

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M06: Pronouns, Prepositions, and Connected Reading

Track reference and government through connected prose and apply a repeatable evidence-led reading method to ordinary and Missal Latin

Packet key	M06
Stable lessons	EL-I.11,I.12
Course stage	Foundations
What this assumes	The nominal and verbal systems developed in EL-M01 through EL-M05
Continue with	EL-M07, Reference, Comparison, and Number

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 11: Pronouns and Prepositions

This lesson develops the ability to:

- decline personal, demonstrative, and relative pronouns;
- distinguish reflexive possession from non-reflexive possession;
- apply the case government of core prepositions; and
- resolve pronoun antecedents in liturgical clauses.

1.1 Personal and reflexive pronouns

A **pronoun** stands for a noun phrase or points to a participant without repeating its noun. A **personal pronoun** identifies speaker, addressee, or another participant. A **reflexive pronoun** refers back to the subject of its own clause; a **possessive adjective** identifies a possessor but agrees with the thing possessed. These categories describe different relations, even when English translates them with similar words.

	First person		Second person		Reflexive
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg./pl.
Nom.	ego	nos	tu	vos	—
Gen.	mei	nostri/nostrium	tui	vestri/vestrum	sui
Dat.	mihi	nobis	tibi	vobis	sibi
Acc.	me	nos	te	vos	se
Abl.	me	nobis	te	vobis	se

Forms in *-i* such as *nostri* commonly express an objective relation, while *nostrium* is normally partitive; the same distinction holds for *vestri/vestrum*. With personal pronouns, *cum* follows its object: *mecum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*, *secum*. Possessives *meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*, and *suus* are adjectives and agree with the thing possessed. *Suus* refers back to the clause's subject; *eius* or *eorum/earum* normally means “his, her”, or “their” when the possessor is not that subject.

In reported thought, a subordinate clause, or some biblical and later usage, a reflexive may instead follow the sentence's logical point of view. Label this an **indirect reflexive** only when the wider syntax and source identify that center; do not use the exception merely to evade the ordinary subject rule.

1.2 *Is, ea, id* and *hic, hæc, hoc*

A **demonstrative** points out or identifies a referent (“this,” “that,” or sometimes “he/she/it”). An **emphatic pronoun** adds identity or emphasis (“self,” “the very one”) rather than reflexively directing the action back upon the subject.

	<i>is, ea, id</i> singular			plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	is	ea	id	ii/ei	eæ	ea
Gen.	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat.	ei	ei	ei	eis/iis	eis/iis	eis/iis
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Abl.	eo	ea	eo	eis/iis	eis/iis	eis/iis

Emphatic *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, “self, very one”, mostly follows first/second-declension adjective endings but has genitive singular *ipsius* and dative singular *ipsi* for all genders. The doxology especially requires masculine accusative *ipsum* and ablative *ipso*.

	<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i> singular			plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	hic	hæc	hoc	hi	hæ	hæc
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	hæc
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

1.3 The relative pronoun

A **relative pronoun** introduces a subordinate clause that describes or identifies an **antecedent**, the noun or noun-equivalent to which the pronoun refers. The antecedent supplies gender and number; the pronoun’s own job inside its clause supplies case.

	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i> singular			plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	qui	quæ	quod	qui	quæ	quæ
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quæ
Abl.	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

A relative pronoun takes gender and number from its antecedent but case from its own job inside the relative clause. In *Agnus qui tollis*, *qui* is masculine singular because of *Agnus* and nominative because it is the subject of *tollis*. In *dies quam fecit Dominus*, *quam* is singular and feminine in its context because of *dies*, but accusative because it is the object of *fecit*.

1.4 Core preposition government

Learn prepositions together with their case. Core accusative governors are *ad* (to), *ante* (before), *apud* (with, in the presence of), *contra* (against), *inter* (among), *ob* (on account of), *per* (through), *post* (after), *propter* (because of), *secundum* (according to), and *trans* (across). Core ablative governors are *a/ab* (from, by), *cum* (with), *de* (down from, concerning), *e/ex* (out of), *pro* (for, on behalf of), and *sine* (without). *In* and *sub* normally take the accusative for motion toward and the ablative for location: *in ecclesiam*, “into the church”; *in ecclesia*, “in the church”.

Worked example: *Dominus vobiscum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.47; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

vobiscum is *cum* plus ablative plural *vobis* in its required postpositive order. The conventional optative construal may be shown with interpretive *[sit]*: “The Lord be with you.”

Worked example: *Propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis*

Worked passage ID: W.I.48; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Both *nos* and *nostram salutem* are accusative after *propter*; *nostram* agrees with *salutem*, not with *nos*. *de* governs ablative plural *cælis*. Translation: “For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven.”

Worked example: *Per ipsum, et cum ipso, et in ipso*

Worked passage ID: W.I.49; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

The same masculine singular pronoun changes case: *ipsum* is accusative after *per*; both instances of *ipso* are ablative after *cum* and after *in* denoting location or state. Translation: “Through him, and with him, and in him.”

Worked example: *Hoc est enim Corpus meum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.50; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Neuter singular *hoc* is nominative subject; *Corpus* is the nominative predicate noun, and possessive *meum* agrees with it. Translation: “For this is my Body.”

Worked example: *Pater noster, qui es in cælis, dimitte nobis debita nostra*

Worked passage ID: W.I.51; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

noster is vocative masculine singular with *Pater*; relative *qui* is nominative subject of *es*. *in* governs ablative plural *cælis*; *nobis* is dative recipient; *debita nostra* is neuter plural accusative object. Translation: “Our Father, who are in heaven, forgive us our debts.”

1.5 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy the four pronoun charts and color-code antecedent agreement separately from clause function. Write every personal pronoun with *cum*. Sort the core prepositions into accusative, ablative, and two-case columns; then add one noun phrase to each. Transform *per eum*, *cum eo*, *in eo* to feminine and plural. Compose “for our souls”, *pro animabus nostris*; “through this word”, *per hoc verbum*; and “the Lord guards his own Church”, *Dominus Ecclesiam suam custodit*.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 12: A Repeatable Method for Reading the Missal

This lesson develops the ability to:

- move from printed text to a complete morphological and syntactic map;
- account for flexible word order, ellipsis, and fixed acclamations;
- produce both a close translation and natural English; and
- read short unseen selections from the Ordinary with controlled use of a dictionary.

2.1 The seven-pass reading method

Morphology is the analysis of word forms and the grammatical information their parts express. **Syntax** is the way those forms combine into phrases and clauses. A reliable reading needs both: morphology proposes what a form can be, while syntax selects its contextual function.

Read a Missal sentence in seven deliberate passes.

