

Verbs present (tense/aspect p. 34), indicative (mood p. 36), active (voice p.36) first conjugation. (p. 39)

Active Personal Verb Endings (p.39)		
	Singular	Plural
First	-ō	-mus
Second	-s	-tis
Third	-t	-nt

Passive Personal Verb Endings (p.56)		
	Singular	Plural
First	-or (-r)	-mur
Second	-ris, -re	-mini
Third	-tur	-ntur

Perfect Personal Verb Endings (p.82)		
	Singular	Plural
First	-ī	-imus
Second	-istī	-istis
Third	-it	-ērunt

SYNOPSIS of all the Indicative Active verb tenses ordered in time. (Aspect p.35) (see Morphology p.377+)		
By the end of Chapter 11 (p 94) we know all of these. (see notes 3/17/2011)		
Pluperfect (p.89)(Past completed) (Base from 3rd Principle Part + -erā- + Active Personal Endings)	amaveram	I had loved
Imperfect (p.64-66)(Past Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part (p.82) + -bā- + Active Personal Endings)	amabam	I was loving
Perfect (p.82)(Simple Past/Present completed) (Base from 3rd Principle Part (p.82) + Perfect	amavī	I loved/I have loved

Personal Endings)		
Present (p.39-40;48-50) (Simple Present/Present Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part + Active Personal Endings)	amō	I love/I am loving
Future (p.74-75) (Simple Future/Future Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part + -bi- + Active Personal Endings)	amabō	I (shall)will love/I (shall)will be loving
Future perfect (p.89-90)(Future Completed) (Base from 3rd Principle Part(p.82) + -eri- + Active Personal Endings)	amaverō	I (shall)will have loved

SYNOPSIS of all the Indicative Passive verb tenses ordered in time. (Aspect p.35) (see Morphology p.377+)		
By the end of Chapter 13 (p 103) we know all of these.		
Pluperfect (p.103)(Past completed) (Base from 4th Principle Part + Imperfect Tense of Sum)	amatus (-a, -um) eram	I had been loved
Imperfect (p. 66-67)(Past Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part + -bā- + Passive Personal Endings)	amabar	I was being loved
Perfect (p.96-97) (Simple Past/Present completed) (Base from 4th Principle Part + Present Tense of Sum)	amatus (-a, -um) sum	I was loved/I have been loved
Present (p.56-58) (Simple Present/Present Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part + Passive Personal Endings)	amor	I am loved/I am being loved
Future (p.75-76;77-78) (Simple Future/Future Progressive) (Base from 2nd Principle Part + Passive Personal Endings)	amabor	I (shall)will be loved/I (shall)will be being loved
Future perfect (p.103-104)(Future Completed) (Base from 4th Principle Part + Future Tense of Sum)	amatus (-a, -um) erō	I (shall)will have been loved

Special Verbs

The the Copulative Verb **sum** 'to be'

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - 'to be, exist'

Present Tense of the Copulative Verb sum 'to be'. (p. 14)	
Singular	Plural
sum ('I am')	sumus ('we are')
es ('you are')	estis ('you [all] are')
est ('he/she/it is')	sunt ('they are')

Imperfect Tense of sum 'to be' (p. 22)	
Singular	Plural
eram ('I was')	eramus ('we were')
eras ('you were')	eratis ('you [all] were')
erat ('he/she/it was')	erant ('they were')

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - 'to be, exist'

perfect stem: **fu-**

Present Tense of the Copulative Verb sum 'to be'. (p. 83)	
Singular	Plural
fuī ('I was, I have been')	fuius ('we were, we have been')
fuisti ('you were, I have been')	fuistis ('you [all] were, you [all] have been')
fuit ('he/she/it was, he/she/it has been')	fuērunt ('they were, they have been')

Future Tense of sum 'to be' (p. 22-23)	
Singular	Plural
ero ('I will be')	erimus ('we will be')
eris ('you will be')	eritis ('you [all] will be')
erit ('he/she/it will be')	erunt ('they will be')

Auxiliary Verb **possum, posse, potuī** - 'be able, can' (p.95)

- Its present, perfect and future tenses are formed by adding **pot-** to those tenses of **sum**.
(Note: Before a consonant **pot-** becomes **pos-** as with the first and third person plural of the present.)
-The perfect, pluperfect, and future-perfect tenses are formed in the regular manner from the third

principal part: **potuī, potuistī**, etc.; **potueram, potuarās**, etc.; **potuerō, potueris**

