

LESSON VI

EURŌPA



The English word *to* can occur in very different constructions. It can be followed by a verb (*to sail*) or a noun (*to Greece*).

- Which of the two constructions named above is a prepositional phrase?

- What is the other construction called?

In Latin, as in English, prepositions must have objects. These objects are nouns or pronouns, and in Latin these objects have special case endings, usually accusative. Each time you learn a preposition, the textbook will tell you which case ending to use with the objects of that preposition.

Ad, for instance, is always followed by an object with an accusative case ending.

EXEMPLI GRĀTIĀ

Ostia ad Rōmam est.

Ad Ostiam nāvigābimus.

Translate these two sentences using the different meanings of **ad** you have learned.

- _____

- _____



So far, you have been using Latin verbs in the present tense. Although each present tense verb form may have various translations in English, it always refers to action that is going on *now*. **Parāmus**, for example, means:

we prepare

we do prepare

we are preparing

In Latin, the *auxiliary* (or *helping*) verbs *do* and *are* are not expressed by separate words as they are in English, but they are contained in the verb **parāmus**.

The same concept applies to the future tense in Latin. You must translate Latin future tense forms with the English helping verbs *shall* and *will*.

Compare the following two forms and their translations.

laudās

you [do] praise

laudābis

you will praise

- What two parts of these Latin words are identical?

- What part of the future form is different?

Separate the following pairs of verbs into their component parts as you have done above.

	COMMON STEM	COMMON ENDING	FUTURE TENSE SIGN
3. portat portābit	_____	_____	_____
4. spectāmus spectābimus	_____	_____	_____
5. parātis parābitis	_____	_____	_____
6. amant amābunt	_____	_____	_____

Note: The first person singular does not follow the pattern that you have identified here.

nāvig ō

nāvigā b ō



Present and future tense verb forms Complete each exercise. Read each set of instructions carefully.

1. Change each verb from singular to plural, keeping the tense the same.

- a. amābis _____
- b. labōrat _____
- c. nāvigō _____
- d. est _____

2. Change each verb from plural to singular. Translate the new verb form.

- a. parāmus _____
- b. spectātis _____
- c. laudābunt _____
- d. parant _____

3. Change each verb from the present to the future tense. Translate the new verb form.

- a. portāmus _____
- b. parō _____
- c. labōrās _____

4. Change each verb from the future tense to the present tense. Translate the new verb form.

- a. laudābō _____
- b. labōrābunt _____
- c. spectābimus _____



English to Latin translation: verbs Using your knowledge of the present and future tenses, translate the italicized verbs in each sentence. Be sure to make each verb agree with its subject by choosing the appropriate personal ending.

1. Jason *is preparing to sail* to Colchis.

2. In that faraway land, *there is* a golden fleece that he must obtain for the king of Thessaly.

3. *He will sail* from Greece with many heroes.

4. Among his companions are Hercules and the Gemini.*

*Can you name these famous twins?

5. Medea, the princess of Colchis, *will look at* Jason and *(will) praise* him.

6. Medea will say: "Because *I love* you, *I will prepare* a magic potion."

7. She will tell Jason: "Beware! A fearsome dragon *watches* the golden fleece."

8. She will promise: "If you use my potion, however, *you will* safely *get/obtain* the treasure."

9. Jason *will carry* the potion with him and will overcome the dragon.

10. After they carry* the fleece aboard the Argo, Medea and Jason *will sail* with it to Greece.

*Note: *carry* in this sentence would not be correctly translated with the present tense. Can you tell why not?

