Participle
voco	vocare - <i>to call</i>	vocans, vocantis <i>calling</i>	vocatus, vocata, vocatum <i>called</i>	vocaturus, vocatura, vocaturum <i>about to call</i>
moneo	monere <i>to warn</i>	monens, monentis <i>warning</i>	monitus, monita, monitum <i>warned</i>	moniturus, monitura, moniturum <i>about to warn</i>
pono	ponere <i>to put, to place</i>	ponens, ponentis <i>putting, placing</i>	positus, posita, positum <i>put, placed</i>	positurus, positura, positurum <i>about to put</i>
audio	audire <i>to hear, to listen</i>	audiens, audientis <i>hearing, listening</i>	auditus, audi- ta, auditum <i>heard, listened</i>	auditurus, auditura, auditurum <i>about to hear, listen</i>

Future Participles in Action

Erat clamaturus.	He was <i>about to shout/going to shout</i> .
Cras id facturus sum.	I am <i>going to do</i> it tomorrow.
Cras bonus futurus sum.	I am <i>going to be good/I intend to be good</i> tomorrow.
Numquam id creditura est	She is <i>never going to believe</i> it.
Numquam id crediturus est.	He is <i>never going to believe</i> it.
Oppugnaturus sum hoc oppidum.	I am <i>going to make</i> this town <i>cry like a girly man</i> .
Puer illos libros lecturus est.	The boy <i>is about to/going to read</i> those books.

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

Participial Phrases:

Participles are often lumped in with phrases. Such phrases are participial phrases. In the case of participial phrases, the **phrase** describes the noun. Take a look.

- *Having learned to swim young*, Hannah knew the dangers of hidden currents. (What kind of Hannah? The *having learned to swim young* Hannah. The entire phrase, *having learned to swim young*, describes Hannah.)
- Jenna, *driven to extremes by hunger*, ate an entire Key Lime pie. (What kind of Jenna? The *driven to extremes by hunger* Jenna.)
- We watched the squirrels *hiding their food in the trees*. (What kind of squirrels? The *hiding their food in the trees* squirrels.)
- Mom cleaned the water *spilled on the table*. (What kind of water? The *spilled on the table* water.)
- *Exhausted after running the marathon*, several runners collapsed at the finish line. (What kind of runners? The *exhausted after running the marathon* runners.)
- The man *holding the parrot* was an infamous pirate. (What kind of man? The *holding the parrot* man.)

Latin does this too. The *phrases*, describing the nouns, are *participial phrases*.

- Caesar, *piratas capiens*, laetus est. - Caesar, *capturing the pirates*, is happy.
- Puella, *aquam portans*, est fessa. - The girl, *carrying the water*, is tired.
- Puer, *in via currens*, est laetus. - The boy, *running in the road*, is happy.
- Mater, *puellas videns in via*, vocat eas. - Mom, *seeing the girls in the road*, calls them.
- Pater, *audiens filium suum*, ridet. - The father, *hearing his son*, laughs.

Funny Grammar | Dangling Participles

One funny fallout of participial grammar is the dangling participle. These sentences are poorly written.

After being whipped fiercely, the cook scrambled the eggs. (Who is being whipped? The cook, or the eggs?)

The robber ran from the police, *still holding the money*. (Who has the money? The police, or the robber?)

Turning the corner, a beautiful old castle appeared. (Who is turning the corner? Surely not the castle...)

Having left home for good, his future seemed bleak. (Who left? The future?)

Walking along the beach, the sun rose quietly and majestically. (Who is walking along the beach? The sun, or someone else?)

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

42B. SENTENCES

1. Ager araturus est.
2. Agri araturi sunt.
3. Video homines velut arbores ambulantes.
4. Timens, monens, docens...
5. Ego diligo illos qui me diligentes.
6. Et venit ad discipulos et invenit eos dormientes.
7. Oculos habentes nonne videtis? Et aures habentes nonne auditis?
8. Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus omnipotens, qui erat, qui est, et
qui venturus est.
9. Parva puella portam clausura est.
10. Et surgens, venit ad patrem suum.
11. Numquam dormiturus sum in classe Latinae!
12. Ego mater mea semper auditorus et eam amaturus sum!
13. Video pueros currentes.
14. Pueri, vocati a matre, current ad casam.

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

42C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Decem fratres veniunt in terram Aegypti. Fratres venerunt ad Joseph eumque adoraverunt. Joseph agnovit eos, sed fratres eius eum non cognoverunt.

Joseph erat durus cum fratribus eius. Interrogat, “Unde venistis?” Fratres responderunt, “Sumus de terra Canaan. Fames est in nostra terra. Nobis necesse est cibus.”

Respondet Joseph, “Verum non est. Exploratores estis!”

Qui dixerunt, “Non est ita, domine! Non exploratores sumus! Duodecim fratres sumus. Filii viri unius in terra Canaan sumus. Filius minimus cum patre nostro est, et alius non vivus est.”

Rursus Joseph respondet, “Verum non est! Exploratores estis!” Inclusit ergo eos in carcere tres dies. Die autem tertio educunt

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles

de carcere. Et Joseph ait, “Si pacifici estis, frater vester unus ligabitur

in carcere. Vos autem abite et ferte frumenta quod emistis in domo

vestras. Deinde, fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite. Facite!

Aut frater vester manet in carcere!

Vocabulary:

adduco, adducere, aduxi, adductum 3 - to lead up, to lead to, to lead away

agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnatum 3 - to recognize, to become aware of, to learn

arbor, arboris f. -tree

classis, classis, classium f. - class, grade, fleet of ships

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitum 3 - to become acquainted with, to become aware of, to recognize

dixerunt - they said

durus, a, um - hard, stern, cruel

educo, educere, eduxi, eductum 3 - to lead out, to bring up

explorator, exploratoris m. - scout, spy

includo, includere, inclusi, inclusum 3 - to shut in, to imprison, to include
inclusit - he closed

ligo, ligere, ligavi, ligatum 3 - to bind, to tie, to fasten

minimus - smallest, least

necesse - necessary, essential, unavoidable

numquam - never

pacificus, a, um - peaceful, peace-making

responderunt - they responded

sanctus, a, um - holy

vivus, a, um - alive

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine

43A. GRAMMAR

The **supine** is a verbal *noun*. *Participles* are verbal adjectives.

Like nouns, *supines* decline. However, they only decline in two cases, the accusative and ablative. If the supine is accusative, it will end with **-tum**. If the supine is ablative, it will end with **-u**. Look at the following verbs:

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine
1st conjugation	voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatum
2nd conjugation	moneo	monere	monui	monitum
3rd conjugation	pono	ponere	posui	positum
4th conjugation	audio	audire	audui	auditum

You know the principle parts of Latin verbs. We need to look at the fourth principle part in some detail. Books don't agree on the fourth principle part. Is it a *supine*, or is it the *Perfect Passive Participle*?

If it is supine, it will end in -um.

If it is the perfect passive participle, it should end in -us.

It may not really matter. The supine is identical to the participle except that it ends in *-um* instead of *-us*. You will see the fourth principle part listed both ways.

But doesn't the ending change the meaning? Yes. Nonetheless, it does not matter when we *list* the verbs grammatically. In a sentence, it matters. In a chart, not so much.

The *supine* has two uses. If we use it to show motion, or to show *purpose*, it has an accusative ending. It is often joined with verbs showing *motion*.

Supine with accusative

It urbem captum .	He goes to capture the city.
Spectatum veniunt.	They come to see.
Veniunt visum .	They come to see.
Veniunt propior visum et auditum .	They come closer to see and to hear.

Supine with ablative

Dolor erat difficilis latu .	The pain was hard to bear.
Liber erat facilis lectu .	The book was easy to read.
Hoc est mirabile visu .	This is amazing to see.
Difficiles est nocte visu .	It is difficult to see at night.

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine

Latin uses only a few verbs with the ablative supines - *auditu*, *factu*, *cognitu*, *dictu*, and *visu*. Others may show up from time to time, but rarely.

Present	Present infinitive	Supine Accusative	Supine Ablative
audio	audire	auditum	audit <u>u</u>
facio	facere	factum	fact <u>u</u>
cognosco	cognoscere	cognitum	cognit <u>u</u>
dico	dico	dictum	dict <u>u</u>
video	videre	visum	visu

In the examples on the previous page, did you notice the translation of the supine? The supine is usually translated as an infinitive.

*Vox eius difficilis est **auditu**. His voice is difficult **to hear**.*

Incidentally, when we remove **-um** from the supine, then add **-ion**, we often create an English word.

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognit um - to be aware of	cognit ion
sedeo, sedere, sedi, sess um - to sit	sess ion
informo, informare, informavi, informat um - to inform	informat ion
traho, trahere, traxi, tract um - to pull; to drag	tract ion
moveo, movere, movi, mot um - to move	mot ion
dico, dicere, dixi, dict um - to say	diction
invenio, invenire, inveni, invent um - to find	invent ion
numero, numerare, numeravi, numerat um - to count	numerat ion
transporto, -are, -avi, -at um - to carry across	transportat ion

Often, Latin will use the supine to show age:

Maximus natu *Oldest by birth/the oldest/firstborn (masculine)*

Maxima natu *Oldest by birth/the oldest/firstborn (feminine)*

Minimus natu *Youngest by birth/youngest (masculine)*

Minima natu *Youngest by birth/youngest (feminine)*

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine

43B. SENTENCES

1. Eunt pacem petitum.
2. Ad nos pacem petitum veniunt.
3. Legati gratulatum ei veniunt.
4. Mittit puerum rogatum.
5. Ad congratulatum ei conveniunt.
6. Venit ambulatum.
7. Venit iudicatum.
8. Nomen meum est difficile dictu.
9. Vox eius est difficilis auditu.
10. Hoc dictu quam factu facilius est.
11. Incredibile dictu.
12. Hoc est incredibile auditu.
13. Hoc est durum inventu.
14. Ille liber non erat facilis inventu.
15. Est optimum factu.
16. Hoc est facile factu.
17. Haec res est facilis cognitu.

LESSON 43
Verbs | Supine

18. Est difficile dictu.
19. Est difficile auditu.
20. Haec res est facilis cognitu.
21. Hoc est optimum factu.
22. Maximus natu.
23. Maxima natu.
24. Minimus natu.
25. Minima natu.
26. Incredibile visu.
27. Res est bonus auditu.
28. Difficiles res est inventu amicus verus.

LESSON 43
Verbs | Supine

43C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Et fratres Joseph erant tristes et dicerunt inter se. “Haec patimur quia peccavimus in fratrem nostrum.” Putabant haec verba non intelligi a Josepho, quia per interpretem cum iis loquebatur.

Joseph iussit saccos fratrum frumentum impleri. Deinde dimisit eos, praeter Simeonem, quem retinuit in carcere. Et fratres eius posuerunt frumenta in asinis et discesserunt. Sed Joseph clam pecuniam eorum in saccis eorum ponerat.

Unde venerunt fratres? Aegypto. Quo eunt fratres? In terram Canaan. Cum fratres veniunt in terram Canaan, saccos suos aperiunt. In iis est pecuniam. Fratres timent.

Veneruntque ad Jacob patrem suum in terra Canaan et narraverunt ei omnia quae sibi acciderant.

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine

Jacob, postquam audivit Benjaminum postulari a Aegyptano,
ait, “Minime! Joseph mortuus est. Simeon retentus est in Aegypto.
Benjamin non in Aegypto potest ire!”

Vocabulary:

audivit - he heard

accido, accidere, accidi 3 -

to fall upon/down/to/at or near,
happen (followed by dative)

clam - secretly, in secret

dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissus

3 - to send away, dismiss

dimisit - dismissed

frumentum, i n. - grain

gratulor, gratulari, gratulatus sum 1

- to congratulate; rejoice

incredibilis, incredibile - incredible;
extraordinary

intelligo, intelligere 3 -

to understand, realize

inter se - among themselves

ire - to go, the infinitive form of eo -
I go.

iussit - he ordered

jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum 2

- to order, command, decree

loquor, loqui, locutus sum 3 -

to speak, tell; talk; mention; say, ut-
ter; phrase

minime - too little, also a way to say
no.

patior, pati, passus sum 3 -

to suffer, allow, endure, to permit

pecco, peccare, peccavi, peccatum

1 - to sin, do wrong, commit moral
offense, stumble, make mistakes

pecunia, ae f. - money

ponerat - he had put

posuerunt - they put

praeter - besides, except

quo - where, to what place; to what
purpose; for which reason, therefore

retinuit - he retained

rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum 1 - to
ask, ask for

saccus, i m. - sack, bag

venerunt - they came

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

44A. GRAMMAR

We first learned about infinitives in lesson 26. We learned about the Latin habit of combining accusatives with infinitives in chapter 27. (In fact, you would be wise to review lesson 27 before starting this lesson.) We learned a little more about infinitives in lesson 40 when we learned the four principle parts of verbs. It is now time to finish talking about infinitives.

Like English, Latin has several forms of the infinitive.

There are *present active infinitives* in both English and Latin.

to call
to fight
to run
to squish
to read

Present	Present Active Infinitive
voco - <i>I call</i>	vocare - <i>to call</i>
moneo - <i>I warn</i>	monere - <i>to warn</i>
pono - <i>I put</i>	ponere - <i>to put</i>
audio - <i>I hear</i>	audire - <i>to hear</i>

When verbs are listed in the dictionary, the *infinitive* is the second principle part.

amo, **amare**, amavi, amatum - to love

do, **dare**, dedi, datum - to give

teneo, **tenere**, tenui, tentum - to hold

maneo, **manere**, mansi, mansum - to remain

rego, **regere**, rexi, rectum - to rule

duco, **ducere**, duci, ductum - to lead

veho, **vehere**, vixi, vectum - to carry

audio, **audire**, audi, auditum - to hear

venio, **venire**, veni, ventum - to come

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

There are *present passive infinitives*, which you also know already.

to **be** called
to **be** fought
to **be** run
to **be** squished
to **be** read

Infinitives

Present	Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive
voco - <i>I call</i>	vocare - <i>to call</i>	vocari - <i>to be called</i>
moneo - <i>I warn</i>	monere - <i>to warn</i>	moneri - <i>to be warned</i>
pono - <i>I put</i>	ponere - <i>to put</i>	poni - <i>to be put</i>
audio - <i>I hear</i>	audire - <i>to hear</i>	audiri - <i>to be heard</i>
sum - <i>I am</i>	esse - <i>to be</i>	

Present passive infinitives will end in the letter, *i*. Study these examples:

<i>amari</i>	to be loved
<i>scriberi</i>	to be written
<i>duci</i>	to be said
<i>bonus videri</i>	good to be seen
<i>regeri</i>	to be ruled
<i>numerari</i>	to be counted
<i>crederi</i>	to be believed
<i>portari</i>	to be carried
<i>squishari</i>	to be squished
<i>aedificari</i>	to be built
<i>teneri</i>	to be held
<i>lavari</i>	to be washed
<i>moveri</i>	to be moved
<i>terreri</i>	to be frightened

We will now add the rest of the infinitives.

the perfect infinitive
the perfect passive infinitive
the future infinitive

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

First, let's add the **Perfect Infinitive**. Before learning it in Latin, there is something you should know. We have the perfect infinitive in English. We don't often use it in its pure grammatical form. Let's look at a few examples.

I am glad *to have found* a new friend.

This sentence, using a perfect infinitive, is grammatically correct. But, do we really say it this way? Probably not. Most of us would likely say instead: *I am glad I found a new friend*. Both are correct.

She was sorry *to have missed* the Christmas party.

This sentence also uses a perfect infinitive. Nonetheless, most of us would say: *She was sorry she missed the Christmas party*.

You will have the same flexibility when reading in Latin. First, learn to form the **perfect Infinitive**. Then, observe the uses below the chart.

Present	Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive	Perfect Infinitive
voco - <i>I call</i>	vocare - <i>to call</i>	vocari - <i>to be carried</i>	vocavisse - <i>to have carried</i>
moneo - <i>I warn</i>	monere - <i>to warn</i>	moneri - <i>to be warned</i>	monuisse - <i>to have warned</i>
pono - <i>I put</i>	ponere - <i>to put</i>	poni - <i>to be put</i>	posuisse - <i>to have put</i>
audio - <i>I hear</i>	audire - <i>to hear</i>	audire - <i>to be heard</i>	audivisse - <i>to have heard</i>
sum - <i>I am</i>	esse - <i>to be</i>		fuisse - <i>to have been</i>

Vident eum *iuvisse* eam.

They see him *to have helped* her.

They see that he helped her.

(The first example is *very bad English*. It is used to *demonstrate* only.)

Videt pueros *pugnasse*.

She sees the boys *to have fought*.

She sees that the boys fought.

(Again, the first example is *very bad English*.)

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

Now, we will add the **Perfect Passive Infinitive**. First, learn to form the *perfect passive infinitive*. Then, observe the uses below the chart.

Present	Active Infinitive	Passive infinitive	Perfect infinitive	Perfect Passive Infinitive
voco - <i>I call</i>	vocare - <i>to call</i>	vocari - <i>to be called</i>	vocavisse - <i>to have called</i>	vocatus esse - <i>to have been called</i>
moneo - <i>I warn</i>	monere - <i>to warn</i>	moneri - <i>to be warned</i>	monuisse - <i>to have warned</i>	monitus esse - <i>to have been warned</i>
pono - <i>I put</i>	ponere - <i>to put</i>	poni - <i>to be put</i>	posuisse - <i>to have put</i>	positus esse - <i>to have been put</i>
audio - <i>I hear</i>	audire - <i>to hear</i>	audiri - <i>to be heard</i>	audivisse - <i>to have heard</i>	auditus esse - <i>to have been heard</i>
sum - <i>I am</i>	esse - <i>to be</i>		fuisse - <i>to have been</i>	

Pater dicit, filiam suam interrogatam esse.

Dad says his daughter *to have been called*.

Dad says that his daughter has been called.

