

LESSON XIX**PATRŌNUS ET CLIENTĒS**

A **Third conjugation verbs** Answer based on your reading.

1. You have learned to recognize verbs from two different conjugations. To determine whether a verb belongs to the first or second conjugation, which principal part do you look at?

Before proceeding, look closely on page 135 at the principal parts of the new verbs (*third conjugation*) that are presented in this lesson.

On the lines provided, supply the principal parts of each verb.

2. *mātūrō* _____
3. *move* _____
4. *mittō* _____

Among the preceding forms, **moveō** is obviously different. Like all second conjugation verbs, the first principal part of **moveō**, as well as its infinitive, tell you its conjugation. By contrast, based on their first principal parts alone, you cannot distinguish **mātūrō** from **mittō**, nor can you proceed to conjugate them correctly. You must learn how to find and use the present stems of these verbs.

One way to use the present stem is to create the imperative singular. You get the present stem (*singular imperative*) by dropping the **-re** of the second principal part.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ**Mātūrā!** *Hasten!***Movē!** *Move!*

Following this pattern, supply and translate the singular imperatives of each third conjugation verb.

	IMPERATIVE	TRANSLATION
5.	<i>pōnō</i> _____	_____
6.	<i>mittō</i> _____	_____
7.	<i>cēdō</i> _____	_____

For verbs of the first and second conjugations, the imperative plural is formed by adding **-te** to the present stem.

Mātūrāte! *Hasten!***Movēte!** *Move!*

Give and translate the plural imperatives of each verb.

	IMPERATIVE	TRANSLATION
8. migrō	_____	_____
9. mereō	_____	_____

For third conjugation verbs, however, there is an important difference. The present stem vowel of these verbs (short **e**) remains in the imperative singular but becomes a short **i** in the imperative plural. Provide the plural imperatives and meanings according to the model supplied by **pōnō**.

		IMPERATIVE	TRANSLATION
	pōnō	pōne	pōnite
			Put.
10. mittō	mitte	_____	_____
11. excēdō	excēde	_____	_____

This vowel change from short **e** to **i** is an important characteristic of the third conjugation in the present tense. It is not limited to the imperative mood. Study the following examples.

Cēdite, captivī.

Cēdimus, domine.

Translate.

12. _____
13. _____

As you can see, an **i** has replaced the stem vowel.

Excēditisne ex oppidō?

Excēdō, sed amicī meī nōn excēdunt.

Translate.

14. _____
15. _____

Note in this last example that short **-i** changes to **-u** in the third person plural.



Verb stems You must learn to recognize both the present and the perfect stems of a verb. Practice by circling all the stems in the verb forms below.

agere	ēgī
cēdere	cessī
accēdere	accessī
excēdere	excessī
dēfendere	dēfendī
mittere	mīsī
pōnere	posuī

C **Verb tenses: present, future, perfect** It is usually easy to identify the tense of a verb, because the two stems of a Latin verb are normally quite different, and the personal endings for present and perfect tenses are different.

Only in the third person singular present and perfect (ending **-it**) or the first person plural (ending in **-imus**) can the spelling of perfect and present be the same.

Indicate whether each verb is present, perfect, or both. Then translate each form.

	TENSE(S)	TRANSLATION
1. cēdunt	_____	_____
2. posuit	_____	_____
3. dēfendimus	_____	_____
4. mīsimus	_____	_____
5. accessistī	_____	_____
6. excessērunt	_____	_____
7. ēgisti	_____	_____
8. agunt	_____	_____
9. mittitis	_____	_____
10. dēfendit	_____	_____

D **Appositives** Read the following passage, then identify five appositives and the nouns they describe. Figure out the case and number of the appositive, then supply the Latin noun that correctly translates it.

Herculaneum, an Italian town, was buried by an eruption of the volcano Vesuvius. This town took its name from Hercules, a great hero.* To the inhabitants of the city, an affluent people, the hero's name gave particular pride. Among the ruins, archaeologists have found many statues of Hercules, signs of the public's devotion to its namesake.



*Vir can be translated *hero*.

	APPOSITIVE	NOUN	CASE	NUMBER	LATIN
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____