Present Tense of possum 'to be able, can' (p. 95)	
Singular	Plural
possum ('I can')	possumus ('we can')
potes ('you can')	potestis ('you [all] can')
potest ('he/she/it can')	possunt ('they can')

Imperfect Tense of possum 'to be able' (p. 95)	
Singular	Plural
poteram ('I could')	poteramus ('we could')
poteras ('you could')	poteratis ('you [all] could')
poterat ('he/she/it could')	poterant ('they could')

Future Tense of possum 'to be able' (p. 95)	
Singular	Plural
potero ('I will become')	poterimus ('we will become')
poteris ('you will become')	poteritis ('you [all] will become')
poterit ('he/she/it will become')	poterunt ('they will become')

Note: See also Complementary Infinitive (p. 96)

Pluperfect

Pluperfect Indicative Active (p.89-90)

-The pluperfect is the past completed tense, translated in English with the auxiliary '**had**.'

-To form the pluperfect indicative active of any verb,

- 1)first construct the pluperfect base: remove the ending **-ī** from the third principal part to isolate the perfect-active stem,
- 2)add the tense-making suffix **-erā-**,
- 3)and add the active personal ending. (see p.39)

EXAMPLE: (p. 89)

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

perfect stem: **laudāv-**

pluperfect base: **laudāv- + -erā- = laudāverā-**

EXAMPLE (p. 89)	
Singular	Plural
laudāv- era-m ('I had praised')	laudāv- erā-mus ('we had praised')
laudāv- erā-s ('you had praised')	laudāv- erā-tis ('you [all] had praised')
laudāv- era-t ('he/she/it had praised')	laudāv- era-nt ('they had praised')

Pluperfect Indicative **Passive**: All Four Conjugations (p.103)

-The pluperfect indicative passive, the past completed tense, is always translated with the auxiliaries '**had been**.' It is compounded of the perfect passive participle and the imperfect tense of sum.

Note: The pluperfect tense-**fueram, fuerās**, etc. -may be substituted for **eram, erās**, etc., with no difference in meaning.

EXAMPLE : **ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus** 'lead' (p. 103)

Singular	Plural
ductus, -a, -um eram ('I had been lead')	ductī, -ae, -a erāmus ('we had been lead')
ductus, -a, -um erās ('you had been lead')	ductī, -ae, -a erātis ('you [all] had been lead')
ductus, -a, -um erat ('he/she/it had been lead')	ductī, -ae, -a erant ('they had been lead')

Imperfect

Imperfect Indicative Active : All Four Conjugations (p. 64-66)

The imperfect is the past progressive tense. Since the past progressive aspect also includes habitual or repeated action, these forms may thus be translated: 'I used to praise, I kept on praising.'

To form the imperfect indicative of any verb,

(1) first construct the imperfect base: remove the ending **-re** from the present infinitive to isolate the present stem, lengthen the stem vowel, if it is short, and add the tense-making suffix **-bā-**.

(2) Then add the active personal endings (p.39)(the first-person singular always uses the alternate ending, **-m**, not **-ō**).

Third conjugation verbs of the '**-io-**' type and fourth conjugation verbs alter the present stem to end in **-iē-**.

The endings **-m**, **-t**, and **-nt** shorten the vowel of the tense-making suffix. This is the case in the imperfect active forms of all other conjugations.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

present infinitive: **laudāre**

present stem: **laudā-**

imperfect base: **laudā-** + **-bā-** = **laudābā-**

First Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Active (p. 64-66)	
Singular	Plural
laudā- ba-m ('I was praising')	laudā- bā-mus ('we were praising')
laudā- bā-s ('you were praising')	laudā- bā-tis ('you [all] were praising')
laudā- ba-t ('he/she/it was praising')	laudā- ba-nt ('they were praising')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present infinitive: **monēre**

present stem: **monē-**

imperfect base: **monē-** + **-bā-** = **monēbā-**

Second Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Active (p. 64-66)	
Singular	Plural
monē- ba-m ('I was warning')	monē- bā-mus ('we were warning')
monē- bā-s ('you were warning')	monē- bā-tis ('you [all] were warning')
monē- ba-t ('he/she/it was warning')	monē- ba-nt ('they were warning')