Rex dicit, animalia magna visa esse, in terra eius.

The king says large animals *to have been seen* in his land/territory.

The king says that large animals have been seen in his land/territory.

Mater credit, eum vocatum esse.

Mom believes him *to have been called*.

Mom believes that he has been called.

Wilbur scit se visum esse a magistra.

Wilbur knows himself *to have been seen* by the teacher.

Wilbur know that he has been seen by the teacher.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

Finally, we add the **Future Active Infinitive**.

Present	Active Infinitive	Passive infinitive	Perfect infinitive	Perfect Passive Infinitive	Future Active Infinitive
voco - <i>I call</i>	vocare - <i>to call</i>	vocari - <i>to be called</i>	vocavisse - <i>to have called</i>	vocatus esse - <i>to have been called</i>	vocaturus esse - <i>to be about to call</i>
moneo - <i>I warn</i>	monere - <i>to warn</i>	moneri - <i>to be warned</i>	monuisse - <i>to have warned</i>	monitus esse - <i>to have been warned</i>	moniturus esse - <i>to be about to warn</i>
pono - <i>I put</i>	ponere - <i>to put</i>	poni - <i>to be put</i>	posuisse - <i>to have put</i>	positus esse - <i>to have been put</i>	positurus esse - <i>to be about to put</i>
audio - <i>I hear</i>	audire - <i>to hear</i>	audire - <i>to be heard</i>	audivisse - <i>to have heard</i>	auditus esse - <i>to have been heard</i>	auditus esse - <i>to be about to hear</i>
sum - <i>I am</i>	esse - <i>to be</i>		fuisse - <i>to have been</i>		futurus esse - <i>to be about to be</i>

Honestly, if you see these, just translate them the way you would translate a future tense. No one is going to laugh at you.

Puer dicit, se veniturum esse.

The boy says that he is about to come/that he will come/that he is going to come.

Mater dicit, se venturam esse, se visuram esse, se docturam esse.

Mom says that she is about to come, about to see, and about to teach.

Mom says she is about to show up, about to take a look around, and about to bust the bad kids (loose translation... very loose translation)

Scio viros feminas amatueros esse.

I know the men to be about to love the women.

I know that the men will love the women.

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

44B. SENTENCES

1. Scio pueros pugnare.
2. Scio pueros pugnavisse.
3. Scio pueros pugnatuos esse.
4. Scio viros a feminis amari.
5. Scio viros a feminis amatos esse.
6. Scio viros feminas amatuos esse.
7. Scio filias a matribus suis amari.
8. Scio filias a matribus suis amatas esse.
9. Audio viros clamare.
10. Audio viros clamavisse.
11. Audio viros clamatuos esse.
12. Credo viros oppidum amare.
13. Credo a viris oppidum amari.
14. Credo viros oppidum amavisse.
15. Credo oppidum a viris amatum esse.
16. Credo viros oppidum amatuos esse.
17. Spero milites non venire.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

18. Spero milites non venisse.

19. Spero milites non venturos esse.

20. Mater filios suos dormivisse dicit.

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

44C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Interim fames omnem terram vehementer premebat.

Consumptisque cibis quos ex Aegypto detulerant, dixit Jacob ad filios suos, “Ite in Aegyptum et emite cibos.”

Judas respondet, “Non possumus adire in Aegyptum sine Benjamin. Vir ille nobis dixit, ‘non videbitis faciem meam nisi fratrem vestrum minimum adduxeritis!’”

Igitur Israel, pater eorum dixit ad eos, “Si necesse est facite. Ferte quoque pecuniam duplicem vobiscum et dat eam viro.”

Tulerunt ergo viri Benjamin descenderuntque in Aegyptum et steterunt coram Joseph. Et Joseph vidit fratres eius et quoque vidit Benjamin. Joseph vocavit servum eius dicens, “Introduc viros hos in domum et occide victimas et instrue convivium.”

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

Et fratres veniunt in domo Joseph et dicunt, “Hic est pecuniam quam invenimus in saccis nostris.”

At ille respondit, “Pax vobiscum. Nolite timere. Deus vester et Deus patris vestri dedit vobis thesauros in saccis vestris. Ego habeo pecuniam quam dedistis mihi.”

Vocabulary:

adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum 3 - to lead up to, lead away, induce

adduxeritis - you have brought

coram - in the presence of, before

consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum 3 - to burn up, put end to, reduce, wear away

dedit - he gave

dedistis - you (pl) gave

descenderunt - they went down

detulerant - they had carried, from **defero, deferre, detuli, delatum 3** - to carry off, transfer, bring

dixit - he said

duplicem - from **duplex, duplicis** - twofold, double; divided, two-faced

instruo, instruere, instruxi, instructum 3 - to construct, build; prepare, draw up; fit out

interim - meanwhile, in the meantime; at the same time

nisi - if not; except, unless

scio, scire, scivi, scitum 4 - to know, understand

spero, sperare, speravi, speratum 1 - to hope for; trust; look forward to; hope

steterunt - they stood

thesaurus, i m. - treasure chamber, treasure

tulerunt - they took, from **fero, ferre, tuli, latum** - bring, bear; tell speak of; consider; carry off

vidit - he saw

vehementer - vehemently, vigorously; exceedingly

vocavit - he called

LESSON 44

Verbs | More Infinitives

45A. GRAMMAR

The perfect tense is a completed action. Perfect comes from two Latin words: *Per* meaning *through*, and *facere* meaning *to do*, or *to make*. *Perfect* literally means *to do or to make through; to carry to the end; to finish*.

We will use the suffix, *-ed*, or the helping verb, *have* to form the *perfect* tense.

I *accomplished* my tasks this morning.

(Done. Finished. Over. The tasks are complete.)

She *played* tennis yesterday.

They *have worked* hard to meet the deadline.

Of course, not all verbs add *-ed*. Some are irregular.

I *saw* my friends yesterday.

I *knew* this would happen.

I *ate* the rest of the crab legs.

To form the *perfect tense* in Latin, we add the following endings to the verb.

singular	plural
-i	-imus
-isti	-istis
-it	-erunt

We add these endings to the *perfect stem*. To find the *perfect stem*, remove the final *-i* from the third principle part. We get the same results by removing the *-isse* from the *perfect infinitive*.

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine
1st conjugation	voco	vocare	vocav <i>i</i>	vocatum
2nd conjugation	moneo	monere	monu <i>i</i>	monitum
3rd conjugation	pono	ponere	posu <i>i</i>	positum
4th conjugation	audio	audire	audiu <i>i</i>	auditum
Irregular	sum	esse	fu <i>i</i>	futurus (no supine)

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

Removing the final **i** from the verbs in the chart (or removing **isse** from the perfect infinitive) gives the roots:

vocav
monu
posu
audiv
and the irregular, fu

To the roots, we add the new endings.

singular	plural
vocavi i - I called ed	vocav imus - we called ed
vocav isti - you called ed	vocav istis - you (pl) called ed
vocav it - he, she, or it called ed	vocav erunt - they called ed

singular	plural
monui i - I warned	monu imus - we warned
monu isti - you warned	monu istis - you (pl) warned
monu it - he, she, or it warned	monu erunt - they warned

singular	plural
posui i - I put, or placed ed	posu imus - we put, or placed ed
posu isti - you put, or placed ed	posu istis - you (pl) put, or placed ed
posu it - he, she, or it put, or placed ed	posu erunt - they put, or placed ed

singular	plural
audivi i - I heard	audiv imus - we heard
audiv isti - you heard	audiv istis - you (pl) heard
audiv it - he, she, or it heard	audiv erunt - they heard

singular	plural
fui - I was	fu imus - we were
fu isti - you were	fu istis - you all were
fui t - he, she, or it was	fu erunt - they were

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

Naturally, it can't be *that* easy. We must also learn the passive voice. To form the passive, we bring back our old friend *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, *futurus*. Add the present tense forms to the past participle.

singular	plural
vocatus/a/um sum - I have been called	vocati/ae/a sumus - we have been called
vocatus/a/um es - you have been called	vocati/ae/a estis - you have been called
vocatus/a/um est - he, she, or it has been called	vocati/ae/a sunt - they have been called

singular	plural
monitus/a/um sum - I have been warned	moniti/ae/a sumus - we have been warned
monitus/a/um es - you have been warned	moniti/ae/a estis - you have been warned
monitus/a/um est - he has been warned	moniti/ae/a sunt - they have been warned

singular	plural
positus/a/um sum - I have been put	positi/ae/a sumus - we have been put
positus/a/um es - you have been put	positi/ae/a estis - you have been put
positus/a/um est - it has been put	positi/ae/a sunt - they have been put

singular	plural
auditus/a/um sum - I have been heard	auditi/ae/a sumus - we have been heard
auditus/a/um es - you have been heard	auditi/ae/a estis - you have been heard
auditus/a/um est - he/she/it has been heard	auditi/ae/a sunt - they have been heard

There are no passive forms for the irregular verbs

sum, *esse*, *fui*, *futurus*
and, *possum*, *posse*, *potui*.

Obviously, we can't say, *I am being been*. This makes absolutely no sense.

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

45B. SENTENCES

1. Te amavi. Sed non iam. Non possum dicere cur. Sed non te amo.
2. Mater me laudavit. Pater me laudavit. Sed pater te non laudavit.
3. Magister me monuit. Mone me si erro.
4. Amici boni me monuerunt.
5. Pacem nos petitum venerunt.
6. Ipse dixit.
7. In principio, Deus creavit caelum et terram.
8. Die secundo, Deus creavit firmamentum in caelo.
9. Die tertio, Deus creavit aridam et herbas et plantas et arbores.
10. Die quarto, Deus creavit solem, lunam, et stellas.
11. Die quinto, Deus creavit animalia volantia et animalia natantia.
12. Die sexto, Deus creavit animalia ambulancia et hominem.
13. Die septimo, Deus quievit.
14. Ambulavimus in montibus et campis et silvis.
15. Mater intravit casam, vocavit filias suas, et interrogavit, “Ubi est mea pecunia?”
16. Filiae dixerunt, “Non habemus tuam pecuniam”. Filiae negaverunt se pecuniam habere.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

17. Filius dixit, "Non te audivit". Filius dixit se non audivisse.
18. Filius meus vidit serpentem et cepit eum.
19. Amatus sum a te.
20. Ego a matre laudatus sum. Ego quoque a patre laudatus sum.
21. Ego a magistro laudatus sum. Sed tu a magistro non laudatus es.
22. Monitus sum ab amicis meis.
23. Magistra bona ab omnibus discipulis amata est.
24. Caesar non ab omnibus amatus est.
25. Joseph cognovit fratres suos, sed Joseph non cognitus est a fratribus suis.
26. Caelum et terra creata sunt a Deo.
27. Filiae vocatae sunt a matre.
28. Filii vocati sunt a patre.
29. Oppida oppugnata sunt a militibus, sed non expugnata sunt.
30. Libri scripti sunt a meis filiis.
31. Mali viri non laudati sunt a populis bonis.

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

32. Aqua portata est a servis.

33. Naves navigatae sunt a bonis nautis.

34. Multi libri a meis discipulis lecti sunt.

35. Lingua Latina docta est a multis magistris in multis terris.

36. Sorores meae vocatae sunt a amicis meis.

37. Pisces capti sunt a piscatoribus.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

45C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Et servus introducit fratres in domum Josephi. Et servi ferunt
aquam et lavant pedes suos dederuntque pabula asinis eorum.
Joseph eos clementer salutat et interrogat, “Salvusne est pater vester
senex de quo dixistis mihi? Adhuc vivit?”

Qui respondent, “Salvus est pater noster. Adhuc vivit.”

Deinde, Joseph vidit Benjamin, fratrem suum, et interrogat,
“Iste est frater vester parvulus?” Et Joseph festinans abiit, quod commotus
est animo. Joseph lacrimavit.

Joseph reveniit. Servi eius apposuerunt cibum ante
fratres. Sed pars Benjaminini erat maior quam ceterorum.

Post convivium, Joseph vocat servum suum. “I” ait, “imple
saccos eorum frumento. Pone quoque pecuniam in saccis eorum.

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

Scyphum autem meum argenteum pone in sacco Benjamin.”

Mane dimissi sunt cum asinis suis. Ex urbe exierunt et procedentes paululum. Tum, Joseph vocavit servum suum. “Surge” inquit, “Persequere viros. Apprehende eos et interrogat, “Quare reddidistis malum pro bono?” Et servus persecutus est et eos cepit. Revenierunt ad Joseph. Joseph interrogat eos, “Quid facistis?” Fratres eius timuerunt.

Vocabulary:

abeo, abire, abivi(ii), abitum 3 - depart, go away; go off

appono, apponere, apposui, appositum 3 - place near, set before

clementer - mercifully

commoveo, commovere, commovi, commotum 2 -

shakeup, stir up, agitate; displace, disturb, trouble

erro, errare, erravi, erratum 1 - wander, go astray; make a mistake, err

festino, festinare, festinavi, festinatum 1 - hasten, hurry

firmamentum, i n. -

support, prop

introduco, introducere, introduxi, introductum 3 - introduce, lead in

lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi, lacrimatum 1 - to shed tears, weep

nego, negare, negavi, negatum 3 - deny, refuse; to say no

parvulus, a, um - very small, very young; unimportant

paululum, a, um - little

persequor, persequi, persecutus sum - follow up, pursue

piscator, -oris n. - fisherman

planta, ae f. - seedling, young plant

procedo, procedere, processi, processum 3 - proceed; advance; appear

quiesco, quiescere, quievi, quietum 3 - rest, keep quiet, sleep

salvus, a, um - safe; well; unharmed

scyphus, i m. - bowl, goblet, cup

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense

46A. GRAMMAR

The pluperfect tense is completed; it's really done. The pluperfect happens *before the past*. How is that possible? Take a close look.

By the time the messenger arrived, Garth *had* already heard the news.

Mrs. Scarborough *had* already bought the gifts before the sale started.

Wilma and Wilbur were cold because they *had* played in the snow, *had* built a snow fort, and *had* been sledding for hours.

In the sentences above, the main verb is in the past. *The messenger arrived; the sale started; the kids were cold.* These things had already taken place. But, *before* they took place, *Garth had already heard the news; Mrs Scarborough had already bought gifts, and the kids had played in the snow.* The pluperfect is *past* before the *past*.

This is called the *Pluperfect*. In fact, the name pluperfect is the abbreviated form of the Latin phrase *plus quam perfectum*. It means *more than past*. Simple tip? Get used to the word *had*.

To form the *pluperfect tense* in Latin, add the following endings to the verb.

singular	plural
-eram	-eramus
-eras	-eratis
-erat	-erant

Like the *Perfect* tense endings, the *Pluperfect* tense endings are added to the *perfect stem*. To find the *perfect stem*, remove the *-i* from the third principle part. Or, get the same results by removing the *-isse* from the *perfect infinitive*.

	Present	Infinitive	Perfect	Supine
1st conjugation	voco	vocare	vocav <i>i</i>	vocatum
2nd conjugation	moneo	monere	monu <i>i</i>	monitum
3rd conjugation	pono	ponere	posu <i>i</i>	positum
4th conjugation	audio	audire	audiu <i>i</i>	auditum
Irregular	sum	esse	fui	futurus (no supine)

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

Removing the final *i* from the verbs in the chart (or removing **isse** from the perfect infinitive) gives the roots:

vocav

monu

posu

audiv

and the irregular, fu

To the roots, we add the new endings.

singular	plural
vocaver am - I had called	vocaver amus - we had called
vocaver as - you had called	vocaver atis - you all had called
vocaver at - he, she, or it had called	vocaver ant - they had called

singular	plural
monuer am - I had warned	monuer amus - we had warned
monuer as - you had warned	monuer atis - you all had warned
monuer at - he, she, or it had warned	monuer ant - they had warned

singular	plural
posuer am - I had put	posuer amus - we had put
posuer as - you had put	posuer atis - you all had put
posuer at - he, she, or it had put	posuer ant - they had put

singular	plural
audiver am - I had heard	audiv imus - we had heard
audiver as - you had heard	audiv istis - you all had heard
audiver at - he, she, or it had heard	audiver unt - they had heard

singular	plural
fuer am - I had been	fuer amus - we had been
fuer as - you had been	fuer atis - you all had been
fuer at - he, she, or it had been	fuer ant - they had been

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

To form the passive, we bring back our old friend *sum, esse, fui, futurus*. Add the imperfect tense endings to the past participle.

singular	plural
vocatus/a/um eram - I had been called	vocati/ae/a eramus - we had been called
vocatus/a/um eras - you had been called	vocati/ae/a eratis - you had been called
vocatus/a/um erat - he, she, or it had been called	vocati/ae/a erant - they had been called

singular	plural
monitus/a/um eram - I had been warned	moniti/ae/a eramus - we had been warned
monitus/a/um eras - you had been warned	moniti/ae/a eratis - you had been warned
monitus/a/um erat - he, she, or it had been warned	moniti/ae/a erant - they had been warned

singular	plural
positus/a/um eram - I had been put	positi/ae/a eramus - we had been put
positus/a/um eras - you had been put	positi/ae/a eratis - you had been put
positus/a/um erat - he, she, or it had been put	positi/ae/a erant - they had been put

singular	plural
auditus/a/um eram - I had been heard	auditi/ae/a eramus - we had been heard
auditus/a/um eras - you had been heard	auditi/ae/a eratis - you had been heard
auditus/a/um erat - he, she, it had been heard	auditi/ae/a erant - they had been heard

Remember, there are no passive forms for the irregular verbs *sum, esse, fui, futurus* and *possum, posse, potui*. Obviously, we can't say, *I am being been*.

