

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M22: Guided Composition and Independent Research

Plan, draft, revise, defend, and document sustained original Latin prose and a bounded independent source study

Packet key	M22
Stable lessons	EL-A7,A8
Course stage	Advanced Reading and Composition
What this assumes	Advanced collation and controlled imitation through EL-M21
Continue with	Continued prose reading and composition, or EL-P1 when the poetry-branch opening abilities are reasonably secure

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

A7. Guided composition

Guided composition reduces support in stages: full Latin frame, partial Latin frame, structural outline, then independent draft. A writer may remain at one stage for several compositions without imposing a calendar.

Guided composition is original composition in which some decisions are supplied: vocabulary, a Latin frame, required constructions, or an outline. Guidance narrows the decision space but does not turn the task into translation. A **partial frame** supplies only some of the architecture; a **structural outline** names relations to express without supplying their Latin wording. An **independent draft** chooses its own wording within the task's remaining constraints, though it may still consult references.

This lesson develops the ability to:

- plan content in propositions before selecting Latin structures;
- compose a collect-shaped exercise and a prose paragraph;
- revise through separate grammatical and stylistic passes; and
- use models as evidence without patchwriting them together.

1.1 Proposition before sentence

An **architecture** is the planned set of clause types and dependency relations that expresses the propositions. Planning propositions first does not mean drafting polished English for later word-for-word conversion.

Write the intended claims in spare logical form, not polished English:

address God; recall an act; petition for a disposition; state the desired end.

Choose a Latin architecture for each relation. Only then select vocabulary. This prevents elegant English from dictating un-Latin structures.

1.2 Four guided forms

Collect-shaped exercise

Supply an address, relative ground, main petition, and purpose/result. Limit the first draft to one finite main petition and no more than two subordinate clauses. Label the result “composition exercise,” never “Collect for use.”

Narrative paragraph

Retell a short Gospel scene in 80–120 words. Control tense perspective, pronoun reference, direct/indirect speech, and coordination. Compare with the Vulgate Matthew 8:23–27 passage **VULG-HETZ1914-MT8.23-27**, printed in the packet reader, only after the first draft; then revise consciously rather than copying.

Expository paragraph

Define a liturgical or theological term in Latin, distinguish it from a nearby term, and give one example. Use relative clauses and at least one participial compression.

Commentary note

Write a 100-word Latin explanation of one grammatical decision in a proper. This joins metalanguage, citation, and prose cohesion.

Metalanguage is language used to describe language—terms such as *verbum finitum*, *subiectum*, or *casus dativus*. A **citation** identifies the wording or authority on which a claim relies; it is not a substitute for stating the grammatical argument.

1.3 Three-pass revision

1. **Skeleton pass**: finite verbs, subjects, clause relations, sequence, and required complements.
2. **Concord pass**: every noun/adjective/participle/pronoun relation, case government, and reference.
3. **Idiom pass**: attested vocabulary, unnecessary pronouns, connective logic, repetition, order, and cadence on the page.

Keep all drafts. Copy the final version by hand only after explaining each substantive revision in the margin.

A **revision** changes a draft after diagnosing how well it realizes the intended proposition, grammar, and register. It differs from **correction**, which repairs a demonstrated error: a grammatically correct sentence may still need revision for reference, order, or cohesion. A **substantive revision** changes meaning, structure, or a defensible lexical choice, rather than merely spelling or presentation.

CHAPTER 2

A8. Free composition and independent research

Free composition is not support-free composition. Advanced writers still use reference grammars, lexicons, corpora, models, and revision. This course supplies a bounded set of each; broader research may extend it later. What becomes free is the choice and organization of content.

Free composition is composition in which the writer chooses and organizes the propositions and principal structures rather than completing a supplied frame. It remains accountable to evidence and revision. A **corpus** is a defined body of texts searched or compared as evidence for usage; it is not automatically representative merely because it is large. An **attested construction** is one actually documented in a relevant source, though one occurrence alone may not prove that it suits every context.

This lesson develops the ability to:

- define an evaluable original ecclesiastical prose project;
- maintain a source and idiom ledger;
- produce and revise one supported 150–250-word Latin draft; and
- distinguish that module milestone from a mature portfolio or final claim of independence.

2.1 From proposal to supported draft

A **portfolio** is a curated body of work selected to demonstrate range, development, and final competence; it includes drafts and rationale, not only clean products. A **source ledger** records borrowed wording and its exact location. An **idiom ledger** records a construction, its contextual sense, and a relevant attestation so that evidence can be reused without severing it from context.

This module produces one bounded portfolio artifact, not the completed portfolio. Define its audience, register, propositions, evidence, and intended effect before drafting 150–250 words. Preserve the proposition plan, first draft, correction layer, source and idiom ledger, revised draft, qualitative review, and unresolved list as one auditable record.

For every borrowed phrase, record the exact source. For every unusual construction, record a section or parallel from the supplied reference and source anthology. This is scholarly hygiene, not an admission that the writing is not free. Revise in three deliberate passes: proposition and clause skeleton, concord and government, then lexicon, cohesion, and register.

2.2 Planning a later independent reading dossier

A **dossier** is an organized packet of evidence and analysis directed to one inquiry. Unlike a portfolio, which demonstrates a writer's development across pieces, a reading dossier assembles the textual, grammatical, allusive, rhetorical, and register evidence needed to explain one formulary.

Prepare a blank plan for use with Worksheet IV.31 and the complete MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT formulary printed after this packet's reader. It should reserve places to:

- preserve the first grammatical pass and every later consultation;
- map the most difficult prayer and connected reading;
- test allusion, rhetoric, and register claims from exact Latin evidence;
- summarize the formulary without a line-by-line translation; and
- list residual uncertainties and proposed ways to resolve them.

The empty plan prepares the work; the later dossier supplies its evidence.

2.3 Local module boundary

Fluency does not mean instant recall of every rare lemma. It means that forms and ordinary syntax are transparent enough for attention to rest on argument, image, source, and style. A lexicon consultation should add or refine a word, not assemble the sentence in place of grammatical analysis.

Here **fluency** means reliable, increasingly automatic access to ordinary forms, constructions, and discourse relations during reading and writing. It is compatible with deliberate analysis of a difficult period and consultation for a rare word. **Independence** means that those aids refine or verify a proposed reading rather than supply its grammatical structure.

Those are course-level abilities, not a title conferred by this packet. Before continuing, one should reasonably be able to preserve a bounded proposal, its source and idiom ledger, and a supported first revision. The advanced cumulative review then joins that work to a mature portfolio, a fresh-formulary dossier, delayed revision, and written defense.

