

Unit II

Introduction

1. Define pronoun. A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
2. Give the eight kinds of pronouns in pairs. personal and possessive; intensive and reflexive; relative and interrogative; demonstrative and indefinite
3. What is an antecedent? An antecedent is the noun the pronoun takes the place of.
4. Give the Pronoun Agreement Rule. The pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its function in its own clause.
5. Give the Adjective Agreement Rule. An adjective agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and case, but not declension.
6. A/an relative pronoun begins a subordinate adjective clause and refers to a stated or understood antecedent. These clauses are called relative clauses.
7. A/an interrogative pronoun/adjective asks a question.
8. The relative pronoun may also be used instead of **ut/ne** to introduce a purpose clause. This is called a/an relative clause of purpose.
9. A clause is a group of words that has a subject and predicate.
10. A clause that can stand alone as a complete thought is a/an independent clause.
11. A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete thought is a/an subordinate clause.
12. Two examples of subordinate clauses are purpose clauses and clauses beginning with **quod**. A third example is indirect questions, which are reported instead of directly asked.
13. The tense of a verb in an indirect question is determined by a rule called the Sequence of Tenses.

Lesson VIII

Worksheet 1

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. How do you write **cum** with 1st/2nd person pronouns and 3rd person reflexive pronouns? mecum tecum nobiscum vobiscum secum
2. The genitive of 1st and 2nd person pronouns is used for of expressions that do not show possession.
3. **Nostri** and **vestri** are used for the objective genitive.
4. **Nostrum** and **vestrum** are used for the partitive genitive.
5. The genitive of **is**, **ea**, **id** is used to show possession but functions as a pronoun.
6. Do the possessive pronoun adjectives function like adjectives or pronouns? adjectives
7. Forms of **is** and **ea** mean *he* and *she* when referring to persons, and *it* when referring to things with grammatical gender.
8. The forms for reflexive and intensive pronouns are identical in English, but different in Latin.
9. In English, reflexive and intensive pronouns end in self, selves.
10. An intensive pronoun emphasizes another word in the sentence.
11. The intensive pronoun in Latin is ipse.
12. The reflexive pronoun reflects back on the subject, is always in the predicate, and never in the nominative case.
13. 1st/2nd person personal and reflexive pronouns are identical in Latin.
14. The 3rd person reflexive pronouns in Latin are sui, sibi, se, se.
15. The 3rd person reflexive pronoun adjective in Latin is suus sua suum.
16. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT PERSON someone or something has been separated, the construction is called the ablative of separation and requires the preposition a (ab), de, or e (ex).
17. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT THING someone or something has been separated, the ablative either without a preposition or with one of the above prepositions is used.

II. Saying

Say aloud and write 3X.

Latin	id est (i.e.)
Latin	id est (i.e.)
Latin	id est (i.e.)
English	that is

III. Vocabulary - Verbs

Give the infinitive and meaning. If the verb has irregular principal parts, write them out in full.
Say all principal parts aloud. Practice until perfect.

Latin	Infinitive	Meaning	Irregular Principal Parts	
absum	abesse	to be away, be absent	áfui	afuturus
cópleo	complēre	to fill (with)	complevi	completus
commóveo	commovēre	to alarm, arouse	commovi	commotus
contíneo	continēre	to restrain, hold in	contínui	contentus
obtíneo	obtinēre	to hold, occupy	obtinui	obtentus
pertíneo	pertinēre	to pertain to, stretch to	pertínui	--
retíneo	retinēre	to hold back, keep	retínui	retentus
sustíneo	sustinēre	to sustain, withstand	sustínui	sustentus

IV. Declensions

Complete charts from memory. Personal Pronouns.

First Person		Second Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
ego	nos	tu	vos
mei	nostri, nostrum	tui	vestri, vestrum
mihi	nobis	tibi	vobis
me	nos	te	vos
me	nobis	te	vobis

Third Person Singular			Third Person Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N
is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
ejus	ejus	ejus	eorum	earum	eorum
ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
eo	eā	eo	eis	eis	eis

V. Conjugation

Make **two** copies of Drill/Test Form A in the Appendix. Conjugate **absum** in the 6 active tenses of the indicative and **retíneo** in the 6 active and passive tenses of the indicative. Practice until perfect.