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

46B. SENTENCES

1. Antequam mater revenit, librum meum inveneram.
2. Mater me laudavit antequam pater me laudaverat.
3. Cornelia erat fessa quod laboraverat multas horas.
4. Pacem a nobis petitum venerunt quod expugnati erant.
5. Dixit se eam in oppido visisse.
6. Eramus fessi quia ambulaveramus in montibus, campis, silvisque.
7. Mater irata erat quod filios suos ambulaverant in domo pedibus sordidis.
8. Pater iratus erat quod is non satis cibi mane habuerat.
9. Soror mea amicam suam diu exspectaverat.
10. Te amavi quod amatus eram a te.
11. Ego a magistro laudatus eram. Sed tu a magistro non laudatus eras.
12. Monitus eram ab amicis meis.
13. Magistra bona ab omnibus discipulis amata erat.
14. Joseph cognovit fratres suos, sed Joseph non cognatus erat a fratribus suis.
15. Caelum et terra creata erant a Deo.
16. Filiae vocatae erant a matre.
17. Filii vocati erant a patre.

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

18. Oppida oppugnata sunt a militibus, sed non expugnata erant.
19. Libri scripti erant a meis filiis.
20. Mali viri non laudati erant a bonis viris.
21. Aqua portata erat a servis.
22. Naves oppugnatae erant a malis nautis.
23. Lingua Latina docta erat a multi magistris in multis terris.
24. Sorores meae vocatae erant ab amicis meis.
25. Pisces capti erant a piscatoribus.

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

46C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Joseph fratres eius interrogat, “Quare reddidistis malum pro bono?” Qui respondent, “Quare sic loquitur dominus noster? Pecuniam quam inventa est in saccis nostris reportavimus ad te. Non sumus fures. Non cepimus aurum vel argentum de domo domini! Inspice saccos nostros. Neca quicumque habet scyphum tuum!”

Et nos servi domini nostri erimus.

Joseph respondet, “Non servi mihi eristis. Sed is qui habet scypham meam, is mihi servus erit.” Deinde, fratres ponunt saccos suos in terra. Joseph, incipiens a majore usque ad minimum scypham in sacco Benjamin invenit.

Tunc Judas accedens proprius ad Joseph ait, “Te oro, domine, noli tenere hunc puerum. Pater meus habet duodecim filios. Sed is diligit maxime duo filios. Unus filius nunc abest, et unus filius adhuc

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

vivit, Benjamin. Pater meus maxime eum diligit. Noli tenere eum.

Ego manebo. Servus tuus pro puero in ministerium domini mei ero.

Non enim possum redire ad patrem meum sine puero. Joseph, audiens

fratres suos, lacrimas vix poterat tenere. Servos suos demissit.

Deinde, flens, magna voce dixit, "Ego sum Joseph!"

Vocabulary:

cumque with qui -

whoever; whatever; everyone who, all that, anything that

expecto, expectare, expectavi,

expectatum 1 - to await, expect; anticipate; hope for

fur, furis m. - thief, robber

inspicio, inspicere, inspexi,

inspectum 3 - examine, inspect; consider, look into

maxime - especially, chiefly; certainly; most, very much

ministerium, i m. -

office, attendance, service, employment, body of helpers; occupation, work

neco, necare, necavi, necatum 1 - to kill/murder; put to death; suppress, destroy

prope, propius, proxime - near, nearly; close by; almost

quare - in what way? how? why?

redeo, redire, redivi, reditum - return, go back, give back; fall back on, revert

reporto, reportare, reportavi,

reportatum 1 - to carry back; report

sine - without

sordidus, a, um - dirty, unclean, foul, filthy; vulgar

usque - up to

vix - hardly, scarcely, barely

LESSON 46

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense

47A. GRAMMAR

Latin uses the future perfect tense for future actions that will be completed *before* another future action.

Before Garth returns, he **will have** visited his friends in Mexico.

Garth has not yet returned. That will happen at some point in the future. But, before it happens, Garth will visit friends. Neither event has taken place yet. Garth isn't back, and, he hasn't visited his friends. Both are in the future. Visiting friends, however, is nearer in the future than the return of Garth. Visiting friends, then, is a future perfect action.

By the time they get off the mountain, they **will have** hiked for over nine hours.

Before we finish this race today, we **will have** run twenty six miles.

Before the cousins arrive, Wilma **will have** eaten the rest of the cookie dough.

To be honest, this is possibly the most *infrequent* tense in Latin. You will not see it that much. Then again, this may be the most *infrequent* tense in English as well. The only people who seem to use it much are villains in movies.

Try to stop me if you like! Before you are able to stop me, the defluxonator **will have** already detonated! (There is usually a dramatic evil laugh. I have no idea what a defluxonator is.)

To form the *future perfect tense* in Latin, we add the following endings to the perfect stem.

singular	plural
-ero	-erimus
-eris	-eritis
-erit	-erint

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

singular	plural
vocav ero - I will have called	vocav erimus - we will have called
vocav eris - you will have called	vocav eritis - you all will have called
vocav erit - he, she, or it will have called	vocav erint - they will have called

singular	plural
monu ero - I will have warned	monu erimus - we will have warned
monu eris - you will have warned	monu eritis - you all will have warned
monu erit - he, she, or it will have warned	monu erint - they will have warned

singular	plural
posu ero - I will have put	posu erimus - we will have put
posu eris - you will have put	posu eritis - you all will have put
posu erit - he, she, or it will have put	posu erint - they will have put

singular	plural
audiv ero - I will have heard	audiv erimus - we will have heard
audiv eris - you will have heard	audiv eritis - you all will have heard
audiv erit - he, she, or it will have heard	audiv erint - they will have heard

singular	plural
fu ero - I will have been	fu erimus - we will have been
fu eris - you will have been	fu eritis - you all will have been
fu erit - he, she, or it will have been	fu erint - they will have been

Examples:

Antequam adveniunt, saluero.
I will have jumped before they will arrive.

Meum saccum in mensa posuero antequam pater videt.
I will have put my sack on the table before dad sees.

Me vocaverit.
He will have called me.

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

To form the passive in Latin, we use *sum, esse, fui, futurus*. In English, we add the word, *been*. Add the future tense endings to the past participle.

singular	plural
vocatus/a/um ero - I will have been called	vocati/ae/a erimus - we will have been called
vocatus/a/um eris - you will have been called	vocati/ae/a eritis - you all will have been called
vocatus/a/um erit - he, she, or it will have been called	vocati/ae/a erunt - they will have been called

singular	plural
monitus/a/um ero - I will have been warned	moniti/ae/a erimus - we will have been warned
monitus/a/um eris - you will have been warned	moniti/ae/a eritis - you all will have been warned
monitus/a/um erit - he, she, or it will have been warned	moniti/ae/a erunt - they will have been warned

singular	plural
positus/a/um ero - I will have been put	positi/ae/a erimus - we will have been put
positus/a/um eris - you will have been put	positi/ae/a eritis - you all will have been put
positus/a/um erit - he, she, or it will have been put	positi/ae/a erunt - they will have been put

singular	plural
auditus/a/um ero - I will have been heard	auditi/ae/a erimus - we will have been heard
auditus/a/um eris - you will have been heard	auditi/ae/a eritis - you all will have been heard
auditus/a/um erit - he, she, it will have been heard	auditi/ae/a erunt - they will have been heard

Examples:

Vocatus ero ab ea.
I will have been called by her.

Positus erit in mensa a matre.
It will have been put on the table by mom.

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

47B. SENTENCES

1. Antequam mater revenit, librum meum invenero.
2. Mater me laudaverit antequam pater me laudat.
3. Si nauta mare timebit, numquam in mari navigaverit.
4. Cornelia erit fessa quia laboraverit multas horas.
5. Pacem a nobis petitum venient quia expugnati erunt.
6. Erimus fessi quia ambulaverimus in montibus, campis, silvisque.
7. Mater irata erit quod filios suos ambulaverint in domo pedibus sordidis.
8. Pater iratus erit quod is non satis cibi mane habuerit.
9. Soror mea amicam suam diu exspectaverit.
10. Te amabo quod a te amatus ero.
11. Ego a magistro laudabor. Sed tu a magistro laudatus non eris.
12. Monitus ero ab amicis meis.
13. Filiae a matre vocatae erunt.
14. Filii a patre vocati erunt.
15. Oppida a militibus oppugnabuntur, sed non expugnata erunt.
16. Libri scripti erunt a meis filiis.
17. Mali viri non laudati erunt ab hominibus bonis.

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

18. Aqua portata erit a servis.
19. Naves oppugnatae erunt a malis nautis.
20. Lingua Latina docta erit a multis magistris in multis terris.
21. Sorores meas vocatae erunt ab amicis meis.
22. Pisces capti erunt a piscatoribus.

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

47C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Et Joseph elevatavit vocem cum fletu. Omnis domus Pharaoh audivit eum. Joseph dixit fratribus eius, “Ego sum Joseph! Adhuc pater meus vivit?” Nec poterant fratres respondere quia perterriti erant. Ad quos ille clementer, “Accedite,” inquit ‘ad me. Ego sum Joseph, frater vester, quem vendidistis in Aegyptum. Nolite timere. Deus misit me ante vos in Aegyptum pro bono.

Biennium est quod fames esse coepit in terra. Adhuc quinque anni restant. Sed, sumus parati. Non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate huc missus sum. Fecit me quasi Pharaoh et dominum universae domus eius ac principem in omni terra Aegypti. Festinate et ascendite ad patrem meum et dicite ei, ‘Filius tuus Joseph vivit! Deus eum fecit dominum universae terrae Aegypti. Descende in

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense

Aegyptum et habita in terra Aegypti.”

Dimisit fratres suos, qui ascendentes ex Aegypto, venerunt

in terram Canaan ad patrem suum, Jacob. Et nuntiaverunt ei dicentes,

“Joseph vivit! Et ipse rexit in omnia terra Aegypti!”

Sed, primo, Jacob non credidit eis.

Vocabulary:

biennium, i n. - two years
(period of ...)

**coepio, coepere, coepi, co-
eptum 3** - to begin, com-
mence, initiate; set foot on

**elevo, elevare, elevavi,
elevatum 1** - to lift up, raise;
alleviate; lessen; make light
of

fleo, flere, flevi, fletum 2 - to
cry for; cry, weep

nauta, nautae f. - sailor, sea-
man, mariner

**perterreo, perterrere, pert-
errui, perterritum 2** - to
frighten greatly, terrify

quasi - as if, just as if, as
though; as it were; about

**resto, restare, restiti, resta-
tum 1** - to stand firm; stay
behind; be left, be left over;
remain

universus, a, um - whole, en-
tire; all together; all; universal

voluntas, voluntatis f. - will,
desire; purpose; good will;
wish, favor, consent

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

48A. GRAMMAR

In all languages there are irregular verbs. These words just will not play by the rules. You know some already. *Sum* and *possum* are the two you know best.

Let's add some more. First, let's learn the four principle parts and definitions of these verbs. (Some of them only have three principle parts.)

volo, velle, volui	to want; to wish; to be willing
nolo, nolle, nolui	to not want; to be unwilling
malo, malle, malui	to prefer
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	to carry, bring
eo, ire, ii, itus	to go

Watch for the same old patterns with these guys. They don't *completely* invent their own way to conjugate. They really *do* play by the rules. They just do it with style.

The format in this lesson is going to look a bit different. Calm down. Same thing, just a different format.

Present tense

velle <i>to want</i>	nolle <i>to not want</i>	malle <i>to prefer</i>	ferre <i>to carry; bring</i>	ire <i>to go</i>
volo - <i>I want</i>	nolo - <i>I do not want</i>	malo - <i>I prefer</i>	fero - <i>I carry</i>	eo - <i>I go</i>
vis	non vis	mavis	fers	is
vult	non vult	mavult	fert	it
volumus	nolumus	malumus	ferimus	imus
vultis	non vultis	mavultis	fertis	itis
volunt	nolunt	malunt	ferunt	eunt

Imperfect tense

I was wanting	I was not wanting	I was preferring	I was carrying	I was going
volebam	nolebam	malebam	ferebam	ibam
volebas	nolebas	malebas	ferebas	ibas
volebat	nolebat	malebat	ferebat	ibat
volebamus	nolebamus	malebamus	ferebamus	ibamus
volebatis	nolebatis	malebatis	ferebatis	ibatis
volebant	nolebant	malebant	ferebant	ibant

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

Future Tense

I will want	I will not want	I will prefer	I will carry	I will go
volam	nolam	malam	feram	ibo
voles	noles	males	feres	ibis
volet	nolet	malet	feret	ibit
volemus	nolemus	malemus	feremus	ibimus
voletis	noletis	maletis	feretis	ibitis
volent	nolent	malent	ferent	ibunt

Perfect Tense

I wanted	I did not want	I preferred	I carried; brought	I went
volui	nolui	malui	tuli	ii
voluisti	noluisti	maluisti	tulisti	isti
voluit	noluit	maluit	tulit	iit
voluimus	noluimus	maluimus	tulimus	iimus
voluistis	noluistis	maluistis	tulistis	istis
voluerunt	noluerunt	maluerunt	tulerunt	ierunt

Pluperfect Tense

I had wanted	I had not wanted	I had preferred	I had carried; brought	I had gone
volueram	nolueram	malueram	tuleram	ieram
volueras	nolueras	malueras	tuleras	ieras
voluerat	noluerat	maluerat	tulerat	ierat
volueramus	nolueramus	malueramus	tuleramus	ieramus
volueratis	nolueratis	malueratis	tuleratis	ieratis
voluerant	noluerant	maluerant	tulerant	ierant

Future Perfect Tense

I will have wanted	I will not have wanted	I will have preferred	I will have carried; borne	I will have gone
voluero	noluero	maluero	tulero	iero
volueris	nolueris	malueris	tuleris	ieris
voluerit	noluerit	maluerit	tulerit	ierit
voluerimus	noluerimus	maluerimus	tulerimus	ierimus
volueritis	nolueritis	malueritis	tulertis	ieritis
voluerint	noluerint	maluerint	tulerint	ierint

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

Of the five verbs above, only *fero, ferre* has a passive voice. After all, you wouldn't say, *I am being gonad*.

The passive voice of *fero, ferre* is generally well behaved.

Present

singular	plural
feror - I am being carried	ferimur - we are being carried
ferris - you are being carried	ferimini - you (pl) are being carried
fertur - he, she, or it is being carried	feruntur - they are being carried

Imperfect

singular	plural
ferebar - I was being carried	ferebamur - we were being carried
ferebaris - you were being carried	ferebamini - you (pl) were being carried
ferebatur - he, she, or it was being carried	ferebantur - they were being carried

Future

singular	plural
ferar - I will be carried	feremur - we will be carried
fereris - you will be carried	feremini - you (pl) will be carried
feretur - he, she, or it will be carried	ferentur - they will be carried

Perfect

singular	plural
latus sum - I was carried	lati sumus - we were carried
latus es - you were carried	lati estis - you (pl) was carried
latus est - he, she, or it was carried	lati sunt - they were carried

Pluperfect

singular	plural
latus eram - I had been carried	lati eramus - we had been carried
latus eras - you had been carried	lati eratis - you (pl) had been carried
latus erat - he, she, or it had been carried	lati erant - they had been carried

Future perfect

singular	plural
latus ero - I will have been carried	lati erimus - we will have been carried
latus eris - you will have been carried	lati eritis - you (pl) will have been carried
latus erit - he will have been carried	lati erunt - they will have been carried

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

48B. SENTENCES

1. Deus vult.
2. Noli me tangere!
3. Maria domum it.
4. Stella domum ire vult.
5. Dominum vocari vult.
6. Id facit, quod abire vult.
7. Ire nolo.
8. Pueri ire nolunt.
9. Per provinciam ire malunt.
10. Saepe caelum nubibus obscurat et pluviam fert.
11. Wilbur manet cum eis et auxilium fert.
12. Auster pluviam fert.
13. Servi domino auxilium ferunt.
14. Puerum ire iubet.
15. Equis semper eunt.
16. Alii eunt in oppidum, alii exeunt ex oppido.
17. Hi equis, illi pedibus eunt.

LESSON 48
Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

18. Pauci eunt.
19. In domum feruntur.
20. Mei amici mecum ludere volunt.
21. Nolo cum inimicis meis ludere.
22. Amici mei mecum ludere volunt hodie.
23. Mater pueros dormire nolle putat.
24. Mater in montibus vivere mavult quam in silvis.
25. Parentes mei prope oceanum vivere malunt.
26. Per provinciam iter facere malunt.
27. Volumus cibum et aquam.
28. Pueri nolunt ire.
29. Matri auxilium ferunt.
30. Imus domo.
31. Eunt e domo.
32. Quid fertur? Liber fertur.
33. Si vis perfectus esse, vade, vende quae habes et da pauperibus.

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

48C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Fratres Josephi revenerunt ad Jacob et nuntiaverunt omnia. Sed pater eius non credidit eis. “Id verum est!” inquiunt, ‘Joseph vivit in terra Aegypti!’

Illi rursus narraverunt patri fabulam. Deinde revixit spiritus eius et ait, “Sufficit mihi si adhuc Joseph filius meus vivit. Vadam et videbo eum.

Profectus est Jacob cum omnibus quae habuit. In Aegyptum venit. Una nocte, in itinere, Deus venit ad Jacob per visionem. Deus ait, “Jacob, Jacob.” Cui respondet, “Ecce, adsum.”

Deus ait, “Ego sum Deus patris tui. Noli timere. Descende in Aegyptum. Ibi te gentem magnam faciam. Ego descendam tecum illuc.”

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

Mane Jacob et familia sua surrexerunt et venerunt in terram Aegypti. Omnis domus Jacob quae venit in Aegyptum fuerunt septuaginta.

Confestim Joseph processit obviam patri ad eundem locum. Vidensque eum inruit super collum et flevit. Dixitque pater ad Joseph, “Iam laetus sum, quia vidi faciem tuam.”

Et Joseph ait, “Ascendam et nuntiabo Pharaoh. Dicamque ei, ‘Fratres mei et domus patris mei qui erant in terra Canaan venerunt ad me. Sunt pastores ovium.’”

Et Pharaoh vocabit vos et interrogabit, “Quod est opus vestrum?”

