

pōnere						
3rd		PP1: pōn-ō PP2: pōn-ere PP3: posu-ī PP4: posit-us				
		put, place, set, pitch (w. castra)				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	pōnō	pōnis	pōnit	pōnimus	pōnitis	pōnunt
Imperfect	pōnēbam	pōnēbās	pōnēbat	pōnēbāmus	pōnēbātis	pōnēbant
Future	pōnam	pōnēs	pōnet	pōnēmus	pōnētis	pōnent
Perfect	posuī	posuistī	posuit	posuimus	posuistis	posuērunt
Pluperfect	posueram	posuerās	posuerat	posuerāmus	posuerātis	posuerant
Future Perfect	posuerō	posueris	posuerit	posuerimus	posueritis	posuerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	pōnor	pōneris	pōnitur	pōnimur	pōniminī	pōnuntur
Imperfect	pōnēbar	pōnēbāris	pōnēbātur	pōnēbāmur	pōnēbāminī	pōnēbantur
Future	pōnar	pōnēris	pōnētur	pōnēmur	pōnēminī	pōnentur
Perfect	positus, a, um sum	positus, a, um es	positus, a, um est	positī, æ, a sumus	positī, æ, a estis	positī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	positus, a, um eram	positus, a, um erās	positus, a, um erat	positī, æ, a erāmus	positī, æ, a erātis	positī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	positus, a, um erō	positus, a, um eris	positus, a, um erit	positī, æ, a erimus	positī, æ, a eritis	positī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	pōnam	pōnās	pōnat	pōnāmus	pōnātis	pōnant
Imperfect	pōnerem	pōnerēs	pōneret	pōnerēmus	pōnerētis	pōnerent
Perfect	posuerim	posuerīs	posuerit	posuerīmus	posuerītis	posuerint
Pluperfect	posuissem	posuissēs	posuisset	posuissēmus	posuissētis	posuissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	pōnar	pōnāris	pōnātur	pōnāmur	pōnāminī	pōnantur
Imperfect	pōnerer	pōnerēris	pōnerētur	pōnerēmur	pōnerēminī	pōnerentur
Perfect	positus, a, um sim	positus, a, um sīs	positus, a, um sit	positī, æ, a sīmus	positī, æ, a sītis	positī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	positus, a, um essem	positus, a, um essēs	positus, a, um esset	positī, æ, a essēmus	positī, æ, a essētis	positī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		pōne			pōnite	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active pōnere			Present Infinitive Passive pōnī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active posuisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive positus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active positūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive positus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active positūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive positus, a, um					

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīlī et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.



Lesson 12: Latin Verbs - The Third Conjugation

The principal parts of verbs of the **3rd conjugation** must be memorized; there is no general rule for their formation.

The present infinitive active, however, always ends in **-ere** (with the first **e** short!). ***This is the sign of the 3rd Conjugation.***

RULE: All verbs whose present infinitive active ends in **-ere** belong to the **3rd conjugation**.



Exercise #156 – Page 140

Tell what conjugation each belongs to:

1. dēfendere = 3rd

2. parāre = 1st

3. monēre = 2nd

4. dūcere = 3rd

5. gerere = 3rd

6. pugnāre = 1st

7. sustinēre = 2nd

8. īnstruere = 3rd

9. dare = 1st

10. movēre = 2nd

11. mittere = 3rd

12. terrēre = 2nd



From your Cheat-Sheets: *Present Indicative Active of mittō*

3	Verbs of the Third Conjugation					
	Indicative Mood - Active Voice					
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	mitt-ō	mitt-is	mitt-it	mitt-imus	mitt-itis	mitt-unt
<i>Imperfect</i>	mitt-ēbam	mitt-ēbās	mitt-ēbat	mitt-ēbāmus	mitt-ēbātis	mitt-ēbant
<i>Future</i>	mitt-am	mitt-ēs	mitt-et	mitt-ēmus	mitt-ētis	mitt-ent

VOCABULARY

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, 3, tr.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lead} \\ \text{guide} \end{array} \right.$
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, 3, tr.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{carry} \\ \text{carry on} \\ \text{wage (w. bellum)} \end{array} \right.$
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus, 3, tr.	defend
īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus, 3, tr.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{draw up} \\ \text{equip} \end{array} \right.$
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, 3, tr.	send
fortiter, adv.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bravely} \\ \text{strongly} \end{array} \right.$



Exercise #157 – Page 141

1. Conjugate *mittō* and *dūcō* throughout the present.
2. Give the third person, singular and plural, present of:
(a) *gerere*, (b) *dēfendere*, (c) *īnstruere*.