VI. Personal Pronouns

Use this chart for all remaining exercises.

Henle Vocabulary		Henle Vocabulary	
salus salutis <i>f.</i>	safety, welfare, salvation	*in princípío	in the beginning
*neque (<i>conj.</i>)	nor, and ... not	*in saécula saeculorum	forever, world without end
*úndique (<i>adv.</i>)	from/on all sides	*primā luce	at dawn

Drill A: 1st Person. Exercise 146 (*Henle*, p. 127)

- Me monet.
- Nos senatum et principes monébimus.
- Ego collem óccupo, sed Caesar pontem óccupat.
- Nos videt.

Drill B: 1st and 2nd Person. Exercise 147 (*Henle*, p. 128)

- Ego tibi praémium dabo.
- Dóminus pro vobis pugnat.
- Deus vobis praémium, Caelum, dabit.
- Ego te monebam.

Drill C: 3rd Person. Exercise 152 (*Henle*, p. 134)

- Senatus Caésarem laudat quod is pro pópulo Romano in finibus Gallorum pugnat.
- Viae bonae sunt. Eas Romani muniverunt.

Drill D: Partitive and Objective Genitives.

- One of you all fears us. Unus/Una vestrum nos timet.
- Fear of you all frightens one of us. Metus vestri unum/unam nostrum terret.

VII. Ablative of Separation

Exercise 356 (*Henle*, pp. 345-346)

- The life of good (men) is empty of (i.e., free from) fear.
- Kings are never free from fear.
- After Caesar's arrival, the province was safe from the enemy.
- Lincoln, a great and noble man, freed the slaves in our republic.

Drill/Test Form A

Copy 1

Present		Imperfect		Future	
absum	absumus	aberam	aberamus	abero	abérimus
abes	abestis	aberas	aberatis	aberis	abéritis
abest	absunt	aberat	aberant	aberit	aberunt
Perfect		Pluperfect		Future Perfect	
áfui	afúimus	afúeram	afueramus	afúero	afuérimus
afuisti	afuistis	afúeras	afueratis	afúeris	afuéritis
áfuit	afuerunt	afúerat	afúerant	afúerit	afúerint

Imperative
abes, abeste

Copy 2
Indicative Active

Present		Imperfect		Future	
retineo	retinemus	retinebam	retinebamus	retinebo	retinébimus
retines	retinetis	retinebas	retinebatis	retinebis	retinébitis
retinet	retinent	retinebat	retinebant	retinebit	retinebunt
Perfect		Pluperfect		Future Perfect	
retinui	retinúimus	retinúeram	retinueramus	retinúero	adjuvérius
retinuisti	retinuistis	retinúeras	retinueratis	retinúeris	adjuvéritis
retinuit	retinuerunt	retinúerat	retinúerant	retinúerit	retinúerint

Indicative Passive

Present		Perfect			
retineor	retinemur	retentus -a -um	sum	adjuti -ae -a	sumus
retineris	retinémini		es		estis
retinetur	retinentur		est		sunt
Imperfect		Pluperfect			
retinebar	retinebamur	adjutus -a -um	eram	adjuti -ae -a	eramus
retinebaris	retinebámini		eras		eratis
retinebatur	retinebantur		erat		erant
Future		Future Perfect			
retinebor	retinébimur	adjutus -a -um	ero	adjuti -ae -a	érimus
retinéberis	retinebimini		eris		éritis
retinébitur	retinebuntur		erit		erunt

Imperative
retine, retinete

Lesson VIII

Worksheet 4

VIII. Reflexives and Intensives

Drill E: Reflexives. Exercise 153 (*Henle*, p. 137)

- Pro nobis saepe oramus.
- Pro se orat.
- Pro te oras.
- Pro se orant.
- Eum laudant.