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
L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	put together, compose	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; style or reconciliation senses follow context
L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	unfold, explain	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an object; figurative sense develops from unfolding
L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	show, demonstrate	verb; first conjugation; takes an object or clause; strength of proof follows context
L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	distinguish, divide, mark	verb; third conjugation; takes objects or contrasted members
L173	<i>imitor, imitari, imitatus sum</i>	imitate	deponent verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L174	<i>corrigo, -ere, correxi, correctum</i>	correct, straighten	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L175	<i>eligo, -ere, elegi, electum</i>	choose, select	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative object; source or group may be expressed
L176	<i>defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum</i>	defend, ward off	verb; third conjugation; object and opposing danger or claim follow context
L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	affirm, assert, strengthen	verb; first conjugation; takes an object or content statement; distinguish proof from mere assertion
L551	<i>nego, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	deny, say that not, refuse	verb; first conjugation; may take an object, infinitive, or indirect statement; Latin often negates through the governor
L552	<i>probo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	approve, test, prove	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an object; approval, examination, and demonstration require context
L553	<i>refuto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	refute, repel	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative claim, argument, or person opposed
L554	<i>definio, -ire, definivi, definitum</i>	bound, define, determine	verb; fourth conjugation; takes an object and may add a predicate or boundary; lexical and authoritative definition differ
L555	<i>divido, -ere, divisi, divisum</i>	divide, distribute	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; parts, recipients, or categories follow their constructions
L556	<i>coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum</i>	join, connect	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; the joined counterpart may use <i>cum</i> , dative, or another construction
L557	<i>comparo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain; compare	verb; first conjugation; sense and comparison construction depend on complements and context
L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	interpret, explain, translate	deponent verb; first conjugation; normally takes an object; explanatory and translational work require an identified source text
L559	<i>verto, -ere, verti, versum</i>	turn, change, translate	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; direction, resulting state, and source or target language follow context
L560	<i>trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum</i>	hand over, transmit, teach	verb; third conjugation; takes an object and often a dative recipient; betrayal and tradition senses require context

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L561	<i>recenseo, -ere, recensui, recensum</i>	review, enumerate, revise	verb; second conjugation; normally takes an object; counting, editorial recension, and critical review require context
L562	<i>emendo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	correct, amend	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an object; textual, moral, and legal correction require context
L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	reason, argue	deponent verb; first conjugation; may be intransitive or take the matter argued; evidence and conclusion should be stated
L564	<i>concludo, -ere, conclusi, conclusum</i>	shut up, conclude, infer	verb; third conjugation; takes an object or proposition; physical closure and logical inference require context
L565	<i>infero, inferre, intuli, illatum</i>	bring in, infer, inflict	irregular compound of <i>fero</i> ; takes an object; destination, person affected, or inferred proposition follows the construction
L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	set out, expose, explain	verb; third conjugation; takes an object; physical placement, narration, and systematic exposition require context

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	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	_____
N	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	_____
N	L173	<i>imitor, imitari, imitatus sum</i>	_____
N	L174	<i>corrigo, -ere, correxi, correctum</i>	_____
N	L175	<i>eligo, -ere, elegi, electum</i>	_____
N	L176	<i>defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum</i>	_____
N	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L551	<i>nego, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L552	<i>probo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L553	<i>refuto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L554	<i>definio, -ire, definivi, definitum</i>	
N	L555	<i>divido, -ere, divisi, divisum</i>	
N	L556	<i>coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum</i>	
N	L557	<i>comparo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
N	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	
N	L559	<i>verto, -ere, verti, versum</i>	
N	L560	<i>trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum</i>	
N	L561	<i>recenseo, -ere, recensui, recensum</i>	
N	L562	<i>emendo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
N	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	
N	L564	<i>concludo, -ere, conclusi, conclusum</i>	
N	L565	<i>infero, inferre, intuli, illatum</i>	
N	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	
R1	L161	<i>persona, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L162	<i>desiderium, -i n.</i>	
R1	L163	<i>voluntas, voluntatis f.</i>	
R1	L164	<i>confessio, confessionis f.</i>	
R1	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	
R1	L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R1	L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	
R2	L157	<i>officium, -i n.</i>	
R2	L158	<i>potestas, potestatis f.</i>	
R2	L159	<i>auctoritas, auctoritatis f.</i>	
R2	L160	<i>natura, -æ f.</i>	
R2	L517	<i>exemplum, -i n.</i>	
R2	L521	<i>antithesis, antithesis f.</i>	
R2	L527	<i>membrum, -i n.</i>	
R2	L530	<i>auctor, auctoris m.</i>	
R5	L129	<i>cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum</i>	
R5	L130	<i>quæro, -ere, quæsivi, quæsitum</i>	
R5	L131	<i>respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum</i>	
R5	L132	<i>doceo, -ere, docui, doctum</i>	
R5	L465	<i>festum, -i n.</i>	
R5	L471	<i>martyr, martyris m./f.</i>	
R5	L475	<i>episcopus, -i m.</i>	
R5	L481	<i>octava, -æ f.</i>	
S	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	
S	L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	
S	L103	<i>oblatio, oblationis f.</i>	
S	L114	<i>verbum, -i n.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
S	L125	<i>ratio, rationis f.</i>	_____
S	L134	<i>intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectum</i>	_____
S	L142	<i>iustus, -a, -um</i>	_____
S	L151	<i>ita</i>	_____
S	L160	<i>natura, -æ f.</i>	_____
S	L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	_____
S	L482	<i>crux, crucis f.</i>	_____
S	L499	<i>ecce</i>	_____
S	L516	<i>argumentum, -i n.</i>	_____
S	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G055	Proposition-first composition <i>composition</i>	State a reliable order for drafting a paragraph.	_____
G056	Evidence classes in source work <i>source discipline</i>	Distinguish received text, adaptation, and project composition.	_____
G081	Research and idiom ledger <i>independent study</i>	What records make independent reading and composition auditable?	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct *puer* / *sententias* / *componit* / *corrigit* / *defendit*; identify shared elements.

Composition. Draft a five-sentence analytical paragraph that demonstrates, distinguishes, explains, corrects, and defends one simple claim.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: sustained prose and bounded source study

2.1 Compact source anthology

Classical R — CIC-FALCONER1923, Cicero, *Laelius de amicitia* 6.20.

Est enim amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensus, qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nil quicquam melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum.

Patristic R — AUG-CSEL33, Augustine, *Confessiones* 10.27.38, explicitly bounded after *quaerebam*.

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

Patristic R — AMB-KRAB1857, Ambrose, *De officiis* 1.11.38.

Bona etiam misericordia, quae et ipsa perfectos facit, quia imitatur perfectum patrem. Nihil tam commendat Christianam animam, quam misericordia.

Medieval R — THOM-LEON4, Thomas Aquinas, *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, *corpus*.

Respondeo dicendum quod necessarium fuit ad humanam salutem esse doctrinam quandam secundum revelationem divinam, praeter philosophicas disciplinas, quae ratione humana investigantur.