Respondebitis, “Pastores sumus servi tui ab infantia nostra usque in praesens et nos et patres nostri.”

LESSON 48

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo

Vocabulary:

auster, austri m. - south;
south wind; southern part

auxilium, i n. - help, as-
sistance; remedy

collum, i n. - neck

confestim - immediately,
suddenly; at once, without
delay, forthwith; rapidly,
speedily

eundem - same, the same,
the very same; also; (idem,
eadem, idem)

gens, gentis f. - tribe, clan;
nation, people

infans, infantis mf. - infant;
child

inruo, inruere, inrui, inrutum
3 - to rush/dash/run in/
upon/headlong, attack/
charge; enter eagerly in

malo, malle, malui - prefer,
wish, rather

nuntio, nuntiare, nuntiavi,
nuntiatum 1 - to announce,
report, bring word, give
warning; convey/deliver/re-
late message/greeting

obviam - in the way; against

Oceanus, Oceani m. - Ocean

paucus, a, um - little, small in
quantity; few, just a few

pauper, -is m. - poor man

peto, petere, petivi, petitum

3 - to attack; aim at; desire;
beg, entreat, ask (for); reach
towards, make for

pluvia, ae f. - rain, shower

praesens, -ntis - present; at
hand; existing; prompt

proficiscor proficisci,

profectus sum 3 - to depart,
set out; proceed

puto, putare, putavi,

putatum 1 - to think, believe

revivo, revivere, revixi, re-
victum 3 - to live again

spiritus, spiritus m. - breath,
breathing, air, soul, life

sufficio, sufficere, suffeci,

suffectum 3 - to be sufficient,
suffice; stand up to

visio, visionis f. - vision

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

49A. GRAMMAR

Deponent verbs are annoying. They look passive. They are not. They are active. They have passive endings, but active meanings.

For review, here is a **passive** verb: *vocor* - I am being called.

vocare	to call
vocor	I am being called
vocaris	You are being called
vocatur	He, she, or it is being called
vocamur	We are being called
vocamini	You (pl) are being called
vocantur	They are being called

You have seen this many times. Here is the good news: You do not have to learn any new endings. Here is the bad news: You have to get used to verbs that *look* passive, but are active. Look at *sequor*. It looks like, *I am being followed*. However, since it is deponent, it means, *I follow*.

sequi	to follow
sequor	I follow
sequeris	You follow
sequitur	He, she, or it follows
sequimur	We follow
sequimini	You (pl) follow
sequuntur	They follow

Did you notice the spelling of the infinitive? Since deponents have passive forms, the infinitives will be passive.

sequor, sequi	to follow
conor, conari	to try
orior, oriri	to rise
patior, pati	to allow; to suffer
moror, morari	to delay
loquor, loquari	to speak
precor, precari	to beg; to pray

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

The conjugation of *orior*, *oriri*, *ortus* (deponents only have 3 principle parts) is as follows:

Present

singular	plural
<i>orior</i> - I rise	<i>orimur</i> - we rise
<i>oriris</i> - you rise	<i>orimini</i> - you (pl) rise
<i>oritur</i> - he, she, or it rises	<i>oriuntur</i> - they rise

Imperfect

singular	plural
<i>oriebar</i> - I was rising	<i>oriebamur</i> - we were rising
<i>oriebaris</i> - you were rising	<i>oriebamini</i> - you (pl) were rising
<i>oriebatur</i> - he, she, or it was rising	<i>oriebantur</i> - they were rising

Future

singular	plural
<i>oriar</i> - I will rise	<i>oriemur</i> - we will rise
<i>orieris</i> - you will rise	<i>oriemini</i> - you (pl) will rise
<i>orietur</i> - he, she, or it will rise	<i>orientur</i> - they will rise

Perfect

singular	plural
<i>ortus</i> , a, um sum - I rose	<i>orti</i> , ae, a sumus - we rose
<i>ortus</i> , a, um es - you rose	<i>orti</i> , ae, a estis - you (pl) rose
<i>ortus</i> , a, um est - he, she, or it rose	<i>orti</i> , ae, a sunt - they rose

Pluperfect

singular	plural
<i>ortus</i> , a, um eram - I had risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a eramus - we had risen
<i>ortus</i> , a, um eras - you had risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a eratis - you (pl) had risen
<i>ortus</i> , a, um erat - he, she, or it had risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a erant - they had risen

Future perfect

singular	plural
<i>ortus</i> , a, um ero - I will have risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a erimus - we will have risen
<i>ortus</i> , a, um eris - you will have risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a eritis - you (pl) will have risen
<i>ortus</i> , a, um erit - he will have risen	<i>orti</i> , ae, a erunt - they will have risen

LESSON 49
Verbs | Deponent Verbs

49B. SENTENCES

1. Sol oritur.
2. Sol oritur mane. Sol vespere occidit.
3. Vesperi luna plena ab oriente oritur.
4. Ventus a meridie oriens Auster nominatus est.
5. Solem oriri videmus.
6. Impetum conantur facere.
7. Iter eorum prohibere conantur.
8. In parabolis loquor eis.
9. Femina dixit, “Scio quia Messiah venit, qui dicitur Christus.” Dixit ei Jesus:

“Ego sum, qui loquor tecum.”
10. Loquor vobis, et non creditis.
11. Is male loquitur.
12. Quis loquitur?
13. Pater eum in hortum sequi iubet.
14. Quare non possum te sequi?
15. Qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus.
16. Si aliquis vult me sequi, sequatur me.

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

17. Alii nos sequuntur.
18. Canes nos sequuntur.
19. Filia mea me in culinam sequitur.
20. Nos conari iubet.
21. Pueros ire patitur.
22. Non sequitur.
23. Infans loqui conatur, sed non potest.
24. Nos morantur.
25. Is patitur eos in domum portari.

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

49C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Ingressus ergo Joseph nuntiavit Pharaoh dicens,

“Pater meus et fratres et oves eorum et cuncta quae possident

venerunt de terra Canaan. Et ecce, consistunt in terra Goshen.

Et Joseph vocavit quinque fratrum suorum et statuerunt coram rege.

Pharaoh interrogavit, “Quid habetis operis?” Illi responderunt se esse pastores. “In terram tuam venimus quoniam non est herba gregibus in regione Canaan. Fames est in Canaan.”

Dixit itaque rex ad Joseph, “Pater tuus et fratres tui venerunt ad te. Aegyptus in potestate tua est. In optimo loco fac eos habitare.

Post haec introduxit Joseph patrem suum ad regem. Et Jacob statuit coram eo. Qui benedicens illi et interrogabatur ab eo, “Quot sunt dies annorum vitae tuae?”

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

Jacob respondit, “Dies peregrinationis vitae meae centum triginta annorum. Et non perevenerunt usque ad annos patrum meorum. Et benedicto rege egressi sunt foras.

Joseph vero patri et fratribus suis dedit possessionem in Aegypto in optimo loco. Et oppresserat fames terram maxime. Et Aegypti venerunt ad Joseph dicens, “Da nobis panem! Nullam pecuniam habemus, sed, da nobis panem!” Quibus ille respondit, “adducite pecora vestra et dabo vobis pro eis cibos si pecuniam non habetis.” Dedit eis alimenta pro equis et ovibus et bubus et asinis.

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs

Vocabulary:

benedico, benedicere, benedixi, benedictum 3 - to bless; praise; speak well of
conor, conari, conatus sum 1 (deponent) - to attempt, try, endeavor, make an effort

consisto, consistere, constitui, constitum 3 - to stop

crux, crucis f. - cross

cunctus, a, um - altogether, every, all

dignus, a, um - worthy, appropriate, deserving

egredior, egredi, egressus sum 3 (deponent) - to go, march, come out; set sail; land, disembark

foras - out of doors, abroad, forth, out

impetus, impetus m. - attack, assault, charge

ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum 3 (deponent) - to advance, enter, go into

meridies, meridiem m. - noon; midday; south

moror, morari, moratus sum 1 (deponent) - to delay; stay, stay behind

optimus -a -um (superlative of bonus, a, um) - the best

orior, oriri, oritus sum 4 (deponent) - to rise; arise

parabole, paraboles f. - illustration; parable

patior, pati, passus sum 3 (deponent) - to suffer; allow; endure; permit

peregrinatio, -ionis f. - travelling, staying, living abroad

pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventum 4 - to come to; reach; arrive

possido, possidere 2 - to possess, take possession of, inherit

possessio, -ionis f. - possession, property

potestas, potestatis f. - power, force, strength

quoniam - because, since

regio, regionis f. - area, region; neighborhood

sequor, sequi, secutus sum 3 (deponent) - follow

ventus, i m. - wind

vero - certainly, however, in truth

vesper, vespers m. - evening; evening star; west

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

50A. GRAMMAR

An impersonal verb is a verb that has no specific, personal subject. For example:

It is snowing.
It is raining.
It is pouring.
It happens.

These phrases are impersonal. You would not use a personal pronoun with them. It makes no sense to say:

He is snowing.
We are raining.
I happen

Impersonal verbs use third person singular endings. Here are some of the impersonal verbs you will frequently see in Latin.

Impersonal Verbs	
licet	it is permitted; it is allowed
oportet	it is right; it is proper; it is necessary
accidit	it happens
decet	it is fitting; it is right
necesse est	it is necessary
opus est	it is useful; it is needed
pluit	it is raining
tonat	it is thundering
ningit	it is snowing
placet	it is pleasing

Latin often combines impersonal verbs with the dative case and an infinitive to create sentences. Here are literal examples followed by *better* English.

Ambulare mihi placet. *Walking pleases me. I like walking.*
Hic natare tibi licet. *You are permitted to swim here. You may swim here.*
Licet mihi ire. *It is permitted to me to go. I may go, am allowed to go.*
Hoc non licet dicere. *It is not permitted to say this. You can't say that!*
Licet mihi. *It is permitted for me. It's OK for me. I can.*

LESSON 50
Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

50B. SENTENCES

1. Te mecum venire oportet.
2. Omnes legere oportet.
3. Ei vocari oportet.
4. Oportet nos adorare Deum.
5. Liberos semper patribus matribusque eorum oboedire oportet.
6. Dominum prudentem esse oportet.
7. In montibus pluit.
8. Nocte ningit.
9. Nimbi et caeli irati tonuerunt.
10. Pluit feles et canes.
11. Ibo domum, nam pluit et tonat et fulgurat.
12. Dum pluit in terris, homines umidi ambulant ad aedificia.
13. Hoc est locus ubi pluit heri.
14. Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via.
15. Mihi consuli accidit.
16. Non licet mihi quod volo facere?
17. Necesse est parentes audire.

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

18. Necesse est cubitum ire et dormire.
19. Non necesse est magnam pecuniam habere.
20. Explorare necesse est.
21. Opus est mihi librum legere.
22. Opus est mihi cibo.
23. Mihi opus est libris.
24. Exterior domus nobis placet.
25. Veni mecum si tibi placet.
26. Tibi mecum venire licet.
27. Necesse est eis discedere,

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

50C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Habitavit ergo Jacob (Israel) in Aegypto in terra Gessea (Goshen). Et familia eius aucta est et multiplicata nimis. Vixit in Aegypto decem et septem annis. Factique sunt omnes dies vitae illius centem quadraginta septem annorum.

Vocavit filium suum Joseph et dixit ad eum, “Sum vetus. Dies mortis venit. Noli sepelire me in Aegypto, sed dormiam cum patribus meis. Aufer me de hac terra condeque in sepulcro meo.”

Joseph respondit, “Ego faciam quod iussisti.” Deinde, Joseph adduxit ad patrem duos filios, Manassa et Ephraim. Is possit Manassem qui maior erat ad dextram patris eius, et Ephraim ad sinistram. At Jacob, decussans manus, dextram imposuit Ephraimo, sinistram autem Manassi. Et Jacob benedixit filios Joseph.

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

Joseph, animadvertens, conatus est manus patris commutare.

Sed pater eius, resistans, dixit, “Scio, fili mei. Scio hunc esse maiorem natu et illem minorem est. Sed frater eius iunior maior erit.”

Benedixitque eis in ipso tempore.

Deinde Jacob vocavit filios suos benedixitque eis. Postquam, Jacob jacuit in lecto suo, et mortuus est.

Joseph ruit super eum flens et osculans eum, luxitque diu.

Medici Aegypti posuerunt corpus eius in feretro. Aegypti fleverunt eum septuaginta diebus. Deinde, cum fratribus, multisque Aegyptiis Joseph deportavit patrem suum in terram Canaan. Ibi funus fecerunt et sepeliverunt corpus eius in spelunca ubi iacuerunt Abraham et Isaac. Deinde reversi sunt in Aegyptum.

LESSON 51

Verbs | Gerunds

Vocabulary:

accidit (impers.) - happens, turns out

at - but; on the contrary

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum

3 - to carry, take away

augeo, augere, auxi, auctum 3 - to increase, enlarge

centum - one hundred

commuto, are, avi, atum 1 - to change; alter; transform

condo, condere, condidi, conditum 3 - to put into; store up, put away

corpus, corporis n. - body

decet (impers.) - it is fitting, right, proper

decusso, are, avi, atum 1 - to arrange crosswise; mark with a cross

deporto, are, avi, atum 1 - to carry away

dextra, dextrae f. - right hand

feretrum, tri n. - bier, coffin

funus, funeris n. - burial; funeral; funeral rites

Gessea - the land of Goshen

impono, imponere, imposui, impositum 3 - to impose; put upon

jaceo, jacere, jacui, jacitum 3 - to lie, lie down

junior - younger; comparative of juvenis (young)

lectus, lecti m. - bed, couch

licet (impersonal) - it is permitted

lugeo, lugere, luxi, luctum 2 - to mourn; grieve over

major - bigger. Comparative of magnus, a -um (big)

medicus, medici m. - doctor

multiplico, -are, -avi, atum 1 - to multiply, increase

necesse (impers.) - necessary, essential

oboedio, oboedire, oboedivi, oboeditus 4 - to be subject to, submit, obey

oportet (impers.) - it is right, proper, or necessary

opus est (impers.) - is useful, beneficial

placet (impers.) - it is pleasing, satisfying

pluit (impers.) - it rains

resisto, resistere, restiti, -3 - to pause; resist; oppose

revertor, reverti, reversus sum 3 - turn back; return

sinistra, sinistrae f. - left hand

tonat (impers.) - it thunders

septuaginta - 70

umidus, a, um - damp, wet, humid

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs

51A. GRAMMAR

A gerund is a sad part of speech. It is actually a participle, captured by the other parts of speech, beaten, and forced to do the work of a noun. Like the present participle, the gerund ends with “-ing”.

Instead of *describing* nouns, as participles often do, the gerund actually is a noun. Watch how gerunds are used in these brilliant example sentences.

- “I am tired of *raiding* coastal villages,” muttered the old viking.

The gerund, *raiding*, is the object of a preposition.

- Rapunzel enjoys *defending* the tower.

The gerund, *defending*, is a direct object. What does Rapunzel enjoy?
She enjoys *defending*.

- *Swimming* is fun.

Swimming, the gerund, is the subject of the sentence.

- Eighty percent of success is *showing* up.

What is eighty percent of success? The gerund is! *Showing* up is 80% of success.

- We discussed *moving* to Chile.

What did we discuss? *Moving*. The gerund, *moving*, is a direct object.

- This job involves *dealing* with wild animals.

The gerund, *dealing*, is the direct object.

- The Steinbecks enjoy *walking* along the trail during the fall.

What do they enjoy? They enjoy the direct object, *walking*.

- The Steinbecks do not enjoy *falling* off the trail.

What do they not enjoy? They do not enjoy the direct object, *falling*. Since the gerund is a noun (or a verb acting as a noun) it relies on the cases for meaning.

LESSON 51

Verbs | Gerunds

The gerund is always neuter and only singular. There are no nominative or vocative cases.

	vocare	monere	ponere	audire
Nom.	(vocare)	(monere)	(ponere)	(audire)
Gen.	vocandi	monendi	ponendi	audiendi
Dat.	vocando	monendo	ponendo	audiendo
Acc.	vocandum	monendum	ponendum	audiendum
Abl.	vocando	monendo	ponendo	audiendo

Nominative:

Gerunds avoid the nominative. The nominative was mean to them when they were little. Now gerunds refuse to play with him. Instead, they let infinitives do the job of the nominative. Infinitives often do the job of the accusative as well.

Genitive:

<i>Ars scribendi</i> difficilis discere est.	The art <i>of writing</i> is hard to learn.
<i>Ars navigandi</i> nautis docta est.	The art <i>of sailing</i> was taught to sailors.
<i>Amor edendi</i> malum est.	The love <i>of eating</i> is evil.

The word *causa* (for the cause of / for the sake of) is often used with the genitive to show purpose.

Pueri post arborem se occultaverunt melius *audiendi causa*.
The boys hid themselves behind the tree so they could hear better.
The boys hid themselves behind the tree for the sake of hearing better.

Pueri ex schola in campum *ludendi causa* cucurrunt.
The boys run out of school into the field to play.
The boys run out of school into the field for the sake of playing.

Dative:

Mater vitam suam <i>docendo</i> dedit.	Mom gave her life to teaching.
Pater se dedit <i>legendo</i> .	Dad gave himself to reading.
Germanus meus se <i>discendo</i> dedit.	My brother gave himself to learning.

LESSON 51

Verbs | Gerunds

Accusative:

Mater revenit domum *ad dormiendum*. Mom came back home to sleep.

Mom came back home for sleeping.

Pater mittit filios suos *ad laborandum*. Dad sent his (own) sons to work.

Dad sent his (own) sons for working.

*Mater *dormire* amat.

Mom loves to sleep.

Mom loves sleeping.

*Germanus meus *laborare* odit.

My brother hates to work.

My brother hates working.

Omnia *ad edendum* parata sunt.

Everything is ready for eating. (Dinner Time!)

*Latin often uses an infinitive instead of an accusative gerund.

Ablative:

Ambulando ad oppidum venimus

We come to town by walking.