1. Mark punctuation and conjunctions; bracket each likely clause.
2. Underline every finite verb and parse person, number, tense, voice, and mood. Supply an omitted form only in square brackets.
3. Find each verb's explicit or understood nominative subject.
4. For every noun, write dictionary form, gender, case, number, and clause function. List ambiguity before resolving it.
5. Draw agreement arrows from adjectives, participles, and pronouns.
6. Box every preposition with its governed phrase and identify every genitive or dative relation.
7. Write a close translation that preserves the grammar, then a natural translation that preserves the sense. Record any departure.

Latin word order signals emphasis more often than grammatical function. Endings, government, and agreement carry the structure. A prayer may omit a copula, repeat no noun after a clear antecedent, or retain an indeclinable Hebrew acclamation. Such recoverable omission is **ellipsis**; supply the smallest missing element in brackets. An **indeclinable** word does not change form to mark case, number, or gender. Do not invent morphology for *Amen*, *Alleluia*, *Hosanna*, or *Sabaoth*; identify each as indeclinable and continue.

2.2 Guided Missal readings

Worked example: The opening of the Gloria

Worked passage ID: W.I.52; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis. Laudamus te, benedicimus te, adoramus te, glorificamus te.

The first sentence is a coordinated verbless acclamation conventionally read as a wish; an analytic paraphrase may supply interpretive *[sit]* twice, but no finite verb is printed. Nominatives *gloria* and *pax* are the wished-for terms. *Deo* and *hominibus* are dative recipients; *in excelsis* uses substantival neuter plural ablative, “in the highest places”; *in terra* is *in* + ablative of place where; *bonæ voluntatis* is genitive. The four following verbs are first-person plural present active and each takes accusative *te*. Close translation: “Glory [be] to God in the highest places, and on earth peace [be] to people of good will. We praise you, bless you, adore you, glorify you.”

Worked example: The Sanctus and Benedictus

Worked passage ID: W.I.53; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua. Hosanna in excelsis. Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini. Hosanna in excelsis.

Three predicate or acclamatory *Sanctus* forms agree with nominative *Dominus*; *Deus* is appositional and *Sabaoth* is indeclinable. Compound subject *cæli et terra* governs plural *sunt*; predicate *pleni* is plural, while *gloria tua* is ablative after *pleni*. *Benedictus* is a substantival masculine singular nominative in a verbless acclamation; conventional English supplies a copula, but none is printed. Relative *qui* identifies the blessed one and is the subject of present *venit*; *in nomine Domini* contains an ablative prepositional phrase plus a genitive. Translation: “Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of your glory. Hosanna in the highest. Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest.”

Worked example: The Agnus Dei

Worked passage ID: W.I.54; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis. Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem.

Nominative *Agnus* is used as a direct address in this formula and is modified by genitive *Dei*; the regular standalone vocative would be *Agne*. Relative *qui* is nominative subject of second-person singular *tollis* because the Lamb is addressed directly. Neuter plural *peccata* is the object, and *mundi* is genitive. Deponent imperative *miserere* has active sense and here takes *nobis*; active imperative *dona* takes dative recipient *nobis* and accusative object *pacem*. Translation: “Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, grant us peace.”

Worked example: The prayer before Communion

Worked passage ID: W.I.55; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum: sed tantum dic verbo, et sanabitur anima mea.

Domine is vocative. *sum* links its implicit first-person subject to nominative predicate *dignus*. *intres* is second-person singular present active subjunctive in an *ut*-clause completing *dignus*; *sub* takes accusative *tectum* because entry is envisioned, and *meum* agrees. With irregular singular imperative *dic*, *verbo* is ablative of means; *sanabitur* is third-person singular future passive with nominative subject *anima mea*. Translation: “Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof; but only say the word, and my soul shall be healed.”

Worked example: The Johannine Last Gospel

Worked passage ID: W.I.56; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt.

Each *erat* is third-person singular imperfect of *sum*. *Verbum* is subject in the first two clauses. In *Deus erat Verbum*, both nouns are nominative; word order and context, not an accusative ending, distinguish subject *Verbum* from predicate *Deus*. *apud* governs accusative *Deum*. Demonstrative *Hoc* is neuter singular nominative. In the final sentence, *omnia* is neuter plural subject, *per*

ipsum is accusative after *per*, and *facta sunt* agrees in neuter plural. Translation: “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him.”

Worked example: A Psalm sentence used at the altar

Worked passage ID: W.I.57; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam: ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua (Ps 42:3).

emitte is second-person singular present active imperative. *lucem tuam et veritatem tuam* are coordinated objects. Neuter plural *ipsa* refers to the pair collectively and is the subject of perfect *deduxerunt et adduxerunt*; *me* is their object. Both final instances of *in* govern accusative because motion toward is expressed. *sanctum tuum* agrees with *montem*; neuter plural *tua* agrees with *tabernacula*. Translation: “Send forth your light and your truth; they have led me and brought me unto your holy mountain and into your tabernacles.”

2.3 Handwritten synthesis and controlled composition

Choose a four-line group from the Ordinary selections printed in this unit on each of six spaced returns; reuse a group when useful. Copy it by hand, leaving three blank lines between printed lines. On the second line record morphology and agreement arrows; on the third write a close translation; on the fourth write natural English. On a later return, reconstruct one selection from its supplied English sense alone and compare every ending with the source.

Use the M06 memory set and cumulative Reading Lexicon for the high-frequency forms in this packet. For each additional personal entry, record the printed form, dictionary form, morphology in context, and the phrase in which it occurred. For controlled composition, write these in Latin and then reverse-check every ending: “We praise the eternal Lord”; *Dominum æternum laudamus*. “The holy souls were guarded by God”; *Animæ sanctæ a Deo custoditæ sunt*. “Through him all things were made”; *Per ipsum omnia facta sunt*. “Grant peace to our souls”; *Da animabus nostris pacem*.

