

venīre						
4th		PP1: ven-iō PP2: ven-īre PP3: vēn-ī PP4: vent-um				
		come				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	veniō	venīs	venit	venīmus	venītis	veniunt
Imperfect	veniēbam	veniēbās	veniēbat	veniēbāmus	veniēbātis	veniēbant
Future	veniam	veniēs	veniet	veniemus	venietis	venient
Perfect	vēnī	vēnistī	vēnit	vēnimus	vēnistis	vēnērunt
Pluperfect	vēneram	vēnerās	vēnerat	vēnerāmus	vēnerātis	vēnerant
Future Perfect	vēnerō	vēneris	vēnerit	vēnerimus	vēneritis	vēnerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	venior	venīris	venītur	venīmur	venīminī	veniuntur
Imperfect	veniēbar	veniēbāris	veniēbātur	veniēbāmur	veniēbāminī	veniēbantur
Future	veniar	veniēris	veniētur	veniemur	veniēminī	venientur
Perfect	ventus, a, um sum	ventus, a, um es	ventus, a, um est	ventī, æ, a sumus	ventī, æ, a estis	ventī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	ventus, a, um eram	ventus, a, um erās	ventus, a, um erat	ventī, æ, a erāmus	ventī, æ, a erātis	ventī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	ventus, a, um erō	ventus, a, um eris	ventus, a, um erit	ventī, æ, a erimus	ventī, æ, a eritis	ventī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	veniam	veniās	veniat	veniāmus	veniātis	veniant
Imperfect	venīrem	venīrēs	venīret	venīrēmus	venīrētis	venīrent
Perfect	vēnerim	vēnerīs	vēnerit	vēnerimus	vēnerītis	vēnerint
Pluperfect	vēnissem	vēnissēs	vēnisset	vēnissēmus	vēnissētis	vēnissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	veniar	veniāris	veniātur	veniāmur	veniāminī	veniantur
Imperfect	venīrer	venīrēris	venīrētur	venīrēmur	venīrēminī	venīrentur
Perfect	ventus, a, um sim	ventus, a, um sīs	ventus, a, um sit	ventī, æ, a sīmus	ventī, æ, a sītis	ventī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	ventus, a, um essem	ventus, a, um essēs	ventus, a, um esset	ventī, æ, a essēmus	ventī, æ, a essētis	ventī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		venī			venīte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active venīre			Present Infinitive Passive venīrī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active vēnisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive ventus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active ventūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive ventus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active ventūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive ventus, a, um					

222. PERFECT AND FUTURE INFINITIVES ACTIVE

- a. The PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE of ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, is formed by adding **-isse** to the PERFECT stem.

laudāvi (perfect indicative) STEM: **laudāv-**

Perfect Infinitive Active: **LAUDĀVISSE**, to have loved

- b. The FUTURE INFINITIVE ACTIVE of ALL LATIN VERBS is a COMPOUND tense made up of the FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE and **esse**.

- c. The FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE is formed by dropping the **-us** of the perfect participle passive and adding **-urus**.

laudātus (perfect participle passive) STEM: **laudāt-**

Future Participle Active: **laudātūrus, a, um**

Future Infinitive Active: **LAUDĀTŪRUS, A, UM ESSE**

- d. Study Grammar, Nos. 210, 222-224; 215, 237-239; 211, 225-227.



INFINITIVE

Perfect Tense

(Perfect Active Stem)

		210	laudāv-isse	to have praised	
222	monu-isse	223	mīs-isse	224	audīv-isse

Future Tense

(Stem of perfect participle passive, e. g., laudātus, stem: laudāt-)

211	laudāt-ūrus, a, um esse to be about to praise				
225	monit-ūrus, a, um esse	226	miss-ūrus, a, um esse	227	audīt-ūrus, a, um esse

PARTICIPLE (VERBAL ADJECTIVE)

Future Tense

(Stem of perfect participle passive, e. g., laudātus, stem: laudāt-)

215	laudāt-ūrus, a, um ²	{ being about to praise { about to praise { on the point of praising
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(Stem of perfect participle passive, e. g., monitus, stem: monit-)

237	monit-ūrus, a, um ²	238	miss-ūrus, a, um ²	239	audīt-ūrus, a, um ²
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²The future participle is declined like *magnus, a, um*.

Exercise #410 – Pages 412 - 413

- 1a. Give the *principal parts*
- 1b. Give the *meaning*
2. Give the *perfect infinitive active*;
3. Give the *perfect participle passive*;
4. Give the *future participle active*;
5. Give the *future infinitive active*:



1 *laudō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>laudō</i>	<i>laudāre</i>	<i>laudāvī</i>	<i>laudātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>praise</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>laudāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>laudātus, a, um</i> <i>laudātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>laudātūr-us, a, um</i>		5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>laudātūr-us, a, um esse</i>

2 *parō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>parō</i>	<i>parāre</i>	<i>parāvī</i>	<i>parātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>prepare, get ready</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>parāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>parātus, a, um</i> <i>parātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>parātūr-us, a, um</i>		5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>parātūr-us, a, um esse</i>



3 *superō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>superō</i>	<i>superāre</i>	<i>superāvī</i>	<i>superātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>overcome, conquer, surpass</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>superāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>superātus, a, um superātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>superātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>superātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

4 *habeō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>habeō</i>	<i>habēre</i>	<i>habuī</i>	<i>habitus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>have</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>habuisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>habitus, a, um habitī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>habitūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>habitūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



5 *sustineō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>sustineō</i>	<i>sustinēre</i>	<i>sustinuī</i>	<i>sustus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>sustain, withstand</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>sustinuisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>sustus, a, um sustentī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>sustentūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>sustentūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

6 *audiō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>audiō</i>	<i>audīre</i>	<i>audīvī</i>	<i>audītus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>hear</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>audīvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>audītus, a, um audītī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>audītūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>audītūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



7 *dēfendō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>dēfendō</i>	<i>dēfendere</i>	<i>dēfendī</i>	<i>dēfēnsus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>defend</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>dēfendisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>dēfēnsus, a, um dēfēnsī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>dēfēnsūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>dēfēnsūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

8 *collocō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>collocō</i>	<i>collocāre</i>	<i>collocāvī</i>	<i>collocātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>place, station</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>collocāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>collocātus, a, um collocātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>collocātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>collocātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



9 *accipiō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>accipiō</i>	<i>accipere</i>	<i>accēpī</i>	<i>acceptus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>receive, accept</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>accēpisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>acceptus, a, um acceptī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>acceptūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>acceptūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

10 *retineō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>retineō</i>	<i>retinēre</i>	<i>retinuī</i>	<i>retentus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>hold back, keep</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>retinuisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>retentus, a, um retentī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>retentūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>retentūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



11 *premō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>premō</i>	<i>premere</i>	<i>pressī</i>	<i>pressus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>press, press hard</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>pressisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>pressus, a, um pressī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>pressūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>pressūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

12 *mittō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>mittō</i>	<i>mittere</i>	<i>mīsī</i>	<i>missus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>send</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>mīsisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>missus, a, um missī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>missūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>missūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



13 *dīmittō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>dīmittō</i>	<i>dīmittere</i>	<i>dīmīsi</i>	<i>dīmissus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>send away, dismiss</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>dīmīsisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>dīmissus, a, um dīmissī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>dīmissūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>dīmissūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

14 *occīdō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>occīdō</i>	<i>occīdere</i>	<i>occīdī</i>	<i>occīsus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>kill</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>occīdisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>occīsus, a, um occīsī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>occīsūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>occīsūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



15 *compleō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>compleō</i>	<i>complēre</i>	<i>complēvī</i>	<i>complētus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>fill (with)</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>complēvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>complētus, a, um complētī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>complētūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>complētūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

16 *pugnō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>pugnō</i>	<i>pugnāre</i>	<i>pugnāvī</i>	<i>pugnātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>fight</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>pugnāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>pugnātus, a, um pugnātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>pugnātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>pugnātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



17 *oppugnō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>oppugnō</i>	<i>oppugnāre</i>	<i>oppugnāvī</i>	<i>oppugnātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>attack, assault</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>oppugnāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>oppugnātus, a, um oppugnātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>oppugnātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>oppugnātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

18 *īnstruō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>īnstruō</i>	<i>īnstruere</i>	<i>īnstrūxī</i>	<i>īnstrūctus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>draw up, equip</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>īnstrūxisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>īnstrūctus, a, um īnstrūctī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>īnstrūctūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>īnstrūctūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



19 *moneō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>moneō</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>monuī</i>	<i>monitus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>warn, advise</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>monuisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>monitus, a, um monitī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>monitŭr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>monitŭr-us, a, um esse</i>	

20 *terreō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>terreō</i>	<i>terrēre</i>	<i>terruī</i>	<i>territus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>terrify</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>terruisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>territus, a, um territī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>territŭr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>territŭr-us, a, um esse</i>	



21 *recipiō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>recipiō</i>	<i>recipere</i>	<i>recēpī</i>	<i>receptus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>receive, accept, recover, (withdraw w/reflexive pronoun)</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>recēpisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>receptus, a, um receptī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>receptūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>receptūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

22 *cognōscō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>cognōscō</i>	<i>cognōscere</i>	<i>cognōvī</i>	<i>cognitus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>learns, finds out</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>cognōvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>cognitus, a, um cognitī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>cognitūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>cognitūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



23 *expugnō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>expugnō</i>	<i>expugnāre</i>	<i>expugnāvī</i>	<i>expugnātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>storm, take by storm</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>expugnāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>expugnātus, a, um expugnātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>expugnātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>expugnātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

24 *capiō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>capiō</i>	<i>capere</i>	<i>cēpī</i>	<i>captus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>take, capture</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>cēpisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>captus, a, um captī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>captūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>captūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



25 *comparō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>comparō</i>	<i>comparāre</i>	<i>comparāvī</i>	<i>comparātus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>get, prepare</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>comparāvisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>comparātus, a, um comparātī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>comparātūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>comparātūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

26 *addūcō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>addūcō</i>	<i>addūcere</i>	<i>addūxī</i>	<i>adductus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>lead to, lead on</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>addūxisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>adductus, a, um adductī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>adductūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>adductūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



27 *obtimeō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>obtimeō</i>	<i>obtinēre</i>	<i>obtinuī</i>	<i>obtentus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>hold, occupy</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>obtinuisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>obtentus, a, um obtentī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>obtentūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>obtentūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

28 *trādō*

	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1a: Principal Parts	<i>trādō</i>	<i>trādere</i>	<i>trādidī</i>	<i>trāditus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>hand over</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>trādidisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>trāditus, a, um trāditī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>trāditūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>trāditūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



29 *cōstituō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>cōstituō</i>	<i>cōstituere</i>	<i>cōstituī</i>	<i>cōstitūtus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>place, set up, decide, determine (w/ an infinitive when appropriate)</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>cōstituisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>cōstitūtus, a, um cōstitūtī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>cōstitūtūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>cōstitūtūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

30 *dō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>dō</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>dedī</i>	<i>datus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>give</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>dedisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>datus, a, um datī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>datūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>datūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



31 *trādūcō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>trādūcō</i>	<i>trādūcere</i>	<i>trādūxī</i>	<i>trāductus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>lead across</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>trādūxisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>trāductus, a, um trāductī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>trāductūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>trāductūr-us, a, um esse</i>	

32 *ostendō*

	<i>1st Person Present Indicative Active</i>	<i>Present Infinitive Active</i>	<i>1st Person Perfect Indicative Active</i>	<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>
1a: Principal Parts	<i>ostendō</i>	<i>ostendere</i>	<i>ostendī</i>	<i>ostentus</i>
1b: Meaning	<i>show</i>			
2: Perfect Infinitive Active	<i>ostendisse</i>			
3: Perfect Participle Passive	<i>ostentus, a, um ostentī, æ, a</i>			
4: Future Participle Active	<i>ostentūr-us, a, um</i>	5: Future Infinitive Active	<i>ostentūr-us, a, um esse</i>	



33 *vastō**1st Person Present
Indicative Active**Present Infinitive
Active**1st Person Perfect
Indicative Active**Perfect Participle
Passive*

1a: Principal Parts

*vastō**vastāre**vastāvī**vastātus*

1b: Meaning

lay waste, ravage

2: Perfect Infinitive Active

vastāvisse

3: Perfect Participle Passive

vastātus, a, um vastātī, æ, a

4: Future Participle Active

vastātūr-us, a, um

5: Future Infinitive Active

vastātūr-us, a, um esse

223. NOTE:

- a. Remember that, when a verb is intransitive, the perfect participle passive is always given in the neuter, as **pervenīō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventum**, 4, intr. This is because the passive of intransitive verbs can be used only IMPERSONALLY (as we shall see), and so will always be in the NEUTER.
- b. When, however, a verb has no perfect participle passive, the future participle active is given as the fourth principal part, as **maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūrus**, 2, intr.
- c. Study Grammar, No. 332 and *First Year Latin*, page 326.

332 1. Many personal verbs are sometimes used impersonally, especially in the passive.

Pugnō (personal).

I fight.

Ācriter pugnātum est (impersonal).

There was bitter fighting.

(It was bitterly fought.)



183. NOTE:

- a. When a verb is INTRANSITIVE, it can have only a NEUTER participle PASSIVE. In intransitive verbs, therefore, the fourth principal part is always given as neuter, as:

pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum, 1, intr.

- b. When a verb is DEFECTIVE and has no perfect participle passive at all, the FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE (which we shall study later) is given as the fourth principal part:

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus, 3, intr.

Cēdō has no perfect participle passive. The future participle active always ends in **-ŪRUS** (**cess-ūrus**).

- c. When a verb has neither a perfect participle passive nor a future participle active, only three parts are given, as:

contendō, contendere, contendī, 3, intr.



