

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M05: Perfect, Passive, and Deponent Verbs

Read and compose with the active perfect system, ordinary passive voice, and deponent verbs across connected narrative

Packet key	M05
Stable lessons	EL-I.9,I.10
Course stage	Foundations
What this assumes	Present-system recognition and composition through EL-M04
Continue with	EL-M06, Pronouns, Prepositions, and Connected Reading

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 9: The Perfect Active System

This lesson develops the ability to:

- derive a perfect stem from the third principal part;
- form the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect active indicative;
- contrast completed action with imperfect action; and
- parse common perfect verbs in the Creed, Gloria, and Vulgate.

1.1 One stem, three tenses

The third principal part is the first-person singular perfect active. Remove final *-i* to find the perfect stem: *laudavi* gives *laudav-*; *monui* gives *monu-*; *rexi* gives *rex-*; *cepi* gives *cep-*; *audivi* gives *audiv-*. Perfect stems must be learned from principal parts rather than guessed from conjugation.

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 pl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Perfect endings	-i	-isti	-it	-imus	-istis	-erunt
<i>laudo</i>	laudavi	laudavisti	laudavit	laudavimus	laudavistis	laudaverunt
Pluperfect	laudaveram	laudaveras	laudaverat	laudaveramus	laudaveratis	laudaverant
Future perfect	laudavero	laudaveris	laudaverit	laudaverimus	laudaveritis	laudaverint

The three tenses order completed actions from different reference points. The **perfect** presents an action as completed relative to the present or as a completed past event; the **pluperfect** presents it as completed before another past point; the **future perfect** presents it as completed before a future point. The alternative third-person plural perfect ending *-ere* occurs in Latin generally, though *-erunt* is the safer production form. The perfect reports a completed past event, often “did” or “has done”; the pluperfect reports an event already completed before another past point, “had done”; the future perfect reports completion before a future point, “will have done”. In contrast, the imperfect normally presents a past action as continuing, repeated, or incomplete.

Worked example: *Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scripturas*

Worked passage ID: *W.I.35*; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

resurrexit, from *resurgo*, *resurgere*, *resurrexi*, *resurrectum*, is third-person singular perfect active indicative. The subject is Christ, carried from the preceding Creed. Translation: “And he rose again on the third day, according to the Scriptures.”

Worked example: *Resurrexit, sicut dixit*

Worked passage ID: W.I.36; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Both *resurrexit* and *dixit* are third-person singular perfect active indicative; *dixit* comes from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictum*. Translation: “He has risen, as he said.”

Worked example: *Fecit potentiam in brachio suo; dispersit superbos mente cordis sui*

Worked passage ID: W.I.37; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

fecit, from *facio, facere, feci, factum*, and *dispersit*, from *dispergo, dispergere, dispersi, dispersum*, are third-person singular perfect active. Their understood subject is God. *potentiam* and substantival *superbos*, “the proud”, are objects. Translation: “He has shown might with his arm; he has scattered the proud in the thought of their heart.”

Worked example: *Deposuit potentes de sede, et exaltavit humiles*

Worked passage ID: W.I.38; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

deposuit and *exaltavit* are third-person singular perfect active. Substantival *potentes* and *humiles* are accusative plural objects: “He has put down the mighty from their seat and exalted the lowly.”

Worked example: *In principio creavit Deus cælum et terram* (Gen 1:1)

Worked passage ID: W.I.39; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

creavit is third-person singular perfect active; ending *-it* agrees with singular subject *Deus*. Neuter *cælum* and feminine *terram* are coordinated accusative objects. Translation: “In the beginning God created heaven and earth.”

Worked example: *Vidi aquam egredientem de templo*

Worked passage ID: W.I.40; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

vidi, from *video, videre, vidi, visum*, is first-person singular perfect active, “I saw”. *aquam* is its object; participle *egredientem* agrees with *aquam* and means “coming forth”. Translation: “I saw water coming forth from the temple.”

1.2 Handwritten study and controlled composition

For ten verbs, copy all four principal parts and box the perfect stem. Write the three perfect-system paradigms of *laudo*, then repeat with the unpredictable stems *fec-*, *dix-*, and *vid-*. Make a two-column timeline contrasting *laudabat*, “he was praising”, with *laudavit*, “he praised”. Compose “God created the world”, *Deus mundum creavit*; “we had heard the word”, *Verbum audiveramus*; and “they will have praised the Lord”, *Dominum laudaverint*.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 10: The Passive Voice and Deponent Verbs

This lesson develops the ability to:

- form and parse present-system passive verbs;
- construct and translate perfect-system passives;
- distinguish personal agent from means or instrument; and
- recognize common deponents as passive in form but active in meaning.

2.1 Present-system passive forms

In the **active voice**, the grammatical subject is presented as acting or being in a state rather than receiving an action; in the **passive voice**, the subject receives the action. The **agent** is the person or being that performs a passive action, whether or not the sentence expresses that agent. The present passive personal endings are *-r*, *-ris* (or *-re*), *-tur*, *-mur*, *-mini*, *-ntur*. The grammatical subject receives the action; an expressed agent is not required.

