

## Presentation Exercise: Chapter 24

Why are ablative absolutes called “absolute”? \_\_\_\_\_

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Circle the types of ablative absolute combinations most commonly found in Latin.

Noun + Perfect Passive  
Participle

Noun + Present Active  
Participle

Noun + Future Active  
Infinitive

Participle + Participle

Noun + Imperative

Noun + Noun/Adjective

True or False. Some ablative absolutes expect an agent.

Fill in the Blank. “With *noun* having been *verb*-ed” is a translation of an ablative absolute with a/n \_\_\_\_\_ (tense/voice) participle.

Fill in the Blank. “With *noun verb*-ing” is a translation of an ablative absolute with a/n \_\_\_\_\_ (tense/voice) participle.

Fill in the Blank. In a *noun + noun/adjective* ablative absolute the second noun or adjective acts like a/n \_\_\_\_\_ but appears in the ablative case.

True or False. Latin has no word equivalent to “being.”

True or False. Ablative absolutes do not show relative time.

Fill in the Blank. According to grammarians, an A<sup>2</sup> shows \_\_\_\_\_.

Multiple Choice. Ablative absolutes may be

- a. causal                      b. circumstantial                      c. concessive                      d. all of these

True or False. Any noun/s acting as the subject of an ablative absolute can reappear in another function in the same sentence.

Multiple Choice. A present participle in an ablative absolute shows \_\_\_\_\_ time?

- a. contemporaneous    b. prior    c. subsequent    d. absolute

Convert the verb in the relative-time ablative absolute (in **bold**) to absolute time in a clause:

Relative Time (A<sup>2</sup>): With Caesar **coming**, the enemy fled.

Absolute Time (clause): When Caesar \_\_\_\_\_, the enemy fled.

Relative Time (A<sup>2</sup>): With Caesar **having been killed**, no one rejoiced.

Absolute Time (clause): After Caesar \_\_\_\_\_, no one rejoiced.

What does the term “periphrastic” mean and what is its Latin equivalent? \_\_\_\_\_

True or False. The Latin passive periphrastic is a limited form because it can never be active.

Fill in the Blank. The future passive participle can also be called a/n \_\_\_\_\_.

To it is appended a form of the verb \_\_\_\_\_ to create the passive periphrastic.

Fill in the Blank. The passive periphrastic is best translated as “\_\_\_\_\_”

in the present tense and “\_\_\_\_\_” in past tenses.

Fill in the Blank. The future passive participle in a passive periphrastic agrees in case, number and gender with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the construction it belongs to.

Pluralize the sentence: *Bellum gerendum erat.* \_\_\_\_\_

Multiple Choice. The agent of a passive periphrastic will always be in what case?

Nominative

Dative

Ablative

Genitive

Accusative

Vocative

In the following sentences underline the passive periphrastic construction, circle its agent and translate the sentence into English. Then make the English translation active.

*Bella nemini gerenda sunt.* \_\_\_\_\_

Active: \_\_\_\_\_

*Graeci Romanis iuvandi erant.* \_\_\_\_\_

Active: \_\_\_\_\_

*Urbs vobis delenda erit.* \_\_\_\_\_

Active: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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
DUX:	_____	_____	_____
IMPERIUM:	_____	_____	_____
SERVUS:	_____	_____	_____
QUISQUE:	_____	_____	_____
RE(D)-:	_____	_____	_____
CUR:	_____	_____	_____
ACCIPIO:	_____	_____	_____

<b>WORD</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>MEANING/S</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
RECIPIO:	_____	_____	_____
PELLO:	_____	_____	_____
EXPELLO:	_____	_____	_____
QUAERO:	_____	_____	_____
RELINQUO:	_____	_____	_____
CUPIDITAS:	_____	_____	_____
NARRO:	_____	_____	_____
RIDEO:	_____	_____	_____