

LESSON XX – The Trip to Delphi



Let's practice with new material! Supply forms of the indefinite adjectives *aliqui* and *quidam* that agree with each of the following nouns. Note that these two adjectives differ in some ways from their corresponding pronouns.

	<i>Aliqui</i>	<i>Quidam</i>	
1.	_____	_____	familia
2.	_____	_____	magister
3.	_____	_____	oppidum
4.	_____	_____	rēgis
5.	_____	_____	sorōrī
6.	_____	_____	tempore
7.	_____	_____	cornua
8.	_____	_____	exercituum
9.	_____	_____	diēs (accusative plural)
10.	_____	_____	rēbus

Notā Bene: Now that you know *quidam*, be careful not to confuse it with *certus* when you translate from English to Latin.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

a certain soldier (*i.e.*, a particular soldier)

quidam miles

a certain soldier (*i.e.*, an assured, confident soldier)

miles certus



Let's practice some more! Your textbook also introduces an irregular verb in this lesson. In some books, the third principal part of this new verb, *eō*, is given as *īvī*. You should be familiar, therefore, with *iv-* as an alternate to the perfect stem *i-*. Note well that *eō* is not a fourth conjugation verb, despite its infinitive.

Match the following forms and labels.

_____	1. present indicative	a. eāmus
_____	2. present subjunctive	b. ībāmus
_____	3. imperfect indicative	c. ībimus
_____	4. imperfect subjunctive	d. ierāmus

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| _____ | 5. future indicative | e. ierimus |
| _____ | 6. perfect indicative | f. ierīmus |
| _____ | 7. perfect subjunctive | g. iimur |
| _____ | 8. pluperfect indicative | h. īmus |
| _____ | 9. pluperfect subjunctive | i. īrēmus |
| _____ | 10. future perfect indicative | j. issēmus |