

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M12: Adverbial Cases, Order, and Compression

Interpret special case uses, marked order, ellipsis, attraction, and compression while preserving every printed form and proposition

Packet key	M12
Stable lessons	EL-II.13,II.14
Course stage	Core Grammar
What this assumes	Core nominal, verbal, and subordinate syntax through EL-M11
Continue with	EL-M13, Reader Method and the Ordinary

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

Place, time, means, manner, and cause

This lesson develops the ability to:

- distinguish place where, motion to, motion from, and route by which;
- distinguish time when, time within which, and duration;
- separate instrument, personal agent, accompaniment, and manner;
- identify source, cause, and motive from both case and meaning.

1.1 The adverbial cases

An **adverbial case use** is a noun phrase that modifies the circumstances of an action—where, when, how, why, or by what means—rather than serving as subject or direct object. The case narrows the possibilities, but the verb, preposition, and meaning determine the exact relation.

Place and time

Relation	Normal construction	Example
place where	<i>in</i> + ablative	<i>in terra</i> ; towns, small islands, <i>domus</i> , and <i>rus</i> may use locative: <i>Romæ, domi, ruri</i>
motion to	<i>in/ad</i> + accusative	<i>ad altare, in cælum</i> ; towns and <i>domum/rus</i> normally omit preposition: <i>Romam, domum</i>
motion from	<i>a/ab, e/ex, de</i> + ablative	<i>de cælis, ex altari</i> ; towns and <i>domus/rus</i> may use bare ablative: <i>Roma, domo</i>
route by which	ablative, often <i>per</i> + accusative	<i>eadem via</i> ; <i>per viam</i> emphasizes passage through
time when/within	ablative without preposition	<i>tertia die</i> ; <i>tribus diebus</i> , “within three days,” when context requires
duration/extent	accusative, often <i>per</i>	<i>tres dies</i> ; <i>per omnia sæcula</i>

Means, agent, manner, and cause

Means or **instrument** is the nonpersonal thing by which an action is accomplished and normally uses the bare ablative: *verbo sanat*, “he heals by a word.” A personal agent with a passive verb uses *a/ab*: *a sacerdote offertur*. **Accompaniment** identifies who or what is together with the subject; **manner** describes how the action is performed. Accompaniment uses *cum*; manner uses *cum* + ablative, but may omit *cum* when an adjective makes the manner clear: *magna voce, pura mente*.

Bare ablative may express cause (*timore tremi*) or source; *propter/ob* + accusative normally gives motive, *causa/gratia* + preceding genitive gives purpose, and *de/ex* + ablative marks source. Do not infer a label from the preposition alone: the governing verb and sense decide.

1.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: direction and location at the opening prayers

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

Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam.

Analysis. Both instances of *ad* govern accusative and mark direction toward, not location at. The second phrase appositionally interprets the altar's goal as God.

Translation. "I will go in to the altar of God, to God who gives joy to my youth."

Worked example: two locations in the Gloria

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

Gloria in excelsis Deo. Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.

Analysis. *In excelsis* and *in terra* are place where with ablative. *Deo* and *hominibus* are datives of reference or recipient; forms must not be relabeled ablative merely because a nearby phrase is ablative.

Translation. "Glory to God in the highest places, and on earth peace to people of good will."

Worked example: source and motive in the Creed

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

Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis.

Analysis. Repeated *propter* + accusative marks beneficiary/motive; *de cælis* marks motion from a higher source. Nominative *qui* is subject of *descendit*.

Translation. "Who for us human beings and for our salvation came down from heaven."

Worked example: time when and motion into in the Creed

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

Et resurrexit tertia die secundum Scripturas, et ascendit in cælum.

Analysis. *Tertia die* is bare ablative of time when. *In cælum* is accusative of motion into; it does not mean that the ascension happened while already in heaven.

Translation. "And he rose on the third day according to the Scriptures, and ascended into heaven."

Worked example: means and manner in a Postcommunion

Worked passage ID: W.II.58; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Quod ore sumpsimus, Domine, pura mente capiamus.

Analysis. Bare ablative *ore* is bodily means; adjective + ablative *pura mente* expresses manner without *cum*. The parallel English preposition "with" must not hide their different functions.

Translation. "Lord, may we receive with a pure mind what we have taken by mouth."

1.3 Writing laboratory

Draw four arrows labelled WHERE / TO / FROM / BY WAY OF and place *in ecclesia*, *ad ecclesiam*, *ex ecclesia*, *eadem via* beneath them. Add the exceptional series *Romæ*, *Romam*, *Roma* and *domi*, *domum*, *domo*.

Compose paired contrasts: “at the altar / to the altar”; “on the third day / for three days”; “by the priest / by a word”; “with the disciples / with great faith”; “from heaven / for our salvation.” Parse every noun before translating.

CHAPTER 2

Word order, ellipsis, attraction, and liturgical compression

This lesson develops the ability to:

- reconstruct clause structure when related words are separated;
- supply only ellipses licensed by grammar and parallelism;
- recognize incorporated antecedents and mood/case attraction;
- unpack the address–ground–petition architecture of compressed liturgical prose.

2.1 Reading what endings connect

Word order is the sequence in which words appear; **syntax** is the network of grammatical relations among them. Latin can separate words that belong together, so changing the order need not change the syntax. Always use endings, agreement, and government to recover that network before relying on position.