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
L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	be	irregular verb; links subject and predicate or expresses existence and location
L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	be able, can	irregular compound of <i>sum</i> ; normally governs a complementary infinitive
L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	have, hold, regard	verb; second conjugation; takes an object; idiomatic constructions require context
L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	make, do	verb; third-io conjugation; takes an object or predicate complement; present passive uses <i>fio</i>
L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	say, tell	verb; third conjugation; may govern direct speech, object, or indirect statement
L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	receive, take, accept	verb; third-io conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	send, release	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; destination or recipient follows context
L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	lead, bring	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; compounds often preserve motion
L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	self, very; he or she personally	intensive pronoun and adjective; agrees with its referent; its discourse emphasis must be read in context
L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	same; the same person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective; agrees with its referent; learn the compounded forms rather than guessing them
L280	<i>aliquis, aliquid</i>	someone, something; anyone, anything	indefinite pronoun; declines from <i>quis</i> ; after certain particles the shorter indefinite may occur
L281	<i>quisquam, quidquam or quicquam</i>	anyone, anything	indefinite pronoun; especially common where existence is denied, questioned, or limited; syntax fixes case
L282	<i>nemo, neminis m./f.</i>	no one, nobody	irregular negative pronoun; case forms are partly supplied from <i>nullus</i> ; record the actual form rather than extrapolating mechanically
L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	nothing	indeclinable neuter pronoun or substantive; commonly nominative or accusative; oblique relations use other expressions
L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	which of two?	interrogative pronoun and adjective; declines with pronominal genitive <i>-ius</i> and dative <i>-i</i>
L285	<i>alter, altera, alterum</i>	the other of two, a second	pronominal adjective; genitive singular <i>alterius</i> , dative <i>alteri</i> ; agree with the noun or referent
L286	<i>alius, alia, aliud</i>	other, another	pronominal adjective; genitive singular <i>alius</i> , dative <i>alii</i> ; contrast with <i>alter</i>
L287	<i>totus, -a, -um</i>	whole, entire	pronominal adjective; genitive singular <i>totius</i> , dative <i>toti</i> ; agrees with its noun
L288	<i>nullus, -a, -um</i>	no, none	pronominal adjective; genitive singular <i>nullius</i> , dative <i>nulli</i> ; agree with its noun or stand substantively

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	over, above; upon; concerning	preposition with accusative or ablative; memorize the attested case and construction; case and register narrow the relation
L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	under, up to beneath	preposition with accusative or ablative; accusative commonly marks motion toward; ablative commonly marks position, with idioms checked separately
L291	<i>apud + accusative</i>	at, among, in the presence of, in the writings of	preposition governing the accusative; person, place, community, or cited author controls the contextual rendering
L292	<i>contra + accusative</i>	against, opposite	preposition governing the accusative; literal opposition, legal or rhetorical opposition, and exchange idioms require context
L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	between, among, during	preposition governing the accusative; number of participants, spatial relation, or temporal interval depends on context
L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	before, on behalf of, in place of, in proportion to	preposition governing the ablative; choose the contextual relation from governor and discourse rather than one English equivalent

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	L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	
N	L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	
N	L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	
N	L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	
N	L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	
N	L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	
N	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	
N	L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	
N	L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	
N	L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	
N	L280	<i>aliquis, aliquid</i>	
N	L281	<i>quisquam, quidquam or quicquam</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L282	<i>nemo, neminis m./f.</i>	
N	L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	
N	L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	
N	L285	<i>alter, altera, alterum</i>	
N	L286	<i>alius, alia, aliud</i>	
N	L287	<i>totus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L288	<i>nullus, -a, -um</i>	
N	L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	
N	L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	
N	L291	<i>apud + accusative</i>	
N	L292	<i>contra + accusative</i>	
N	L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	
N	L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	
R1	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	
R1	L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	
R1	L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	
R1	L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	
R2	L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	
R2	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	
R2	L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	
R2	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	
R2	L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	
R2	L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	
R2	L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	
R5	L002	<i>fuscus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L003	<i>canis, canis m./f.</i>	
R5	L004	<i>avis, avis f.</i>	
R5	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	
R5	L200	<i>herba, -æ f.</i>	
R5	L202	<i>sol, solis m.</i>	
R5	L209	<i>ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
S	L005	<i>via, -æ f.</i>	
S	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	
S	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	
S	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	
S	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
S	L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	
S	L194	<i>equus, -i m.</i>	
S	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	
S	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	
S	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G028	Personal and reflexive reference <i>pronouns</i>	State the distinction between a third-person reflexive and a non-reflexive pronoun.	
G029	Demonstratives <i>pronouns</i>	What must be recorded when parsing a demonstrative?	
G030	The relative-pronoun two-axis rule <i>pronouns</i>	State how a relative pronoun receives gender, number, and case.	
G031	Preposition government <i>case syntax</i>	What must be memorized with every preposition?	
G032	<i>ad</i> and <i>in</i> <i>case syntax</i>	Contrast their core place constructions.	
G033	Postpositive particles <i>discourse syntax</i>	Define postpositive and name three common examples.	
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	
G052	Ellipsis and reconstruction <i>word order</i>	State the boundary on supplying omitted words.	
G077	Direct reading and lookup discipline <i>reading method</i>	State a responsible order for reading before and after consulting aids.	

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Join ability to possession: *puer / librum / habet / legere / potest*.

Composition. Write one clause with *sum* and one with *possum*; annotate every finite form.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: from an ordinary message to a formal one

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin, except for the short received Missal dialogue explicitly labeled R below.

2.1 A message with shifting reference

Lucia fratrem suum ad portam invenit. Ei parvum volumen tradit et dicit: “Hoc Marco da; ille rem exspectat.” Frater eam interrogat: “Ubi eum inveniam?” Lucia respondet: “Cum amicis suis apud curiam laborat. Ad eos celeriter ambula, sed volumen apud te clausum tene.” Frater igitur per forum ad curiam procedit. Ibi Marcum salutat eique volumen tradit. Marcus id aperit, verba legit, atque Luciae per fratrem gratias agit.

Cumulative gloss. *frater*, brother; *porta*, gate; *volumen*, roll or document; *curia*, council house; *trado*, hand over; *exspecto*, await; *interrogo*, ask; *inveniam*, I may find; *teneo*, keep; *saluto*, greet; *aperio*, open; *lego*, read; *gratias ago*, give thanks. Pronoun ledger: *ei/eique* refers to Marcus or the brother as context states; *eam* to Lucia; *eum/illem* to Marcus; *eos* to Marcus and his companions; *id/hoc* to the document.

2.2 One reader method

Use the same five passes whenever prose becomes unfamiliar:

1. mark finite verbs and clause boundaries;
2. identify subjects, complements, and governed cases;
3. resolve pronouns from agreement, syntax, and sense;
4. notice tense, voice, connectors, and marked order;
5. make a direct first translation, then revise only where the Latin gives evidence.

Apply the passes to the dialogue, then to this received liturgical exchange from the Ordinary of the 1962 Missal (R): *Dominus vobiscum. Et cum spiritu tuo.* The vocabulary is different, but the grammatical questions are the same: implied verb, predicative or associative phrase, person addressed, and the antecedent supplied by the ritual exchange.

2.3 Reconstruction and transfer

Close the book and reconstruct the message from these cues: Lucia—brother—document—Marcus—council house—thanks. Then compose a different ten-line exchange using at least four pronouns and three prepositions. Annotate every pronoun with its antecedent and every preposition with its governed case.

2.4 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to resolve reference across a paragraph, explain prepositional government, use the five-pass method on unfamiliar neutral and liturgical clauses, reconstruct the sense from sparse cues, and compose a coherent exchange whose pronouns remain unambiguous.

