

vincere						
3rd		PP1: vinc-ō PP2: vinc-ere PP3: vīc-ī PP4: vict-us				
		conquer				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	vincō	vincis	vincit	vincimus	vincitis	vincunt
Imperfect	vincēbam	vincēbās	vincēbat	vincēbāmus	vincēbātis	vincēbant
Future	vincam	vincēs	vincet	vincēmus	vincētis	vincent
Perfect	vīcī	vīcistī	vīcit	vīcimus	vīcistis	vīcērunt
Pluperfect	vīceram	vīcerās	vīcerat	vīcerāmus	vīcerātis	vīcerant
Future Perfect	vīcerō	vīceris	vīcerit	vīcerimus	vīceritis	vīcerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	vincor	vinceris	vincitur	vincimur	vinciminī	vincuntur
Imperfect	vincēbar	vincēbāris	vincēbātur	vincēbāmur	vincēbāminī	vincēbantur
Future	vincar	vincēris	vincētur	vincēmur	vincēminī	vincentur
Perfect	victus, a, um sum	victus, a, um es	victus, a, um est	victī, æ, a sumus	victī, æ, a estis	victī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	victus, a, um eram	victus, a, um erās	victus, a, um erat	victī, æ, a erāmus	victī, æ, a erātis	victī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	victus, a, um erō	victus, a, um eris	victus, a, um erit	victī, æ, a erimus	victī, æ, a eritis	victī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	vincam	vincās	vincat	vincāmus	vincātis	vincant
Imperfect	vincerem	vincerēs	vinceret	vincerēmus	vincerētis	vincerent
Perfect	vīcerim	vīcerīs	vīcerit	vīcerīmus	vīcerītis	vīcerint
Pluperfect	vīcissem	vīcissēs	vīcisset	vīcissēmus	vīcissētis	vīcissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	vincar	vincāris	vincātur	vincāmur	vincāminī	vincantur
Imperfect	vincerer	vincerēris	vincerētur	vincerēmur	vincerēminī	vincerentur
Perfect	victus, a, um sim	victus, a, um sīs	victus, a, um sit	victī, æ, a sīmus	victī, æ, a sītis	victī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	victus, a, um essem	victus, a, um essēs	victus, a, um esset	victī, æ, a essēmus	victī, æ, a essētis	victī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		vince			vincite	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active vincere			Present Infinitive Passive vincī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active vīcissee			Perfect Infinitive Passive victus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active victūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive victus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active victūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive victus, 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 Fīlii 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
cōnsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.

LESSON 20: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION; ACCOMPANIMENT

1. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

The rules for final personal signs in the passive apply also to the fourth conjugation.

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, Nos. 248, 251, and 254.

Present Tense		Imperfect Tense		Future Tense	
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>
248	aud-ior	251	aud-iēbar	254	aud-iar
	aud-īris		aud-iēbāris		aud-iēris
	aud-ītur		aud-iēbātur		aud-iētur
	aud-īmur		aud-iēbāmur		aud-iēmur
	aud-īminī		aud-iēbāminī		aud-iēminī
	aud-iuntur		aud-iēbantur		aud-ientur

REVIEW VOCABULARY

audiō, 4, *tr.*

mūniō, 4, *tr.*

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4, *intr.*

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventum, 4, *intr.*

hear

{ *fortify*
construct (w.
viam or viās)

come

{ *come together*
assemble



Exercise 227 – Page 202

Translate:



	Verb	Meaning
1	audītur	<i>it is heard</i>
2	mūniuntur	<i>they are being fortified</i>
3	audiēbātur	<i>it was being heard</i>



Verb

Meaning

4

mūnientur

they will be fortified

5

audior

I am being heard

6

mūniēbantur

they were being fortified

Verb

Meaning

7

audiētur

he will be heard

8

mūniēbātur

it was being fortified

9

audiuntur

they are being heard

Exercise 228 – Page 202

1. Translate;
2. Explain the construction of the italicized words:



1 *Castra ā Rōmānīs semper mūniēbantur.*

Explain:

Rōmānīs = Ablative of agent

mūniēbantur = Imperfect passive

Castra = The camps

semper mūniēbantur = were always fortified

ā Rōmānīs = by the Romans

Complete Translation:

The camps were always fortified by the Romans.



2

Quid ā vōbīs audītur?

Quid = *What*audītur = *is heard*ā vōbīs = *by you*

Complete Translation:

What is heard by you?

