

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M11: Commands, Wishes, and Verbal Nouns

Control volitional constructions, fearing, gerunds, gerundives, supines, and passive periphrastics in instruction and reported instruction

Packet key	M11
Stable lessons	EL-II.11,II.12
Course stage	Core Grammar
What this assumes	Dependent-clause classification through EL-M10
Continue with	EL-M12, Adverbial Cases, Order, and Compression

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

Commands, prohibitions, wishes, and fearing

This lesson develops the ability to:

- form present and future imperatives, including common irregulars;
- use jussive and hortatory subjunctives for first and third persons;
- distinguish the ordinary prohibition patterns;
- read fulfilled, possible, and unfulfilled wishes and the reversed negatives of fear.

1.1 Direct volition

An **imperative** directly issues a command, most commonly to a second person. A **jussive subjunctive** expresses a third-person command; a **hortatory subjunctive** urges first-person plural action (“let us”). A **prohibition** is a negative command. An **optative subjunctive** expresses a wish, while a **fear clause** names the event whose occurrence or nonoccurrence is feared. These labels identify distinct uses even when English renders several with “may” or “let.”

Imperatives and jussives

	<i>amo</i>	<i>moneo</i>	<i>rego</i>	<i>capio</i>	<i>audio</i>
2 sg. active	ama	mone	rege	cape	audi
2 pl. active	amate	monete	regite	capite	audite
2 sg. passive	amare	monere	regere	capere	audire
2 pl. passive	amamini	monemini	regimini	capimini	audimini

Four frequent singular active forms drop *-e*: *dic, duc, fac, fer*; plurals are *dicite, ducite, facite, ferte*. Present subjunctive supplies first- and third-person commands: *oremus*, “let us pray” (hortatory); *veniat*, “let him come” (jussive). Future imperatives, common in law and rubrics, use *-to/-tote/-nto*; the essential forms of *sum* are *esto, estote, sunto*.

Prohibition, wish, and fear

A direct second-person prohibition normally uses *noli/nolite* + infinitive: *nolite timere*. *Ne* + perfect subjunctive can give a sharp prohibition (*ne timueris*); present subjunctive with *ne* is common in prayers and third persons (*ne respicias*).

A possible or fulfilled wish uses present/perfect subjunctive, often with *utinam*; an unfulfilled present wish uses imperfect, and an unfulfilled past wish pluperfect: *utinam adsit*; *utinam adesset*; *utinam adfuisset*. Liturgical *fiat, sit, requiescat* is frequently optative or jussive without *utinam*.

After a verb of fearing, *ne* introduces what one fears will happen; *ut* or *ne non* introduces what one fears will not happen. Translate the fear, not the marker word mechanically: *timeo ne veniat*, “I fear that he may come”; *timeo ut veniat*, “I fear that he may not come.”

1.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: institution commands in the Canon

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

Accipite et manducate ex hoc omnes: hoc est enim Corpus meum.

Analysis. *Accipite* and *manducate* are second-person plural present active imperatives. *Omnes* is a substantival nominative vocative-like address; the prepositional phrase *ex hoc* refers to what is received.

Translation. “All of you, take and eat of this, for this is my Body.”

Worked example: prayerful prohibition before the Peace

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

Ne respicias peccata mea, sed fidem Ecclesiae tuæ; eamque secundum voluntatem tuam pacificare et coadunare digneris.

Analysis. Present subjunctives *respicias* and *digneris* express negative and positive petitions. *Ne* negates the first; *sed* supplies the contrast. Deponent *digneris* governs infinitives *pacificare et coadunare*.

English rendering status: unavailable.

Worked example: jussive prayer in the Pater noster

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

Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cælo et in terra.

Analysis. *Fiat* is third-person singular present subjunctive of *fio*, used independently as a jussive/optative. Nominative *voluntas tua* is its subject.

Translation. “May your will be done, as in heaven and on earth.”

Worked example: unfulfilled wish (Apocalypse 3:15)

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

Utinam frigidus esses aut calidus!

Analysis. *Utinam* marks a wish. Imperfect subjunctive *esses* shows that the desired present state is contrary to fact.

Translation. “Would that you were cold or hot!”

Worked example: fear of a completed possibility (Galatians 4:11)

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

Timeo vos, ne forte sine causa laboraverim in vobis.

Analysis. *Ne* introduces what Paul fears may be true. Perfect subjunctive *laboraverim* is prior to present *timeo*; *forte* softens the feared possibility.

Translation. “I fear for you, lest perhaps I have labored among you in vain.”

1.3 Writing laboratory

Write the active and passive imperative grid, then add *dic, duc, fac, fer*. Copy *Accipite et manducate* and *Fiat voluntas tua*; label person and command type.

Give Latin for “Let us pray,” “Let him receive,” “Do not fear” (two patterns), “May they rest in peace,” “Would that he were here,” and “I fear that he will not come.” For the last item write both *ut* and *ne non* versions.