2.5 Reference and government in motion — connected practice

Connection. Pronouns sustain reference across sentences; prepositions and verbs govern forms independently of English word order.

Practice. Annotate every pronoun and governed case in *Marcus ad villam venit. Ibi amicum suum videt et cum eo ad flumen ambulat. Quod prope villam fluit, id latum est.* Repair any ambiguous reference.

Recall without notes. Give the antecedent, case, number, gender, and function of each pronoun.

2.6 Seven-pass connected reading — connected practice

Connection. A repeatable workflow separates observation, morphology, syntax, literal structure, natural sense, and later lookup.

Practice. Apply the packet's complete reading sequence to the ordinary paragraph in the reader. Keep separate ledgers for printed forms, supplied words, uncertain lemmas, and lookup results.

Recall without notes. Close all references and summarize the paragraph directly from the Latin.

2.7 From ordinary prose toward the Missal — connected practice

Connection. The same morphology and clause map must work in neutral prose and in a short received liturgical passage.

Practice. Compare one reader paragraph with the packet's Missal worked passage. Mark the finite spine, governed forms, reference chains, and every compression or ellipsis in both. Compose a neutral four-sentence paragraph using two of the same constructions but none of the liturgical wording.

Recall without notes. Explain which difficulty belongs to Latin generally and which belongs to the liturgical genre.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Unit 11: Pronouns and Prepositions

Worksheet I.41 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.41

Focus: Personal/reflexive pronouns and preposition government**Use:** For each pronoun, give case, number, and antecedent where applicable.

1. Write nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative of first- and second-person singular pronouns.

-
2. Write the four personal pronouns with *cum*, singular then plural.

-
3. Distinguish *Petrus matrem suam amat* from *Petrus matrem eius amat*.

-
4. Choose the correct case and form: *pro (nos)*, *sine (tu)*, *ad (ego)*, *cum (vos)*.

-
5. Correct *Dominus cum vobis* to the conventional pronoun-preposition order.

-
6. **Text:** *Dominus vobiscum. Et cum spiritu tuo.*

Passage ID: I.41.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both prepositional expressions, state the conventional optative construal, and translate.

Worksheet I.42 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.42**Focus:** Demonstratives, possessives, and two-case prepositions**Use:** Change every agreeing word when transforming a pronoun.

1. Decline neuter singular and plural *id* from *is*, *ea*, *id*.
-

2. Give feminine singular and neuter plural of *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* in nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.
-

3. Transform *per eum*, *cum eo*, *in eo* to feminine singular and neuter plural.
-

4. Translate both contrasts: “into this church/in this church”; “under that altar/to under that altar”.
-

5. Diagnose *Hoc est Corpus mea*.
-

6. **Text:** *Hoc est enim Corpus meum*.

Passage ID: I.42.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse demonstrative, linking verb, predicate noun, and possessive; translate.

Worksheet I.43 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.43**Focus:** Relative pronouns and antecedent logic**Use:** Take gender and number from the antecedent, case from the relative clause.

1. Write the complete singular paradigm of *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

2. Write the complete plural paradigm of the relative pronoun.

3. Supply the relative:

- (a) *vir* _____ *venit*
(b) *anima* _____ *Deus custodit*
(c) *verba* _____ *audivimus*
(d) *Patri* _____ *gratias agimus*

4. For *dies quam fecit Dominus*, state separately what determines *quam*'s gender/number and what determines its case.

5. Correct *Agnus Dei, quem tollis peccata mundi*.

6. **Text:** *Pater noster, qui es in cælis, dimitte nobis debita nostra.*

Passage ID: I.43.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled excerpt joins the opening address directly to a later petition and omits intervening clauses; resolve the relative and parse every phrase.

Worksheet I.44 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.44**Focus:** Core prepositions and cumulative pronoun parsing**Use:** State the governing word for every oblique case.

1. Sort by government: *ad, a/ab, apud, contra, cum, de, e/ex, inter, ob, per, post, pro, propter, secundum, sine, trans*.
-

2. Give the correct phrase: “through us”; “for her”; “without them” masculine; “from this altar”; “toward those churches”.
-

3. Parse the repeated pronoun in *per ipsum, cum ipso, in ipso*; explain each case.
-

4. Explain why *nostram* in *propter nostram salutem* is not a form of personal pronoun *nos*.
-

5. Correct *de cælos, propter nobis, cum eos*.
-

6. **Text:** *Propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis.*

Passage ID: I.44.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both accusative phrases and the source phrase; identify the finite verb and translate.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 12: Consolidated Missal Reading

Worksheet I.45 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.45

Focus: A complete seven-pass analysis of the Ordinary

Use: Work without a prepared translation; cite morphology for each conclusion.

1. Write the seven reading passes in operational form, one action per line.

-
2. **Text:** *Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.*

Passage ID: I.45.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

State the conventional construal, parse every nominal phrase, and give close English.

-
3. **Text:** *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua.*

Passage ID: I.45.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Account for agreement, apposition, indeclinability, subject-verb number, and the ablative; translate.

4. Transform active *Deus animas custodivit* to passive, then make the passive subject singular; translate both results.
-

5. Find and correct every error: *Domine, non sumus dignum; sed dic verba, et animæ nostra sanabitur*. Assume one speaker and one soul.
-

6. **Text:** *Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum: sed tantum dic verbo, et sanabitur anima mea*.

Passage ID: I.45.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse every finite form and explain the *ut*-clause and the cases in the *sub* phrase, with *dic*, and with the passive; translate.

Worksheet I.46 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.46**Focus:** Cumulative reading with pronouns and voice contrasts**Use:** Give close English before idiomatic English.

1. **Text:** *In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum.*

Passage ID: I.46.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse each *erat*; distinguish subjects and predicates without relying on position; translate.

-
2. **Text:** *Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt.*

Passage ID: I.46.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Resolve *hoc/ipsum*, parse both finite groups, and translate.

-
3. Compose and fully label “The holy souls had heard the eternal Word”.
-

4. Correct *Per eo omnia factus est*; then explain every changed coordinate.
-

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

Passage ID: I.46.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Resolve the nominative used in address, relative syntax, genitives, object, and deponent; translate.

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

Passage ID: I.46.4; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Compare the command's syntax with the preceding deponent petition and translate.

Worksheet I.47 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.47**Focus:** Psalm and Creed synthesis**Use:** Use dictionary entries only for meanings and principal parts.**1. Text:** *Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam.**Passage ID: I.47.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*

Parse the command and both coordinated objects with agreement; translate.

2. Text: *Ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua.**Passage ID: I.47.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Resolve *ipsa*, parse verbs, object, both directional phrases, and translate.

3. For *creavit, descendit, resurrexit, facta sunt*, give principal part evidence, full parse, and a close rendering.
-

4. Compose “For our salvation the Lord came from heaven”; then mark preposition government and verb tense.
-

5. Correct *In nominem Patrem et Filius et Spiritum Sanctum*.
-

6. **Text:** *Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scripturas: et ascendit in cælum.*

Passage ID: I.47.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse completed verbs and all adverbial case phrases; translate.

Worksheet I.48 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.48**Focus:** Independent cumulative reading**Use:** Work through the passage without the model, then explain every correction by rule.

1. **Text:** *Laudamus te, benedicimus te, adoramus te, glorificamus te, gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.*

Passage ID: I.48.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse all verbs, pronouns, objects, recipient, and prepositional phrase; translate.

-
2. **Text:** *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.*

Passage ID: I.48.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Explain the verbless acclamation, resolve the relative, parse the phrase, and translate.

-
3. Transform *Verbum a Domino auditur* into imperfect passive, future passive, perfect passive, and active present.
-

4. Compose “All holy names will have been praised by the faithful”; parse your finite group.

-
5. Diagnose and correct all errors: *Pater nostra, qui est in cælos, dona nos pacis.*

-
6. **Text:** *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.*

Passage ID: I.48.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Provide a complete morphological map, identify the two petitions, and translate.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Track pronoun antecedents across sentences; parse prepositional and verb-governed forms; complete the full reading sequence on an unfamiliar paragraph; distinguish printed from supplied language; summarize directly from Latin; and transfer the same method between neutral prose and a short Missal passage.

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	L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	be
N	L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	be able, can
N	L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	have, hold, regard
N	L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	make, do
N	L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	say, tell
N	L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	receive, take, accept
N	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	send, release
N	L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	lead, bring
N	L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	self, very; he or she personally
N	L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	same; the same person or thing
N	L280	<i>aliquis, aliquid</i>	someone, something; anyone, anything
N	L281	<i>quisquam, quidquam or quicquam</i>	anyone, anything
N	L282	<i>nemo, neminis m./f.</i>	no one, nobody
N	L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	nothing
N	L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	which of two?
N	L285	<i>alter, altera, alterum</i>	the other of two, a second
N	L286	<i>alius, alia, aliud</i>	other, another
N	L287	<i>totus, -a, -um</i>	whole, entire
N	L288	<i>nullus, -a, -um</i>	no, none
N	L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	over, above; upon; concerning
N	L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	under, up to beneath
N	L291	<i>apud + accusative</i>	at, among, in the presence of, in the writings of
N	L292	<i>contra + accusative</i>	against, opposite
N	L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	between, among, during
N	L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	before, on behalf of, in place of, in proportion to
R1	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	love
R1	L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	praise
R1	L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	call, summon
R1	L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	guard, keep
R1	L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	work, toil
R1	L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	drive, do, conduct

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	die
R1	L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	set out, depart
R2	L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	bright, clear, renowned
R2	L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	long
R2	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	every, all, whole
R2	L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	much, many
R2	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	stand
R2	L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	move, stir
R2	L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	low, humble
R2	L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	full
R5	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	fox
R5	L002	<i>fuscus, -a, -um</i>	dark, dusky, brown
R5	L003	<i>canis, canis m./f.</i>	dog
R5	L004	<i>avis, avis f.</i>	bird
R5	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	cat
R5	L200	<i>herba, -æ f.</i>	grass, plant, herb
R5	L202	<i>sol, solis m.</i>	sun
R5	L209	<i>ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	walk
S	L005	<i>via, -æ f.</i>	road, way
S	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	woman
S	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city
S	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil
S	L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	love
S	L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	come
S	L194	<i>equus, -i m.</i>	horse
S	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	mother
S	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	field, land, territory
S	L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	live, dwell

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G028	Personal and reflexive reference <i>pronouns</i>	State the distinction between a third-person reflexive and a non-reflexive pronoun.	The reflexive refers back to the subject of its governing domain; a non-reflexive third-person form points elsewhere or resumes an antecedent. Case still follows the pronoun's own function.
G029	Demonstratives <i>pronouns</i>	What must be recorded when parsing a demonstrative?	Give lemma, gender, number, case, syntactic function, and contextual referent or discourse force. Near/far English glosses are only starting points.
G030	The relative-pronoun two-axis rule <i>pronouns</i>	State how a relative pronoun receives gender, number, and case.	Gender and number normally come from the antecedent; case comes from the relative pronoun's function inside its own clause.

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G031	Preposition government <i>case syntax</i>	What must be memorized with every preposition?	Memorize the case or cases governed and the contrast between them. Then choose the contextual relation; one English preposition does not define every use.
G032	<i>ad</i> and <i>in</i> <i>case syntax</i>	Contrast their core place constructions.	<i>Ad</i> governs accusative and commonly marks approach or relation. <i>In</i> with accusative commonly marks entry or destination; <i>in</i> with ablative commonly marks location.
G033	Postpositive particles <i>discourse syntax</i>	Define postpositive and name three common examples.	A postpositive normally stands after the first word or constituent of its clause while organizing the discourse. Common examples are <i>autem</i> , <i>enim</i> , and often <i>igitur</i> ; <i>quoque</i> normally follows its focus.
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	First prove syntactic attachment from agreement, government, and clause structure. Then compare a neutral scaffold with the printed order and explain what separation or placement foregrounds.
G052	Ellipsis and reconstruction <i>word order</i>	State the boundary on supplying omitted words.	Supply a word only when grammar or a strong parallel requires or licenses it; place the supply in brackets. Reconstruction preserves every printed form and is an analytical scaffold, not a rewritten source.
G077	Direct reading and lookup discipline <i>reading method</i>	State a responsible order for reading before and after consulting aids.	Mark finite verbs, clause boundaries, agreement, and government from the printed text; propose a provisional structure; then consult a complete lexical or grammatical entry and revise visibly. A gloss or translation may test an analysis but must not replace it.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Join ability to possession: *puer / librum / habet / legere / potest*.

Model. *Puer librum habet et legere potest. legere* complements *potest*.

Composition prompt. Write one clause with *sum* and one with *possum*; annotate every finite form.

Model. Model: *Liber bonus est. Puella eum legere potest. est* and *potest* are third singular present active indicative.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: from an ordinary message to a formal one

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin, except for the short received Missal dialogue explicitly labeled R below.

3.1 A message with shifting reference

Lucia fratrem suum ad portam invenit. Ei parvum volumen tradit et dicit: “Hoc Marco da; ille rem exspectat.” Frater eam interrogat: “Ubi eum inveniam?” Lucia respondet: “Cum amicis suis apud curiam laborat. Ad eos celeriter ambula, sed volumen apud te clausum tene.” Frater igitur per forum ad curiam procedit. Ibi Marcum salutat eique volumen tradit. Marcus id aperit, verba legit, atque Luciae per fratrem gratias agit.

