Unit II

Introduction

1. Define pronoun. A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

2. Give the eight kinds of pronouns in pairs. personal and possessive; intensive and reflexive; relative and interrogative; demonstrative and indefinite

3. What is an antecedent? An antecedent is the noun the pronoun takes the place of.

4. Give the Pronoun Agreement Rule. The pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its function in its own clause.

5. Give the Adjective Agreement Rule. An adjective agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and case, but not declension.

6. A/an relative pronoun begins a subordinate adjective clause and refers to a stated or understood antecedent. These clauses are called relative clauses.

7. A/an interrogative pronoun/ adjective asks a question.

8. The relative pronoun may also be used instead of ut/ne to introduce a purpose clause. This is called a/an relative clause of purpose.

9. A clause is a group of words that has a subject and predicate.

10. A clause that can stand alone as a complete thought is a/an independent clause.

11. A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete thought is a/an subordinate clause.

12. Two examples of subordinate clauses are purpose clauses and clauses beginning with quod. A third example is indirect questions, which are reported instead of directly asked.

13. The tense of a verb in an indirect question is determined by a rule called the Sequence of Tenses.

Lesson VIII

Worksheet 1

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. How do you write cum with 1st/2nd person pronouns and 3rd person reflexive pronouns?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mecum</th>
<th>tecum</th>
<th>nobiscum</th>
<th>vobiscum</th>
<th>secum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. The genitive of 1st and 2nd person pronouns is used for expressions that do not show possession.

3. Nostrum and vestrum are used for the objective genitive.

4. Nostrum and vestrum are used for the partitive genitive.

5. Do the possessive pronoun adjectives function like adjectives or pronouns?

6. The forms for is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

7. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

8. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

9. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

10. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

11. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

12. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

13. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

14. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

15. The genitive of is, ea, id is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.

16. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT PERSON someone or something has been separated, the construction is called the ablative of separation and requires the preposition a (ab), de, or e (ex).

17. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT THING someone or something has been separated, the ablative either without a preposition or with one of the above prepositions is used.
Lesson VIII Worksheet 2

II. Saying
Say aloud and write 3X.

Latin | id est (i.e.)
Latin | id est (i.e.)
English | that is

III. Vocabulary - Verbs
Give the infinitive and meaning. If the verb has irregular principal parts, write them out in full.
Say all principal parts aloud. Practice until perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Irregular Principal Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absun</td>
<td>abesse</td>
<td>to be away, be absent</td>
<td>áfui afuturus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compleo</td>
<td>compleo</td>
<td>to fill (with)</td>
<td>complevi completus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commóveo</td>
<td>commovēre</td>
<td>to alarm, arouse</td>
<td>commovi commotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contineo</td>
<td>continēre</td>
<td>to restrain, hold in</td>
<td>continui contentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtineo</td>
<td>obtinēre</td>
<td>to hold, occupy</td>
<td>obtinui obtentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pertineo</td>
<td>pertinēre</td>
<td>to pertain to, stretch to</td>
<td>pertinui --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retineo</td>
<td>retinēre</td>
<td>to hold back, keep</td>
<td>retinui retentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sustineo</td>
<td>sustinēre</td>
<td>to sustain, withstand</td>
<td>sustinui sustentus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Declensions
Complete charts from memory. Personal Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ego</td>
<td>nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>nostr, nostrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi</td>
<td>nobis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>nobis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third Person Singular</th>
<th>Third Person Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ejus</td>
<td>ejus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eum</td>
<td>eam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo</td>
<td>eā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Conjugation
Make two copies of Drill/Test Form A in the Appendix. Conjugate absun in the 6 active tenses of the indicative and retineo in the 6 active and passive tenses of the indicative. Practice until perfect.

VI. Personal Pronouns
Use this chart for all remaining exercises.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henle Vocabulary</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salutis f.</td>
<td>safety, welfare, salvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*neque (conj.)</td>
<td>nor, and … not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*úndique (adv.)</td>
<td>from/on all sides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drill A: 1st Person. Exercise 146 (Henle, p. 127)
1. Me monet.
2. Nos senatum et principes monébimus.
3. Ego collem óccupo, sed Caesar pontem óccupat.