CHAPTER 2

Gerund, gerundive, supine, and passive periphrastic

This lesson develops the ability to:

- decline the gerund and distinguish it from a gerundive agreeing with a noun;
- convert an object-taking gerund phrase to the preferred gerundive construction;
- recognize the two surviving supines;
- translate obligation and identify the dative of agent in a passive periphrastic.

2.1 Verbal nouns and adjectives

Gerund

The gerund is a neuter singular verbal noun made from the present stem plus *-nd-*: first and second conjugations show *-and-/-end-*, third *-end-*, and third *-io*/fourth normally *-iend-*. It has no nominative; the infinitive serves there.

	Genitive	Dative (rare)	Accusative	Ablative
<i>amo</i>	<i>amandi</i>	<i>amando</i>	<i>ad amandum</i>	<i>amando</i>
<i>rego</i>	<i>regendi</i>	<i>regendo</i>	<i>ad regendum</i>	<i>regendo</i>
<i>audio</i>	<i>audiendi</i>	<i>audiendo</i>	<i>ad audiendum</i>	<i>audiendo</i>

The genitive depends on a noun/adjective (*tempus orandi*); accusative normally follows *ad* for purpose; ablative expresses means or follows a preposition. A gerund can govern an object, but Latin normally avoids it by putting that object into the gerund’s case and making a gerundive agree: *ad offerendum hostiam* becomes the preferred *ad hostiam offerendam*.

Gerundive and passive periphrastic

The gerundive is a first/second-declension verbal adjective: *amandus, monendus, regendus, capiendus, audiendus*. It agrees with its noun and has passive force. In an attributive purpose phrase, translate idiomatically: *ad hostiam offerendam*, “for offering the victim.”

Gerundive + a form of *sum* is the passive periphrastic of necessity: *hostia offerenda est*, “the victim must be offered.” The person obliged is normally dative: *sacerdoti hostia offerenda est*, “the priest must offer the victim” (more literally, “the victim is to-be-offered for the priest”). With an intransitive verb the construction is impersonal and neuter singular: *nobis orandum est*, “we must pray.”

Supine

The supine is a fourth-declension verbal noun with only two live forms. Accusative *-um* may express purpose after motion (*venit oratum*, “he came to pray”). Ablative *-u* gives respect after certain adjectives (*mirabile dictu*, “wonderful to say”). It takes an object as a verb can. The construction is rare in the Missal and Vulgate, which prefer an infinitive, *ad* + gerund(ive), or a purpose clause; the reader’s goal is recognition, not imitation everywhere.

2.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: genitive gerund (Ecclesiastes 3:2)

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

Tempus nascendi, et tempus moriendi.

Analysis. *Nascendi* and *moriendi* are genitive gerunds depending on *tempus*. Their deponent dictionary forms do not make these gerunds passive.

Translation. “A time for being born and a time for dying.”

Worked example: purpose gerund with an object (Psalm 91:3)

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

Ad annuntiandum mane misericordiam tuam, et veritatem tuam per noctem.

Analysis. Accusative gerund *annuntiandum* follows *ad* and governs objects *misericordiam* and *veritatem*. Regularized gerundive Latin would be *ad misericordiam tuam et veritatem tuam annuntiandas*.

Translation. “To proclaim your mercy in the morning and your truth through the night.”

Worked example: ablative gerund (Romans 15:13)

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

Deus autem spei repleat vos omni gaudio et pace in credendo.

Analysis. *Credendo* is ablative gerund after *in*, “in believing.” Present subjunctive *repleat* is an independent prayer; *vos* is its object.

Translation. “May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing.”

Worked example: necessity without a gerundive (1 Corinthians 9:16)

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

Necessitas enim mihi incumbit; vae enim mihi est, si non evangelizavero.

Analysis. Dative *mihi* marks the person under necessity, the same role a dative of agent has in *mihi evangelizandum est*. This authentic phrasing therefore provides a safe transformation model without pretending the Vulgate used a periphrastic here.

Translation. “For necessity lies upon me; indeed, woe is me if I do not preach the Gospel.”

Worked example: the Missal's preferred purpose infinitive in the Creed

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

Et iterum venturus est cum gloria, iudicare vivos et mortuos.

Analysis. *Venturus est* is the future active periphrastic, “is going to come,” not a gerundive of obligation. Present infinitive *iudicare* expresses purpose where earlier Latin might use a supine after motion.

English rendering status: unavailable.

2.3 Writing laboratory

Write the gerund paradigm for all five conjugations. Beside every form write a gerundive phrase in the same case: *orandi* / *orationis faciendæ*; *ad offerendum* / *ad hostiam offerendam*. Circle the noun that forces gerundive agreement.

Convert *ad laudandum Deum* to *ad Deum laudandum*; write “The gifts must be blessed by the priest” with dative agent; write “We must pray” impersonally; change *venit oratum* into an infinitive and then a purpose clause. Explain why *venturus* is not *veniendus*.

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
L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	God, a god	noun; second declension; masculine; learn its familiar irregular plural alternatives only when needed
L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	lord, master, the Lord	noun; second declension; masculine; vocative singular domine; capitalization does not determine syntax
L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	father	noun; third declension; masculine; stem patr-; common title and kinship noun
L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	son	noun; second declension; masculine; vocative singular fili
L085	<i>spiritus, -us m.</i>	spirit, breath	noun; fourth declension; masculine; many forms are syncretic; governor and syntax decide
L086	<i>anima, -æ f.</i>	soul, life	noun; first declension; feminine; distinguish contextual soul or life from animus
L087	<i>corpus, corporis n.</i>	body	noun; third declension; neuter; stem corpor-; apply the neuter rule
L088	<i>cor, cordis n.</i>	heart	noun; third declension; neuter; stem cord-; literal or figurative center follows context
L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	will, wish, want	irregular verb; may take an object, complementary infinitive, or content clause; no ordinary passive
L364	<i>nolo, nolle, nolui</i>	be unwilling, not want	irregular compound of <i>volo</i> ; may govern an infinitive; imperative forms commonly express prohibition
L365	<i>malo, malle, malui</i>	prefer	irregular compound of <i>magis</i> and <i>volo</i> ; may govern an infinitive or compared alternatives; no ordinary passive
L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	bear, carry, bring, endure	highly irregular verb; normally takes an object; compounds and idioms determine many contextual senses
L367	<i>eo, ire, ii or ivi, itum</i>	go	irregular verb; normally intransitive; destination, path, purpose, and compounds follow their constructions
L368	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	become, happen, be made	irregular verb; present system supplies the passive of <i>facio</i> ; predicate complement agrees as required; distinguish becoming, occurrence, and passive making
L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	it is permitted, one may	impersonal verb; second conjugation; commonly takes dative of the person permitted plus infinitive, or a substantive clause
L370	<i>memini, meminisse</i>	remember	defective verb; perfect-system forms have present meaning; takes genitive or accusative according to construction and sense; no ordinary present system
L371	<i>obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum</i>	forget	deponent verb; third conjugation; commonly takes genitive or accusative according to the object and construction
L372	<i>taceo, -ere, tacui, tacitum</i>	be silent, leave unmentioned	verb; second conjugation; may be intransitive or take an object in the sense conceal or omit
L373	<i>attendo, -ere, attendi, attentum</i>	stretch toward, attend, heed	verb; third conjugation; may take an object, dative, or prepositional complement according to sense and register

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L374	<i>iussum, -i n.</i>	order, command	noun; second declension; neuter; often used with possessive or dependent genitive; distinguish from a participial form by syntax
L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	command, charge, mandate	noun; second declension; neuter; biblical command, entrusted charge, and juridical mandate require contextual distinction
L376	<i>consilium, -i n.</i>	plan, counsel, deliberation	noun; second declension; neuter; context distinguishes a plan, advice, decision, or deliberative body
L377	<i>metus, -us m.</i>	fear, dread	noun; fourth declension; masculine; the feared thing may be expressed by genitive or other construction; context controls
L378	<i>necessitas, necessitatis f.</i>	necessity, constraint	noun; third declension; feminine; logical, practical, and compelled necessity require contextual distinction
L379	<i>opto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	choose, wish for	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an object and may govern an infinitive or wish construction

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	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	_____
N	L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	_____
N	L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	_____
N	L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	_____
N	L085	<i>spiritus, -us m.</i>	_____
N	L086	<i>anima, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L087	<i>corpus, corporis n.</i>	_____
N	L088	<i>cor, cordis n.</i>	_____
N	L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	_____
N	L364	<i>nolo, nolle, nolui</i>	_____
N	L365	<i>malo, malle, malui</i>	_____
N	L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	_____
N	L367	<i>eo, ire, ii or ivi, itum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L368	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	
N	L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	
N	L370	<i>memini, meminisse</i>	
N	L371	<i>obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum</i>	
N	L372	<i>taceo, -ere, tacui, tacitum</i>	
N	L373	<i>attendo, -ere, attendi, attentum</i>	
N	L374	<i>iussum, -i n.</i>	
N	L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	
N	L376	<i>consilium, -i n.</i>	
N	L377	<i>metus, -us m.</i>	
N	L378	<i>necessitas, necessitatis f.</i>	
N	L379	<i>opto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L073	<i>et</i>	
R1	L074	<i>sed</i>	
R1	L075	<i>autem</i>	
R1	L076	<i>enim</i>	
R1	L346	<i>cum</i>	
R1	L351	<i>donec</i>	
R1	L355	<i>tamen</i>	
R1	L360	<i>condicio, condicionis f.</i>	
R2	L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	
R2	L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	
R2	L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	
R2	L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	
R2	L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	
R2	L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	
R2	L344	<i>necesse</i>	
R5	L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	
R5	L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	
R5	L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	
R5	L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	
R5	L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	
R5	L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	
R5	L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	
R5	L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	
S	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	
S	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
S	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	
S	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	
S	L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	
S	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
S	L055	<i>confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum</i>	_____
S	L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	_____
S	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	_____
S	L079	<i>ut</i>	_____
S	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</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
G046	Independent subjunctives <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	Name four broad independent uses and the need for context.	_____
G047	Gerund and gerundive <i>verbal nouns and adjectives</i>	State the formal difference.	_____
G048	Passive periphrastic and supine <i>verbal nouns and adjectives</i>	State one diagnostic for each.	_____
G076	Commands, prohibitions, wishes, and fears <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	Name the evidence that separates these related constructions.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Make a coordinated clause from *pater / filium / videt / spiritus / cor / custodit*.

Composition. Write three clauses that distinguish person, body, soul, and heart without treating the English gloss as a parse.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: instructions that can be acted upon

Text class: P — project-composed civic instructions.

Si incendium in foro ortum sit, nemo ad flammam temere currat. Custodes cives moneant ut vias relinquant; fabri aquam afferant et portas aperiant. Magistratus rogat ne quis rumores incertos spargat. Postquam periculum remotum erit, scribae nomina eorum qui opem tulerunt referant. Omnibus cooperandum est, ut urbs servetur et damnum minuatur.

Gloss. *incendium*, fire; *orior*, *ortus sum*, arise; *flamma*, flame; *temere*, rashly; *custos*, guard; *moneo*, warn; *rumor*, report; *spargo*, spread; *periculum*, danger; *removeo*, remove; *opem ferre*, bring help; *cooperandum est*, cooperation is called for; *damnum*, loss; *minuo*, lessen.

Classify every command, prohibition, purpose clause, and verbal noun. Rewrite the instructions as a personal letter, then as an impersonal public notice. Preserve the practical sequence while changing the grammar of obligation.

2.1 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to use commands, prohibitions, wishes, purpose, and the principal verbal nouns in direct and reported instructions whose practical meaning remains unmistakable.

2.2 Commands, prohibitions, wishes, and fear — connected practice

Connection. Independent and dependent volitional language uses several constructions; person, negation, and governor distinguish them.

Practice. Transform one project proposition into a direct command, prohibition, indirect command, present wish, past unfulfilled wish, and fear clause. Label construction and decisive form.

Recall without notes. Retrieve the negation ordinarily used in each construction.

2.3 Gerund, gerundive, supine, and obligation — connected practice

Connection. Verbal nouns and adjectives preserve verbal government while taking nominal or adjectival form; the passive periphrastic expresses necessity with a dative of agent.

Practice. Parse and translate *ars scribendi*, *ad urbem videndam*, *mirabile dictu*, and *nobis liber legendus est*. Transform a gerund with object into a gerundive construction.

Recall without notes. Explain what agrees in each construction and what retains verbal force.

2.4 Instructional prose and obligation — connected practice

Connection. Commands and periphrastics prepare a reader for rubrical, legal, and scholastic prose as well as for ordinary instructions.

Practice. Write eight connected instructions for preparing a journey. Use two direct commands, one prohibition, one indirect command, a gerundive of purpose, a passive periphrastic, and one wish. Then recast the passage as reported instructions.

Recall without notes. Make a government ledger for every verbal noun or adjective.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Commands, wishes, and fear: parallel forms

Worksheet II.41 — Volition A

Worksheet ID: II.41

Focus: imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give singular and plural imperatives of *amo*, *rego*, *audio*.

-
2. Give Latin: “Let us pray; let him come; let them receive.”

-
3. Prohibit “fear” in two regular ways.

-
4. Translate the reality: *utinam adsit* / *adesset* / *adfuisset*.

-
5. **Text:** *Accipite et manducate ex hoc omnes: hoc est enim Corpus meum.*

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

Parse commands and translate.

-
6. Write: “I fear that he may come; I fear that he may not come.”
-

Worksheet II.42 — Volition B**Worksheet ID:** II.42**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give the irregular singular/plural imperatives “say, lead, do, bear.”

2. Make third-person prayers: “May your will be done; may they rest.”

3. Change *Timete* to a plural prohibition.

4. Write an unfulfilled present wish with *calidus esse*.

5. **Text:** *Ne respicias peccata mea, sed fidem Ecclesiae tuæ.*

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

Explain mood and contrast.

6. Write in Latin: “Do not depart; let us remain and pray.”

Worksheet II.43 — Volition C**Worksheet ID:** II.43**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give the present passive imperatives of *benedico*, singular and plural.

2. Parse *esto, estote, sunt*.

3. Write a third-person prohibition with *ne*.

4. Translate *utinam venisset*.

5. **Text:** *Timeo vos, ne forte sine causa laboraverim in vobis.*

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

Explain the negative and relative time.

6. Parse and explain the supplied volitional clauses *Pax vobiscum sit, et nolite timere*.

Worksheet II.44 — Volition D**Worksheet ID:** II.44**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give active imperatives of *cipio* and *fero*, singular/plural.