Order and emphasis

Latin commonly places subject–object–verb, modifier near noun, and governing word after its dependents, but none is an inviolable rule. Initial and final positions carry emphasis; pronouns and particles often come early; verbs can be delayed to close a period. Hyperbaton separates agreeing words around material they frame: *sanctas . . . manus suas*. Chiasmus arranges ABBA; asyndeton omits conjunctions; anaphora repeats a word. Recover syntax from endings and government before rearranging into English.

Licensed ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word that grammar and context make recoverable. Latin readily omits a form of *sum*, a repeated verb, an antecedent recoverable from a relative, or a noun recoverable from an adjective/participle. Supply the smallest element that makes the attested syntax complete: *Sanctus Dominus* can imply *est*; *viventes Deo* can share prior *esse*. Do not insert an agent, causal relation, or theological interpretation that the grammar leaves open.

Attraction and incorporation

Attraction is the adjustment of a form or mood under the influence of a nearby construction rather than its simplest independent syntax. A relative’s normal case comes from its own clause, but Latin sometimes attracts it into the case of its antecedent, especially when the antecedent itself is omitted or incorporated: *in qua mensura*, “in the measure in which.” A relative or subordinate clause inside subjunctive discourse may itself take subjunctive by **modal attraction**, especially when it belongs to the thought rather than the narrator’s assertion. Attraction is a diagnosis after ordinary agreement and government fail, not a shortcut around parsing.

The compressed collect and Canon period

Use this recovery order:

1. circle every finite verb and conjunction;
2. locate vocative address and nominative subject;
3. attach each accusative/dative to a governing verb;
4. match separated adjectives, participles, and relatives by endings;
5. bracket subordinate clauses from marker to finite verb;
6. supply parallel ellipses, then make a literal prose-order version;
7. only then produce readable English.

Liturgical prose often has one finite petition supporting many vocatives, appositions, participles, genitives, and prepositional phrases. Punctuation is a guide, not a substitute for these steps.

2.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: fronting and delayed government in the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.59; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Te igitur, clementissime Pater, per Iesum Christum Filium tuum Dominum nostrum, supplices rogamus ac petimus.

Analysis. Accusative *te* is fronted far before its governing *rogamus ac petimus*. Vocative *Pater* is expanded by *clementissime*; *Filium* and *Dominum* are appositions to *Iesum Christum*. Nominative *supplices* describes the implicit subject *nos*.

Translation. “Therefore, most merciful Father, through Jesus Christ your Son our Lord, we humbly ask and petition you.”

Worked example: an adjective chain and final verb in the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.60; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Quam oblationem tu, Deus, in omnibus, quæsumus, benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilemque facere digneris.

Analysis. Accusative *quam oblationem* is the object of *facere*; five accusative feminine adjectives are its object complements. Deponent *digneris* governs *facere* and comes last; parenthetic *quæsumus* carries the plea. Enclitic *-que* joins the final adjective to the series.

Translation. “Be pleased, O God, we ask, to make this offering blessed in every respect, enrolled, ratified, rational/reasonable, and acceptable.” The conventional liturgical rendering “spiritual” is theological and idiomatic rather than the closest lexical gloss.

Worked example: ellipsis and acclamation in the Sanctus

Worked passage ID: W.II.61; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua.

Analysis. The triple nominative adjectives form a verbless acclamation. Analytic English may supply [*est*], but Latin does not require a predicate-nominative parse: the adjectives are predicative or acclamatory modifiers of *Dominus Deus*. In the next sentence, *pleni* agrees with *cæli et terra*, and ablative *gloria tua* expresses fullness.

Translation. “Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of your glory.”

Worked example: incorporated antecedent (Matthew 7:2)

Worked passage ID: W.II.62; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

In quo enim iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini; et in qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis.

Analysis. *Quo iudicio* and *qua mensura* incorporate the standards into their relative clauses: “with the judgment with which,” “in the measure in which.” Future perfect *iudicaveritis* and *mensi fueritis* precede the main futures. *iudicabimini* is second-person plural future passive of *iudico*; *remetietur* is formally third-person singular future indicative of deponent *remetior*, *remetiri*, *remensus sum*, exceptionally used with passive sense here, “will be measured back”.

Translation. “For with the judgment with which you judge, you will be judged; and in the measure in which you have measured, it will be measured back to you.”

Worked example: nested compression in the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.63; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Hanc igitur oblationem servitutis nostræ, sed et cunctæ familiæ tuæ, quæsumus, Domine, ut placatus accipias.

Analysis. Fronted *hanc oblationem* is the object of *accipias*; its two genitives identify those whose offering it is. Parenthetic *quæsumus* introduces the substantive *ut*-request. Predicate participle *placatus* agrees with the implicit subject *tu*: “being appeased/gracious.”

Translation. “Therefore we ask you, Lord, graciously to accept this offering of our service and also of your whole household.”

2.3 Writing laboratory

Copy the *Quam oblationem* sentence on alternate lines. Connect every adjective to *oblationem*, draw an arrow from *facere* to the object, and another from *digneris* to *facere*. Beneath it write a prose-order Latin version, retaining every word.

Do the same with a collect chosen at random: (1) diplomatic copy, (2) marked syntax, (3) prose-order Latin, (4) close English, (5) idiomatic English. Then compress the composed sentence *Rogamus te, Pater clementissime, ut dona quæ offerimus benedicas* by fronting *te*, inserting *supplices*, and delaying the two governing verbs.

