

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M08: Infinitives, Participles, and Absolutes

Recover compressed propositions expressed through infinitives, participles, indirect statement, and the ablative absolute

Packet key	M08
Stable lessons	EL-II.3,II.4
Course stage	Core Grammar
What this assumes	Finite systems and reference control through EL-M07
Continue with	EL-M09, The Subjunctive System, Purpose, and Result

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

Infinitives and indirect statement

This lesson develops the ability to:

- form all six ordinary infinitives and state their relative time and voice;
- distinguish complementary, subject, object, and indirect-statement infinitives;
- identify the accusative subject and predicate complement of indirect statement;
- preserve relative time when converting direct speech to reported speech.

1.1 The infinitive system

An **infinitive** is a non-finite verbal form: it expresses tense and voice but not grammatical person. Its **relative time** locates its action before, at the same time as, or after the action of its governing verb; the label “present infinitive” therefore means simultaneous, not necessarily present on the calendar. An **indirect statement** reports a thought, perception, or assertion in its ordinary form as an accusative subject plus infinitive rather than quoting it as an independent finite clause.

Forms and relative time

	Present (simultaneous)	Perfect (prior)	Future (subsequent)
Active	<i>amare</i>	<i>amavisse</i>	<i>amaturus, -a, -um esse</i>
Passive	<i>amari</i>	<i>amatus, -a, -um esse</i>	<i>amatum iri</i>

Present passive infinitives are *amari, moneri, regi, capi, audiri*: the first, second, and fourth conjugations replace the active infinitive’s final *-e* with *-i*, while the third and third-*-io* use the present stem without its short vowel plus *-i*. Perfect passive and future active participles agree with their accusative subject in indirect statement: *dicit hostiam oblatam esse; dicit Christum venturum esse*. The future passive *amatum iri* is invariant and rare; ecclesiastical prose often substitutes *fore ut* + subjunctive.

The infinitive tense is relative to the governing verb, not calendar time. Thus *dixit eum venire* means he said the man was coming then; *dixit eum venisse*, that he had come; *dixit eum venturum esse*, that he would come.

Four jobs

1. A **complementary infinitive** completes the meaning of verbs such as *possum, debeo, volo, nolo, incipio*: *possumus orare*.
2. A **subject infinitive** fills the subject slot and acts as a neuter singular noun: *orare bonum est*.
3. Some verbs order or permit an accusative to act: *iube hæc perferri*; the accusative is logical subject of the passive infinitive.
4. Verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, and their passives introduce indirect statement: accusative subject + infinitive. A reflexive *se* refers to the reporting subject. Predicate nouns/adjectives are accusative: *scimus Christum Dominum esse*.

1.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: simultaneous action in reported thought (Luke 2:44)

Worked passage ID: W.II.9; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Existimantes autem illum esse in comitatu, venerunt iter diei.

Analysis. *Existimantes* introduces indirect statement. Accusative *illum* is subject of present infinitive *esse*; his supposed presence is simultaneous with their thinking. *Iter diei* is an accusative of extent with a genitive measure.

Translation. “Thinking that he was in the company, they traveled a day’s journey.”

Worked example: an ordered passive action in the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.10; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Iube hæc perferri per manus sancti Angeli tui in sublime altare tuum.

Analysis. Imperative *iube* takes accusative *hæc* as the subject of present passive infinitive *perferri*. The present infinitive marks action simultaneous with the command, not present clock time.

Translation. “Command these things to be carried by the hands of your holy Angel to your altar on high.”

Worked example: two dependent infinitives before Communion

Worked passage ID: W.II.11; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Fac me tuis semper inhærere mandatis, et a te numquam separari permittas.

Analysis. *Me* is the understood subject of active *inhærere* after *fac*; it is also the understood subject of passive *separari* after *permittas*. *mandatis* is dative with *inhærere*; *a te* marks separation.

Translation. “Make me always cling to your commandments, and never permit me to be separated from you.”

Worked example: predicate accusative (Romans 6:11)

Worked passage ID: W.II.12; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Ita et vos existimate, vos mortuos quidem esse peccato, viventes autem Deo, in Christo Iesu Domino nostro.

Analysis. *Existimate* introduces reported judgment. *vos* is the accusative subject of *esse*; predicate *mortuos* agrees with it. Parallel *viventes* shares the omitted *esse*. Datives *peccato* and *Deo* express relation.

Translation. “So you too, consider yourselves indeed dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

1.3 Writing laboratory

Copy the six-infinitive grid for *amo*, then reproduce it for *rego* and the deponent *sequor* (present *sequi*, perfect *secutum esse*, future *secuturum esse*). Draw a time line under each tense.

Turn *Christus venit* (present, “comes”) / *venit* (perfect, “came/has come”) / *veniet* (future) into statements after *Sacerdos dicit* and after *Sacerdos dixit*. Compose “We believe Christ to be Lord,” “He said that the offering had been received,” and “Command the gifts to be blessed.” Explicitly mark each accusative subject.

CHAPTER 2

Participles and the ablative absolute

This lesson develops the ability to:

- form and translate present active, perfect passive, and future active participles;
- handle active-perfect participles of deponents and the irregular *mortuus*;
- distinguish attributive, circumstantial, supplementary, and periphrastic uses;
- recognize and unpack an ablative absolute without inventing a false subject.

