

Lesson 30—PARTICIPLES; GERUND

PARTICIPLES

servāre

PRESENT STEM

servā-

PARTICIPIAL STEM

servāt-

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<p><i>Present:</i> servāns, saving</p> <p><i>Perfect:</i> —</p> <p><i>Future:</i> servātūrus, -a, -um, about to save</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>servātus, -a, -um, having been saved</p> <p>servandus, -a, -um, must be saved</p>

capere

PRESENT STEM

cape-

PARTICIPIAL STEM

capt-

<p><i>Present:</i> capiēns, taking</p> <p><i>Perfect:</i> —</p> <p><i>Future:</i> captūrus, -a, -um, about to take</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>captus, -a, -um, having been taken</p> <p>capiendus, -a, -um, must be taken</p>
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impedīre

PRESENT STEM

impedī-

PARTICIPIAL STEM

impedīt-

<p><i>Present:</i> impediēns, hindering</p> <p><i>Perfect:</i> —</p> <p><i>Future:</i> impeditūrus, -a, -um, about to hinder</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>impeditus, -a, -um, having been hindered</p> <p>impediendus, -a, -um, must be hindered</p>
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Note

1. The present active participle is formed by adding the ending -ns to the present stem. However, in -iō third conjugation verbs an i is inserted before the final e of the stem, and in fourth conjugation verbs an e is inserted before the -ns ending.

2. The future active participle is the same as the future active infinitive without esse.

3. The perfect passive participle is the same as the perfect passive infinitive without esse.

4. The future passive participle is formed by adding the endings -ndus, -a, -um to the present stem. However, in -iō third conjugation verbs an i is inserted before the final e of the stem, and in fourth conjugation verbs an e is inserted before the -ndus ending. The future passive participle is also known as the gerundive.

5. Latin verbs lack a perfect active and a present passive participle.

6. The irregular verbs below have the following participles:

ACTIVE ONLY				
sum	possum	eō	volō	nōiō
<i>Present:</i> _____	potēns	iēns	volēns	nōlēns
<i>Perfect:</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<i>Future:</i> futūrus, -a, -um	_____	itūrus, -a, -um	_____	_____

ferō

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Present:</i> ferēns	_____
<i>Perfect:</i> _____	lātus, -a, -um
<i>Future:</i> lātūrus, -a, -um	ferendus, -a, -um

GERUND

	servāre	capere	impedīre
<i>Genitive:</i>	servandī, of saving	capiendī	impediendī
<i>Dative:</i>	servandō, for saving	capiendō	impediendō
<i>Accusative:</i>	servandum, saving	capiendum	impediendum
<i>Ablative:</i>	servandō, by saving	capiendō	impediendō

Note

1. The gerund is a verbal noun. That is to say, it is formed from a verb but functions also as a noun. It exists in the singular only and has no nominative. The gerund should not be confused with the gerundive (future passive participle), such as servandus, -a, -um.

2. The gerund is formed by adding the ending -ndī, etc., to the present stem. However, in -iō third conjugation verbs an i is inserted before the final e of the stem, and in fourth conjugation verbs an e is inserted before the -ndī ending.

3. The gerund of ire is eundī and of ferre, ferendī.

EXERCISES

A. Underline the correct English translation.

1. sedēns (about to sit, sitting, must be seated)
2. missus (having been sent, sending, about to send)
3. audītūrus (must be heard, having been heard, about to hear)
4. liberandus (about to free, must be freed, having been freed)
5. scribendī (about to write, of writing, by writing)
6. iaciēns (throwing, of throwing, by throwing)
7. oppugnātūrus (must be attacked, having been attacked, about to attack)
8. gerendō (waging, by waging, of waging)

- 9. lātus (having been brought, bringing, about to bring)
- 10. iēns (about to go, by going, going)

B. Give the tense and voice of the following participles:

	TENSE	VOICE
1. petītus	-----	-----
2. mānsūrus	-----	-----
3. quaerēns	-----	-----
4. cognōscendus	-----	-----
5. dēspērāns	-----	-----
6. solūtūrus	-----	-----
7. dandum	-----	-----
8. mūnītus	-----	-----
9. futūrus	-----	-----
10. agenda	-----	-----

C. Write the perfect and future passive participles of the following verbs:

	PERFECT PASSIVE	FUTURE PASSIVE
1. portāre	-----	-----
2. movēre	-----	-----
3. mūnīre	-----	-----
4. dēfendere	-----	-----
5. cōnficere	-----	-----
6. oōcupāre	-----	-----
7. cōnspicere	-----	-----
8. iungere	-----	-----
9. retinēre	-----	-----
10. ferre	-----	-----

D. In each group of verb forms there is one gerund. Underline it and then write its meaning.

- 1. nāvīgāns, nāvīgandī, nāvīgandus -----
- 2. dīcendō, dictūrus, dīcendus -----
- 3. scienda, scītus, sciendum -----
- 4. monendus, monendī, monēns -----
- 5. iēns, itūrus, eundō -----

E. Translate into Latin.

- 1. having been seen -----
- 2. about to ask -----

- 3. fleeing
- 4. must be done
- 5. by destroying
- 6. of replying
- 7. having been conquered
- 8. must be warned
- 9. about to choose
- 10. seeking

MASTERY VERB DRILL SHEET

This Verb Drill Sheet can be used with any verb. Write the correct Latin form of the particular verb selected.

- 1. He will -----
- 2. Have you (sing.) -----?
- 3. They are not -----ing.
- 4. We had -----
- 5. I have been -----
- 6. to -----
- 7. Did you (pl.) -----?
- 8. She will have -----
- 9. having been -----
- 10. I am being -----
- 11. They will be -----
- 12. to have been -----
- 13. He was -----ing.
- 14. about to -----
- 15. to be -----
- 16. We were being -----
- 17. Sextus had been ----- Sextus -----
- 18. to have -----
- 19. You (sing.) will have been -----
- 20. must be -----
- 21. to be about to -----
- 22. -----ing
- 23. by -----ing
- 24. They used to -----
- 25. Why does she -----? Cūr -----?