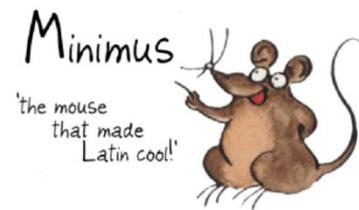


# Spring 1

## Minimus Secundus

### Chapter 9



#### Grasp the Grammar – Imperfect Tense

In this chapter, we will be learning a form of the past tense. It is called the imperfect tense and (much the same as the past progressive) is used to describe continuous actions in the past. Like with other verbs, we can identify the imperfect tense and who was doing the action (the subject) by looking at the word ending.

#### EXAMPLE

nāvigābam	I was sailing
nāvigābās	you ( <i>sing</i> ) were sailing
nāvigābat	he/she/it was sailing
nāvigābāmus	we were sailing
nāvigābātis	you ( <i>pl</i> ) were sailing
nāvigābant	they were sailing



Verbs in the imperfect tense are easy to spot because they all include the letters **-ba-**. Remember that the ending of a Latin verb tells you *who* is doing the action.

In this chapter, we will learn about Roman traditions after babies are born. This will include looking at the baby's "day of purification" where gifts would be given including items like this golden "bullā".



#### Grasp the Grammar – Compound Verbs

When we take a simple verb like *sum* (I am) and add a prefix, we make a brand new verb. This kind of verb is called a **compound verb**.

#### EXAMPLES

The verb "to be" has several compounds. Here are some of them.

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| • absum – I am away  | • praesum – I am in charge |
| • adsum – I am here  | • subsum – I am under      |
| • insum – I am in    | • supersum – I survive     |
| • possum – I am able |                            |



In this chapter, we will look at the significance of hunting within ancient Roman culture. This will involve looking at a story called "The Hunt for the Calydonian Boar".

#### Key vocabulary

Latin	English
Nouns	
amīci (m pl)	friends
bullās (f pl)	lockets
cognātī (m pl)	relations
crepundia (n pl)	rattles/toys
dies (m)	day
dōna (n pl)	resents
gladius (m)	sword
nōmen (n)	name
villa (f)	house
aper (m)	boar
canes (m pl)	dogs
cervus (m)	deer
domus (f)	home
leporēs (m pl)	hares
perdīces (m pl)	partridges
rētia (n pl)	nets
segōsī (m pl)	segosi (a breed of hunting dog)
silva (f)	wood
Silvānus (m)	god of hunting
vēnābula (n pl)	hunting spears
vēnātīō (f)	hunt
vertragī (m pl)	vertragi (another breed of hunting dog)
Verbs	
amō	I love
dabant	They were giving
erās	You (sg) were
erō	I will be
gerēbant	They were wearing
reveniēbant	They were returning
spargēbat	He was sprinkling
tenēbat	He was holding
veniēbant	They were coming
aderam	I was there
discēdēbant	They were leaving
faciēbās	You were doing
olfaciēbant	They were sniffing/smelling
petēbant	They were searching for
portābam	I was carrying
ululābant	They were howling
Imperatives	
cūrā!	Take care of!
Infinitives	
dare	to give
Adjectives	
aenus/a/um	made of bronze
duo/duae/duo	two
ligneus/a/um	made of wood
lūstricus/a/um	of purification
octāvus/a/um	eighth
Pronouns	
meus/a/um	my
hī	these
Adverbs	
fortasse	perhaps
ōlim	at some time
postrīdiē	on the next day
celerrimē	very quickly
frūstrā	in vain
Other	
nōbīscum (nōbis [pronoun]) + cum [preposition]	with us