Cumulative gloss. *frater*, brother; *porta*, gate; *volumen*, roll or document; *curia*, council house; *trado*, hand over; *exspecto*, await; *interrogo*, ask; *inveniam*, I may find; *teneo*, keep; *saluto*, greet; *aperio*, open; *lego*, read; *gratias ago*, give thanks. Pronoun ledger: *ei/eique* refers to Marcus or the brother as context states; *eam* to Lucia; *eum/illem* to Marcus; *eos* to Marcus and his companions; *id/hoc* to the document.

3.2 One reader method

Use the same five passes whenever prose becomes unfamiliar:

1. mark finite verbs and clause boundaries;
2. identify subjects, complements, and governed cases;
3. resolve pronouns from agreement, syntax, and sense;
4. notice tense, voice, connectors, and marked order;
5. make a direct first translation, then revise only where the Latin gives evidence.

Apply the passes to the dialogue, then to this received liturgical exchange from the Ordinary of the 1962 Missal (R): *Dominus vobiscum. Et cum spiritu tuo.* The vocabulary is different, but the grammatical questions are the same: implied verb, predicative or associative phrase, person addressed, and the antecedent supplied by the ritual exchange.

3.3 Reconstruction and transfer

Close the book and reconstruct the message from these cues: Lucia—brother— document—Marcus— council house—thanks. Then compose a different ten-line exchange using at least four pronouns and three prepositions. Annotate every pronoun with its antecedent and every preposition with its governed case.

3.4 Models and points to check

Project translation. Lucia finds her brother at the gate. She hands him a small document and says, “Give this to Marcus; he is waiting for the matter.” Her brother asks her, “Where shall I find him?” Lucia replies, “He is working with his friends at the council house. Walk quickly to them, but keep the document closed with you.” Her brother therefore goes through the market to the council house. There he greets

Marcus and hands him the document. Marcus opens it, reads the words, and thanks Lucia through her brother.

Project translation of R. The Lord be with you. And with your spirit. The English supplies “be”; the Latin exchange is elliptical. That is an interpretive observation, not permission to insert any convenient verb into an unfamiliar clause.

Reference and government in motion — model and points to check

Model / points to check. *ibi* refers to the villa; *suum* refers to Marcus and agrees with *amicum*; *eo* is ablative after *cum*. As written, *quod/id* most naturally refers to neuter *flumen*; a sound annotation notes that immediate agreement resolves the chain.

Seven-pass connected reading — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The model is the reader’s keyed parse. A complete process never records a supplied English helper as though it were printed Latin and never changes an initial hypothesis without recording the evidence.

From ordinary prose toward the Missal — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The comparison should identify shared morphology and syntax before genre features. The project paragraph must be labeled instructional and must not present itself as a prayer or received formula.

CHAPTER 4

Unit 11: Pronouns and Prepositions

Solution I.41 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.41

Focus: Personal/reflexive pronouns and preposition government**Use:** For each pronoun, give case, number, and antecedent where applicable.

1. Write nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative of first- and second-person singular pronouns.
Answer / model: First: *ego, mei, mihi, me, me*. Second: *tu, tui, tibi, te, te*.
2. Write the four personal pronouns with *cum*, singular then plural.
Answer / model: *mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum*. The preposition follows and attaches to these pronouns.
3. Distinguish *Petrus matrem suam amat* from *Petrus matrem eius amat*.
Answer / model: First: “Peter loves his own mother”; reflexive possessive *sua* refers to subject Peter. Second: “Peter loves his/her [someone else’s] mother”; *eius* refers to a non-subject possessor.
4. Choose the correct case and form: *pro (nos)*, *sine (tu)*, *ad (ego)*, *cum (vos)*.
Answer / model: *pro nobis; sine te; ad me; vobiscum*.
5. Correct *Dominus cum vobis* to the conventional pronoun-preposition order.
Answer / model: *Dominus vobiscum*. With personal pronouns, *cum* is postpositive and attached.
6. **Text:** *Dominus vobiscum. Et cum spiritu tuo.*
Passage ID: I.41.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both prepositional expressions, state the conventional optative construal, and translate.
Answer / notes: *vobiscum*: second-person plural ablative plus postpositive *cum*; *cum spiritu tuo*: ablative noun phrase. An analytic paraphrase may add interpretive *[sit]* in the first formula, but no verb is printed. “The Lord be with you. And with your spirit.”

Solution I.42 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.42**Focus:** Demonstratives, possessives, and two-case prepositions**Use:** Change every agreeing word when transforming a pronoun.

1. Decline neuter singular and plural *id* from *is*, *ea*, *id*.

Answer / model: Singular nom./acc. *id*, gen. *eius*, dat. *ei*, abl. *eo*; plural nom./acc. *ea*, gen. *eorum*, dat./abl. *eis* or *iis*.

2. Give feminine singular and neuter plural of *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* in nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.

Answer / model: Feminine singular: *hæc*, *huius*, *huic*, *hanc*, *hac*. Neuter plural: *hæc*, *horum*, *his*, *hæc*, *his*.

3. Transform *per eum*, *cum eo*, *in eo* to feminine singular and neuter plural.

Answer / model: Feminine: *per eam*, *cum ea*, *in ea*. Neuter plural: *per ea*, *cum eis*, *in eis*.

4. Translate both contrasts: “into this church/in this church”; “under that altar/to under that altar”.

Answer / model: *in hanc ecclesiam/in hac ecclesia*; *sub eo altari/sub id altare*. Accusative marks motion toward; ablative marks location.

5. Diagnose *Hoc est Corpus mea*.

Answer / model: *Hoc est Corpus meum*. Neuter singular possessive *meum* agrees with predicate noun *Corpus*; *hoc* is neuter singular nominative subject.

6. **Text:** *Hoc est enim Corpus meum*.

Passage ID: I.42.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse demonstrative, linking verb, predicate noun, and possessive; translate.

Answer / notes: *hoc*: neuter singular nominative subject; *est*: 3 singular present; *Corpus*: neuter singular nominative predicate; *meum*: agreeing possessive. “For this is my Body.”

Solution I.43 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.43

Focus: Relative pronouns and antecedent logic

Use: Take gender and number from the antecedent, case from the relative clause.

1. Write the complete singular paradigm of *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

Answer / model: Nom. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*; gen. *cuius* all genders; dat. *cui* all; acc. *quem*, *quam*, *quod*; abl. *quo*, *qua*, *quo*.

2. Write the complete plural paradigm of the relative pronoun.

Answer / model: Nom. *qui*, *quæ*, *quæ*; gen. *quorum*, *quarum*, *quorum*; dat. *quibus* all; acc. *quos*, *quas*, *quæ*; abl. *quibus* all.

