

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M04: Being and Present Action

Control sum, possum, and the active present system across the regular conjugations in connected ordinary prose

Packet key	M04
Stable lessons	EL-I.7,I.8
Course stage	Foundations
What this assumes	Nominal morphology and agreement through EL-M03
Continue with	EL-M05, Perfect, Passive, and Deponent Verbs

EL-GUIDE explains the course-wide study loop, source labels, answer use, and repetition method. This packet begins with substantive teaching and supplies its own memory work, readings, composition, cumulative practice, and models.

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Part I

Teaching

CHAPTER 1

Unit 7: *Sum* and *Possum*

This lesson develops the ability to:

- recognize all indicative forms of *sum* in the present and perfect systems;
- conjugate the corresponding systems of *possum*;
- identify predicate nouns and adjectives; and
- restore a clearly implied form of *sum* in a liturgical clause.

1.1 The indicative of *sum*

The **indicative mood** normally presents an action or state as asserted or asked about, rather than commanded, wished, or treated as contingent. *Sum*, “be”, is a **linking verb** or **copula**: it joins a subject to a predicate complement rather than transferring action to a direct object.

A verb’s **present system** comprises present, imperfect, and future; its **perfect system** comprises perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect. The present and perfect systems use different stems in ordinary verbs. The **subjunctive mood**, previewed here in prayer formulas, can present an action as wished, commanded, possible, or dependent rather than simply asserted; Volume II teaches its complete formation and uses.

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 pl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Present	sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
Imperfect	eram	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant
Future	ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
Perfect	fui	fuisti	fuit	fuimus	fuistis	fuerunt
Pluperfect	fuera	fueras	fuera	fueramus	fueratis	fuerant
Future perfect	fuiro	fueris	fuerit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint

The present infinitive is *esse*, the perfect infinitive *fuisse*, and the imperatives are *es* and *este*. *Sum* links a subject to a nominative predicate noun or adjective; it does not take an accusative object. In prayers, present subjunctives *sit*, “may it be”, and *sint*, “may they be”, often express a wish. For now, recognize those two forms without attempting a complete subjunctive system.

1.2 The compound *possum*

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 pl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Present	possum	potes	potest	possumus	potestis	possunt
Imperfect	poteram	poteras	poterat	poteramus	poteratis	poterant
Future	potero	poteris	poterit	poterimus	poteritis	poterunt
Perfect	potui	potuisti	potuit	potuimus	potuistis	potuerunt

Complete the remaining perfect tenses regularly from *potu-*: *potueram*, *potueras*, . . . and *potuero*, *potueris*, The present infinitive is *posse*; the perfect infinitive is *potuisse*. *Possum* normally takes a **complementary infinitive**, an infinitive that completes the meaning of another verb: *possum videre*, “I am able to

see”.

Worked example: *Dignum et iustum est*

Worked passage ID: W.I.25; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

est is third-person singular present. Neuter predicate adjectives *dignum* and *iustum* refer to the action just proposed: “It is fitting and just.”

Worked example: *Non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.26; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

sum is first-person singular present; predicate *dignus* is masculine singular nominative because the traditional speaker is grammatically masculine. *intres* is second-person singular present active subjunctive in an *ut*-clause completing predicate adjective *dignus*; full subjunctive formation belongs to a later volume. Translation: “I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof.”

Worked example: *Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria tua*

Worked passage ID: W.I.27; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

sunt is third-person plural present because its compound subject is plural. Predicate *pleni* remains nominative. Translation: “Heaven and earth are full of your glory.”

Worked example: *Ego sum via, et veritas, et vita (Jn 14:6)*

Worked passage ID: W.I.28; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

ego is the nominative subject. The three predicate nouns are also nominative, not accusative. Translation: “I am the way, and the truth, and the life.”

Worked example: *Sine me nihil potestis facere (Jn 15:5)*

Worked passage ID: W.I.29; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

potestis is second-person plural present and takes complementary infinitive *facere*. *nihil* is the accusative object of *facere*: “Without me you can do nothing.”

In *Dominus vobiscum*, a blessing, understand *sit*: “The Lord be with you”. Liturgical Latin often omits a form that the setting makes obvious; bracket the supplied word in a close analysis instead of pretending it is printed.

1.3 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Write the six tenses of *sum* from memory, then cover the table and reproduce each person-column by tense rather than each row by tense. Derive four tenses of *possum* by hand and underline its infinitive complement in five self-written clauses. Change *sum dignus* through all six persons; change it to imperfect and future. Compose “we were ready”, *parati eramus*; “they will be holy”, *sancti erunt*; and “you (plural) can praise God”, *potestis Deum laudare*.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 8: The Present Active System

This lesson develops the ability to:

- use principal parts to identify a conjugation and present stem;
- form the present, imperfect, and future active indicative;
- recognize present active infinitives and imperatives; and
- parse finite active verbs in the Ordinary of the Mass and Vulgate.

2.1 Conjugations and present endings

A **conjugation** is a verb's regular pattern of inflection. A full verb entry begins with **principal parts**, the dictionary forms from which its major stems and systems are recovered, for example *laudo*, *laudare*, *laudavi*, *laudatum*. The second principal part identifies the conjugation: *-are*, first; *-ere* with long stem vowel in a marked dictionary, second; short-vowel *-ere*, third; and *-ire*, fourth. Third-conjugation *-io* verbs, such as *capio*, *capere*, *cepi*, *captum*, share features of the third and fourth. The present active personal endings are *-o/-m*, *-s*, *-t*, *-mus*, *-tis*, *-nt*.