3 Cum *Cæsare* per *montēs* in Galliam *vēnī*.

Explain:

Cæsare = Ablative with “cum”

montēs = Accusative after “per”

vēnī = I came

Cum *Cæsare* = with Caesar

per *montēs* = through the mountains

in Galliam = into Gaul

Complete Translation:

I came with Caesar through the mountains into Gaul.



4 Urbs ā rēge *victōriæ* cupidō mūnītur.

Explain: *victōriæ* = Genitive with “cupidō”

Urbs = *The city*

mūnītur = *is being fortified*

ā rēge = *by a king*

victōriæ cupidō = *eager for victory*

Complete Translation:

The city is being fortified by a king eager for victory.



5 Chrīstō, Fīliō Deī, grātiās agimus. ▼

Explain:

Fīliō = Dative in apposition to “Chrīstō”

Deī = Possesive genitive

grātiās agimus = We give thanks

Chrīstō = to Christ

Fīliō Deī = the Son of God

Complete Translation:

We give thanks to Christ, the Son of God.



6 Interim et collēs et pontēs ā legiōnibus mūniēbantur.

Interim = *Meanwhile*

et collēs = *both the hills*

et pontēs = *and the bridges*

mūniēbantur = *were being fortified*

ā legiōnibus = *by the legions*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile both the hills and the bridges were being fortified by the legions.



7 *Fuit metus in castrīs quod clāmor hostium audiēbātur.*

Explain:

Fuit = Agrees with subject

castrīs = Ablative after “in”

quod = Conjunction “because”

Fuit = There was

metus = fear

in castrīs = in the camp

quod = because

clāmor hostium = the shouting of the enemy

audiēbātur = was heard

Complete Translation:

There was fear in the camp because the shouting of the enemy was heard.



8 *Puerīs malīs prāemia nōn dabuntur.*

Explain: *Puerīs* = *Dative – indirect object*

prāemia = *Rewards*

nōn dabuntur = *will not be given*

Puerīs malīs = *to bad boys*

Complete Translation:

Rewards will not be given to bad boys.



9 *Ubi est Rōma?*

Explain:

Ubi = *Interrogative adverb "where"**Ubi* = *Where**est* = *is**Rōma* = *Rome*

Complete Translation:

Where is Rome?

10 *Fīlius sæpe est patris similis.*

Explain: *patris* = Genitive with “*similis*”

Fīlius = *The son*

sæpe est = *is often*

similis = *like*

patris = *the father*

Complete Translation:

The son is often like the father.



11 *Gentēs fīnibus hostium fīnitimæ sæpe cōpiam armōrum petunt.*

Explain:

fīnibus = Dative with “*fīnitimæ*”

hostium = Possessive genitive

Gentēs = *The tribes*

fīnibus hostium fīnitimæ = *next to the enemy’s territory*

sæpe petunt = *often seek*

cōpiam = *a supply*

armōrum = *of arms*

Complete Translation:

The tribes next to (living near) the enemy’s territory often seek a supply of arms.



12 ▼ Fuitne Lincoln *Washingtoniō* similis?

Explain:

Washingtoniō = Dative with “*similis*”

Fuitne = Was (?)

Lincoln = Lincoln

similis = like

Washingtoniō = Washington

Complete Translation:

Was Lincoln like Washington?



13 Legiōnēs integræ in hostēs mittuntur.

Explain: *hostēs* = Accusative after “in”

Legiōnēs integræ = Fresh legions

mittuntur = are being sent

in *hostēs* = against the enemy

Complete Translation:

Fresh legions are being sent against the enemy.



14 Clāmor nautārum *reliquōrum* audiēbātur.

Explain:

reliquōrum = Adjective modifying “nautārum”

Clāmor nautārum *reliquōrum* = The shouting of the remaining sailors

audiēbātur = was heard

Complete Translation:

The shouting of the remaining sailors was heard.



15 Marīa est *grātiā* plēna.

Explain: *grātiā* = Ablative with “plēna”

Marīa = Mary

est = is

grātiā plēna = full of grace

Complete Translation:

Mary is full of grace.



16 *Silvæ periculōrum plēnæ sunt.*

Explain:

periculōrum = Genitive with “*plēnæ*”

Silvæ = *The forests*

sunt = *are*

periculōrum plēnæ = *full of dangers*

Complete Translation:

The forests are full of dangers.