1

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>
<i>mittere</i>	<i>mittō</i>	<i>mittis</i>	<i>mittit</i>	<i>mittimus</i>	<i>mittitis</i>	<i>mittunt</i>
<i>dūcere</i>	<i>dūcō</i>	<i>ducis</i>	<i>ducit</i>	<i>ducimus</i>	<i>ducitis</i>	<i>ducunt</i>

2

	<i>3rd person present</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>gerere</i>	<i>gerit</i>	<i>gerunt</i>
<i>dēfendere</i>	<i>dēfendit</i>	<i>dēfendunt</i>
<i>īnstruere</i>	<i>īnstruit</i>	<i>īnstruunt</i>



Exercise #158 page 141

Translate, giving three meanings for each form:



1. **dēfendunt** = *they defend, are defending, do defend*

2. **mittis** = *you (thou) send, art sending, dost send*

3. **dēfendit** = *he/she/it defends, is defending, does defend*

4. **mittunt** = *they send, are sending, do send*

5. **dūcunt** = *they lead, are leading, do lead*

6. **mittit** = *he/she/it sends, is sending, does send*



7. **gerunt** = *they carry on, are carrying on, do carry on*
they carry, are carrying, do carry
they wage (w/bellum), are waging, do wage

8. **dūcit** = *he/she/it leads, is leading, does lead*
he/she/it guides, is guiding, does guide

9. **īnstruit** = *he/she/it draws up, is drawing up, does draw up*
he/she/it equips, is equipping, does equip

10. **dēfendimus** = *we defend, are defending, do defend*

11. **mittō** = *I send, am sending, do send*

12. **gerit** = *he/she/it carries on, is carrying on, does carry on*
he/she/it carry, is carrying, does carry
he/she/it wages (w/bellum), is waging, does wage



13. mittimus = *we send, are sending, do send*

14. īnstruunt = *they draw up, are drawing up, do draw up*
they equip, they are equipping, they do equip

15. mittitis = *you (ye) send, are sending, do send*

16. dēfendis = *you (thou) defend, art defending, dost defend*

17. dūcimus = *we lead, are leading, do lead*
we guide, are guiding, do guide

18. geris = *you (thou) carry on, art carrying on, dost carry on*
thou carry, art carrying, dost carry
thou wage (w/bellum), art waging, dost wage



Exercise #159 – Page 142

A SHORT SHORT-STORY—A ROMAN “SPOTTER”

Translate



1

Mīles Romānus hostēs videt. Hostēs autem eum nōn vident.

mīles Romānus = *a Roman soldier*

videt = *sees*

hostēs = *the enemy*

hostēs autem = *the enemy, however,*

nōn vident = *does not see*

eum = *him*

Complete Translation:

A Roman soldier sees the enemy. The enemy, however, does not see him.



2

Mīles servum in castra mittit.

mīles = *the soldier*mittit = *sends*servum = *a slave*in castra = *into the camp*

Complete Translation:

The soldier sends a slave into the camp.

3

Servus Cæsarem in castrīs monet. “Hostēs in flūmine sunt; perīculum nōbīs est!”

servus = *the slave*

monet = *warns*

Cæsarem = *Caesar*

in castrīs = *in the camp*

hostēs = *the enemy*

sunt = *is*

in flūmine = *on the river*

perīculum = *danger*

est = *there is*

nōbīs = *for us*

Complete Translation:

The slave warns Caesar in the camp. “The enemy is on the river; there is danger for us!”



4 Cæsar ducēs et centuriōnēs vocat. ▼

Cæsar = *Caesar*

vocat = *calls*

ducēs et centuriōnēs = *the leaders and the centurions*

Complete Translation:

Caesar calls the leaders and the centurions.



5

Centuriōnēs mīlitēs vocant. Eōs prō castrīs īnstruunt.

centuriōnēs = *the centurions*

vocant = *call*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

īnstruunt = *they draw up*

eōs = *them*

prō castrīs = *before the camp*

Complete Translation:

The centurions call the soldiers. They draw them up before the camp.



6

Cæsar mīlitēs dūcit. “Hostēs nōs terrēbimus! Fortiter pugnābimus!”