	1st <i>laudor</i>	2nd <i>moneor</i>	3rd <i>regor</i>	3rd-io <i>capior</i>	4th <i>audior</i>
1 sg.	laudor	moneor	regor	capior	audior
2 sg.	laudaris	moneris	regeris	caperis	audiris
3 sg.	laudatur	monetur	regitur	capitur	auditur
1 pl.	laudamur	monemur	regimur	capimur	audimur
2 pl.	laudamini	monemini	regimini	capimini	audimini
3 pl.	laudentur	monentur	reguntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Imperfect passives replace the active endings with passive endings after the same tense sign: *laudabar*, *monebar*, *regebar*, *capiebar*, *audiebar*. First- and second-conjugation futures begin *laudabor*, *laudaberis*, *laudabitur* and *monebor*, *moneberis*, *monebitur*; third, third-io, and fourth begin *regar*, *regeris*, *regetur*; *capiar*, *capieris*, *capietur*; and *audiar*, *audieris*, *audietur*. Present passive infinitives are *laudari*, *moneri*, *regi*, *capi*, *audiri*; note the third-conjugation *-i*, not *-eri*.

2.2 Perfect-system passives

The fourth principal part supplies the **perfect passive participle**, a verbal adjective expressing action received and prior to the reference point. Combine it with a form of *sum*, making the participle agree with the subject: *laudatus sum*, “I, masculine, was or have been praised”; *laudata est*, “she was praised”; *laudati sunt*, “they, masculine or mixed, were praised”; and *laudata sunt*, “neuter things were praised”. Present forms of *sum* make the perfect passive, imperfect forms make the pluperfect passive, and future forms make the future perfect passive: *laudatus eram*, “I had been praised”; *laudatus ero*, “I shall have been praised”.

A personal agent normally takes *a/ab* plus ablative: *a Domino*, “by the Lord”. An impersonal means or instrument normally uses the ablative alone: *verbo sanatur*, “it is healed by a word”.

2.3 Deponents

Deponent verbs use passive morphology with active meaning. Their forms look passive, but their syntax and English meanings are active; they can, for example, govern the same kinds of objects as active verbs. Learn their principal parts in deponent form: *confiteor*, *confiteri*, *confessus sum*, “confess”; *sequor*, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, “follow”; *misereor*, *misereri*, *misertus sum*, “have mercy”. Thus *sequitur* means “he or she follows”, not “is followed”, and *confessus est* means “he confessed”, not “he was confessed”.

Worked example: *Ite, missa est*

Worked passage ID: W.I.41; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

ite is the irregular second-person plural imperative of *eo*, “go”. In this Late Latin formula, *missa* is a feminine singular noun meaning “dismissal”, serving as the subject or nominal assertion with *est*: “Go; it is the dismissal”. It is historically related to *mitto*, but a participial ellipsis should not be presented as the sole contextual parse.

Worked example: *Per quem omnia facta sunt*

Worked passage ID: W.I.42; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

omnia is neuter plural nominative. *facta sunt* is neuter plural perfect of *fio*, *fieri*, *factus sum*, “come to be, be made”, not a regular passive form of *facio*. Translation: “Through whom all things were made.”

Worked example: *Petite, et dabitur vobis* (Mt 7:7)

Worked passage ID: W.I.43; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

dabitur is third-person singular future passive indicative of *do*; its subject, “it”, is understood. *vobis* is dative plural recipient. Translation: “Ask, and it will be given to you.”

Worked example: *Confiteor Deo omnipotenti*

Worked passage ID: W.I.44; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

confiteor is first-person singular present deponent indicative and has active meaning. *Deo omnipotenti* is dative singular. Translation: “I confess to almighty God.”

Worked example: *Qui sequitur me, non ambulat in tenebris* (Jn 8:12)

Worked passage ID: W.I.45; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

sequitur is third-person singular present deponent; *me* is its object. *ambulat* is present active. Translation: “He who follows me does not walk in darkness.”

Worked example: *Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus*

Worked passage ID: W.I.46; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

misereatur is third-person singular present deponent subjunctive, expressing a prayer; its meaning is active, “may he have mercy”. *vestri* is the genitive object found in this formula, and *omnipotens Deus* is the nominative subject. Translation: “May almighty God have mercy on you.”

2.4 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy the present passive table and change each form back to active without changing person or number. Write the imperfect and future passive of *laudo* and *rego*. Build a six-cell chart from masculine, feminine, and neuter subjects crossed with singular and plural perfect passive forms. For each deponent example, write “passive form, active meaning” in the margin. Compose “the word is heard”, *verbum auditur*; “the souls were guarded by the Lord”, *animæ a Domino custoditæ sunt*; and “we follow Christ”, *Christum sequimur*.

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
L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	love	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	praise	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	call, summon	verb; first conjugation; takes an object; naming constructions require context
L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	guard, keep	verb; fourth conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L037	<i>audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	hear, listen to	verb; fourth conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	read, gather, choose	verb; third conjugation; context selects the sense; reading normally takes an object
L039	<i>scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum</i>	write	verb; third conjugation; takes a written object; recipient may be dative or introduced
L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	come	verb; fourth conjugation; destination commonly uses ad or in with accusative
L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	work, toil	verb; first conjugation; normally intransitive; a task or purpose may be expressed by the construction
L262	<i>paro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; a purpose or recipient may be added
L263	<i>servo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	save, preserve, keep	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; context distinguishes rescue, preservation, and observance
L264	<i>narro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	tell, relate	verb; first conjugation; takes the matter told as an object or clause; recipient may be dative
L265	<i>specto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	look at, watch, consider	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; figurative reference depends on context
L266	<i>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum</i>	hold, keep, occupy	verb; second conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; physical and figurative possession vary by context
L267	<i>deleo, -ere, deleui, deletum</i>	destroy, erase	verb; second conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; textual and physical senses require context
L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	drive, do, conduct	verb; third conjugation; highly context-dependent; object, idiom, and compounds determine the sense
L269	<i>gero, -ere, gessi, gestum</i>	carry, bear, conduct	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an object; clothing, office, action, and conduct are contextual senses
L270	<i>pono, -ere, posui, positum</i>	put, place, set down	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; location, predicate, or figurative object follows the construction
L271	<i>relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum</i>	leave, abandon, leave behind	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; a complement may specify place or state
L272	<i>cipio, -ere, cepi, captum</i>	take, seize, receive	verb; third-io conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; compounds often modify direction or result
L273	<i>fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum</i>	flee, avoid	verb; third-io conjugation; may be intransitive or take an object in the sense avoid; context decides