Exercise #411 – Page 413

Give the *Future Infinitive Active* of these *intransitive* verbs:



	Verb	Future Infinitive Active
1	<i>appropinquo</i>	<i>appropinquātūrum esse</i>
2	<i>navigo</i>	<i>nāvigātūrum esse</i>
3	<i>pervenio</i>	<i>perventūrum esse</i>
4	<i>convenio</i>	<i>conventūrum esse</i>



	Verb	Future Infinitive Active
5	<i>venio</i>	<i>ventūrum esse</i>
6	<i>noceo</i>	<i>nocitūrum esse</i>
7	<i>discedo</i>	<i>dicessūrum esse</i>
8	<i>maneo</i>	<i>mānsūrum esse</i>



	Verb	Future Infinitive Active
9	<i>cedo</i>	<i>cessūrum esse</i>
10	<i>absum</i>	<i>abfutūrum esse</i>
11	<i>sum</i>	<i>futūrum esse</i>
12	<i>valeo</i>	<i>valitūrum esse</i>



224. ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, AND THE LIKE

Examples: *We know that God loves all men.*

We know that Caesar conquered the Gauls.

We know that God will give rewards to good men.

- a. These are complex sentences. The MAIN clause is: WE KNOW. The THAT clauses are SUBORDINATE NOUN CLAUSES because they are used as the object of WE KNOW. What do we know? THAT GOD LOVES ALL MEN, etc.
- b. Noun clauses after verbs of SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, KNOWING, AND THE LIKE are, in Latin, put in the ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE.
- c. In this construction:
 1. The VERB is always an INFINITIVE.
 2. The SUBJECT is always in the ACCUSATIVE CASE.
 3. The TENSE of the INFINITIVE is determined by the RULE: TENSE BY RELATION.
 4. Study Grammar, Nos. 897-898.



ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 897-898.

897 Verbs of 'saying,' 'thinking,' 'perceiving,' and the like take the **ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE**. The subject of the infinitive is in the **ACCUSATIVE**; the verb is in the infinitive; the tense of the infinitive is determined strictly by the rule: Tense by Relation (Nos. 885-887).

Sciō tē pugnāre.

I know that you are fighting.



898 In this use the accusative with the infinitive is equivalently a NOUN CLAUSE.

Audīvī tē pugnāre.

I heard that you were fighting.

Putō tē pugnātūrum esse.

I think that you will fight.

Sciō tē pugnāvisse.

I know that you $\begin{cases} \text{fought.} \\ \text{were fighting.} \end{cases}$

Scīvī tē pugnāvisse.

I knew that you had fought.

Putāvī tē pugnātūrum esse.

I thought that you would fight.

Sciō eōs vincī.

I know that they are being conquered.

Sciō Gallōs ā Rōmānīs victōs esse.

I know that Gauls were conquered by the Romans.



225. EXAMPLES:

Scīmus Deum dīligere omnēs hominēs.

Literally, *We know God to love all men.*

Scīmus Caesarem vīcisse Gallōs.

Literally, *We know Caesar to have conquered the Gauls.*

Scīmus Deum hominibus bonīs præmia datūrum esse.

Literally, *We know God to be about to give rewards to good men.*

226. NOTE:

- a. The **that** is NOT translated in Latin.
- b. Since the future participle active is used like an adjective in a compound tense, it will agree with the accusative subject.

Dīcō hanc cīvitatē semper futūram esse liberam.

I say that this state will always be free.

Dīcō sānctōs Deum vīsūrōs esse.

I say that the saints will see God.

- c. Review the rules for the indirect reflexive, Grammar, No. 804.



ASSIGNMENT: Review the rules for the indirect reflexive,
GRAMMAR, No. 804.

(Indirect Reflexive)

804 2. When a pronoun of the third person in an accusative with the infinitive, in a purpose clause, or in an indirect question refers to the subject of the MAIN clause.

Dixit suos ventūrōs esse.

He said his (own) men would come.

Caesar dixit sē pugnātūrum esse.

Caesar said that he would fight.



VOCABULARY

(Verbs which may take the accusative with
the infinitive ; tense by relation)

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, 3, tr.

{ *say*
tell

respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus, 2, tr.

answer

putō, 1, tr.

think

sciō, 4, tr.

know

audiō, 4, tr.

hear

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

His *diction* is excellent. The *response* was prompt.



Exercise #412 – Pages 416 - 417

1. Point out the *main clause*;
2. Point out the *accusative with the infinitive*;
3. Explain the tense of the *infinitive*;
4. Translate:



▼
Main▼
Acc w/ Infinitive

1 Putō omnēs sānctōs Deum dīligere.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: *Present infinitive: expresses action as going on at the time of the action of the main verb.*

Putō = *I think*omnēs sānctōs = *(that) all the saints*Deum dīligere = *love God*

Complete Translation:

I think (that) all the saints love God.



▼
Main Acc w/ Infinitive ▼

2 Sciō Americānōs fortiter pugnāre.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Present infinitive

Sciō = *I think*

Americānōs = *(that) Americans*

fortiter pugnāre = *fight bravely*

Complete Translation:

I know (that) Americans fight bravely.



▼
Main

Acc w/ Infinitive ▼

3 Putō omnēs hominēs amicitiam quærere.

*Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Present infinitive*Putō = *I think*omnēs hominēs = *(that) all men*quærere = *seek*amicitiam = *friendship*

Complete Translation:

I think (that) all men seek friendship.

*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive*

4 Lēgātus dīxit Cæsarem Gallōs vincere.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Present infinitive

Lēgātus = *The lieutenant*

dīxit = *said*

Cæsarem = *(that) Caesar*

vincere = *was conquering*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant said (that) Caesar was conquering the Gauls.



*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive*

5

Centuriō dīxit mīlitēs ācriter pugnāre.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Present infinitive

Centuriō = *The centurion*

dīxit = *said*

mīlitēs = *(that) the soldiers*

ācriter pugnāre = *were fighting bitterly*

Complete Translation:

The centurion said (that) the soldiers were fighting bitterly.



Main

Acc w/ Infinitive

6 Nūntius dīxit Gallōs oppugnāre urbem.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Present infinitive

Nūntius = The messenger

dīxit = said

Gallōs = (that) the Gauls

oppugnāre = were storming

urbem = the city

Complete Translation:

The messenger said (that) the Gauls were storming the city.



▼ ▼
Main Acc w/ Infinitive

1 Scīmus Cæsarem vīcisse Gallōs.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive: expresses action as completed before the action of the main verb.

Scīmus = *We know*

Cæsarem = *(that) Caesar*

vīcisse = *conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

We know (that) Caesar conquered the Gauls.



▼
*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive* ▼

2

Scīmus **Columbum** ad Americam **pervēnisse.***Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive***Scīmus** = *We know***Columbum** = *(that) Columbus***pervēnisse** = *came***ad Americam** = *to America*

Complete Translation:

We know (that) Columbus came to America.

▼ Main ▼ Acc w/ Infinitive

3 Scīmus Rōmānōs occīdisse Chrīstum.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive

Scīmus = *We know*

Rōmānōs = *(that) the Romans*

occīdisse = *killed*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

Complete Translation:

We know (that) the Romans killed Christ.



Main

Acc w/ Infinitive

4 Cæsar audīvit Gallōs occīdisse lēgātum.

*Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive*

Cæsar = Caesar

audīvit = heard

Gallōs = (that) the Gauls

occīdisse = had killed

lēgātum = the envoy

Complete Translation:

Caesar heard (that) the Gauls had killed the envoy.

*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive*

5

Cæsar putāvit equitēs ad castra pervēnisse.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive

Cæsar = Caesar

putāvit = thought

equitēs = (that) the cavalry

pervēnisse = had arrived

ad castra = at camp

Complete Translation:

Caesar thought (that) the cavalry had arrived at camp.



*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive*

6

Lēgātus putāvit Cæsarem hostēs vīcisse.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Perfect infinitive

Lēgātus = *The envoy*

putāvit = *thought*

Cæsarem = *(that) Caesar*

vīcisse = *had conquered*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The envoy thought (that) Caesar had conquered the enemy.



▼
*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive* ▼

1

Putō **Americānōs** fortiter **pugnātūrōs esse.***Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Future infinitive: expresses action which will take place after the action of the main verb.***Putō** = *I think***Americānōs** = *(that) Americans***fortiter pugnātūrōs esse** = *will fight bravely*

Complete Translation:

I think (that) Americans will fight bravely.

▼
MainAcc w/ Infinitive
▼

2 Sciō hominēs bonōs Deum vīsūrōs esse.

*Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Future infinitive*

Sciō = I know

hominēs bonōs = (that) good men

vīsūrōs esse = will see

Deum = God

Complete Translation:

I know (that) good men will see God.

▼
MainAcc w/ Infinitive
▼

3

Putō Americānōs semper hostēs victūrōs esse.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Future infinitive

Putō = I think Americānōs = (that) Americans

semper victūrōs esse = will always conquer hostēs = the enemy

Complete Translation:

I think (that) Americans will always conquer the enemy.



Main

Acc w/ Infinitive

4

Sciō Mariām semper Deum vīsūram esse.

*Point out the main clause**Point out the accusative with the infinitive.**Explain tense of the infinitive: Future infinitive*Sciō = *I know*Mariām = *(that) Mary*semper vīsūram esse = *will always see*Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

I know (that) Mary will always see God.

▼
Main

Acc w/ Infinitive

5

Putō Deum omnibus hōminibus grātiām datūrum esse.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: *Future infinitive*

Putō = *I think*Deum = *(that) God*datūrum esse = *will give*grātiām = *grace*omnibus hōminibus = *to all men*

Complete Translation:

I think (that) God will give grace to all men.



*Main**Acc w/ Infinitive*

6 Cæsar putāvit Gallōs cessūrōs esse.

Point out the main clause

Point out the accusative with the infinitive.

Explain tense of the infinitive: Future infinitive

Cæsar = Caesar

putāvit = thought

Gallōs = (that) the Gauls

cessūrōs esse = would yield

Complete Translation:

Caesar thought (that) the Gauls would yield.



▼
Main

1

▼
Dīcō mē esse Chrīstiānum, fuisse Chrīstiānum semper futūrum Chrīstiānum.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 1st person reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Dīcō = *I say*

mē esse Chrīstiānum = *(that) I am a Christian*

fuisse Chrīstiānum = *have been a Christian*

semper futūrum Chrīstiānum = *(and) always will be a Christian*

Complete Translation:

I say (that) I am a Christian, have been a Christian, (and) always will be a Christian.



▼
Main

2 Putāsne tē esse sānctum? ▼

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 2nd person reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Putāsne = *Do you think*

tē = *(that) you*

esse sānctum = *are holy*

Complete Translation:

Do you think (that) you are holy?



Main

3 **Cæsar dīxit** *sē* victūrum esse Gallōs.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 3rd person reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

dīxit = *said*

sē = *(that) he*

victūrum esse = *would conquer*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Caesar said (that) he would conquer the Gauls.



▼
Main

4

Dīcimus *nōs* **esse** *līberōs*.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 1st person plural reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Dīcimus = *We say*

nōs = *(that) we*

esse *līberōs* = *are free*

Complete Translation:

We say (that) we are free.



▼
Main

5 **Dīcitisne** vōs **obsidēs datūrōs nōbīs** esse?

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 2nd person plural reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Dīcitisne = *Do you say*

vōs = *(that) you*

datūrōs esse = *will give*

obsidēs = *hostages*

nōbīs = *to us*

Complete Translation:

Do you say (that) you will give hostages to us?



Main ▼

6

Rōmānī dīxērunt *sē* imperium totīus Galliae obtinēre.*Point out the main clause*

Explain the italicized word: 3rd person plural reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Rōmānī = *The Romans***dīxērunt** = *said***sē** = *(that) they***obtinēre** = *were holding***imperium** = *command***totīus Galliae** = *of all Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The Romans said (that) they were holding command of all Gaul.

Main ▼

7 **Dīcō** *mē* **agrōs** *meōs* **dēfēnsūrum** esse.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized words:

- *mē* : 1st person reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.
- *meōs*: Masc. acc. pl. of meus, a, um, reflexive possessive adj., modifying agros and referring to subject of main verb.

Dīcō = I say

mē = (that) I

dēfēnsūrum esse = will defend

agrōs **meōs** = my fields

Complete Translation:

I say (that) I will defend my fields.



Main ▼

8

Hic Americānus ostendit nullum rēgem in cīvitāte suā rēgnum tenēre.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: fem. abl. sing, of suus, a, um, reflexive possessive adj., modifying cīvitāte and referring to subject of main verb.

Hic Americānus = *This American*

ōstendit = *points out*

nullum rēgem = *(that) no king*

tenēre = *holds*

rēgnum = *royal power*

in cīvitāte suā = *in his state*

Complete Translation:

This American points out (that) no king holds royal power in his state.



Main

9 Chrīstus dīxit *nōs esse frātrēs suōs.*

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized words:

- *nōs*: 1st person pl. personal pronoun, acc., subject of infin.
- *suōs*: masc. acc. pl. of *suus*, a, um, reflexive possessive adj., modifying *frātrēs* and referring to the subject of the main verb.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

dīxit = *said*

nōs = *(that) we*

esse = *were*

frātrēs suōs = *His brothers*

Complete Translation:

Christ said (that) we were His brothers.



Main

10 Cæsar putāvit suōs fortiter esse pugnātūrōs.

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: masc. acc. pl. of suus, a, um, reflexive possessive adj., used as noun, subject of infin.

Cæsar = Caesar

putāvit = thought

suōs = (that) his (men)

fortiter esse pugnātūrōs = would fight bravely

Complete Translation:

Caesar thought (that) his men would fight bravely.



Main

11 **Marīa scīvit** *sē* **Fīlium suum adōrāre posse.**

Point out the main clause

Explain the italicized word: 3rd person reflexive, acc., subject of infin.; referring to subject of main verb.

Marīa = *Mary*

scīvit = *knew*

sē = *(that) she*

adōrāre posse = *could adore*

Fīlium suum = *her Son*

Complete Translation:

Mary knew (that) she could adore her Son.



▼
Main

1 **Dīcit** Chrīstum esse *Fīlium Deī*.

Point out the main clause

Explain the agreement of the italicized word : Predicate noun, takes the same case as the noun to which it refers (Chrīstum).

Dīcit = *He says*

Chrīstum = *(that) Christ*

esse = *is*

Fīlium Deī = *the Son of God*

Complete Translation:

He says (that) Christ is the Son of God.