Ordinary P — project-composed civic narrative.

Post hiemem cives pontem vetustum reficere constituerunt. Magistratus primum rationem operis in foro proposuit; deinde fabros, agricolas mercatoresque convocavit. Quia flumen crescebat, opus sine consilio incipi non poterat. Alii viam brevior, alii firmiter petebant. Tandem architectus commoda periculaque utriusque consilii exposuit. Civibus auditis, magistratus decrevit ut pons paulatim reficeretur neve mercatus intermitteretur. Cum fabri laborarent, nautae viatores trans flumen portaverunt. Vere exeunte, pons apertus est, et civitas intellexit consilium commune celeritati temerariae anteposendum esse.

The packet-local source notes for these source IDs are: Cicero, Falconer (1923), printed p. 130 / PDF p. 89; Augustine, CSEL 33, printed p. 255 / PDF p. 306; Ambrose, Krabinger (1857), printed p. 44 / PDF p. 61; Thomas, Leonine vol. 4 (1888), printed p. 6 / PDF p. 24. All four R passages were visually checked; the civic narrative is course-composed. Augustine's displayed second sentence is deliberately bounded after *quaerebam*; its ellipsis marks the continuing source sentence. Display capitalization and *u/v* are normalized in the received passages.

Compact gloss. *consensus*, accord; *haud scio an*, I rather think; *intus/foris*, within/outside; *misericordia*, mercy; *commendat*, commends; *necessarium*, necessary; *investigantur*, are investigated; *vetustus*, old;

intermitto, interrupt; *antepono + dat.*, prefer to.

2.2 Vulgate narrative model for A7

R — VULG-HETZ1914-MT8.23-27, Matthew 8:23–27.

Et ascendente eo in naviculam, secuti sunt eum discipuli eius: et ecce motus magnus factus est in mari ita ut navicula operiretur fluctibus, ipse vero dormiebat. Et accesserunt ad eum discipuli eius, et suscitaverunt eum, dicentes: Domine, salva nos, perimus. Et dicit eis Iesus: Quid timidi estis, modicae fidei? Tunc surgens, imperavit ventis, et mari, et facta est tranquillitas magna. Porro homines mirati sunt, dicentes: Qualis est hic, quia venti et mare obediunt ei?

Local apparatus. Michael Hetzenauer, ed., *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis* (1914), Matthew 8:23–27, indexed scan p. 0960, visually checked. Printed accents are omitted; consonantal *j/i* is normalized; ligatures are expanded (hence *modicae*); and capitalization and display punctuation are normalized. No third-party translation is reproduced.

Gloss. *ascendente*, going up/boarding; *navicula*, boat; *motus*, disturbance; *operiretur*, was being covered; *fluctus*, wave; *suscito*, awaken; *timidus*, fearful; *modicae fidei*, of little faith; *impero + dat.*, command; *tranquillitas*, calm; *obediunt + dat.*, obey.

Worksheet IV.26 asks for an original retelling before comparison. After that draft, use this printed witness to correct event order, tense, reference, and speech boundaries without copying its wording wholesale.

Choose one question that can be answered from the packet's printed excerpts and source notes. Gather at least one classical, one patristic or medieval, the complete Missal formulary printed after this reader, and one project-composed comparison passage. Keep four columns: source wording, secure observation, inference, and unresolved question. No inference may migrate into the source column.

Plan and write 250–400 words of original Latin in three movements: a clear statement or definition, evidence or narrative, and a considered conclusion. The first draft should favor visible syntax. The second may add compression, periodic balance, marked order, or register contrast only where the ledger names a purpose. The final pass checks forms, government, reference, idiom, source influence, and every borrowed phrase.

Attach a brief Latin source note modeled on this P example:

Haec compositio mea est. Ex Cicerone definitionis structuram, ex Augustino oppositionem adverbiorum, ex Ambrosio causalem progressionem, ex Thoma responsionis formulam didici; verba tamen et res ad argumentum meum pertinent. Loci adhibiti in tabula fontium exacte indicantur.

The complete MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT source block follows this chapter. It supplies the fresh formulary for Worksheet IV.31 and the Missal member of the anthology; the packet work can be completed without opening the cumulative-review companion.

2.3 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to plan, draft, revise, defend, and document sustained Latin prose; distinguish source, observation, inference, and uncertainty; and conduct a bounded independent source study without outside grammar or vocabulary support.

CHAPTER 3

Fresh formulary: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost

Stable source ID: MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT. **Source class:** R. *Missale Romanum* (1962), Proper of the Time, Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, printed pp. 416–417; local evidence PDF pp. 497–498; scan leaves 496–497. Both pages were visually checked. The local rubric identifying its place when Sundays are displaced is not needed to delimit the Proper and is therefore omitted from this reading copy.

3.1 The complete Proper

Introit — Ierem. 29:11, 12, 14; Ps. 84:2

Dicit Dominus: Ego cogito cogitationes pacis, et non afflictionis: invocabitis me, et ego exaudiam vos: et reducam captivitatem vestram de cunctis locis. Ps. Benedixisti, Domine, terram tuam: avertisti captivitatem Iacob. V. Gloria Patri.

Collect

Absolve, quaesumus, Domine, tuorum delicta populorum: ut a peccatorum nexibus, quae pro nostra fragilitate contraximus, tua benignitate liberemur. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

Epistle — Philipp. 3:17–21; 4:1–3

Fratres: Imitatores mei estote, et observate eos qui ita ambulant, sicut habetis formam nostram. Multi enim ambulant, quos saepe dicebam vobis (nunc autem et flens dico) inimicos crucis Christi: quorum finis interitus: quorum Deus venter est: et gloria in confusione ipsorum, qui terrena sapiunt. Nostra autem conversatio in caelis est: unde etiam Salvatorem exspectamus Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, qui reformabit corpus humilitatis nostrae, configuratum corpori claritatis suae, secundum operationem, qua etiam possit subicere sibi omnia. Itaque, fratres mei carissimi, et desideratissimi, gaudium meum, et corona mea: sic state in Domino, carissimi. Evodiam rogo, et Syntychem deprecor idipsum sapere in Domino. Etiam rogo et te, germane compar, adiuva illas, quae mecum laboraverunt in Evangelio cum Clemente, et ceteris adiutoribus meis, quorum nomina sunt in libro vitae.

Gradual and Alleluia — Ps. 43:8–9; Ps. 129:1–2

Liberasti nos, Domine, ex affligentibus nos: et eos, qui nos oderunt, confudisti. V. In Deo laudabimur tota die, et in nomine tuo confitebimur in saecula. Alleluia, alleluia. V. De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine: Domine, exaudi orationem meam. Alleluia.

