

VIII. Translation

Underline the ablative of means.

- Nos amore júngimur. We are joined by love.
- Óppidum vallo munietur. The town will be fortified by a wall.
- Piscatores vento bono vehuntur. The fishermen are being transported by a good wind.
- Libri magno labore finiuntur. Books are finished by great labor.
- Tu in próelio scuto munieris. You will be protected in battle by a shield.
- Nos auri amore non régimur. We are not ruled by the love of gold.
- The students were being hindered by mistakes. Discípuli peccatis impediabantur.
- You all are hindered by pain. Vos dolore impedímini.

IX. Derivatives

- In mathematics, an exponent is placed above or outside the writing line of numbers and letters.
- A weapon sent through the air over long distances is a missile.
- A missionary is someone who is sent to bring the gospel to those in other lands.
- A person who is afraid of closed spaces has claustrophobia.
- Belligerent literally means to wage or carry on war.
- A barometer measures air pressure.
- A scriptorium is where the monks copied the Scriptures and other writings by hand.
- The South seceded from the Union.

I. Word Study and Grammar

- Give the three moods of Latin verbs. 1) indicative 2) imperative, 3) subjunctive
- The indicative mood is used for statements of fact and questions.
- The imperative mood is used for commands.
- The subjunctive mood is used for potential action, such as opinion, purpose, and wishes.
- To form the singular imperative of all four conjugations, drop re from the infinitive.
- To form the plural imperative of 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations, add te to the singular imperative.
- The plural imperative of the 3rd conjugation and 3rd **io** verbs shows the variable stem vowel. Remember surge, súrgite for the troublesome 3rd conjugation.
- Give three irregular singular imperatives. 1) dic 2) duc 3) fac
- Give the singular and plural imperatives of **sum**. es, este

Saying

Say aloud and write 3X.

Latin	Tolle et lege.
Latin	Tolle et lege.
Latin	Tolle et lege.
English	Take up and read.

Give principal parts.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	perfect stem
ago		ágere	egi	actus	eg
cogo		cógere	coegi	coactus	coeg
tollo		tóllere	sústuli	sublatus	sustul

Lesson Three

Worksheet 2

II A. 1st/2nd Conjugation Imperatives

Underline imperatives, give dictionary form of imperative verb, and translate.

English	Dictionary form	Translation
<u>D</u> a nobis hódie (panem)	do, dare	Give us this day (bread)
Don <u>a</u> nobis pacem	dono, donare	Grant us peace
Líber <u>a</u> nos a malo	líbero, liberare	Deliver us from evil
Ora <u>e</u> et labor <u>a</u> .	oro, orare, laboro, laborare	Pray and work.
Festín <u>a</u> lente.	festino, festinare	Make haste slowly.
G <u>au</u> de! G <u>au</u> de! Emmánuel	gáudeo, gaudēre	Rejoice! Rejoice! Emmanuel
G <u>aud</u> ete, g <u>aud</u> ete	gáudeo, gaudēre	Rejoice, rejoice
Sal <u>v</u> e, sal <u>v</u> ete	salveo, salvēre	Be well, hello
V <u>al</u> e, va <u>l</u> ete	váleo, valēre	Be strong (good-bye)
Adest <u>e</u> fideles	adsum, adesse	(O) come (all ye) faithful

**Form Drills
Drill A**

Imperative mood. Indicate singular or plural by (you) or (you all).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. State! _____ (you all) Stand! _____ | 6. Videte! _____ (you all) See! _____ |
| 2. Date! _____ (you all) Give! _____ | 7. Cave! _____ (you) Beware! _____ |
| 3. Para! _____ (you) Prepare! _____ | 8. Tacete! _____ (you all) Be silent! _____ |
| 4. Navigate! _____ (you all) Sail! _____ | 9. Vide! _____ (you) See! _____ |
| 5. Lava! _____ (you) Wash! _____ | 10. Docete! _____ (you all) Teach! _____ |

Drill B

Imperative mood. Give singular and plural for each.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Overcome. <u>Súpera</u> . Superate. _____ | 6. Ask. _____ <u>Roga</u> . Rogate. _____ |
| 2. Work. _____ <u>Labora</u> . Laborate. _____ | 7. Fight. _____ <u>Pugna</u> . Pugnate. _____ |
| 3. Hold. _____ <u>Tene</u> . Tenete. _____ | 8. Hide. _____ <u>Cela</u> . Celate. _____ |
| 4. Deny. _____ <u>Nega</u> . Negate. _____ | 9. Help. _____ <u>Juva</u> . Juvate. _____ |
| 5. Move. _____ <u>Move</u> . Movete. _____ | 10. Sit. _____ <u>Sede</u> . Sedete. _____ |

Lesson Three

Worksheet 3

II B. Translation

For 11-20, express imperatives in singular and plural forms.