2.1 Forms and logic

A **participle** is a verbal adjective: it agrees with a noun in gender, number, and case while retaining verbal features such as voice, relative time, objects, and adverbial modifiers. An **attributive participle** directly modifies or identifies a noun. A **circumstantial participle** supplies the time, cause, concession, means, or attendant circumstance of an action. A **supplementary participle** completes the sense of certain verbs of perceiving or depicting. A **periphrastic** combines a participle or gerundive with a form of *sum* to express a verbal idea as a unit.

The participial system

Participle	Model	Relative time	Voice and formation
Present active	<i>amans, amantis</i>	simultaneous	active; present stem + <i>-ns/-ntis</i> , third-declension one-termination adjective
Perfect passive	<i>amatus, -a, -um</i>	prior	passive; fourth principal part, first/second-declension adjective
Future active	<i>amaturus, -a, -um</i>	subsequent or intended	active; supine stem + <i>-urus</i>
Gerundive	<i>amandus, -a, -um</i>	no tense	passive necessity or purpose; treated fully in Unit 12

Latin lacks an ordinary perfect active participle, but deponents supply one with active meaning: *secutus*, “having followed”; *locutus*, “having spoken.” Likewise *mortuus* means “having died/dead.” Participles agree with a noun in gender, number, and case while retaining verbal powers such as objects and adverbs.

Ablative absolute

An ablative absolute normally contains a noun/pronoun plus a participle, both ablative, and is grammatically detached (*absolutus*) from the main clause. Translate the logical relation demanded by context: “when,” “after,” “because,” “although,” or “with . . .” Present participle = action simultaneous with the main verb; perfect participle = prior action. A noun or adjective may stand without a participle because Latin has no present participle of *sum*: *Christo duce*, “with Christ as leader.”

Do not call a phrase absolute if its noun is also a required argument of the main verb. Do not automatically translate a perfect passive participle actively: *pane accepto* is “when the bread had been received/taken,” with context supplying the agent.

2.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: present participle in the institution narrative

Worked passage ID: W.II.13; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Accipiens et hunc præclarum calicem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, item tibi gratias agens, benedixit.

Analysis. Nominative *accipiens* and *agens* agree with the implicit subject Christ and denote actions simultaneous with or immediately attendant on *benedixit*. *calicem* is object of *accipiens*; *tibi* is dative with *gratias agens*.

Translation. “Taking also this noble chalice into his holy and venerable hands, and likewise giving thanks to you, he blessed it.”

Worked example: perfect participles in the Creed

Worked passage ID: W.II.14; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Genitum, non factum, consubstantialem Patri.

Analysis. Accusative masculine singular *genitum* and *factum* agree with *Filium* from the preceding line; both are perfect passive participles. The contrast is theological and grammatical: “begotten,” not “made.” Predicate adjective *consubstantialem* also agrees with *Filium*.

Translation. “Begotten, not made, of one substance with the Father.”

Worked example: ablative absolute in the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.15; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Qui, pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, et elevatis oculis in cælum . . . benedixit.

Analysis. In *elevatis oculis*, both words are ablative masculine plural. The perfect passive participle marks an action prior to *benedixit*; *oculis* has no syntactic role in the main clause.

Translation. “He, on the day before he suffered, took bread into his holy and venerable hands and, when his eyes had been raised to heaven, blessed it.”

Worked example: participles sharing the main subject (Matthew 2:11)

Worked passage ID: W.II.16; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Et intrantes domum invenerunt puerum cum Maria matre eius, et procidentes adoraverunt eum.

Analysis. *Intrantes* and *procidentes* are present active nominative plural participles, from active *intro* and *procido*; they introduce attendant actions of the same people who *invenerunt* and *adoraverunt*. Neither is an ablative absolute because both share the main subject. Compare Matthew 8:23, *secuti sunt eum discipuli eius*: deponent *secuti sunt* has perfect morphology but active meaning, “his disciples followed him.”

Translation. “Entering the house, they found the child with Mary his mother, and falling down they adored him.”

2.3 Writing laboratory

Write all four participial stems for *amo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *cipio*, *audio*; decline *regens* in singular and plural and *benedictus* in all genders. Copy *elevatis oculis in cælum* and draw a box around the absolute phrase.

Compress these pairs: *Sacerdos orat et hostiam offert* → *Sacerdos orans hostiam offert*; *Oculi elevati sunt*; *Christus benedixit* → *Oculis elevatis, Christus benedixit*. Compose one ablative absolute with a present participle and one with a perfect participle, then expand each into a finite *cum*-clause.

