

## LESSON XII

# PUERĪ RŌMĀNĪ



**Verb tenses: present, future, perfect** Circle the Latin verb ending from each group that is not related to the others. Explain your choice by selecting a reason from the list at the end of the exercise.

				REASON
1. -istī	-istis	-it	-ī	_____
2. -imus	-ērunt	-it	-istis	_____
3. -ō	-mus	-ī	-nt	_____
4. -s	-bit	-istī	-bitis	_____
5. -it	-imus	-s	-ērunt	_____
6. -bunt	-mus	-tis	-nt	_____
7. -t	-bit	-tis	-bunt	_____
8. -istis	-bō	-bimus	-bis	_____
9. -mus	-bimus	-imus	-ī	_____
10. -istis	-bitis	-istī	-tis	_____

### REASONS

- I. The other three endings are first person endings.
- II. The other three endings are second person endings.
- III. The other three endings are third person endings.
- IV. The other three endings are singular.
- V. The other three endings are plural.
- VI. The other three endings are used to express the present tense.
- VII. The other three endings are used to express the future tense.
- VIII. The other three endings are used to express the perfect tense.



**Perfect tense** The perfect tense of Latin verbs has three possible English translations. Match the Latin words in Column I with an appropriate translation in Column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. _____ amavī	a. he did hold
2. _____ terruistī	b. you have taught
3. _____ mandāvit	c. I loved
4. _____ monstrāvimus	d. you have seen
5. _____ docuistis	e. they saw
6. _____ liberāvērunt	f. we have shown
7. _____ portāvistī	g. I did incite
8. _____ auxistis	h. he had
9. _____ habuit	i. you sailed
10. _____ probāvērunt	j. I have earned
11. _____ nāvigāvistis	k. you carried
12. _____ tenuit	l. they did remain
13. _____ meruī	m. he has entrusted
14. _____ labōrāvistī	n. we did see
15. _____ occupāvimus	o. you have scared
16. _____ mānsērunt	p. we seized
17. _____ incitāvī	q. you did labor
18. _____ vīdimus	r. they freed
19. _____ vīdistis	s. you did increase
20. _____ vīdērunt	t. they have approved



**Principal parts and verb stems** Answer.

- The first principal part of a Latin verb gives us the first person singular of which tense?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The third principal part of a Latin verb gives us the first person singular of which tense?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- From which principal part of a verb is the present stem derived?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which letter(s) of the form mentioned in the preceding question is/are dropped to reveal the present stem?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. From which principal part of a verb is the perfect stem derived?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which letter(s) of the form mentioned above is/are dropped to reveal the perfect stem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. With which of these stems (present or perfect) do we form the future tense of a verb?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which personal endings do those of the future tense more closely resemble—those of the present or those of the perfect tense?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What part of the future tense endings is special to that tense?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Verb tenses: present, future, perfect** Translate. Note that each set contains forms in three different tenses.

- |             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. incitat  | incitābit  | incitāvit  |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |
| 2. terrent  | terrēbunt  | terruērunt |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |
| 3. vidēs    | vidēbis    | vīdistī    |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |
| 4. parātis  | parābitis  | parāvistis |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |
| 5. augēo    | augēbō     | auxī       |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |
| 6. servāmus | servābimus | servāvimus |
| _____       | _____      | _____      |