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	die	deponent verb; third-io conjugation; passive-form morphology with active lexical sense; normally intransitive
L275	<i>ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum</i>	enter, go in	deponent verb; third-io conjugation; may take an accusative object or a place phrase according to usage
L276	<i>egredior, egredi, egressus sum</i>	go out, depart	deponent verb; third-io conjugation; normally intransitive; source is expressed by an appropriate construction
L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	set out, depart	deponent verb; third-io conjugation; normally intransitive; destination, source, and purpose follow their constructions

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	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	_____
N	L037	<i>audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	_____
N	L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	_____
N	L039	<i>scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum</i>	_____
N	L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	_____
N	L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L262	<i>paro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L263	<i>servo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L264	<i>narro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L265	<i>specto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L266	<i>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum</i>	_____
N	L267	<i>deleo, -ere, deleui, deletum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	
N	L269	<i>gero, -ere, gessi, gestum</i>	
N	L270	<i>pono, -ere, posui, positum</i>	
N	L271	<i>relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum</i>	
N	L272	<i>capio, -ere, cepi, captum</i>	
N	L273	<i>fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum</i>	
N	L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	
N	L275	<i>ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum</i>	
N	L276	<i>egredior, egredi, egressus sum</i>	
N	L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	
R1	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	
R1	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	
R2	L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	
R2	L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	
R2	L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	_____
R2	L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	_____
R2	L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	_____
R2	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	_____
R2	L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G022	The perfect active stem <i>verb morphology</i>	How is the perfect stem ordinarily recovered, and why must it be memorized?	_____
G023	Perfect-system active tenses <i>verb morphology</i>	Name the three tenses built on the perfect stem and their basic time relations.	_____
G024	Tense and contextual time <i>verb interpretation</i>	Why is a Latin tense name not automatically an English tense?	_____
G025	Present-system passive endings <i>voice</i>	Write the ordinary passive personal endings.	_____
G026	Perfect-system passive <i>voice</i>	State the two components and their jobs.	_____
G027	Deponents and <i>fio</i> <i>voice</i>	Explain why passive-looking morphology does not settle meaning.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct two actions from *agricola / aquam / portat / puella / librum / legit*.

Composition. Write a three-clause sequence using three different present-tense verbs.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: the lost letter

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

2.1 A narrative across time and voice

Heri scriba epistulam gravem magistratui misit. Tabellarius ante lucem profectus est, sed in via tempestate oppressus est. Equus territus substitit; epistula e sacco lapsa est et a vento sub saxum tracta est. Tabellarius diu quaerebatur a civibus, qui de mora mirabantur. Tandem pastor advenit. Ille epistulam invenerat et tabellarium ad villam duxit. Hodie epistula magistratui reddita est; cras responsum scribetur.

Cumulative gloss. *magistratus*, magistrate; *tabellarius*, courier; *tempesta*, storm; *equus*, horse; *saccus*, bag; *ventus*, wind; *saxum*, rock; *mora*, delay; *pastor*, shepherd; *proficiscor*, *proficisci*, *profectus sum*, set out; *labor*, *labi*, *lapsus sum*, slip or fall; *miror*, *mirari*, *miratus sum*, wonder; *misit*, sent; *oppressus est*, was overtaken; *substitit*, stopped; *tracta est*, was dragged; *quaerebatur*, was being sought; *invenerat*, had found; *reddita est*, was returned; *scribetur*, will be written.

2.2 Build the time line

Place every verb under before-the-story, main past, ongoing past, present result, or future. Then distinguish passive forms from deponents: the courier *set out* in *profectus est*; he was not “set out by someone.” The letter *lapsa est* likewise fell; but *tracta est* is genuinely passive and names its agent with *a vento*.

Retell the event from the shepherd’s viewpoint. Use at least one imperfect, one perfect, one pluperfect, one passive, and one deponent. Then reduce the story to three Latin sentences without losing the causal order.

2.3 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to maintain a coherent time line through the indicative system, distinguish passive from deponent form and meaning, state agency accurately, and retell a narrative rather than merely replace words.

2.4 Completed action across the perfect system — connected practice

Connection. The perfect stem supports perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect forms; their temporal relations matter more than a one-word English gloss.

Practice. Build all three active perfect-system tenses of *video* and *scribo*. Use a pluperfect as background for a perfect event and a future perfect as the condition preceding a future action.

Recall without notes. Recover each form's stem, tense marker, and personal ending.

2.5 Passive form and deponent meaning — connected practice

Connection. Ordinary passive verbs change the subject's relation to the action; deponents retain passive-looking forms with active lexical meaning.

Practice. Parse and translate *porta aperitur*, *porta aperta est*, *viator ducem sequitur*, and *viator ducem secutus est*. Turn the first two into active clauses with an expressed agent.

Recall without notes. State what morphology and lexicon each contribute to a deponent parse.

2.6 Narrative tense and voice ledger — connected practice

Connection. A connected account must keep event order, participant reference, and voice distinct.

