

## Moreland & Fleischer: Review Sheet # 4 (for Units 1-8) - Verbs: Present System

1). Complete the following list of the five qualities characteristic of all finite verbs, and describe each, listing all possibilities for the individual characteristics:

- PERSON** (3): first (“I/we”), second (“you/y’all”) or third (“he/she/it/they”); person identifies the subject  
**NUMBER** (2): singular or plural; number tells how many people/things the subject is comprised of  
**TENSE** (6): present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect or future perfect; each of these shows time (past, present or future) as well as aspect (simple, progressive/repeated or completed)  
**MOOD** (3): indicative, subjunctive or imperative; mood determines the type of verbal action described  
**VOICE** (2): active or passive; determines whether the subject acts or is acted upon

2). What **TWO** principal parts are mainly responsible for constructing the tenses of the Present System (Present, Future, Imperfect)?

First and second.

3). How does one form the Present Tense Stem (Indicative/Subjunctive, Active/Passive) for each conjugation? Give an example from each conjugation to illustrate your claims, and note any forms that change the stem:

For conjugations 1, 2 and 4, drop the *-re* from principal part #2, and you have the present tense stem (save that for the 1<sup>st</sup> singular of conjugation 1, you need to drop the entire *-āre*, and you need to add *-u* to the end for the 3<sup>rd</sup> plural in conjugation 4):  
*corōnō, corōnāre = corōnā      habēō, habēre = habē      audiō, audīre = audī*  
 For conjugation 3, drop the *-ere* from principal part #2 and add *-i* (save for the 1<sup>st</sup> singulars, to which nothing is added, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> plurals, to which *-u* is added):  
*dūcō, dūcere = dūci*  
 For conjugation 3 i-stems, drop the *-ere* from principal part #2 and add *-i* (and then a *-u* in the third plural): *capiō, capere = capi*

4). How does one form the Imperfect Tense Stem (Indicative Active/Passive) for each conjugation? Give an example from each conjugation to illustrate your claims, and note any forms that change the stem:

For conjugations 1 and 2, add *-bā* to the present tense stem: *corōnō, corōnāre = corōnābā; habēō, habēre = habēbā*  
 For conjugation 3, drop *-ere* from principal part #2 and add *-ēbā*: *dūcō, dūcere = dūcēbā*  
 For conjugation 3 i-stems, drop *-re* from principal part #2 and add *-iēbā*: *capiō, capere = capiēbā*  
 For conjugation 4, drop *-re* from principal part #2 and add *-ēbā*: *audiō, audīre = audīēbā*

5). How does one form the Future Tense Stem (Indicative Active/Passive) for each conjugation? Give an example from each conjugation to illustrate your claims, and note any forms that modify the stem:

For conjugations 1 and 2, add *-bi* to the present tense stem (save for the 1<sup>st</sup> singular forms, which use *-b*, and the third plurals, which have *-bu*):  
*corōnō, corōnāre = corōnābi      habēō, habēre = habēbi*  
 For conjugation 3, drop *-re* from principal part #2 and add *-ē* (save for the first singular, to which *-a* is added):  
*dūcō, dūcere = dūcē*  
 For conjugation 3 i-stems, drop *-re* from principal part #2 and add *-iē* (save for the first singular, to which *-ia* is added):  
*capiō, capere = capiē*  
 For conjugation 4, drop *-re* from principal part #2 and add *ē* (save for the first singular, to which *a* is added): *audiō, audīre = audīē*

6). What are the Active Personal Endings for the Present System? What are the Passive Personal Endings? In the case of multiple endings, note with which tenses they occur, and indicate endings that cause vowel shortening:

active:		passive:		<i>-t, -nt, -r, -or, -ntur</i> when final cause vowel shortening;	
1	-ō	-mus	1	-or/-r	-mur
2	-s	-tis	2	-ris/-re	-minī
3	-t	-nt	3	-tur	-ntur
	S	P		S	P

-or appears instead of -r in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugations, in place of the -ō of principal part #1