3. Supply the relative:

- (a) *vir* _____ *venit*
 (b) *anima* _____ *Deus custodit*
 (c) *verba* _____ *audivimus*
 (d) *Patri* _____ *gratias agimus*

Answer / model: *vir qui venit*; *anima quam Deus custodit*; *verba quæ audivimus*; *Patri cui gratias agimus*.

4. For *dies quam fecit Dominus*, state separately what determines *quam*'s gender/number and what determines its case.

Answer / model: Its antecedent *dies*, feminine in this context and singular, determines feminine singular. Its job as direct object of *fecit* determines accusative.

5. Correct *Agnus Dei, quem tollis peccata mundi*.

Answer / model: *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi*. Relative pronoun is subject of *tollis*, hence nominative *qui*; *peccata* is the object.

6. **Text:** *Pater noster, qui es in cælis, dimitte nobis debita nostra*.

Passage ID: I.43.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled excerpt joins the opening address directly to a later petition and omits intervening clauses; resolve the relative and parse every phrase.

Answer / notes: *Pater noster*: masculine singular address; *qui*: masculine singular nominative subject of *es*; *in cælis*: ablative plural; *nobis*: dative plural recipient; *debita nostra*: neuter plural accusative object. "Our Father, who are in heaven, forgive us our debts."

Solution I.44 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.44

Focus: Core prepositions and cumulative pronoun parsing

Use: State the governing word for every oblique case.

- Sort by government: *ad, a/ab, apud, contra, cum, de, e/ex, inter, ob, per, post, pro, propter, secundum, sine, trans.*
Answer / model: Accusative: *ad, apud, contra, inter, ob, per, post, propter, secundum, trans.* Ablative: *a/ab, cum, de, e/ex, pro, sine.*
- Give the correct phrase: “through us”; “for her”; “without them” masculine; “from this altar”; “toward those churches”.
Answer / model: *per nos; pro ea; sine eis; ab hoc altari; ad eas ecclesias.*
- Parse the repeated pronoun in *per ipsum, cum ipso, in ipso*; explain each case.
Answer / model: *ipsum*: masculine singular accusative after *per*; both *ipso* forms: masculine singular ablative after *cum* and after *in* denoting state or location. Antecedent is Christ.
- Explain why *nostram* in *propter nostram salutem* is not a form of personal pronoun *nos*.
Answer / model: It is the feminine singular accusative possessive adjective *noster, nostra, nostrum*, agreeing with *salutem*; *nos* itself is the indeclinable-looking accusative personal form in *propter nos*.
- Correct *de cælos, propter nobis, cum eos*.
Answer / model: *de cælis*, ablative after *de*; *propter nos*, accusative after *propter*; *cum eis*, ablative after *cum*.
- Text:** *Propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis.*
Passage ID: I.44.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse both accusative phrases and the source phrase; identify the finite verb and translate.
Answer / notes: *propter nos homines*: accusative plural, with *homines* in apposition to *nos*; *propter nostram salutem*: feminine singular accusative; *de cælis*: masculine plural ablative; *descendit*: 3 singular perfect active in the Creed’s narrative. “For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven.”

CHAPTER 5

Unit 12: Consolidated Missal Reading

Solution I.45 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.45

Focus: A complete seven-pass analysis of the Ordinary

Use: Work without a prepared translation; cite morphology for each conclusion.

1. Write the seven reading passes in operational form, one action per line.

Answer / model: (1) Mark punctuation/conjunctions and bracket clauses. (2) Underline and parse finite verbs; bracket only supplied words. (3) Find stated or understood subjects. (4) Give dictionary form, gender, case, number, and function for nouns. (5) Draw agreement/antecedent links. (6) Box prepositional phrases and identify genitive/dative relations. (7) Write close, then natural, English and record departures.

2. **Text:** *Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.*

Passage ID: I.45.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

State the conventional construal, parse every nominal phrase, and give close English.

Answer / notes: This is a coordinated verbless acclamation conventionally read as a wish; an analytic paraphrase may add interpretive [*sit*] with *gloria* and *pax*. Both are feminine singular nominative; *in excelsis* is neuter plural ablative substantival; *Deo* dative recipient; *in terra* ablative; *hominibus* dative plural; *bonæ voluntatis* feminine singular genitive. “Glory [be] to God in the highest, and on earth peace [be] to people of good will.”

3. **Text:** *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua.*

Passage ID: I.45.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Account for agreement, apposition, indeclinability, subject-verb number, and the ablative; translate.

Answer / notes: *Sanctus* is masculine singular nominative in repeated acclamatory/predicate relation to *Dominus*; *Deus* is appositional; *Sabaoth* indeclinable. *cæli et terra* is compound subject of plural *sunt*; predicate *pleni* is masculine plural; *gloria tua* ablative after *pleni*. “Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of your glory.”

4. Transform active *Deus animas custodivit* to passive, then make the passive subject singular; translate both results.

Answer / model: Plural: *Animæ a Deo custoditæ sunt*, “The souls were guarded by God”. Singular: *Anima a Deo custodita est*, “The soul was guarded by God”.

5. Find and correct every error: *Domine, non sumus dignum; sed dic verba, et animæ nostra sanabitur*. Assume one speaker and one soul.

Answer / model: *Domine, non sum dignus; sed dic verbo, et anima nostra sanabitur*. First-person singular *sum*; nominative predicate *dignus*; ablative *verbo*; feminine singular nominative *anima nostra* with singular passive *sanabitur*.

6. **Text:** *Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum: sed tantum dic verbo, et sanabitur anima mea*.

Passage ID: I.45.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse every finite form and explain the *ut*-clause and the cases in the *sub* phrase, with *dic*, and with the passive; translate.

Answer / notes: *sum*: 1 singular present active indicative; *intres*: 2 singular present active subjunctive in an *ut*-clause completing *dignus*; *dic*: 2 singular present active imperative; *sanabitur*: 3 singular future passive indicative. *sub tectum meum*: accusative motion; *verbo*: ablative means; *anima mea*: nominative subject. “Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof; but only say the word, and my soul shall be healed.”

Solution I.46 — Variant B

Worksheet ID: I.46

Focus: Cumulative reading with pronouns and voice contrasts

Use: Give close English before idiomatic English.

1. **Text:** *In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum.*

Passage ID: I.46.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse each *erat*; distinguish subjects and predicates without relying on position; translate.

Answer / notes: Every *erat* is 3 singular imperfect active indicative of *sum*. First subject *Verbum*; second subject *Verbum* with *apud Deum* accusative prepositional phrase. In the third, *Verbum* is contextual subject and *Deus* predicate nominative. “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”

2. **Text:** *Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt.*

Passage ID: I.46.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Resolve *hoc/ipsam*, parse both finite groups, and translate.