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'

present infinitive: **dūcere**

present stem: **dūce-** > **dūcē-**

imperfect base: **dūcē-** + **-bā-** = **dūcēbā-**

Third Conjugation '-ō' type: Imperfect Indicative Active (p. 64-66)	
Singular	Plural
dūcē- ba-m ('I was leading')	dūcē- bā-mus ('we were leading')
dūcē- bā-s ('you were leading')	dūcē- bā-tis ('you [all] were leading')
dūcē- ba-t ('he/she/it was leading')	dūcē- ba-nt ('they were leading')

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'

present infinitive: **capere**

present stem: **cape-** > **capiē-**

imperfect base: **capiē-** + **-bā-** = **capiēbā-**

Third Conjugation '-iō' type: Imperfect Indicative Active (p. 64-66)	
Singular	Plural
capiē- ba-m ('I was taking')	capiē- bā-mus ('we were taking')
capiē- bā-s ('you were taking')	capiē- bā-tis ('you [all] were taking')
capiē- ba-t ('he/she/it was taking')	capiē- ba-nt ('they were taking')

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus 'hear'

present infinitive: **audīre**

present stem: **audī-** > **audiē-**

imperfect base: **audiē-** + **-bā-** = **audiēbā-**

Fourth Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Active (p. 64-66)	
Singular	Plural
audiē- ba-m ('I was hearing')	audiē- bā-mus ('we were hearing')
audiē- bā-s ('you were hearing')	audiē- bā-tis ('you [all] were hearing')
audiē- ba-t ('he/she/it was hearing')	audiē- ba-nt ('they were hearing')

Imperfect Indicative Passive : All Four Conjugations (p. 66-67)

To form the imperfect indicative passive of any verb, first construct the imperfect base. (See section 39 p.64, on constructing the base for the Imperfect Indicative Active) Then, add the passive personal endings (see p.56) (the first-person singular uses the alternate ending **-r**, or **-or**)

The endings **-r** and **-ntur** shorten the vowel of the tense making suffix. This is the case in the imperfect passive forms of all other conjugations.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

present infinitive: **laudāre**

present stem: **laudā-**

imperfect base: **laudā-** + **-bā-** = **laudābā-**

First Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Passive (p.66)	
Singular	Plural
laudā- ba-r ('I was being praised')	laudā- bā-mur ('we were being praised')
laudā- bā-ris, -bā-re ,('you were being praised')	laudā- bā-mini ('you [all] were being praised')
laudā- bā-tur ('he/she/it was being praised')	laudā- ba-ntur ('they were being praised')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present infinitive: **monēre**

present stem: **monē-**

imperfect base: **monē-** + **-bā-** = **monēbā-**

Second Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Passive (p.66-67)	
Singular	Plural
monē- ba-r ('I was being warned')	monē- bā-mur ('we were being warned')
monē- bā-ris, -bā-re ('you were being warned')	monē- bā-mini ('you [all] were being warned')
monē- bā-tur ('he/she/it was being warned')	monē- ba-ntur ('they were being warned')

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'

present infinitive: **dūcere**
 present stem: **dūce-** > **dūcē-**
 imperfect base: **dūcē-** + **-bā-** = **dūcēbā-**

Third Conjugation '-ō' type: Imperfect Indicative Passive (p.67)	
Singular	Plural
dūcē- ba-r ('I was being led')	dūcē- bā-mur ('we were being led')
dūcē- bā-ris, -bā-re ('you were being led')	dūcē- bā- minī ('you [all] were being led')
dūcē- bā-tur ('he/she/it was being led')	dūcē- ba-ntur ('they were being led')

capīō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'
 present infinitive: **capere**
 present stem: **cape-** > **capiē-**
 imperfect base: **capiē-** + **-bā-** = **capiēbā-**

Third Conjugation '-iō' type: Imperfect Indicative Passive (p.67)	
Singular	Plural
capiē- ba-r ('I was being taken')	capiē- bā-mur ('we were being taken')
capiē- bā-ris, -bā-re ('you were being taken')	capiē- bā-minī ('you [all] were being taken')
capiē- bā-tur ('he/she/it was being taken')	capiē- ba-ntur ('they were being taken')

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus 'hear'
 present infinitive: **audīre**
 present stem: **audī-** > **audiē-**
 imperfect base: **audiē-** + **-bā-** = **audiēbā-**

Fourth Conjugation: Imperfect Indicative Passive (p.67)	
Singular	Plural
audiē- ba-r ('I was being heard')	audiē- bā-mur ('we were being heard')
audiē- bā-ris, -bā-re ('you were being heard')	audiē- bā-minī ('you [all] were being heard')
audiē- bā-tur ('he/she/it was being heard')	audiē- ba-ntur ('they were being heard')

Perfect

The Perfect Active System: Three Tenses (p.82)

-In all four conjugations, the stem of the first-person singular, perfect indicative active (i.e., the third principal part) is the source of three indicative tenses: The **Perfect Active**, the **Pluperfect Active**, and the **Future-Perfect Active**.

-The perfect active is formed from the perfect active stem + a set of endings unique to the perfect active;

-the pluperfect active and the future-perfect active are formed from the perfect active stem + a tense-

making suffix + the active personal endings.

Perfect Indicative Active: All Four Conjugations (p.82-83)

-The perfect represents two tenses: the past simple ('I did') and the present completed ('I have done'). Context will determine which translation is more appropriate. (See Section 20c.)

-The perfect indicative active is formed by removing the ending **-ī** from the third principal part to determine the stem, and then adding the following set of endings:

(Perfect Indicative Active Verb Endings (p.82))

Perfect Indicative Active Example: (p.82-83)	
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise' perfect stem: laudāv-	
Singular	Plural
laudāv- ī ('I [have] praised')	laudāv- imus ('we [have] praised')
laudāv- istī ('you [have] praised')	laudāv- istis ('you [all] [have] praised')
laudāv- it ('he/she/it [has] praised')	laudāv- erunt ('they [have] praised')

-Note: Forms such as **laudāvistī** and **laudāvistis** may be constructed (**laudāstī, laudāstis**), with no difference in meaning.

Perfect Passive System: Three Compound Tenses (p.96)

-In all four conjugations, the fourth principal part-the perfect passive participle-is the source of three indicative tenses: the perfect passive, the pluperfect passive, and the future-perfect passive.

-These tenses are formed by using the participle with the appropriate tense of **sum**.

-The participle always agrees with the subject (whether expressed or implied) in gender, number, and case. Thus only the nominative endings **-us, -a, -um; -ī, -ae, -a** are used in the formation of these three tenses.

Perfect Indicative Passive: All Four Conjugations (p.96-97)

-The perfect indicative passive represents two tenses: the simple past passive ('it was done') and the present completed passive ('it has been done').

-The perfect indicative passive is formed by using the fourth principle part in combination with the present tense of **sum**.

Example: Perfect Indicative Passive (p.96-97)	
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'	
Singular	Plural
monitus, -a, -um sum ('I was/have been warned')	monitī, -ae, -a sumus ('we were /have been warned')
monitus, -a, -um es ('you were/have been warned')	monitī, -ae, -a estis ('you [all] were/have been warned')

monitus, -a, -um est ('he/she/it was/has been warned')	monitī, -ae, -a sunt ('they were/have been warned')
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Note:

1. Do not confuse the present passive and the perfect passive. Compare **moneor** 'I am warned' and **monitus sum** 'I was warned.'
2. The perfect tense- **fuī, fuistī**, etc.-may be substituted for **sum, es, est**, etc., with no difference in meaning: **monitus sum (monitus fuī)** 'I was /have been warned.'
3. Occasionally, the form of **sum** precedes the participle, with no difference in meaning: **sum monitus = monitus sum**.

Uses of the **Perfect Passive Participle** (p.97-98)

- The perfect passive participle is essentially an adjective; several adjectives already learned originated as perfect passive participles: e.g., **sānctus, beātus, benedictus, ēlēctus, and contrītus**.
- Besides its use in the formation of the compound tenses, this participle may be used exactly like an adjective, or with an adverbial force, the equivalent of a circumstantial clause (see Section 41). Like any adjective, it may be used as a substantive.

