

Vocabulary:

1. Latin to English equivalents: Taken from the chapters 28-31 vocabularies, plus the Hannibal 1 & 2 vocabularies

2. Verb translation: From the same pool. Put everything you know about the verb as partial credit is given. You need to give:

- Person & number (or infinitive)
- tense
- active or passive
- whether or not it is subjunctive

Verb	Meaning
1. tacuērunt	
2. dedicātum erat	
3. praestābāmus	
4. egeo	
5. cessimus	
6. molliturus es	
7. pugnātum est	
8. condita esset	
9. surgētis	
10. dubitārent	
11. minuissem	
12. bibant	

Answers:

1. tacuērunt	they were silent
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Who is doing it: -nt, they

Active or passive? active – passive forms will have passive endings (duh) in the present sequence, or if they are perfect tense, will have the 2-part form (e.g. dictus est).

Tense? perfect stem (tacu-) and ending: **perfect tense**

Is it subjunctive? no – regular indicative endings

Note: “They were silent” might sound imperfect, but that’s just what taceo means – you would use the perfect to describe, say, your reaction on hearing some news, etc.

2. dedicātum erat	it had been dedicated
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Who is doing it: erat = 3rd singular, dedicatum has to be neuter, so **“it”**

Active or passive? 2-parts, with 4th principle part (i.e. perfect passive participle=PPP)
= *passive*

Tense? some kind of perfect (based on PPP) – *erat* is the imperfect form of *sum*, so the tense is *pluperfect*

Is it subjunctive? No

3. praestābāmus	were surpassed / we surpassing
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Who is doing it: we

Active or passive? active ending

Tense? -*bā* = imperfect

Is it subjunctive? no

4. egeō	I lack
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Who is doing it: -o I am ...

Active or passive? active ending

Tense? with the -*ō* ending, looks pretty present

Is it subjunctive? no – in fact this is the first element of the dictionary form

5. cessimus	We went/ yielded
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Who is doing it: -we are

Active or passive? active ending

Tense? well, what's the dictionary form? Is this a perfect or a present? the verb is *cedō, -ere, cessī*, so the stem is perfect

Is it subjunctive? no

6. mollitūrus es	you will calm (are about to calm)
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Who is doing it: es = you

Active or passive? two parts – usually you expect this to be perfect passive. BUT WAIT – there is the -*urus, -a, -um* ending, which makes it future active.

Tense? Future (more or less)

Is it subjunctive? no – es is indicative

7. pugnātum est	it was fought
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Who is doing it: est = s/he or it; – um is neuter, so it

Active or passive? 2 parts so it looks passive and no *urus* so, passive

Tense? PPP plus est = perfect (+ erat = pluperfect, + erit = future)

Is it subjunctive? no, *est* is indicative

8. condita esset	it had been founded/established (s)
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Who is doing it: -t means s/he or it; -a indicated she or it (feminine object)

Active or passive? 2 parts, so figure it is some kind of perfect passive

Tense? well, with *esset*, the word ought to look subjunctive, so to move one step past that, the regular perfect passive subjunctive is with *sim, sis, sit*, and the pluperfect is made with *essem, esses, esset*, the imperfect form of the verb to be.

Is it subjunctive? yes

9. surgētis	You will get up
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Who is doing it: -tis, you pl.

Active or passive? active

Tense? what is the dictionary form? If it is *surgeō, ēre* it's present. If it's *surgō, -ere*, it's future (made with a vowel change in the 3rd, d-io and 4th conjugations. It's *surgo, -ere*. so future

Is it subjunctive? no

10. dubitarent	they hesitated (were hesitating) (s)
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Who is doing it: -nt, they

Active or passive? active ending

Tense? well, this depends on the subjunctive question. It is imperfect subjunctive, the infinitive plus the personal endings

Is it subjunctive? yes

11. minuissem	I had diminished (s)
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Who is doing it: -m, so I am

Active or passive? -m is active

Tense? this is clear after you ask the next question. It is subjunctive, so the *-isse* makes it pluperfect. (You begin with the perfect infinitive, then add the personal endings)

Is it subjunctive? yes

12. bibant	they drink (s)
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Who is doing it: -nt, they

Active or passive? -nt is active

Tense? looks present

Is it subjunctive? depends on the verb \ So: is the verb **bibō, -āre**, or **bibō, -ere**? If it is **-āre**, then **-a-** is the typical vowel, and it is just present indicative. If it is **-ere**, then the normal vowel would be **-o, -i** or **-u**; so **-a-** would mean that it is subjunctive. It is **-ere**, so it is subjunctive.

Note: