CAPUT DECIMUM NONUM: Worksheet

I. PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM: Facile est!! (“It’s easy”):

To form the (PRESENT) PERFECT PASSIVE of any verb, use the 4th principal part plus the PRESENT tense of the verb sum:

amāitus sum = I have been loved
amāitus es = you have been loved
_________ = she has been loved

Be sure to make the participle ending PLURAL for the plural verb forms:

amāti sumus = we have been loved
amāti ______ = you (pl.) have been loved
___________ = they have been loved

Adjust the GENDER of the participle to agree with the SUBJECT:

Puella laudāta est. = The girl has been (was) praised.
Puellae __________ sunt. = The girls have been (were) praised.
Dōna __________ = The gifts have been (were) praised.
_________________ = The gift has been (was) praised.

For the PAST PERFECT use the IMPERFECT of sum: Laudāitus erat = He had been praised
_________________ = She had been praised.

For the FUTURE PERFECT use the FUTURE of sum: Laudātī erimus = We will have been praised.
_________________ = He will have been praised.

II. SOLVING the QU-andary:
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN and INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE (vs. relative pronoun)

Quid legis (legere, “to read”)? __________________________________________

Interrogative PRONOUN asks for the identity of something/someone.

Quem librum legis?

Interrogative ADJECTIVE asks for the SPECIFIC identity of something/someone, i.e., some noun, and like any adjective agrees with that noun in number gender, and case..

“Wheelock’s Latin” est liber quem legō.

RELATIVE PRONOUN identifies, i.e., it provides information/answers questions, doesn’t ask them.