Cæsar = *Caesar*

dūcit = *leads*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

nōs = *we*

terrēbimus = *will terrify*

hostēs = *the enemy*

fortiter pugnābimus = *bravely we will fight*

Complete Translation:

Caesar leads the soldiers. “We will terrify the enemy!” “Bravely we will fight!”



7

Interim hostēs mīlitem Rōmānum vident. Is autem sē fortiter dēfendit.

interim hostēs = *meanwhile the enemy*

vident = *sees*

mīlitem Rōmānum = *the Roman soldier*

is autem = *He, however,*

fortiter dēfendit = *bravely defends*

sē = *himself*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the enemy sees the Roman soldier. He, however, defends himself bravely.



8a

Vident hostēs legiōnem et Cæsarem. Metus Cæsaris eōs terret. “Cæsar est!
Superābit nōs!”

hostēs = *the enemy*vident = *sees*legiōnem et Cæsarem = *the legion and Caesar*metus = *fear*Cæsaris = *of Caesar*terret = *terrifies*eōs = *them*Cæsar = *Caesar*est = *it is*superābit = *he will overcome*nōs = *us*

Complete Translation:

*The enemy sees the legion and Caesar. Fear of Caesar terrifies them. “It is Caesar!”
“He will overcome us!”*



8b

“Perīculum est!” Prīncipēs hostium cōpiās īnstruunt. Sē dēfendunt.

perīculum = *danger*

est = *there is*

prīncipēs = *the leading men*

hostium = *of the enemy*

īnstruunt = *draw up*

cōpiās = *(their) forces*

dēfendunt = *they defend*

sē = *themselves*

Complete Translation:

“There is danger! The leading men of the enemy draw up (their) forces. They defend themselves.”



9

Rōmānī rem fortiter gerunt et hostēs superant. Hostēs sē Cæsari dant.

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

fortiter gerunt = *bravely carry on*

rem = *the affair*

et superant = *and (they) conquer*

hostēs = *the enemy*

hostēs = *the enemy*

dant = *give*

sē = *themselves*

Cæsari = *(up) to Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The Romans carry on the affair bravely and (they)conquer the enemy. The enemy give themselves up to Caesar.



10 Cæsar mīlitēs et hostēs in castra dūcit; omnēs mīlitēs īnstruit et laudat.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

dūcit = *leads*

mīlitēs et hostēs = *soldiers and enemies*

in castra = *into camp*

īnstruit = *he draws up*

omnēs mīlitēs = *all the soldiers*

et laudat = *and praises (them)*

Complete Translation:

Caesar leads soldiers and enemies into camp; he draws up all the soldiers and praises (them).



Exercise #160 – Page 142

Translate



1

The Roman legions defend themselves bravely because they are eager for the glory of war.

the Roman legions = *legiōnēs Rōmānæ*

bravely defend = *fortiter dēfendunt*

themselves = *sē*

because they are = *quod sunt*

eager = *cupidæ*

for the glory = *glōriæ*

of war = *bellī*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs Rōmānæ fortiter sē dēfendunt quod sunt cupidæ glōriæ bellī.



2

Caesar is leading the army into the territory of the enemy; the enemy sees and fears him.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

is leading = *dūcit*

the army = *exercitum*

into the territory = *in fīnēs*

of the enemy = *hostium*

the enemy = *hostēs*

sees and fears = *vident et timent*

him = *eum*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar in fīnēs hostium exercitum dūcit; hostēs eum vident et timent.



3 The Romans always wage war bravely with the enemy.

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

always bravely wage = *semper fortiter gerunt*

war = *bellum*

with the enemy = *cum hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī semper bellum fortiter gerunt cum hostibus.

4 The centurion is drawing up the legion in front of the wall.

the centurion = *centuriō*

is drawing up = *īnstruit*

the legion = *legiōnem*

in front of the wall = *prō mūrō*

Complete Translation:

Centuriō prō mūrō legiōnem īnstruit.



5

Does he send centurions to the neighboring tribes?

does he send ? = *mittitne*

centurions = *centuriōnēs*

to the neighboring tribes = *gentibus fīnitimīs*

Complete Translation:

Mittitne centuriōnēs gentibus fīnitimīs?

6

Caesar carries a sword.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

carries = *gerit*

a sword = *gladium*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar gladium gerit.