▼
Main

2 **Dīcō** omnēs ferē hominēs glōriæ cupidōs esse.

Point out the main clause

Explain the agreement of the italicized word : Predicate adjective, takes the same case as the noun to which it refers (hominēs).

Dīcō = *I say*

omnēs ferē hominēs = *(that) almost all men*

esse = *are*

glōriæ cupidōs = *eager for fame*

Complete Translation:

I say (that) almost all men are eager for fame.



▼
Main

3 Sciō nostram cīvitātem *līberam* esse. ▼

Point out the main clause

Explain the agreement of the italicized word : Predicate adjective, takes the same case as the noun to which it refers (cīvitātem).

Sciō = *I know*

nostram cīvitātem = *(that) our state*

līberam esse = *is free*

Complete Translation:

I know (that) our state is free.



Main

4

Vir s̄ānctus Rōmānīs respondit Chr̄istum esse Fīlium Deī.

Point out the main clause

Vir s̄ānctus = *A holy man*

respondit = *replied*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Chr̄istum = *(that) Christ*

esse Fīlium Deī = *was the Son of God*

Complete Translation:

A holy man replied to the Romans (that) Christ was the Son of God.



Main

5

Rōmānī scīvērunt Cæsarem esse summum *imperātōrem*.

Point out the main clause

Explain the agreement of the italicized word : Predicate noun, takes the same case as the noun to which it refers (Cæsarem).

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

scīvērunt = *knew*

Cæsarem = *(that) Caesar*

esse = *was*

summum imperātōrem = *supreme commander*

Complete Translation:

The Romans knew (that) Caesar was supreme commander.



Main

6 *Rōmānī scīvērunt Rōmam esse māgnam.*

Point out the main clause

Explain the agreement of the italicized word : Predicate adjective, takes the same case as the noun to which it refers (Rōmam).

Rōmānī = The Romans

scīvērunt = knew

Rōmam = (that) Rome

esse māgnam = was great

Complete Translation:

The Romans knew (that) Rome was great.



Exercise #413 – Pages 417 - 418

Translate:



1

The American says that Americans fight bravely.

The American says = *Americānus dīcit*

that Americans = *Americānōs*

fight bravely = *fortiter pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Americānus dīcit Americānōs fortiter pugnāre.



2

The American says that Washington was a very great general.

The American says = *Americānus dīcit*

that Washington = *Washingtonium*

was a very great general = *fuisse summum imperātōrem*

Complete Translation:

Americānus dīcit Washingtonium fuisse summum imperātōrem.



3

The American says that his soldiers will fight bravely.

The American says = *Americānus dīcit*

that his soldiers = *mīlitēs suōs*

will fight bravely = *fortiter pugnātūrōs esse*

Complete Translation:

Americānus dīcit mīlitēs suōs fortiter pugnātūrōs esse.



1

The lieutenant said that Caesar was conquering the Gauls.

The lieutenant said = *Lēgātus dīxit*

that Caesar = *Cæsarem*

was conquering = *vincere*

the Gauls = *Gallōs*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus dīxit Cæsarem Gallōs vincere.



2

The lieutenant said that Caesar had conquered the Gauls.

The lieutenant said = *Lēgātus dīxit*

that Caesar = *Cæsarem*

had conquered = *vīcisse*

the Gauls = *Gallōs*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus dīxit Cæsarem Gallōs vīcisse.



3

The lieutenant said that his men would conquer the enemy.

The lieutenant said = *Lēgātus dīxit*

that his men = *virōs suōs*

would conquer = *victūrōs esse*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus dīxit virōs suōs hostēs victūrōs esse.



1 We shall know that God loves us.

We shall know = *Sciēmus*

that God = *Deum*

loves = *dīligere*

us = *nōs*

Complete Translation:

Sciēmus Deum nōs dīligere.



2

We shall know that God took away our sins.

We shall know = *Sciēmus*

that God = *Deum*

took away = *sustulisse*

our sins = *peccāta nostra*

Complete Translation:

Sciēmus Deum peccāta nostra sustulisse.



3 We shall know that our men will conquer.

We shall know = *Sciēmus*

that our men = *virōs nostrōs*

will conquer = *victūrōs esse*

Complete Translation:

Sciēmus virōs nostrōs victūrōs esse.



1 I was saying that our state was free.

I was saying = *Dīcēbam*

that our state = *cīvitātem nostram*

was free = *esse līberam*

Complete Translation:

Dīcēbam cīvitātem nostram esse līberam.



2

I was saying that the Roman state had been free.

I was saying = *Dīcēbam*

that the Roman state = *cīvitātem Rōmānam*

had been free = *fuisse līberam*

Complete Translation:

Dīcēbam cīvitātem Rōmānam fuisse līberam.



3

I was saying that our state would always be free.

I was saying = *Dīcēbam*

that our state = *cīvitātem nostram*

would always be free = *semper futūram esse līberam*

Complete Translation:

Dīcēbam cīvitātem nostram semper futūram esse līberam.



1 He said that he would see God.

He said = *Dīxit*

that he = *sē*

would see = *vīsūrum esse*

God = *Deum*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit sē Deum vīsūrum esse.



2

I said that I would see Rome.

I said = *Dīxī*

that I = *mē*

would see = *vīsūrum esse*

Rome = *Rōmam*

Complete Translation:

Dīxī mē Rōmam vīsūrum esse.



3 She said that she would see Gaul.

She said = *Dīxit*

that she = *sē*

would see = *vīsūram esse*

Gaul = *Galliam*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit sē Galliam vīsūram esse.



4 They said that they would fight bravely.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that they = *sē*

would fight bravely = *fortiter pugnātūrōs esse*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt sē fortiter pugnātūrōs esse.



5

You said that you would send hostages to us.

You said = *Dīxistī*that you = *tē*would send = *missūrum esse*hostages = *obsidēs*to us = *ad nōs*

Complete Translation:

Dīxistī tē ad nōs obsidēs missūrum esse.

6

He said that Caesar would give him a reward.

He said = *Dīxit*

that Caesar = *Cæsarem*

would give = *datūrum esse*

a reward = *præmium*

(to) him = *sibi*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit Cæsarem sibi præmium datūrum esse.



1 He had heard that they were in arms.

He had heard = *Audīverat*

that they = *eōs*

were = *esse*

in arms = *in armīs*

Complete Translation:

Audīverat eōs in armīs esse.



2 He had heard that the Gauls had fled.

He had heard = *Audīverat*

that the Gauls = *Gallōs*

had fled = *fūgisse*

Complete Translation:

Audīverat Gallōs fūgisse.



3

They had heard that the Gauls would send hostages.

They had heard = *Audīverant*

that the Gauls = *Gallōs*

would send = *missūrōs esse*

hostages = *obsidēs*

Complete Translation:

Audīverant Gallōs obsidēs missūrōs esse.



Exercise #414 – Page 418

Translate:



1 I say that Americans fight bravely.

I say = *Dīcō*

that Americans = *Americānōs*

fight bravely = *fortiter pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Dīcō Americānōs fortiter pugnāre.

2 He says that God defends good men.

He says = *Dīcit*

that God = *Deum*

defends = *dēfendere*

good men = *hominēs bonōs*

Complete Translation:

Dīcit Deum hominēs bonōs dēfendere.

3

They say that our soldiers are conquering the enemy.

They say = *Dīcunt*that our soldiers = *mīlitēs nostrōs*are conquering = *vincere*the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Dīcunt mīlitēs nostrōs hostēs vincere.

4

He said that Caesar was conquering the Gauls.

He said = *Dīxit*that Caesar = *Cæsarem*was conquering = *vincere*the Gauls = *Gallōs*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit Cæsarem Gallōs vincere.

5 They said that the Senate was praising Caesar.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that the Senate = *senātum*

was praising = *laudāre*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt senātum Cæsarem laudāre.

6 They said that the Gauls were sending hostages.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that the Gauls = *Gallōs*

were sending = *mittere*

hostages = *obsidēs*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt Gallōs obsidēs mittere.

1 I say that the Romans fought bravely.

I say = *Dīcō*

that the Romans = *Rōmānōs*

fought bravely = *fortiter pugnāvisse*

Complete Translation:

Dīcō Rōmānōs fortiter pugnāvisse.

2

He says that the Americans were conquering the enemy.

He says = *Dīcit*

that the Americans = *Americānōs*

were conquering = *vīcisse*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Dīcit Americānōs hostēs vīcisse.

3 We say that Caesar had conquered Gaul.

We say = *Dīcimus*

that Caesar = *Cæsarem*

had conquered = *vīcisse*

Gaul = *Galliam*

Complete Translation:

Dīcimus Cæsarem Galliam vīcisse.

4

They said that the Gauls had attacked the winter quarters.

They said = *Dīxērunt*that the Gauls = *Gallōs*had attacked = *oppugnāvisse*the winter quarters = *hīberna*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt Gallōs hīberna oppugnāvisse.

5 They said that Caesar had hastened into Gaul.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that Caesar = *Cæsarem*

had hastened = *contendisse*

into Gaul = *in Galliam*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt Cæsarem in Galliam contendisse.

6

He said that the Senate had given thanks to Caesar.

He said = *Dīxit*

that the Senate = *senātum*

had given thanks = *grātiās ēgisse*

to Caesar = *Cæsarī*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit senātum Cæsarī grātiās ēgisse.

1 I say that the Americans will fight bravely.

I say = *Dīcō*

that the Americans = *Americānōs*

will fight bravely = *fortiter pugnātūrōs esse*

Complete Translation:

Dīcō Americānōs fortiter pugnātūrōs esse.

2 He says that we shall conquer the enemy.

He says = *Dīcit*

that we = *nōs*

shall conquer = *victūrōs esse*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Dīcit nōs hostēs victūrōs esse.

3 They will know that we will send help.

They will know = *Scient*

that we = *nōs*

will send = *missūrōs esse*

help = *auxilium*

Complete Translation:

Scient nōs auxilium missūrōs esse.

4

He said that he would conquer the barbarians.

He said = *Dīxit*that he = *sē*would conquer = *victūrum esse*the barbarians = *barbarōs*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit sē barbarōs victūrum esse.

Reading #35 – Pages 419 - 420

Translate:



1 Pyrrhus erat rēx Ēpīrī.

Pyrrhus erat = *Pyrrhus was*

rēx Ēpīrī = *king of Epirus*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus was king of Epirus.

2 Potesne hoc rēgnum in tabulā vidēre?

Potesne vidēre = *Can you see*

hoc rēgnum = *this kingdom*

in tabulā = *on the map*

Complete Translation:

Can you see this kingdom on the map?



3 Pyrrhus nōn erat Rōmānus.

Pyrrhus nōn erat = *Pyrrhus was not*

Rōmānus = *a Roman*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus was not a Roman.

4 Neque in Italiā neque in Galliā incolēbat.

incolēbat = *He lived*

Neque in Italiā = *neither in Italy*

neque in Galliā = *nor in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

He did not live in Italy nor in Gaul.



5

Erat Græcus.

Erat Græcus = *He was a Greek*

Complete Translation:

He was a Greek.

6

Erat autem rēx fortis et glōriæ cupidus.

Erat autem rēx = *He was a king, however*

fortis et glōriæ cupidus = *brave and eager for fame*

Complete Translation:

He was a king, however, brave and eager for fame.



7 Multās aliās gentēs vincere cōstituit.

cōstituit = *He determined*

vincere = *to conquer*

Multās aliās gentēs = *many other tribes*

Complete Translation:

He determined to conquer many other tribes.

8 Erat cum exercitū ejus amīcus, nomine Cīneas.

Erat = *There was*

cum exercitū ejus = *with his army*

amīcus = *a friend*

nomine Cīneas = *named Cineas*

Complete Translation:

There was with his army a friend named Cineas.



9

Hic vero vir bonus fuit, neque cōnsilia Pyrrhī probāvit.

Hic vero fuit vir bonus = *Now this man was good*

neque probāvit = *and he did not approve*

cōnsilia Pyrrhī = *of the plans of Pyrrhus*

Complete Translation:

Now this man was good and he did not approve of the plans of Pyrrhus.



10 Quod Pyrrhī amīcus fuit, eum fortiter monēre nōn timēbat.

Quod fuit = *Because he was*

Pyrrhī amīcus = *Pyrrhus' friend*

nōn timēbat = *he was not afraid*

eum fortiter monēre = *to warn (admonish) him strongly*

Complete Translation:

Because he was Pyrrhus' friend, he was not afraid to warn (admonish) him strongly.



- 11 Olim Pyrrhus, gloriā sublātus, eī dīxit sē exercitum in Italiam ductūrum esse et Rōmānōs victūrum esse.

Olim Pyrrhus = *Once Pyrrhus*

gloriā sublātus = *raised up (elated) by (his) fame*

eī dīxit = *told him*

sē ducturūm esse = *(that) he would lead*

exercitum in Italiam = *the army into Italy*

et victūrum esse = *and would conquer*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Once Pyrrhus, raised up (elated) by (his) fame, told him he would lead the army into Italy and would conquer the Romans.



12 Putāvit enim sē eōs facile superāre posse.

Putāvit enim = *For he thought*

sē posse = *(that) he was able*

eōs facile superāre = *to overcome them easily*

Complete Translation:

For he thought he was able to overcome them easily.



13 Cīneas autem, “Post illam victōriam, Rēx magne,” inquit, “quid cōstituistī facere?”

Cīneas autem, inquit = *But Cineas said*

Rēx magne = *great king*

quid cōstituistī = *What have you decided*

facere = *to do*

Post illam victōriam = *after that victory*

Complete Translation:

But Cineas said: “What have you decided to do after that victory, great king?”



14 Pyrrhus, "Īnsula Sicilia, bona et m̄agna," inquit, "Ītaliæ fīnitima est."

Pyrrhus, inquit = *Pyrrhus replied*

Ītaliæ fīnitima est = *Next to Italy is*

Īnsula Sicilia = *the Island of Sicily*

bona et m̄agna = *a good and great (island)*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus said, "Next to Italy is the Island of Sicily, a good and great island."