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
L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	I	personal pronoun; first person singular; case follows function; nominative is often omitted
L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	you	personal pronoun; second person singular; case follows function; nominative is often omitted
L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	we, us	personal pronoun; first person plural; genitive forms differ by construction; other cases follow the paradigm
L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	you	personal pronoun; second person plural; genitive forms differ by construction; other cases follow the paradigm
L061	<i>is, ea, id</i>	he, she, it; that	demonstrative and anaphoric pronoun; gender and number follow reference; case follows clause function
L062	<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i>	this; this person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective; near or discourse-present reference; case follows function
L063	<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	that; that person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective; remote or emphatic reference; context decides force
L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	who, which, that	relative pronoun; gender and number from antecedent; case from its own clause
L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	know	verb; fourth conjugation; may take an object, interrogative clause, or indirect statement according to context
L313	<i>puto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	think, consider, reckon	verb; first conjugation; may take an object or accusative-and-infinitive indirect statement
L314	<i>credo, -ere, credidi, creditum</i>	believe, trust, entrust	verb; third conjugation; person trusted is commonly dative; a proposition may be expressed by object or clause
L315	<i>spero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	hope, expect	verb; first conjugation; may take an object, infinitive, or content clause; distinguish theological and ordinary use by context
L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	order, bid	verb; second conjugation; commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive; passive construction changes the personal subject
L317	<i>prohibeo, -ere, prohibui, prohibitum</i>	prevent, prohibit, keep away	verb; second conjugation; takes an object and may govern an infinitive or clause according to construction
L318	<i>cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum</i>	drive together, compel	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative person plus infinitive in the sense compel
L319	<i>cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum</i>	desire, wish	verb; third-io conjugation; may take an object or complementary infinitive; context fixes the desired thing
L320	<i>incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum</i>	begin	verb; third-io conjugation; may be intransitive or govern an object or complementary infinitive
L321	<i>desino, -ere, desii or desivi, desitum</i>	cease, stop	verb; third conjugation; commonly governs a complementary infinitive or is used intransitively
L322	<i>conor, conari, conatus sum</i>	try, attempt	deponent verb; first conjugation; normally governs a complementary infinitive; passive-form morphology has active sense

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	suffer, endure, allow	deponent verb; third-io conjugation; takes an object; an infinitive may express what one allows to happen
L324	<i>nascor, nasci, natus sum</i>	be born, arise	deponent verb; third conjugation; normally intransitive; source, parentage, time, or place follows its construction
L325	<i>orior, oriri, ortus sum</i>	rise, arise, originate	deponent verb; fourth conjugation with variant forms; normally intransitive; source or beginning is expressed by context and construction
L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	use, employ, enjoy the use of	deponent verb; third conjugation; governs the ablative of the thing used
L327	<i>fruor, frui, fructus sum</i>	enjoy	deponent verb; third conjugation; normally governs the ablative of the thing enjoyed
L328	<i>vescor, vesci</i>	feed on, eat	deponent verb; third conjugation; no ordinary perfect system; commonly governs the ablative of the food

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	L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	_____
N	L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	_____
N	L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	_____
N	L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	_____
N	L061	<i>is, ea, id</i>	_____
N	L062	<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i>	_____
N	L063	<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	_____
N	L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	_____
N	L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	_____
N	L313	<i>puto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L314	<i>credo, -ere, credidi, creditum</i>	_____
N	L315	<i>spero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L317	<i>prohibeo, -ere, prohibui, prohibitum</i>	
N	L318	<i>cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum</i>	
N	L319	<i>cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum</i>	
N	L320	<i>incipio, -ere, incepti, inceptum</i>	
N	L321	<i>desino, -ere, desii or desivi, desitum</i>	
N	L322	<i>conor, conari, conatus sum</i>	
N	L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	
N	L324	<i>nascor, nasci, natus sum</i>	
N	L325	<i>orior, oriri, ortus sum</i>	
N	L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	
N	L327	<i>fruor, frui, fructus sum</i>	
N	L328	<i>vescor, vesci</i>	
R1	L049	<i>creo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L050	<i>aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum</i>	
R1	L051	<i>invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum</i>	
R1	L052	<i>peto, -ere, petivi, petitum</i>	
R1	L295	<i>unus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L300	<i>primus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L303	<i>maior, maius</i>	
R1	L311	<i>sæpe</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	_____
R2	L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	_____
R2	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	_____
R2	L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	_____
R2	L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	_____
R2	L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	_____
R2	L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	_____
R2	L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	_____
R5	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	_____
R5	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	_____
R5	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	_____
R5	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	_____
R5	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	_____
R5	L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	_____
R5	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	_____
R5	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G034	Infinitive time and voice <i>non-finite verbs</i>	Name the six ordinary infinitives and how their time is read.	_____
G035	Indirect statement <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Identify its core architecture.	_____

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G036	Complementary infinitive <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Distinguish it from indirect statement.	_____
G037	The four participles <i>non-finite verbs</i>	Name their ordinary time and voice relations.	_____
G038	Ablative absolute <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Give its core form and a responsible translation method.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct reference from *hæc / puella / librum / legit / ille / puer / eam / videt*.

Composition. Write two linked clauses using a demonstrative and a relative pronoun; identify antecedent and in-clause case.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: compression in Caesar

Text class: R — received classical prose, verified against CAES-DUPONTET1900. Orthography follows the edition; thus *partis tris* is retained rather than silently changed to *partes tres*.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partis tris, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur.

Local apparatus. Caesar, *De bello Gallico* 1.1.1, in Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), printed p. 1, scan PDF p. 13, visually checked. The project supplies the translation and teaching notes.