7). How does one form the Present Active/Passive and Future Active Infinitives? Give an example of each:

present active: principal part #2: *amāre*  
 present passive: for conjugations 1, 2 and 4, change the final *-e* of principal part #2 to *-ī*; for conjugation 3, change the final *-ere* of principal part #2 to *-ī*: *amārī*; *dūcī*  
 future active: future active participle + *esse*: *amātūrus, -a, -um esse*

8). How does one form the Imperfect Subjunctive Tense, Active/Passive? Give an example:

imperfect active subjunctive: principal part #2, lengthen final *-e* (save before *-m, -t* and *-nt*), add present active system personal endings (*-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*): *amārem, amārēs, amāret, amārēmus, amārētis, amārent*  
 imperfect passive subjunctive: principal part #2, lengthen final *-e* (save before *-r* and *-ntur*), add present passive system personal endings (*-r, -ris/-re, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur*): *amārer, amārēre/amārēris, amārētur, amārēmur, amārēmini, amārentur*

9). How does one form the Present Active and Future Active/Passive Participles? Note all inter-conjugation changes and give an example of each participle in the FEMININE ABLATIVE PLURAL:

present active: add *-ns* to the present active stem; for *i*-stem verbs, *-ie-* will appear as the stem vowels: *amantibus*  
 present passive: does not exist  
 future active: drop *-us* from principal part #4, add *-ūrus, -a, -um*: *amātūris*  
 future passive: add *-ndus, -a, -um* to the present active stem; for *i*-stem verbs, *-ie-* will appear as the stem vowel: *amandīs*

10). How does one form the Present Active/Passive Imperatives? State the general guidelines and note exceptions. (Make sure you discuss the formation of both the singular and plural forms.)

present active: singular = present stem (save for *dūcō, dīcō, ferō* and *faciō*, which lose their stem vowel); plural = add *-te* to the present stem (in conjugation #3, the stem vowel is first changed to *-ī* instead of *-e*, save for *ferō*, where the stem vowel is dropped)  
 present passive: singular = identical to present passive indicative, 2<sup>nd</sup> singular with *-re* ending; plural = identical to present passive indicative, 2<sup>nd</sup> plural

11). Conjugate *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* and *eō, īre, īī (īvī), itus* in all the forms of the Present System discussed above (Present Indicative/Subjunctive, Imperfect Indicative/Subjunctive, Future Indicative, Present Infinitive/Participle (if one exists)/Imperative, and Future Infinitive/Participle/Imperative). Put your participles in the NEUTER GENITIVE PLURAL and note that (oddly) *eō* has a Future Passive Participle (which you should include).

*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus:*

*eō, īre, īī (īvī), itus:*

pres act ind:

impf act ind:

pres act ind:

impf act ind:

*sum sumus  
es estis  
est sunt*

*eram erāmus  
erās erātis  
erat erant*

*eō īmus  
īs ītis  
īt eunt*

*ībam ībāmus  
ībās ībātis  
ībat ībant*

pres act subj:

impf act subj:

pres act subj:

impf act subj:

*sim sīmus  
sīs sītis  
sit sint*

*essem essēmus  
essēs essētis  
esset essent*

*eam eāmus  
eās eātis  
eat eant*

*īrem īrēmus  
īrēs īrētis  
īret īrent*

fut act ind:

pres inf act: *esse*

fut act ind:

pres inf act: *īre*

*erō erimus  
eris eritis  
erit erint*

pres part act: none

*ībō ībimus  
ībis ībitis  
ībit ībunt*

pres part act: *euntium*

pres act imper: *es este*

pres act imper: *ī īte*

fut act inf: *futūrus, -a, -um esse (fore)*

fut act part: *futūrōrum*

fut act imper: *estō estōte  
estō suntō*

fut act inf: *itūrus, -a, -um esse*

fut act part: *itūrōrum*

fut act imper: *ītō ītōte  
ītō euntō*

fut pass part: *eundōrum*