15 “In illam trādūcam mīlitēs meōs, ut eam vincam atque obtineam.”

trādūcam mīlitēs meōs = *I will lead my soldiers*

In illam = *onto it*

ut eam vincam atque obtineam = *to conquer and occupy it*

Complete Translation:

"I will lead my soldiers onto it to conquer and occupy it."

16 “Facile erit eam īnsulam armīs et virtūte occupāre.”

Facile erit occupāre = *It will be easy to seize*

eam īnsulam = *that island*

armīs et virtūte = *by means of arms and courage*

Complete Translation:

"It will be easy to seize that island by means of arms and courage."



17 Tum Cīneas, “Post illam victoriam,” inquit, “quid dīcis tē factūrum esse?”

Tum Cīneas, inquit = *Then Cineas said*

Post illam victoriam = *After that victory*

quid dīcis = *what do you say*

tē factūrum esse = *you will do*

Complete Translation:

Then Cineas said: “After that victory, what do you say you will do?”



- 18 Eī Pyrrhus respondit sē mīlitēs suōs trāns mare in Āfricam ductūrum esse
atque eās etiam regiōnēs victūrum esse.

Eī Pyrrhus respondit = *Pyrrhus replied to him*

sē ductūrum esse = *that he would lead*

mīlitēs suōs = *his soldiers*

trāns mare in Āfricam = *across the sea into Africa*

atque victūrum esse = *and would conquer*

eās etiam regiōnēs = *those regions also*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus replied to him that he would lead his soldiers across the sea into Africa and would conquer those regions also.



19 Cīneas, “Post hēc prœlia atque hās victōriās, quid cōstituistī facere?”

Cīneas, = *Cineas*,

quid cōstituistī facere = *What have you decided to do*

Post hēc prœlia = *after these battles*

atque hās victōriās = *and these victories*

Complete Translation:

Cineas, “What have you decided to do after these battles and these victories?”

20 Respondit Pyrrhus, “Post hās victōriās pācem cōfirmābō.”

Respondit Pyrrhus = *Pyrrhus answered*

Post hās victōriās = *After these victories*

cōfirmābō = *I will establish*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus answered: “After these victories I will establish peace.”



21 Statim autem Cīneas, “Cūr, Ō Rēx bone,” inquit, “nōn nunc pācem cōfirmās?”

Statim autem Cīneas, inquit = *But Cineas said at once*

Cūr, Ō Rēx bone = *Why, O good King*

nōn nunc pācem cōfirmās = *do you not establish peace now*

Complete Translation:

But Cineas said at once: “Why, O good King, do you not establish peace now?”

22 “Quid tē impedit?”

Quid tē impedit = *What hinders you*

Complete Translation:

“What hinders you?”



227. ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, AND THE LIKE (CONTINUED)

- a. We have seen that when a verb is used impersonally in Latin:
 1. It has no definite subject (English *it*, as in "It rains").
 2. It is in the third person singular.
 3. In a compound tense the participle is always neuter singular.
- b. An impersonal verb is used in the accusative with the infinitive construction:
 1. In the infinitive;
 2. Without a subject expressed (English, *it*).
 3. In a compound infinitive the participle is always NEUTER.

It behooves us to love God.

Oportet nōs Deum dīligere.

I say that it behooves us to love God.

Dīcō oportēre nōs Deum dīligere.

It was bitterly fought (i. e., there was bitter fighting).

Ācriter pugnātum est.

I say that it was bitterly fought (i. e., that there was bitter fighting).

Dīcō acriter pugnātum esse.

227. (CONTINUED)

- c. We have seen that verbs like **jubeō** and **oportet** take the accusative with the infinitive. Note this difference: IN THE ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, ETC., THE TENSE OF THE INFINITIVE IS DETERMINED BY RELATION. When the accusative with the infinitive is used AFTER OTHER VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS the tense is generally PRESENT.



VOCABULARY

(More verbs that may take the accusative
with the infinitive; tense by relation)

scribō, scribere, scripsī, scriptus, 3, tr.	<i>write</i>
reperiō, reperire, repperī, repertus, 4, tr.	<i>find (out)</i>
negō, 1, tr.	{ <i>deny</i> <i>say . . . not</i>
nuntiō, 1, tr.	{ <i>announce</i> <i>report</i>
dēmōnstrō, 1, tr.	{ <i>show</i> <i>point out</i>

228. NOTE:

Verbs which may take an accusative with the infinitive do not always do so. When the sense requires, they also govern indirect questions, accusative objects, etc.

Hæc nuntiāvit. *He reported these things.*

Nuntiāvit quot essent hostēs. *He reported how many the enemy were.*



Exercise #415 – Pages 422 - 423

Translate:



1

▼ ▼
Probat sē Chrīstiānum esse.

Probat = *He proves*

sē Chrīstiānum esse = *that he is a Christian*

Complete Translation:

He proves that he is a Christian.



2

Dīcimus virōs bonōs vērītātem virtūtemque semper quærere.

Dīcimus = *We say*

virōs bonōs = *that good men*

semper quærere = *always seek*

vērītātem virtūtemque = *truth and virtue*

Complete Translation:

We say that good men always seek truth and virtue.



3

Vōs moneō vītam esse brevem.

Vōs moneō = *I warn you*

vītam esse brevem = *that life is short*

Complete Translation:

I warn you that life is short.



4

Puer respondit sē rēs ā Washingtoniō gestās memoriā tenēre.

Puer respondit = *The boy replied*

sē memoriā tenēre = *that he remembered*

rēs ā Washingtoniō gestās = *the deeds of Washington*

Complete Translation:

The boy replied that he remembered the deeds of Washington.



5

Tē moneō Deum hominibus malīs præmia nōn esse datūrum.

Tē moneō = *I warn you*

Deum nōn esse datūrum = *that God will not give*

præmia = *rewards*

hominibus malīs = *to evil men*

Complete Translation:

I warn you that God will not give rewards to evil men.



6 Sciō Americanōs sē posse dēfendere.

Sciō = *I know*

Americanōs = *that Americans*

sē posse dēfendere = *can defend themselves*

Complete Translation:

I know that Americans can defend themselves.



7

Cōfirmāmus mīlitēs nostrōs fortiter pugnāre.

Cōfirmāmus = *We affirm*

mīlitēs nostrōs = *that our soldiers*

fortiter pugnāre = *fight bravely*

Complete Translation:

We affirm that our soldiers fight bravely.



8

Nōs Chrīstiānī cōfirmāmus Deum, Patrem nostrum, omnēs gentēs dīligere.

Nōs Chrīstiānī cōfirmāmus = *We Christians affirm*

Deum, Patrem nostrum = *that God, our Father*

omnēs gentēs dīligere = *loves all nations*

Complete Translation:

We Christians affirm that God, our Father, loves all nations.



9

Nautæ dīcunt ventōs māgnōs nāvibus nocēre.

Nautæ dīcunt = *The sailors say*

ventōs māgnōs = *that the heavy winds*

nāvibus nocēre = *are harmful to (damaging) the ships*

Complete Translation:

The sailors say that the heavy winds are harmful to (damaging) the ships.



10 Scīmus omnēs hominēs, perīculō mortis perturbātōs, ōrāre atque grātiam ā Deō petere.

Scīmus = *We know*

omnēs hominēs = *that all men*

perīculō mortis perturbātōs = *alarmed by the danger of death*

ōrāre atque grātiam petere = *pray and ask grace*

ā Deō = *of God*

Complete Translation:

We know that all men, alarmed by the danger of death, pray and ask grace of God.



11 Scīmus memoriam esse custōdem rērum cōgnitārum.

Scīmus = *We know*

memoriam = *that memory*

esse custōdem = *is the guardian*

rērum cōgnitārum = *of things known*

Complete Translation:

We know that memory is the guardian of things known.



12 Vōs, puerī, moneō bonam memoriam ad vītā esse ūtilem.

Vōs, puerī, moneō = *I advise you, boys*

bonam memoriam = *that a good memory*

esse ūtilem = *is useful*

ad vītā = *for life*

Complete Translation:

I advise you, boys, that a good memory is useful for life.



13 Columbus repperit barbarōs incolere Americam.

Columbus repperit = *Columbus found out*

barbarōs = *that barbarians*

incolere Americam = *inhabited America*

Complete Translation:

Columbus found out that barbarians inhabited America.



14 Cicerō, vir bonus atque nōbilis, scrīpsit sē semper virtūtem laudātūrum esse.

Cicerō, vir bonus atque nōbilis = *Cicero, a good and noble man*

scrīpsit = *wrote*

sē semper laudātūrum esse = *that he would always praise*

virtūtem = *virtue*

Complete Translation:

Cicero, a good and noble man, wrote that he would always praise virtue.



15 Sānctus Paulus scrīpsit Chrīstum sē dē rēbus quæ ad fidem pertinent docuisse.

Sānctus Paulus scrīpsit = *Saint Paul wrote*

Chrīstum = *that Christ*

sē docuisse = *taught him*

dē rēbus = *about things*

quæ ad fidem pertinent = *that pertain to faith*

Complete Translation:

Saint Paul wrote that Christ taught him about things that pertain to faith.



16 Sc̄r̄ptum est S̄anctum Paulum Chr̄istum in viā subitō v̄disse.

Sc̄r̄ptum est = *It is written*

S̄anctum Paulum subitō v̄disse = *that Saint Paul suddenly saw*

Chr̄istum in viā = *Christ on the road*

Complete Translation:

It is written that Saint Paul suddenly saw Christ on the road.



- 17 Washingtonius, quum audīvisset Benedictum Arnold ad hostēs fūgissee, repperit ea omnia esse v̄era.

Washingtonius, quum audīvisset = *When Washington had heard*

Benedictum Arnold fūgissee = *that Benedict Arnold had fled*

ad hostēs = *to the enemy*

repperit = *he found out*

ea omnia esse v̄era = *that it was all true.*

Complete Translation:

When Washington had heard that Benedict Arnold had fled to the enemy, he found out that it was all true.



18 Chrīstus dīxit omnēs sānctōs sēcum in Cælō Deum vīsūrōs esse.

Chrīstus dīxit = *Christ said*

omnēs sānctōs Deum vīsūrōs esse = *that all holy persons would see God*

sēcum in Cælō = *with Him in heaven*

Complete Translation:

Christ said that all holy persons would see God with Him in heaven.



19 Nōnne, amīce mī, audīvistī omnes nōs esse frātrēs?

amīce mī = *My friend*

Nōnne audīvistī = *haven't you heard*

omnes nōs esse frātrēs = *that we are all brothers*

Complete Translation:

My friend, haven't you heard that we are all brothers?



20 Chrīstus jussit nōs omnēs hominēs dīligere.

Chrīstus jussit nōs = *Christ commanded us*

omnēs hominēs dīligere = *to love all men*

Complete Translation:

Christ commanded us to love all men.



21 Chrīstus, quum a Pīlātō rogātus esset, respondit sē esse rēgem.

quum a Pīlātō rogātus esset = *When He was asked by Pilate*

Chrīstus respondit = *Christ replied*

sē esse rēgem = *that He was a king*

Complete Translation:

When He was asked by Pilate, Christ replied that He was a king.



22 Chrīstus negāvit sē armis et legiōnibus rēgnum tenēre.

Chrīstus negāvit = *Christ denied*

sē rēgnum tenēre = *that He held a kingdom*

armis et legiōnibus = *with arms and legions (by force of arms)*

Complete Translation:

Christ denied that He held a kingdom with arms and legions (by force of arms).



23 Thomas More, quum ad mortem dūcerētur, negāvit sē ā fidē Chrīstiānā discessūrum esse.

quum ad mortem dūcerētur = *when he was being led to death*

Thomas More negāvit = *Thomas More denied*

sē discessūrum esse = *that he would depart*

ā fidē Chrīstiānā = *from the Christian faith*

Complete Translation:

Thomas More, when he was being led to death, denied that he would depart from the Christian faith.



24 Apostolī omnibus hominibus nūntiāvērunt Chrīstum esse Fīlium Deī atque prō nōbīs interfectum esse.

Apostolī nūntiāvērunt = *The apostles announced*

omnibus hominibus = *to all men*

Chrīstum esse Fīlium Deī = *that Christ was the Son of God*

atque interfectum esse = *and that He was killed*

prō nōbīs = *on our behalf*

Complete Translation:

The apostles announced to all men that Christ was the Son of God and that He was killed on our behalf.



25a Pīlātus putāvit Chrīstum esse virum bonum, at timuit eum dīmittere.

Pīlātus putāvit = *Pilate thought*

Chrīstum esse virum bonum = *that Christ was a good man*

at timuit eum dīmittere = *but he was afraid to dismiss (release) Him*

Complete Translation:

Pilate thought that Christ was a good man, but he was afraid to dismiss (release) Him.



25b Jūdæī enim dīxērunt Chrīstum sē rēgem vocāre.

Jūdæī enim dīxērunt = *For the Jews said*

Chrīstum sē rēgem vocāre = *that Christ called Himself a king*

Complete Translation:

For the Jews said that Christ called Himself a king.



25c Itaque dīxērunt, “Quī sē rēgem facit, contrādīcit Cæsari.”

Itaque dīxērunt = *And they therefore said*

Quī sē rēgem facit = *He who makes himself a king*

contrādīcit Cæsari = *speaks against Caesar*

Complete Translation:

And they therefore said: “He who makes himself a king speaks against Caesar.”



26 Columbus putāvit sē nōn ad novās terrās, sed ad Indiam pervēnisse.

Columbus putāvit = *Columbus thought*

sē pervēnisse = *that he had arrived*

nōn ad novās terrās = *not at new lands*

sed ad Indiam = *but at India*

Complete Translation:

Columbus thought that he had arrived, not at new lands, but at India.



27a Imperātorēs Rōmānī repperērunt Chrīstiānōs in Italiā et in omnibus prōvinciīs esse.

Imperātorēs Rōmānī repperērunt = *The Roman emperors found out*

Chrīstiānōs in Italiā esse = *that there were Christians in Italy*

et in omnibus prōvinciīs = *and in all the provinces*

Complete Translation:

The Roman emperors found out that there were Christians in Italy and in all the provinces.



27b Itaque multōs ex eīs ad mortem dūcī jussērunt.