Practice. Write an eight-line ordinary-world narrative containing present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, one ordinary passive, and one deponent. Beside it, make a ledger of every finite form and its job.

Recall without notes. Retell the account from memory with the same events but a different Latin order.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Unit 9: The Perfect Active System

Worksheet I.33 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.33

Focus: Perfect stems, endings, and completed action**Use:** Show the third principal part used for every irregular stem.

1. Derive perfect stems from *laudavi*, *monui*, *rexi*, *cepi*, *audivi*, *dixi*.

-
2. Write all six perfect active indicative forms of *laudo*.

-
3. Give 1 singular, 2 plural, and 3 plural pluperfect and future perfect of *audio*.

-
4. Contrast *laudabat* with *laudavit* in form and aspect.

-
5. Correct *heri Deum laudabit*, intended “yesterday he praised God”.

-
6. **Text:** *Resurrexit, sicut dixit*.

Passage ID: I.33.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This is an excerpt of the traditional *Regina cæli* antiphon whose controlling edition remains unresolved; parse both verbs and translate.

Worksheet I.34 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.34**Focus:** Perfect-system tense contrasts in sacred text**Use:** Use timeline language in each answer.

1. Write the perfect endings and attach them to perfect stem *fec-*.

2. Parse *videramus, creaverint, dixistis, resurrexit*.

3. Transform *Deus mundum creavit* into pluperfect and future perfect without changing person or number.

4. Translate “we saw the light”, “they had heard the word”, and “you (plural) will have praised God”.

5. Diagnose *postquam audiverunt, venerant* if the intended sequence is “after they had heard, they came”.

6. **Text:** *Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scripturas.*

Passage ID: I.34.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the finite verb, identify its understood subject and the two adverbial phrases, then translate.

Worksheet I.35 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.35**Focus:** Irregular perfect stems and clause-level parsing**Use:** Do not manufacture a perfect stem from the present stem.

1. Match present to perfect and derive the stem: *facio-feci*; *dico-dixi*; *video-vidi*; *capio-cepi*; *venio-veni*; *pono-posui*.
-

2. Give 3 singular perfect, 1 plural pluperfect, and 3 plural future perfect of *dico*.
-

3. Parse and translate *fecit*, *dispersit*, *deposuit*, *exaltavit*.
-

4. Change *vidi aquam*, “I saw water”, to “we had seen water” and “they will have seen water”.
-

5. Correct *Deus fecerunt potentiam*, preserving singular subject.
-

6. **Text:** *Fecit potentiam in brachio suo; dispersit superbos mente cordis sui*.

Passage ID: I.35.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse finite verbs, objects, reflexive possessives, and ablative phrases; translate.

Worksheet I.36 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.36**Focus:** Perfect versus imperfect and coordinated completed acts**Use:** Use as a fresh cumulative return after the other forms.

1. Write all persons of the pluperfect and future perfect of *rego* using perfect stem *rex-*.
-

2. Classify and translate *creabat*, *creavit*, *creaverat*, *creaverit*.
-

3. Give the alternative third-person plural perfect ending and form it from *laudav-*; state the preferred production form.
-

4. Translate “he said”, “we had done”, “they have come”, and “I shall have heard”.
-

5. Diagnose *heri videbamus aquam et vidimus templum* if both acts are presented as single completed events.
-

6. **Text:** *Deposuit potentes de sede, et exaltavit humiles.*

Passage ID: I.36.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse verbs and substantival adjectives; identify the governed phrase and translate.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 10: Passive Voice and Deponents**Worksheet I.37 — Variant A****Worksheet ID:** I.37**Focus:** Present-system passives, agency, and means**Use:** Keep grammatical subject distinct from personal agent.

1. Write all six present passive forms of *laudo* and *rego*.

2. Convert without changing person, number, tense, or mood: *laudat, regimus, audiebant, capietis*.

3. Give the present passive infinitives of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *cipio*, and *audio*; identify the special third-conjugation ending.

4. Translate *a Domino laudatur* and *verbo sanatur*; distinguish agent from means.

5. Correct *animæ custoditur a Domino* when plural souls are the subject.

6. **Text:** *Petite, et dabitur vobis*.

Passage ID: I.37.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both verbs, identify the subject of the passive and the recipient, then translate.

Worksheet I.38 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.38**Focus:** Perfect-system passives and participle agreement**Use:** Make the participle agree with the passive subject, not the agent.

1. Construct the perfect passive of *laudo* for (a) one man, (b) one woman, (c) several men, (d) several women, and (e) several neuter things.

-
2. Parse and translate *custodita erat, auditi erunt, laudatum est, captæ sunt*.

-
3. Change active *Dominus animas custodivit* into passive without omitting the agent.

-
4. Transform *anima sanata est* to pluperfect and future perfect, keeping the subject singular.

-
5. Diagnose *verba a Domino dictus sunt*.

-
6. **Text:** *Per quem omnia facta sunt*.

Passage ID: I.38.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the relative phrase, subject, and finite group; distinguish *fio* from a regular passive of *facio*; translate.

Worksheet I.39 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.39**Focus:** Deponent morphology with active meaning**Use:** State both surface morphology and actual meaning.

1. Give the principal parts and meaning of *confiteor*, *sequor*, and *misereor*.
-

2. Parse and translate *confiteor*, *sequitur*, *sequebantur*, *miseremini*; preserve any genuine ambiguity.
-

3. Construct deponent perfects: “Mary followed Christ”; “the disciples confessed”; “the soul had followed the Lord”.
-

4. Explain why *sequitur* cannot be translated “is followed” merely from its ending.
-

5. Correct *Discipulus a Christo sequitur*, intended “The disciple follows Christ”.
-

6. **Text:** *Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini.*

Passage ID: I.39.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the deponent, both dative phrases, and their adjectives; translate.