The **present stem** is the base used to build the present, imperfect, and future systems. An **infinitive** is a non-finite verbal form: it has tense and voice but no grammatical person, and can complete another verb or perform a noun-like job. An **imperative** directly gives a command. A **finite** verb, by contrast, carries person and number and can anchor its own clause.

	1st <i>laudo</i>	2nd <i>moneo</i>	3rd <i>rego</i>	3rd- <i>io</i> <i>capio</i>	4th <i>audio</i>
1 sg.	laudo	moneo	rego	capio	audio
2 sg.	laudas	mones	regis	capis	audis
3 sg.	laudat	monet	regit	capit	audit
1 pl.	laudamus	monemus	regimus	capimus	audimus
2 pl.	laudatis	monetis	regitis	capitis	auditis
3 pl.	laudent	monent	regunt	capiunt	audiunt

2.2 Imperfect and future

The imperfect denotes continuing, repeated, or incomplete past action. Its forms are *laudabam*, *monebam*, *regebam*, *capiebam*, and *audiebam*, followed through *-bas*, *-bat*, *-bamus*, *-batis*, *-bant*. First- and second-conjugation futures use *-bo*, *-bis*, *-bit*, *-bimus*, *-bitis*, *-bunt*: *laudabo* and *monebo*. Third, third-*io*, and fourth use *-am*, *-es*, *-et*, *-emus*, *-etis*, *-ent*: *regam*, *reges*; *capiam*, *capies*; *audiam*, *audies*.

Present active infinitives are *laudare*, *monere*, *regere*, *capere*, *audire*. Singular present imperatives remove *-re*: *lauda*, *mone*, *rege*, *cape*, *audi*. Plural imperatives use the present stem plus *-te*; third and third-*io* insert *-i*: *laudate*, *monete*, *regite*, *capite*, *audite*. Common irregular imperatives should be learned when encountered.

Worked example: *Laudamus te. Benedicimus te. Adoramus te. Glorificamus te.*

Worked passage ID: W.I.30; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Every verb is first-person plural present active indicative, ending in *-mus*; *te* is the singular object each time. Translation: “We praise you. We bless you. We adore you. We glorify you.”

Worked example: *Credo in unum Deum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.31; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

credo is first-person singular present active indicative of *credo, credere*. Here *in* with the accusative expresses the one toward whom belief is directed. Translation: “I believe in one God.”

Worked example: *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis*

Worked passage ID: W.I.32; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

tollis is second-person singular present active indicative because relative *qui* addresses the Lamb; *peccata* is its neuter plural object. *miserere* is a deponent imperative, previewed here rather than forced into the active pattern. Translation: “Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us.”

Worked example: *Petite, et accipietis* (Jn 16:24)

Worked passage ID: W.I.33; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

petite is second-person plural present active imperative. *accipietis* is second-person plural future active indicative of the third-*io* verb *accipio*: “Ask, and you will receive.”

Worked example: *Ego veniam et curabo eum* (Mt 8:7)

Worked passage ID: W.I.34; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

veniam is first-person singular future active of fourth-conjugation *venio*; *curabo* is the corresponding first-conjugation future. *eum* is the object of *curabo*. Translation: “I will come and heal him.”

2.3 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy the present table, boxing the changing stem vowels. Write complete imperfect and future paradigms for *laudo*, *rego*, and *audio*. For twelve forms, separate present stem, tense sign, and personal ending with vertical strokes. Transform *laudamus Deum* into imperfect and future; then into second-person singular and plural imperatives. Compose “the Lord guards the souls”, *Dominus animas custodit*; “we shall hear the word”, *Verbum audiemus*; and “praise the Lord!” to one and to many, *lauda Dominum! laudate Dominum!*

Part II

Memory Work

CHAPTER 1

Vocabulary, forms, and constructions from memory

1.1 New lexemes

The entries below are sufficient for the packet's controlled memory work. English senses are project glosses; pedagogical strands do not assert a checked occurrence in a named corpus.

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	good	first/second-declension adjective; attributive or predicate; agree with the controlling noun
L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil	first/second-declension adjective; context distinguishes quality from moral evaluation
L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	new	first/second-declension adjective; contrast with antiquus; position may affect emphasis
L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	ancient, old	first/second-declension adjective; do not confuse age, former status, and venerability
L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	bright, clear, renowned	first/second-declension adjective; choose the contextual sense from its head and register
L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	long	first/second-declension adjective; physical length, duration, or prosodic quantity as context requires
L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	every, all, whole	third-declension adjective; two terminations; agree with its noun; singular and plural scope differ
L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	much, many	first/second-declension adjective; singular mass sense or plural count sense
L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	live, dwell	verb; first conjugation; normally intransitive; place is expressed by an appropriate locative construction
L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	stand	verb; first conjugation with irregular principal parts; normally intransitive; position, place, and figurative persistence follow context
L246	<i>sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum</i>	sit	verb; second conjugation; normally intransitive; place and figurative office follow context
L247	<i>iaceo, -ere, iacui</i>	lie, be situated	verb; second conjugation; no ordinary fourth principal part; normally intransitive; distinguish state from the transitive action of throwing
L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	remain, stay, await	verb; second conjugation; may be intransitive or take an object in the sense await; context controls
L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	move, stir	verb; second conjugation; transitive or intransitive according to context; compounds may change the relation
L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incesi, incesum</i>	advance, walk, proceed	verb; third conjugation; normally intransitive; manner, path, or state may accompany it
L251	<i>claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum</i>	close, shut	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; compounds and figurative use require context
L252	<i>calidus, -a, -um</i>	warm, hot	first/second-declension adjective; agree with its noun; literal temperature and figurative force depend on context
L253	<i>frigidus, -a, -um</i>	cold, cool	first/second-declension adjective; agree with its noun; physical and figurative senses require context
L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	high, deep	first/second-declension adjective; the same form may describe height or depth from the relevant point of view