Itaque jussērunt = *And so they ordered*

multōs ex eīs = *many of them*

ad mortem dūcī = *to be led to death*

Complete Translation:

And so they ordered many of them to be led to death.



27c Tamen nōn potuērunt fidem Chrīstī vincere.

Tamen nōn potuērunt = *Nevertheless they were unable*

fidem Chrīstī vincere = *to conquer the faith of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless they were unable to conquer the faith of Christ.



Exercise #416 – Page 423

Imitate the construction of the model in translating these sentences:

MODEL: He said that he would not come.
Negāvit sē ventūrum esse.



1

They said that they would not give hostages to him.

They said (not) = *Negāvērunt*

that they would (not) give = *sē datūrōs esse*

hostages = *obsidēs*

to him = *eī*

Complete Translation:

Negāvērunt sē eī obsidēs datūrōs esse.



2 He said that he would not surrender the arms.

He said (not) = *Negāvit*

that he would (not) surrender = *sē deditūrum esse*

the arms = *arma*

Complete Translation:

Negāvit sē arma deditūrum esse.



3 They said that they would not flee.

They said (not) = *Negāvērunt*

that they would (not) flee = *sē fugitūrōs esse*

Complete Translation:

Negāvērunt sē fugitūrōs esse.



Exercise #417 – Page 424

Warning: In some of these sentences the main verb of *saying*, etc., governs the accusative with the infinitive, in some it governs an indirect question or an accusative object.

Translate:



1 I found that those things were true.

I found = *Repperī*

that those things = *illās rēs*

were true = *esse vērās*

Complete Translation:

Repperī illās rēs esse vērās.



2

▼ We found out where the enemy had stationed guards. ▼

We found out = *Repperimus*

where the enemy = *ubi hostēs*

had stationed guards = *custōdēs collocāvissent*

Complete Translation:

Repperimus ubi hostēs custōdēs collocāvissent.



3

We saw that the enemy had prepared fortifications.

We saw = *Vīdimus*

that the enemy = *hostēs*

had prepared fortifications = *mūnītiōnēs parāvisse*

Complete Translation:

Vīdimus hostēs mūnītiōnēs parāvisse.



4 We saw where the enemy had pitched camp.

We saw = *Vīdimus*

where the enemy = *ubi hostēs*

had pitched camp = *castra posuissent*

Complete Translation:

Vīdimus ubi hostēs castra posuissent.



5

They said that the greatness of the winds had injured the ship.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that the greatness of the winds = *magnitūdinem ventōrum*

had injured the ship = *nāvī nocuisse*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt magnitūdinem ventōrum nāvī nocuisse.



6

I said that Caesar was in charge of the legion.

I said = *Dīxī*

that Caesar was in charge = *Cæsarem præesse*

of the legion = *legiōnī*

Complete Translation:

Dīxī Cæsarem legiōnī præesse.



7 He said that he would not hand over the slaves.

He said (not) = *Negāvit*

that he would (not) hand over = *sē trāditūrum esse*

the slaves = *servōs*

Complete Translation:

Negāvit sē servōs trāditūrum esse.



8 He showed that he was a brave man.

He showed = *Ostendit*

that he was a brave man = *sē esse virum fortem*

Complete Translation:

Ostendit sē esse virum fortem.



9 They reported the slaughter of the hostages.

They reported = *Nuntiāvērunt*

the slaughter of the hostages = *cædem obsidum*

Complete Translation:

Nuntiāvērunt cædem obsidum.



10 They knew how large the Roman camp was.

They knew = *Scīvērunt*

how large was = *quanta essent*

the Roman camp = *castra Rōmāna*

Complete Translation:

Scīvērunt quanta essent castra Rōmāna.



11 They were saying that the Gauls were afraid to fight.

They were saying = *Dīcēbant*

that the Gauls = *Gallōs*

were afraid to fight = *pugnāre timēre*

Complete Translation:

Dīcēbant Gallōs pugnāre timēre.



12 He saw that the barbarians had come out of the forest.

He saw = *Vīdit* that the barbarians = *barbarōs*

had come out of the forest = *ē silvīs vēnisse*

Complete Translation:

Vīdit barbarōs ē silvīs vēnisse.



13 He had seen that the barbarians had prepared fortifications.

He had seen = *Vīderat*

that the barbarians = *barbarōs*

had prepared fortifications = *mūnītiōnēs parāvisse*

Complete Translation:

Vīderat barbarōs mūnītiōnēs parāvisse.



14 He knew the names of the centurions.

He knew the names = *Scīvit*

of the centurions = *nōmina centuriōnum*

Complete Translation:

Scīvit nōmina centuriōnum.



15 He said that the plans were not useful.

He said (not) = *Negāvit*

that the plans = *cōnsilia*

were (not) useful = *ūtilia esse*

Complete Translation:

Negāvit cōnsilia ūtilia esse.



Exercise #418 – Pages 424 - 425

Warning: Remember that after verbs of *saying*, etc., the tense of the infinitive is *tense by relation*; after *jubeō* and other expressions *it is generally present*.

Translate:



1

I am able to fight.

I am able to fight = *Possum pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Possum pugnāre.

2

I said that I was able to fight.

I said = *Dīxī* that I was able to fight = *mē pugnāre posse*

Complete Translation:

Dīxī mē pugnāre posse.

3 I say that I was able to fight.

I say = *Dīcō*

that I was able to fight = *mē pugnāre potuisse*

Complete Translation:

Dīcō mē pugnāre potuisse.

4 I shall prove that I was able to fight.

I shall prove = *Probābō*

that I was able to fight = *mē pugnāre potuisse*

Complete Translation:

Probābō mē pugnāre potuisse.



5

He said he would fight.

He said = *Dixit*he would fight = *sē pugnātūrum esse*

Complete Translation:

Dixit sē pugnātūrum esse.

6

He was ordered to fight.

He was ordered = *Jussus est*to fight = *pugnāre**Jussus est pugnāre.*

7

They ordered him to fight.

They ordered him = *Eum jussērunt*to fight = *pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Eum pugnāre jussērunt.

8

It is good to fight bravely.

It is good = *Bonum est*to fight bravely = *fortiter pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Bonum est fortiter pugnāre.

9 They determined to fight at once.

They determined = *cōstituērunt*

to fight at once = *Pugnāre statim*

Complete Translation:

Pugnāre statim cōstituērunt.

10 It behooved us to fight bravely.

It behooved us = *Oportuit nōs*

to fight bravely = *fortiter pugnāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportuit nōs fortiter pugnāre.



11 We are prepared to sail.

We are prepared = *Parātī sumus*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

Complete Translation:

Parātī sumus nāvigāre.

12 They said they were prepared to sail.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

they were prepared = *sē parātōs esse*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt sē nāvigāre parātōs esse.



13 They said that they had been prepared to sail for five days.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that they had been prepared = *sē parātōs fuisse (esse)*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

for five days = *quīnque diēs*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt sē nāvigāre quīnque diēs parātōs fuisse (esse).

14 He said he would be prepared to sail within two days.

He said = *Dīxit*

he would be prepared = *sē parātum esse*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

within two days = *duōbus diēbus*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit sē duōbus diēbus nāvigāre parātum esse.



15 On the third day he was able to sail.

On the third day = *Tertiō diē*

he was able = *poterat*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

Complete Translation:

Tertiō diē nāvigāre poterat.

16 It behooves us to sail at once.

It behooves us = *Oportet nōs*

to sail at once = *statim nāvigāre*

Complete Translation:

Oportet nōs statim nāvigāre.



17 They are accustomed to sail from this harbor.

They are accustomed = *Cōnsuēvērunt*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

from this harbor = *ex hōc portū*

Complete Translation:

Cōnsuēvērunt ex hōc portū nāvigāre.

18 They said they were accustomed to sail from that harbor.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

they were accustomed = *sē cōnsuēvisse*

to sail = *nāvigāre*

from that harbor = *ex illō portū*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt sē ex illō portū nāvigāre cōnsuēvisse.



19 They said there was not sufficient water.

They said (not) = *Negāvērunt*

there was (not) sufficient water = *aquæ satis esse*

Complete Translation:

Negāvērunt aquæ satis esse.

20 It is not difficult to pray.

It is not difficult = *difficile nōn est*

to pray = *Ōrāre*

Complete Translation:

Ōrāre difficile nōn est.



21 He said that the enemy had fled five miles.

He said = *Dīxit* that the enemy = *hostēs*

had fled five miles = *quīnque mīlia passuum fūgis*

Complete Translation:

Dīxit hostēs quīnque mīlia passuum fūgis.

22 On account of the greatness of the winds he said he would not sail.

On account of the greatness of the winds = *Propter magnitudinem ventōrum*

he said (not) = *negāvit* he would (not) sail = *sē nāvigātūrum esse*

Complete Translation:

Propter magnitudinem ventōrum negāvit sē nāvigātūrum esse.



23 He ordered them to defend the hill until night.

He ordered them = *Jussit eōs*

to defend the hill = *collem dēfendere*

until night = *usque ad noctem*

Complete Translation:

Jussit eōs collem usque ad noctem dēfendere.

24 They said that they would defend the hill for three days.

They said = *Dīxērunt*

that they would defend = *sē dēfensūrōs esse*

the hill for three days = *trēs diēs collem*

Complete Translation:

Dīxērunt sē trēs diēs collem dēfensūrōs esse.



25 He did not know whether they had attacked the column.

He did not know = *Nōn scīvit*

whether they had attacked the column = *num agmen oppugnāvissent*

Complete Translation:

Nōn scīvit num agmen oppugnāvissent.

26 Christ said that He would help and defend all men.

Christ said = *Chrīstus dīxit*

that He would help and defend = *sē adjūtūrum et dēfēnsūrum esse*

all men = *omnēs hominēs*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus dīxit sē omnēs hominēs adjūtūrum et dēfēnsūrum esse.



Lesson 39

Reading #36 – Page 425: *Dē Rēge Fortī = A Brave King*

Leonidās, quī Lacedaemoniōrum rēx erat, et cui Xerxēs, Persārum rēx, scīpserat “Mitte arma,” eī respondit, “Venī et ea cape.”

Leonidās, quī rēx erat = *Leonidas, who was king*

Lacedaemoniōrum = *of the Spartans*

et cui Xerxēs, Persārum rēx = *and to whom Xerxes, king of the Persians*

scīpserat = *had written*

“Mitte arma,” = *“Send arms,”*

eī respondit = *replied to him*

“Venī et ea cape” = *“Come and take them”*

Complete Translation:

Leonidas, who was king of the Spartans, and to whom Xerxes, king of the Persians, had written, “Send arms,” replied to him, “Come and take them.”



Lesson 39

Reading #37 – Pages 425 – 426: *Pilates Reply*

Translate:



1

Posuērunt in cruce Jēsū sīgnum in quō scrīptum erat, “Hic est Jēsūs Rēx Jūdæōrum.”

Posuērunt in cruce Jēsū = *They placed on the cross of Jesus*

sīgnum = *a sign*

in quō scrīptum erat = *on which was written*

Hic est Jēsūs Rēx Jūdæōrum = *This is Jesus, King of the Jews*

Complete Translation:

They placed on the cross of Jesus a sign on which was written: “This is Jesus, King of the Jews.”



2

Itaque prīcipēs Jūdæōrum, quum hoc signum vīdissent, vehementer mōtī,
ad Pīlātum vēnērunt.

Itaque prīcipēs Jūdæōrum = *And so the leaders of the Jews*

quum vīdissent = *when they had seen*

hoc signum = *this sign*

vehementer mōtī = *violently moved*

ad Pīlātum vēnērunt = *came to Pilate*

Complete Translation:

And so the leaders of the Jews, when they had seen this sign, violently moved, came to Pilate.



3

“Nōlī scrībere: Rēx Jūdæōrum,” inquiunt, sed ‘Hic dīxit sē esse rēgem Jūdæōrum.’ ”

Nōlī scrībere = *Do not write*

Rēx Jūdæōrum = *King of the Jews*

inquiunt = *they said*

sed Hic dīxit = *but this (man) said*

sē esse rēgem Jūdæōrum = *He was King of the Jews*

Complete Translation:

“*Do not write: King of the Jews,*” they said, “*but: He said that He was King of the Jews.*”



4

Respondit Pīlātus: “Quod scrīpsī, scrīpsī!”

Respondit Pīlātus = *Pilate answered*

Quod scrīpsī = *What I have written*

scrīpsī = *I have written*

Complete Translation:

Pilate answered: “What I have written, I have written!”



Reading #38 – Pages 427 – 428: *Dē Bellō Cum Pyrrhō Gestō*
The War Waged With Pyrrhus

Translate:



1

Jam dēmōnstrāvimus Rōmānōs multās Italiæ gentēs vīcisse atque imperium māgnæ partis Italiæ obtinēre.

Jam dēmōnstrāvimus = *We have already shown*

Rōmānōs vīcisse = *that the Romans had conquered*

multās Italiæ gentēs = *many tribes of Italy*

atque imperium obtinēre = *and were holding command*

māgnæ partis Italiæ = *of a great part of Italy*

Complete Translation:

We have already shown that the Romans had conquered many tribes of Italy and were holding command of a great part of Italy.



2

Quum gentēs sibi proximās vīcissent, bellum cum aliīs gentibus gerēbant.

Quum vīcissent = *When they had conquered*

gentēs sibi proximās = *the tribes nearest them*

bellum gerēbant = *they waged war*

cum aliīs gentibus = *with other tribes*

Complete Translation:

When they had conquered the tribes nearest them, they waged war with other tribes.



3

Itaque Tarentīnī, quī Rōmānōs timēbant, contrā eōs pugnābant nē ab eīs
vincerentur.

Itaque Tarentīnī = *And so the Tarentini*

quī Rōmānōs timēbant = *who feared the Romans*

contrā eōs pugnābant = *were fighting against them*

nē ab eīs vincerentur = *lest they be conquered by them*

Complete Translation:

*And so the Tarentini, who feared the Romans, were fighting against them
lest they be conquered by them.*



4

Tarentīnī, quod Rōmānōs pellere sōlī nōn potuērunt, lēgātōs ad Pyrrhum,
rēgem Ēpīrī, mīsērunt quī auxilium ab eō peterent.