Drill F: Reflexives. Exercise 154 (*Henle*, p. 137)

- Hómines sancti se non laudant.
- Matres non se sed filios laudant.
- Hómines saepe se non vident sicut eos videmus.
- Christiani pro se et pro ómnibus homínibus saepe orant. Deus enim eis et ómnibus homínibus propter orationes eorum grátiam dat.

Drill G: Intensives.

- Holy men praise God Himself. Hómines sancti Ipsum Deum laudant.
- The mothers themselves praise not themselves. Ipsae matres non se laudant.
- You yourself (sing.) remember Father. Ipse/Ipsa Patrem memoriā tenes.
- You all were exchanging the hostages themselves. Ipsos obsides inter vos dabatis.
- Men often do not see themselves as we ourselves see them. Hómines saepe se non vident sicut ipsi eos videmus.

IX. 1st/2nd Person Possessive Pronoun Adjectives

Exercise 197 (*Henle*, p. 175)

- (1st sentence only) Our fathers, men both free and brave, contended with the enemy in many battles. (Remember, **proélum** can be used *without* a preposition. See "When in Rome," Lesson 7.)
- We will treat with you concerning the welfare of your soldiers.

Exercise 198 (*Henle*, p. 176)

- Mílites nostri, viri fortes et líberi, collem tenebant.
- Primā luce castra nostra movébimus.
- Équites nostros non sustinebunt.
- Tenetísne castra vestra?
- Sustinebúntne viri nostri ímpetum eorum?

X. Absum

Exercise 177 (Henle, pp. 153-154)

- 2. Caesar was far from camp.
- 3. The winter quarters are not far away from Caesar.
- 6. Rome is far from us.
- 7. God is not far from us.
- 8. War and the danger of death are far away from heaven.

XI. Léctio

Exercise 155 (Henle, pp. 138-139)
Translate only.

Write your translation on a separate sheet of paper.

XII. Enrichment ~ Honors / Extra Practice

Derivatives - Complete sentences with derivatives from this lesson. Some may have more than one right answer.

- 1. The expert horseman will rein in the wild horse.
- 2. Your paper must be pertinent to the subject of this class.
- 3. The papal nuncio delivered a message from the Vatican to the foreign government.
- 4. Please complete all your assignments before Monday.
- 5. The child was absent from school for three days because of an illness.

Honors / Extra Practice

Prefixes. Complete the chart.

Preposition or Particle	Meaning as Prefix	Alternate Spellings (if any)	A Latin Example (1st Principal Part only)
a, ab	away		absum
ad	to, towards		administro
cum	together	com-, con-	comparo, confirmo, conservo*
di-	apart		dimitto
ob	towards, against		obtíneo
per	through		pertíneo
re-	back, again		retíneo
sub	under, up from under	sus-	sustíneo

*convénio, contíneo

Léctio

Exercise 155 (Henle, pp. 138-139): Roman Virtue and Christian Virtue

Marcus Tullius Cicero, a great and good orator, often praised truth and virtue. Concerning virtue, he said, "Virtue is praised for itself." In speeches he often praised good men, but the evil he did not praise. He sustained many dangers; death and swords he did not fear; he was always praising the name of the Roman people.

Cicero nevertheless was not a Christian. (Christ came into the world after his death.) And so Cicero, eager for fame, often praised himself. All the Romans praised themselves often. The Senate praised itself. The Roman emperors and leaders also praised themselves. Holy men, however, praise not themselves but God, just as Mary, the mother of all Christians, did not praise herself. After the Annunciation she prayed:

My soul doth magnify the Lord
... for He has done great things for me ...
and holy (is) His name.

Cicero and all the Romans placed hope in themselves. Christians, however, place hope not in themselves but in the grace of Christ.

Cicero sustained many serious dangers because he was both good and desirous of fame. Christians, however, withstand dangers because they have Christ with them. For Christians carry Jesus Christ in themselves. And so the name of Christians was also "Christophers" (Christ-bearers).