

## LESSON VI – The Senate in Session



Have you reviewed infinitives? The following activity includes all five of *cōnsulō*'s infinitives along with certain finite forms and participles. Match each to its translation.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. consult               | f. to be consulted        |
| b. consulting            | g. to be going to consult |
| c. going to consult      | h. to consult             |
| d. having been consulted | i. to have been consulted |
| e. I have consulted      | j. to have consulted      |
- 
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. cōsulēns   | _____ 6. cōsultūrus esse |
| _____ 2. cōsulere   | _____ 7. cōsultus        |
| _____ 3. cōsulī     | _____ 8. cōsultus esse   |
| _____ 4. cōsulite   | _____ 9. cōsuluī         |
| _____ 5. cōsultūrus | _____ 10. cōsuluisse     |



Since infinitives play an essential part in indirect statement, let's take time to review that construction. For each of the five direct statements below, make a pair of indirect statements using the given introductory verbs. Translate your indirect statements, taking note of the way that the tense of the introductory verb affects the infinitive's English meaning.

Cīvitās nōn iam in perīculō est.

Cōsul dīcit

TRANSLATION:

Dīcēbat

TRANSLATION:

Patrēs honōrem Augustō tribuērunt.

Audiō

TRANSLATION:

Audīvī

TRANSLATION:

Imperātor verba faciet.

Spērāmus

TRANSLATION:

Spērāverāmus

TRANSLATION:

Patrēs convocantur.

Nūntiā

TRANSLATION:

Nūntiāvistīne

TRANSLATION:

Bellum ā senātū indictum est.\*

Nōscēs

TRANSLATION:

Nōnne nōverās

TRANSLATION:

\*The idiom *indicare bellum* means “to declare war.”



One more review! Have you studied the forms of *quī* and *quis*? Refer to the charts if necessary to answer the next five questions.



1. Which of the following forms is both nominative and accusative?

quae                  quās                  quem                  quōs

2. Which of the following forms is both singular and plural?

cui                  cuius                  quā                  quī

3. Which of the following forms is both masculine and feminine?

quā                  quem                  quī                  quōrum

4. Which of the following forms is both dative and ablative?

cui                  quā                  quibus                  quō

5. Which of the following forms is masculine, feminine, and neuter?

cuius                  quis                  quem                  quod