Worksheet I.40 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.40**Focus:** True passives, deponents, participles, and *fio***Use:** Classify every passive-looking form before translating.

1. Classify and parse *laudatur, sequitur, facta sunt, benedictus est*, giving the contextual questions that remain.
-

2. Give 3 singular present, imperfect, future, perfect, and pluperfect passive of *audio*.
-

3. Convert *Deus laudat sanctos* to present passive and *Deus creavit mundum* to perfect passive.
-

4. Translate “we follow the Lord”, “the words will be heard”, and “the souls had been guarded”.
-

5. Diagnose *Omnia facti sunt per ipsum*.
-

6. **Text:** *Ite, missa est*.

Passage ID: I.40.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the imperative and nominal assertion, state the conventional force of the fixed formula, and translate.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Recover perfect stems from principal parts; form and recognize perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect relations; distinguish active from passive participant roles; translate deponents actively while parsing their morphology; and keep a defensible tense-and-voice ledger for a connected narrative.

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	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	love
N	L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	praise
N	L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	call, summon
N	L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	guard, keep
N	L037	<i>audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	hear, listen to
N	L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	read, gather, choose
N	L039	<i>scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum</i>	write
N	L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	come
N	L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	work, toil
N	L262	<i>paro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain
N	L263	<i>servo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	save, preserve, keep
N	L264	<i>narro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	tell, relate
N	L265	<i>specto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	look at, watch, consider
N	L266	<i>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum</i>	hold, keep, occupy
N	L267	<i>deleo, -ere, deleui, deletum</i>	destroy, erase
N	L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	drive, do, conduct
N	L269	<i>gero, -ere, gessi, gestum</i>	carry, bear, conduct
N	L270	<i>pono, -ere, posui, positum</i>	put, place, set down
N	L271	<i>relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum</i>	leave, abandon, leave behind
N	L272	<i>capio, -ere, cepi, captum</i>	take, seize, receive
N	L273	<i>fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum</i>	flee, avoid
N	L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	die
N	L275	<i>ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum</i>	enter, go in
N	L276	<i>egredior, egredi, egressus sum</i>	go out, depart
N	L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	set out, depart
R1	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	good
R1	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil
R1	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	new
R1	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	ancient, old
R1	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	live, dwell

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	remain, stay, await
R1	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	high, deep
R1	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	run
R2	L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	table
R2	L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	bread
R2	L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	wine
R2	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	give, grant
R2	L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	work, toil, hardship
R2	L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	head; chapter; chief point
R2	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	fire
R2	L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	garment, clothing

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G022	The perfect active stem <i>verb morphology</i>	How is the perfect stem ordinarily recovered, and why must it be memorized?	Remove final <i>-i</i> from the third principal part. Sound change and suppletion make many perfect stems unpredictable from the present stem, so the principal part is a lexical fact.
G023	Perfect-system active tenses <i>verb morphology</i>	Name the three tenses built on the perfect stem and their basic time relations.	Perfect presents prior or completed action according to context; pluperfect is prior to a past reference point; future perfect is prior to a future reference point.
G024	Tense and contextual time <i>verb interpretation</i>	Why is a Latin tense name not automatically an English tense?	Tense is a grammatical form combining temporal and aspectual information. Context fixes reference time and discourse force, so one Latin perfect may require different natural English renderings.
G025	Present-system passive endings <i>voice</i>	Write the ordinary passive personal endings.	<i>-r, -ris/-re, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur.</i> Parse person, number, tense, mood, and voice before translating.
G026	Perfect-system passive <i>voice</i>	State the two components and their jobs.	A perfect passive participle agrees with the subject in gender and number; a finite form of <i>sum</i> carries person, number, mood, and the tense contribution. Both are required.
G027	Deponents and <i>fio</i> <i>voice</i>	Explain why passive-looking morphology does not settle meaning.	A deponent lexeme uses passive-system forms with active or middle lexical sense, so dictionary identity controls. <i>Fio</i> has its own paradigm and commonly supplies the present passive sense of <i>facio</i> ; it is not a regular form guessed from <i>facio</i> .

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct two actions from *agricola* / *aquam* / *portat* / *puella* / *librum* / *legit*.

Model. *Agricola aquam portat; puella librum legit.*

Composition prompt. Write a three-clause sequence using three different present-tense verbs.

Model. Model: *Puella librum legit, verba scribit, aquam portat.* The project word *verba* is supplied for the exercise.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: the lost letter

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

3.1 A narrative across time and voice

Heri scriba epistulam gravem magistratui misit. Tabellarius ante lucem profectus est, sed in via tempestate oppressus est. Equus territus substitit; epistula e sacco lapsa est et a vento sub saxum tracta est. Tabellarius diu quaerebatur a civibus, qui de mora mirabantur. Tandem pastor advenit. Ille epistulam invenerat et tabellarium ad villam duxit. Hodie epistula magistratui reddita est; cras responsum scribetur.