- Spectate puellas. _____ Look (pl.) at the girls. _____
- Pugnatē fórtiter. _____ Fight (pl.) bravely. _____
- Appella milites fortes. _____ Address the brave soldiers. _____
- Lava collum tuum. _____ Wash your neck. _____
- Portate aurum et argentum. _____ Carry (pl.) the gold and silver. _____
- Terre semper lupos malos. _____ Always frighten bad wolves. _____
- Tenete scuta et gládios. _____ Hold (pl.) the shields and swords. _____
- Vocate legatos et imperatorem. _____ Call (pl.) the lieutenants and general. _____
- Líberē oppugnatē bárbaros. _____ Attack the barbarians freely. _____
- Mane saepe in horto. _____ Stay in the garden often. _____
- Free the Christians. _____ Líbera, liberate Christians. _____
- Teach the lazy students. _____ Doce, docete discipulos pigros. _____
- Change the signs slowly. _____ Muta, mutate lentē signa. _____
- Guard the fishermen. _____ Serva, servate piscatores. _____
- Help the shepherds. _____ Juva, juvate pastores. _____
- Ask the senators. _____ Roga, rogate senatores. _____
- Be a man. Be men. _____ Es vir. Este viri. _____
- Plow the fields. _____ Ara, arate agros. _____
- Point out the wall. _____ Demonstra, demonstrate murum (vallum). _____
- Seize the town roughly. _____ Óccupa, occupate áspere óppidum. _____

III. 3rd/4th Conjugation Imperatives

Underline imperative endings, give dictionary form of imperative verb, and translate.

English	Dictionary form	Translation
Carpe diem.	carpo, cārpere	Seize the day.
Claude januam.	claudio, clāudere	Close the door.
Dimitte nobis dēbita nostra.	dimitto, dīmittere	Dismiss (forgive) our sins.
Surge, sūrgite.	surgo, sūrgere	Stand up.
Veni, veni Emmānuel	vēnio, venire	Come, come Emmanuel
Veni Creator Spīritus	vēnio, venire	Come Creator Spirit
Benedic Dōmine nos	benedico, benedīcere	Bless us O Lord
Audi Ísrael!	audio, audire	Hear, O Israel
Tolle et lege.	tollo, tollere lego, legere	Take up and read.

Drill C

Imperative mood. Indicate singular or plural by (you) or (you all).

- Strue! (you) Build!
- Cape! (you) Take!
- Dic! (you) Say!
- Fuge! (you) Flee!
- Jácite! (you all) Throw!
- Dúcite! (you all) Lead!
- Fac! (you) Make, do!
- Véhite! (you all) Transport!
- Vive! (you) Live!
- Fúgite! (you all) Flee!

Drill D

Imperative mood. Give singular and plural for each.

- Come. Veni. Venite.
- Hear. Audi. Audite.
- Speak. Dic. Dícite.
- Lead. Duc. Dúcite.
- Flee. Fuge. Fúgite.
- Sleep. Dormi. Dormite.
- Know. Sci. Scite.
- Finish. Fini. Finite.
- Discover. Inveni. Invenite.
- Rule. Rege. Régite.

IV. Translation

For 11-20, express imperatives in singular and plural forms.

- Munite valla. Fortify (pl.) the walls.
- Strúite lente óppida. Build (pl.) the towns slowly.
- Júngite breviter manūs. Join (pl.) hands briefly.
- Jace longē saxa. Throw the rocks far.
- Cape pecúniam. Take the money.
- Vince difficíliter peccata. Conquer sins with difficulty.
- Impedite! (pl.) Hinder!
- Rege fidéliter. Rule faithfully.
- Oppugnate fácite bárbaros. Attack (pl.) the barbarians easily.
- Trahe laete lignum et aquam. Haul the wood and water happily.
- Live today. Vive, vivite hódie.
- Find the money. Inveni, invenite pecúniam.
- Come to the province. Veni, venite ad provínciam.
- Transport the cows to town. Vehe, véhite ad óppidum vaccas.
- Feel the pain. Senti, sentite dolorem.
- Make a new door. Fac, fácite januam novam.
- Sleep in the farmhouse. Dormi, dormite in villā.
- Know the stars. Sci, scite stellas.
- Always tell beautiful stories. Narra, narrae semper fábulas pulchras.
- Fasten the windows. Fige, fígite fenestras.

Lesson Three

Worksheet 6

V. Verb Review

Give principal parts again.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	perfect stem
ago	ágere	egi	actus	eg
cogo	cógere	coegi	coactus	coeg
tollo	tóllere	sústuli	sublatus	sustul

Make **three** copies of Drill/Test Form A in the Appendix. Conjugate each verb in the indicative active (6 tenses) and indicative passive (3 tenses). Make as many copies as necessary, and practice these conjugations until you can do them from memory without error.