Tarentīnī, quod sōlī nōn potuērunt = *The Tarentini, because alone (by themselves) they were not able*

Rōmānōs pellere = *to repulse the Romans*

lēgātōs mīsērunt = *sent envoys*

ad Pyrrhum, rēgem Ēpīrī = *to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus*

quī auxilium ab eō peterent = *to seek help from him*

Complete Translation:

The Tarentini, because alone (by themselves) they were not able to repulse the Romans, sent envoys to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to seek help from him.



5

Pyrrhus, glōriāe cupidus, dīxit sē exercitum in Italiam auxiliī causā ductūrum esse.

Pyrrhus, glōriāe cupidus, dīxit = *Pyrrhus, eager for fame, said*

sē exercitum ductūrum esse = *(that) he would lead (his) army*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

auxiliī causā = *for the sake of help (in order to help them)*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus, eager for fame, said (that) he would lead (his) army into Italy for the sake of help (in order to help them).



6

Interim Rōmānī omnia quæ ad bellum pertinēbant parābant.

Interim Rōmānī parābant = *Meanwhile the Romans were preparing*

omnia quæ = *everything which*

ad bellum pertinēbant = *pertained to war*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the Romans were preparing everything which pertained to war.



7

Itaque Pyrrhus, quum exercitum in Italiam trādūxisset, repperit Rōmānōs ad bellum parātōs esse.

Itaque Pyrrhus = *Pyrrhus therefore*

quum exercitum trādūxisset = *when he had led (his) army*

in Italiam = *into Italy*

repperit Rōmānōs = *found out that the Romans*

ad bellum parātōs esse = *were prepared for war*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus therefore, when he had led (his) army into Italy, found out that the Romans were prepared for war.



8

Itaque cum omnibus cōpiīs contrā eōs contendit.

Itaque contendit = *He therefore hastened*

contrā eōs = *against them*

cum omnibus cōpiīs = *with all (his) forces*

Complete Translation:

He therefore hastened against them with all (his) forces.



9

Rōmānī aciem īnstrūxērunt et impetum Pyrrhī exspectābant.

Rōmānī aciem īnstrūxērunt = *The Romans drew up a battle line*

et exspectābant = *and were awaiting*

impetum Pyrrhī = *the attack of Pyrrhus*

Complete Translation:

The Romans drew up a battle line and were awaiting the attack of Pyrrhus.



10 Pyrrhus autem sēcum multōs elephantōs habēbat.

Pyrrhus autem = *But Pyrrhus*

sēcum multōs elephantōs habēbat = *had many elephants with him*

Complete Translation:

But Pyrrhus had many elephants with him.



11 Hōs primum in equitēs Rōmānōs mīsit; tum, quum equitēs in fugam datī essent, in aciem mīlitum mīsit.

Hōs primum mīsit = *These he sent (in) first*

in equitēs Rōmānōs = *against the Roman cavalry*

tum quum equitēs = *then, when the cavalry*

in fugam datī essent = *had been put to flight*

in aciem mīlitum mīsit = *he sent (them) against the battle line of soldiers*

Complete Translation:

These he sent (in) first against the Roman cavalry; then, when the cavalry had been put to flight, he sent (them) against the battle line of soldiers.



13 Rōmānī autem nunquam ante id elephantōs in proeliīs vīderant.

Rōmānī autem = *Now the Romans*

nunquam ante id vīderant = *had never before that seen*

elephantōs in proeliīs = *elephants in battle*

Complete Translation:

Now the Romans had never before that seen elephants in battle.



13 Itaque, ordinēs eōrum ab elephantīs perturbātī sunt atque multī mīlitēs occīsī sunt.

Itaque ordinēs eōrum = *And so their ranks*

perturbātī sunt = *were confused*

ab elephantīs = *by the elephants*

atque multī mīlitēs occīsī sunt = *and many soldiers were killed*

Complete Translation:

And so their ranks were confused by the elephants and many soldiers were killed.



14 Tamen Rōmānī fortiter pugnābant.

Tamen Rōmānī fortiter pugnābant = *Nevertheless the Romans were fighting bravely*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless the Romans were fighting bravely.



15 Sed, māgnitūdine corporis elephantōrum territī, hostēs vincere nōn potuērunt.

Sed territī = *But terrified*

māgnitūdine corporis elephantōrum = *by the greatness of the body (size) of the elephants*

vincere nōn potuērunt = *they were unable to conquer*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

But terrified by the greatness of the body (size) of the elephants, they were unable to conquer the enemy.



16 Post māgnam cædem Rōmānī in castra sē recēpērunt nē omnēs omnīnō occīderentur.

Post māgnam cædem = *After a bloody slaughter*

Rōmānī in castra sē recēpērunt = *the Romans withdrew themselves into camp*

nē omnēs omnīnō occīderentur = *lest they all be killed*

Complete Translation:

After a bloody slaughter the Romans withdrew themselves into camp lest they all be killed.



17 Septem mīlia mīlitum Rōmānōrum in hōc prœliō cecidērunt.

Septem mīlia mīlitum Rōmānōrum = *Seven thousand Roman soldiers*

cecidērunt = *fell*

in hōc prœliō = *in this battle*

Complete Translation:

Seven thousand Roman soldiers fell in this battle.



- 18 Agrī corporum plēnī erant, sed Pyrrhus, quum corpora Rōmānōrum interfectōrum vulnera in fronte habēre vīdisset, dīxit sē cum hīs mīlitibus Rōmānīs omnēs omnīnō terrās vincere posse.

Agrī corporum plēnī erant = *The fields were full of (strewn with) bodies*

sed Pyrrhus quum vīdisset = *but Pyrrhus when he had seen*

corpora Rōmānōrum interfectōrum = *(that) the bodies of the dead Romans*

vulnera in fronte habēre = *had (their) wounds in front*

dīxit sē cum hīs mīlitibus Rōmānīs = *said that with these Roman soldiers*

omnēs omnīnō terrās vincere posse = *he could entirely conquer all lands*

Complete Translation:

The fields were full of (strewn with) bodies, but Pyrrhus, when he had seen (that) the bodies of the dead Romans had (their) wounds in front, said that with these Roman soldiers he could entirely conquer all lands.



19 *Ē mīlitbus Pyrrhī quattuor mīlia occīsa sunt.*

Ē mīlitbus Pyrrhī = Of the soldiers of Pyrrhus

quattuor mīlia occīsa sunt = four thousand were killed

Complete Translation:

Of the soldiers of Pyrrhus, four thousand were killed.



20 Rōmānī facile aliōs mīlitēs cōgere potuērunt, sed difficile fuit, novās cōpiās ex Ēpīrō comparāre.

Rōmānī facile cōgere potuērunt = *The Romans could easily collect*

aliōs mīlitēs = *other soldiers*

sed difficile fuit comparāre = *but it was difficult to get*

novās cōpiās ex Ēpīrō = *new forces from Epirus*

Complete Translation:

The Romans could easily collect other soldiers, but it was difficult to get new forces from Epirus.



21 Itaque Pyrrhus, propter māgnū occīsōrum numerum, vīdit hanc victōriam
nōn satis ūtilem esse.

Itaque Pyrrhus = *And so Pyrrhus*

propter māgnū occīsōrum numerum = *on account of the great number
of the slain*

vīdit hanc victōriam = *saw that this victory*

nōn satis ūtilem esse = *was not useful enough*

Complete Translation:

*And so Pyrrhus, on account of the great number of the slain, saw that this
victory was not useful enough.*



“If I conquer again in this same manner,” he said, “I shall have no soldiers left.”

Ever since then a victory won at the cost of disastrous losses has been called a “Pyrrhic victory.”



229. PASSIVE INFINITIVES

- a. Review the present infinitive passive, Grammar, Nos. 284, 292-294.
- b. The perfect infinitive passive is a COMPOUND tense formed by using the perfect participle passive with **esse**.
- c. Since the participle in a compound tense is declined like an adjective, the participle will agree with the SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.

I say that the Gauls were conquered.

Dīcō Gallōs victōs esse.

- d. The future infinitive passive is very rare; hence you **need not** learn it now.
- e. Study Grammar, Nos. 285, 295-297.



INFINITIVE

Present Tense

*(Present Stem)*284 laud-ārī *to be praised*

292 mon-ērī

293 mitt-ī

294 aud-īrī

Perfect Tense

*(Perfect participle passive with esse)*285 laudātus, a, um esse *to have been praised**(Perfect participle passive with esse)*295 monitus, a, um
 esse296 missus, a, um
 esse297 audītus, a, um
 esse

VOCABULARY

(Words that may take the accusative with
the infinitive ; tense by relation.)

exīstimō, 1, tr. *think*

sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, tr. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{feel} \\ \textit{perceive} \\ \textit{think} \end{array} \right.$



Assignment Page 428

Give the *present* and *perfect infinitives passive* of these verbs:



1 *laudō*

Present Infinitive Passive

laudārī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*laudātus, a, um esse*2 *superō*

Present Infinitive Passive

superārī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*superātus, a, um esse*3 *sustineō*

Present Infinitive Passive

sustinērī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*sustentus, a, um esse*4 *dēfendō*

Present Infinitive Passive

dēfendī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

dēfēnsus, a, um esse

5 *accipiō*

Present Infinitive Passive

accipī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*acceptus, a, um esse*6 *premō*

Present Infinitive Passive

premī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*pressus, a, um esse*7 *dīmittō*

Present Infinitive Passive

dīmittī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*dīmissus, a, um esse*8 *compleō*

Present Infinitive Passive

complērī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

complētus, a, um esse

9 *oppugnō*

Present Infinitive Passive

oppugnārī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*oppugnātus, a, um esse*10 *moneō*

Present Infinitive Passive

monērī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*monitus, a, um esse*11 *recipiō*

Present Infinitive Passive

recipī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*receptus, a, um esse*12 *expugnō*

Present Infinitive Passive

expugnārī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

expugnātus, a, um esse

13 *comparō*

Present Infinitive Passive

comparārī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*comparātus, a, um esse*14 *obtimeō*

Present Infinitive Passive

obtinērī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*obtentus, a, um esse*15 *cōstituō*

Present Infinitive Passive

cōstituī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

*cōstitutus, a, um esse*16 *trādūcō*

Present Infinitive Passive

trādūcī

Perfect Infinitive Passive

trāductus, a, um esse

Exercise #419 – Page 429

Translate:



1 Dīcō omnēs hominēs ā Deō dīligī.

Dīcō = *I say*

omnēs hominēs = *that all men*

dīligī = *are loved*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

I say that all men are loved by God.

2 Dīcō Gallōs ā Cæsare victōs esse.

Dīcō = *I say*

Gallōs = *that the Gauls*

victōs esse = *were conquered*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

I say that the Gauls were conquered by Caesar.



3 Dīxit Cæsarem ā senātū laudārī.

Dīxit = *He said*

Cæsarem = *that Caesar*

laudārī = *was praised*

ā senātū = *by the Senate*

Complete Translation:

He said that Caesar was praised by the Senate.

4 Dīxit Gallōs ā Cæsare pulsōs esse.

Dīxit = *He said*

Gallōs = *(that) the Gauls*

pulsōs esse = *were routed*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

He said the Gauls were routed by Caesar.



5 Cæsar dīxit sē ā Gallīs nōn laudārī.

Cæsar dīxit = *Caesar said*

sē = *that he*

nōn laudārī = *was not praised*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Caesar said that he was not praised by the Gauls.

6 Dīcō mē ā Deō dēfendī.

Dīcō = *I say*

mē = *that I*

dēfendī = *am defended*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

I say that I am defended by God.



7

Dīxistī tē ā senātū laudārī.

Dīxistī = *You said*tē = *that you*laudārī = *were praised*ā senātū = *by the Senate*

Complete Translation:

You said that you were praised by the Senate.

8

Dīcit sē ā barbarīs adjuvārī.

Dīcit = *He says*sē = *(that) he*adjuvārī = *is being helped*ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

He says he is being helped by the barbarians.

9 Dīcimus nōs ab hostibus vidērī.

Dīcimus = *We say*

nōs = *that we*

vidērī = *are seen*

ab hostibus = *by the enemy*

Complete Translation:

We say that we are seen by the enemy.

10 Dīcitis vōs ā Deō adjuvārī.

Dīcitis = *You say*

vōs = *that you*

adjuvārī = *are being helped*

ā Deō = *by God*

Complete Translation:

You say that you are being helped by God.



11 Dīcunt sē ā duce appellārī.

Dīcunt = *They say*

sē = *that they*

appellārī = *are being called*

ā duce = *by the leader*

Complete Translation:

They say that they are being called by the leader.

12 Dīxī mē ā barbarīs captum esse.

Dīxī = *I said*

mē = *(that) I*

captum esse = *had been captured*

ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

I said I had been captured by the barbarians.



13 Negāvit tē ā barbarīs captum esse.

Negāvit = *He said (not)*

tē = *that you*

captum esse = *had (not) been captured*

ā barbarīs = *by the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

He said that you had not been captured by the barbarians.

14 Dīxit sē ā Cæsare laudātum esse.

Dīxit = *He said*

sē = *that he*

laudātum esse = *had been praised*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

He said that he had been praised by Caesar.



15 Dīcimus nōs ā virīs fortibus līberātōs esse.

Dīcimus = *We say*

nōs = *that we*

līberātōs esse = *have been freed*

ā virīs fortibus = *by brave men*

Complete Translation:

We say that we have been freed by brave men.

16 Dīxērunt sē in castra ā Cæsare vocātōs esse.

Dīxērunt = *They said*

sē = *that they*

vocātōs esse = *had been called*

in castra ā Cæsare = *into camp by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

They said that they had been called into camp by Caesar.



17 Lēgātus negāverat Cæsarem ā Gallīs victum esse.

Lēgātus negāverat = *The envoy had said (not)*

Cæsarem = *that Caesar*

victum esse = *had (not) been conquered*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The envoy had said that Caesar had not been conquered by the Gauls.

18 Lēgātus negāverat Cæsarem ā Gallīs vincī.

Lēgātus negāverat = *The envoy had denied*

Cæsarem = *that Caesar*

vincī = *was being conquered*

ā Gallīs = *by the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The envoy had denied that Caesar was being conquered by the Gauls.