Gospel — Mt. 9:18–26

In illo tempore: Loquente Iesu ad turbas, ecce princeps unus accessit, et adorabat eum, dicens: Domine, filia mea modo defuncta est: sed veni, impone manum tuam super eam, et vivet. Et surgens Iesus sequebatur eum, et discipuli eius. Et ecce mulier, quae sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis, accessit retro, et tetigit fimbriam vestimenti eius. Dicebat enim intra se: Si tetigero tantum vestimentum eius, salva ero. At Iesus conversus et videns eam, dixit: Confide, filia, fides tua te salvam fecit. Et salva facta est mulier ex illa hora. Et cum venisset Iesus in domum principis, et vidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem, dicebat: Recedite: non est enim mortua puella, sed dormit. Et deridebant eum. Et cum eiecta esset turba, intravit, et tenuit manum eius. Et surrexit puella. Et exiit fama haec in universam terram illam.

Offertory — Ps. 129:1–2

De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine: Domine, exaudi orationem meam: de profundis clamavi ad te, Domine.

Secret

Pro nostrae servitutis augmento sacrificium tibi, Domine, laudis offerimus: ut, quod immeritis contulisti, propitius exsequaris. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

Communion — Marc. 11:24

Amen dico vobis, quidquid orantes petitis, credite quia accipietis, et fiet vobis.

Postcommunion

Quaesumus, omnipotens Deus: ut, quos divina tribuis participatione gaudere, humanis non sinas subiacere periculis. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

3.2 Cumulative gloss and reading notes

Core words: *afflictio*, affliction; *invoco*, call upon; *captivitas*, captivity; *delictum*, offense; *nexus*, bond; *contraho*, incur; *imitator*, imitator; *interitus*, destruction; *conversatio*, commonwealth or manner of life; *configuro*, conform; *desideratissimus*, greatly longed for; *compar*, companion; *affligo*, afflict; *defunctus*, dead; *fimbria*, hem; *tibicen*, flute-player; *tumultuor*, make an uproar; *augmentum*, increase; *immeritus*, undeserving; *exsequor*, carry through; *subiaceo*, be subject to.

Track bodily and communal restoration: return from captivity in the Introit, release from bonds in the Collect, transformed embodiment and concord in the Epistle, two restorations in the Gospel, and protection in the Postcommunion. In the Gospel, distinguish the ruler's future *vivet*, the woman's future perfect *tetigero*, the perfect passive *salva facta est*, and the girl's perfect *surrexit*. Then summarize the whole without importing the wording of a familiar parallel account.

Printed scriptural source windows

The Introit prints its composite Jeremiah 29:11, 12, 14 window together with Psalm 84:2; preserve the move from thoughts of peace through invocation and answer to restored captivity. Psalm 129:1–2 is printed first as the Alleluia verse and again, with repetition, as the Offertory. Collate those two visible forms exactly before making a claim about their different liturgical effect.

3.3 Guided composition from a proposition plan — connected practice

Connection. A sustained draft grows from explicit propositions, relations, genre, and source choices rather than from English sentence-by-sentence substitution.

Practice. Plan and write 250–400 Latin words in one chosen prose form: narrative, exposition, commentary, civic petition, or source-based meditation clearly labeled as instructional. Preserve the proposition plan and first draft.

Recall without notes. Map every finite clause back to the plan and identify additions or losses.

3.4 Three-pass revision and counter-reading — connected practice

Connection. Separate reviews of clause structure, concord/reference, and idiom/style reveal different error families.

Practice. Mark the first draft in three passes. Then write a hostile paraphrase of each sentence's proposition to expose ambiguity, repair what the Latin did not actually say, and preserve a change log.

Recall without notes. After an interval, reconstruct one paragraph from its proposition plan.

3.5 Independent research and the poetry branch — connected practice

Connection. Advanced prose competence supports responsible source work; formal verse asks for a distinct body of prosodic knowledge and therefore branches here.

Practice. Complete one bounded research note on a text in the supplied anthology, recording its exact source, edition, locus, transcription class, claim/evidence separation, translation, and unresolved questions. Then review the stated abilities at the opening of P1 before deciding whether to begin formal poetry.

Recall without notes. Write a concise account of what can and cannot be concluded from grammar alone.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

A7 worksheet family: guided composition

Worksheet IV.25 — Proposition planning

Worksheet ID: IV.25

Focus: Design relations before sentences.**Use:** Begin every longer composition here.

1. Reduce this intention to propositions: address God, recall creation of light, ask for understanding, state purpose of faithful action.

-
2. Choose a finite main petition from *da*, *concede*, *præsta*, *illumina*; state its government.

-
3. Choose a past divine act and form a relative clause.

-
4. Write a purpose clause for “so that we may act faithfully.”

-
5. Combine the plan into one collect-shaped composition exercise.
-

Worksheet IV.26 — Guided narrative

Worksheet ID: IV.26

Focus: Control tense and reference.

Use: Retell, do not copy, a short Gospel episode.

1. Choose and state one narrative viewpoint: perfect sequence or vivid present.

2. Write “Jesus entered the boat, and the disciples followed him.”

3. Add “When a great storm arose, the disciples were afraid.”

4. Add direct speech: “Lord, save us.”

5. Continue to 80–120 words, then mark every tense choice and pronoun antecedent.

Worksheet IV.27 — Guided exposition

Worksheet ID: IV.27

Focus: Define and distinguish in Latin.

Use: Choose a familiar term whose content is already known.

1. Write a genus-and-difference opening for *collecta*.

2. Add a sentence distinguishing it from a lesson.

3. Add one relative clause and one participial phrase.

4. Check the reference of every *quæ/qua* and the agreement of every participle.

5. Write a 100-word definition of another known liturgical term and annotate five constructions.

Worksheet IV.28 — Three-pass revision

Worksheet ID: IV.28

Focus: Separate structural and stylistic work.

Use: Use a completed draft, not a clean copy.

1. Skeleton pass: list every finite verb, subject, clause type, and required complement.

-
2. Concord pass: draw arrows for every agreement and pronoun antecedent.

-
3. Idiom pass: circle five phrases most likely dictated by English.

-
4. What must be preserved when revising for style?

-
5. Copy the final version by hand and annotate three substantive revisions.
-

CHAPTER 2

A8 worksheet family: independent work**Worksheet IV.29 — Composition proposal****Worksheet ID:** IV.29**Focus:** Define a free project that can be evaluated.**Use:** Complete before drafting the portfolio piece.

1. State audience, register, genre, and length.

-
2. List four propositions the piece must communicate.

-
3. Name two authentic prose models from the supplied anthology and what each contributes.

-
4. Set a limit on borrowed strings.

-
5. Draft a structural outline in Latin headings and clause frames.
-

Worksheet IV.30 — Source and idiom ledger

Worksheet ID: IV.30

Focus: Make advanced support visible.

Use: Keep beside every free draft.

1. Record five borrowed or closely imitated phrases with exact sources.

-
2. Record five disputed word choices.