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
L089	<i>gratia, -æ f.</i>	grace, favor, thanks	noun; first declension; feminine; sense follows construction; gratias commonly means thanks
L090	<i>gloria, -æ f.</i>	glory, praise, splendor	noun; first declension; feminine; sense follows subject, possessor, and register
L091	<i>pax, pacis f.</i>	peace	noun; third declension; feminine; stem pac-; often subject, object, or wished good
L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	faith, trust, fidelity	noun; fifth declension; feminine; context distinguishes belief, trust, and faithfulness
L093	<i>caritas, caritatis f.</i>	charity, love, dearness	noun; third declension; feminine; Christian and ordinary value senses require context
L094	<i>spes, spei f.</i>	hope	noun; fifth declension; feminine; learn common constructions with in and genitives from context
L095	<i>vita, -æ f.</i>	life	noun; first declension; feminine; physical, manner-of-life, or eternal sense follows context
L096	<i>mors, mortis f.</i>	death	noun; third declension; feminine; stem mort-; contrast literal and figurative senses only from context
L380	<i>ibi</i>	there	adverb of place; may locate an event or resume a previously named place or stage in an argument
L381	<i>ubique</i>	everywhere	indefinite adverb of place; modifies the event or proposition; do not parse as an inflected relative form
L382	<i>nusquam</i>	nowhere	negative adverb of place; carries negative force; observe the language's treatment of accompanying negatives
L383	<i>foris</i>	outdoors, outside	adverb of place; marks position outside; distinguish from motion outward and from the noun <i>foris</i>
L384	<i>intro</i>	within, inward	adverb of place or direction; context distinguishes position inside from motion inward
L385	<i>sursum</i>	upward, above	adverb of direction or place; modifies motion or orientation; liturgical use must still be parsed in its clause
L386	<i>deorsum</i>	downward, below	adverb of direction or place; modifies motion or orientation; contrast with <i>sursum</i>
L387	<i>antea</i>	before, previously	temporal adverb; locates an event before a contextual reference point
L388	<i>postea</i>	afterward	temporal adverb; locates an event after a contextual reference point and may advance a narrative
L389	<i>heri</i>	yesterday	temporal adverb; anchors time relative to the speaking or narrated viewpoint
L390	<i>cras</i>	tomorrow	temporal adverb; anchors time relative to the speaking or narrated viewpoint

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L391	<i>mane</i>	morning, in the morning	indeclinable neuter noun used adverbially; often functions as a time expression without a preposition; parse from the clause
L392	<i>vesperi</i>	in the evening	temporal adverb; marks time when; distinguish from inflected forms of <i>vesper</i>
L393	<i>noctu</i>	by night, at night	temporal adverb; old ablative form; marks time or circumstance without a preposition
L394	<i>diu</i>	for a long time	temporal adverb; marks duration; compare with adjective and case expressions of duration
L395	<i>paulisper</i>	for a little while	temporal adverb; marks brief duration and modifies a verb or whole event
L396	<i>procul</i>	far away, at a distance	adverb of place; may be absolute or take a complement according to usage; distinguish position from motion

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	L089	<i>gratia, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L090	<i>gloria, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L091	<i>pax, pacis f.</i>	_____
N	L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	_____
N	L093	<i>caritas, caritatis f.</i>	_____
N	L094	<i>spes, spei f.</i>	_____
N	L095	<i>vita, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L096	<i>mors, mortis f.</i>	_____
N	L380	<i>ibi</i>	_____
N	L381	<i>ubique</i>	_____
N	L382	<i>nusquam</i>	_____
N	L383	<i>foris</i>	_____
N	L384	<i>intro</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L385	<i>sursum</i>	
N	L386	<i>deorsum</i>	
N	L387	<i>antea</i>	
N	L388	<i>postea</i>	
N	L389	<i>heri</i>	
N	L390	<i>cras</i>	
N	L391	<i>mane</i>	
N	L392	<i>vesperi</i>	
N	L393	<i>noctu</i>	
N	L394	<i>diu</i>	
N	L395	<i>paulisper</i>	
N	L396	<i>procul</i>	
R1	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	
R1	L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	
R1	L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	
R1	L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	
R1	L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	
R1	L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	
R1	L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	
R1	L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	
R2	L077	<i>igitur</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L078	<i>quia</i>	
R2	L079	<i>ut</i>	
R2	L080	<i>ne</i>	
R2	L347	<i>ubi</i>	
R2	L352	<i>simul</i>	
R2	L357	<i>etsi</i>	
R2	L362	<i>occasio, occasionis f.</i>	
R5	L049	<i>creo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R5	L050	<i>aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum</i>	
R5	L051	<i>invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum</i>	
R5	L052	<i>peto, -ere, petivi, petatum</i>	
R5	L295	<i>unus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L300	<i>primus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L303	<i>maior, maius</i>	
R5	L310	<i>satis</i>	

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G049	Place and time <i>adverbial cases</i>	Give a decision order for a place or time phrase.	
G050	Agent, means, manner, and cause <i>adverbial cases</i>	Give the principal contrast between personal agent and means.	

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	_____
G052	Ellipsis and reconstruction <i>word order</i>	State the boundary on supplying omitted words.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Make the predicate agree in *fides / spes / caritas / bonus / sunt*.

Composition. Write a balanced sentence pairing life with hope and death with fear; use only grammar already studied.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: marked order in Augustine

Text class: R — received patristic prose, verified against AUG-CSEL33.

Sero te amavi, pulchritudo tam antiqua et tam nova, sero te amavi! Et ecce intus eras et ego foris et ibi te quaerebam . . .

Local apparatus. Augustine, *Confessiones* 10.27.38, in Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), printed p. 255, scan PDF p. 306, visually checked. The first displayed sentence is complete. The second is deliberately bounded after *quaerebam*; the ellipsis marks Augustine's continuing source sentence. The course normalizes *u/v* and display capitalization and supplies its own translation.