17 Propter metum hostium legiōnēs prō portīs īnstruēbantur.

Explain:

metum = Accusative after “propter”

portīs = Ablative after “prō”

Propter metum hostium = On account of fear of the enemy

legiōnēs = the legions

īnstruēbantur = were being drawn up

prō portīs = before the gates

Complete Translation:

On account of fear of the enemy the legions were being drawn up before the gates.



18 Urbs *mūrō* mūnītur.

Explain: *mūrō* = *Ablative of means*

Urbs = *The city*

mūnītur = *is being fortified*

mūrō = *by a wall*

Complete Translation:

The city is being fortified by a wall.



19 Quis prō rēge pugnābit?

Explain: rēge = Ablative after “prō”

Quis = Who

pugnābit = will fight

prō rēge = for the king

Complete Translation:

Who will fight for the king?



20 Impedimenta magna erant.

Impedimenta = *The baggage train*

erant = *was*

magna = *large*

Complete Translation:

The baggage train was large.



21 Post *bellum* fuit pāx.

Explain: *bellum* = Accusative after “post”

Post *bellum* = After the war

fuit = there was

pāx = peace

Complete Translation:

After the war there was peace.



22 Cæsar fuit *imperātor* Rōmānōrum.

Explain: *imperātor* = *Predicate nominative*

Cæsar = *Caesar* fuit = *was* *imperātor* Rōmānōrum = *general of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was general of the Romans.



23 *Loca* angust et difficilia fuērunt.

Explain: *Loca* = Nominative plural of “locus”

Loca = The places

fuērunt = were

angust et difficilia = narrow and difficult

Complete Translation:

The places were narrow and difficult.



24 Rōma ā Galliā longē abest.

Explain:

Galliā = Ablative with “ā” – from (with “abest”)

longē = Adverb “far”

Rōma = Rome

longē abest = is far

ā Galliā = from Gaul

Complete Translation:

Rome is far from Gaul.



25 Oppidum mīlitibus complēbātur.

Oppidum = *The town*

complēbātur = *was being filled*

mīlitibus = *with soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The town was being filled with soldiers.



26 Mīles similis ducī nōn erat.

Explain: ducī = Dative with “similis”

Mīles = The soldier

nōn erat = was not

similis = like

ducī = the leader

Complete Translation:

The soldier was not like the leader.



27 Rōmānī Rōmam *virtūte* et armīs semper dēfendērunt.

Explain: *virtūte* = *Ablative of means*

Rōmānī = *The Romans*

semper dēfendērunt = *always defended*

Rōmam = *Rome*

virtūte et armīs = *by courage and arms*

Complete Translation:

The Romans always defended Rome by courage and arms.



28

Cūr iter per montēs nōn fēcērunt? ▼

Explain:

Cūr = *Interrogative adverb "why"*

Cūr = *Why*

nōn fēcērunt = *did they not make*

iter = *a march*

per montēs = *through the mountains*

Complete Translation:

Why did they not make a march through the mountains?



29 Mīlitēs undique tēla in hostēs mīsērunt.

Mīlitēs = *The soldiers*

undique mīsērunt = *sent from all sides*

tēla = *darts*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The soldiers sent darts against the enemy from all sides.



30

Dux rēgnum occupāvit.

Dux = *The leader*

occupāvit = *seized*

rēgnum = *the royal power*

Complete Translation:

The leader seized the royal power.



2. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

Do not confuse the ABLATIVE OF MEANS with the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT:

When *with* expresses association, pointing out the person or thing in company with which something is or is done, the ABLATIVE WITH CUM MUST BE USED. This is called the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

He came with the Roman.

Cum Rōmānō vēnit.

(i. e., He came IN COMPANY WITH the Roman.)

The swords are in the camp with the darts.

Gladīi in castrīs CUM TĒLĪS sunt.

(i. e., They are TOGETHER WITH the darts.)

(BUT: *He is being killed with a sword.*

Gladiō occīditur.)

(i. e., He is being killed BY MEANS OF A SWORD.

The sword is the instrument or *means*.)

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rule for accompaniment in GRAMMAR, No. 772.



THE ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

772 *Cum* with the ablative is used to express accompaniment or association.

Lēgātus cum Caesare vēnit.

The envoy came $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in company with} \\ \text{together with} \\ \text{with} \end{array} \right\}$ Caesar.

Ūnā cum eīs proficiscuntur.

They set out with them.

Germānī sēsē cum hīs conjūnxērunt.

