

LESSON XXIV

PLĀGŌSUS ORBILIUS

A Vocabulary In the story of Orbilius, you learned the Latin suffix **-ōsus**. In English, the corresponding suffixes *-ose* and *-ous* are also signs of *fullness*.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

verbōsus	<i>verbose</i>	using <i>too many</i> words
glōriōsus	<i>glorious</i>	<i>full of</i> glory
iniūriōsus	<i>injurious</i>	<i>harmful</i>

By analogy, can you supply the English derivatives and meanings of the following **-ōsus** words?

	DERIVATIVE	MEANING
1. numerōsus	_____	_____
2. grātiōsus	_____	_____
3. bellicōsus	_____	_____
4. officiōsus	_____	_____
5. pretiōsus	_____	_____

Complete each sentence with either a partial or entire English word.

- If a region is *populous*, it is full of _____.
- A *captious* individual is fond of _____ing others in mistakes.
- The *watery* fluid between the cornea and the lens of the eye is known as the _____ humor.
- Commodious* surroundings are full of _____.
- If a source of information is *veracious*, it is _____ful.

B Review of verb forms In the last lesson, you learned two more verbs from the third **-iō** conjugation: **afficiō** and **incipiō**. You now know several verbs that belong to this group. Provide their meanings.

		MEANINGS
1. capiō	capere	_____
2. accipiō	accipere	_____
3. incipiō	incipere	_____
4. faciō	facere	_____
5. afficiō	afficere	_____
6. efficiō	efficere	_____
7. fugiō	fugere	_____

Give all six forms of **incipiō** in both the present and perfect tenses. Include meanings.

PRESENT (SING.)	MEANINGS
8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____

PRESENT (PL.)	MEANINGS
11. _____	_____
12. _____	_____
13. _____	_____

IMPERATIVE (S./PL.)	MEANINGS
14. _____	_____

PERFECT (SING.)	MEANINGS
15. _____	_____
16. _____	_____
17. _____	_____

PERFECT (PL.)	MEANINGS
18. _____	_____
19. _____	_____
20. _____	_____

Fourth conjugation verbs, as you recall, have the same form as third conjugation **-iō**'s in the present tense, except that they frequently show long **-ī-**.

One of the most common fourth conjugation verbs, **audiō**, is introduced in this lesson. Give both the present and perfect tenses of **audiō**. Be sure to mark the macrons (long marks).

PRESENT (SING.)	MEANINGS
21. _____	_____
22. _____	_____
23. _____	_____

PRESENT (PL.)	MEANINGS
24. _____	_____
25. _____	_____
26. _____	_____

IMPERATIVE (S./PL.)	MEANINGS
27. _____	_____

PERFECT (SING.)	MEANINGS
28. _____	_____
29. _____	_____
30. _____	_____

PERFECT (PL.)	MEANINGS
31. _____	_____
32. _____	_____
33. _____	_____

Give the meaning of these fourth conjugation verbs.

MEANINGS		
33. audiō	audire	_____
34. mūniō	mūnīre	_____
35. veniō	venīre	_____
36. inveniō	invenīre	_____



Third -iō and fourth conjugation future tense This lesson introduces you to the future tense of the third **-iō** and fourth conjugation verbs. These verbs use *the same tense signs and personal endings as third conjugation verbs*. Remember that **-i** or **-ī** always appears in the spelling of these verbs.

In the spaces provided below, give the future tense forms of **fugiō** (*third -iō conjugation*) and **veniō** (*fourth conjugation*). Translate each form in the spaces provided.

FUGIŌ	MEANINGS
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____

VENIŌ	TRANSLATIONS
7. _____	_____
8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____
11. _____	_____
12. _____	_____



Verb forms: present, future, perfect Each set contains three forms of a verb in three different tenses. Translate each form.

1. accēpī _____
accipiō _____
accipiam _____
2. audimus _____
audiēmus _____
audivimus _____
3. effēcistī _____
efficiēs _____
efficis _____
4. invenient _____
invenērunt _____
inveniunt _____
5. fūgit _____
fugit _____
fugiet _____



Verb forms Supply the missing verbs that correspond in person and number to the given form.

PRESENT	FUTURE	PERFECT
1. _____	_____	expectāvit
2. continet	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	trāxit
4. _____	faciet	_____
5. audit	_____	_____