Gloss. *sero*, late; *pulchritudo*, beauty; *antiquus*, ancient; *novus*, new; *ecce*, behold; *intus*, within; *foris*, outside; *quaerebam*, I was seeking.

Restore a neutral prose order, then compare it with Augustine's order. Account for the repeated *sero te amavi*, the vocative in the center, the paired *intus/foris*, and the imperfect. Compose four balanced clauses using two spatial or temporal contrasts; then revise one version for emphasis by moving, not multiplying, words.

2.1 Transfer text: an Advent collect

Text class: R — received liturgical prose, stable source MR62-FORM-ADV1.

Excita, quaesumus, Domine, potentiam tuam, et veni: ut ab imminetibus peccatorum nostrorum periculis, te mereamur protegente eripi, te liberante salvari: Qui vivis et regnas cum Deo Patre in unitate Spiritus Sancti, Deus: per omnia saecula saeculorum. R. Amen.

Local apparatus. *Missale Romanum* (1962), First Sunday of Advent, Collect, printed p. 1; local evidence PDF p. 82, visually checked. The course transcription follows the formulary convention stated in its complete source block.

Gloss. *excita*, stir up; *imminens*, threatening; *mereor*, be counted worthy; *protego*, protect; *eripio*, rescue; *libero*, free; *salvo*, save.

Before consulting the model, make a separate finite-verb spine, case ledger, ellipsis ledger, and close translation for this collect and for the Augustine excerpt. The two texts are both printed here so the cumulative return does not depend on a Missal or an earlier packet.

2.2 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to read marked order, ellipsis, adverbial cases, and compression without

silently rewriting the source, and to use order as a controlled compositional resource.

2.3 Cases used adverbially — connected practice

Connection. Place, time, means, manner, and cause may be expressed by case alone or by a prepositional phrase; the choice is lexical and idiomatic, not mechanical.

Practice. Sort twenty packet phrases by form and function. Then write an ordinary travel paragraph containing place where, place to which, place from which, duration, time when, means, manner, and cause.

Recall without notes. For each phrase, state why a preposition appears or does not appear.

2.4 Order, ellipsis, attraction, and compression — connected practice

Connection. A marked order may foreground material; ellipsis omits recoverable words; attraction aligns a form with nearby structure; compression combines these without suspending grammar.

Practice. Take a short packet passage and produce (1) a diplomatic word list, (2) a neutral-order scaffold, (3) a supply ledger, and (4) a natural translation. Mark every change of order and every supplied word.

Recall without notes. Restore the original Latin from the scaffold without looking.

2.5 Core-grammar synthesis — connected practice

Connection. Reading unfamiliar prose calls for the entire nominal, verbal, subordinate, and discourse system at once.

Practice. Analyze the packet's authentic prose without translating for the first pass. Then write a structural translation, a natural translation, and a six-sentence imitation that changes every proposition while preserving two named syntactic frames.

Recall without notes. List which forms or constructions still need deliberate lookup.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Place, time, means, manner, and cause: parallel forms

Worksheet II.49 — Adverbial cases A

Worksheet ID: II.49

Focus: place, time, means, agent, manner, cause

Use: Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give “at Rome / to Rome / from Rome.”

-
2. Distinguish *tertia die* and *tres dies*.

-
3. Distinguish *verbo sanatur* and *a sacerdote benedicitur*.

-
4. Write “with the disciples / with great faith.”

-
5. **Text:** *Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam.*

Passage ID: II.49.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify both place phrases; translate.

-
6. Write: “On the third day he went from the house to the church.”
-

Worksheet II.50 — Adverbial cases B**Worksheet ID:** II.50**Focus:** place, time, means, agent, manner, cause**Use:** Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give “at home / homeward / from home.”

2. Write “in heaven / into heaven / from heaven.”

3. Classify *pura mente* and *ore*.

4. Write motive and cause: “for our salvation / trembling from fear.”

5. **Text:** *Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis.*

Passage ID: II.50.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Classify all three phrases and translate.

6. Write: “The gift was carried by the servant through the city.”

Worksheet II.51 — Adverbial cases C**Worksheet ID:** II.51**Focus:** place, time, means, agent, manner, cause**Use:** Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Classify *in terra*, *ad terram*, *ex terra*, *per terram*.

-
2. Write “within three days” and “through all ages.”

-
3. Correct *a verbo sanatur*.

-
4. Distinguish *cum magna voce* and *magna voce*.

-
5. **Text:** *Gloria in excelsis Deo. Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.*

Passage ID: II.51.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Separate ablatives from datives; translate.

-
6. Write: “At Rome the priest offered for the people with great devotion.”
-

Worksheet II.52 — Adverbial cases D**Worksheet ID:** II.52**Focus:** place, time, means, agent, manner, cause**Use:** Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give the four place relations for *ecclesia*.

2. Classify *pridie, tertia die, per tres dies*.

3. Write personal agent and source: “begotten by the Father / from heaven.”

4. Classify *una cum famulo tuo*.

5. **Text:** *Quod ore sumpsimus, Domine, pura mente capiamus.*

Passage ID: II.52.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Distinguish the ablatives; translate.