Cumulative gloss. *magistratus*, magistrate; *tabellarius*, courier; *tempesta*, storm; *equus*, horse; *saccus*, bag; *ventus*, wind; *saxum*, rock; *mora*, delay; *pastor*, shepherd; *proficiscor*, *proficisci*, *profectus sum*, set out; *labor*, *labi*, *lapsus sum*, slip or fall; *miror*, *mirari*, *miratus sum*, wonder; *misit*, sent; *oppressus est*, was overtaken; *substitit*, stopped; *tracta est*, was dragged; *quaerebatur*, was being sought; *invenerat*, had found; *reddita est*, was returned; *scribetur*, will be written.

3.2 Build the time line

Place every verb under before-the-story, main past, ongoing past, present result, or future. Then distinguish passive forms from deponents: the courier *set out* in *profectus est*; he was not “set out by someone.” The letter *lapsa est* likewise fell; but *tracta est* is genuinely passive and names its agent with *a vento*.

Retell the event from the shepherd’s viewpoint. Use at least one imperfect, one perfect, one pluperfect, one passive, and one deponent. Then reduce the story to three Latin sentences without losing the causal order.

3.3 Models and points to check

Project translation. Yesterday a scribe sent an important letter to the magistrate. The courier set out before dawn, but was overtaken by a storm on the road. His frightened horse stopped; the letter fell from the bag and was dragged by the wind beneath a rock. The courier was sought for a long time by citizens, who wondered about the delay. At last a shepherd arrived. He had found the letter and led the courier to a farmhouse. Today the letter has been returned to the magistrate; tomorrow a reply will be written.

A compressed model: *Tabellarius profectus est, sed tempesta eum oppressit et epistula lapsa est. Pastor, qui epistulam invenerat, tabellarium adiuvit. Epistula reddita est et responsum scribetur.*

Completed action across the perfect system — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Models include *vulpem videram antequam canis cucurrit* and *cum epistulam scripseris, eam mittes*. Other propositions are sound when the perfect-system relations and morphology are accurate.

Passive form and deponent meaning — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Translations: the gate is opened/is being opened; the gate was opened; the traveler follows the guide; the traveler followed the guide. Active models: *custos portam aperit*; *custos portam aperuit*. Morphology identifies the passive-looking forms; the lexical entry identifies active deponent meaning.

Narrative tense and voice ledger — model and points to check

Model / points to check. No single wording controls. The model check asks whether every listed tense establishes the intended time relation, every passive preserves agent/patient roles, every deponent is translated actively, and all subjects agree with their verbs.

CHAPTER 4

Unit 9: The Perfect Active System

Solution I.33 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.33

Focus: Perfect stems, endings, and completed action**Use:** Show the third principal part used for every irregular stem.

1. Derive perfect stems from *laudavi*, *monui*, *rexī*, *cepi*, *audivi*, *dixi*.
Answer / model: *laudav-*, *monu-*, *rex-*, *cep-*, *audiv-*, *dix-*.
2. Write all six perfect active indicative forms of *laudo*.
Answer / model: *laudavi*, *laudavisti*, *laudavit*, *laudavimus*, *laudavistis*, *laudaverunt*.
3. Give 1 singular, 2 plural, and 3 plural pluperfect and future perfect of *audio*.
Answer / model: Pluperfect: *audiveram*, *audiveratis*, *audiverant*. Future perfect: *audivero*, *audiveritis*, *audiverint*.
4. Contrast *laudabat* with *laudavit* in form and aspect.
Answer / model: *laudabat*: 3 singular imperfect active indicative, “was praising/used to praise”; *laudavit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative, “praised/has praised”. The former views action as ongoing or repeated, the latter as complete.
5. Correct *heri Deum laudabit*, intended “yesterday he praised God”.
Answer / model: *Heri Deum laudavit*. *Laudabit* is future; completed past requires perfect *laudavit*.
6. **Text:** *Resurrexit, sicut dixit*.
Passage ID: I.33.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
This is an excerpt of the traditional *Regina cæli* antiphon whose controlling edition remains unresolved; parse both verbs and translate.
Answer / notes: *resurrexit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative of *resurgo*, *resurgere*, *resurrexi*; *dixit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative of *dico*, *dicere*, *dixi*. “He has risen, as he said.”

Solution I.34 — Variant B

Worksheet ID: I.34

Focus: Perfect-system tense contrasts in sacred text

Use: Use timeline language in each answer.

1. Write the perfect endings and attach them to perfect stem *fec-*.

Answer / model: Endings *-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt*; forms *feci, fecisti, fecit, fecimus, fecistis, fecerunt*.

2. Parse *videramus, creaverint, dixistis, resurrexit*.

Answer / model: *videramus*: 1 plural pluperfect active indicative; *creaverint*: 3 plural future perfect active indicative (or perfect subjunctive outside this frame); *dixistis*: 2 plural perfect active indicative; *resurrexit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative.

3. Transform *Deus mundum creavit* into pluperfect and future perfect without changing person or number.

Answer / model: *Deus mundum creaverat; Deus mundum creaverit*.

4. Translate “we saw the light”, “they had heard the word”, and “you (plural) will have praised God”.

Answer / model: *Lucem vidimus; verbum audiverant; Deum laudaveritis*.

5. Diagnose *postquam audiverunt, venerant* if the intended sequence is “after they had heard, they came”.

Answer / model: *Postquam audiverant, venerunt*. Prior completed event uses pluperfect *audiverant*; subsequent completed event uses perfect *venerunt*.

6. **Text:** *Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scripturas*.

Passage ID: I.34.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the finite verb, identify its understood subject and the two adverbial phrases, then translate.

Answer / notes: *resurrexit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative; understood subject is Christ. *tertia die*: ablative of time when; *secundum Scripturas*: accusative after *secundum*. “And he rose again on the third day, according to the Scriptures.”