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	low, humble	third-declension adjective; two terminations; physical lowliness, rank, and moral humility depend on context
L256	<i>celer, celeris, celere</i>	swift, quick	third-declension adjective; three terminations; learn the nominative forms and agree with the controlling noun
L257	<i>lentus, -a, -um</i>	slow; pliant; tenacious	first/second-declension adjective; the basic sense varies widely; choose from the described noun and context
L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	full	first/second-declension adjective; commonly completed by a genitive or ablative according to usage; verify the construction
L259	<i>vacuus, -a, -um</i>	empty, free from	first/second-declension adjective; literal emptiness or freedom from something depends on its complement and context
L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	run	verb; third conjugation; normally intransitive; route, goal, contest, or figurative course follows context

1.2 Cumulative retrieval

Supply the gloss from memory. N is the new set; R1, R2, R5, and S are scheduled returns at widening intervals.

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	_____
N	L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	_____
N	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	_____
N	L246	<i>sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum</i>	_____
N	L247	<i>iaceo, -ere, iacui</i>	_____
N	L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	
N	L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incessi, incessum</i>	
N	L251	<i>claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum</i>	
N	L252	<i>calidus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L253	<i>frigidus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	
N	L256	<i>celer, celeris, celere</i>	
N	L257	<i>lentus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L259	<i>vacuus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	
R1	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	
R1	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	
R1	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	
R1	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	
R1	L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	
R1	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	
R2	L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	_____
R2	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
R2	L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	_____
R2	L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	_____
R2	L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	_____
R2	L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	_____
R2	L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G016	Four principal parts <i>verb morphology</i>	State what each ordinary active principal part contributes.	_____
G017	Conjugation from the infinitive <i>verb morphology</i>	Give the ordinary infinitive markers for first, second, third, third-io, and fourth conjugations.	_____
G018	Active personal endings <i>verb morphology</i>	Write the ordinary active personal endings.	_____
G019	The active present system <i>verb morphology</i>	Name the three tenses built on the present stem and the coordinates required in a full parse.	_____
G020	Imperfect and future signals <i>verb morphology</i>	State the principal formation contrast between first/second and third/fourth conjugation futures.	_____
G021	<i>sum</i> and <i>possum</i> <i>irregular verbs</i>	State the relation between these verbs and one construction each commonly serves.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Make each adjective agree: *via* / *antiquus* / *longus*; *urbs* / *novus* / *magnus*.

Composition. Write two contrasting descriptions with *novus/antiquus* or *magnus/parvus*.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: what the town can do

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

2.1 Present action and ability

Urbs parva est, sed multa habet. In foro mercatores panes et fructus vendunt. Faber in officina laborat et mensas facit. Scriba epistulas scribit. Medicus aegrotos visitat. Cives aquam ex fonte ducere possunt, et nautae merces per flumen portare possunt. Hodie pons clausus est; ideo plaustra flumen transire non possunt. Cives tamen laborant, consilium capiunt, atque alteram viam parant.

Cumulative gloss. *forum*, market; *mercator*, merchant; *panis*, bread; *fructus*, fruit; *faber*, craftsperson; *officina*, workshop; *mensa*, table; *scriba*, scribe; *epistula*, letter; *medicus*, physician; *aegrotus*, sick person; *fons*, *fontis*, spring; *nauta*, sailor; *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise; *flumen*, river; *pons*, bridge; *plastrum*, wagon; *consilium capere*, form a plan; *vendunt*, sell; *facit*, makes; *visitat*, visits; *ducere*, lead; *transire*, cross; *parant*, prepare.

2.2 Finite verb, infinitive, and complement

For every finite verb, give person, number, and lexical form. In each phrase with *possunt*, keep the infinitive attached to the idea of ability: *cives possunt* is incomplete in this context; *cives aquam ducere possunt* states what they can do. Contrast *pons clausus est*, where an adjective or participle is predicated of the bridge.

Turn the paragraph into a ledger with four columns: person, ordinary work, finite verb, object or complement. Then write a six-sentence account of what people in another place are, do, and can or cannot do.

2.3 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to produce the active present system and forms of *sum* and *possum*, keep infinitives distinct from finite verbs, and sustain a present-tense description without slipping among persons.

2.4 Being, ability, and ordinary action — connected practice

Connection. *sum* and *possum* organize complements and infinitives, while the four regular conjugations organize present-system action.

Practice. Write full present, imperfect, and future paradigms of *sum* and *possum*. Then parse and translate *puer in horto est et laborare potest, sed hodie quiescit*.

Recall without notes. Explain what construction *potest* opens and what completes it.

2.5 Present-system contrast — connected practice

Connection. Present, imperfect, and future forms distinguish ongoing/current, continuing past, and future viewpoints.

Practice. For *porto*, *moneo*, *mitto*, *audio*, form third-person singular and plural in all three present-system tenses. Use six of the forms in a short account of work in a town.

Recall without notes. Without notes, mark conjugation and personal ending in four randomly chosen forms.

2.6 A first sustained paragraph — connected practice

Connection. Repeated vocabulary frees attention for verb form, clause connection, and reference.

Practice. Expand to six sentences: *Mane agricola surgit. Ad agrum ambulat. Ibi laborat*. Include one imperfect background, one future plan, one sentence with *possum*, and two adjectives.