6. Write five short phrases showing where, to, from, route, and motive.

CHAPTER 2

Word order and liturgical compression: parallel forms

Worksheet II.53 — Compression A

Worksheet ID: II.53

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture

Use: First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Put in prose order: *Te, Pater, supplices rogamus.*

-
2. Reconnect *sanctas in manus suas accepit.*
-

3. Analyze the nominal acclamation *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus*; state whether *[est]* is a possible expansion.
-

4. Unpack *in qua mensura mensi fueritis*.
-

5. **Text:** *Te igitur, clementissime Pater, per Iesum Christum Filium tuum Dominum nostrum, supplices rogamus ac petimus.*

Passage ID: II.53.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mark object, address, apposition, subject description, and verbs.

6. Compress *Nos supplices te rogamus, Pater clementissime, ut dona benedicas*.
-

Worksheet II.54 — Compression B**Worksheet ID:** II.54**Focus:** fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture**Use:** First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Identify the controller of five adjectives in *oblationem benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilem*.

2. Explain enclitic *-que* in *acceptabilemque*.

3. Supply shared verb in *mortuos peccato, viventes Deo*.

4. Reorder *Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie*.

5. **Text:** *Quam oblationem tu, Deus, in omnibus, quæsumus, benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilemque facere digneris.*

Passage ID: II.54.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Map both infinitive and finite government; translate.

6. Write a prose-order Latin version of that passage.

Worksheet II.55 — Compression C**Worksheet ID:** II.55**Focus:** fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture**Use:** First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Label *Deus, qui nos amas, concede ut te amemus.*
-

2. Explain agreement in *pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua.*
-

3. Identify ellipsis in *cuius regni non erit finis.*
-

4. Explain modal attraction in *ut quotquot sumpserimus repleamur.*
-

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

Passage ID: II.55.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Analyze the nominal acclamation and translate without claiming a unique omitted word.

6. Take *Deus, concede nobis pacem* and add a relative ground, parenthetic *quæsumus*, and a delayed petition.
-

Worksheet II.56 — Compression D

Worksheet ID: II.56

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture

Use: First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Unpack the genitives in *oblationem servitutis nostræ et cunctæ familiæ tuæ*.

-
2. Explain *placatus* in *ut placatus accipias*.

-
3. Identify anaphora and asyndeton: *hæc dona, hæc munera, hæc sancta sacrificia illibata*.

-
4. Reconstruct *in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini*.

-
5. **Text:** *Hanc igitur oblationem servitutis nostræ, sed et cunctæ familiæ tuæ, quæsumus, Domine, ut placatus accipias.*

Passage ID: II.56.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mark the one main requested action and translate.

-
6. Using the Advent Collect printed in this packet, produce five stages: copy, marked syntax, prose-order Latin, close English, idiomatic English.
-

Cumulative retention forms

Return to one worksheet from every unit after several other study events. Then use the Advent Collect and Augustine excerpt printed in this packet's reader. Make a fresh analysis without looking at the reader models: inspect morphology, clause classification, and translation separately. The resulting error families identify the exact explanation, memory sheet, or different passage worth revisiting.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Distinguish place, time, means, manner, and cause by form and function; construct a neutral-order scaffold without rewriting the source; keep a supply ledger for ellipsis; explain marked order and attraction cautiously; and read then imitate an unfamiliar prose passage with full morphology, syntax, and source labeling.

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	L089	<i>gratia, -æ f.</i>	grace, favor, thanks
N	L090	<i>gloria, -æ f.</i>	glory, praise, splendor
N	L091	<i>pax, pacis f.</i>	peace
N	L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	faith, trust, fidelity
N	L093	<i>caritas, caritatis f.</i>	charity, love, dearness
N	L094	<i>spes, spei f.</i>	hope
N	L095	<i>vita, -æ f.</i>	life
N	L096	<i>mors, mortis f.</i>	death
N	L380	<i>ibi</i>	there
N	L381	<i>ubique</i>	everywhere
N	L382	<i>nusquam</i>	nowhere
N	L383	<i>foris</i>	outdoors, outside
N	L384	<i>intro</i>	within, inward
N	L385	<i>sursum</i>	upward, above
N	L386	<i>deorsum</i>	downward, below
N	L387	<i>antea</i>	before, previously
N	L388	<i>postea</i>	afterward
N	L389	<i>heri</i>	yesterday
N	L390	<i>cras</i>	tomorrow
N	L391	<i>mane</i>	morning, in the morning
N	L392	<i>vesperi</i>	in the evening
N	L393	<i>noctu</i>	by night, at night
N	L394	<i>diu</i>	for a long time
N	L395	<i>paulisper</i>	for a little while
N	L396	<i>procul</i>	far away, at a distance
R1	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	God, a god
R1	L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	lord, master, the Lord
R1	L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	father
R1	L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	son
R1	L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	will, wish, want
R1	L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	bear, carry, bring, endure

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	it is permitted, one may
R1	L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	command, charge, mandate
R2	L077	<i>igitur</i>	therefore, then
R2	L078	<i>quia</i>	because; that
R2	L079	<i>ut</i>	as, when, that, so that
R2	L080	<i>ne</i>	lest, that not; not in certain commands
R2	L347	<i>ubi</i>	where; when
R2	L352	<i>simul</i>	at the same time; as soon as
R2	L357	<i>etsi</i>	even if, although
R2	L362	<i>occasio, occasionis f.</i>	occasion, opportunity
R5	L049	<i>creo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	create, appoint
R5	L050	<i>aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum</i>	open
R5	L051	<i>invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum</i>	find
R5	L052	<i>peto, -ere, petivi, petitum</i>	seek, ask for, aim at
R5	L295	<i>unus, -a, -um</i>	one; one alone
R5	L300	<i>primus, -a, -um</i>	first
R5	L303	<i>maior, maius</i>	greater, larger, older
R5	L310	<i>satis</i>	enough, sufficiently

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G049	Place and time <i>adverbial cases</i>	Give a decision order for a place or time phrase.	Identify morphology, preposition if any, lexical class of the noun, governing verb, and contextual relation. Then distinguish location, motion toward, motion from, time when, duration, or another use.
G050	Agent, means, manner, and cause <i>adverbial cases</i>	Give the principal contrast between personal agent and means.	A personal agent with a passive commonly uses <i>a/ab</i> plus ablative; an instrument or means commonly uses an unprepositioned ablative thing. Manner and cause require their own lexical and contextual evidence.
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	First prove syntactic attachment from agreement, government, and clause structure. Then compare a neutral scaffold with the printed order and explain what separation or placement foregrounds.
G052	Ellipsis and reconstruction <i>word order</i>	State the boundary on supplying omitted words.	Supply a word only when grammar or a strong parallel requires or licenses it; place the supply in brackets. Reconstruction preserves every printed form and is an analytical scaffold, not a rewritten source.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Make the predicate agree in *fides / spes / caritas / bonus / sunt*.

Model. *Fides, spes et caritas bonæ sunt*. The coordinated feminine singular nouns take a feminine plural predicate adjective.

Composition prompt. Write a balanced sentence pairing life with hope and death with fear; use only grammar already studied.

Model. Model: *In vita spes est; in morte fides manet*. *Manet* is supplied project vocabulary for this exercise.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: marked order in Augustine

Text class: R — received patristic prose, verified against AUG-CSEL33.

Sero te amavi, pulchritudo tam antiqua et tam nova, sero te amavi! Et ecce intus eras et ego foris et ibi te quaerebam . . .

Local apparatus. Augustine, *Confessiones* 10.27.38, in Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), printed p. 255, scan PDF p. 306, visually checked. The first displayed sentence is complete. The second is deliberately bounded after *quaerebam*; the ellipsis marks Augustine's continuing source sentence. The course normalizes *u/v* and display capitalization and supplies its own translation.

Gloss. *sero*, late; *pulchritudo*, beauty; *antiquus*, ancient; *novus*, new; *ecce*, behold; *intus*, within; *foris*, outside; *quaerebam*, I was seeking.

Restore a neutral prose order, then compare it with Augustine's order. Account for the repeated *sero te amavi*, the vocative in the center, the paired *intus/foris*, and the imperfect. Compose four balanced clauses using two spatial or temporal contrasts; then revise one version for emphasis by moving, not multiplying, words.

3.1 Transfer text: an Advent collect

Text class: R — received liturgical prose, stable source MR62-FORM-ADV1.

Excita, quaesumus, Domine, potentiam tuam, et veni: ut ab imminetibus peccatorum nostrorum periculis, te mereamur protegente eripi, te liberante salvari: Qui vivis et regnas cum Deo Patre in unitate Spiritus Sancti, Deus: per omnia saecula saeculorum. R. Amen.

Local apparatus. *Missale Romanum* (1962), First Sunday of Advent, Collect, printed p. 1; local evidence PDF p. 82, visually checked. The course transcription follows the formulary convention stated in its complete source block.

Gloss. *excita*, stir up; *imminens*, threatening; *mereor*, be counted worthy; *protego*, protect; *eripio*, rescue; *libero*, free; *salvo*, save.

Before consulting the model, make a separate finite-verb spine, case ledger, ellipsis ledger, and close translation for this collect and for the Augustine excerpt. The two texts are both printed here so the cumulative return does not depend on a Missal or an earlier packet.

3.2 Models and points to check

Project translation. Late did I love you, Beauty so ancient and so new, late did I love you! And behold, you were within and I outside, and there I was seeking you . . .

A neutral order such as *te sero amavi, pulchritudo antiqua et nova* clarifies syntax but weakens the encircling repetition. It is a temporary analytic paraphrase, never a correction of the source.

In the collect, *excita* and *veni* are coordinated second-person singular imperatives. The *ut*-clause contains deponent *mereamur* with passive infinitives *eripi* and *salvari*; the ablative absolutes *te protegente* and *te liberante* state the protecting and freeing agency. The conclusion begins with relative *Qui*, whose antecedent is the addressed Lord.

Cases used adverbially — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The packet tables and key control the sorts. In the paragraph every phrase must be parsed before its English label is assigned; a plausible translation alone does not establish the Latin construction.

Order, ellipsis, attraction, and compression — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A sound scaffold preserves every printed form and proposition. Supplied words remain bracketed and justified; the neutral order is an analytic aid, never a claim that the received author wrote it.

Core-grammar synthesis — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The keyed reader supplies the parse and translations. The imitation must be visibly project-composed, preserve the declared frames rather than copied wording, and withstand a morphology/government/reference check.

CHAPTER 4

Place, time, means, manner, and cause: parallel forms

Solution II.49 — Adverbial cases A

Worksheet ID: II.49

Focus: place, time, means, agent, manner, cause

Use: Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give “at Rome / to Rome / from Rome.”
Answer / model: *Romæ* (locative), *Romam* (accusative without preposition), *Roma* (ablative without preposition).
2. Distinguish *tertia die* and *tres dies*.
Answer / model: Ablative time when, “on the third day”; accusative duration, “for three days.”
3. Distinguish *verbo sanatur* and *a sacerdote benedicitur*.
Answer / model: *Verbo*: ablative means/instrument; *a sacerdote*: personal agent with passive.
4. Write “with the disciples / with great faith.”
Answer / model: *cum discipulis* (accompaniment); *magna fide* or *cum magna fide* (manner).
5. **Text:** *Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam.*
Passage ID: II.49.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Identify both place phrases; translate.
Answer / notes: Both *ad* + accusative phrases mark direction toward. “I will go in to the altar of God, to God who gives joy to my youth.”
6. Write: “On the third day he went from the house to the church.”
Answer / model: *Tertia die domo ad ecclesiam ivit.* *Domo* is exceptional place from without a preposition.

Solution II.50 — Adverbial cases B

Worksheet ID: II.50

Focus: place, time, means, agent, manner, cause

Use: Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give “at home / homeward / from home.”

Answer / model: *domi, domum, domo*.

2. Write “in heaven / into heaven / from heaven.”

Answer / model: *in cælo* (where), *in cælum* (motion into), *de cælo* (motion/source from).

3. Classify *pura mente* and *ore*.

Answer / model: *Pura mente*: ablative manner without *cum* because modified; *ore*: ablative means.

4. Write motive and cause: “for our salvation / trembling from fear.”

Answer / model: *propter nostram salutem; timore tremens*.

5. **Text:** *Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de cælis.*

Passage ID: II.50.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Classify all three phrases and translate.

Answer / notes: The two *propter* + accusative phrases express beneficiary/motive; *de cælis* motion/source. “Who for us human beings and for our salvation came down from heaven.”

6. Write: “The gift was carried by the servant through the city.”

Answer / model: *Donum a servo per civitatem portatum est. A servo* personal agent; *per civitatem* route through.

Solution II.51 — Adverbial cases C

Worksheet ID: II.51

Focus: place, time, means, agent, manner, cause

Use: Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Classify *in terra*, *ad terram*, *ex terra*, *per terram*.

Answer / model: Place where + ablative; motion toward + accusative; motion/source from + ablative; route through + accusative.

2. Write “within three days” and “through all ages.”

Answer / model: *tribus diebus* (ablative time within, context-dependent); *per omnia sæcula* (*per* + accusative extent).

3. Correct *a verbo sanatur*.

Answer / model: *verbo sanatur*; an impersonal means normally uses bare ablative, not personal-agent *a/ab*.

4. Distinguish *cum magna voce* and *magna voce*.

Answer / model: Both can express manner; with a modifying adjective Latin may omit *cum*. Bare *voce* can also be means, so context decides.

5. **Text:** *Gloria in excelsis Deo. Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.*

Passage ID: II.51.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Separate ablatives from datives; translate.

Answer / notes: *In excelsis*, *in terra*: place where. *Deo*, *hominibus*: datives. “Glory to God in the highest places, and on earth peace to people of good will.”

6. Write: “At Rome the priest offered for the people with great devotion.”

Answer / model: *Romæ sacerdos pro populo magna devotione obtulit.* *Romæ* locative; *pro populo* beneficiary; *magna devotione* manner.

Solution II.52 — Adverbial cases D

Worksheet ID: II.52

Focus: place, time, means, agent, manner, cause

Use: Parse the noun before assigning its semantic label.

1. Give the four place relations for *ecclesia*.

Answer / model: *in ecclesia* where; *ad/in ecclesiam* to/toward or into; *ab/ex ecclesia* away/out from; *per ecclesiam* through.

2. Classify *pridie*, *tertia die*, *per tres dies*.

Answer / model: *Pridie* is temporal adverb (or governs an accusative before an event); *tertia die* ablative time when; *per tres dies* duration.

3. Write personal agent and source: “begotten by the Father / from heaven.”

Answer / model: *a Patre genitus*; *de cælo*. Theological texts may express generation with *ex Patre*; that phrase emphasizes source rather than ordinary personal agency.

4. Classify *una cum famulo tuo*.

Answer / model: *Cum* + ablative accompaniment; *una* is adverb “together.”

5. **Text:** *Quod ore sumpsimus, Domine, pura mente capiamus.*

Passage ID: II.52.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Distinguish the ablatives; translate.

Answer / notes: *Ore* is means; *pura mente* manner. “Lord, may we receive with a pure mind what we have taken by mouth.”

6. Write five short phrases showing where, to, from, route, and motive.

Answer / model: Model: *in templo*; *ad altare*; *ex ecclesia*; *eadem via*; *propter salutem*.

CHAPTER 5

Word order and liturgical compression: parallel forms

Solution II.53 — Compression A

Worksheet ID: II.53

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture**Use:** First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Put in prose order: *Te, Pater, supplices rogamus.*

Answer / model: *Supplices te rogamus, Pater.* *Te* remains object; *supplices* remains nominative with implicit *nos*.

2. Reconnect *sanctas in manus suas accepit.*

Answer / model: *sanctas* and *suas* both modify accusative plural *manus*; *in manus* marks motion into the hands.

3. Analyze the nominal acclamation *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus*; state whether *[est]* is a possible expansion.

Answer / model: The triple nominative adjectives are predicative or acclamatory with *Dominus*. A pedagogical expansion may use *[est]*, but the Latin is a verbless nominal acclamation and does not uniquely require an omitted copula.

4. Unpack *in qua mensura mensi fueritis.*

Answer / model: “In the measure in which you have measured.” *Qua mensura* is an incorporated antecedent/relative phrase, ablative.

5. **Text:** *Te igitur, clementissime Pater, per Iesum Christum Filium tuum Dominum nostrum, supplices rogamus ac petimus.*

Passage ID: II.53.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mark object, address, apposition, subject description, and verbs.

