Presentation Exercise: Chapter 19

Latin perfect passive verbs are constructed of the following TWO verb elements:

_____   _____

Circle the correct time value of the perfect passive participle: -2   -1   +0   +1   +2

How are perfect passive participles translated? _____

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. In a perfect passive verb, the form of *esse* imports the following information:

    a) person and number   c) tense (to some extent)
    b) mood   d) all of the above

<u>True or False</u>. Every perfect passive verb form will consist of two separate words.

Translate the following Latin verbs as standard English verb forms:

    amatus sum: _____

    monitus es: _____

    ductus est: _____

What does *amatus sum* mean literally?   _____ (*sum*) _____ (*amatus*)

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. Technically, a participle is a(n)

    a) verbal adjective   c) supplementary noun
    b) substantival verb   d) herbal supplement

<u>True or False</u>. When the perfect passive participle is being used as part of a perfect passive verb form, it always modifies the subject.

<u>True or False</u>. When used to create perfect passive finite verbs, perfect passive participles must be accusative, because they are technically direct objects.

Give the gender of the subject in the following perfect passive verbs. Then translate.

GENDER   TRANSLATION

amatus est   _____   _____

amata est   _____   _____

amatum est   _____   _____

Circle the FOUR verb forms below which have a correct participle ending.

amati sumus   *amatus estis*   *amatae sunt*   *amata est*   *amata sunt*

<u>True or False</u>. "Was/Were" is never used to translate the perfect passive.

What does *amatus eram* mean literally?   _____ (*eram*) _____ (*amatus*)

        Translate *amatus eram* into better English: _____

What does *amatus ero* mean literally?   _____ (*ero*) _____ (*amatus*)

        Translate *amatus ero* into better English: _____

Circle the correct forms: *amati erint*   *amati erunt*   *amaverint*

Translate the following Latin perfect-passive-system verbs (and their agents) into English:

	Perfect Passive Verb	**Agent**
motum est (a vobis)	_____	(_____)
iuti eramus (ab amico)	_____	(_____)
missa erunt (a Cicerone)	_____	(_____)

Fill in the Blank. In a synopsis you change the _____ and _____ (and later also the

_____) of a verb, but not the _____ or _____.

Fill in the chart below with a synopsis of *amo* in the 1st person singular.

amo, 1s	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
PRES					
IMPF					
FUT					
PERF					
PLUP					
F. PERF					

Translate the forms in the chart above.

amo, 1s	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
PRES					
IMPF					
FUT					
PERF					
PLUP					
F. PERF					

Fill in the chart below with a synopsis of *gero* in the 3rd person plural.

gero, **3p**	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
PRES					
IMPF					
FUT					
PERF					
PLUP					
F. PERF					

Translate the forms in the chart above.

gero, **3p**	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
PRES					
IMPF					
FUT					
PERF					
PLUP					
F. PERF					

Fill in the Blank. The interrogative pronoun and adjective introduce _____.

Give three examples of English words which can serve as either interrogative or relative pronouns:

_____   _____   _____

<u>True or False</u>. Interrogative pronouns introduce dependent clauses and relative pronouns introduce independent sentences.

Circle the correct term to the right which describes the underlined pronoun to the left.

   "<u>Who</u> will help us?"   INTERROGATIVE   or   RELATIVE

   "Here is the teacher <u>who</u> will help us."   INTERROGATIVE   or   RELATIVE

Give the grammatical function of the underlined interrogative forms in the sentences below, and the case each would take in Latin.

	Grammatical Function	**Latin Case**
"<u>Who</u> are you?"	_____	_____
"<u>What</u> did he do?"	_____	_____
"<u>Whose</u> book is this?"	_____	_____

Fill in the chart below with the proper forms of the interrogative pronoun in Latin.

	SINGULAR			*	PLURAL		
	M	F	N	*	M	F	N
Nom	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____

In the chart above (on the previous page), make whatever alterations or additions are necessary to change the forms of the interrogative pronoun to those of the interrogative *adjective*.

<u>True or False</u>. The question words in the phrases "*which* man" and "*what* woman" are interrogative adjectives (not pronouns).

<u>True or False</u>. Since it's rarely known whether the answer to a question is plural or not, the interrogative pronoun does not distinguish between singular and plural.

Give the Latin for the following phrases:

"what/which man?" (S)   _____

"for what woman?"   _____

"at what time?"   _____

"what/which gifts?" (S/DO)   _____

VOCABULARY

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word's base.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
SENEX:	_____	_____	_____
STUDIUM:	_____	_____	_____
QUIS:	_____	_____	_____
QUI (interrog.)	_____	_____	_____
CERTUS:	_____	_____	_____
NOVUS:	_____	_____	_____
AT:	_____	_____	_____
LIBERO:	_____	_____	_____
PARO:	_____	_____	_____
IUDICIUM:	_____	_____	_____