Gloss. *divisa*, divided; *pars*, part; *quarum*, of which; *incolunt*, inhabit; *aliam/tertiam*, another/the third; *ipsorum lingua*, in their own language; *appellantur*, are called.

First recover the main spine, *Gallia est divisa*. Attach *omnis*; then the prepositional phrase; then the relative clause. Supply the repeated direct object after *incolunt* and the implied subject of *appellantur*. Finally recast the sentence as four short Latin clauses and explain what precision or momentum the longer period gains.

Compose an eight-sentence geographical description containing one participle, one relative clause, and one compressed list. It must describe an ordinary place and must not mimic Caesar's peoples or claims.

2.1 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to recover a clause spine beneath participial and relative compression, explain each omitted repetition, and use compression deliberately in new prose without making reference obscure.

2.2 Infinitive time and voice — connected practice

Connection. In indirect statement an accusative subject and infinitive express a reported proposition; infinitive tense is normally relative to the governing verb.

Practice. Turn *nauta venit*, *nauta veniebat*, and *nauta veniet* into reports after *dicit* and after *dixit*. Explain every change.

Recall without notes. From memory, form present, perfect, and future active infinitives of one verb and the available passive counterparts.

2.3 Participles attached and absolute — connected practice

Connection. A participle agrees with its controller; an ablative absolute forms a grammatically detached circumstance.

Practice. Parse *sole oriente agricolae laborant*; *vulpes a cane visa fugit*; *viator epistulam scriptam legit*. Distinguish every participle's tense, voice, controller, and clause relation.

Recall without notes. Recast one attached participle as a finite subordinate clause.

2.4 Narrative compression and expansion — connected practice

Connection. Non-finite forms can compress propositions, but an accurate reader can expand them without inventing agents or time relations.

Practice. Compress a six-clause project narrative using one indirect statement, two different participles, and an ablative absolute. Then expand the result back into finite clauses and compare propositions.

Recall without notes. Circle any information introduced only during expansion.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Infinitives and indirect statement: parallel forms

Worksheet II.9 — Infinitives A

Worksheet ID: II.9

Focus: six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time**Use:** Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give all six infinitives of *amo*.

2. Change direct *Christus venit* (he has come) after *Sacerdos dicit*.

3. Translate the time contrast: *dixit eum orare / oravisse / oraturum esse*.

4. Explain agreement in *dicit hostias oblatas esse*.

5. **Text:** *Existimantes autem illum esse in comitatu, venerunt iter diei*.

Passage ID: II.9.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mark the reported thought and translate.

6. Write in Latin: “We know that Christ is Lord and that he will come.”

Worksheet II.10 — Infinitives B**Worksheet ID:** II.10**Focus:** six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time**Use:** Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give present active/passive and perfect active/passive infinitives of *rego*.

2. Change direct *Hostia oblata est* after *Credimus*.

3. Change *Dona benedicentur* after *Sacerdos dixit*.

4. Distinguish functions in *orare bonum est*; *possumus orare*; *iubet nos orare*.

5. **Text:** *Iube hæc perferri per manus sancti Angeli tui in sublime altare tuum.*

Passage ID: II.10.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *hæc perferri* and translate.

6. Write in Latin: “The priest believed that the gifts had been blessed.”

Worksheet II.11 — Infinitives C**Worksheet ID:** II.11**Focus:** six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time**Use:** Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give the three active infinitives of *audio* and label relative time.

2. Report *Maria orat* after *Scimus* and after *Scivimus*.

3. Report *Discipuli secuti sunt Christum*.

4. Correct *Scimus Maria sanctus esse*.

5. **Text:** *Fac me tuis semper inhærere mandatis, et a te numquam separari permittas.*

Passage ID: II.11.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify each infinitive's voice, subject, and governor.

6. Write in Latin: "They say that Mary heard the word and will keep it."

Worksheet II.12 — Infinitives D**Worksheet ID:** II.12**Focus:** six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time**Use:** Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give the infinitive system of deponent *sequor*.

2. Report *Nos peccavimus* with a reflexive after *Confitentur*.

3. Translate *putabant Christum venturum esse*.

4. Explain why *dicit se Dominum esse* can be ambiguous outside context.

5. **Text:** *Ita et vos existimate, vos mortuos quidem esse peccato, viventes autem Deo, in Christo Iesu Domino nostro.*

Passage ID: II.12.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Supply the ellipsis and translate.

6. Write in Latin: “He ordered the offering to be carried and said that it had been received.”

CHAPTER 2

Participles and ablative absolutes: parallel forms**Worksheet II.13 — Participles A****Worksheet ID:** II.13**Focus:** formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute**Use:** Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Form the present active, perfect passive, and future active participles of *amo*.

-
2. Parse *elevatis oculis* and state its time relation to *benedixit*.
-

3. Compress: *Sacerdos orat et hostiam offert.*
-

4. Expand *pane accepto, gratias egit* with *postquam*.
-

5. **Text:** *Accipiens et hunc præclarum calicem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, item tibi gratias agens, benedixit.*

Passage ID: II.13.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both participles and translate.

6. Write in Latin: “When the gifts had been blessed, the priest raised the chalice.”
-

Worksheet II.14 — Participles B**Worksheet ID:** II.14**Focus:** formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute**Use:** Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Form the three participles of *rego*.