The Germans united themselves with these.

(i. e., *the Germans joined these.*)



Lesson 20: Exercise 229 – Page 204

Some of the *with*-phrases are to be translated by the ablative of means, some by the ablative of accompaniment.

Translate:



1

They fought *with* swords.Which *ablative*?: = *Means*They fought = *oppugnāvērunt**with* swords = *Gladiīs*

Complete Translation:

Gladiīs oppugnāvērunt.

2 Caesar was fighting *with* the Gauls.

Which *ablative*? = *Accompaniment*

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was fighting = *oppugnābat*

with the Gauls = *cum Gallīs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar cum Gallīs oppugnābat.



3 The cavalry was in the camp *with* the soldiers.

Which *ablative*?: = *Accompaniment*

The cavalry = *Equitēs*

was = *erant*

in the camp = *in castrīs*

with the soldiers = *cum mīlitibus*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs in castrīs cum mīlitibus erant.



4 The camp was being fortified *with* a wall.

Which *ablative*?: = *Means*

The camp = *Castra*

was being fortified = *mūniēbantur*

with a wall = *mūrō*

Complete Translation:

Castra mūrō mūniēbantur.



5

Mary is in heaven *with* God.Which *ablative*?: = *Accompaniment*Mary = *Marīa*is = *est*in heaven = *in Caelō*with God = *cum Deō*

Complete Translation:

Marīa in Caelō cum Deō est.

6

They terrified the cavalry *with* (their) shouting.

Which *ablative*?: = *Means*

They terrified = *terruērunt*

the cavalry = *equitēs*

with (their) shouting = *Clāmōre*

Complete Translation:

Clāmōre equitēs terruērunt.



Lesson 20: Reading #10 – Page 204 **The Battle of Zama – Hannibal's Last Stand**

Translate:



1 Et Hannibal et Scīpiō mīlitēs īnstrūxērunt.

Et Hannibal = *Both Hannibal*

et Scīpiō = *and Scipio*

īnstrūxērunt = *drew up*

mīlitēs = *(their) soldiers*

Complete Translation:

Both Hannibal and Scipio drew up (their) soldiers.



2

Virtūs et spēs mīlitum ōrātiōnibus imperātōrum cōfirmābantur.

Virtūs et spēs = *The courage and hope*

mīlitum = *of the soldiers*

cōfirmābantur = *were being strengthened*

ōrātiōnibus imperātōrum = *by the speeches of the generals*

Complete Translation:

The courage and hope of the soldiers were being strengthened by the speeches of the generals.



3

“Spem in virtūte pōnēmus! Fortiter pugnābimus! Aut vincēmus aut vincēmur!”

pōnēmus = *We will place*

Spem = *hope*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Fortiter pugnābimus = *We will fight bravely*

Aut vincēmus = *We shall either conquer*

aut vincēmur = *or we shall be conquered*

Complete Translation:

“We will place hope in courage! We will fight bravely! We shall either conquer or we shall be conquered!”



4

Hannibal signum dedit. Elephantī in aciem Rōmānam mittēbantur.

Hannibal = *Hannibal*

dedit = *gave*

signum = *the signal*

Elephantī = *The elephants*

mittēbantur = *were sent*

in aciem Rōmānam = *against the Roman battle line*

Complete Translation:

Hannibal gave the signal. The elephants were sent against the Roman battle line.



5

Itaque elephantī neque Rōmānōs terruērunt neque aciem perturbāvērunt.

Itaque elephantī = *The elephants therefore*

neque terruērunt = *neither terrified*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

neque perturbāvērunt = *nor confused*

aciem = *the battle line*

Complete Translation:

The elephants therefore neither terrified the Romans nor confused the battle line.



6

Interim equitēs Rōmānī in equitēs hostium impetum fēcērunt.

Interim equitēs Rōmānī = *Meanwhile the Roman cavalry*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in equitēs hostium = *against the enemy's cavalry*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the Roman cavalry made an attack against the enemy's cavalry.



7

Hostēs autem impetum nōn sustinuērunt.

Hostēs autem = *The enemy, however*

nōn sustinuērunt = *did not withstand*

impetum = *the attack*

Complete Translation:

The enemy, however, did not withstand the attack.



8 Itaque equitēs hostium cessērunt.

Itaque equitēs hostium = *And so the cavalry of the enemy*

cessērunt = *yielded*

Complete Translation:

And so the cavalry of the enemy yielded.



