

## LAT 201

The perfect passive participles of the following verbs (or most of them) occur in the “Slaves murder their master” reading. So:

- The dictionary form of the verb is in *italics* in the top row.
- Below that is the verb’s perfect passive participle with three possible / typical translations (examples given with *lāvō*). For each vocabulary word, translate the participle in the three possible ways. This will aid in translating the passage as you choose which meaning works best.

<b><i>lāvō, -āre, -āvī, -atum</i></b>	<b><i>to wash</i></b>
lāvātus	1. having been washed 2. washed (adjective) 3. (the one who was) washed
<b><i>peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum</i></b>	<b><i>to accomplish, complete</i></b>
peractus	1. 2. 3.
<b><i>extendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum</i></b>	<b><i>to stretch out</i></b>
extentus	1. 2. 3.
<b><i>excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i></b>	<b><i>to awake, to arouse</i></b>
excitātus	1. 2. 3.
<b><i>subferō, -ferre, -tulī, -latus</i></b>	<b><i>to hold up</i></b>
sublatus	1. 2. 3.
<b><i>agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i></b>	<b><i>to put in motion</i></b>
agitātus	1. 2. 3.
<b><i>recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i></b>	<b><i>to revive</i></b>
recreātus	1. 2. 3.

<b>comprehendō, -ere, comprehensī, comprehensum</b>	<b>to seize</b>
comprehensus	1. 2. 3.
<b>vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</b>	<b>to avenge</b>
vindicātus	1. 2. 3.
<b>occidō, -ere, occīsī, occīsum</b>	<b>to kill</b>
occisus	1. 2. 3.
<b>patior, patī, passus sum</b>	<b>to experience, suffer</b>
passus (deponent!! participles have active meanings)	1. 2. 3.