19

Negō mē ibi collocātum esse.

Negō = *I deny*mē = *that I*ibi collocātum esse = *was stationed there*

Complete Translation:

I deny that I was stationed there.

Exercise #420 – Pages 429 - 430

Translate:



1

I think that Lincoln was killed by a bad man.

I think = *Exīstimō*that Lincoln = *Lincoln*was killed = *interfectum esse*by a bad man = *ā virō malō*

Complete Translation:

Exīstimō Lincoln ā virō malō interfectum esse.

2

I perceive that the hill has been seized.

I perceive = *Sentiō*that the hill = *collem*has been seized = *occupātum esse*

Complete Translation:

Sentiō collem occupātum esse.

3

He thought that Rome was being attacked.

He thought = *Exīstimāvit*that Rome = *Rōmam*was being attacked = *oppugnārī*

Complete Translation:

Exīstimāvit Rōmam oppugnārī.

4

He denied that Rome had been seized.

He denied = *Negāvit*that Rome = *Rōmam*had been seized = *occupātam esse*

Complete Translation:

Negāvit Rōmam occupātam esse.

5

I think that Lincoln is praised by all good men.

I think = *Exīstimō*that Lincoln = *Lincoln*is praised = *laudārī*by all good men = *ab omnibus (virīs) bonīs*

Complete Translation:

Exīstimō Lincoln ab omnibus (virīs) bonīs laudārī.

6

We said that we had been freed by a brave man.

We said = *Dīximus*that we = *nōs*had been freed = *līberātōs esse*by a brave man = *ā virō fortī*

Complete Translation:

Dīximus nōs ā virō fortī līberātōs esse.

7

You know that our slaves were freed by Lincoln.

You know = *Scīs*that our slaves = *servōs nostrōs*were freed = *līberātōs esse*by Lincoln = *ā Lincoln*

Complete Translation:

Scīs servōs nostrōs ā Lincoln līberātōs esse.

8

You heard that America was found by Columbus.

You heard = *Audīvistī*that America = *Americam*was found = *repertam esse*by Columbus = *ā Columbō*

Complete Translation:

Audīvistī Americam ā Columbō repertam esse.

9

We know that grace is being given to all men.

We know = *Scīmus*that grace = *grātiā*is being given = *darī*to all men = *omnibus hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Scīmus grātiā omnibus hominibus darī.

10

We knew that fortifications were being prepared by the enemy.

We knew = *Scīvimus*that fortifications = *mūnitiōnēs*were being prepared = *parārī*by the enemy = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Scīvimus mūnitiōnēs ab hostibus parārī.

11 We knew that the enemy were being roused to war by their leaders.

We knew = *Scīvimus*

that the enemy = *hostēs*

were being roused to war = *ad bellum commovērī*

by their leaders = *ā ducibus eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Scīvimus hostēs ad bellum ā ducibus eōrum commovērī.

12 We knew that arms were not being prepared by our own leaders.

We knew = *Scīvimus*

that arms = *arma*

were not being prepared = *nōn parārī*

by our own leaders = *ā ducibus nostrīs*

Complete Translation:

Scīvimus arma ā ducibus nostrīs nōn parārī.



13 You know that all men are loved by God.

You know = *Scīs*

that all men = *omnēs hominēs*

are loved = *dīligī*

by God = *a Deō*

Complete Translation:

Scīs omnēs hominēs a Deō dīligī.

14 Do you think that God has always been adored?

Do you think = *Putāsne*

that God = *Deum*

has always been adored = *semper adōrātum esse*

Complete Translation:

Putāsne Deum semper adōrātum esse?



15 We think that God is being adored and praised by good Christians.

We think = *Putāmus*

that God = *Deum*

is being adored and praised = *adōrārī et laudārī*

by good Christians = *ā Chrīstiānīs bonīs*

Complete Translation:

Putāmus Deum ā Chrīstiānīs bonīs adōrārī et laudārī.



Exercise #421 – Page 430

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:



1

Scīmus Washingtonium *virum* fortem ab omnibus vocātum esse.

Scīmus = *We know*

Washingtonium = *that Washington*

vocātum esse = *has been called*

virum fortem = *a brave man*

ab omnibus = *by all*

Complete Translation:

We know that Washington has been called by all a brave man.

Parse: *virum*

acc. sing, of vir, ī, m.; verbs of calling, naming, etc., in the passive take a predicate nominative, but in the acc. w. infin. construction the predicate nominative becomes accusative to agree with the subject to which it refers.



2

Dīximus obsidēs ā Cæsare propter injūriās Gallōrum sæpe occīsōs esse.

Dīximus = *We said*

obsidēs = *that hostages*

sæpe occīsōs esse = *were often killed*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

propter injūriās Gallōrum = *on account of the wrongs of the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

We said that hostages were often killed by Caesar on account of the wrongs of (committed by) the Gauls.

Parse: **occīsōs**

acc. pl. of the perf. part. pass, of occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus, 3, tr.; in the perf. infin. pass. agreeing with obsidēs; in acc. w. infin.; tense by relation.



3

Jam dēmōnstrāvimus Chrīstum ā Rōmānīs interfectum esse.

Jam dēmōnstrāvimus = *We have already shown*

Chrīstum = *that Christ*

interfectum esse = *was killed*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

We have already shown that Christ was killed by the Romans.

Parse: Rōmānīs

abl. pl. of Rōmānus, ī, m.; ablative of agent.



4 Dīcimus in bellō mātērēs sæpe interficī.

Dīcimus = *We say*

mātērēs = *that mothers*

sæpe interficī = *are often killed*

in bellō = *in war*

Complete Translation:

We say that mothers are often killed in war.

Parse: interficī

*pres, infin. pass. of interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus, 3, tr.;
in acc. w. infin.; tense by relation.*



5

Americānī, quum audīvissent *suōs* in Bataan captōs esse, vehementer perturbātī sunt.

Americānī = *the Americans*

vehementer perturbātī sunt = *were violently moved*

quum audīvissent = *When they had heard*

suōs = *that their (men)*

captōs esse = *had been captured*

in Bataan = *in Bataan*

Complete Translation:

When they had heard that their men had been captured in Bataan, the Americans were violently moved.

Parse: *suōs*

masc. acc. pl. of suus, a, um, reflexive possessive adj. used as a noun, subject in acc. w. infin.



6a Gallī audīvērunt obsidēs suōs ā Cæsare occīsōs esse.

Gallī audīvērunt = *The Gauls heard*

obsidēs suōs = *that their hostages*

occīsōs esse = *had been killed*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls heard that their hostages had been killed by Caesar.



6b Prætereā scīvērunt omnia frūmenta ab eō incēnsa esse;

Prætereā scīvērunt = *Furthermore they knew*

omnia frūmenta = *that all the crops*

incēnsa esse = *had been burned*

ab eō = *by him*

Complete Translation:

Furthermore they knew that all the crops had been burned by him;

Parse: eō

masc. abl. sing, of is, ea, id; abl. of agent.



6c urbēs et oppida aut expugnāta esse aut expugnārī.

urbēs et oppida = *that the cities and towns*

aut expugnāta esse = *either had been stormed*

aut expugnārī = *or were being stormed*

Complete Translation:

that the cities and towns either had been stormed or were being stormed;



6d arma et servōs captōs esse; exercitūs victōs esse;

arma et servōs = *that arms and slaves*

captōs esse = *had been taken*

exercitūs = *(their) armies*

victōs esse = *conquered*

Complete Translation:

that arms and slaves had been taken, their armies conquered,



6e tōtam Galliam vastātam esse, neque sē ab eō dēfendī posse.

tōtam Galliam = *all Gaul*

vastātam esse = *devastated*

neque sē dēfendī posse = *and that they could not be defended*

ab eō = *from him*

Complete Translation:

all Gaul devastated; and that they themselves could not be defended from him.

Parse: sē

acc. pl. of suī, reflexive pronoun; subject in acc. w. infin.; referring to the subject of scīvērunt (Gallī).



6f

Itaque miserī ad eum lēgātōs mittere coāctī sunt quī pācem ab eō peterent.

Itaque miserī = *And so the wretched (men)*

coāctī sunt = *were forced*

lēgātōs mittere = *to send envoys*

ad eum = *to him*

quī pācem peterent = *to seek peace*

ab eō = *from him*

Complete Translation:

And so the wretched men were forced to send envoys to him to seek peace from him.



7

Germānī, quum nūntiātum esset māgnās cōpiās ab Americānīs eōrumque sociīs in Galliam esse trāductās, vehementer mōtī atque perturbātī sunt.

Germānī = *The Germans*

vehementer mōtī atque perturbātī sunt = *were violently moved and disturbed*

quum nūntiātum esset = *when it had been announced*

māgnās cōpiās esse trāductās = *that great forces had been led*

ab Americānīs eōrumque sociīs = *by the Americans and their allies*

in Galliam = *into France*

Complete Translation:

The Germans were violently moved and disturbed when it had been announced that great forces had been led by the Americans and their allies into France.



7

Continued . . .

Parse: **nūntiātum esset**

3rd sing., plup. pass. subj. of nuntiō, nuntiāre, nuntiāvī, nuntiātus, 1, tr.; in a cum-clause in secondary sequence; action completed before time of main verb.

Parse: **esse trāductās**

perf. infin. pass. of trādūcō, trādūcere, trādūxī, trāductus, 3, tr.; in acc. w. infin.; participle in acc. pl. agreeing with cōpiās.

Parse: **mōtī**

masc. nom. pl. of perf. ind. pass. of moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, 2, tr.; agreeing with Germānī.



Reading #39 – Pages 430 – 431: *Dē Pyrrhō et Fabriciō*

Of Pyrrhus and Fabricius

Translate:



1

Post illud proelium de quō jam dēmōnstrāvimus, Rōmānī dē pāce nōn ēgērunt.

Post illud proelium = *After that battle*

de quō jam dēmōnstrāvimus = *about which we have already shown
(which we have already described)*

Rōmānī nōn ēgērunt = *the Romans did not treat (sue)*

dē pāce = *of (for) peace*

Complete Translation:

After that battle about which we have already shown (which we have already described) the Romans did not treat of (sue for) peace.



2

Cōpiās novās coēgērunt; arma ac tēla comparābant.

Cōpiās novās coēgērunt = *They collected new forces*

arma ac tēla comparābant = *they were getting ready arms and darts*

Complete Translation:

They collected new forces; they were getting ready arms and darts.



3

Pyrrhum enim atque ējus elephantōs vincere et ex Italia pellere jam cōstituerant.

enim vincere jam cōstituerant = *For they had now determined to conquer*

Pyrrhum atque ējus elephantōs = *Pyrrhus and his elephants*

et ex Italia pellere = *and to drive them out of Italy*

Complete Translation:

For they had now determined to conquer Pyrrhus and his elephants and to drive them out of Italy.



4

Fabricius imperātor factus est et contrā Pyrrhum missus est.

Fabricius imperātor factus est = *Fabricius was made general*

et missus est = *and sent*

contrā Pyrrhum = *against Pyrrhus*

Complete Translation:

Fabricius was made general and sent against Pyrrhus.



5

Quum ad castra Pyrrhī appropinquāvisset atque castra posuisset, medicus ē castrīs Pyrrhī ad Fabricium vēnit.

Quum appropinquāvisset = *When he had approached*

ad castra Pyrrhī = *the camp of Pyrrhus*

atque castra posuisset = *and pitched camp*

medicus ē castrīs Pyrrhī vēnit = *a doctor came out of Pyrrhus' camp*

ad Fabricium = *to Fabricius*

Complete Translation:

When he had approached the camp of Pyrrhus and pitched camp, a doctor came out of Pyrrhus' camp to Fabricius.



6

Hic dīxit sē Pyrrhum rēgem occīsūrum esse, et ita Rōmānīs ab eō līberātūrum esse.

Hic dīxit = *This (man) said*

sē Pyrrhum rēgem occīsūrum esse = *he would kill Pyrrhus the king*

et ita Rōmānīs līberātūrum esse = *and that thus he would free the Romans*

ab eō = *from him*

Complete Translation:

This man said that he would kill Pyrrhus the king and that thus he would free the Romans from him.



7

Præmia autem rogāvit.

Præmia autem rogāvit = *He asked for rewards, however*

Complete Translation:

He asked for rewards, however.



8

Fabricius vērō eum cēpit et jussit eum ligātum ad Pyrrhum dūcī.

Fabricius vērō eum cēpit = *But Fabricius took him*

et jussit eum = *and ordered him*

ligātum dūcī = *to be led bound*

ad Pyrrhum = *to Pyrrhus*

Complete Translation:

But Fabricius took him and ordered him to be led bound to Pyrrhus.



9

Prætereā ad Pyrrhum scrīpsit Rōmānōs gladiīs, nōn perfidiā, pugnāre.

Prætereā scrīpsit = *Furthermore he wrote*

ad Pyrrhum = *to Pyrrhus*

Rōmānōs pugnāre = *that the Romans fought*

gladiīs = *with swords*

nōn perfidiā = *not with treachery*

Complete Translation:

Furthermore he wrote to Pyrrhus that the Romans fought not with treachery but with swords.



10 Pyrrhus, ita ab hoste dē periculō suō monitus, vehementer mōtus est.

Pyrrhus, ita monitus = *Pyrrhus, thus warned*

ab hoste = *by the enemy*

dē periculō suō = *of his own danger*

vehementer mōtus est = *was greatly moved*

Complete Translation:

Pyrrhus, thus warned by the enemy of his own danger, was greatly moved.



11

“It is easier,” inquit, “to move the sun from its course, than Fabricius from the path of honesty.”

Complete Translation:

“It is easier,” he said, “to move the sun from its course, than Fabricius from the path of honesty.”



- 12 Rōmānī autem Fabricium, virum fortem, ad Pyrrhum mīsērunt qui dē captīvīs commūtandīs³ ageret.

Rōmānī autem mīsērunt = *The Romans however sent*

Fabricium, virum fortem = *Fabricius, a brave man*

ad Pyrrhum = *to Pyrrhus*

qui ageret = *to treat (with him)*

dē captīvīs commūtandīs³ = *concerning an exchange of prisoners*

³ dē captīvīs commūtandīs: *concerning an exchange of prisoners.*

Complete Translation:

The Romans sent Fabricius, a brave man, to Pyrrhus to treat (with him) concerning an exchange of prisoners.