Answer / notes: *hoc*: neuter singular nominative demonstrative referring to the Word; *erat*: 3 singular imperfect. *apud Deum*: accusative. *omnia*: neuter plural nominative; *per ipsum*: masculine singular accusative referring to the Word; *facta sunt*: neuter plural perfect of *facere*. “He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him.”

3. Compose and fully label “The holy souls had heard the eternal Word”.

Answer / model: *Animæ sanctæ Verbum æternum audiverant.* *animæ sanctæ*: feminine plural nominative subject; *Verbum æternum*: neuter singular accusative object; *audiverant*: 3 plural pluperfect active indicative.

4. Correct *Per eo omnia factus est*; then explain every changed coordinate.

Answer / model: *Per eum omnia facta sunt.* *per* takes masculine singular accusative *eum*; neuter plural subject *omnia* requires neuter plural *facta* and plural *sunt*.

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

Passage ID: I.46.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Resolve the nominative used in address, relative syntax, genitives, object, and deponent; translate.

Answer / notes: *Agnus* is nominative singular used for direct address; *Dei* genitive. *qui* is nominative subject of 2 singular present active *tollis*; *peccata* accusative plural with genitive *mundi*. *miserere*: 2 singular present deponent imperative, active meaning; *nobis* its liturgical complement. “Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us.”

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

Passage ID: I.46.4; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Compare the command’s syntax with the preceding deponent petition and translate.

Answer / notes: The relative clause is unchanged. Active imperative *dona* is 2 singular and takes dative recipient *nobis* plus accusative object *pacem*; unlike deponent *miserere*, it is active in both form and meaning. “Lamb of God, who take away the sins of the world, grant us peace.”

Solution I.47 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.47

Focus: Psalm and Creed synthesis

Use: Use dictionary entries only for meanings and principal parts.

1. **Text:** *Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam.*

Passage ID: I.47.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the command and both coordinated objects with agreement; translate.

Answer / notes: *emitte*: 2 singular present active imperative of third-conjugation *emitto*; *lucem tuam* and *veritatem tuam*: feminine singular accusative objects with agreeing possessives. “Send forth your light and your truth.”

2. **Text:** *Ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua.*

Passage ID: I.47.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Resolve *ipsa*, parse verbs, object, both directional phrases, and translate.

Answer / notes: *ipsa*: neuter plural nominative referring collectively to light and truth; *deduxerunt/adduxerunt*: 3 plural perfect active; *me*: accusative object. Both *in* phrases are directional accusatives: *montem sanctum tuum* masculine singular and *tabernacula tua* neuter plural. “They have led me and brought me unto your holy mountain and into your tabernacles.”

3. For *creavit, descendit, resurrexit, facta sunt*, give principal part evidence, full parse, and a close rendering.

Answer / model: *creavit*: from *creavi*, 3 singular perfect active, “created”; *descendit*: from *descendi*, 3 singular perfect active in Creed context, “came down”; *resurrexit*: from *resurrexi*, 3 singular perfect active, “rose”; *facta sunt*: from *fio, factus sum*, neuter plural perfect, “were made”.

4. Compose “For our salvation the Lord came from heaven”; then mark preposition government and verb tense.

Answer / model: *Propter salutem nostram Dominus de cælo venit.* *propter* governs feminine singular accusative *salutem nostram*; *de* governs neuter singular ablative *cælo*; *venit* is 3 singular perfect active in this completed-event context.

5. Correct *In nominem Patrem et Filius et Spiritum Sanctum.*

Answer / model: *In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.* *in* takes ablative *nomine*; each named possessor is genitive, with *Sancti* agreeing with *Spiritus*.

6. **Text:** *Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scripturas: et ascendit in cælum.*

Passage ID: I.47.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse completed verbs and all adverbial case phrases; translate.

Answer / notes: *resurrexit, ascendit*: 3 singular perfect active indicatives with understood Christ as subject. *tertia die*: ablative time when; *secundum Scripturas*: accusative after *secundum*; *in cælum*: accusative motion toward. “And he rose again on the third day, according to the Scriptures, and ascended into heaven.”

Solution I.48 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.48

Focus: Independent cumulative reading

Use: Work through the passage without the model, then explain every correction by rule.

1. **Text:** *Laudamus te, benedicimus te, adoramus te, glorificamus te, gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.*

Passage ID: I.48.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse all verbs, pronouns, objects, recipient, and prepositional phrase; translate.

Answer / notes: The first four verbs are 1 plural present active with accusative *te*. *agimus* is 1 plural present active; *gratias* its accusative plural object and *tibi* dative recipient. *propter* governs feminine singular accusative *magnam gloriam tuam*. “We praise you, bless you, adore you, glorify you; we give you thanks because of your great glory.”

2. **Text:** *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.*

Passage ID: I.48.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Explain the verbless acclamation, resolve the relative, parse the phrase, and translate.

Answer / notes: *Benedictus* is a substantival masculine singular nominative, and *qui venit* identifies the blessed one; conventional English supplies a copula, but none is printed. *Qui* is masculine singular nominative subject of 3 singular present *venit*; *in nomine* is ablative; *Domini* genitive. “Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.”

3. Transform *Verbum a Domino auditur* into imperfect passive, future passive, perfect passive, and active present.

Answer / model: *Verbum a Domino audiebatur*; *Verbum a Domino audietur*; *Verbum a Domino auditum est*; active *Dominus Verbum audit*.

4. Compose “All holy names will have been praised by the faithful”; parse your finite group.

Answer / model: *Omnia nomina sancta a fidelibus laudata erunt*. *laudata erunt*: neuter plural future perfect passive indicative agreeing with *omnia nomina sancta*; *a fidelibus* personal agent.

5. Diagnose and correct all errors: *Pater nostra, qui est in cælos, dona nos pacis.*

Answer / model: *Pater noster, qui es in cælis, dona nobis pacem*. Masculine singular address takes *noster*; addressed Father requires 2 singular *es*; *in* denoting place where takes ablative plural *cælis*; recipient is dative *nobis*; object is accusative *pacem*.

6. **Text:** *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.*

Passage ID: I.48.3; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Provide a complete morphological map, identify the two petitions, and translate.

Answer / notes: First petition: 2 singular active imperative *dona*, object *requiem æternam* feminine singular accusative, recipient *eis*, address *Domine*. Second: *lux perpetua* feminine singular nominative subject; *luceat* 3 singular present active subjunctive of wish; *eis* dative. “Grant them eternal rest, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon them.”

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M06, *Pronouns, Prepositions, and Connected Reading*, 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. This is a foundations synthesis, not a claim that one familiar corpus exhausts Latin reading.

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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