-
3. Record three complex syntactic choices.

-
4. When does a source ledger reveal patchwriting?

-
5. How should patchwriting be revised?
-

Worksheet IV.31 — Independent reading dossier**Worksheet ID:** IV.31**Focus:** Read a complete fresh formulary directly.**Use:** Use MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT, printed after this packet's reader; consult the packet lexicon only after a lemma hypothesis.

1. List every lookup and the hypothesis made before lookup.

-
2. Map the most difficult prayer and lesson sentence.

-
3. Trace three secure allusions with context.

-
4. Write one register note and one rhetorical note.

-
5. Summarize the formulary's linguistic unity or contrast without translating it line by line.
-

Worksheet IV.32 — Final portfolio audit**Worksheet ID:** IV.32**Focus:** Describe what the work demonstrates and what still needs attention.**Use:** Use the advanced qualitative review after a delayed revision.

1. Inspect morphology and cite the most important remaining risk.

2. Inspect syntax and diagram the most complex sentence.

3. Inspect lexicon and register, defending three choices.

4. Inspect cohesion and rhetoric, identifying one revision that improved thought rather than ornament alone.

5. Inspect documentation and revision.

6. Write a final 200-word English reflection: what can now be read directly, what still requires a lexicon consultation, and what error family remains active?

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Plan and write sustained Latin prose whose propositions and architecture can be recovered; revise separately for structure, concord and reference, and idiom; document every source-shaped frame; reconstruct a paragraph after an interval; and produce a bounded research note whose edition, locus, text class, evidence, translation, limits, and unresolved questions another careful reader can follow.

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	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	put together, compose
N	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	unfold, explain
N	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	show, demonstrate
N	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	distinguish, divide, mark
N	L173	<i>imitor, imitari, imitatus sum</i>	imitate
N	L174	<i>corrigo, -ere, correxi, correctum</i>	correct, straighten
N	L175	<i>eligo, -ere, elegi, electum</i>	choose, select
N	L176	<i>defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum</i>	defend, ward off
N	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	affirm, assert, strengthen
N	L551	<i>nego, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	deny, say that not, refuse
N	L552	<i>probo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	approve, test, prove
N	L553	<i>refuto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	refute, repel
N	L554	<i>definio, -ire, definivi, definitum</i>	bound, define, determine
N	L555	<i>divido, -ere, divisi, divisum</i>	divide, distribute
N	L556	<i>coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum</i>	join, connect
N	L557	<i>comparo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain; compare
N	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	interpret, explain, translate
N	L559	<i>verto, -ere, verti, versum</i>	turn, change, translate
N	L560	<i>trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum</i>	hand over, transmit, teach
N	L561	<i>recenseo, -ere, recensui, recensum</i>	review, enumerate, revise
N	L562	<i>emendo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	correct, amend
N	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	reason, argue
N	L564	<i>concludo, -ere, conclusi, conclusum</i>	shut up, conclude, infer
N	L565	<i>infero, inferre, intuli, illatum</i>	bring in, infer, inflict
N	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	set out, expose, explain
R1	L161	<i>persona, -æ f.</i>	person, role, character

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L162	<i>desiderium, -i n.</i>	desire, longing
R1	L163	<i>voluntas, voluntatis f.</i>	will, intention, good will
R1	L164	<i>confessio, confessionis f.</i>	confession, acknowledgment, praise
R1	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	text, connected wording, fabric
R1	L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	writing; Scripture
R1	L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	point, mark, punctuation point
R1	L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	equipment, preparation, apparatus
R2	L157	<i>officium, -i n.</i>	duty, service, office
R2	L158	<i>potestas, potestatis f.</i>	power, authority, capacity
R2	L159	<i>auctoritas, auctoritatis f.</i>	authority, influence, warrant
R2	L160	<i>natura, -æ f.</i>	nature, character, birth
R2	L517	<i>exemplum, -i n.</i>	example, model, precedent, copy
R2	L521	<i>antithesis, antithesis f.</i>	antithesis, pointed opposition
R2	L527	<i>membrum, -i n.</i>	limb, member, clause-member
R2	L530	<i>auctor, auctoris m.</i>	originator, author, authority
R5	L129	<i>cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum</i>	know, learn, recognize
R5	L130	<i>quæro, -ere, quæsivi, quæsitum</i>	seek, ask, inquire
R5	L131	<i>respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum</i>	answer, respond
R5	L132	<i>doceo, -ere, docui, doctum</i>	teach, show
R5	L465	<i>festum, -i n.</i>	feast, festival
R5	L471	<i>martyr, martyris m./f.</i>	martyr, witness
R5	L475	<i>episcopus, -i m.</i>	bishop, overseer
R5	L481	<i>octava, -æ f.</i>	eighth day; octave
S	L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	God, a god
S	L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	faith, trust, fidelity
S	L103	<i>oblatio, oblationis f.</i>	offering, oblation
S	L114	<i>verbum, -i n.</i>	word, saying, the Word
S	L125	<i>ratio, rationis f.</i>	reckoning, reason, account, method
S	L134	<i>intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectum</i>	understand, discern
S	L142	<i>iustus, -a, -um</i>	just, righteous
S	L151	<i>ita</i>	thus, so, in this way
S	L160	<i>natura, -æ f.</i>	nature, character, birth
S	L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	opinion, judgment, thought, sentence
S	L482	<i>cruz, crucis f.</i>	cross
S	L499	<i>ecce</i>	behold, look, here is
S	L516	<i>argumentum, -i n.</i>	proof, argument, subject, sign
S	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	text, connected wording, fabric

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G055	Proposition-first composition	State a reliable order for drafting a paragraph.	List the propositions and their logical relations; select Latin clause architecture and attested constructions; choose vocabulary; draft the finite-verb skeleton; then complete agreement and idiom. Do not let an English sentence dictate the Latin structure.
G056	Evidence classes in source work <i>source discipline</i>	Distinguish received text, adaptation, and project composition.	Received text reproduces an identified witness; an adaptation visibly changes a received base and records the change; project composition is new instructional Latin. None may be presented under another class merely because its wording sounds plausible.
G081	Research and idiom ledger <i>independent study</i>	What records make independent reading and composition auditable?	For each received passage, record edition, work, locus, text checked, and any unresolved variant. For each borrowed construction or idiom, record the exact source context and the new use; label adaptation and project composition plainly, and keep conjecture distinct from verified evidence.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct *puer / sententias / componit / corrigit / defendit*; identify shared elements.

Model. *Puer sententias componit, corrigit et defendit.* One subject and one object serve three coordinated verbs.

Composition prompt. Draft a five-sentence analytical paragraph that demonstrates, distinguishes, explains, corrects, and defends one simple claim.