2. Explain voice in *discipuli secuti Christum venerunt*.

3. Compress: *Oculi elevati sunt; Christus benedixit*.

4. Decide whether *sacerdote offerente hostiam* is absolute.

5. **Text:** *Genitum, non factum, consubstantialem Patri*.

Passage ID: II.14.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the omitted controller and translate.

6. Write in Latin: “With Christ as leader, we do not fear.”

Worksheet II.15 — Participles C**Worksheet ID:** II.15**Focus:** formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute**Use:** Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Form the three participles of *audio*.

2. Parse *Christus venturus est*.

3. Expand *discipulis orantibus, sacerdos intravit* with *dum*.

4. Correct this to mean “we praise the priest who is offering the victim”: *Sacerdote hostiam offerente laudamus*.

5. **Text:** *Et intrantes domum invenerunt puerum cum Maria matre eius, et procidentes adoraverunt eum*.

Passage ID: II.15.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify controllers and time; translate.

6. Write in Latin: “The faithful, about to receive the Body, pray devoutly.”

Worksheet II.16 — Participles D**Worksheet ID:** II.16**Focus:** formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute**Use:** Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Decline present participle *orans* in nominative, genitive, accusative, and ablative, singular and plural.

2. Distinguish *amatus*, *amaturus*, and *amandus*.

3. Compress with an absolute: *Verba audita sunt; fideles crediderunt*.

4. Translate both possible relations of *hostia oblata*, *sacerdos oravit*.

5. **Text:** *Qui pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, et elevatis oculis in cælum benedixit.*

Passage ID: II.16.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled abridgment deletes received words between *in cælum* and *benedixit*; locate the participle and absolute.

6. Write one present and one perfect absolute from “the priest prays / the gifts are received.”

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Identify the subject, relative time, and voice of infinitives; form and interpret indirect statement; attach participles to their controllers; distinguish attached participial phrases from ablative absolutes; and compress and re-expand a narrative without losing agents, patients, time, or negation.

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	L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	I
N	L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	you
N	L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	we, us
N	L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	you
N	L061	<i>is, ea, id</i>	he, she, it; that
N	L062	<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i>	this; this person or thing
N	L063	<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	that; that person or thing
N	L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	who, which, that
N	L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	know
N	L313	<i>puto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	think, consider, reckon
N	L314	<i>credo, -ere, credidi, creditum</i>	believe, trust, entrust
N	L315	<i>spero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	hope, expect
N	L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	order, bid
N	L317	<i>prohibeo, -ere, prohibui, prohibitum</i>	prevent, prohibit, keep away
N	L318	<i>cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum</i>	drive together, compel
N	L319	<i>cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum</i>	desire, wish
N	L320	<i>incipio, -ere, incepti, inceptum</i>	begin
N	L321	<i>desino, -ere, desii or desivi, desitum</i>	cease, stop
N	L322	<i>conor, conari, conatus sum</i>	try, attempt
N	L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	suffer, endure, allow
N	L324	<i>nascor, nasci, natus sum</i>	be born, arise
N	L325	<i>orior, oriri, ortus sum</i>	rise, arise, originate
N	L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	use, employ, enjoy the use of
N	L327	<i>fruor, frui, fructus sum</i>	enjoy
N	L328	<i>vescor, vesci</i>	feed on, eat
R1	L049	<i>creo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	create, appoint
R1	L050	<i>aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum</i>	open
R1	L051	<i>invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum</i>	find
R1	L052	<i>peto, -ere, petivi, petitum</i>	seek, ask for, aim at

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L295	<i>unus, -a, -um</i>	one; one alone
R1	L300	<i>primus, -a, -um</i>	first
R1	L303	<i>maior, maius</i>	greater, larger, older
R1	L311	<i>sæpe</i>	often
R2	L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	say, tell
R2	L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	receive, take, accept
R2	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	send, release
R2	L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	lead, bring
R2	L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	same; the same person or thing
R2	L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	which of two?
R2	L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	under, up to beneath
R2	L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	between, among, during
R5	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	earth, land, ground
R5	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	wood, forest
R5	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city
R5	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	book
R5	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	hand; band of people
R5	L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	food
R5	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	fire
R5	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	marketplace, forum

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G034	Infinitive time and voice <i>non-finite verbs</i>	Name the six ordinary infinitives and how their time is read.	Present, perfect, and future, each active and passive. Their time is relative to the governing verb: simultaneous, prior, or subsequent, not automatically present, past, or future from the reader's moment.
G035	Indirect statement <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Identify its core architecture.	A verb of saying, thinking, perceiving, or related activity may govern an accusative subject plus infinitive. The infinitive's tense expresses relative time, and predicate complements agree as their construction requires.
G036	Complementary infinitive <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Distinguish it from indirect statement.	A complementary infinitive completes a verb such as <i>possum</i> without normally introducing a separate accusative subject. Indirect statement makes a reported predication with its own accusative subject.
G037	The four participles <i>non-finite verbs</i>	Name their ordinary time and voice relations.	Present active: simultaneous active action. Perfect passive: prior passive action. Future active: subsequent or intended active action. Gerundive: future/passive verbal adjective whose force depends on construction.