Manendo in oppido habuimus temporem.

By staying in town, we had time.

Vivimus *edendo* et *bibendo*.

We live by eating and drinking.

LESSON 51

Verbs | Gerunds

51B. SENTENCES

1. Pedes necessarii sunt ad ambulandum.
2. Sorores meae cupidae sunt ambulandi.
3. Sorores meae ad oppidum eunt ambulando.
4. Libri necessarii sunt ad legendum.
5. Sorores meae cupidae sunt legendi.
6. Sorores meae discunt legendo.
7. Alae necessariae sunt ad volandum.
8. Aves cupidi sunt volandi.
9. Aves migrant volando. (migro, migrare, migravi, migratum - to move; to migrate)
10. Cerebrum necessarium est cogitando.
11. Pater stat ad loquendum.
12. Pater cupidus est loquendi.
13. Discemus loqui loquendo.
14. Parati sumus ad laborandum.
15. Karl non cupidus est laborandi.
16. Pecuniam facimus laborando.
17. Liberi parati sunt ad audiendum.

LESSON 51
Verbs | Gerunds

18. Liberi discunt fabulas audiendo.
19. Modus vivendi...
20. Modus operandi...
21. Ars docendi difficilis est.
22. Ars navigandi difficilis est.
23. Ars scribendi utilis est.
24. Discimus docendo.
25. Pater vitam suam laborando pro familia sua dat.
26. Miles gladium ad pugnandum gerit.
27. Pugnando gladiator libertatem accepivit.
28. Advenit currendo.
29. Scivit artem loquendi.
30. Magister artem docendi scit.
31. Magistra mea fessa est. Non parata est ad docendum.
32. Agricola operam dat laborando.
33. Soror mea operam dat legendo.
34. Pater domum venit ad edendum.
35. Interrogando mater patri persuasit.

LESSON 51
Verbs | Gerunds

36. Discit errando.

37. Scibere scribendo discimus.

38. Scribendo cotidie is librum magnum scripsit.

LESSON 51
Verbs | Gerunds

51C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Post mortem patris, fratres Joseph timebant.

“Fortasse iniuriam nostram contra se Joseph memorabit.” Fratres eum timuerunt. Fratres aiunt, “Nos oramus ut servi, iniquitatem nostram dimittas.”

Joseph flevit. Veneruntque ad eum fratres sui et proni in terram dixerunt, “Servi tui sumus.”

Quibus ille respondit, “Nolite timere. Vos cogitavistis de me malum sed Deus vertit illud in bonum. Ego vos et familias vestras alam.”

Eos plurimis verbis consolatus est, et leniter cum illis locutus est.

Joseph centum et decem annos vixit. Et habitavit in Aegypto cum omni domo patris sui. Et Joseph vocavit fratres suos. “Post

LESSON 51
Verbs | Gerunds

mortem meam,” inquit “Deus vos visitabit. Ascendetis de terra ista ad terram quam iuravit Abraham et Issac et Jacob. Portate vobiscum ossa mea de loco isto.

Mortuus est Joseph. Anni vitae suae centem decem annis erant.

Et conditus aromatibus repositus est in loculo in Aegypto.

Vocabulary:

advenio, advenire, adveni, adventum 4 - come to; arrive

aiunt - it is said; they say

ala, alae f. - wing

alo, alere, alui, altum 3 - feed, nourish, care for

aroma, aromatis n. - spice

ars, artis f. - skill; craft; art

causa, causae f. - cause; reason

cerebrum, cerebri n. - brain

condo, condere, condidi, conditum 3 - put into; store up; put away

consolor, consolari, consolatus sum (dep.) - console, comfort

cupidus, a, um - eager; longing for; desirous of

curro, currere, cucurri, cursum 3 - run; trot; hurry; hasten

gero, gerere, gessi, gestum 3

- bear, carry, wear

iniquitas, iniquitatis f. - unfairness, inequality

injuria, injuriae f. - injury; injustice

juro, jurare, juravi, juratum 1

- swear; call to witness

leniter, lenius, lenissime - gently

loculus, loculi m.

- coffin, bier

morior, mori, mortuus sum (dep.) - die

odeo, odire, odivi

- hate; dislike

os, ossis n. - bone

plurimus - comparative of multus, a, um - much; many

pronus, a, um - leaning forward; prone

LESSON 52

Adverbs

52A. GRAMMAR

An adverb modifies a verb, a participle, or another adverb. The word *adverb* comes from two Latin words *ad + verbum* meaning: *to the verb*.

Adverbs answer the questions:

How?	rapidly; harshly; slowly; tirelessly; graciously; excellently
When?	now; later; yesterday; today; tomorrow
Where?	here; there; everywhere
to what extent?	more; too; very; almost; partially

Most commonly, English adverbs end in the suffix, *-ly*. Be careful, though. Not all words ending in *-ly* are adverbs. For example, the following words are adjectives:

lonely girl
lowly servant

The word *not* is always an adverb.

Adverbs modify other verbs *most* of the time. Sometimes, they modify adjectives.

Japan suffered from an ***especially*** powerful earthquake.
The adverb, *especially*, modifies *powerful*.

Sometimes they modify other adverbs.

We approached ***somewhat*** cautiously.
Cautiously is an adverb modified, in this case, by another adverb, *somewhat*.

Some nouns are adverbs in English.

She is coming home *Friday*.
When is she coming home? *Friday*.

After the game, we walked *home*.
Where did we go? *Home*.

LESSON 52

Adverbs

Latin adverbs are easy. Take a first or second declension adjective like *malus*, *mala*, *malum*, chop off the endings, *us*, *a*, *um*, and replace those endings with -*e*. Just like that, you've got a Latin adverb!

Adjective	Adverb
mal us , mala a , mal um - <i>bad; evil</i>	male e - <i>badly</i>
stult us , stulta a , stult um - <i>foolish</i>	stulte e - <i>foolishly</i>
alt us , alta a , alt um - <i>high; deep</i>	alte e - <i>deeply</i>
rect us , recta a , rect um - <i>right; correct</i>	recte e - <i>rightly; correctly</i>
prav us , prava a , prav um - <i>incorrect; wrong</i>	prave e - <i>incorrectly; wrong</i>
sever us , severa a , sever um - <i>severe; harsh</i>	severe e - <i>severely; harshly</i>
fer us , fera a , fer um - <i>fierce; savage</i>	fer e - <i>fiercely; savagely</i>
miser, misera a , miser um - <i>unhappy</i>	misere e - <i>unhappily</i>
pulcher, pulchra a , pulchr um - <i>beautiful</i>	pulchre e - <i>beautifully</i>
ver us , vera a , ver um - <i>true</i>	vere e - <i>truly</i>
mir us , mira a , mir um - <i>wonderful; strange</i>	mire e - <i>wonderfully; strangely</i>

To turn a *third declension* adjective into an adverb, drop the genitive ending -*is* and replace it with a new ending, -*iter*. If the root ends in -*nt*, simply add -*er*. See **sapiens** in the chart below.

Adjective	Adverb
fort is , fort is , forte e - <i>strong, brave</i>	fort iter - <i>strongly, bravely</i>
turp is , turp is , turpe e - <i>ugly</i>	turp iter - <i>uglily</i>
acr is , acr is , acre e - <i>sharp</i>	acr iter - <i>sharply</i>
felix, felic is - <i>happy</i>	felic iter - <i>happily</i>
sapiens, sapient is - <i>wise</i>	sapient er - <i>wisely</i>
celer, celer is , celere e - <i>swift</i>	celer iter - <i>swiftly</i>

LESSON 52

Adverbs

Adverbs, like adjectives, compare.

Adjective	Positive adverb	Comparative adverb	Superlative adverb
acer (<i>sharp</i>)	acriter - <i>sharply</i>	acrius - <i>more sharply</i>	acerrime - <i>most sharply</i>
altus (<i>high; deep</i>)	alte - <i>deeply</i>	altius - <i>more deeply</i>	altissime - <i>most deeply</i>
audax (<i>bold</i>)	audacter - <i>boldly</i>	audacius - <i>more boldly</i>	audacissime - <i>most boldly</i>
beatus (<i>happy</i>)	beate - <i>happily</i>	beatius - <i>more happily</i>	beatissime - <i>most happily</i>
brevis (<i>short</i>)	breviter - <i>shortly</i>	brevius - <i>more shortly</i>	brevissime - <i>most shortly</i>
celer (<i>swift</i>)	celeriter - <i>swiftly</i>	celerius - <i>more swiftly</i>	celerrime - <i>most swiftly</i>
facilis (<i>easy</i>)	facile - <i>easily</i>	facilius - <i>more easily</i>	facillime - <i>most easily</i>
liber (<i>free</i>)	libere - <i>freely</i>	liberius - <i>more freely</i>	liberrime - <i>most freely</i>
pulcher (<i>beautiful</i>)	pulchre - <i>beautifully</i>	pulchrius - <i>more beautifully</i>	pulcherrime - <i>most beautifully</i>

Notice the patterns? The positive will end in -e, or -iter. The comparative will end in -ius. The superlative will end in -issime, or in -rime.

The following adverbs are irregular. Their spelling changes so drastically, it is better to learn them as separate vocabulary words.

Adjective	Positive adverb	Comparative adverb	Superlative adverb
bonus (<i>good</i>)	bene - <i>well</i>	melius - <i>more well</i>	optime - <i>most well</i>
malus (<i>bad</i>)	male - <i>badly</i>	peius - <i>more badly</i>	pessime - <i>most badly</i>
magnus (<i>big</i>)	magnopere - <i>greatly</i>	magis - <i>more greatly</i>	maxime - <i>most greatly</i>
parvus (<i>small</i>)	parum - <i>small</i>	minus - <i>less</i>	minime - <i>least</i>

LESSON 52

Adverbs

Last of all, there are many common little adverbs that show up to perform specific tasks.

Adverbs to use with **time**:

nunc - now	tunc - then	quando - when?	hodie - today
heri - yesterday	cras - tomorrow	iam - now	semper - always
interdum - occasionally	nonnumquam - sometimes		

Adverbs to use with **place**:

ubi - where?	ibi - there	unde - from where?	huc - to this place
foris - on the outside	foras - to the outside	prope - near	hinc - from here

Adverbs to show **degree**:

valde - very	magis - more	longe - by far	satis - enough
quomodo - how			

Adverbs to use with **affirmation** (ways to say, "yes"):

certe - certainly	etiam - also	ita est - it is so, yes	profecto - certainly
utique - by all means			

Adverbs to use with **negation** (ways to say, "no"):

non - not/no	haud - no/by no means
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LESSON 52

Adverbs

52B. SENTENCES

1. Foras ambulabimus.
2. Epistulam heri scripsi.
3. Hodie epistulam scribo.
4. Cras epistulam scribam.
5. Bene vivere, bis vivere est.
6. Veni huc.
7. Tulerunt Dominum meum, et nescio ubi posuerunt eum.
8. Ubi est ille vir?
9. Iam, non sum dignus vocari filius tuus.
10. Heri, amicus meus venit.
11. Currit celeriter.
12. Currite celerius!
13. Illi milites fortissime pugnant.
14. Hae epistulae sunt pessime scriptae.
15. Facile est scribere; non facile est bene scribere.
16. Qui amat patrem et matrem plus quam me, non est me dignus.
17. Et qui amat filium aut filiam super me, non est me dignus.

LESSON 52

Adverbs

18. Scibere bene scribendo saepe discemus.

19. Dormi bene!

20. Semper ubi, sub ubi!

21. Semper in agro erant.

22. Semper gaudete. I Thessalonians 1:3

23. Semper pauperes habetis vobiscum. Me autem non semper habetis. John

12:8

LESSON 52

Adverbs

52C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

In diebus Romanorum exiit edictum a Caesare Augusto,
“Universus orbis numerabitur!” Hoc edictum prima facta est cum
Cyrinius praeses Syriae erat.

Et ibant omnes in suam civitatem. Ascendit Joseph a Galilaea
de civitate Nazareth in Judaea in civitatem David quae vocatur Beth-
lehem cum Maria, uxore sua. Deinde, venit dies quo Mariae pariendum
erat. Et Maria peperit filium suum primogenitum. Pannis eum in-
volvit, et reclinavit eum in praesepio quia non erat locus in diversorio.

Pastores erant in regione eadem vigilantes et custodi-
entes gregem suum. Et Ecce! Angelus Domini stetit iuxta illos. Et
claritas Dei circum fulsit illos et timuerunt timore magno.

Et dixit illis angelus, “Nolite timere! Natus est vobis hodie
salvator qui est Christus Dominus in civitate David. Et hoc vobis

LESSON 52

Adverbs

signum, inveniatis infantem pannis involutum et positum in praesepio.

Et subito facta est cum angelo multitudo militiae caelestis laudantium

Deum et dicentium, "Gloria in altissimus Deo et in terra pax

in hominibus bonae voluntatis.

Vocabulary:

civitas, civitatis f. - community; city; town

claritas, claritatis f. - clarity; brightness

custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditum 4 - guard; protect

diversorium, diversori n. - inn, lodging house

edictum, edicti n. - proclamation; edict

epistula, epistulae f. - letter

fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi - flash; shine; glow

gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum - rejoice

huc - here, to this place

involvo, involvere, involvi, involutum 3 - wrap; cover

juxta - near; close to, next

laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum 3 - praise, approve

militia, militiae f. - military service; host

orbis, orbis m. circle; sphere

pannus, panni m. - cloth

pessime (male, pejus, pessime) - badly

praesepe, praesepe n. - crib, manger, stall

praeses, praesidis mf. - protector; guard

reclino, reclinare, reclinavi, reclinatum 1 - bend back; lean back; recline

romanus, a, um - Roman

saepe - often; frequently

salvator, salvatoris m. - savior

semper - always

subito - suddenly

timor, timoris m. - fear; dread

vigilo, vigilare, vigilavi,

vigilatum 3 - remain awake,

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

53A. GRAMMAR

There are three *moods* in Latin: the *indicative*, the *imperative*, and the *subjunctive*. We have learned the first two. We use the *indicative* to make statements and ask questions.

I like traveling.

Do you like traveling?

We use the *imperative* for commands.

Get out there and travel!

The *subjunctive* is the mood of *opinion*, *attitude*, and *hypothetical action*. It is used in “unreal” situations. We often use the subjunctive to express what *might* have been.

I would travel more if I were wealthy.

English does not use the subjunctive as much as Latin. Instead, English uses helping verbs like *may*, *might*, *must*, *could*, *should*, and *would*.

Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive
We eat.	Eat!	Let's eat/We should eat.
We go.	Go!	Let's go/We should go.
We run.	Run!	Let's run/We should run.

Let's learn to *form* the present subjunctive. In the indicative, we find the root by removing the *-re* from the infinitive. This will not work in the subjunctive. The vowels change. Learn to recognize the spelling. Several sentences may help you remember the present subjunctive spellings.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
We	fear	a	l <i>ia</i> r.
Let's	eat	a	g <i>ia</i> nt
She	wears	a	t <i>ia</i> ra
Never	eat	a	fr <i>ia</i> r

Notice the active spellings.

active	1st - vocare	2nd - monere	3rd - ponere	4th - audire	Irregular - esse
1st S	voc-e-m	mon-ea-m	pon-a-m	aud-ia-m	sim
2nd S	voc-e-s	mon-ea-s	pon-a-s	aud-ia-s	sis
3rd S	voc-e-t	mon-ea-t	pon-a-t	aud-ia-t	sit
1st P	voc-e-mus	mon-ea-mus	pon-a-mus	aud-ia-mus	simus
2nd P	voc-e-tis	mon-ea-tis	pon-a-tis	aud-ia-tis	sitis
3rd P	voc-e-nt	mon-ea-nt	pon-a-nt	aud-ia-nt	sint

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

These are the passive forms.

passive	1st - vocari	2nd - moneri	3rd - poni	4th - audiri
1st S	voc- e -r	mon- ea -r	pon- a -r	aud- ia -r
2nd S	voc- e -ris	mon- ea -ris	pon- a -ris	aud- ia -ris
3rd S	voc- e -tur	mon- ea -tur	pon- a -tur	aud- ia -tur
1st P	voc- e -mur	mon- ea -mur	pon- a -mur	aud- ia -mur
2nd P	voc- e -mini	mon- ea -mini	pon- a -mini	aud- ia -mini
3rd P	voc- e -ntur	mon- ea -ntur	pon- a -ntur	aud- ia -ntur

Latin uses the subjunctive to give polite commands. Your mothers do this all the time. Instead of saying, "Clean your room!", they often say things like, "Let's clean our rooms." This is still a command. However, it is not quite as forceful as the first example. (If you are not sure that it is a command, by the way, don't clean your room. Your mother will quickly switch to the imperative.)

Latin does the same thing.

Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive
Vocat. <i>He calls.</i>	Voca! <i>Call!</i>	Vocet. <i>Let him call.</i>
Monet. <i>He warns.</i>	Mone! <i>Warn!</i>	Mone at . <i>Let him warn.</i>
Ponit. <i>He puts.</i>	Pone! <i>Put!</i>	Ponat. <i>Let him put.</i>
Audit. <i>She listens.</i>	Audi! <i>Listen!</i>	Aud iat . <i>Let him listen.</i>

Utinam introduces the subjunctive. Whoever uses this word is wishing for something hypothetical, unreal, or only possible.

*Utinam aud**iat**! If only she could hear this!*

*Utinam voc**et**! If only she would call!*

*Utinam vid**eat**! If only they could see this!*

*Utinam aud**ias**! If only you would listen to me!*

The subjunctive may be used alone to talk about things that may happen.

Mater nos cred**at**! May mom believe us!

We use the subjunctive to express doubt.

Nescio quid fac**iam**. I don't know what I am doing.

Nescit quid fac**iat**. He does not know what he is doing.

