

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 23

Fill in the Blank. Participles are _____ which have been turned into _____.

Circle the VERBAL qualities seen in participles.

PERSON

TENSE

EXPECTATION

CONJUGATION

GENDER

VOICE

Fill in the Blank. As adjectives, participles take endings that have _____, _____ and _____ which allows them to agree with nouns.

True or False. Participles never serve as substantives.

Give a literal translation of participles according to tense and voice. Give examples of each.

	TRANSLATION	EXAMPLES
Present Active	_____	_____
Perfect Passive	_____	_____
Future Active	_____	_____
Future Passive	_____	_____

Fill in the Blank. In English, the participial ending _____ indicates the active voice; a form of the verb _____ indicates the passive voice.

True or False. Latin has all six possible participle forms.

Circle the correct answer for the stem/endings of each Latin participle and (if applicable) fill in the letters connecting the endings to the base.

	Stem	Participle Sign	Endings
Present Active:	PRESENT or PARTICIPIAL	_____	FIRST/SECOND or THIRD
Perfect Passive:	PRESENT or PARTICIPIAL	_____	FIRST/SECOND or THIRD
Future Active:	PRESENT or PARTICIPIAL	_____	FIRST/SECOND or THIRD
Future Passive:	PRESENT or PARTICIPIAL	_____	FIRST/SECOND or THIRD

True or False. The thematic vowel is significant in forming present active and future passive participles.

True or False. Present active participles are always *i*-stem.

Create the following participial forms of *ago* (nom. sing. masc.). Then translate them and give their expectation.

	FORM OF <i>AGO</i>	TRANSLATION	EXPECTATION
Present Active	_____	_____	_____
Perfect Passive	_____	_____	_____
Future Active	_____	_____	_____
Future Passive	_____	_____	_____

What is the only attested participle for *sum* in classical Latin? _____

Fill in the Blank. The Romans used their participles as both _____ and

_____.

Fill in the Blank. Where Latin tends to use participial phrases, English prefers

_____.

Give a clause equivalent for the following participial phrases (in **bold**).

CLAUSE EQUIVALENT

The students **ignoring their teacher** suffered terribly. _____

The forms **having been ignored by the students** came back to haunt them. _____

Seeing the errors of their ways, those wretched students begged for mercy. _____

True or False. Participles show relative time.

Fill in the Blank. “Present” participles should be called _____

because they have a time value of _____.

Fill in the correct tense of the present participle “seeing” when it’s translated as a clause:

“He is happy when he _____ you there.”

“He was happy when he _____ you there.”

“He will be happy when he _____ you there.”

Fill in the Blank. “Perfect” participles show _____ action and have a time value of _____.

Fill in the correct tense of the perfect participle “having seen” when it’s translated as a clause:

“He is happy that he _____ you there.”

“He was happy that he _____ you there.”

“He will be happy that he _____ you there.”

Fill in the Blank. “Future” participles show _____ action and have a time value of _____.

Fill in the correct tense of the future participle “about/going to see” when it’s translated as a clause:

“He is happy that he _____ you there.”

“He was happy that he _____ you there.”

“He will be happy that he _____ you there.”

True or False. Latin and English participles are different in nature because English participles do not show relative time.

True or False. Problems with translating the tense of a participle occur mainly when the participial phrase is converted into a clause with a finite verb that shows absolute time.

In the blank to the right, fill in the finite-verb equivalent of the participle (in **bold**) in the following sentences.

Seeing you, he always smiles. When he _____ you, he always smiles.

Seeing you, he always smiled. When he _____ you, he always smiled.

Having seen you, he always smiles. When he _____ you, he always smiles.

Having seen you, he always smiled. When he _____ you, he always smiled.

Seeing you, he will always smile. When(ever) he _____ you, he will always smile.

Having seen you, he will always smile. When(ever) he _____ you, he will always smile/be smiling.

About to see you, he always smiles/-ed. When(ever) he _____ you, he is/was always smiling.

About to see you, he will always smile. When(ever) he _____ you, he will always be smiling.

True or False. Present- and future-tense main verbs do not cause problems when you are translating a participle, because they do not change the basic time frame of the sentence.

Fill in the time values (-2, -1, +0, +1) for the following participles and main verbs, then add the time values together to get the final time value of the participle. Finally fill in the correct form of the finite-verb equivalent of the participle when it is converted into a clause.

1. “Students, [when] **studying** (____) hard, invariably **do** (____) well on their tests.”

Final time value: _____

“When students _____ hard, they invariably do well on their tests.”

2. “**Finding** (____) the enemy, the soldier **went** (____) running to the general.”

Final time value: _____

“When he _____ the enemy, the soldier went running to the general.”

3. “**Having been betrayed** (____) by them, he **will** never again **trust** (____) the Greeks.”

Final time value: _____

“Since he _____ by them, he will never again trust the Greeks.”

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
ALIQUIS:	_____	_____	_____
IUCUNDUS:	_____	_____	_____
LIBER:	_____	_____	_____
UMQUAM:	_____	_____	_____

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
AUDIO:	_____	_____	_____
CUPIO:	_____	_____	_____
OSTENDO:	_____	_____	_____
PETO:	_____	_____	_____
PREMO:	_____	_____	_____
OPPRIMO:	_____	_____	_____
VERTO:	_____	_____	_____
AVERTO:	_____	_____	_____
DONUM:	_____	_____	_____
ORATOR:	_____	_____	_____
SIGNUM:	_____	_____	_____