Drill B: 1st and 2nd Person. Exercise 147 (Henle, p. 128)
1. Ego tibi praémium dabo.
2. Dóminus pro vobis pugnat.
3. Deus vobis praémium, Caelum, dabit.
4. Ego te monebam.

Drill C: 3rd Person. Exercise 152 (Henle, p. 134)
1. Senatus Caésarem laudat quod is pro pópulo Romano in finibus Gallorum pugnat.

Drill D: Partitive and Objective Genitives.
1. One of you all fears us. Unus/Una vestrum nos timet.
2. Fear of you all frightens one of us. Metus vestri unum/unam nostrum terret.

VII. Ablative of Separation
Exercise 356 (Henle, pp. 345-346)
1. The life of good (men) is empty of (i.e., free from) fear.
2. Kings are never free from fear.
3. After Caesar's arrival, the province was safe from the enemy.
4. Lincoln, a great and noble man, freed the slaves in our republic.
VIII. Reflexives and Intensives

Drill E: Reflexives. Exercise 153 (Henle, p. 137)

1. Pro nobis saepe oramus.
2. Pro se orat.
3. Pro te oras.
4. Pro se orant.
5. Eum laudant.

Drill F: Reflexives. Exercise 154 (Henle, p. 137)

1. Hómines sancti se non laudant.
2. Matres non se sed filios laudant.
3. Hómines saepe se non vident sicut eos videmus.
4. Christiani pro se et pro omnibus homínibus saepe orant. Deus enim eis et omnibus homínibus propter orationes eorum gratiam dat.

Drill G: Intensives.

2. The mothers themselves praise not themselves. Ipsae matres non se laudant.
4. You all were exchanging the hostages themselves. Lipsos obsides inter vos dabantis.
5. Men often do not see themselves as we ourselves see them. Hómines saepe se non vident sicut ipsi eos videmus.

IX. 1st/2nd Person Possessive Pronoun Adjectives

Exercise 197 (Henle, p. 175)

1. (1st sentence only) Our fathers, men both free and brave, contended with the enemy in many battles.
   (Remember, proélium can be used without a preposition. See "When in Rome," Lesson 7.)
2. We will treat with you concerning the welfare of your soldiers.
   Exercise 198 (Henle, p. 176)
3. Milités nostri, viri fortés et liberi, collem tenebant.
4. Primā luce castra nostra movébimus.
5. Équites nostros non sustinebunt.
6. Tenetis castra vestra?
7. Sustinebuntne viri nostri impetum eorum?
Lesson VIII

X. Absum

Exercise 177 (Henle, pp. 153-154)

2. Caesar was far from camp.
3. The winter quarters are not far away from Caesar.
6. God is not far from us.
7. War and the danger of death are far away from heaven.

XI. Léctio

Exercise 155 (Henle, pp. 138-139)

Translate only.

Write your translation on a separate sheet of paper.

XII. Enrichment ~ Honors / Extra Practice

Derivatives - Complete sentences with derivatives from this lesson. Some may have more than one right answer.

1. The expert horseman will ______________________ in the wild horse.
2. Your paper must be ______________________________________________ to the subject of this class.
3. The papal ______________________ delivered a message from the Vatican to the foreign government.
4. Please _____________________________________________________ all your assignments before Monday.
5. The child was _________________________________ from school for three days because of an illness.

Honors / Extra Practice

Prefixes. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition or Particle</th>
<th>Meaning as Prefix</th>
<th>Alternate Spellings (if any)</th>
<th>A Latin Example (1st Principal Part only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, ab</td>
<td>away</td>
<td></td>
<td>absum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>to, towards</td>
<td></td>
<td>administro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>com-, con-</td>
<td>comparo, confirmo, conservo*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di-</td>
<td>apart</td>
<td></td>
<td>dimitto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>towards, against</td>
<td></td>
<td>obtineo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>through</td>
<td></td>
<td>pertineo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>back, again</td>
<td></td>
<td>retineo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>under, up from under</td>
<td></td>
<td>sustineo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*convénio, contineo

Workbook 8