Recall without notes. Cover the draft and rebuild its finite-verb spine in order.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Unit 7: *Sum* and *Possum*

Worksheet I.25 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.25

Focus: Present-system forms, predicates, and complementary infinitives**Use:** Parse every finite verb by person, number, tense, voice, and mood.

1. Write the present, imperfect, and future of *sum* in the first-person singular, second-person plural, and third-person plural.

-
2. Parse *sum*, *eras*, *erimus*, *sunt*; give one unambiguous English rendering for each.

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3. Change *sum dignus* through all six present persons, using a masculine or mixed group in the plural.

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4. Correct *Maria est bonam* and explain why a linking verb does not license the accusative.

-
5. Translate “you (plural) can praise God” and “we were able to hear the word”.

-
6. **Text:** *Dignum et iustum est*.

Passage ID: I.25.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the verb, identify the adjective use and understood reference, and translate.

Worksheet I.26 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.26**Focus:** Perfect-system forms and linking-clause syntax**Use:** This is equivalent to Variant A but ranges across all six indicative tenses.

1. Write all six persons of the perfect active indicative of *sum*.

-
2. Parse *fuera*mus, *fuero*, *fu*erint, *fu*it; note any form that can be ambiguous outside this unit's indicative frame.

-
3. Transform *sancti erunt*, “they will be holy”, into imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect.

-
4. Give the present and perfect infinitives and the singular/plural imperatives of *sum*.

-
5. Diagnose *Via et veritas est bonæ*, intended “The way and truth are good”.

-
6. **Text:** *Ego sum via, et veritas, et vita*.

Passage ID: I.26.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify subject, linking verb, and all predicate nouns; explain their case and translate.

Worksheet I.27 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.27**Focus:** The compound *possum*, tense contrasts, and ellipsis**Use:** Supply an infinitive wherever ability requires one.

1. Write all six present forms of *possum*.

-
2. Give the requested forms: 3 plural imperfect, 2 singular future, 1 plural perfect, 3 singular pluperfect, 2 plural future perfect of *possum*.

-
3. Translate and distinguish *poterat facere*, *potuit facere*, and *potuerat facere*.

-
4. Complete with the correct form of *possum*:

ego _____ *audire*; nos _____ *laudare*; vos cras _____ *venire*.

-
5. Correct *Possunt Deum laudant*.

-
6. **Text:** *Sine me nihil potestis facere*.

Passage ID: I.27.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *potestis*, identify its infinitive and the roles of *me* and *nihil*, then translate.

Worksheet I.28 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.28**Focus:** Copular ellipsis and cumulative conjugation**Use:** Bracket supplied forms and keep printed forms distinct.

1. Give the conventional optative construal of *Dominus vobiscum* and distinguish interpretation from printed form.

2. Write second-person singular and third-person plural forms of *sum* in all six indicative tenses.

3. Parse and translate *pleni sunt*, *parati eramus*, *sancta fuerat*, and *beati erunt*.

4. Translate “I shall be able to come”, “they had been able to see”, and “be holy!” to several men.

5. Diagnose *Cæli et terra plenum est*.

6. **Text:** *Non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum*.

Passage ID: I.28.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the linking clause fully, identify the subjunctive without producing its full paradigm, and translate.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 8: The Present Active System

Worksheet I.29 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.29

Focus: Conjugation, present forms, and clause parsing

Use: Use all four principal parts when a dictionary entry is supplied.

1. Classify by conjugation: *laudo, laudare; moneo, monere; rego, regere; capio, capere; audio, audire.*

-
2. Write all six present active indicative forms of *rego*.

-
3. Parse *laudamus, monet, capiunt, auditis*, giving lexical verb and translation.

-
4. Transform *Dominus animam custodit* to first-person plural subject, then to third-person plural subject.

-
5. Correct *Nos Deum laudat et glorificatis*.

-
6. **Text:** *Laudamus te. Benedicimus te. Adoramus te. Glorificamus te.*

Passage ID: I.29.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse every finite verb, identify the repeated object, and translate.

Worksheet I.30 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.30**Focus:** Imperfect and future active forms**Use:** Contrast tense signs before translating.

1. Give first-person singular and third-person plural imperfect active forms of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *cipio*, and *audio*.

2. Give the same persons in the future active.

3. Parse *laudabatis*, *regebat*, *capietis*, *audient*.

4. Transform *verbum audimus* into imperfect and future, keeping person and number.

5. Diagnose *cras Dominum laudabant*, intended “tomorrow they will praise the Lord”.

6. **Text:** *Ego veniam et curabo eum*.

Passage ID: I.30.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both verbs, explain how coordination resolves possible ambiguity, identify the object, and translate.

Worksheet I.31 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.31**Focus:** Infinitives, imperatives, and present-system transformations**Use:** Distinguish a command from a finite statement.

1. Give present active infinitive, singular imperative, and plural imperative of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *capio*, and *audio*.
-

2. Translate to Latin: “praise the Lord!” to one and several; “hear the word!” to one and several.
-

3. Change *laudatis* to a plural command, a plural imperfect statement, and a plural future statement without changing person.
-

4. Parse *petite* and *accipietis*; explain why final *-ite* in the first and *-ietis* in the second do not mark the same category.
-

5. Correct *Potes audi verbum*, intended “You can hear the word”.
-

6. **Text:** *Petite, et accipietis; quærite, et invenietis.*

Passage ID: I.31.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse all four verbs and translate the two balanced commands and promises.

Worksheet I.32 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.32**Focus:** Mixed present-system recognition in liturgical clauses**Use:** Parse before using a memorized English text.