- 13 Pyrrhus, quum dē hāc rē cum Fabriciō ēgisset, vīdit eum esse virum fortem atque nōbilem.

quum dē hāc rē ēgisset = *When he had treated of this matter*

cum Fabriciō = *with Fabricius*

Pyrrhus vīdit = *Pyrrhus saw*

eum esse virum fortem atque nōbilem = *that he was a brave and noble man*

Complete Translation:

When he had treated of this matter with Fabricius, Pyrrhus saw that he was a brave and noble man.



14 Itaque eī præmia dabat ut sēcum pugnāret.

Itaque eī præmia dabat = *And so he gave (offered) rewards (gifts) to him*

ut sēcum pugnāret = *in order that he might fight with him*

Complete Translation:

And so he gave (offered) rewards (gifts) to him in order that he might fight with him.



15 Fabricius autem hæc præmia nōn accēpit.

Fabricius autem nōn accēpit = *Fabricius however did not accept*

hæc præmia = *these gifts*

Complete Translation:

But Fabricius did not accept these gifts.



16 Ita ostendit sē esse vērum Rōmānum.

Ita ostendit sē esse = *Thus he showed himself to be*

vērum Rōmānum = *a true Roman*

Complete Translation:

Thus he showed himself to be a true Roman.



17 Tum Pyrrhus, “Cūr nōn mēcum in Ēpīrum veniēs?” inquit.

Tum Pyrrhus inquit = *Then Pyrrhus said*

Cūr nōn in Ēpīrum veniēs = *Why will you not come to Epirus*

mēcum = *with me*

Complete Translation:

Then Pyrrhus said, “Why will you not come to Epirus with me?”



18

“Tibi māgnam rēgnī meī partem dabō.”

Tibi dabō = *I shall give you*

māgnam rēgnī meī partem = *a large part of my kingdom*

Complete Translation:

"I shall give you a large part of my kingdom."



19

Rūsus Fabricius negāvit sē rēgnum acceptūrum esse, dīxitque sē semper in rē pūblicā līberā mānsūrum.

Rūsus Fabricius negāvit = *Again Fabricius said (not)*

sē rēgnum acceptūrum esse = *that he would not accept the kingdom*

dīxitque = *and he said*

sē semper mānsūrum = *that he would always remain*

in rē pūblicā līberā = *in a free state*

Complete Translation:

Again Fabricius said that he would not accept the kingdom and that he would always remain in a free state.



20

Post hoc Pyrrhus lēgātōs ad senātum Rōmānum mīsit, quī dē pāce agerent.

Post hoc Pyrrhus lēgātōs mīsit = *After this Pyrrhus sent envoys*

ad senātum Rōmānum = *to the Roman Senate*

quī dē pāce agerent = *to sue for peace*

Complete Translation:

After this Pyrrhus sent envoys to the Roman Senate to sue for peace.



21

Itaque in senātum ductī sunt atque dēmōnstrāvērunt quæ essent pācis
condiciōnēs.

Itaque ductī sunt = *And they were therefore led*

in senātum = *into the Senate*

atque dēmōnstrāvērunt = *and they pointed out (stated)*

quæ essent pācis condiciōnēs = *what the terms of peace were*

Complete Translation:

*And they were therefore led into the Senate, and they pointed out (stated)
what the terms of peace were.*



22 In senātū aliī pācem cōfirmāre cupīvērunt, aliī vērō negāvērunt sē
condiciōnēs acceptūrōs.

In senātū aliī cupīvērunt = *In the Senate some desired*

pācem cōfirmāre = *to establish peace*

aliī vērō negāvērunt = *but others said (not)*

sē condiciōnēs acceptūrōs = *that they would not accept the terms of peace*

Complete Translation:

In the Senate some desired to establish peace, but others said that they would not accept the terms of peace.



23

Prætereā hī ostendērunt: exercitum Rōmānum victum esse; agrōs sociōrum vastātōs esse; glōriam nōminis Rōmānī nōn cōservātam esse.

Prætereā hī ostendērunt = *Furthermore these (men) pointed out*

exercitum Rōmānum victum esse = *that the Roman army had been conquered*

agrōs sociōrum vastātōs esse = *that the fields of the allies had been devastated*

glōriam nōminis Rōmānī = *that the glory of the Roman name*

nōn cōservātam esse = *had not been preserved*

Complete Translation:

Furthermore these men pointed out that the Roman army had been conquered, that the fields of the allies had been devastated, that the glory of the Roman name had not been preserved.



24 Diū dē hāc rē agēbant.

Diū dē hāc rē agēbant = *They argued the matter for a long time*

Complete Translation:

They argued the matter for a long time.



25

At ūnus ex eīs, vir summus, nōmine Appius Claudius, vehementer commōtus, “The Roman people,” inquit, “will not discuss terms of peace while an armed and victorious foe yet stands on the soil of Italy.”

At ūnus ex eīs, vir summus = *But one of them, a very great (man)*

nōmine Appius Claudius = *named Appius Claudius*

vehementer commōtus inquit = *greatly moved said*

The Roman people will not discuss terms of peace while an armed and victorious foe yet stands on the soil of Italy

Complete Translation:

But one of them, a very great man named Appius Claudius, greatly moved, said, “The Roman people will not discuss terms of peace while an armed and victorious foe yet stands on the soil of Italy.”



26 Itaque senātus condiōnēs nōn probāvit et bellum rūrsus gerere cōstituit.

Itaque senātus nōn probāvit = *And so the Senate did not approve*

condiōnēs = *the terms*

et bellum rūrsus gerere cōstituit = *and decided to wage war again*

Complete Translation:

And so the Senate did not approve the terms and decided to wage war again.



Reading #40 – Page 432: *The Polite Fly*

Translate:



1 In dorsō taurī musca parva erat.

In dorsō taurī = *On a bull's back*

musca parva erat = *there was a little fly*

Translation: *On a bull's back there was a little fly.*

2 “Musca, “Sī te premō,” inquit, “statim discēdam.”

Musca inquit = *The fly said*

Sī te premō = *If I am pressing (bothering) you*

statim discēdam = *I will leave immediately*

Translation: *The fly said: “If I am pressing (bothering) you, I will leave immediately.”*

3 Taurus autem eī respondit, “Ubi es? Nihil enim sentiō.”

Taurus autem eī respondit = *But the bull replied*

Ubi es = *Where are you*

Nihil enim sentiō = *For I feel nothing*

Translation: *But the bull replied: “Where are you? For I feel nothing.”*



Exercise #422 – Pages 432 - 433

1 Explain the formation of:

a. the present infinitive active: *is the second principal part of the verb*

b. the perfect infinitive active: *formed by adding -isse to the perfect stem*

c. the future participle active: *formed by dropping the -us of the perfect participle passive and adding -urus*

d. the future infinitive active: *is a compound tense made up of the future participle active and esse*

e. the present infinitive passive: *is formed on the present stem*

f. the perfect infinitive passive: *s a compound tense formed by using the perfect participle passive with esse*



2

Give the rules for the accusative with the infinitive after verbs of *saying, etc.* :

a

Noun clauses after verbs of saying, etc., are put in the accusative with the infinitive

b

In this construction the verb is always an infinitive,

c

the subject is always in the accusative case, and

d

the tense of the infinitive is determined by the rule: tense by relation



3 Explain the rule *Tense by Relation*:

- a** The *PRESENT* infinitive and *PRESENT* participle express action as going on at the same time *as the action of the finite verb in the clause*.

Infinitive: *Sciō tē pugnāre.*
I know that you are fighting.
(You are now fighting and I now know it.)

Scīvī tē pugnāre.
I knew that you were fighting.
(You were then fighting and I now know it.)

Participle: *Ōrāns Deum laudō.*
Praying I praise God.
(I praise God while praying.)

Eōs pignantēs hortātus est.
He encouraged them fighting (as they fought).
(He encouraged them at the time when they were fighting.)



3 Explain the rule *Tense by Relation*: (continued)

b The *PERFECT* infinitive and *PERFECT* participle express action as completed before *the action of the verb in the clause*.

Infinitive: *Sciō tē hoc fēcisse.*
I know that you did this.
(You did it before and I now know it.)

Scīvī tē hoc fēcisse.
I knew that you had done this.
(You did it before I knew it.)

Participle: *Mīlitēs īnstrūctī impetum sustinent.*
The soldiers, having been drawn up, are withstanding the attack.
(They have been drawn up and are now withstanding the attack.)

Mīlitēs īnstrūctī impetum sustinuērunt.
The soldiers, having been drawn up, withstood the attack.
(They were drawn up and then withstood the attack.)



3

Explain the rule *Tense by Relation: (continued)*

C *The* FUTURE infinitive *and the* FUTURE participle *express action which* will take place after *the action of the verb in the clause*.

Infinitive: *Sciō tē Gallōs victūrum esse.*
I know that you will conquer the Gauls.
Scīvī tē Gallōs victūrum esse.
I knew that you would conquer the Gauls..

Participle: *Itūrus hāc dīcit.*
Being about to go, he says these things.
Itūrus hāc dīxit.
Being about to go, he said these things.



4

With what does a predicate noun or adjective in the accusative with the infinitive agree?

A predicate noun or adjective agrees with the subject; that is, in the accusative with the infinitive construction it is in the accusative case.

5

How is a verb used *impersonally* in the accusative with the infinitive?

An impersonal verb in the accusative with the infinitive construction is in the infinitive without a subject expressed, and in a compound infinitive the participle is always neuter.

6

Is there any important difference between the use of the accusative with the infinitive after verbs of saying, etc, and after other verbs?

An important difference between the use of the accusative with the infinitive construction after verbs of saying, etc., and after other verbs is in tense.

*The former construction follows the rule, tense by relation; when the infinitive is used after other verbs and expressions such as *jubeo* and *oportet*, present tense is generally used.*



7a

Must verbs of saying, etc., **ALWAYS** take an accusative with the infinitive?

Verbs which may take an accusative with the infinitive do not always do so.

Name some other constructions they **MAY** take and give examples.

7b

When the sense requires, they also take indirect questions, accusative objects, etc.;

Haec nuntiavit.

He reported these things.

Nuntiavit quot essent hostes.

He reported how many (numerous) the enemy were.



Exercise #423 – Page 433

1. Translate;
2. Explain the *italicized* constructions:



1

▼ ▼
Dīcō *Deum esse bonum.*

Dīcō = *I say*

Deum esse bonum = *that God is good*

Complete Translation:

I say that God is good.

Explain: ***Deum esse bonum***

Acc. w. infin. after a verb of saying; action at same time as main verb.



2

Respondit sē fidem Chrīstiānam nōn negātūrum esse.

Respondit = *He replied*

sē nōn negātūrum esse = *that he would not deny*

fidem Chrīstiānam = *the Christian faith*

Complete Translation:

He replied that he would not deny the Christian faith.

Explain: *sē negātūrum esse*

Acc. w. infin.; action which will take place after the time of main verb.



3

Caesar putāvit omnem Galliam esse pācātam.

Caesar putāvit = *Caesar thought*

omnem Galliam = *that all Gaul*

esse pācātam = *had been pacified*

Complete Translation:

Caesar thought that all Gaul had been pacified.

Explain: *esse pācātam*

Acc. w. infin.; action completed before time of main verb.



4

Sānctī scrīpsērunt Deum omnēs hominēs dīligere.

Sānctī scrīpsērunt = *The saints have written*

Deum dīligere = *that God loved*

omnēs hominēs = *all men*

Complete Translation:

The saints have written that God loved all men.

Explain: *dīligere*

Infinitive after a verb of saying; action at same time as main verb.



5

Columbus repperit multās gentēs Americam incolere.

Columbus repperit = *Columbus found*

multās gentēs incolere = *that many tribes dwelt*

Americam = *in America*

Complete Translation:

Columbus found that many tribes dwelt in America.

Explain: *incolere*

Infinitive after a verb of saying; action at same time as main verb.



6

▼ ▼
Negāvit sē ventūrum esse.

Negāvit = *He said (not)*

sē ventūrum esse = *that he would not come*

Complete Translation:

He said that he would not come.

Explain: sē

Acc. sing, of reflexive pronoun, subject of infinitive after a verb of saying.



7 Nūntiātum est ācriter pugnātum esse.

Nūntiātum est = *It was announced*

ācriter pugnātum esse = *that there had been bitter fighting*

Complete Translation:

It was announced that there had been bitter fighting.

Explain: *pugnātum esse*

An impersonal verb in the acc. w. infin. construction; no subject expressed; participle neuter; action completed before time of main verb.



8 Dēmōnstrāvit oportēre eōs sē dēdere.

Dēmōnstrāvit = *He pointed out*

oportēre sē = *that they ought*

eōs dēdere = *to surrender*

Complete Translation:

He pointed out that they ought to surrender.

Explain: *oportēre*

Impersonal verb used in the acc. w. infin. construction; no sub-ject expressed; action at same time as main verb.

Explain: *sē*

Acc. pl. of reflexive pronoun, object of dedere.



9

Exīstimō nōs Americānōs līberōs semper futūrōs esse.

Exīstimō = *I think*

nōs Americānōs = *that we Americans*

līberōs semper futūrōs esse = *will always be free*

Complete Translation:

I think that we Americans will always be free.

Explain: *futūrōs esse*

Future infinitive after a verb of saying; action that will take place after time of main verb.



10 Sēnsit sē in māgnō periculō esse.

Sēnsit = *He felt*

sē esse = *that he was*

in māgnō periculō = *in great danger*

Complete Translation:

He felt that he was in great danger.

Explain: sē

Acc. sing, of reflexive pronoun, subject of infinitive after a verb of saying.



11 Dīxit sē eō annō in Galliā fuisse.

Dīxit = *He said*

sē fuisse = *that he had been*

eō annō in Galliā = *in Gaul that year*

Complete Translation:

He said that he had been in Gaul that year.

Explain: *fuisse*

Perfect infinitive after a verb of saying; action completed before time of main verb.