LESSON 53
Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

53B. SENTENCES

1. Utinam me audias.
2. Utinam me moneas!
3. Cantemus!
4. Utinam vocem eius audiat!
5. Eum laudemus!
6. Eum audiamus!
7. Edamus!
8. Utinam mater nos videat.
9. Utinam pater me audiat.
10. Utinam veniat.
11. Utinam audias.
12. Pugnemus!
13. Utinam semper laetus sim.
14. Semper laetus sim.
15. Luceat lux vestra.
16. Utinam hodie vocem eius audiat. Psalm 95:8

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

17. Pro patria nostra pugnemus!

18. Pro familia nostra pugnemus!

19. Equus currat.

20. Equi currant.

21. Illa puella veniat.

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

53C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Joseph dormit et somniat. Ecce angelus Domini apparuit in somnis dicens, “Surge et accipe puerum et matrem eius. Fuge in Aegyptum. Mane ibi usque dum dicam tibi.”

Tunc Herod, videns se a magis deceptum esse, iratus fuit. Et mittens occidit omnes pueros qui erant in Bethlehem et in omnibus finibus eius, a bimatu et infra.

Postquam Herod mortuus est, angelus Domini apparuit in somnis Joseph in Aegypto dicens, “Surge et accipe puerum et matrem eius, et vade in terram Israel. Mortui sunt qui quaerebant puerum.

Joseph accepit puerum et matrem eius et venit in Galileam et habitavit in civitate quae vocatur Nazareth.

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

Vocabulary:

accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus 3 - take; grasp
appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitus 2 - appear
bimatus, bimatus m. - two years of age
decipio, decipere, decepi, deceptum 3 - to cheat; deceive

infra - below (when used as a preposition, *infra* is followed by accusative) *infra* can also be an adverb
somnio, somniare, somnavi, somnium 1 - dream
utinam - if only, would that

53D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

1. Utinam illa puella veniat.
2. Domum ambulemus.
3. Per silvam ambulent.
4. Puer moneatur.
5. Pueri moneantur.
6. Saccus portetur.
7. Sacci portentur ab equis.
8. Aqua portetur a puero.
9. Puella vocetur.
10. Puellae vocentur.
11. Amicus meus a nobis moneatur.

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

12. Amici mei a vobis moneantur.

13. Vir audiatur.

14. Viri audiantur.

15. Deus laudetur.

16. Viri fortes laudentur.

17. Hac puella audiatur.

18. Haec puellae audiantur.

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Transeamus usque Bethlehem et videamus hoc verbum quod factum est.

- Luke 2:15

New words

Transire
usque

to go across
up to

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive

54A. GRAMMAR

Now that you are using the subjunctive, you are going to start seeing some particular words a lot more often. One of those words is **ut**. Get used to *ut*.

This word is tricky.

If it shows up in a sentence with an indicative verb, it will mean *like* or *as*. Roman teenagers often used the phrase, “*Ut, quidquid.*” It is translated, “*Like, whatever.*” (OK. Perhaps that isn’t true. It should be.)

You will, however, see sentences like these:

Ea natat ut piscis.	<i>She swims like a fish.</i>
Ea dormit ut infans.	<i>She is sleeping like a baby.</i>
Vola ut aquila.	<i>Fly like an Eagle.</i>
Homines non possunt volare ut aves.	<i>Humans are not able to fly like birds.</i>
Sta et pugna ut vir.	<i>Stand up and fight like a man.</i>

There is another use for the word *ut*. We use *ut* with the subjunctive to get things done, to answer the question, “why?” English uses an infinitive to show purpose. Not Latin. Latin uses the subjunctive to show purpose.

Petrus ambulat super aquam **ut veniat** ad Iesum.

*Peter walks on the water **to come** to Jesus.*

Why did he walk on the water? He did it to get to Jesus.

Currit celeriter **ut** nos **videat**.

*She runs fast **in order to see** us.*

Why did she run fast? She did it to get to us.

Oppidum veniunt **ut** familiam suam **videant**.

*They come to town **to see** their family.*

Why did they come to town? They did it in order to see their family.

In general, translate sentences with *ut* the same way you would translate a sentence with an infinitive.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

Another word that pops up near the subjunctive is **ne**. We make indicative sentences negative with the word *non*. We make subjunctive sentences negative with the word *ne*.

Paulus fugit oppido **ne** se capiet.

*Paul flees the town **so that he is not** captured.*

Why did he run? He ran so that he would *not* be captured.

Soror mea se occultat **ne** inveniatur.

*My sister hides herself **so that she is not** found.*

Why is my sister hiding herself? She is hiding so that she will *not* be found.

Latin uses the subjunctive to show the **result** of actions. When this happens, you will usually see one of these words in the sentence.

ita	so
tam	so
tantus	so great
tot	so many
talis	such
sic	so

Soror mea **tam** bene cantat **ut** amicae suae laetae sint.

*My sister sings **so** well **that her friends** are happy.*

What happened when she sang well? The result was **that** her friends were happy.

Currit **ita** celeriter **ut** amicae suae non possint eam capere.

*She runs **so** fast **that her friends** are non able to catch her.*

What happened when she ran so fast? The result was **that** her friends couldn't catch her.

Comparison the uses of **ut** and **ne**:

Venio **ut** te videam. *I came to see you. (purpose)*

Venio **ne** te videam. *I came so that I would not see you. (purpose)*

Ea ita clare clamat **ut** amicae audiant. *She shouted so clearly that the friends heard. (result)*

Currit ita celeriter **ut** amicae suae non possunt eam capere. *She runs so fast that her friends are not able to catch her. (result)*

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

54B. SENTENCES

1. Mater intrat cubiculum meum ut me videat.
2. Amici mei exeunt e spelunca ut lucem videant.
3. Soror mea clamat ut audiat.
4. Mater filium suum monet ut pareat.
5. Mater monet filium suum ut bonus sit.
6. Matres monent filios suos ut boni sint.
7. Pugnat ut me defendat.
8. Pugnant ut me defendant.
9. Ne pugnemus.
10. Lupus se occultat in silva ne viri eum invenire possint.
11. Puella se occultat in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire possit.
12. Ad oppidum eo ut sororem meam videat.
13. Ne tristes simus.
14. Ne expectemus.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

15. Hoc facit ne ab inimico suo audiat.
16. Jesus imperat viro ut surgat et stet et ambulet.
17. Jesus imperat discipulis suis ut credant.
18. Mater imperat filium ut veniat.
19. Utinam illa puella veniat.
20. Utinam ne illa puella veniat.
21. Discedamus.
22. Ne discedamus.
23. Utinam audiamus.
24. Pueri tam stulti sunt ut non matres audiant.
25. Ea ita clare clamat ut amicae suae audiant.
26. Ne laudetis illum virum.
27. Ne vocetis illam puellam.
28. Navigamus hodie ut in Italiam veniamus.
29. Ambulat per campos et silvas ut amicam suam videat.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

30. Agricolae in campis et agris per diem laborant ut cibum habeant.

31. Fortiter pugno ut familiam meam defendam.

32. Fortiter pugnemus ut patriam nostram defendamus.

33. Per silvam amici mei veniunt ut me videant.

34. Viri fortiter pugnant ne ab inimici capiantur.

35. Puellae in casa se occultant ne ab fratrīs suis videantur.

36. Familia mea in Italiam venit ut Romam videat.

37. Familia mea in Italiam venit ut Roma a nobis videatur.

38. Mater filio suo imperat ut veniat et respondeat.

39. Dominus viro imperat ut credeat et stet et ambulet.

40. Dominus viri imperat ut credeant.

41. Mater filium suum monet ut laetus sit.

42. Mater filios suos monet ut laeti sint.

43. Moneo te ut laetus sis.

44. Dominus pastorem monet ut laboret in campis et oves spectet.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

45. Moneo te ut labores in campis et oves spectes.

46. Dominus pastorem monet ne dormiat in campis.

47. Moneo te ne dormias in campis.

48. Pastor filis suis imperat ut lupus capiant.

49. Pastor filis suis imperat ut lupi capiantur.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

54C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Postquam angeli discesserunt ab iis, pastores inter se loquebantur. “Eamus et videamus quod factum est in civitate Bethlehem.

Et festinantes, venerunt, et invenerunt Mariam et Joseph et infantem positum in praeseptio. Postea reverterunt pastores, laudantes Deum propter omnia quae audiverant et viderant.

Postquam Jesus in Bethlehem natus est, ecce, magi ab oriente venerunt dicens, “Ubi est rex Judaeorum? Vidimus enim stellam eius in oriente. Venimus eum adorare.”

Audiens autem haec verba rex turbatus est et omnis Hierosolyma cum illo. Et congregans omnes princeps sacerdotum et scribas populi, Herod interrogavit, “Ubi Christus natus est?”

Et ille dixerunt ei, “In Bethlehem Judae.”

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

Hoc audiens, magi abierunt. Et, ecce, stella quam viderant in oriente antecedebat eos. Videntes stellam gavisii sunt gaudio magno valde.

Et intrantes domum invenerunt puerum cum matre eius. Et procidentes adoraverunt eum. Et aperiens thesauros suos dederunt ei munera. Aurum et tus et murram dederunt.

Deinde, discedunt. Sed non reverterunt ad Herodem. Per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam.

Vocabulary:

aquila, aquilae f. - eagle

gaudium, gaudi n. - joy, delight

ita - thus, so; therefore;

murra, murrae f. - myrrh

ne - that not, lest

procido, procidere, procidi - fall prostrate, collapse

revertor, reverti, reversus

sum - turn back, go back, return, recur

sacerdos, sacerdotis mf. - priest, priestess

scriba, scribae m. - scribe, clerk

sic - thus, so; in such a way

talīs, tale - such, so great

tam - so, so much as

tantus, tanta, tantum - of such size; so great, so much

thesaurus, thesauri m. - treasure, treasure chamber

tot - so many

turbo, turbare, turbavi,

turbatum - disturb, agitate

tus, turis n. - frankincense

ut (+ subj) - to, in order to

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Sic enim dilexit Deus mundum ut Filium suum unigenitum daret ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat sed habeat vitam aeternam.

John 3:16

Illi, ut viderunt eum ambulans super mare, putaverunt phantasma esse et exclamaverunt.

Mark 6:49

New words

mundum, i	the world
unigenitum, i	only begotten
perere	to die, to perish
daret (from do, dare)	to give
aeternus, a, um	eternal
putare	to think
phantasma, ae	ghost
exclamare	to shout out

LESSON 55

Verbs | Ut and Ne

55A. GRAMMAR

The word *subjunctive* means *joined under*. The subjunctive is usually a *dependent* clause. A *clause* is a secondary part of a sentence. It may be an independent clause, or a dependent clause. Often, the subjunctive will not be the *main* part of the sentence. The subjunctive is generally a *dependent* clause. It will be *joined under* the main clause.

We will stop riding our bikes to the store, if we get our car back.

In this sentence, *we will stop riding our bikes to the store* is the main clause. *If we get our car back* is the dependent clause. We don't know when we will get our car back. It may never happen. We are uncertain. We know for sure, however, that we will stop riding bikes to the store *if we get our car back*.

I will never skydive, unless I conquer my fear of heights.

I will never skydive, is the main clause, or the main idea. *Unless I conquer my fear of heights*, is the dependent clause. I may conquer my fear of heights, I may not. That is uncertain. What is certain is that *until* I conquer my fears, *I will never skydive*.

The Subjunctive has four tenses. We have already learned the Present Tense. In this lesson we are learning the *imperfect tense*. Take a close look. Notice how the imperfect is formed: we add the endings to the present *infinitive*.

	vocare	monere	ponere	audire	esse
1st S	vocare- m	monerem	ponerem	audirem	essem
2nd S	vocare- s	moneres	poneres	audires	esses
3rd S	vocare- t	moneret	poneret	audiret	esset
1st P	vocare- mus	moneremus	poneremus	audiremus	essemus
2nd P	vocare- tis	moneretis	poneretis	audiretis	essetis
3rd P	vocare- nt	monerent	ponerent	audirent	essent

The Imperfect passive endings are also added to the infinitive:

	vocari	moneri	poni	audiri
1st S	vocare- r	haberer	ponerer	scirer
2nd S	vocare- ris	habereris	ponereris	scireris
3rd S	vocare- tur	haberetur	poneretur	sciretur
1st P	vocare- mur	haberemur	poneremur	sciremur
2nd P	vocare- mini	haberemini	poneremini	sciremini
3rd P	vocare- ntur	haberentur	ponerentur	scirentur

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

Here is where the subjunctive gets a little tricky. What happens in the main clause affects the dependent clause. If the main clause is present or future, the dependent clause will reflect that. English does this too. This is called *sequence of tenses*.

In the first example, the sequence is correct. In the second example, which is *italicized*, the sequence is wrong.

When I conquer my fear of heights, I will learn to skydive.

When I conquer my fear of heights, I was learning to skydive.

After I heard that she had cheated on her exam, I doubted her honesty.

After I heard that she had cheated on her exam, I will doubt her honesty.

If I ever get to test drive a race car, I will drive as fast as I possibly can.

If I ever get to test drive a race car, I was driving as fast as I possibly could.

I will come visit you this weekend, if my car is not struck by a meteor.

I will come visit you this weekend, if my car was not struck by a meteor.

After the sun had finally set in the west, we set up camp.

After the sun had finally set in the west, we will set up camp.

Although I had never met her friends before, I had heard so much about them.

Although I had never met her friends before, I will hear so much about them.

Before mom calls us in to dinner, she will cook dinner.

Before mom calls us in to dinner, she was cooking dinner.

When the airplane began its final approach, it lowered its landing gear.

When the airplane began its final approach, it will lower its landing gear.

As you can see in the examples, minor differences make the sentences sound incorrect. The differences are small. Chances are, if you were in conversation with a foreigner, and they made these mistakes, you would still understand their meaning. You would probably not even correct them. Small mistakes like those above do not ruin the conversation. Nevertheless, you would not expect a native to make these same mistakes.

Latin also uses certain sequences. If you mess up on the sequence, it is not the end of the world. However, they are noticeable mistakes. You should strive to avoid them. By the way, *strive*, means *work hard*. You should do that. You should *work hard* to learn the ideas in this chapter. You may need to review this lesson several times.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

In Latin, if in the main clause there is a:

present tense verb,
a *future* tense verb, or
a *future perfect* tense verb

you will often find a *present* tense *subjunctive* verb in the dependent clause.

present/future/future perfect + present subjunctive

Mater mihi **imperat** ut **veniam**. *Mom orders me to come.*

Mater mihi **imperabit** ut **veniam**. *Mom will order me to come.*

Mater mihi **imperaverit** ut **veniam**. *Mom will have ordered me to come.*

Mater **intrat** cubiculum ut me **audiat**. *Mom enters the room in order to hear me.*

Mater **intrabit** cubiculum ut me **audiat**. *Mom will enter the room in order to hear me.*

Mater **intraverit** cubiculum ut me **audiat**. *Mom will have entered the room to hear me.*

Soror mea **clamat** ut **audiatur**. *My sister shouts to be heard.*

Soror mea **clamabit** ut **audiatur**. *My sister will shout to be heard.*

Soror mea **clamaverit** ut **audiatur**. *My sister will have shouted to be heard.*

Mater filium suum **monet** ut **pareat**. *Mom reminds her son to obey.*

Mater filium suum **monebit** ut **pareat**. *Mom will remind her son to obey.*

Mater filium suum **monuerit** ut **pareat**. *Mom will have reminded her son to obey.*

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

In Latin, if in the main clause, there is an:

imperfect tense verb,
a *perfect* tense verb, or
a *pluperfect* tense verb

you will often find an *imperfect* tense *subjunctive* verb in the dependent clause.

imperfect/perfect/pluperfect + imperfect subjunctive

Mater mihi **imperabat** ut **venirem**. Mom was telling me to come.

Mater mihi **imperavit** ut **venirem**. Mom told me to come.

Mater mihi **imperaverat** ut **venirem**. Mom had told me to come.

Mater **intrabat** cubiculum ut me **audiret**. Mom was entering the room to hear me.

Mater **intravit** cubiculum ut me **audiret**. Mom entered the room to hear me.

Mater **intraverat** cubiculum ut me **audiret**. Mom had entered the room to hear me.

Soror mea **clamabat** ut **audiretur**. My sister was shouting so that she might be heard.

Soror mea **clamavit** ut **audiretur**. My sister shouted so that she might be heard.

Soror mea **clamaverat** ut **audiretur**. My sister had shouted in order she might be heard.

Mater filium suum **monebat** ut **pareret**. Mom was reminding her son to obey.

Mater filium suum **monuit** ut **pareret**. Mom reminded her son to obey.

Mater filium suum **monuerat** ut **pareret**. Mom had reminded her son to obey.

When the imperfect subjunctive is not a dependent clause, translate it as an imperfect verb, or with helping verbs like *would* and *were*.

Utinam audiret. If only he were listening/would listen.

Utinam audires. If only you were here.

O, ne pugnaremus. Oh, that we would not fight.

O, ne pugnaremus. Oh, that we were not fighting.

