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**:

- amātus sum = I have been loved
- amātus es = you have been loved
- ________ = he has been loved

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

- amātī sumus = we have been loved
- amātī ______ = 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 laudātae 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:* Laudātus erat = He had been praised

- ________________ = She had been praised.

*For the FUTURE PERFECT use the FUTURE of sum:* Laudātī erimus = We will have been loved.

- ________________ = She will have been praised.

II. 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.

**Hic est liber quem legō.**

RELATIVE PRONOUN identifies, i.e., it provides information, doesn’t ask for it.