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G038	Ablative absolute <i>non-finite syntax</i>	Give its core form and a responsible translation method.	It normally contains an ablative noun or pronoun plus an agreeing ablative participle, grammatically detached from the main clause. First state relative time and voice; then choose a contextual relation such as time, cause, concession, or circumstance without pretending the morphology alone names it.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct reference from *hæc / puella / librum / legit / ille / puer / eam / videt*.

Model. *Hæc puella librum legit; ille puer eam videt.* *eam* refers to the girl and is object.

Composition prompt. Write two linked clauses using a demonstrative and a relative pronoun; identify antecedent and in-clause case.

Model. Model: *Hic est liber quem puella legit.* *Quem* is masculine singular from *liber* and accusative as object of *legit*.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: compression in Caesar

Text class: R — received classical prose, verified against CAES-DUPONTET1900. Orthography follows the edition; thus *partis tris* is retained rather than silently changed to *partes tres*.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partis tris, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur.

Local apparatus. Caesar, *De bello Gallico* 1.1.1, in Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), printed p. 1, scan PDF p. 13, visually checked. The project supplies the translation and teaching notes.

Gloss. *divisa*, divided; *pars*, part; *quarum*, of which; *incolunt*, inhabit; *aliam/tertiam*, another/the third; *ipsorum lingua*, in their own language; *appellantur*, are called.

First recover the main spine, *Gallia est divisa*. Attach *omnis*; then the prepositional phrase; then the relative clause. Supply the repeated direct object after *incolunt* and the implied subject of *appellantur*. Finally recast the sentence as four short Latin clauses and explain what precision or momentum the longer period gains.

Compose an eight-sentence geographical description containing one participle, one relative clause, and one compressed list. It must describe an ordinary place and must not mimic Caesar's peoples or claims.

3.1 Models and points to check

Project translation. Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts, of which the Belgae inhabit one, the Aquitani another, and those who in their own language are called Celts and in ours Gauls inhabit the third.

A decompressed Latin check is *Gallia in tres partes divisa est. Belgae unam partem incolunt. Aquitani aliam incolunt. Tertiam incolunt homines qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra lingua Galli appellantur*. This is a parsing aid, not a replacement text.

Infinitive time and voice — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Models after *dicit*: *nautam venire*, *nautam venisse*, and *nautam venturum esse*; the same infinitives after *dixit* retain relative simultaneity, anteriority, and posteriority. Context may alter the best English tense.

Participles attached and absolute — model and points to check

Model / points to check. *oriente* agrees with ablative *sole* in an absolute; *visa* is perfect passive and agrees with subject *vulpes*; *scriptam* is perfect passive and agrees with object *epistulam*. Finite recasts must preserve relative time and voice.

Narrative compression and expansion — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A defensible pair preserves the same agents, patients, time relations, and negation. Any supplied conjunction or agent belongs in an explicit ledger; silent additions show where the compression was not actually understood.

CHAPTER 4

Infinitives and indirect statement: parallel forms

Solution II.9 — Infinitives A

Worksheet ID: II.9

Focus: six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time**Use:** Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give all six infinitives of *amo*.
Answer / model: *amare, amari; amavisse, amatum esse; amaturum esse, amatum iri*. Participial forms change to agree with an expressed subject.
2. Change direct *Christus venit* (he has come) after *Sacerdos dicit*.
Answer / model: *Sacerdos dicit Christum venisse*. Accusative *Christum* is subject; perfect *venisse* is prior to present *dicit*.
3. Translate the time contrast: *dixit eum orare / oravisse / oraturum esse*.
Answer / model: “He said that he was praying / had prayed / would pray.” The times are simultaneous, prior, and subsequent to *dixit*.
4. Explain agreement in *dicit hostias oblatas esse*.
Answer / model: *Hostias* is accusative plural subject; perfect passive participle *oblatas* agrees feminine accusative plural; action is prior and passive.
5. **Text:** *Existimantes autem illum esse in comitatu, venerunt iter diei*.
Passage ID: II.9.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Mark the reported thought and translate.
Answer / notes: *Illum* is accusative subject of present infinitive *esse*; the thought is simultaneous with *existimantes*. “Thinking that he was in the company, they traveled a day’s journey.”
6. Write in Latin: “We know that Christ is Lord and that he will come.”
Answer / model: *Scimus Christum Dominum esse et venturum esse*. *Venturum* agrees with *Christum*; repeated *Christum* is unnecessary.

Solution II.10 — Infinitives B

Worksheet ID: II.10

Focus: six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time

Use: Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give present active/passive and perfect active/passive infinitives of *rego*.

Answer / model: *regere, regi, rexisse, rectum esse*.

2. Change direct *Hostia oblata est* after *Credimus*.

Answer / model: *Credimus hostiam oblatam esse*. Subject and participle are feminine accusative singular; the infinitive is perfect passive.

3. Change *Dona benedicentur* after *Sacerdos dixit*.

Answer / model: *Sacerdos dixit dona benedictum iri* (rare future passive), or more idiomatically *dixit fore ut dona benedicerentur*.