Solution I.35 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.35

Focus: Irregular perfect stems and clause-level parsing

Use: Do not manufacture a perfect stem from the present stem.

1. Match present to perfect and derive the stem: *facio-feci*; *dico-dixi*; *video-vidi*; *cipio-cepi*; *venio-veni*; *pono-posui*.

Answer / model: Stems: *fec-*, *dix-*, *vid-*, *cep-*, *ven-*, *posu-*.

2. Give 3 singular perfect, 1 plural pluperfect, and 3 plural future perfect of *dico*.

Answer / model: *dixit*, *dixeramus*, *dixerint*.

3. Parse and translate *fecit*, *dispersit*, *deposuit*, *exaltavit*.

Answer / model: Each is 3 singular perfect active indicative: “he did/made; he scattered; he put down; he exalted”.

4. Change *vidi aquam*, “I saw water”, to “we had seen water” and “they will have seen water”.

Answer / model: *aquam videramus*; *aquam viderint*.

5. Correct *Deus fecerunt potentiam*, preserving singular subject.

Answer / model: *Deus fecit potentiam*. Singular *Deus* requires 3 singular *fecit*, not plural *fecerunt*.

6. Text: *Fecit potentiam in brachio suo; dispersit superbos mente cordis sui*.

Passage ID: I.35.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse finite verbs, objects, reflexive possessives, and ablative phrases; translate.

Answer / notes: *fecit*, *dispersit*: 3 singular perfect active; understood subject God. Objects: *potentiam* and substantival *superbos*. In *brachio suo*, *suo* refers to God; in the compact phrase *mente cordis sui*, *sui* is an indirect reflexive referring to the proud and their own heart. *in brachio suo* and *mente* are ablative expressions; *cordis* is genitive. “He has shown might with his arm; he has scattered the proud in the thought of their heart.”

Solution I.36 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.36

Focus: Perfect versus imperfect and coordinated completed acts

Use: Use as a fresh cumulative return after the other forms.

1. Write all persons of the pluperfect and future perfect of *rego* using perfect stem *rex-*.

Answer / model: Pluperfect: *rexeram, rexeras, rexerat, rexeramus, rexeratis, rexerant*. Future perfect: *rexero, rexeris, rexerit, rexerimus, rexeritis, rexerint*.

2. Classify and translate *creabat, creavit, creaverat, creaverit*.

Answer / model: 3 singular imperfect “was creating”; 3 singular perfect “created/has created”; 3 singular pluperfect “had created”; 3 singular future perfect “will have created”.

3. Give the alternative third-person plural perfect ending and form it from *laudav-*; state the preferred production form.

Answer / model: Alternative ending *-ere*: *laudavere*. Preferred production form: *laudaverunt*.

4. Translate “he said”, “we had done”, “they have come”, and “I shall have heard”.

Answer / model: *dixit; feceramus; venerunt; audivero*.

5. Diagnose *heri videbamus aquam et vidimus templum* if both acts are presented as single completed events.

Answer / model: *Heri vidimus aquam et vidimus templum*. Imperfect *videbamus* would present the first seeing as ongoing/repeated; perfect presents both as completed.

6. **Text:** *Deposuit potentes de sede, et exaltavit humiles*.

Passage ID: I.36.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse verbs and substantival adjectives; identify the governed phrase and translate.

Answer / notes: *deposuit, exaltavit*: 3 singular perfect active indicative with understood divine subject. *potentes, humiles*: masculine/feminine plural accusative substantival adjectives, direct objects. *de sede*: ablative after *de*. “He has put down the mighty from their seat and exalted the lowly.”

CHAPTER 5

Unit 10: Passive Voice and Deponents

Solution I.37 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.37

Focus: Present-system passives, agency, and means

Use: Keep grammatical subject distinct from personal agent.

- Write all six present passive forms of *laudo* and *rego*.
Answer / model: *laudor, laudaris, laudatur, laudamur, laudamini, laudantur; regor, regeris, regitur, regimur, regimini, reguntur*.
- Convert without changing person, number, tense, or mood: *laudat, regimus, audiebant, capietis*.
Answer / model: *laudatur, regimur, audiebantur, capiemiini*.
- Give the present passive infinitives of *laudo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *capiō*, and *audio*; identify the special third-conjugation ending.
Answer / model: *laudari, moneri, regi, capi, audiri*. Third and third-*io* use *-i*, not *-eri*.
- Translate *a Domino laudatur* and *verbo sanatur*; distinguish agent from means.
Answer / model: “He/she is praised by the Lord”: personal agent takes *a* plus ablative. “He/she is healed by a word”: impersonal means uses ablative alone.
- Correct *animæ custoditur a Domino* when plural souls are the subject.
Answer / model: *Animæ custodiuntur a Domino*. Plural nominative subject requires 3 plural passive *custodiuntur*.
- Text:** *Petite, et dabitur vobis*.
Passage ID: I.37.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse both verbs, identify the subject of the passive and the recipient, then translate.
Answer / notes: *petite*: 2 plural present active imperative; *dabitur*: 3 singular future passive indicative, with understood neuter subject “it”; *vobis*: dative plural recipient. “Ask, and it will be given to you.”

Solution I.38 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.38**Focus:** Perfect-system passives and participle agreement**Use:** Make the participle agree with the passive subject, not the agent.

1. Construct the perfect passive of *laudo* for (a) one man, (b) one woman, (c) several men, (d) several women, and (e) several neuter things.