7

The Romans often carry on (wage) war with the neighboring peoples and tribes.

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

often carry on (wage) = *sæpe gerunt*

war = *bellum*

with the neighboring peoples and tribes = *cum populīs et gentibus fīnitimīs*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī cum populīs et gentibus fīnitimīs bellum sæpe gerunt.

8

Is the slave guiding the column into a narrow and difficult place?

the slave = *servus*

is (he) guiding ? = *dūcitne*

the column = *agmen*

into a narrow and difficult place = *in locum angustum et difficilem*

Complete Translation:

Dūcitne servus agmen in locum angustum et difficilem?



9 The general is strongly warning the Senate.

the general = *imperātor*

is strongly warning = *fortiter monet*

the Senate = *senātum*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor senātum fortiter monet.

10 The king is equipping an army; we, however, shall conquer him and his army.

the king = *rēx*

is equipping = *īnstruit*

an army = *exercitum*

we, however = *nōs autem*

shall conquer = *superābimus*

him = *eum*

and his army = *et exercitum ējus*

Complete Translation:

Rēx exercitum īnstruit; nōs autem eum et exercitum ējus superābimus.



From your Cheat-Sheets: *Imperfect Indicative Active of mittō*

3	Verbs of the Third Conjugation					
	Indicative Mood - Active Voice					
Tense	Singular			Plural		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	mitt-ō	mitt-is	mitt-it	mitt-imus	mitt-itis	mitt-unt
<i>Imperfect</i>	mitt-ēbam	mitt-ēbās	mitt-ēbat	mitt-ēbāmus	mitt-ēbātis	mitt-ēbant
<i>Future</i>	mitt-am	mitt-ēs	mitt-et	mitt-ēmus	mitt-ētis	mitt-ent

NOTE: The endings of the *imperfect* in the 3rd conjugation are exactly the same as those of the 2nd conjugation.



VOCABULARY

vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus, 3, tr.	conquer
petō, petere, petīvī, petītus, 3, tr.	{ seek beg request
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus, 3, tr.	{ drive repulse rout
litterae, litterārum	{ letter (i. e., an epistle) dispatch

NOTE

Litterae is a plural noun of the first declension (like **cōpiae**).

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *petition* presented to Congress; a *victorious* general.

RELATED LATIN WORD

Imperātōrēs propter victōriās laudāmus.



Exercise #161 – Page 143

Conjugate in the imperfect indicative active: vincō, dēfendō.

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>
<i>vincō</i>	<i>vincēbam</i>	<i>vincēbās</i>	<i>vincēbat</i>	<i>vincēbāmus</i>	<i>vincēbātis</i>	<i>vincēbant</i>
<i>dēfendō</i>	<i>dēfendēbam</i>	<i>dēfendēbās</i>	<i>dēfendēbat</i>	<i>dēfendēbāmus</i>	<i>dēfendēbātis</i>	<i>dēfendēbant</i>



Exercise #161 – Page 143

Conjugate in the imperfect indicative active: mittō, petō.

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>	<i>1st person</i>	<i>2nd person</i>	<i>3rd person</i>
<i>mittō</i>	<i>mittēbam</i>	<i>mittēbās</i>	<i>mittēbat</i>	<i>mittēbāmus</i>	<i>mittēbātis</i>	<i>mittēbant</i>
<i>petō</i>	<i>petēbam</i>	<i>petēbās</i>	<i>petēbat</i>	<i>petēbāmus</i>	<i>petēbātis</i>	<i>petēbant</i>



Exercise #162 – Page 143

1. Give the tense of the verb;
2. Translate:



Verb	Tense	Meaning
1. pellit	Present	he/she/it drives, is driving, does drive he/she/it repulses, is repulsing, does repulse he/she/it routs, is routing, does rout
2. gerēbant	Imperfect	they were carrying on they were carrying they were waging (w/bellum)
3. īnstruēbat	Imperfect	he/she/it was drawing up he/she/it was equipping
4. vincēbant	Imperfect	they were conquering



Verb	Tense	Meaning
5. petēbant	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>they were seeking they were begging they were requesting</i>
6. pellunt	<i>Present</i>	<i>they drive, are driving, do drive they repulse, are repulsing, do repulse they rout, are routing, do rout.</i>
7. petunt	<i>Present</i>	<i>they seek, are seeking, do seek they beg, are begging, do beg they request, are requesting, do request</i>
8. pellēbam	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>I was driving I was repulsing I was routing</i>