1. From *credo, credere, credidi, creditum*, identify present stem, conjugation, and the form *credimus*.
-

2. Give 2 singular, 1 plural, and 3 plural in present, imperfect, and future for *audio*.
-

3. Parse and translate *tollis, custodiebat, glorificabimus, regent*.
-

4. Transform *Credo in unum Deum* to first-person plural and imperfect singular.
-

5. Diagnose *Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi* when the Lamb is addressed as “you”.
-

6. **Text:** *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis*.

Passage ID: I.32.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the active finite verb fully; identify the command that belongs to a later verb class; translate.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Form and recognize the present, imperfect, and future of sum, possum, and representative regular verbs; distinguish complements from objects; understand possum with an infinitive; and sustain a short ordinary paragraph with consistent time, agreement, and reference.

Use fresh work before consulting the answers. The purpose of this record is to identify what has become dependable and what deserves another round of explanation, memory work, or reading.

Area	Fresh attempt	Later return
Date, passage, or form used		
Vocabulary recalled directly		
Forms and constructions explained		
Connected Latin read directly		
Latin composed and revised		
Recurring uncertainty		
Explanation or sheet repeated		
What is reasonably dependable now		

If an ability remains uncertain: Return to the exact memory set, reader passage, integrated practice, or worksheet that exposes the uncertainty; then use different Latin for the later return.

What I will revisit next: _____ **Date of a later return:** _____

Reason in one complete sentence: _____

Part V

Answers and Models

Use this part after a fresh attempt. Compare deciding evidence, not merely wording, and use *EL-GUIDE*'s alternative-answer method for Latin that admits more than one defensible form or interpretation.

CHAPTER 1

Memory-work answers

Lexeme and retrieval models

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
N	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	good
N	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil
N	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	new
N	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	ancient, old
N	L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	bright, clear, renowned
N	L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	long
N	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	every, all, whole
N	L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	much, many
N	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	live, dwell
N	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	stand
N	L246	<i>sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum</i>	sit
N	L247	<i>iaceo, -ere, iacui</i>	lie, be situated
N	L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	remain, stay, await
N	L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	move, stir
N	L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incessi, incesum</i>	advance, walk, proceed
N	L251	<i>claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum</i>	close, shut
N	L252	<i>calidus, -a, -um</i>	warm, hot
N	L253	<i>frigidus, -a, -um</i>	cold, cool
N	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	high, deep
N	L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	low, humble
N	L256	<i>celer, celeris, celere</i>	swift, quick
N	L257	<i>lentus, -a, -um</i>	slow; pliant; tenacious
N	L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	full
N	L259	<i>vacuus, -a, -um</i>	empty, free from
N	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	run
R1	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	earth, land, ground
R1	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	wood, forest
R1	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city
R1	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	book
R1	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	field, land, territory
R1	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	hand; band of people

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	fruit, produce, result
R1	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	marketplace, forum
R2	L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	farmer
R2	L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	house, home
R2	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	carry
R2	L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	see
R2	L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	brother
R2	L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	wall of a building
R2	L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	mountain, hill
R2	L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	sea

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G016	Four principal parts <i>verb morphology</i>	State what each ordinary active principal part contributes.	The first-person present identifies the lemma and present shape; the present infinitive identifies conjugation and present stem; the first-person perfect supplies the perfect stem; the supine or perfect-passive form supplies the participial stem.
G017	Conjugation from the infinitive <i>verb morphology</i>	Give the ordinary infinitive markers for first, second, third, third-io, and fourth conjugations.	First <i>-are</i> ; second long <i>-ere</i> ; third short <i>-ere</i> ; third-io also short <i>-ere</i> but with a first principal part in <i>-io</i> ; fourth <i>-ire</i> . A dictionary's quantity or full entry distinguishes second from third.
G018	Active personal endings <i>verb morphology</i>	Write the ordinary active personal endings.	<i>-o/-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt</i> . Stem and tense markers combine with them, and irregular verbs must be learned separately.
G019	The active present system <i>verb morphology</i>	Name the three tenses built on the present stem and the coordinates required in a full parse.	Present, imperfect, and future. A full finite parse gives lemma, person, number, tense, voice, mood, subject, and clause function.
G020	Imperfect and future signals <i>verb morphology</i>	State the principal formation contrast between first/second and third/fourth conjugation futures.	First and second commonly use future <i>-bo, -bis, -bit</i> ; third and fourth use forms beginning <i>-am, -es, -et</i> . The imperfect uses <i>-ba-</i> with the appropriate stem and linking vowel.
G021	<i>sum</i> and <i>possum</i> <i>irregular verbs</i>	State the relation between these verbs and one construction each commonly serves.	<i>Sum</i> is an irregular copula or verb of existence; <i>possum</i> is its compound with forms adjusted before initial <i>s</i> . <i>Sum</i> links predicates, while <i>possum</i> commonly governs a complementary infinitive.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Make each adjective agree: *via / antiquus / longus; urbs / novus / magnus*.

Model. *Via antiqua longa est. Urbs nova magna est.*

Composition prompt. Write two contrasting descriptions with *novus/antiquus* or *magnus/parvus*.

Model. Model: *Liber antiquus magnus est; liber novus parvus est.*

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: what the town can do

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

3.1 Present action and ability

Urbs parva est, sed multa habet. In foro mercatores panes et fructus vendunt. Faber in officina laborat et mensas facit. Scriba epistulas scribit. Medicus aegrotos visitat. Cives aquam ex fonte ducere possunt, et nautae merces per flumen portare possunt. Hodie pons clausus est; ideo plaustra flumen transire non possunt. Cives tamen laborant, consilium capiunt, atque alteram viam parant.