O, ne hoc faceres. Oh that you were not doing this.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

55B. SENTENCES

1. Amici mei exeunt e spelunca ut lucem videant.
2. Amici mei exhibant e spelunca ut lucem viderent.
3. Soror mea clamat ut audiat.
4. Soror mea clamabat ut audiretur.
5. Mater filium suum monet ut pareat.
6. Mater filium suum monebat ut pareret.
7. Maria vadit ad monumentum, ut ploret ibi.
8. Maria vadebat ad monumentum, ut ploraret ibi.
9. Mater monet filium suum ut bonus sit.
10. Mater monebat filium suum ut bonus esset.
11. Matres monent filios suos ut boni sint.
12. Matres monebant filios suos ut boni essent.
13. Pugnat ut me defendat.
14. Pugnabat ut me defenderet.
15. Pugnant ut me defendant.
16. Pugnabant ut me defenderent.
17. Lupus se occultat in silva ne viri eum invenire possint.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

18. Lupus se occultavit in silva ne viri eum invenire possent.
19. Puella se occultat in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire possit.
20. Puella se occultavit in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire posset.
21. Ad oppidum eo ut sororem meam videam.
22. Ad oppidum ibam ut sororem meam viderem.
23. Viri vocaverunt amicos qui erant in alia navi ut venirent et adjuvarent eos. -

Luke 5:7

24. Veniebant multi homines ut audirent eum.
25. Homines ad eum ibant ut audirent verbum Dei.
26. Multos libros lexi ut scientiam invenirem.
27. Multos libros lexisti ut scientiam invenires.
28. Multos libros lexit ut scientiam inveniret.
29. Multos libros leximus ut scientiam inveniremus.
30. Multos libros lexistis ut scientiam inveniretis.
31. Multos libros lexerunt ut scientiam invenirerent.
32. Veni ut eos viderem.
33. Venisti ut eos videres.
34. Venit ut eos videret.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

35. Venimus ut eos videremus.
36. Venistis ut eos videretis.
37. Venerunt ut eos viderent.
38. Veni proprius ut audirem.
39. Venisti proprius ut audires.
40. Venit proprius ut audiret.
41. Venimus proprius ut audiremus.
42. Venistis proprius ut audiretis.
43. Venerunt proprius ut audirent.
44. Audiebam ut discerem.
45. Audiebas ut disceres.
46. Audiebat ut disceret.
47. Audiebamus ut disceremus.
48. Audiebatis ut disceretis.
49. Audiebant ut discerent.
50. Et descendebat puella, ut lavaretur in flumine.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

55C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Puer crescebat et confortabatur plenus sapientia.

Et gratia Dei in eo erat.

Et ibant parentes eius per omnes annos in Hierusalem

in die festo Paschae.

Quando Jesus duodecim annos erat, is cum familia sua

in Hierusalem ivit. Erat in Hierusalem dies festus.

Consummatisque diebus, remansit puer Jesus in

Hierusalem. Parentes eius non cognoverunt, existimantes

autem Jesum esse apud propinquos eorum.

Et regressi sunt Hierusalem requirentes eum. Et

factum est post triduum invenerunt eum in templo sedentem

in medio doctorum, audientem illos et interrogantem eos.

Stupebant autem omnes qui eum audiebant super prudentia

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive

et responsis eius.

Deinde, mater et pater eius eum invenerunt. Et is descendit
cum eis et Nazareth venit.

Et Jesus proficiebat sapientia aetate et gratia apud
Deum et homines.

Vocabulary:

aetas, aetatis f. - age
conforto, confortare, confortavi, confortatum 1 - to strengthen; to grow in strength; comfort; encourage
consummo, consummare, consummavi, consummatum 1 - to total; to end; bring about; accomplish
doceo, docere, docui, doctum 3 - to teach
existimo, existimare, existimavi, existimatum 1 - to esteem; think
festum, festi n. - holiday; feast day
gratia, gratiae f. - favor; goodwill; kindness
monumentum, monumenti n. - memorial; grave; tomb
pareo, parere, parui, paritum 3 - to obey
Pascha, Paschae f. - Passover; Easter

proficio, proficere, profeci, profectum 3 - make, accomplish
propinquus, propinqui m. - relative
prudentia, prudentiae f. - good sense, wisdom
regredior, regredi, regressus sum 3 (dep) - to go back; return
remaneo, remanere, remansi, remansum 2 - to stay behind; remain
requiro, requirere, requisivi, requisitum 3 - to require, seek, ask for
responsum, responsi n. - answer, response
stupeo, stupere, stupui 2 - to be astounded
templum, templi n. - temple, church
triduum, tridui n. - three days

LESSON 56

Verbs | Gerundives

56A. GRAMMAR

You learned about gerunds in lesson 51. *Gerundives* are similar to gerunds. In fact, they are so similar it is easy to confuse the two.

Gerunds are nouns. They can stand alone.

Gerundives are *adjectives*. They *describe* nouns.

If you take the word *Gerund* and add the last part of the word *adjective*, you end up with the word *gerundive*. Like any adjective, a gerundive will agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case.

By the way, you may remember seeing the gerundive before. It is the future passive participle. We saw it briefly in chapter 51.

To form the gerundive add - *ndus, nda, ndum*. The gerundive is a 1st and 2nd declension adjective.

To be is the literal translation of the gerundive.

vir laudand us	the man to be praised
femina laudanda	the woman to be praised
oppidum laudand um	the town to be praised
vir defendend us	the man to be defended
femina defendenda	the woman to be defended
oppidum defendend um	the town to be defended

Many English words come directly from gerundives.

Latin verb	Gerundive	English word
ago, agere - to do, to drive	agendus, a, um	agenda - to be done
amo, amare - to love	amandus, a, um	Amanda - to be loved
miror, mirari - to admire	mirandus, a, um	Miranda - to be admired
addo, addere - to add	addendus, a, um	addendum - to be added
referrere - to bring back	referendus, a, um	referendum - to be returned

The gerundive is often followed by forms of *sum, esse*. When you see this, translate the sentence as something that *must* be done.

Hoc audiendum **est** *This must be heard.*
 This has to be heard.
 This is to be heard.
 This ought to be heard.
 This should be heard.

LESSON 56

Verbs | Gerundives

Hoc agendum **est**. *This must be done/has to be done/should be done/etc.*
Hoc videndum **est**. *This must be seen/has to be seen/should be seen/etc.*
Haec credenda **sunt**. *These things must be believed/have to be believed/etc.*

Genitive The genitive gerundive usually shows up before **causa** - for the sake of.

Ad oppidum veni **amicae videndae** causa.

I came to town for the sake of seeing/for the cause of seeing/to see my friend.

Ad oppidum veni **amicarum videndarum** causa.

I came to town for the sake of seeing/for the cause of seeing/to see my friends.

Dative

Apostolus multum tempus **epistulis scribendis** dat.

The apostle gives much time to/for writing letters.

Mater mea multum tempus **amicis videndis** dedit

My mother gave much time to seeing (her) friends. (visiting)

Accusative The accusative is used with *ad* to show purpose.

Apostolus venit ad **epistulas scribendas**.

The apostle came to write letters.

Mater venit ad **amicas videndas**.

Mom came to see friends.

Ablative The ablative gerundive is the most common.

Apostolus **epistulis scribendis** docuit

The apostle taught by writing letters.

Mater multum **amicis audiendis** didicit.

Mom learned much by listening to friends.

LESSON 56

Verbs | Gerundives

56B. SENTENCES

1. Hic liber mihi legendus est.
2. Nihil timendum est.
3. Oppidum defendum est.
4. Puella amanda est.
5. Puellae amandae sunt.
6. Haec res agenda est.
7. Hae res mihi agenda sunt.
8. Hic puer venit puellae videndae causa.
9. Hi pueri veniunt puellarum videndarum causa.
10. Hic vir per montes ambulat oppidi defendi causa.
11. Hi viri per montes ambulant oppidi defendi causa.
12. Haec puella ad casam revenit librorum legendorum causa.
13. Mater tibi amanda est.
14. Matres a filiis amandae sunt.
15. Pater a filiis audiendus est.
16. Patres a filiis audiendi sunt.
17. Saccus a puero portandus est.

LESSON 56

Verbs | Gerundives

18. Sacci a pueris portandi sunt.
19. In culina veni aquae bibendae causa.
20. Hic vir non multum tempus aquae bibendae dedit.
21. Hic vir huc venit ad aquam bibendum.
22. Vir laetus factus est aqua bibenda.
23. Pater in oppidum it puellarum et puerorum docendorum causa.
24. Pater se pueris et puellis docendis dedit.
25. In oppidum venit ad pueros et puellas docendos.
26. Jesus et apostoli omnes audiendi sunt.
27. Ambulavimus ad oppidum populorum videndorum causa.
28. Currebamus ad portas claudendas.
29. In nave navigavimus ad terras multas explorandas.
30. Hoc nobis faciendum est.
31. Cibus dandus est.
32. Cibus hominibus tristibus dandus est.
33. Filius bonus matri laudandus est.
34. Filii boni matri laudandi sunt.
35. Oves pastori bene custodiendae sunt.

LESSON 56
Verbs | Gerundives

- 36. Lupi pastori bene pugnandi sunt.
- 37. Patria viris bonis defenda est.
- 38. Puella vocanda est.
- 39. Montes videndi sunt.
- 40. Puer ad agros currit patris vocandi causa.
- 41. Puer ad agros currit equorum videndorum causa.
- 42. Ad Italiam navigavit ad Romam videndam.
- 43. Mater libros legendos in mensam posuit.
- 44. Libri mihi legendi sunt.

LESSON 56

Verbs | Gerundives

56C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Johannes, praecursor Domini, baptizabat in Jordano
flumine. Quadam die vidit Joannes Jesum venientem
ad se et ait, “Ecce agnus Dei. Ecce qui tollit peccata mundi!”

Et audiverunt eum duo discipuli loquentem et secuti
sunt Jesum. Qui videns eos sequentes dixit, “Quid
quaeritis?” Dixerunt ei, “Magister, ubi habitas?”

Jesus respondit, “Venite et videte.” Et
venerunt et viderunt et apud eum manserunt. Erant
Andreas et Joannes.

Nuptiae factae sunt in Cana. Et mater Jesu ibi
erat. Vocati erant Jesus et discipuli sui ad nuptias.
Et deficiente vino, dicit mater Jesu, “Vinum non

LESSON 56
Verbs | Gerundives

habent.” Deinde dixit mater eius ministris, “Quodcumque dixit vobis, facite.” Erant ibi lapideae hydriae sex, quas aqua impleri iussit Jesus. “Haurite nunc”, inquit. Et hauserunt et tulerunt architriclino vinum melius quam pristinum.

Hoc fecit initium signorum Jesu.

Vocabulary:

agnus, i m. - lamb

ait - he, she, or it says

architriclinus, i m. - master of a feast

baptizo, baptizare, baptizavi, baptizatum 1 - to baptize

deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum 3 - to fail; to run out

haurio, haurire, hausī, haustum 4 - to draw out; to drain; to exhaust

hydria, ae f. - water-pot

impleo, implere, implevi, impletum 2 - to fill up; fill

jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum 2 - to order, command

lapideus, lapidea, lapideum - of stone; stony

minister, ministri m. - servant, waiter

nuptia, ae f. - marriage; nuptials; a wedding

peccatum, i n. - sin; mistake

praecursor, praecursoris m. - fore-runner; advance guard

pristinus, pristina, pristinum - former; original; pristine

quadam - a certain thing; someone; something

quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum 3 - to search for, to seek

quodcumque - whoever; whatever

sequor, sequi, secutus 3 - to follow

signum, i n. - signal; battle standard; sign

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum 3 - to lift, raise

vinum, i n. - wine

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

57A. GRAMMAR

Learn to recognize the endings of the *perfect subjunctive tense*.

Active

	vocare	monere	ponere	audire	esse
1st S	vocav erim	monuerim	posuerim	audiverim	fuerim
2nd S	vocav eris	monueris	posueris	audiveris	fueris
3rd S	vocav erit	monuerit	posuerit	audiverit	fuerit
1st P	vocav erimus	monuerimus	posuerimus	audiverimus	fuerimus
2nd P	vocav eritis	monueritis	posueritis	audiveritis	fueritis
3rd P	vocav erint	monuerint	posuerint	audiverint	fuerint

Passive

	vocari	moneri	poni	audiri
1st S	vocatus sim	monitus sim	positus sim	auditus sim
2nd S	vocatus sis	monitus sis	positus sis	auditus sis
3rd S	vocatus sit	monitus sit	positus sit	auditus sit
1st P	vocati simus	moniti simus	positi simus	auditi simus
2nd P	vocati sitis	moniti sitis	positi sitis	auditi sitis
3rd P	vocati sint	moniti sint	positi sint	auditi sint

When the word *cum* is followed by a subjunctive verb, translate *cum* as:

when
although
since

If *cum* introduces a subjunctive verb, the translation will **usually** be *when*.

Pater in silvam ibat **cum** lupum **viderit**.
*Dad was going into the forest **when** he saw the wolf.*

When *cum* means *although*, **tamen** (nevertheless) or **adhuc** (still) will likely be in the sentence, as well. Though this translation does occur, it is more rare.

Cum oppidum **advenierint**, amici **adhuc** non in oppido fuerunt.
Although they reached the town, the friends were still not there.

The last use of *cum* is the most rare. When we use *cum* to show the cause of the action, we translate it **since**.

Cum pater non in casa **fuerit**, ostium clausi.
Since dad was not in the house, I closed the door.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

When you are afraid in Latin, use the word *timeo*, *timere* - to fear.

I am afraid of wolves.	<i>Timeo lupos.</i>
I am afraid of girls.	<i>Timeo puellas.</i>
I fear pizza.	<i>Timeo pizzam.</i>
You fear mom.	<i>Times mammam/matrem.</i>

If you are afraid something *might* happen, use the subjunctive. Use *ne* if you think your fear **is** going to come true. That's right. Use the negative **ne** to show that you are positively afraid.

I am afraid that they are listening.	<i>Timeo ne audiant.</i>
I am afraid that they are coming.	<i>Timeo ne veniant.</i>
I am afraid that they are laughing.	<i>Timeo ne rideant.</i>
I fear/I am afraid that he saw this.	<i>Timeo ne hoc viderit.</i>

If you are afraid something *might not* happen, use the subjunctive plus **ne non** or **ut**. Again, it is a little confusing, but, use the positive **ut** to show that you are negatively afraid.

I am afraid that they are not listening.	<i>Timeo ne non/ut audiant.</i>
I am afraid that they are not coming.	<i>Timeo ne non/ut veniant.</i>
I am afraid that they are not laughing.	<i>Timeo ne non/ut rideant.</i>
We are afraid they are not walking.	<i>Timemus ne non/ut ambulent.</i>

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

57B. SENTENCES

1. Timeo ne non hodie veniant.
2. Timeo ut hodie veniant.
3. Timeo ne hodie veniat.
4. Timeo ne non hoc credat.
5. Timeo ut se fortiter defendat.
6. Timeo ne se non defendat.
7. Timeo ne se defendat.
8. Timeo ne cantet.
9. Cum hoc viderit, is matrem suam vocavit.
10. Cum hoc viderit, tamen nihil fecit.
11. Cum hoc videret, adhuc nihil fecit.
12. Hodie cum ad oppidum ambularet, is vidit sororem eius.
13. Pastor cum in campo ambularet oves vidit.
14. Cum pastor prope silvam ambularet lupum audivit.
15. Cum pueri in fluvio natarent, parvam navem viderunt.
16. Pueri cum quaererent ovem in silva lupum audiverunt.
17. Cum aquam invenire non possemus tristes eramus.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

18. Cum oppidum bellum intraverint, ibi manere constituerunt.

19. Cum multam aquam non habeamus, puellis tamen aquam dabimus.

20. Cum Jesus oppidum intraverit, multos homines aegrotos sanavit.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

57C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Erat quidem regulus, cuius filius infirmabatur.

Qui cum audiret Jesum advenisse a Judea in

Galileam adiit ad eum et rogabat ut descenderet

Capharnaum et sanaret filium. Dixit ei Jesus,

“Vade, filius tuus vivit.” Credidit vir verbo quod dixit

ei Jesus et ibat domum.

Servi autem occurrerunt ei et nuntiaverunt filium

liberatum esse febri. Et cognovit pater eum liberatum

esse febri eadem hora qua dixerat Jesus, “Filius tuus vivit.”

Factum est autem cum turbae inruerent in eum

ut audirent verbum Dei. Et ipse stabat secus

stagnum. Et vidit duas naves stantes secus stagnum.

Piscatores autem descenderant et lavabant retia.

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

Ascendit autem in unam navium quae erat et rogavit

Simonem a terra reducere pusillum. Et sedens

docebat de navicula turbas.

Cum cessavit loqui, dixit Simoni, “Duc in altum,

et laxate retia vestra.” Respondit Simon, “Magister

per totam noctem laborantes nihil cepimus, tamen

ut dixisti, laxabo rete.

Et cum hoc fecerit, concluderunt piscium multitudinem

magnam. Rumpebantur rete eorum. Et

vocaverunt socios qui erant in alia navi ut venirent

et adjuvarent eos.

Et venerunt et impleverunt ambas naviculas

ut paene mergerentur.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum

Vocabulary:

adhuc - till now, still

adiuvo, adiuvere, adiuvi, adiutus 1 - help, sustain, be of use

ambas - both

concludo, concludere,

conclusi, conclusum 3 - to shut up, confine

cognosco, cognoscere,

cognovi, cognitum 3 - to become acquainted with

febris, febris f. - fever

infirmo, -are, -avi, -atum 1

- (in the passive) to be ill; to weaken

inruo, inruere, inrui, inrutum 3

- to rush; charge; invade

lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum 1

- to wash, bathe

laxo, laxare, laxavi, laxatum 1

- to loosen; relax

libero, -are, -avi, -atum 1 - to set

free; liberate, release

mergo, mergere, mersi,

mersum 3 - to plunge, immerse; sink

multitudo, multitudinis f.

- multitude, crowd

navicula, naviculae f. - small ship

occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursum 3 - to run to; to run to meet

paene - nearly, almost

piscator, piscatoris m.

- fisherman

pusillus, -a -um - a little, very small, miniature

reduco, reducere, reduxi, reductum 3 - to lead back, bring back

regulus, reguli m. - ruler, petty king, prince

rete, retis n. - net, snare

rumpo, rumpere, rupi,

ruptum 3 - to break; destroy

sano, -are, -avi, -atum 1

- to cure, heal

secus - by, beside

socius, socii m. - associate, companion

stagnum, stagni n. - pool, lake, bath

tamen - yet, nevertheless, still

turba, turbae f. - tumult, crowd, mob, multitude

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

58A. GRAMMAR

The *pluperfect subjunctive* is the last new verb tense we will learn!