4. Distinguish functions in *orare bonum est; possumus orare; iubet nos orare*.

Answer / model: *Orare* is subject of *est*; complementary after *possumus*; in the third, *nos* is accusative subject of the ordered infinitive.

5. **Text:** *Iube hæc perferri per manus sancti Angeli tui in sublime altare tuum*.

Passage ID: II.10.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *hæc perferri* and translate.

Answer / notes: *Hæc* is accusative neuter plural subject of present passive infinitive *perferri* after *iube*. “Command these things to be carried by the hands of your holy Angel to your altar on high.”

6. Write in Latin: “The priest believed that the gifts had been blessed.”

Answer / model: *Sacerdos credidit dona benedicta esse*. Neuter plural *benedicta* agrees with *dona*; perfect infinitive is prior to *credidit*.

Solution II.11 — Infinitives C

Worksheet ID: II.11

Focus: six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time

Use: Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give the three active infinitives of *audio* and label relative time.

Answer / model: *audire* simultaneous; *audivisse* prior; *auditurum esse* subsequent.

2. Report *Maria orat* after *Scimus* and after *Scivimus*.

Answer / model: *Scimus Mariam orare*; *Scivimus Mariam orare*. Present infinitive is simultaneous with either governing tense.

3. Report *Discipuli secuti sunt Christum*.

Answer / model: *Dicit discipulos Christum secutos esse*. Deponent perfect *secutos esse* has active meaning.

4. Correct *Scimus Maria sanctus esse*.

Answer / model: *Scimus Mariam sanctam esse*. Both accusative subject and predicate adjective must be feminine accusative singular.

5. **Text:** *Fac me tuis semper inhærere mandatis, et a te numquam separari permittas*.

Passage ID: II.11.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify each infinitive's voice, subject, and governor.

Answer / notes: *Inhærere* is present active after *fac*; *separari* is present passive after *permittas*; *me* is the understood subject of both. "Make me always cling to your commandments and never permit me to be separated from you."

6. Write in Latin: "They say that Mary heard the word and will keep it."

Answer / model: *Dicunt Mariam verbum audivisse et illud servaturam esse*. Perfect marks prior hearing; future active agrees feminine with *Mariam*.

Solution II.12 — Infinitives D

Worksheet ID: II.12

Focus: six infinitives, accusative subject, relative time

Use: Draw a time arrow from each infinitive to its governing verb.

1. Give the infinitive system of deponent *sequor*.

Answer / model: Present *sequi*; perfect *secutum*, -am, -os, -as, -a *esse*; future *secuturum*, -am, -os, -as, -a *esse*. The participles agree with the accusative subject in every gender and number. All have active meaning; deponents have no separate passive infinitives here.

2. Report *Nos peccavimus* with a reflexive after *Confitentur*.

Answer / model: *Confitentur se peccavisse*. *Se* refers to the plural subject of *confitentur*; infinitive never changes for person.

3. Translate *putabant Christum venturum esse*.

Answer / model: “They thought that Christ would come.” *Christum* is accusative subject; *venturum* future active, subsequent to the thinking.

4. Explain why *dicit se Dominum esse* can be ambiguous outside context.

Answer / model: *Se* refers to the subject of *dicit*, but the identity of that subject must come from context; *Dominum* is predicate accusative.

5. **Text:** *Ita et vos existimate, vos mortuos quidem esse peccato, viventes autem Deo, in Christo Iesu Domino nostro.*

Passage ID: II.12.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Supply the ellipsis and translate.

Answer / notes: The second *vos* is accusative subject of *esse*; *viventes* shares an omitted second *esse*. “So you too, consider yourselves indeed dead to sin but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

6. Write in Latin: “He ordered the offering to be carried and said that it had been received.”

Answer / model: *Iussit oblationem perferri et dixit eam acceptam esse*. Both *oblationem* and *eam* are accusative subjects; *acceptam* agrees with *eam*.

CHAPTER 5

Participles and ablative absolutes: parallel forms

Solution II.13 — Participles A

Worksheet ID: II.13

Focus: formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute**Use:** Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

- Form the present active, perfect passive, and future active participles of *amo*.
Answer / model: *amans, amantis; amatus, -a, -um; amaturus, -a, -um*.
- Parse *elevatis oculis* and state its time relation to *benedixit*.
Answer / model: Both are ablative masculine plural; *elevatis* is perfect passive participle of *elevo*. The absolute action is prior: “when/after his eyes had been raised.”
- Compress: *Sacerdos orat et hostiam offert*.
Answer / model: *Sacerdos orans hostiam offert*. Nominative singular *orans* shares the subject and is simultaneous.
- Expand *pane accepto, gratias egit* with *postquam*.
Answer / model: *Postquam panem accepit, gratias egit*. The perfect passive absolute becomes a prior active finite clause because context supplies the same agent.
- Text:** *Accipiens et hunc præclarum calicem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, item tibi gratias agens, benedixit*.
Passage ID: II.13.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both participles and translate.
Answer / notes: *Accipiens* and *agens* are nominative singular present active participles agreeing with implicit Christ; each is attendant on *benedixit*. “Taking also this noble chalice into his holy and venerable hands and likewise giving thanks to you, he blessed it.”
- Write in Latin: “When the gifts had been blessed, the priest raised the chalice.”
Answer / model: *Donis benedictis, sacerdos calicem elevavit*. *Donis benedictis* is neuter ablative plural and grammatically detached.