2. Distinguish *oramus* and *oremus*.

3. Give both singular and plural *noli* prohibitions for *recipere*.

4. Complete fear of failure: *Timuit* _____ *illi venirent*.

5. **Text:** *Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cælo et in terra.*

*Passage ID: II.44.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Parse *fiat*; translate.

6. Compose a two-sentence prayer using imperative, prohibition, and fulfilled wish.

CHAPTER 2

Gerund, gerundive, supine, and periphrastics: parallel forms**Worksheet II.45 — Verbal nouns A****Worksheet ID:** II.45**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund of *amo* in genitive, dative, accusative with *ad*, and ablative.

2. Convert *ad laudandum Deum* to the preferred gerundive construction.

3. Write “The priest must offer the victim.”

4. Distinguish *oratum* and *oratu*.

5. **Text:** *Tempus nascendi, et tempus moriendi.*

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

Parse both verbal forms; translate.

6. Write in Latin: “We must pray, and the gifts must be blessed by the priest.”

Worksheet II.46 — Verbal nouns B**Worksheet ID:** II.46**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund of *rego*.

2. Convert *dona accipiendi causa* to gerundive agreement.

3. Translate *hæc nobis facienda sunt*.

4. Change supine purpose *venit oratum* into two common ecclesiastical alternatives.

5. **Text:** *Ad annuntiandum mane misericordiam tuam, et veritatem tuam per noctem.*

*Passage ID: II.46.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Parse *annuntiandum*; give a gerundive rewrite and translate.

6. Write: “The chalice is to be received; the faithful are about to receive it.”

Worksheet II.47 — Verbal nouns C**Worksheet ID:** II.47**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund and gerundive stems of *cipio* and *audio*.

2. Decide gerund or gerundive: *in credendo*; *ad hostias offerendas*.

3. Make personal obligation: *Hostia offerenda est* (by us).

4. Translate *mirabile dictu* and name the case.

5. **Text:** *Deus autem spei repleat vos omni gaudio et pace in credendo*.

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

Parse the gerund and main verb; translate.

6. Rewrite *ad offerendum hostias* and *spes videndi gloriam* with regular gerundive preference.

Worksheet II.48 — Verbal nouns D**Worksheet ID:** II.48**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Explain why the infinitive supplies the gerund's missing nominative.

2. Parse *audiendi* in *ures audiendi*.

3. Write impersonal obligation with intransitive *eundum*.

4. Distinguish *venturus est* and *veniendus est*.

5. **Text:** *Necessitas enim mihi incumbit; vae enim mihi est, si non evangelizavero.*

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

Relate the dative to a periphrastic rewrite; translate.

6. Write a purpose three ways: "He came to pray."

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Distinguish commands, prohibitions, wishes, indirect commands, and fear clauses by their forms and governors; recognize and use gerunds, gerundives, supines, and passive periphrastics; preserve verbal government; and write then report a connected set of instructions without losing person or proposition.

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	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	God, a god
N	L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	lord, master, the Lord
N	L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	father
N	L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	son
N	L085	<i>spiritus, -us m.</i>	spirit, breath
N	L086	<i>anima, -æ f.</i>	soul, life
N	L087	<i>corpus, corporis n.</i>	body
N	L088	<i>cor, cordis n.</i>	heart
N	L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	will, wish, want
N	L364	<i>nolo, nolle, nolui</i>	be unwilling, not want
N	L365	<i>malo, malle, malui</i>	prefer
N	L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	bear, carry, bring, endure
N	L367	<i>eo, ire, ii or ivi, itum</i>	go
N	L368	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	become, happen, be made
N	L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	it is permitted, one may
N	L370	<i>memini, meminisse</i>	remember
N	L371	<i>obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum</i>	forget
N	L372	<i>taceo, -ere, tacui, tacitum</i>	be silent, leave unmentioned
N	L373	<i>attendo, -ere, attendi, attentum</i>	stretch toward, attend, heed
N	L374	<i>iussum, -i n.</i>	order, command
N	L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	command, charge, mandate
N	L376	<i>consilium, -i n.</i>	plan, counsel, deliberation
N	L377	<i>metus, -us m.</i>	fear, dread
N	L378	<i>necessitas, necessitatis f.</i>	necessity, constraint
N	L379	<i>opto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	choose, wish for
R1	L073	<i>et</i>	and, also, even
R1	L074	<i>sed</i>	but
R1	L075	<i>autem</i>	but, moreover, now
R1	L076	<i>enim</i>	for, indeed
R1	L346	<i>cum</i>	when, since, although; with
R1	L351	<i>donec</i>	until, while, as long as

