

LESSON IX

semper fidelis *always faithful*

First Conjugation - Pluperfect Tense

<i>perfect stem</i>		amav-	
Singular		Plural	
amáveram	<i>I had loved</i>	amaveramus	<i>we had loved</i>
amáveras	<i>you had loved</i>	amaveratis	<i>you had loved</i>
amáverat	<i>he, she, it had loved</i>	amáverant	<i>they had loved</i>

- ◆ The pluperfect tense is formed by adding the *pluperfect tense endings* to the perfect stem. The pluperfect tense endings are identical to the imperfect of **sum**.

eram	eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

Vocabulary

puto (1)	to think	<i>computer</i>
muto (1)	to change	<i>mutate</i>
celo (1)	to hide	<i>conceal</i>
rogo (1)	to ask	<i>interrogative</i>
volo (1)	to fly	<i>volley, volatile</i>
spero (1)	to hope	<i>despair</i>
dúbito (1)	to doubt	<i>dubious</i>
perturbo (1)	to disturb	<i>perturb</i>
nego (1)	to deny	<i>negative</i>
accuso (1)	to accuse	<i>accusation</i>

28

1 ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW

Teacher: *Salvete, amici Latinae*

Students: *Salve, magistra (magister)*

Teacher: *Súrgite*

Teacher: *Recitemus*

personal endings

imperfect tense endings

future tense endings

perfect tense endings

1st conj. p.p. endings

amo - four tenses, p.p.

do, sto, juvo, lavo - p.p.

sum - three tenses

Teacher: *Sedete*

Grammar Questions: 1-47

2 LATIN SAYING

Say aloud and students repeat after you.

semper, *adv.* always

fidelis, *adj.* faithful

Since this has become a well-known motto in English, it has been Anglicized in its pronunciation. It is often seen as Semper Fi. (/sem/ /per/ /fy/)

4 GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

Pluperfect Tense. What is the perfect stem of **amo**? (**amav**) How do you find the perfect stem? (Drop **i** from the 3rd principal part.) Write **amav** on the board six times. Analyze the pluperfect tense endings. (They are the same as the imperfect tense of **sum**) Write the *pluperfect tense endings* on the board. Recite conjugation *in choro*.

Meanings. Compare the helping verbs for the perfect and pluperfect tenses. (**have/has** for the perfect and **had** for the pluperfect) Look at **Bullet 2**. What kind of action does the pluperfect tense describe? (The pluperfect tense describes a past action completed prior to another past action.)

A soothsayer had warned Caesar before he entered the Forum.

Class Practice: Write the principal parts of **puto** and **rogo** and find the perfect stems. Conjugate each in the pluperfect tense.

****Memorize the pluperfect tense endings, the pluperfect tense of *amo*, and the meanings.****

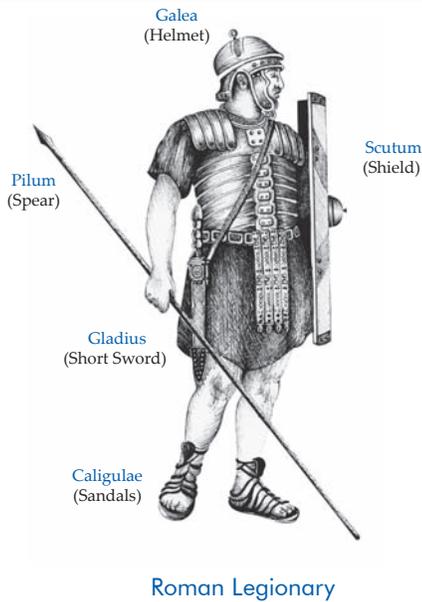
- ◆ The pluperfect tense describes a past action completed prior to another past action.

Caesar *had conquered* the Gauls before he crossed the Rubicon.

I *had finished* my homework when the doorbell rang.

- ◆ The pluperfect tense is translated into English by the helping verb **had**.

Semper fidelis is the well-known motto of the United States Marine Corps. Marines often use the short form "Semper Fi" as a salutation to one another.



29

VOCABULARY

3

Say each word aloud with its meaning and have students repeat after you.

Pronunciation helps:

Celo - The letter **c** is soft before **e, i,** and **ae**, and has the sound of /ch/.

Rogo, nego - The letter **g** is hard before **a, o,** and **u** and soft before **e, i** and **ae**.

Puto, dubito, muto, accuso - **u** has the sound /oo/, not *you*.

Remember the number (1) after the verb means that it is a 1st conjugation verb with regular principal parts.

From this point on verbs will be given with the infinitive meaning rather than the 1st person singular meaning. *To think* rather than *I think*.

Derivatives:

*compute, computation
reputation
mutant
interrogative, interrogate
volatile
desperate
indubitable
negate
accuse*

**This is a good time to begin the vocabulary drill sheets.
See Section III of this manual for instructions.**

ORAL DRILL: Don't forget to do the Oral Drill in the text to assess your students. See Teaching Guidelines page 5.