Cumulative gloss. *forum*, market; *mercator*, merchant; *panis*, bread; *fructus*, fruit; *faber*, craftsperson; *officina*, workshop; *mensa*, table; *scriba*, scribe; *epistula*, letter; *medicus*, physician; *aegrotus*, sick person; *fons, fontis*, spring; *nauta*, sailor; *merx, mercis*, merchandise; *flumen*, river; *pons*, bridge; *plaustrum*, wagon; *consilium capere*, form a plan; *vendunt*, sell; *facit*, makes; *visitat*, visits; *ducere*, lead; *transire*, cross; *parant*, prepare.

3.2 Finite verb, infinitive, and complement

For every finite verb, give person, number, and lexical form. In each phrase with *possunt*, keep the infinitive attached to the idea of ability: *cives possunt* is incomplete in this context; *cives aquam ducere possunt* states what they can do. Contrast *pons clausus est*, where an adjective or participle is predicated of the bridge.

Turn the paragraph into a ledger with four columns: person, ordinary work, finite verb, object or complement. Then write a six-sentence account of what people in another place are, do, and can or cannot do.

3.3 Models and points to check

Project translation. The town is small, but it has many things. In the market merchants sell bread and fruit. A craftsperson works in a workshop and makes tables. A scribe writes letters. A physician visits the sick. The citizens can lead water from a spring, and sailors can carry merchandise along the river. Today the bridge is closed, so wagons cannot cross the river. The citizens nevertheless work, form a plan, and prepare another road.

One model extension: *In vico agricolae habitant. Frumentum colunt et ad urbem portare possunt. Via autem lutosa est. Plaustra celeriter procedere non possunt. Agricolae patientes sunt et equos ducunt. Ante noctem ad forum veniunt.*

Being, ability, and ordinary action — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The paradigms should match the packet tables. Translation: the boy is in the garden and can work, but today he rests. *potest* is completed by the present active infinitive *laborare*.

Present-system contrast — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Expected stems and tense signs follow the packet paradigms: for example *portat/portant, portabat/portabant, portabit/portabunt; mittit/mittunt, mittebat/mittebant, mittet/mittent*. The account is sound when time relations and subject number remain consistent.

A first sustained paragraph — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Many paragraphs are possible. A checkable model: *Mane agricola diligens surgit. Ad agrum magnum ambulat. Ibi cotidie laborabat. Hodie fossam parat. Cras semen portabit. Multum laborare potest.* Each finite verb must agree with its subject and express the stated time relation.

CHAPTER 4

Unit 7: *Sum* and *Possum*

Solution I.25 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.25

Focus: Present-system forms, predicates, and complementary infinitives**Use:** Parse every finite verb by person, number, tense, voice, and mood.

1. Write the present, imperfect, and future of *sum* in the first-person singular, second-person plural, and third-person plural.

Answer / model: Present: *sum, estis, sunt*. Imperfect: *eram, eratis, erant*. Future: *ero, eritis, erunt*. All are active indicative forms.

2. Parse *sum, eras, erimus, sunt*; give one unambiguous English rendering for each.

Answer / model: *sum*: 1 singular present, “I am”; *eras*: 2 singular imperfect, “you were”; *erimus*: 1 plural future, “we shall be”; *sunt*: 3 plural present, “they are”.

3. Change *sum dignus* through all six present persons, using a masculine or mixed group in the plural.

Answer / model: *sum dignus, es dignus, est dignus, sumus digni, estis digni, sunt digni*. A female speaker/group would use the corresponding feminine adjective.

4. Correct *Maria est bonam* and explain why a linking verb does not license the accusative.

Answer / model: *Maria est bona*. Predicate adjective *bona* is feminine singular nominative agreeing with subject *Maria*; *sum* links rather than takes a direct object.

5. Translate “you (plural) can praise God” and “we were able to hear the word”.

Answer / model: *Potestis Deum laudare; Poteramus verbum audire*. *Laudare* and *audire* are complementary infinitives.

6. **Text:** *Dignum et iustum est*.

Passage ID: I.25.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the verb, identify the adjective use and understood reference, and translate.

Answer / notes: *est*: third-person singular present active indicative. *dignum* and *iustum*: neuter singular nominative predicate adjectives referring to an understood *hoc* or action. “It is fitting and just.”

Solution I.26 — Variant B**Worksheet ID: I.26****Focus:** Perfect-system forms and linking-clause syntax**Use:** This is equivalent to Variant A but ranges across all six indicative tenses.

1. Write all six persons of the perfect active indicative of *sum*.

Answer / model: *fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt*.

2. Parse *fueramus, fuero, fuerint, fuit*; note any form that can be ambiguous outside this unit's indicative frame.

Answer / model: *fueramus*: 1 plural pluperfect active indicative; *fuero*: 1 singular future perfect active indicative; *fuerint*: 3 plural future perfect active indicative, also potentially perfect subjunctive; *fuit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative.

3. Transform *sancti erunt*, “they will be holy”, into imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect.

Answer / model: *sancti erant; sancti fuerunt; sancti fuerant*.

4. Give the present and perfect infinitives and the singular/plural imperatives of *sum*.

Answer / model: Present infinitive *esse*; perfect infinitive *fuisse*; imperatives *es, este*.

5. Diagnose *Via et veritas est bonæ*, intended “The way and truth are good”.

Answer / model: *Via et veritas sunt bonæ*. Compound subject requires plural *sunt*; predicate adjective is feminine plural nominative *bonæ*.

6. **Text:** *Ego sum via, et veritas, et vita*.

Passage ID: I.26.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify subject, linking verb, and all predicate nouns; explain their case and translate.