Verb	Tense	Meaning
9. mittēbās	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>thou wast sending</i>
10. mittēbāmus	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>we were sending</i>
11. pellēbant	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>they were driving</i> <i>they were repulsing</i> <i>they were routing</i>
12. dūcēbat	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>he/she/it was leading</i> <i>he/she/it was guiding</i>



Verb	Tense	Meaning
13. mittēbat	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>he/she/it was sending</i>
14. mittēbam	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>I was sending</i>
15. petēbat	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>he/she/it was seeking</i> <i>he/she/it was begging</i> <i>he/she/it was requesting</i>
16. mittēbant	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>they were sending</i>



Verb	Tense	Meaning
17. vincunt	<i>Present</i>	<i>they conquer, are conquering, do conquer</i>
18. mittēbātis	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>ye were sending</i>
19. vincit	<i>Present</i>	<i>he/she/it conquers, is conquering, does conquer</i>
20. dūcēbant	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>they were leading</i> <i>they were guiding</i>



Verb	Tense	Meaning
21. gerēbat	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>he/she/it was carrying on, he/she/it was carrying he/she/it was waging (w/bellum)</i>
22. vincēbat	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>he/she/it was conquering</i>
23. instruēbant	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>they were drawing up, they were equipping</i>
24. pellitis	<i>Present</i>	<i>ye drive, are driving, do drive ye repulse, are repulsing, do repulse ye rout, are routing, do rout</i>



Lesson 12

Exercise #163 – Page 144

1. Add the correct ending;
2. Translate:



1

Gallī bellum cum Rōmānīs *gerēba*__ sed eōs nōn *vincēba*__.

*gerēbant**vincēbant**Gallī = the Gauls**gerēbant = were waging**bellum = war**cum Rōmānīs = with the Romans**sed nōn vincēbant = but they were not overcoming**eōs = them*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were waging war with the Romans but they were not overcoming them.



2

Gallī post victōriam Cæsaris pācem *petēba*__.

petēbant

Gallī = *the Gauls*

petēbant = *were seeking*

pācem = *peace*

post victōriam Cæsaris = *after Caesar's victory*

Complete Translation:

After Caesar's victory the Gauls were seeking peace.

3

Chrīstus mundum *vīnci*__.

vincit

Chrīstus = *Christ*

vincit = *conquers*

mundum = *the world*

Complete Translation:

Christ conquers the world.



4 Ego hostēs in pontem *pellēba*__.

pellēbam

Ego = I

pellēbam = was driving

hostēs = the enemy

in pontem = onto the bridge

Complete Translation:

I was driving the enemy onto the bridge.

5 Hostēs mīlitēs prō castrīs *īnstruēba*__.

īnstruēbant

hostēs = the enemy

īnstruēbant = was drawing up

mīlitēs = soldiers

prō castrīs = before the camp

Complete Translation:

The enemy was drawing up soldiers before the camp.



6

Mittēba_ne Cæsar litterās?

Mittēbatne

mittēbatne = *Was (he) sending ?*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

litterās = *a dispatch*

Complete Translation:

Was Caesar sending a dispatch?

7

Rēx pācem *petēba__*.

petēbat

rēx = *the king*

petēbat = *was seeking*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

The king was seeking peace.



8 Mīlitēs fortēs hostēs *pellu*_____.

pellunt

mīlitēs fortēs = *the brave soldiers*

pellunt = *are routing*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The brave soldiers are routing the enemy.



Exercise #164 – Page 144

1. Translate:



1

Propter metum Rōmānōrum Gallī bellum cum eīs gerēbant. Rōmānī autem semper vincēbant.

propter metum = *on account of fear*

Rōmānōrum = *of the Romans*

Gallī = *the Gauls*

gerēbant = *were waging*

bellum = *war*

cum eīs = *with them*

Rōmānī autem = *The Romans, however,*

semper vincēbant = *were always conquering (them)*

Complete Translation:

On account of fear of the Romans the Gauls were waging war with them. The Romans, however, were always conquering (them).



2

Nōs frūmentum petēbāmus. Vōs frūmentum nōn mittēbātis.

nōs = *we*

petēbāmus = *were begging for*

frūmentum = *grain*

vōs = *you (ye)*

nōn mittēbātis = *were not sending*

frūmentum = *grain*

Complete Translation:

We were begging for grain. You (ye) were not sending grain.