Answer / notes: *Te*: fronted object; *Pater*: vocative; *Filium/Dominum*: apposition to *Iesum Christum*; *supplices*: implicit *nos*; *rogamus/petimus*: governing verbs. “Therefore, most merciful Father, through Jesus Christ your Son our Lord, we humbly ask and petition you.”

6. Compress *Nos supplices te rogamus, Pater clementissime, ut dona benedicas.*

Answer / model: Model: *Te, clementissime Pater, nos supplices rogamus ut dona benedicas.* Fronting preserves every supplied word and role; Latin may omit *nos*, but the exercise asks to retain it.

Solution II.54 — Compression B

Worksheet ID: II.54

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture

Use: First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Identify the controller of five adjectives in *oblationem benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilem*.

Answer / model: All are accusative feminine singular object complements agreeing with *oblationem*.

2. Explain enclitic *-que* in *acceptabilemque*.

Answer / model: It joins the final member to the adjective series: “and acceptable.” It is attached orthographically to that word.

3. Supply shared verb in *mortuos peccato, viventes Deo*.

Answer / model: *Esse* from the larger infinitive construction applies to both: *mortuos esse . . . viventes esse*.

4. Reorder *Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie*.

Answer / model: A neutral analytic order is *Da nobis panem nostrum quotidianum hodie*; fronting *panem* gives the object prominence.

5. **Text:** *Quam oblationem tu, Deus, in omnibus, quæsumus, benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilemque facere digneris.*

Passage ID: II.54.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Map both infinitive and finite government; translate.

Answer / notes: *Digneris* governs *facere*; *facere* governs *quam oblationem* plus five object complements. “Be pleased, O God, we ask, to make this offering blessed in every respect, enrolled, ratified, rational/reasonable, and acceptable.” Conventional “spiritual” is an idiomatic theological rendering of *rationabilem*, not its closest gloss.

6. Write a prose-order Latin version of that passage.

Answer / model: One defensible version: *Quam oblationem tu, Deus, quæsumus, in omnibus benedictam, adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem acceptabilemque facere.*

Solution II.55 — Compression C

Worksheet ID: II.55

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture

Use: First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Label *Deus, qui nos amas, concede ut te amemus*.

Answer / model: Address *Deus*; relative ground *qui nos amas*; petition *concede*; substantive requested content *ut te amemus*.

2. Explain agreement in *pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua*.

Answer / model: Predicate *pleni* is masculine plural because the compound subject includes masculine *cæli*; *gloria tua* is ablative of fullness in ecclesiastical usage.

3. Identify ellipsis in *cuius regni non erit finis*.

Answer / model: No essential finite verb is missing: *erit* is third-person singular future active indicative of *sum*. The antecedent of genitive relative *cuius* is Christ; do not invent an ellipsis merely because order is unfamiliar.

4. Explain modal attraction in *ut quotquot sumpserimus repleamur*.

Answer / model: The *quotquot*-clause is embedded in the desired *ut*-thought and uses perfect subjunctive *sumpserimus*; it marks receipt prior to *repleamur*.

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

Passage ID: II.55.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Analyze the nominal acclamation and translate without claiming a unique omitted word.

Answer / notes: The triple *Sanctus* is predicative/acclamatory in a verbless nominal clause with *Dominus Deus*. An English copula is idiomatic; bracketed Latin [*est*] is only a possible analytic expansion. The second sentence is complete. “Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of your glory.”

6. Take *Deus, concede nobis pacem* and add a relative ground, parenthetic *quæsumus*, and a delayed petition.

Answer / model: Model: *Deus, qui auctor pacis es, nobis, quæsumus, pacem concede.*

Solution II.56 — Compression D

Worksheet ID: II.56

Focus: fronting, hyperbaton, ellipsis, attraction, collect architecture

Use: First circle finite verbs; then reconnect words by endings.

1. Unpack the genitives in *oblationem servitutis nostræ et cunctæ familiæ tuæ*.

Answer / model: Both *servitutis nostræ* and *cunctæ familiæ tuæ* depend on *oblationem*: “the offering of our service and of your whole household.”

2. Explain *placatus* in *ut placatus accipias*.

Answer / model: Nominative masculine singular perfect passive participle used predicatively with implicit *tu*: “being appeased/graciously, may you accept.”

3. Identify anaphora and asyndeton: *hæc dona, hæc munera, hæc sancta sacrificia illibata*.

Answer / model: Repeated *hæc* is anaphora; absence of conjunctions between the three appositional objects is asyndeton.

4. Reconstruct *in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini*.

Answer / model: “With the judgment with which you have judged, you will be judged.” *quo iudicio* incorporates antecedent and relative standard; future perfect precedes future passive.

5. **Text:** *Hanc igitur oblationem servitutis nostræ, sed et cunctæ familiæ tuæ, quæsumus, Domine, ut placatus accipias*.

Passage ID: II.56.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mark the one main requested action and translate.

Answer / notes: *Quæsumus* introduces substantive *ut placatus accipias*; fronted *hanc oblationem* is object. “Therefore we ask you, Lord, graciously to accept this offering of our service and also of your whole household.”

6. Using the Advent Collect printed in this packet, produce five stages: copy, marked syntax, prose-order Latin, close English, idiomatic English.

Answer / model: Model method: preserve every attested word; identify address–relative ground–petition–content; move only after parsing; make close English preserve grammar; then smooth idiom without changing agency, time, or negation.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M12, *Adverbial Cases, Order, and Compression*, in Triptych’s print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. This packet synthesizes core grammar against both ordinary and authentic prose before Missal specialization.

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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