

LESSON XXXIII

AENĒAS ET TURNUS

**Perfect passive participle** Answer based on your reading.

1. The fourth principal part of a verb can be used like what other part of speech? (Think of how many endings it has.)

2. What is the grammatical name for such a verb form?

3. What is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb **prōpōnō**?

4. What is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb **suscipiō**?

5. What tense and voice are the two principal parts that you have given above?

Supply the correct form of each italicized participle. Be careful to supply the correct case, number, and gender based on what word the participle is describing.

6. The opinion *proposed* by the tribune will not be approved.

7. We accepted the opinions *proposed* by the people.

8. The plan *undertaken* by the settlers was excellent.

9. Did you approve the plans *undertaken* by the settlers?



Perfect passive tense The subject of the first sentence (*a proposed opinion*) is grammatically similar to the sentence *An opinion was proposed*. To express either thought in Latin, a participle is necessary.

However, in the second sentence, a form of **sum** must be used as a helping verb for the participle, creating a two-part verb. This two-part construction agrees with its subject in two ways: the first part agrees in case and number, the second (a form of **sum**) agrees in person and number. *An opinion was proposed* is **sententia prōposita est**.

When forms of **sum** are used in this way, they are no longer translated as they are when used alone. Notice that **est** in this phrase does *not* mean “is.” This variation in meaning of the forms of **sum** in combination with the perfect passive participles is one of the chief difficulties of the perfect passive tenses.

Translate and compare the verb forms used in the following sentences.

1. **PATER:** Filium meum filiamque meam properāre iubeō.

Liberōs meōs properāre iussī.

2. **FILIUS:** Properāre iubeor.

Properāre iussus sum.

3. **FILIA:** Ego etiam properāre iubeor.

Ego etiam properāre iussa sum.

4. **LIBERĪ:** Properāre iubēmur.

Ā patre nostrō properāre iussī sumus.



Perfect, past perfect, and future perfect passive tenses Identify the tense and voice of each of the following Latin verbs.

	TENSE	VOICE
1. sum	_____	_____
2. appellāta sum	_____	_____
3. eram	_____	_____
4. ductus eram	_____	_____
5. erō	_____	_____
6. audītus erō	_____	_____

7. In all six tenses, what voice is the independent use of **sum**?

8. What voice is expressed by the use of **sum** with a participle?



Passive voice Match each of the following Latin verbs with its English translation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ missa est | a. he will be sent |
| 2. _____ missa erunt | b. it will have been sent |
| 3. _____ missum est | c. they had been sent |
| 4. _____ mittētur | d. she has been sent |
| 5. _____ missae sunt | e. they were being sent |
| 6. _____ mittēbantur | f. they will have been sent |
| 7. _____ missus est | g. they are sent |
| 8. _____ mittuntur | h. they have been sent |
| 9. _____ missī erant | i. it was sent |
| 10. _____ missum erit | j. he has been sent |



Passive voice Translate each sentence.

1. Multōs annōs nautae Rōmānī ā pīrātīs terrēbantur.

2. Etiam Iūlius Caesar ā pīrātīs captus erat.

3. Removēre pīrātās erat magnum officium, et quod vir ēgregius erat officium Pompēiō mandātum est.

4. Tum in Asiā cum aliīs* inimicīs bellum ā Pompēiō gestum est.

*other

5. Propter* victōriās Pompēius appellātus est “Magnus.”

*on account of