3 Legiōnēs Rōmānæ hostēs semper vincunt. ▼

legiōnēs Rōmānæ = *the Roman legions*

semper vincunt = *always conquer*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The Roman legions always conquer the enemy.

4 Cæsar Gallōs pellit. ▼

Cæsar = *Caesar*

pellit = *routs*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Caesar routs the Gauls.



Exercise #165 – Page 144

1. Translate:



1

The general was sending a dispatch and was begging (for) a supply of rations¹ and swords.

the general = *imperātor*

was sending = *mittēbat*

a dispatch = *litterās*

and (he) was begging (for) = *et petēbat*

a supply = *cōpiam*

of rations¹ = *frūmentī*

and (of) swords = *et gladiōrum*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor litterās mittēbat et cōpiam frūmentī et gladiōrum petēbat.

¹ *rations*: frūmentum



2

We were often routing the enemy. We were often conquering them.
Nevertheless they were carrying on the war and defending themselves
bravely.

we = *nōs*

were often routing = *sæpe pellēbāmus*

the enemy = *hostēs*

we were often conquering = *sæpe vincēbāmus*

them = *eōs*

nevertheless they were carrying on = *tamen gerēbant*

the war = *bellum*

and bravely defending = *et fortiter dēfendēbant*

themselves = *sē*

Complete Translation:

Nōs hostēs sæpe pellēbāmus. Eōs sæpe vincēbāmus. Tamen fortiter bellum gerēbant et sē dēfendēbant.



3 They were driving the first battle line into a deep river.

they were driving = *pellēbant*

the first battle line = *prīmam aciem*

into a deep river = *in altum flūmen*

Complete Translation:

Prīmam aciem in altum flūmen pellēbant.

4 The general is sending a letter. A slave will carry¹ it into the province.

¹ Use *portāre*

the general = *imperātor*

is sending = *mittit*

a letter = *litterās*

a slave = *servus*

will carry¹ = *portābit*

it = *eās*

into the province = *in prōvinciam*

Complete Translation:

Imperātor litterās mittit. Servus in prōvinciam eās portābit.



From your Cheat-Sheets: *Future Indicative Active of mittō*

3	Verbs of the Third Conjugation					
	Indicative Mood - Active Voice					
	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	mitt-ō	mitt-is	mitt-it	mitt-imus	mitt-itis	mitt-unt
<i>Imperfect</i>	mitt-ēbam	mitt-ēbās	mitt-ēbat	mitt-ēbāmus	mitt-ēbātis	mitt-ēbant
<i>Future</i>	mitt-am	mitt-ēs	mitt-et	mitt-ēmus	mitt-ētis	mitt-ent



VOCABULARY

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus, 3, tr.	{ put place set pitch (w. castra)
contendō, contendere, contendī, 3, intr.	{ strive contend hasten
agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, 3, tr.	{ drive do act treat
ibi, adv.	there
dē, prep. w. abl.	{ concerning about

NOTE

1. Pōnō means *pitch* only when it is used of a camp. When an in-phrase is used to modify pōnō, in always takes the *ABLATIVE*.
2. Contendō has no fourth principal part.
3. Agō is not the helping verb *do*, as in "I *did* love" or "I *do* fight"; it is an independent verb, as in "I *did* it."



Exercise #166 – Page 146

1. Translate:



1. mittent = *they will (or shall) send*

2. mittētis = *you (ye) will (or shall) send*

3. contendit = *he/she/it strive, is striving, does strive*
= *he/she/it contends, is contending, does contend*
= *he/she/it hastens, is hastening, does hasten*



4. mittēmus = *we will (or shall) send*

5. pōnēbant = *they were putting*
= *they were placing*
= *they were setting*
= *they were pitching (w/castra)*

6. agit = *he/she/it does, is doing, does do*
= *he/she/it drives, is driving, does drive*
= *he/she/it acts, is acting, does act*
= *he/she/it treats, is treating, does treat*



7. **mittet** = *he/she/it will (or shall) send*

8. **contendēbat** = *he/she/it was striving*
= *he/she/it was contending*
= *he/she/it was hastening*

9. **mittēs** = *you (thou) wilt (or shalt) send*



10. **agēbat** = *he/she/it was doing*
= *he/she/it was driving*
= *he/she/it was acting*
= *he/she/it was treating*