Model. Model: *Veritatem demonstro. Verum a falso distinguo. Rationem explico. Sententiam obscuram corrigo. Sententiam correctam defendo.* This is a project model for architecture, not a received stylistic passage.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: sustained prose and bounded source study

3.1 Compact source anthology

Classical R — CIC-FALCONER1923, Cicero, *Laelius de amicitia* 6.20.

Est enim amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio, qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nil quicquam melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum.

Patristic R — AUG-CSEL33, Augustine, *Confessiones* 10.27.38, explicitly bounded after *quaerebam*.

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

Patristic R — AMB-KRAB1857, Ambrose, *De officiis* 1.11.38.

Bona etiam misericordia, quae et ipsa perfectos facit, quia imitatur perfectum patrem. Nihil tam commendat Christianam animam, quam misericordia.

Medieval R — THOM-LEON4, Thomas Aquinas, *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, *corpus*.

Respondeo dicendum quod necessarium fuit ad humanam salutem esse doctrinam quandam secundum revelationem divinam, praeter philosophicas disciplinas, quae ratione humana investigantur.

Ordinary P — project-composed civic narrative.

Post hiemem cives pontem vetustum reficere constituerunt. Magistratus primum rationem operis in foro proposuit; deinde fabros, agricolas mercatoresque convocavit. Quia flumen crescebat, opus sine consilio incipi non poterat. Alii viam brevior, alii firmiter petebant. Tandem architectus commoda periculaque utriusque consilii exposuit. Civibus auditis, magistratus decrevit ut pons paulatim reficeretur neve mercatus intermitteretur. Cum fabri laborarent, nautae viatores trans flumen portaverunt. Vere exeunte, pons apertus est, et civitas intellexit consilium commune celeritati temerariae anteponendum esse.

The packet-local source notes for these source IDs are: Cicero, Falconer (1923), printed p. 130 / PDF p. 89; Augustine, CSEL 33, printed p. 255 / PDF p. 306; Ambrose, Krabinger (1857), printed p. 44 / PDF p. 61; Thomas, Leonine vol. 4 (1888), printed p. 6 / PDF p. 24. All four R passages were visually checked; the civic narrative is course-composed. Augustine's displayed second sentence is deliberately bounded after *quaerebam*; its ellipsis marks the continuing source sentence. Display capitalization and *u/v* are normalized in the received passages.

Compact gloss. *consensio*, accord; *haud scio an*, I rather think; *intus/foris*, within/outside; *misericordia*, mercy; *commendat*, commends; *necessarium*, necessary; *investigantur*, are investigated; *vetustus*, old; *intermitto*, interrupt; *antepono + dat.*, prefer to.

3.2 Vulgate narrative model for A7

R — VULG-HETZ1914-MT8.23-27, Matthew 8:23–27.

Et ascendente eo in naviculam, secuti sunt eum discipuli eius: et ecce motus magnus factus est in mari ita ut navicula operiretur fluctibus, ipse vero dormiebat. Et accesserunt ad eum discipuli eius, et suscitaverunt eum, dicentes: Domine, salva nos, perimus. Et dicit eis Iesus: Quid timidi estis, modicae fidei? Tunc surgens, imperavit ventis, et mari, et facta est tranquillitas magna. Porro homines mirati sunt, dicentes: Qualis est hic, quia venti et mare obediunt ei?

Local apparatus. Michael Hetzenauer, ed., *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis* (1914), Matthew 8:23–27, indexed scan p. 0960, visually checked. Printed accents are omitted; consonantal *j/i* is normalized; ligatures are expanded (hence *modicae*); and capitalization and display punctuation are normalized. No third-party translation is reproduced.

Gloss. *ascendente*, going up/boarding; *navicula*, boat; *motus*, disturbance; *operiretur*, was being covered; *fluctus*, wave; *suscito*, awaken; *timidus*, fearful; *modicae fidei*, of little faith; *impero + dat.*, command; *tranquillitas*, calm; *obediunt + dat.*, obey.

Worksheet IV.26 asks for an original retelling before comparison. After that draft, use this printed witness to correct event order, tense, reference, and speech boundaries without copying its wording wholesale.

Choose one question that can be answered from the packet’s printed excerpts and source notes. Gather at least one classical, one patristic or medieval, the complete Missal formulary printed after this reader, and one project-composed comparison passage. Keep four columns: source wording, secure observation, inference, and unresolved question. No inference may migrate into the source column.

Plan and write 250–400 words of original Latin in three movements: a clear statement or definition, evidence or narrative, and a considered conclusion. The first draft should favor visible syntax. The second may add compression, periodic balance, marked order, or register contrast only where the ledger names a purpose. The final pass checks forms, government, reference, idiom, source influence, and every borrowed phrase.

Attach a brief Latin source note modeled on this P example:

Haec compositio mea est. Ex Cicerone definitionis structuram, ex Augustino oppositionem adverbiorum, ex Ambrosio causalem progressionem, ex Thoma responsionis formulam didici; verba tamen et res ad argumentum meum pertinent. Loci adhibiti in tabula fontium exacte indicantur.

The complete MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT source block follows this chapter. It supplies the fresh formulary for Worksheet IV.31 and the Missal member of the anthology; the packet work can be completed without opening the cumulative-review companion.

3.3 Models and points to check

Project translation of the note. This composition is my own. From Cicero I learned the structure of a definition, from Augustine a contrast of adverbs, from Ambrose causal progression, and from Thomas a response formula; the wording and subject matter, however, belong to my argument. The passages used are identified exactly in the source table.

A mature revision can reject a conspicuous imitation when it distorts the argument. Source study governs composition; ornament does not govern either.

In Matthew 8:23–27, Jesus boards first and the disciples follow. A great disturbance arises; the boat is being covered while he sleeps; the disciples wake him and speak; he replies, commands the winds and sea, and calm follows. A defensible retelling preserves that sequence and keeps direct speech distinct even when its vocabulary and sentence architecture are newly composed.

CHAPTER 4

Fresh formulary: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost

Stable source ID: MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT. **Source class:** R. *Missale Romanum* (1962), Proper of the Time, Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, printed pp. 416–417; local evidence PDF pp. 497–498; scan leaves 496–497. Both pages were visually checked. The local rubric identifying its place when Sundays are displaced is not needed to delimit the Proper and is therefore omitted from this reading copy.

4.1 The complete Proper

Introit — Ierem. 29:11, 12, 14; Ps. 84:2

Dicit Dominus: Ego cogito cogitationes pacis, et non afflictionis: invocabitis me, et ego exaudiam vos: et reducam captivitatem vestram de cunctis locis. Ps. Benedixisti, Domine, terram tuam: avertisti captivitatem Iacob. V. Gloria Patri.