Solution II.14 — Participles B

Worksheet ID: II.14

Focus: formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute

Use: Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Form the three participles of *rego*.

Answer / model: *regens, regentis; rectus, -a, -um; recturus, -a, -um*.

2. Explain voice in *discipuli secuti Christum venerunt*.

Answer / model: *Secuti* is a perfect participle of deponent *sequor*; it is nominative masculine plural, prior, and active in meaning: “the disciples, having followed Christ, came.”

3. Compress: *Oculi elevati sunt; Christus benedixit*.

Answer / model: *Oculis elevatis, Christus benedixit*. Both absolute words are ablative plural.

4. Decide whether *sacerdote offerente hostiam* is absolute.

Answer / model: Yes, provided *sacerdote* has no role in the main clause. *Offerente* is ablative singular present active: “while the priest offers/was offering the victim.”

5. **Text:** *Genitum, non factum, consubstantialem Patri*.

Passage ID: II.14.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the omitted controller and translate.

Answer / notes: *Genitum* and *factum* are accusative masculine singular perfect passive participles agreeing with earlier *Filium*; *consubstantialem* agrees too. “Begotten, not made, of one substance with the Father.”

6. Write in Latin: “With Christ as leader, we do not fear.”

Answer / model: *Christo duce, non timemus*. This is a verbless ablative absolute; a present participle of *sum* does not exist.

Solution II.15 — Participles C

Worksheet ID: II.15

Focus: formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute

Use: Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Form the three participles of *audio*.

Answer / model: *audiens, audientis; auditus, -a, -um; auditurus, -a, -um*.

2. Parse *Christus venturus est*.

Answer / model: *Venturus* is nominative masculine singular future active participle agreeing with *Christus*; with *est* it forms a future active periphrastic, “Christ will/is going to come.”

3. Expand *discipulis orantibus, sacerdos intravit* with *dum*.

Answer / model: *Dum discipuli orabant, sacerdos intravit*. The present participle gives action simultaneous with the historical main verb.

4. Correct this to mean “we praise the priest who is offering the victim”: *Sacerdote hostiam offerente laudamus*.

Answer / model: *Sacerdotem hostiam offerentem laudamus*; the priest is object of *laudamus*, so accusative *sacerdotem offerentem* cannot be an absolute. *Sacerdote hostiam offerente, Deum laudamus* would instead mean “while the priest offers the victim, we praise God.”

5. **Text:** *Et intrantes domum invenerunt puerum cum Maria matre eius, et procidentes adoraverunt eum*.

Passage ID: II.15.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify controllers and time; translate.

Answer / notes: *Intrantes* and *procidentes* are nominative plural present active participles sharing the main subject; they express attendant actions. “Entering the house, they found the child with Mary his mother, and falling down they adored him.”

6. Write in Latin: “The faithful, about to receive the Body, pray devoutly.”

Answer / model: *Fideles Corpus accepturi devote orant*. *Accepturi* is future active nominative plural, subsequent/intended; *Corpus* is its object.

Solution II.16 — Participles D

Worksheet ID: II.16

Focus: formation, agreement, relative time, ablative absolute

Use: Name the controller and relative time before translating a participle.

1. Decline present participle *orans* in nominative, genitive, accusative, and ablative, singular and plural.
Answer / model: Singular nom. *orans*, gen. *orantis*, acc. *orantem* (neuter *orans*), abl. *orante*; plural nom. *orantes* (neuter *orantia*), gen. *orantium*, acc. *orantes/orantia*, abl. *orantibus*.
2. Distinguish *amatus*, *amaturus*, and *amandus*.
Answer / model: Perfect passive participle, prior/passive; future active participle, subsequent/active; gerundive, passive necessity or purpose and no tense.
3. Compress with an absolute: *Verba audita sunt; fideles crediderunt*.
Answer / model: *Verbis auditis, fideles crediderunt*. Neuter plural *verbis auditis* is prior.
4. Translate both possible relations of *hostia oblata, sacerdos oravit*.
Answer / model: Temporally, “after the victim had been offered, the priest prayed”; causally, “because the victim had been offered, the priest prayed.” Context, not the absolute alone, selects.
5. **Text:** *Qui pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem in sanctas ac venerabiles manus suas, et elevatis oculis in cælum benedixit.*
Passage ID: II.16.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 This controlled abridgment deletes received words between *in cælum* and *benedixit*; locate the participle and absolute.
Answer / notes: *Elevatis oculis* is ablative absolute, perfect and prior to *benedixit*. “Who, on the day before he suffered, took bread into his holy and venerable hands and, when his eyes had been raised to heaven, blessed it.”
6. Write one present and one perfect absolute from “the priest prays / the gifts are received.”
Answer / model: *Sacerdote orante, dona accipiuntur; donis acceptis, sacerdos orat*. The first is simultaneous active; the second prior passive.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M08, *Infinitives, Participles, and Absolutes*, 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. Non-finite syntax is tied to connected propositions so that compression never becomes guesswork.

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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