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L355	<i>tamen</i>	nevertheless, still
R1	L360	<i>condicio, condicionis f.</i>	condition, agreement, status
R2	L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	out of, from
R2	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	into or onto; in or on
R2	L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	through, by means of
R2	L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	without
R2	L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	warn, advise, remind
R2	L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	pray, entreat
R2	L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	beware, take care, provide
R2	L344	<i>necesse</i>	necessary, unavoidably
R5	L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	be
R5	L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	be able, can
R5	L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	have, hold, regard
R5	L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	make, do
R5	L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	self, very; he or she personally
R5	L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	nothing
R5	L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	over, above; upon; concerning
R5	L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	before, on behalf of, in place of, in proportion to
S	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	fox
S	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	carry
S	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	give, grant
S	L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	every, all, whole
S	L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	read, gather, choose
S	L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	send, release
S	L055	<i>confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum</i>	confess, acknowledge, praise
S	L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	who, which, that
S	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	into or onto; in or on
S	L079	<i>ut</i>	as, when, that, so that
S	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	cat
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
G046	Independent subjunctives <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	Name four broad independent uses and the need for context.	Jussive or hortatory, potential, deliberative, and optative or wish uses are common broad families. Person, tense, negation, particles, and discourse force distinguish them.

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G047	Gerund and gerundive <i>verbal nouns and adjectives</i>	State the formal difference.	A gerund is a neuter singular verbal noun used in oblique cases and does not agree with an object. A gerundive is a passive verbal adjective that agrees with a noun; constructions may prefer the agreeing gerundive where an object would otherwise accompany a gerund.
G048	Passive periphrastic and supine <i>verbal nouns and adjectives</i>	State one diagnostic for each.	Gerundive plus <i>sum</i> can express obligation; the grammatical subject is nominative and the agent is often dative. A supine is a restricted fourth-declension verbal noun, chiefly accusative in <i>-um</i> after motion for purpose or ablative in <i>-u</i> with certain adjectives.
G076	Commands, prohibitions, wishes, and fears <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	Name the evidence that separates these related constructions.	Identify the governing expression if any, person, tense, mood, particles, and negation. Direct commands use imperative or jussive forms; wishes often use <i>utinam</i> or contextual optative force; fear clauses depend on a verb of fearing and require special care with <i>ne</i> and <i>ut</i> .

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Make a coordinated clause from *pater / filium / videt / spiritus / cor / custodit*.

Model. *Pater filium videt, et spiritus cor custodit.*

Composition prompt. Write three clauses that distinguish person, body, soul, and heart without treating the English gloss as a parse.

Model. Model: *Pater corpus videt. Anima vitam habet. Cor spiritum non videt.* These are project-created grammar sentences, not doctrinal propositions.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: instructions that can be acted upon

Text class: P — project-composed civic instructions.

Si incendium in foro ortum sit, nemo ad flammam temere currat. Custodes cives moneant ut vias relinquant; fabri aquam afferant et portas aperiant. Magistratus rogat ne quis rumores incertos spargat. Postquam periculum remotum erit, scribae nomina eorum qui opem tulerunt referant. Omnibus cooperandum est, ut urbs servetur et damnum minuatur.

Gloss. *incendium*, fire; *orior*, *ortus sum*, arise; *flamma*, flame; *temere*, rashly; *custos*, guard; *moneo*, warn; *rumor*, report; *spargo*, spread; *periculum*, danger; *removeo*, remove; *opem ferre*, bring help; *cooperandum est*, cooperation is called for; *damnum*, loss; *minuo*, lessen.

Classify every command, prohibition, purpose clause, and verbal noun. Rewrite the instructions as a personal letter, then as an impersonal public notice. Preserve the practical sequence while changing the grammar of obligation.

3.1 Models and points to check

The opening protasis states a possible emergency; *currat*, *moneant*, *afferant*, *aperiant*, and *referant* are jussive; *ne quis . . . spargat* is a reported negative command; *ut urbs servetur* states purpose. *cooperandum est* is impersonal, while a named agent may be added in the dative.

Commands, prohibitions, wishes, and fear — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Models will vary. Commands may use the imperative or jussive subjunctive; prohibitions may use *noli/nolite* plus infinitive or *ne* with the appropriate subjunctive; wishes use *utinam*; fear clauses reverse the easy English expectation, with *ne* fearing that and *ut* fearing that not.

Gerund, gerundive, supine, and obligation — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Translations include the art of writing; for seeing/visiting the city; marvelous to say; the book must be read by us. A gerundive attraction makes the verbal adjective agree with its former object while retaining the intended relation.

Instructional prose and obligation — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A checkable response preserves persons and propositions during the recast, uses each construction for its proper discourse job, and distinguishes obligation from a simple future prediction.

CHAPTER 4

Commands, wishes, and fear: parallel forms

Solution II.41 — Volition A

Worksheet ID: II.41

Focus: imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give singular and plural imperatives of *amo*, *rego*, *audio*.

Answer / model: *ama/amate, rege/regite, audi/audite*.

2. Give Latin: “Let us pray; let him come; let them receive.”

Answer / model: *Oremus; veniat; accipiant*. Present subjunctives are hortatory/jussive.