9

Tum prīma aciēs hostium in Rōmānōs ab Hannibale mittēbātur.

Tum prīma aciēs hostium = *Then the first battle line of the enemy*

mittēbātur = *was sent*

ab Hannibale = *by Hannibal*

in Rōmānōs = *against the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Then the first battle line of the enemy was sent by Hannibal against the Romans.



10 Rēs gladiō gerēbātur.

Rēs = *The affair*

gerēbātur = *was carried on*

gladiō = *with the sword*

Complete Translation:

The affair was carried on with the sword.



11 Et Rōmānī et hostēs fortiter pugnābant.

Et Rōmānī = *Both the Romans*

et hostēs = *and the enemy*

fortiter pugnābant = *were fighting bravely*

Complete Translation:

Both the Romans and the enemy were fighting bravely.



12 Vōcēs et clāmor hominum undique audiēbantur.

Vōcēs et clāmor hominum = *The cries and shouting of the men*

undique audiēbantur = *were heard on all sides*

Complete Translation:

The cries and shouting of the men were heard on all sides.



13 Multī et hostēs et Rōmānī tēlīs et gladiīs occīdēbantur.

Multī = *Many*

occīdēbantur = *were killed*

tēlīs et gladiīs = *by darts and swords*

et hostēs = *both the enemy*

et Rōmānī = *and the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Many were killed by darts and swords, both the enemy and the Romans.



14 Mīlitēs tamen Rōmānī impetum sustinēbant.

Mīlitēs tamen Rōmānī = *Nevertheless, the Roman soldiers*

sustinēbant = *were withstanding*

impetum = *the attack*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless, the Roman soldiers were withstanding the attack.



15 Itaque et Scīpiō et Hannibal integrōs mīlitēs in proelium mīsērunt.

Itaque et Scīpiō = *And so both Scipio*

et Hannibal = *and Hannibal*

mīsērunt = *sent*

integrōs mīlitēs = *fresh soldiers*

in proelium = *into the battle*

Complete Translation:

And so both Scipio and Hannibal sent fresh soldiers into the battle.



16 Rōmānī autem ā mīlitibus integrīs nōn superābantur.

Rōmānī autem = *The Romans, however*

nōn superābantur = *were not being overcome*

ā mīlitibus integrīs = *by the fresh soldiers*

Complete Translation:

The Romans, however, were not being overcome by the fresh soldiers.



17 Itaque hostēs in magnō periculō erant.

Itaque hostēs = *The enemy therefore*

erant = *was*

in magnō periculō = *in great danger*

Complete Translation:

The enemy therefore was in great danger.



18 Tum equitēs Rōmānī ā tergō impetum in hostēs fēcērunt.

Tum equitēs Rōmānī = *Then the Roman cavalry*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

ā tergō = *from the rear*

Complete Translation:

Then the Roman cavalry made an attack against the enemy from the rear.



19 Itaque hostēs ā Rōmānīs undique continēbantur.

Itaque hostēs = *And so the enemy*

undique continēbantur = *was being held in on all sides*

ā Rōmānīs = *by the Romans*

Complete Translation:

And so the enemy was being held in on all sides by the Romans.



20 Magna erat cædēs hostium miserōrum.

cædēs hostium miserōrum = *The slaughter of the wretched enemy*

erat = *was*

Magna = *great*

Complete Translation:

The slaughter of the wretched enemy was great.



21 Rōmānī enim omnēs ferē hostēs aut occīdērunt aut cēpērunt.

Rōmānī enim = *For the Romans*

aut occīdērunt = *either killed*

aut cēpērunt = *or captured*

omnēs ferē = *almost all*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

For the Romans either killed or captured almost all the enemy.



22 Post praelium hostēs pācem petīvērunt.

Post praelium = *After the battle*

hostēs = *the enemy*

petīvērunt = *sought*

pācem = *peace*

Complete Translation:

After the battle the enemy sought peace.



23 Ita, post multās hostium victōriās et magnam Rōmānōrum cædem, Rōmānī
hostēs virtūte et armīs vīcērunt.

Ita, post multās hostium victōriās = *So, after many victories of the enemy*

et magnam Rōmānōrum cædem = *and a great slaughter of the Romans*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

hostēs = *the enemy*

virtūte et armīs = *by courage and arms*

Complete Translation:

So, after many victories of the enemy and a great slaughter of the Romans, the Romans conquered the enemy by courage and arms.