Collect

Absolve, quaesumus, Domine, tuorum delicta populorum: ut a peccatorum nexibus, quae pro nostra fragilitate contraximus, tua benignitate liberemur. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

Epistle — Philipp. 3:17–21; 4:1–3

Fratres: Imitatores mei estote, et observate eos qui ita ambulant, sicut habetis formam nostram. Multi enim ambulant, quos saepe dicebam vobis (nunc autem et flens dico) inimicos crucis Christi: quorum finis interitus: quorum Deus venter est: et gloria in confusione ipsorum, qui terrena sapiunt. Nostra autem conversatio in caelis est: unde etiam Salvatorem exspectamus Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, qui reformabit corpus humilitatis nostrae, configuratum corpori claritatis suae, secundum operationem, qua etiam possit subicere sibi omnia. Itaque, fratres mei carissimi, et desideratissimi, gaudium meum, et corona mea: sic state in Domino, carissimi. Evodiam rogo, et Syntychem deprecor idipsum sapere in Domino. Etiam rogo et te, germane compar, adiuva illas, quae mecum laboraverunt in Evangelio cum Clemente, et ceteris adiutoribus meis, quorum nomina sunt in libro vitae.

Gradual and Alleluia — Ps. 43:8–9; Ps. 129:1–2

Liberasti nos, Domine, ex affligentibus nos: et eos, qui nos oderunt, confudisti. V. In Deo laudabimur tota die, et in nomine tuo confitebimur in saecula. Alleluia, alleluia. V. De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine: Domine, exaudi orationem meam. Alleluia.

Gospel — Mt. 9:18–26

In illo tempore: Loquente Iesu ad turbas, ecce princeps unus accessit, et adorabat eum, dicens: Domine, filia mea modo defuncta est: sed veni, impone manum tuam super eam, et vivet. Et surgens Iesus sequebatur eum, et discipuli eius. Et ecce mulier, quae sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis, accessit retro, et tetigit fimbriam vestimenti eius. Dicebat enim intra se: Si tetigero tantum vestimentum eius, salva ero. At Iesus conversus et videns eam, dixit: Confide, filia, fides tua te salvam fecit. Et salva facta est mulier ex illa hora. Et cum venisset Iesus in domum principis, et vidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem, dicebat: Recedite: non est enim mortua puella, sed dormit. Et deridebant eum. Et cum eiecta esset turba, intravit, et tenuit manum eius. Et surrexit puella. Et exiit fama haec in universam terram illam.

Offertory — Ps. 129:1–2

De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine: Domine, exaudi orationem meam: de profundis clamavi ad te, Domine.

Secret

Pro nostrae servitutis augmento sacrificium tibi, Domine, laudis offerimus: ut, quod immeritis contulisti, propitius exsequaris. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

Communion — Marc. 11:24

Amen dico vobis, quidquid orantes petitis, credite quia accipietis, et fiet vobis.

Postcommunion

Quaesumus, omnipotens Deus: ut, quos divina tribuis participatione gaudere, humanis non sinas subiacere periculis. Per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum, Filium tuum: Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate.

4.2 Cumulative gloss and reading notes

Core words: *afflictio*, affliction; *invoco*, call upon; *captivitas*, captivity; *delictum*, offense; *nexus*, bond; *contraho*, incur; *imitator*, imitator; *interitus*, destruction; *conversatio*, commonwealth or manner of life; *configuro*, conform; *desideratissimus*, greatly longed for; *compar*, companion; *affligo*, afflict; *defunctus*, dead; *fimbria*, hem; *tibicen*, flute-player; *tumultuor*, make an uproar; *augmentum*, increase; *immeritus*, undeserving; *exsequor*, carry through; *subiaceo*, be subject to.

Track bodily and communal restoration: return from captivity in the Introit, release from bonds in the Collect, transformed embodiment and concord in the Epistle, two restorations in the Gospel, and protection in the Postcommunion. In the Gospel, distinguish the ruler's future *vivet*, the woman's future perfect *tetigero*, the perfect passive *salva facta est*, and the girl's perfect *surrexit*. Then summarize the whole without importing the wording of a familiar parallel account.

Printed scriptural source windows

The Introit prints its composite Jeremiah 29:11, 12, 14 window together with Psalm 84:2; preserve the move from thoughts of peace through invocation and answer to restored captivity. Psalm 129:1–2 is printed first as the Alleluia verse and again, with repetition, as the Offertory. Collate those two visible forms exactly before making a claim about their different liturgical effect.

Guided composition from a proposition plan — model and points to check

Model / points to check. No single text controls. A mature draft has a recoverable architecture, stable reference, accurate morphology and government, coherent vocabulary, and a source/idiom ledger for every non-obvious borrowed frame.

Three-pass revision and counter-reading — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A sound revision explains each substantive change by rule or evidence, distinguishes correction from preference, and does not erase the earlier draft. Reconstruction tests productive control rather than visual memory.

Independent research and the poetry branch — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The research note should make the evidence locatable, distinguish source from project work, expose the reasoning, and preserve remaining uncertainty. P1 is a branch from this common trunk, not a condition imposed on further prose reading or composition.

CHAPTER 5

A7 worksheet family: guided composition**Solution IV.25 — Proposition planning****Worksheet ID:** IV.25**Focus:** Design relations before sentences.**Use:** Begin every longer composition here.

1. Reduce this intention to propositions: address God, recall creation of light, ask for understanding, state purpose of faithful action.
Answer / model: Model outline: vocative address; relative clause with past divine act; imperative petition + object/dative; *ut* purpose clause with faithful action.
2. Choose a finite main petition from *da*, *concede*, *præsta*, *illumina*; state its government.
Answer / model: Examples: *da/concede/præsta nobis* + object/infinite or *ut* clause; *illumina mentes nostras* takes accusative object.

3. Choose a past divine act and form a relative clause.

Answer / model: Model: *qui lucem creavisti*; *qui* nominative subject, *lucem* object, *creavisti* perfect active 2 singular.

4. Write a purpose clause for “so that we may act faithfully.”

Answer / model: *ut fideliter agamus*.

5. Combine the plan into one collect-shaped composition exercise.

Answer / model: Model: *Deus, qui lucem creavisti: illumina mentes nostras, ut fideliter agamus*. A fuller sound answer may use *da nobis recte intellegere*; label as exercise.

Solution IV.26 — Guided narrative

Worksheet ID: IV.26

Focus: Control tense and reference.

Use: Retell, do not copy, a short Gospel episode.

1. Choose and state one narrative viewpoint: perfect sequence or vivid present.

Answer / model: Model: use perfect for completed main events and imperfect for background; do not switch without a discourse reason.

2. Write “Jesus entered the boat, and the disciples followed him.”

Answer / model: Model: *Iesus navem ascendit, et discipuli eum secuti sunt*. This preserves the event order in Matthew 8:23 without copying its ablative-absolute architecture.

3. Add “When a great storm arose, the disciples were afraid.”

Answer / model: *Cum tempestas magna orta esset, discipuli timuerunt*. Pluperfect subjunctive in circumstantial historic *cum*; *orta esset* agrees feminine singular.