3. Prohibit “fear” in two regular ways.

Answer / model: *Noli timere* (singular) or *nolite timere* (plural); sharp singular *ne timueris*.

4. Translate the reality: *utinam adsit* / *adesset* / *adfuisse*.

Answer / model: “May he be present / would that he were present (but is not) / would that he had been present (but was not).”

5. **Text:** *Accipite et manducate ex hoc omnes; hoc est enim Corpus meum*.

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

Parse commands and translate.

Answer / notes: *Accipite, manducate*: second plural present active imperatives. “All of you, take and eat of this, for this is my Body.”

6. Write: “I fear that he may come; I fear that he may not come.”

Answer / model: *Timeo ne veniat; timeo ut veniat* or *timeo ne non veniat*. Fear reverses the expected force of *ne*.

Solution II.42 — Volition B**Worksheet ID:** II.42**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give the irregular singular/plural imperatives “say, lead, do, bear.”

Answer / model: *dic, dicite; duc, ducite; fac, facite; fer, ferte.*

2. Make third-person prayers: “May your will be done; may they rest.”

Answer / model: *Fiat voluntas tua; requiescant.*

3. Change *Timete* to a plural prohibition.

Answer / model: *Nolite timere.*

4. Write an unfulfilled present wish with *calidus esse*.

Answer / model: *Utinam calidus esses*, “Would that you were hot.”

5. **Text:** *Ne respicias peccata mea, sed fidem Ecclesiæ tuæ.*

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

Explain mood and contrast.

Answer / notes: *Respicias* is second singular present subjunctive in a prayerful prohibition; *sed* contrasts the requested object. **English rendering status:** unavailable.

6. Write in Latin: “Do not depart; let us remain and pray.”

Answer / model: *Noli discedere; maneamus et oremus.* Plural address would require *nolite discedere*.

Solution II.43 — Volition C**Worksheet ID:** II.43**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give the present passive imperatives of *benedico*, singular and plural.

Answer / model: *benedicere; benedicimini*: “be blessed.”

2. Parse *esto, estote, sunt*.

Answer / model: Future imperatives of *sum*: second singular, second plural, third plural.

3. Write a third-person prohibition with *ne*.

Answer / model: Model: *ne discedat*, “let him not depart.”

4. Translate *utinam venisset*.

Answer / model: “Would that he had come.” Pluperfect subjunctive marks an unfulfilled past wish.

5. **Text:** *Timeo vos, ne forte sine causa laboraverim in vobis*.

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

Explain the negative and relative time.

Answer / notes: *Ne* introduces the feared positive possibility; perfect subjunctive *laboraverim* is prior to present *timeo*. “I fear for you, lest perhaps I have labored among you in vain.”

6. Parse and explain the supplied volitional clauses *Pax vobiscum sit, et nolite timere*.

Answer / model: The first clause has an expressed third-person present subjunctive; the second uses a plural prohibition. **English rendering status:** unavailable.

Solution II.44 — Volition D**Worksheet ID:** II.44**Focus:** imperatives, jussives, prohibitions, wishes, fear**Use:** State person and why an independent subjunctive has its tense.

1. Give active imperatives of *capio* and *fero*, singular/plural.

Answer / model: *cape/capite; fer/ferte.*

2. Distinguish *oramus* and *oremus*.

Answer / model: *Oramus*: present indicative, “we pray.” *Oremus*: present subjunctive hortatory, “let us pray.”

3. Give both singular and plural *noli* prohibitions for *recipere*.

Answer / model: *Noli recipere; nolite recipere.*

4. Complete fear of failure: *Timuit* _____ *illi venirent*.

Answer / model: *ut*, “He feared that they might not come”; historic sequence gives *venirent*.

5. **Text:** *Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cælo et in terra.*

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

Parse *fiat*; translate.

Answer / notes: Third singular present subjunctive of *fiō*, independent jussive/optative with subject *voluntas tua*. “May your will be done, as in heaven and on earth.”

6. Compose a two-sentence prayer using imperative, prohibition, and fulfilled wish.

Answer / model: Model: *Domine, audi nos et ne nos derelinquas. Sit nomen tuum benedictum.*

CHAPTER 5

Gerund, gerundive, supine, and periphrastics: parallel forms

Solution II.45 — Verbal nouns A

Worksheet ID: II.45

Focus: gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund of *amo* in genitive, dative, accusative with *ad*, and ablative.
Answer / model: *amandi, amando, ad amandum, amando*.
2. Convert *ad laudandum Deum* to the preferred gerundive construction.
Answer / model: *ad Deum laudandum*. Accusative *Deum* remains the logical object but *laudandum* now agrees with it.
3. Write “The priest must offer the victim.”
Answer / model: *Sacerdoti hostia offerenda est*. *Sacerdoti* is dative of agent; *hostia offerenda est* is passive periphrastic.
4. Distinguish *oratum* and *oratu*.
Answer / model: Accusative supine *oratum* expresses purpose after motion; ablative *oratu* expresses respect after a suitable adjective.
5. **Text:** *Tempus nascendi, et tempus moriendi*.
Passage ID: II.45.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both verbal forms; translate.
Answer / notes: *Nascendi* and *moriendi* are genitive gerunds depending on *tempus*. “A time for being born and a time for dying.”
6. Write in Latin: “We must pray, and the gifts must be blessed by the priest.”
Answer / model: *Nobis orandum est, et sacerdoti dona benedicenda sunt*. First is impersonal neuter singular; second agrees with neuter plural *dona*.