Answer / notes: *ego*: nominative subject; *sum*: 1 singular present active indicative; *via, veritas, vita*: coordinated nominative predicate nouns. “I am the way, and the truth, and the life.”

Solution I.27 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.27**Focus:** The compound *possum*, tense contrasts, and ellipsis**Use:** Supply an infinitive wherever ability requires one.

1. Write all six present forms of *possum*.

Answer / model: *possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt.*

2. Give the requested forms: 3 plural imperfect, 2 singular future, 1 plural perfect, 3 singular pluperfect, 2 plural future perfect of *possum*.

Answer / model: *poterant, poteris, potuimus, potuerat, potueritis.*

3. Translate and distinguish *poterat facere*, *potuit facere*, and *potuerat facere*.

Answer / model: “He was able/could do”; “he was able/managed to do”; “he had been able to do”. They are imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect respectively, all with complementary *facere*.

4. Complete with the correct form of *possum*:

ego _____ audire; nos _____ laudare; vos cras _____ venire.

Answer / model: *ego possum audire; nos possumus laudare; vos cras poteritis venire.*

5. Correct *Possunt Deum laudant*.

Answer / model: *Possunt Deum laudare*. A finite form of *possum* takes a complementary infinitive, not another finite present verb.

6. **Text:** *Sine me nihil potestis facere.*

Passage ID: I.27.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *potestis*, identify its infinitive and the roles of *me* and *nihil*, then translate.

Answer / notes: *potestis*: 2 plural present active indicative of *possum*; complement *facere*; *me*: ablative after *sine*; *nihil*: neuter accusative object of *facere*. “Without me you can do nothing.”

Solution I.28 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.28

Focus: Copular ellipsis and cumulative conjugation

Use: Bracket supplied forms and keep printed forms distinct.

1. Give the conventional optative construal of *Dominus vobiscum* and distinguish interpretation from printed form.
Answer / model: Analytic paraphrase: *Dominus [sit] vobiscum*. *Sit* would be 3 singular present subjunctive expressing a wish, but it is not printed or uniquely forced: “The Lord be with you”.
2. Write second-person singular and third-person plural forms of *sum* in all six indicative tenses.
Answer / model: 2 singular: *es, eras, eris, fuisti, fueras, fueris*. 3 plural: *sunt, erant, erunt, fuerunt, fuerant, fuerint*.
3. Parse and translate *pleni sunt*, *parati eramus*, *sancta fuerat*, and *beati erunt*.
Answer / model: *sunt*: 3 plural present, “they are full”; *eramus*: 1 plural imperfect, “we were ready”; *fuerat*: 3 singular pluperfect, “it/she had been holy”; *erunt*: 3 plural future, “they will be blessed”.
4. Translate “I shall be able to come”, “they had been able to see”, and “be holy!” to several men.
Answer / model: *Potero venire; potuerant videre; este sancti!*
5. Diagnose *Cæli et terra plenum est*.
Answer / model: *Cæli et terra pleni sunt*. Compound plural subject requires *sunt*; mixed-gender predicate is masculine plural *pleni*.
6. **Text:** *Non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum*.
Passage ID: I.28.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse the linking clause fully, identify the subjunctive without producing its full paradigm, and translate.
Answer / notes: Understood *ego* is subject; *sum* is 1 singular present active indicative; *dignus* is masculine singular nominative predicate adjective. *intres* is 2 singular present active subjunctive in an *ut*-clause completing *dignus*. “I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof.”

CHAPTER 5

Unit 8: The Present Active System

Solution I.29 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.29

Focus: Conjugation, present forms, and clause parsing

Use: Use all four principal parts when a dictionary entry is supplied.

- Classify by conjugation: *laudo, laudare; moneo, monere; rego, regere; capio, capere; audio, audire*.
Answer / model: First; second; third; third-*io*; fourth. A marked dictionary distinguishes second -*ere* from third -*ere*; the first principal part also helps.
- Write all six present active indicative forms of *rego*.
Answer / model: *rego, regis, regit, regimus, regitis, regunt*.
- Parse *laudamus, monet, capiunt, auditis*, giving lexical verb and translation.
Answer / model: *laudamus*: 1 plural present active indicative, “we praise”; *monet*: 3 singular, “he/she warns”; *capiunt*: 3 plural, “they take”; *auditis*: 2 plural, “you hear”.
- Transform *Dominus animam custodit* to first-person plural subject, then to third-person plural subject.
Answer / model: *Animam custodimus; Domini animam custodiunt* or, with a pronoun, *Ei animam custodiunt*. The verb endings must change.
- Correct *Nos Deum laudat et glorificatis*.
Answer / model: *Nos Deum laudamus et glorificamus*. Both verbs share first-person plural subject *nos*.
- Text:** *Laudamus te. Benedicimus te. Adoramus te. Glorificamus te.*
Passage ID: I.29.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse every finite verb, identify the repeated object, and translate.
Answer / notes: All four verbs are 1 plural present active indicative; *te* is repeated singular accusative object.
“We praise you. We bless you. We adore you. We glorify you.”

Solution I.30 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.30**Focus:** Imperfect and future active forms**Use:** Contrast tense signs before translating.