Copy 1) tolo **Copy 2)** ago **Copy 3)** ago (meanings, 1st P. sing. only)

Drill E

Use **drive** and **force** for verb meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. agunt <u>they drive</u> | 6. aguntur <u>they are being driven</u> |
| 2. agit <u>hsi drives</u> | 7. ágimur <u>we are being driven</u> |
| 3. egit <u>hsi drove (has driven)</u> | 8. cogetur <u>hsi will be forced</u> |
| 4. cogo <u>I force</u> | 9. cógitur <u>hsi is (being) forced</u> |
| 5. coegi <u>I (have) forced</u> | 10. cógerat <u>hsi had forced</u> |

Drill F

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. tollis <u>you lift up</u> | 6. tóllēris <u>you are lifted up</u> |
| 2. tollam <u>I will lift up</u> | 7. tollēris <u>you will be lifted up</u> |
| 3. sústuli <u>I (have) lifted up</u> | 8. tolles <u>you will lift up</u> |
| 4. sustulerunt <u>they (have) lifted up</u> | 9. tollunt <u>they lift up</u> |
| 5. sustúlerat <u>hsi had lifted up</u> | 10. tollent <u>they will lift up</u> |

Drill/Test Form A

present		imperfect		future	
tollo	tóllimus	tollebam	tollebamus	tollam	tollemus
tollis	tóllitis	tollebas	tollebatis	tolles	tolletis
tollit	tollunt	tollebat	tollebant	tollet	tollent

perfect		pluperfect		future perfect	
sústuli	sustúlimus	sustúleram	sustuleramus	sustúlero	sustulérimus
sustulisti	sustulistis	sustúleras	sustuleratis	sustúleris	sustuléritis
sústulit	sustulerunt	sustúlerat	sustúlerant	sustúlerit	sustúlerint

present passive		imperfect passive		future passive	
tollor	tóllimur	tollebar	tollebamur	tollar	tollemur
tóllēris	tóllimini	tollebaris	tollebámini	tolleris	tollémini
tóllitur	tolluntur	tollebatur	tollebantur	tolletur	tollentur

present		imperfect		future	
ago	ágimus	agebam	agebamus	agam	agemus
agis	ágitis	agebas	agebatis	ages	agetis
agit	agunt	agebat	agebant	aget	agent

perfect		pluperfect		future perfect	
egi	égimus	égeram	egeramus	égero	egérimus
egisti	egistis	égeras	egeratis	égeris	egéritis
egit	egerunt	égerat	égerant	égerit	égerint

present passive		imperfect passive		future passive	
agor	ágimur	agebar	agebamur	agar	agemur
ágeris	agimini	agebaris	agebámini	ageris	agémini
ágitur	aguntur	agebatur	agebantur	agetur	agentur

I drive, you drive, hsi drives
 I was driving, you were driving, hsi was driving
 I will drive, you will drive, hsi will drive
 I drove (have driven), you drove (have driven), hsi drove (has driven)
 I had driven, you had driven, hsi had driven
 I will have driven, you will have driven, hsi will have driven
 I am driven, you are driven, hsi is driven
 I was being driven, you were being driven, hsi was being driven
 I will be driven, you will be driven, hsi will be driven

VI. Verb Review, Duplicate Forms

Conjugate vénio and fúgio in the present and perfect active.

Present Active	
venio	vénimus
venis	venitis
venit	véniunt

Perfect Active	
vēni	vēnimus
venisti	venistis
vēnit	venerunt

Present Active	
fugio	fúgimus
fugis	fugitis
fugit	fúgiunt

Perfect Active	
fūgi	fúgimus
fugisti	fugistis
fūgit	fugerunt

4th and 3rd-**io** verbs that have their perfect stem in the root, have identical forms in the 3rd person singular present and perfect, and the 1st person plural present and perfect, as shown in the highlighted boxes above. To help you distinguish these forms, the perfect forms will have macrons. The only such verbs in this text are **vénio**, **fúgio**, and **invénio**.

- vēnit hsi came
- vénimus we come
- fūgit hsi fled
- invénimus we found
- invenit hsi finds
- fugit hsi flees
- venit hsi comes
- fúgimus we flee
- fúgimus we fled
- invénimus we find
- vénimus we came
- invēnit hsi found

I. Word Study and Grammar

- Give the two voices of Latin verbs. active and passive
- In the active voice, the subject performs the action of the verb.
- In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.
- The perfect passive is a compound tense consisting of two words.
- The first word is a form of the fourth principal part and agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case.
- The second word is a form of the verb sum and agrees with the subject in person and number.
- The 4th principal part is a participle.
- A participle is a verbal adjective.

Saying

Say aloud and write 3X.

Latin	Álea jacta est.
Latin	Álea jacta est.
Latin	Álea jacta est.
English	The die is cast.

For each verb, say the principal parts aloud, then write down the 4th principal part as a 1st/2nd-decl. adjective.

- laudo laudatus -a -um
- vúlnero vulneratus -a -um
- do datus -a -um
- video visus -a -um
- ócupo occupatus -a -um
- súpero superatus -a -um
- culpo culpatus -a -um
- aro aratus -a -um
- móneo monitus -a -um
- juvo jutus -a -um
- oppugno oppugnatus -a -um
- servo servatus -a -um