Solution II.46 — Verbal nouns B**Worksheet ID:** II.46**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund of *rego*.

Answer / model: *regendi, regendo, ad regendum, regendo*.

2. Convert *dona accipiendi causa* to gerundive agreement.

Answer / model: *donorum accipiendorum causa*. With *causa*, purpose genitive precedes; both words are genitive neuter plural.

3. Translate *hæc nobis facienda sunt*.

Answer / model: “We must do these things.” *Hæc facienda sunt* is neuter plural passive periphrastic; *nobis* dative agent.

4. Change supine purpose *venit oratum* into two common ecclesiastical alternatives.

Answer / model: *Venit orare; venit ut oret* (or *ad orandum venit*).

5. **Text:** *Ad annuntiandum mane misericordiam tuam, et veritatem tuam per noctem*.

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

Parse *annuntiandum*; give a gerundive rewrite and translate.

Answer / notes: Accusative gerund after *ad*, governing two accusative objects. *Ad misericordiam tuam et veritatem tuam annuntiandas*. “To proclaim your mercy in the morning and your truth through the night.”

6. Write: “The chalice is to be received; the faithful are about to receive it.”

Answer / model: *Calix accipiendus est; fideles eum accepturi sunt*. *Accipiendus* is gerundive passive; *accepturi* future active participle.

Solution II.47 — Verbal nouns C**Worksheet ID:** II.47**Focus:** gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine**Use:** Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Give the gerund and gerundive stems of *cipio* and *audio*.

Answer / model: *capiend-*, yielding *capiendi/capiendus*; *audiend-*, yielding *audiendi/audiendus*.

2. Decide gerund or gerundive: *in credendo*; *ad hostias offerendas*.

Answer / model: *Credendo*: ablative gerund, no noun agreement. *Offerendas*: accusative feminine plural gerundive agreeing with *hostias*.

3. Make personal obligation: *Hostia offerenda est* (by us).

Answer / model: *Nobis hostia offerenda est*.

4. Translate *mirabile dictu* and name the case.

Answer / model: “Wonderful to say”; *dictu* is ablative supine of respect.

5. **Text:** *Deus autem spei repleat vos omni gaudio et pace in credendo*.

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

Parse the gerund and main verb; translate.

Answer / notes: *Credendo* is ablative gerund after *in*; *repleat* is third singular present subjunctive prayer. “May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing.”

6. Rewrite *ad offerendum hostias* and *spes videndi gloriam* with regular gerundive preference.

Answer / model: *ad hostias offerendas*; *spes gloriæ videndæ*. In the second, *gloriæ* and *videndæ* are feminine genitive singular agreeing.

Solution II.48 — Verbal nouns D

Worksheet ID: II.48

Focus: gerund cases, gerundive agreement, necessity, supine

Use: Distinguish form before choosing an idiomatic English construction.

1. Explain why the infinitive supplies the gerund's missing nominative.

Answer / model: A verbal action as subject uses *orare*: *orare bonum est*. Latin does not use a nominative gerund **orandum* for that purpose.

2. Parse *audiendi* in *aures audiendi*.

Answer / model: Genitive gerund depending on *aures*: “ears for hearing.”

3. Write impersonal obligation with intransitive *eundum*.

Answer / model: *Nobis eundum est*, “we must go.” Neuter singular gerundive is impersonal; *nobis* dative agent.

4. Distinguish *venturus est* and *veniendus est*.

Answer / model: First future active periphrastic, “he will/is going to come”; second gerundive passive/impersonal and normally unsuitable with intransitive *venio*; use *veniendum est* impersonally if necessity is intended.

5. **Text:** *Necessitas enim mihi incumbit; vae enim mihi est, si non evangelizavero.*

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

Relate the dative to a periphrastic rewrite; translate.

Answer / notes: *Mihi* is the person under necessity, comparable to dative agent in *mihi evangelizandum est*. “Necessity lies upon me; indeed, woe is me if I do not preach the Gospel.”

6. Write a purpose three ways: “He came to pray.”

Answer / model: *Venit oratum* (supine, rare); *venit orare* (infinitive); *venit ut oret* (purpose clause).

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M11, *Commands, Wishes, and Verbal Nouns*, in Triptych’s print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. The packet prepares for rubrical, legal, and scholastic registers while remaining grounded in ordinary instructional prose.

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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