

## LESSON XXVII

## AD ITALIAM

**A Vocabulary** One of the words in this lesson is an adjective with a plural form only.

paucī, paucae, pauca

## EXEMPLI GRĀTIĀ

Paucī captīvī erant.

Translate.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

It resembles another adjective that you learned earlier.

singulī, singulae, singula

Singulī captīvī fūgērunt.

Translate.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Like **medius, -a, -um** *middle (of)*, and **reliquus, -a, -um** *rest (of)*, which you learned earlier, the adjective **paucī** does not require genitive case nouns to follow it. *Few* and *few (of)* are both acceptable meanings for this word.

**B Active and passive voice** The difference between the active and the passive voice is important. Consider the following.



*I kiss.* **Basiō.**

*I am (being) kissed.* **Basior.**

### Nota Bene

If the subject *performs* the action, the voice of the verb is active. If the *action* of the verb affects the subject, it is in the passive voice. In the above example, the present passive voice in English is formed with the present tense *am* plus a *past* tense form.

Do not let this confuse you. Determine whether each phrase is active or passive by considering simply whether the subject is *acting* or *being acted* upon. This is a completely different question from the tense (time) the action is occurring.

Tell whether the following verbs are active or passive voice.

VOICE

1. we are holding \_\_\_\_\_
2. we have held \_\_\_\_\_
3. we are not held \_\_\_\_\_
4. we did hold \_\_\_\_\_
5. you used to lead \_\_\_\_\_
6. you do lead \_\_\_\_\_
7. were you being led? \_\_\_\_\_
8. you will be led \_\_\_\_\_
9. he is being freed \_\_\_\_\_
10. he has freed \_\_\_\_\_
11. he will be freed \_\_\_\_\_
12. he is freeing \_\_\_\_\_
13. they do not listen \_\_\_\_\_
14. will they be heard? \_\_\_\_\_
15. they kept on watching \_\_\_\_\_
16. they used to be ruled \_\_\_\_\_
17. I am being afflicted \_\_\_\_\_
18. am I leading? \_\_\_\_\_
19. I shall make \_\_\_\_\_
20. I have been afflicted \_\_\_\_\_

Compare the active and passive personal endings for the present, imperfect, and future tenses:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	MEANING
S.	<b>ō/m</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>I</b>
	<b>s</b>	<b>ris</b>	<b>you</b>
	<b>t</b>	<b>tur</b>	<b>(he/she/it)</b>
PL.	<b>mus</b>	<b>mur</b>	<b>we</b>
	<b>tis</b>	<b>mini</b>	<b>you (all)</b>
	<b>nt</b>	<b>ntur</b>	<b>(they)</b>



**Passive voice** Identify the tense, person, and number of each of the following passive verbs.

	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE
1. docēbar	_____	_____	_____
2. docēbitur	_____	_____	_____
3. docēminī	_____	_____	_____
4. docēris	_____	_____	_____
5. docēbimur	_____	_____	_____
6. capiuntur	_____	_____	_____
7. capientur	_____	_____	_____
8. capiēbatur	_____	_____	_____
9. capior	_____	_____	_____
10. capiēbāminī	_____	_____	_____

Now translate the preceding *passive* verb forms in the spaces provided. Once you have done that, give the corresponding *active* forms and translate them into English.

	PASSIVE TRANSLATION	ACTIVE FORM	ACTIVE TRANSLATION
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____

**D** **Passive voice: English to Latin translation** Translate only the italicized words in each sentence. Be sure to use the correct person, number, tense and voice. Note also that the form of the verb depends on its conjugation (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc.)

1. The winds *are being ruled* by Aeolus.

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2. Their care *is entrusted* to him by Jupiter.

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3. They are all *held together* in a cave.

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4. From time to time, at the god's command, a single wind *will be driven* from its prison.

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5. At other times, many *will be set free* to toss the waves.

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