Pluperfect subjunctive active

	vocare	monere	ponere	audire	esse
1st S	vocav issem	monu issem	posu issem	audiv issem	fui issem
2nd S	vocav isses	monu isses	posu isses	audiv isses	fui isses
3rd S	vocav isset	monu isset	posu isset	audiv isset	fui isset
1st P	vocav issemus	monu issemus	posu issemus	audiv issemus	fui issemus
2nd P	vocav issetis	monu issetis	posu issetis	audiv issetis	fui issetis
3rd P	vocav issent	monu issent	posu issent	audiv issent	fui issent

Passive

	vocari	moneri	poni	audiri
1st S	vocatus essem	monitus essem	positus essem	auditus essem
2nd S	vocatus esses	monitus esses	positus esses	auditus esses
3rd S	vocatus esset	monitus esset	positus esset	auditus esset
1st P	vocati essemus	moniti essemus	positi essemus	auditi essemus
2nd P	vocati essetis	moniti essetis	positi essetis	auditi essetis
3rd P	vocati essent	moniti essent	positi essent	auditi essent

We learned how Latin forms *indirect statements* in lesson 27. You will recall Latin combines an accusative noun plus an infinitive.

Mater videt puerum ambulare.

Mom sees that the boy is walking.

Direct commands are direct quotes.

“Huc veni, puer!” Mater imperavit.

“Come here, boy!” Mom commanded.

Latin uses the *subjunctive* for *indirect commands* and *questions*. Indirect commands combine *ut* plus a *subjunctive* verb for positive commands, and *ne* plus *subjunctive* for negative commands.

Mater imperavit puero *ut*
veniret.

Mom commanded the boy to come.

Like direct commands, direct questions are exact quotes.

“Quis est?” Mater rogavit.

“Who is it?” Mom asked.

Indirect questions possess an interrogative pronoun, or adverb followed by a subjunctive verb.

Mater rogavit *quis* esset.

Mom asked who it was.

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

You already know that subjunctive verbs follow specific sequences. If we use the present tense in the main clause, we will use the present or the perfect subjunctive in the dependent clause.

Present + present or perfect subjunctive

Rogat cur hoc dicas.	(present) <i>She asks why you are saying this.</i>
Rogat cur hoc dixeris.	(perfect) <i>She asks why you said this.</i>
Scio cur hoc dicas.	(present) <i>I know why you are saying this.</i>
Scio cur hoc dixeris.	(perfect) <i>I know why you said this.</i>
Video quid scribas.	(present) <i>I see what you are writing.</i>
Video quid scriberes.	(perfect) <i>I see what you wrote.</i>
Rogat quid puer videat.	(present) <i>He asks what the boy sees.</i>
Rogat quid puer viderit.	(perfect) <i>He asks what the boy saw.</i>
Hoc facit ut nos audiat.	(present) <i>He does this in order to hear us.</i>
Hoc facit ut nos audiverit.	(perfect) <i>He does this so that he might hear us.</i>
Scio quid dicas.	(present) <i>I know what you are saying.</i>
Scio quid dixeris.	(perfect) <i>I know what you said.</i>
Mater rogat quid pater dicit.	(present) <i>Mater asks what dad is saying.</i>
Mater rogat quid pater dixit.	(perfect) <i>Mater asks what dad said.</i>

LESSON 58
Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

58B. SENTENCES

1. Te rogo ut aquam ad oppidum portes.
2. Te rogabam ut aquam ad oppidum portares.
3. Te rogabo ut aquam ad oppidum portes.
4. Te rogavi ut aquam ad oppidum portares.
5. Te rogaveram ut aquam ad oppidum portares.
6. Te rogavero ut aquam ad oppidum portes.
7. Mater rogat quis veniat.
8. Mater rogat quis venerit.
9. Mater rogavit quis veniret.
10. Mater rogavit quis venisset.
11. Monent eos ut ad oppidum veniant.
12. Monent eos ne ad oppidum veniant.
13. Monebant eos ut ad oppidum venirent.
14. Monebunt eos ut ad oppidum veniant.
15. Monuerunt eos ne ad oppidum venirent.
16. Monuerant eos ut ad oppidum venirent.
17. Monuerint eos ut ad oppidum veniant.

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

18. Mater rogat ubi sis.

19. Mater rogat ubi esses.

20. Mater rogavit ubi fueris.

21. Mater rogavit ubi fuisses.

22. Rogo quid pater dicit.

23. Rogabam quid pater diceret.

24. Imperat nobis ut hoc dicamus.

25. Imperabat nobis ut hoc diceremus.

26. Cum pater in casa esset, nobis diu locutus est.

27. Cum pater et mater in casa essent, nobis diu locuti sunt.

28. Cum equos invenire non possent, viri ambulaverunt.

29. Hoc facit ut laeta sit.

30. Hoc fecit ut laeta esset.

31. Rogat cur hoc dicas.

32. Rogat cur hoc dixeris.

33. Rogavit cur hoc diceres.

34. Rogat cur hoc dixisses.

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

58C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

**Post haec erat dies festus Judaeorum. Et Jesus
ascendit Hierosolymam. Erat in Hierosolymis quaedam piscina
nominatur Bethesda. Prope piscinam iacebat multitudo
magna languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum
expectantium aquae motum.**

**Erat quidam homo ibi triginta et octo annos habens
in infirmitate sua. Hunc virum cum vidisset Jesus iacen-
tem ibi et cognovisset quia multum iam tempus haberet
dixit ei, “Visne sanus fieri?”**

**Vir respondit, “Domine, hominem non habeo
ut, cum turbata fuerit aqua, mittat me in piscinam.
Dum venio ego, alius ante me descendit.”**

Dicit ei Jesus, “Surge, tolle grabatum

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

tuum et ambula!” Et statim sanus factus est homo et sustulit grabatum suum et ambulavit.

Jesus ibat in civitatem quae vocatur Naim. Ibant cum illo discipuli eius et turba magna. Cum autem appropinquaret portae civitatis ecce defunctus vir efferebatur, filius unicus mulieris quae vidua erat, turba civitatis cum illa. Cum vidisset Dominus misericordia motus super ea dicens illi, “Noli flere.”

Et accessit et tetigit loculum. Et ait, “Adulescens tibi dico, surge!” Et surrexit qui erat mortuus, et coepit loqui. Et magnificabant Deum dicentes, “Propheta magnus surrexit in nobis et Deus visitavit plebem suam!”

LESSON 58

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse

Vocabulary:

accedo, accedere, accessi, accessum 3 - come near, approach

adulescens, adulescentis mf. - young man, youth

appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum 1 - approach; come near to

aridus, a, um - dry; arid; shriveled

Bethsaida - Bethsaida

caecus, caeci n. - blind person

claudus, a, um - lame; crippled

defunctus, defuncti m. - dead person

effero, efferre, extuli, elatum 3 - carry out; bring out; carry out for burial

festus, a, um - festive; holiday; feast day

fio, fieri, factus sum (irregular) - be made, be done

grabatus, grabati m. - cot; pallet

Hierosolymam - Jerusalem

infirmitas, infirmitatis f. - weakness; sickness

languedo, languere - to be tired; be listless; sluggish

loculus, loculi m.

- compartment; coffin; bier

magnifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1 - esteem greatly; praise

misericordia, misericordiae f - compassion, mercy

moveo, movere, movi, motum 2 - to move

nomino, -are, -avi, -atum 1 - to name; to call

piscina, piscinae f. - pool; fishpond

plebs, plebis f. - common people; citizens

propheta, prophetae m. - prophet

statim - at once, immediately

tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum 3 - to touch

triginta - thirty

unicus, unica, unicum - only; sole; single

viduus, vidua, viduum - widowed

visito, -are, -avi, -atus 1 - to visit; to call upon

volo, velle, volui (irregular) - to wish, want, prefer

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute

59A. GRAMMAR

Latin loves the *ablative absolute*. It is easy. The ablative absolute is a phrase made of two words (usually) in the ablative case. The ablative absolute adds color to the sentence. It is not, however, necessary. It is extra. Here are English examples of “absolutes.”

All things considered, we probably should not smack that hornet’s nest.

Weather permitting, we will launch our rocket from your backyard.

Time permitting, I will call you back.

God willing, we will learn Latin.

Mom having been spotted, the kids panicked and cleaned their rooms.

Having thrown caution to the wind, Mark gave coffee to his class.

Usually, the ablative absolute is made of a noun and a participle. The most common translation uses *with + the meaning of the participle*. However, we can also translate ablative absolutes using *while*, *when*, or *since*

sole oriente

with the sun rising
while the sun is/was rising
when the sun is/was rising
since the sun is/was rising

The ablative absolute can also be a noun with a perfect passive participle. Here the literal translation is: *with + having been*. Notice, you have other options, as well.

ostio aperto

with the door having been opened
when the door had been opened
since the door had been opened
after the door had been opened

The ablative absolute can also be a noun with another noun or with an adjective. Here the literal translation is: *with + as or being*.

pastore exploratore

with the shepherd as guide
with the shepherd being the guide
when the shepherd was guide
while the shepherd was guide
since the shepherd was guide

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute

59B. SENTENCES

1. Puella vocata, Mater casam intravit.
2. Frater meus fenestra aperta dormit.
3. Ostio aperto pater casam intravit.
4. Omnibus paratis familia mea in oppidum intravit.
5. Oppido capto viri fortes pugnare paraverunt.
6. Oppidis captis viri fortes pugnare paraverunt.
7. Tuis verbis auditis puellae riserunt.
8. Puella in campo ambulavit equo parato.
9. Equis paratis puellae in campo ambulaverunt.
10. Mater laeta erat puella visa.
11. Mater laeta erat puellis visis.
12. Puella vocata pater cum equis in agro intravit.
13. Fratres mei amicis suis vocatis in oppidum intraverunt.
14. Epistula lecta homines oppidorum laeti erant.
15. Epistulis lectis ab apostolo homines oppidorum laeti erant.
16. Verbo dicto mater et pater venerunt.
17. Verbis dictis mater et pater venerunt.

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute

18. Matre veniente filiae laetae sunt.

19. Matribus venientibus filiae laetae sunt.

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute

59C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Ecce princeps quidam accessit ad Jesum adorans eum
et dicens, “Domine, filia mea modo defuncta est. Sed
veni, impone manum tuam in ea et vivet.”

Exsurgens, Jesus sequebatur eum et discipuli eius
erant cum illo. Et cum venisset in domum principis
et videsset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem, dixit,
“Recedite. Non enim mortua est puella, sed dormit.”
Et turba deridebat eum. Cum eiecta esset turba, intravit,
et tenuit manum eius. Puella surrexit. Fama haec in univer-
sam terram illam exiit.

Ascendit Jesus in naviculam et secuti sunt eum
discipuli. Et tempestas in mari erat. Et ecce motus
magnus factus est in mari ita ut navicula operiretur

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute

fluctibus. Jesus autem dormiebat. Et discipuli
accesserunt ad eum dicentes, “Domine, salva nos!
Perimus!”

Respondet eis Jesus, “Quid timidi estis?” Tunc
surgens imperavit ventis et mari et facta est tranquillitas
magna.

Vocabulary:

accedo, accedere, accessi, accessum 3 - to come near; approach

derideo, deridere, derisi, derisum 2 - to mock; deride; laugh at

eicio, eicere, ejeci, ejectum 3 - to cast; throw; expel

exsurgo, exsurgere, exsurrexi, exsurrectum 3 - to rise; to stand

fama, fama f. - rumor; fame

operio, operire, operui, opertum 4 - to cover; bury

orior, ori, ortus sum (irreg.)

- to rise; emerge

pereo, perire, perivi, peritum 3 - to die, pass away

princeps, principis m. - leader; chief

Quid timidi estis? - What are you afraid of; What do you fear?

recedo, recedere, recessi, recessum 3 - recede, go back, withdraw

Salva nos! - save us!

tempestas, tempestatis f.

- season; weather; storm

teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum 3

- hold, keep; possess

tibicen, tibicinis mf. - flute player

tranquillitas, tranquillitatis f

- stillness; tranquility

tumultuo, tumultuare,

tumultuavi, tumultuatum 3

- make commotion; disturbance; uproar

universus, a, um - whole, entire; all together; all

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

60A. GRAMMAR

The verb *facio, facere* has no passive forms based on the present stem. Instead we will use the verb *fio*. The passive infinitive is *fieri* - *to be made, to be done, to become*.

Indicative		Subjunctive	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Present			
fio - <i>I become</i>	fimus - <i>we become</i>	fiam	fiamus
fis - <i>you become</i>	fitis - <i>you become</i>	fias	fiatis
fit - <i>he becomes</i>	fiunt - <i>they become</i>	fiat	fiant
Imperfect			
fiebam - <i>I was...</i>	fiebamus - <i>we were...</i>	fierem	fieremus
fiebas - <i>you were...</i>	fiebatis - <i>you were...</i>	fieres	fieretis
fiebat - <i>he was...</i>	fiabant - <i>they were...</i>	fieret	fierent
Future			
fiam - <i>I will...</i>	fiemus - <i>we will...</i>		
fies - <i>you will...</i>	fietis - <i>you will...</i>		
fiet - <i>he will...</i>	fient - <i>they will...</i>		

We have to learn one last use of the subjunctive, the *conditional*.

If you use the word *if*, as I just did, you are using a *conditional* sentence. These are “*if...then*” sentences. Clearly the second part of the sentence *depends* on the first part.

If you were a robot, and I knew, but you didn't, **(then)** would you want to know?

If we are not supposed to eat animals, **then** why are they made of meat?

If you find yourself lost in the woods, **then** build a house.

If I had a dollar for every time I told lame jokes, **(then)** I'd be making money in a weird way.

If trees could scream, **(then)** would we be so eager to cut them down? I vote yes. Especially if they scream all the time, for no good reason.

If you were in a vehicle traveling at the speed of light, and you turned your lights on, **then** what would happen?

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

The **if** sets up a hypothetical situation, which usually involves the subjunctive. In English, the word **then** often shows up in the second part of the sentence. In Latin, *deinde* means *then*. It rarely shows up in the second clause.

If both verbs are in the indicative (or indicative and imperative), translate the sentence literally.

Si mater dicit, audibo.

If mom speaks, I will listen.

Si mater dicit, audi!

If mom speaks, listen!

If both verbs are in the present subjunctive, translate the first verb with *should* and second verb with *would*.

Si mater dicat, audiam.

If mom should speak, I would listen.

If both verbs are in the imperfect subjunctive, translate the first verb with *were* and second verb with *would*.

Si mater diceret, audirem.

If mom were to speak, I would listen.

If both verbs are in the pluperfect subjunctive, translate the first verb with *had* and second verb with *would have*.

Si mater dixisset, audivissem.

If mom had spoken, I would have listened.

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

60B. SENTENCES

Dixitque Deus: “Fiat lux.” Et facta est lux. - Genesis 1:3

Dixit autem Deus: “Fiant luminaria in firmamento caeli, ut dividant diem ac noctem et sint in signa et tempora et dies et annos.” - Genesis 1:14

Adveniat regnum tuum, fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo, et in terra. - Matthew 6:10

Tunc respondens Iesus ait illi: “O mulier, magna est fides tua! Fiat tibi, sicut vis”. Et sanata est filia illius ex illa hora. - Matthew 15:28

...dedit eis potestatem filios Dei fieri, his, qui credunt in nomine eius, - John 1:12

Respondit Nicodemus et dixit ei: “Quomodo possunt haec fieri?” - John 3:9

Hunc cum vidisset Iesus iacentem, et cognovisset quia multum iam tempus habet, dicit ei: “Vis sanus fieri?” - John 5:6

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

Respondit Moses: “ Ita fiet, ut locutus es; non videbo ultra faciem tuam.” - Exodus 10:29

“Scitis quia post biduum Pascha fiet, et Filius hominis traditur, ut crucifigatur”.
- Matthew 26:2

Si manseritis in me, et verba mea in vobis manserint, quodcumque volueritis, petite, et fiet vobis. - John 15:7

Centurio autem et, qui cum eo erant custodientes Iesum, viso terrae motu et his, quae fiebant, timuerunt valde dicentes: “ Vere Dei Filius erat iste! ”. - Matthew 27:54

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

60C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below.

Post tempestam, abiit Jesus trans mare cum discipulis. Et sequebatur eum multitudo magna. Jesus vidit turbam magnam illam, et dixit discipulis, “Unde ememus panes ut manducent hi homines?”

Andreas, unus ex discipulis, respondit, “Puer hic est qui quinque panes et duos pisces habet. Sed quid sunt inter tot homines?” Accepit Jesus panes et, cum gratias egisset, cibum distribuit. Postea collegerunt fragmenta, et superfuerunt duodecim cophini fragmentorum.

Sunt autem alia multa quae fecit Jesus, quae si scribantur per singula, nec ipsum arbitror mundum ipsum posse capere libros, qui scribendi sunt.

Amen.

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive

Vocabulary:

accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptum 3 - to take, receive

arbitror, ari, atum 1 (dep) - to think, judge; consider

biduum, bidui n. - two days

centurio, centurionis m. - centurion, captain

colligo, colligere, collegi, collectum 3 - to collect, assemble, bring together

cophinus, cophini m. - basket

crucifigo, crucifigere, crucifixi, crucifixum 3 - to crucify; attach to a cross

distribuo, distribuere, distribui, distributum 3 - to divide, distribute

ago, agere, egi, actum 3 - to drive, urge, conduct

fragmentum, fragmenti n.

- fragment

gratia, gratiae f. - favor; goodwill; kindness

hora, horae f. - hour; time

ipse, ipsa, ipsum - himself; herself; itself

iste, ista, istud - that, that of yours

manduco, -are, -avi, -atum 1 - to chew, eat, devour

panis, panis m. - bread; loaf

potestas, potestatis f.

- power, force; strength

quomodo - how, in what way

sicut - as, just as; like

singulus, a, um - every; one; one at a time

supersum, superesse,

superfui (irr.) - to be left over

voluntas, voluntatis f. - will, desire; purpose; good will