4. Add direct speech: “Lord, save us.”

Answer / model: *Domine, salva nos*.

5. Continue to 80–120 words, then mark every tense choice and pronoun antecedent.

Answer / model: Answers vary. Inspect morphology, consistent viewpoint, clear reference, and direct-speech boundaries; compare only after the original draft with VULG-HETZ1914-MT8.23–27, printed in the packet reader.

Solution IV.27 — Guided exposition

Worksheet ID: IV.27

Focus: Define and distinguish in Latin.

Use: Choose a familiar term whose content is already known.

1. Write a genus-and-difference opening for *collecta*.

Answer / model: Model: *Collecta est oratio qua sacerdos petitiones populi Deo offert*. This is a course composition; refine content as needed.

2. Add a sentence distinguishing it from a lesson.

Answer / model: Model: *Non est lectio Scripturæ, sed precatio ad Deum directa*.

3. Add one relative clause and one participial phrase.

Answer / model: Model: *Collecta, quæ post invitationem dicitur, populum orantem uno sermone coniungit*.

4. Check the reference of every *quæ/qua* and the agreement of every participle.

Answer / model: *quæ* nominative feminine singular refers to *collecta*; *qua* ablative feminine singular would mean “by/in which”; *orantem* accusative singular agrees with *populum*.

5. Write a 100-word definition of another known liturgical term and annotate five constructions.

Answer / model: Answers vary. Inspect Latin structure, precise distinction, reference, and attested vocabulary against the models in this packet.

Solution IV.28 — Three-pass revision

Worksheet ID: IV.28

Focus: Separate structural and stylistic work.

Use: Use a completed draft, not a clean copy.

1. Skeleton pass: list every finite verb, subject, clause type, and required complement.

Answer / model: No verb may remain without an explicit or supplied subject and classified clause; repair any broken government before proceeding.

2. Concord pass: draw arrows for every agreement and pronoun antecedent.

Answer / model: Record gender, number, case, and evidence. Correct all repeated patterns and add one ledger example.

3. Idiom pass: circle five phrases most likely dictated by English.

Answer / model: Defend each with an attested model or replace it. Mere dictionary gloss is insufficient.

4. What must be preserved when revising for style?

Answer / model: The intended propositions and grammatical relations unless the writer explicitly decides to change content.

5. Copy the final version by hand and annotate three substantive revisions.

Answer / model: A valid annotation states old form, new form, deciding rule/model, and semantic or rhetorical effect.

CHAPTER 6

A8 worksheet family: independent work

Solution IV.29 — Composition proposal

Worksheet ID: IV.29

Focus: Define a free project that can be evaluated.

Use: Complete before drafting the portfolio piece.

1. State audience, register, genre, and length.

Answer / model: Model: “An advanced Latin reader; Vulgate-influenced expository prose; meditation; 180–220 words.” Specific answers vary.

2. List four propositions the piece must communicate.

Answer / model: Answers vary; each should be content, not an English sentence to translate.

3. Name two authentic prose models from the supplied anthology and what each contributes.

Answer / model: Provide the printed citations and a feature such as relative architecture, connective logic, or vocabulary—not merely an author name.

4. Set a limit on borrowed strings.

Answer / model: Model policy: quote only deliberately and cite; otherwise imitate construction with new vocabulary; maintain a phrase ledger.

5. Draft a structural outline in Latin headings and clause frames.

Answer / model: A sound outline assigns a grammatical architecture to each proposition and identifies likely transitions.

Solution IV.30 — Source and idiom ledger

Worksheet ID: IV.30

Focus: Make advanced support visible.

Use: Keep beside every free draft.

1. Record five borrowed or closely imitated phrases with exact sources.

Answer / model: For each: source, exact borrowed words, grammatical adaptation, and purpose in the new text.

2. Record five disputed word choices.

Answer / model: For each: lemma, sense, construction, evidence from the supplied lexicon or reader, and rejected alternative.

3. Record three complex syntactic choices.

Answer / model: For each: clause type, sequence or government, supplied model or reference-grammar entry, and final verification.

4. When does a source ledger reveal patchwriting?

Answer / model: When borrowed strings carry the prose without an independently planned syntax or argument, or when citations are omitted and transitions are uncontrolled.

5. How should patchwriting be revised?

Answer / model: Return to propositions, rebuild the sentence architecture independently, retain only deliberate quotation, and document genuine imitation.

Solution IV.31 — Independent reading dossier

Worksheet ID: IV.31

Focus: Read a complete fresh formulary directly.

Use: Use MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT, printed after this packet's reader; consult the packet lexicon only after a lemma hypothesis.

1. List every lookup and the hypothesis made before lookup.

Answer / model: For each: printed form, guessed lemma/morphology/function, confirmed lemma/sense, and whether the hypothesis failed.

2. Map the most difficult prayer and lesson sentence.

Answer / model: Include every clause, finite/non-finite verb, subject, major case relation, and supplied ellipsis.

3. Trace three secure allusions with context.

Answer / model: Use the A3 dossier method; at least one must include morphological adaptation.

4. Write one register note and one rhetorical note.

Answer / model: Each must cite exact forms and explain function; period labels and figure lists alone are insufficient.

5. Summarize the formulary's linguistic unity or contrast without translating it line by line.

Answer / model: A strong answer draws on repeated lemmas, images, source clusters, clause architectures, or register shifts.

Solution IV.32 — Final portfolio audit

Worksheet ID: IV.32

Focus: Describe what the work demonstrates and what still needs attention.

Use: Use the advanced qualitative review after a delayed revision.

1. Inspect morphology and cite the most important remaining risk.

Answer / model: The record should distinguish isolated slips from a repeated pattern and identify any form that changes the intended meaning.

2. Inspect syntax and diagram the most complex sentence.

Answer / model: Look for a recoverable spine, sound government and sequence, controlled subordination, and a diagram that matches the written sentence.

3. Inspect lexicon and register, defending three choices.

Answer / model: Use contextual senses and the authentic models supplied in the course; name any choice still awaiting stronger evidence.

4. Inspect cohesion and rhetoric, identifying one revision that improved thought rather than ornament alone.

Answer / model: Show how connection or order now clarifies a relation, movement, or emphasis.

5. Inspect documentation and revision.

Answer / model: Borrowed language and disputed choices should be traceable, while preserved drafts should show principled revision.

6. Write a final 200-word English reflection: what can now be read directly, what still requires a lexicon consultation, and what error family remains active?

Answer / model: A candid, evidence-based reflection with examples is the model. Fluency is not inflated by hiding remaining rare vocabulary or stylistic uncertainty.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M22, *Guided Composition and Independent Research*, 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. Advanced composition remains the common trunk's culmination; formal poetry then branches without displacing continued prose work.

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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