11. **pōnunt** = *they put, are putting, do put*
= *they place, are placing, do place*
= *they set, are setting, do set*
= *they pitch (w/castra), are pitching, do pitch*

12. **mittam** = *I will (or shall)send*



13. **aget** = *he/she/it will (or shall) do*
= *he/she/it will (or shall) drive*
= *he/she/it will (or shall) act*
= *he/she/it will (or shall) treat*

14. **pōnit** = *he/she/it puts, is putting, does put*
= *he/she/it places, is placing, does place*
= *he/she/it sets, is setting, does set*
= *he/she/it pitches (w/castra), is pitching, does pitch*

15. **pōnēbat** = *he/she/it was putting*
= *he/she/it was placing*
= *he/she/it was setting*
= *he/she/it was pitching (with castra)*



16. **agam** = *I will (or shall) do*
= *I will (or shall) drive*
= *I will (or shall) act*
= *I will (or shall) treat*

17. **contendēbant** = *they were striving*
= *they were contending*
= *they were hastening*

18. **contendunt** = *they strive, are striving, do strive*
= *they contend, are contending, do contend*
= *they hasten, are hastening, do hasten*



Exercise #167 – Page 146

1. Translate:



1 Vōs legiōnēs in castra mittētis.

vōs = *you (ye)*

mittētis = *will send*

legiōnēs = *the legions*

in castra = *into camp*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) will send the legions into camp.

2 Litterās dē multīs rēbus mittēmus.

mittēmus = *we will send*

litterās = *a dispatch*

dē multīs rēbus = *concerning many things.*

Complete Translation:

We will send a dispatch concerning many things.



3 Rōmānī cum Gallīs semper contendunt.

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

semper contendunt = *are always contending*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Romans are always contending with the Gauls.

4 Ubi Rōmānī castra pōnent?

ubi = *where*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

pōnent = *will pitch*

castra = *camp*

Complete Translation:

Where will the Romans pitch camp?



5

Ego frūmentum nōn mittam.

ego = I

nōn mittam = shall not send

frūmentum = grain

Complete Translation:

I shall not send grain.

6

Mittēsne servōs?

mittēsne = will you (wilt thou) send

servōs = slaves

Complete Translation:

Will you (wilt thou) send slaves?

7

Ibi castra pōnent.

ibi = *there*pōnent = *they will pitch*castra = *camp*

Complete Translation:

They will pitch camp there.

8

Reliquī Gallī prīmā lūce in montēs contendēt.

prīmā lūce = *at dawn*reliquī Gallī = *the remaining Gauls*contendēt = *will hasten*in montēs = *into the mountains*

Complete Translation:

At dawn the remaining Gauls will hasten into the mountains.

9 Spem salūtis in virtūte pōnet.

pōnet = *he will place*

spem = *hope*

salūtis = *of safety*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Complete Translation:

He will place hope of safety in courage.

10 Eōs in flūmen agam.

agam = *I shall drive*

eōs = *them*

in flūmen = *into the river*

Complete Translation:

I shall drive them into the river.



11 Senātus dē rē gravī aget.

senātus = *the Senate*

aget = *will act*

dē rē gravī = *concerning a serious affair*

Complete Translation:

The Senate will act concerning a serious affair.



Exercise #168 – Page 146

1. Translate:



1 We shall pitch camp there.

we shall pitch = *pōnēmus*

camp = *castra*

there = *ibi*

Complete Translation:

Ibi castra pōnēmus.

2 They will treat with the tribe about peace.

they will treat = *agent*

with the tribe = *cum gente*

about peace = *dē pāce*

Complete Translation:

Cum gente dē pāce agent.



3 He will hasten with all the troops into the town.

he will hasten = *contendet*

with all the troops = *cum omnibus cōpiīs*

into the town = *in oppidum*

Complete Translation:

Cum omnibus cōpiīs in oppidum contendet.

4 They will contend with the Gauls.

they will contend = *contendent*

with the Gauls = *cum Gallīs*

Complete Translation:

Cum Gallīs contendent.



5

They will put faith in the courage of the remaining legions.

they will put = *pōnent*faith = *fidem*in the courage = *in virtūte*of the remaining legions = *reliquārum legiōnum*

Complete Translation:

Fidem in virtūte reliquārum legiōnum pōnent.