1. Give first-person singular and third-person plural imperfect active forms of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *cipio*, and *audio*.
Answer / model: *laudabam/laudabant; monebam/monebant; regebam/regebant; capiebam/capiebant; audiebam/audiebant*.
2. Give the same persons in the future active.
Answer / model: *laudabo/laudabunt; monebo/monebunt; regam/regent; capiam/cipient; audiam/audient*.
3. Parse *laudabatis*, *regebat*, *capietis*, *audient*.
Answer / model: *laudabatis*: 2 plural imperfect active indicative; *regebat*: 3 singular imperfect; *capietis*: 2 plural future; *audient*: 3 plural future.
4. Transform *verbum audimus* into imperfect and future, keeping person and number.
Answer / model: *verbum audiebamus; verbum audiemus*.
5. Diagnose *cras Dominum laudabant*, intended “tomorrow they will praise the Lord”.
Answer / model: *Cras Dominum laudabunt*. *Laudabant* is imperfect, “they were praising”; future is *laudabunt*.
6. **Text:** *Ego veniam et curabo eum*.
Passage ID: I.30.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both verbs, explain how coordination resolves possible ambiguity, identify the object, and translate.
Answer / notes: *veniam*: 1 singular future active indicative of *venio*; by itself it can resemble a present subjunctive, but future *curabo* and context support future. *curabo*: 1 singular future active indicative; *eum*: accusative object. “I will come and heal him.”

Solution I.31 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.31

Focus: Infinitives, imperatives, and present-system transformations

Use: Distinguish a command from a finite statement.

1. Give present active infinitive, singular imperative, and plural imperative of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *capio*, and *audio*.
Answer / model: *laudare/lauda/laudate; monere/mone/monete; regere/rege/regite; capere/cape/capite; audire/audi/audite*.
2. Translate to Latin: “praise the Lord!” to one and several; “hear the word!” to one and several.
Answer / model: *Lauda Dominum! Laudate Dominum! Audi verbum! Audite verbum!*
3. Change *laudatis* to a plural command, a plural imperfect statement, and a plural future statement without changing person.
Answer / model: *laudate; laudabatis; laudabitis*.
4. Parse *petite* and *accipietis*; explain why final *-ite* in the first and *-ietis* in the second do not mark the same category.
Answer / model: *petite*: 2 plural present active imperative of *peto*. *accipietis*: 2 plural future active indicative of *accipio*; *-ie-* belongs to its future formation and *-tis* is the personal ending.
5. Correct *Potes audi verbum*, intended “You can hear the word”.
Answer / model: *Potes audire verbum*. *Potes* requires complementary infinitive *audire*, not imperative *audi*.
6. **Text:** *Petite, et accipietis; quærite, et invenietis*.
Passage ID: I.31.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse all four verbs and translate the two balanced commands and promises.
Answer / notes: *petite, quærite*: 2 plural present active imperatives. *accipietis*: 2 plural future active indicative of *accipio*; *invenietis*: 2 plural future active indicative of *invenio*. “Ask, and you will receive; seek, and you will find.”

Solution I.32 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.32**Focus:** Mixed present-system recognition in liturgical clauses**Use:** Parse before using a memorized English text.

1. From *credo, credere, credidi, creditum*, identify present stem, conjugation, and the form *credimus*.
Answer / model: Present stem *cred-*; third conjugation; *credimus* is 1 plural present active indicative, “we believe”.
2. Give 2 singular, 1 plural, and 3 plural in present, imperfect, and future for *audio*.
Answer / model: Present: *audis, audimus, audiunt*. Imperfect: *audiebas, audiebamus, audiebant*. Future: *audies, audiemus, audient*.
3. Parse and translate *tollis, custodiebat, glorificabimus, regent*.
Answer / model: *tollis*: 2 singular present, “you take away”; *custodiebat*: 3 singular imperfect, “he/she was guarding”; *glorificabimus*: 1 plural future, “we shall glorify”; *regent*: 3 plural future, “they will rule”.
4. Transform *Credo in unum Deum* to first-person plural and imperfect singular.
Answer / model: *Credimus in unum Deum; Credebam in unum Deum*.
5. Diagnose *Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi* when the Lamb is addressed as “you”.
Answer / model: *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi*. Relative verb must be 2 singular because the antecedent is addressed directly.
6. **Text:** *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis*.
Passage ID: I.32.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse the active finite verb fully; identify the command that belongs to a later verb class; translate.
Answer / notes: *tollis*: 2 singular present active indicative of *tollo*; subject *qui*, antecedent *Agnus*; object *peccata*. *miserere*: 2 singular present deponent imperative with active meaning. “Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us.”

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M04, *Being and Present Action*, in Triptych's print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. The packet broadens early vocabulary through household, town, weather, and work rather than limiting every example to liturgical diction.

EL-GUIDE owns the course-wide study and correction method, source classes, recurrence loop, and the meaning of “before continuing.” EL-MW owns the printable cumulative memory system. EL-REFERENCE owns the compact grammar and reading lexicon. This packet nevertheless prints the instruction, passages, glosses, forms, exercises, and models needed for its ordinary work; it does not quietly depend on a separate textbook, dictionary, Missal, translation, or person directing the work.

The description before continuing names what should become reasonably dependable in fresh Latin. Repeated vocabulary, paradigms, contrasts, reconstruction, and composition are the normal means of making it dependable.

1.2 Controlling records and local state

Course-wide research records own editions, passages, vocabulary, answers, curriculum structure, rights, and verification. The leaf's packet map records its unit grouping, reader and memory sets, local boundary, and next direction. Claim-local qualifications remain beside affected material; received wording must agree with the course passage inventory and named edition.

Uncited ordinary examples are project-composed instructional Latin. Received texts, normalizations, adaptations, project glosses, and unresolved leads are distinguished by the course source convention. Project composition never presents itself as received liturgy, Scripture, or an author's wording.

The redesigned source edition has not inherited the release status of the earlier installed PDFs. A successful build does not install or release a new snapshot; each changed PDF remains subject to the recorded source, rights, review, and exact-byte authorization boundaries.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaque Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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