Answer / model: *laudatus est; laudata est; laudati sunt; laudatae sunt; laudata sunt.*

2. Parse and translate *custodita erat, auditi erunt, laudatum est, captæ sunt*.

Answer / model: *custodita erat*: feminine singular pluperfect passive, “she/it had been guarded”; *auditi erunt*: masculine plural future perfect passive, “they will have been heard”; *laudatum est*: neuter singular perfect passive, “it was praised”; *captæ sunt*: feminine plural perfect passive, “they were captured”.

3. Change active *Dominus animas custodivit* into passive without omitting the agent.

Answer / model: *Animæ a Domino custoditæ sunt*. Object becomes nominative subject; agent is *a Domino*; participle agrees feminine plural.

4. Transform *anima sanata est* to pluperfect and future perfect, keeping the subject singular.

Answer / model: *anima sanata erat; anima sanata erit.*

5. Diagnose *verba a Domino dictus sunt*.

Answer / model: *Verba a Domino dicta sunt*. Neuter plural subject *verba* requires neuter plural participle *dicta*; auxiliary *sunt* is correctly plural.

6. **Text:** *Per quem omnia facta sunt*.

Passage ID: I.38.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the relative phrase, subject, and finite group; distinguish *fio* from a regular passive of *facio*; translate.

Answer / notes: *per quem*: masculine singular accusative after *per*; *omnia*: neuter plural nominative subject; *facta sunt*: neuter plural perfect of *fio*, *fieri*, *factus sum*, “came to be/were made”. “Through whom all things were made.”

Solution I.39 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.39

Focus: Deponent morphology with active meaning

Use: State both surface morphology and actual meaning.

1. Give the principal parts and meaning of *confiteor*, *sequor*, and *miserereor*.

Answer / model: *confiteor*, *confiteri*, *confessus sum*, confess; *sequor*, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, follow; *miserereor*, *misereri*, *misertus sum*, have mercy.

2. Parse and translate *confiteor*, *sequitur*, *sequebantur*, *miseremini*; preserve any genuine ambiguity.

Answer / model: *confiteor*: 1 singular present deponent indicative, “I confess”; *sequitur*: 3 singular present deponent indicative, “he/she follows”; *sequebantur*: 3 plural imperfect deponent indicative, “they were following”; isolated *miseremini* can be 2 plural present deponent indicative, “you have mercy”, or present deponent imperative, “have mercy”. Context decides.

3. Construct deponent perfects: “Mary followed Christ”; “the disciples confessed”; “the soul had followed the Lord”.

Answer / model: *Maria Christum secuta est*; *discipuli confessi sunt*; *anima Dominum secuta erat*. Perfect participles agree with deponent subjects, but meanings remain active.

4. Explain why *sequitur* cannot be translated “is followed” merely from its ending.

Answer / model: Its dictionary entry marks *sequor* as deponent. Deponents use passive-form endings but active meanings, so *sequitur* means “follows”. Lexical classification is essential.

5. Correct *Discipulus a Christo sequitur*, intended “The disciple follows Christ”.

Answer / model: *Discipulus Christum sequitur*. Deponent *sequitur* has active meaning and governs accusative object *Christum*; *a Christo* would falsely treat Christ as a passive agent.

6. **Text:** *Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini*.

Passage ID: I.39.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the deponent, both dative phrases, and their adjectives; translate.

Answer / notes: *confiteor*: 1 singular present deponent indicative, active meaning. *Deo omnipotenti*: masculine singular dative; *beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini*: feminine singular dative with agreeing *beatæ*, and *semper* adverb. “I confess to almighty God, to blessed Mary ever Virgin.”

Solution I.40 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.40

Focus: True passives, deponents, participles, and *fio*

Use: Classify every passive-looking form before translating.

1. Classify and parse *laudatur*, *sequitur*, *facta sunt*, *benedictus est*, giving the contextual questions that remain.
Answer / model: *laudatur*: 3 singular present true passive, “is praised”. *sequitur*: 3 singular present deponent, “follows”. *facta sunt*: neuter plural perfect of *fio*, “were made/came to be”. *benedictus est*: masculine singular perfect passive, “was/has been blessed”, or adjective plus *est*, “is blessed”, as context decides.
2. Give 3 singular present, imperfect, future, perfect, and pluperfect passive of *audio*.
Answer / model: *auditur*, *audiebatur*, *audietur*, *auditus/audita/auditum est*, *auditus/audita/auditum erat*; participle gender follows the subject.
3. Convert *Deus laudat sanctos* to present passive and *Deus creavit mundum* to perfect passive.
Answer / model: *Sancti a Deo laudantur*; *Mundus a Deo creatus est*.
4. Translate “we follow the Lord”, “the words will be heard”, and “the souls had been guarded”.
Answer / model: *Dominum sequimur*; *verba audientur*; *animæ custoditæ erant*.
5. Diagnose *Omnia facti sunt per ipsum*.
Answer / model: *Omnia facta sunt per ipsum*. Neuter plural subject *omnia* requires neuter plural *facta*.
6. **Text:** *Ite, missa est*.
Passage ID: I.40.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse the imperative and nominal assertion, state the conventional force of the fixed formula, and translate.
Answer / notes: *ite*: irregular 2 plural present active imperative of *eo*, “go”. In this Late Latin formula, *missa* is a feminine singular noun meaning “dismissal”, serving as subject or nominal assertion with *est*: “Go; it is the dismissal”. It is historically related to *mitto*, but a participial ellipsis is not the sole contextual parse.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M05, *Perfect, Passive, and Deponent Verbs*, 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. Voice and tense are checked through propositions and participant roles, not isolated English glosses.

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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