Uses of the Perfect Passive Participle (p.97-98)	
Singular	Plural
As An Adjective:	Lādamus glōrificātum Deum. 'We praise the glorified God.'
As A Substantive:	Scīmus adjūtōs ā Petrō. 'We know [<i>the ones</i>] (having been) helped by Peter.'
As The Equivalent Of An Adverbial Clause:	Puer, ā dīaconō monitus, ecclēsiam intrāvit. 'The boy, (<i>having been</i>) warned by the deacon, entered the church.' 'The boy, because / although/ if/ when he had been warned by the deacon, entered the church.'

Note:

- After the basic translation, i.e. 'having been _____,' various translations can be tried (depending on context) which render the participle in finite form.
- A perfect participle, when translated as a clause, is given a tense prior to that of the main verb. (Occasionally, where sense demands, it may be translated with tense contemporaneous with the main verb.)

Present

Present Indicative Active : First conjugation. (p. 39)
(For **Active Personal Verb Endings** see p.39)

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'
present infinitive: **laudāre**

present stem: **laudā-**

First Conjugation: Present Indicative Active [-āre](p.39)	
Singular	Plural
laudo ('I praise')	laudamus ('we praise')
laudās ('you praise')	laudatis ('you [all] praise')
laudat ('he/she/it praises')	laudant ('they praise')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present infinitive: **monēre**

present stem: **monē-**

Second Conjugation: Present Indicative Active [-ēre](p.48)	
Singular	Plural
moneo ('I warn')	monemus ('we warn')
mones ('you warn')	monetis ('you [all] warn')
monet ('he/she/it warns')	monent ('they warn')

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'

present infinitive: **dūcere**

present stem: **dūce-** > **dūci-**, **dūcu-**

Third Conjugation: Present Indicative Active '-o' [-ere] (p.48)	
Singular	Plural
duco ('I lead')	ducimus ('we lead')
ducis ('you lead')	ducitis ('you [all] lead')
ducit ('he/she/it leads')	ducunt ('they lead')

capīō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'

present infinitive: **capere**

present stem: **cape-** > **capī-**, **capiu-**

Third Conjugation: Present Indicative Active '-io' [-ere] (p.48)	
Singular	Plural
capio ('I take')	capimus ('we take')
capis ('you take')	capitis ('you [all] take')
capit ('he/she/it takes')	capiunt ('they take')

audiō, audire, audīvī, audītus 'hear'

present infinitive: **audīre**

present stem: **audī-** (**audiu-**)

Fourth Conjugation: Present Indicative Active [-ire] (p.48-49)	
Singular	Plural
audio ('I hear')	audim us ('we hear')
audis ('you hear')	audit is ('you [all] hear')
audit ('he/she/it hears')	audi unt ('they hear')

Present Indicative Passive : All Four Conjugations (p.56)

(For **Passive Personal Verb Endings** see p. 56)

Notes:

1. The extra first person singular ending (**-r**) is not used in the present indicative.
2. The second person endings **-ris** and **-re** are used interchangeable making the verb take the same form as the infinitive when the **-re** ending is used.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

present infinitive: **laudāre**

present stem: **laudā-**

First Conjugation: Present Indicative Passive [-āre](p.56)	
Singular	Plural
laudor ('I am praised')	laudam ur ('we are praised')
Laudar is , laudare ('you are praised')	laudam ini ('you [all] are praised')
laudat ur ('he/she/it is praised')	laudant ur ('they are praised')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present infinitive: **monēre**

present stem: **monē-**

Second Conjugation: Present Indicative Passive [-ēre](p.57)	
Singular	Plural
moneor ('I am warned')	monem ur ('we are warned')
moner is , monere ('you are warned')	monem ini ('you [all] are warned')
monet ur ('he/she/it is warned')	monent ur ('they are warned')

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'

present infinitive: **dūcere**

present stem: **dūce-** > **dūci-**, **dūcu-**

Third Conjugation: Present Indicative Passive '-o' type [-ere] (p.57)	
Singular	Plural

ducor ('I lead')	ducimur ('we lead')
duceris, ducere ('you lead')	ducimini ('you [all] lead')
ducitur ('he/she/it leads')	ducuntur ('they lead')

capīō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'

present infinitive: **capere**

present stem: **cape-** > **capi-**, **capiu-**

Third Conjugation: Present Indicative Passive '-io' type [-ere] (p.58)	
Singular	Plural
capīor ('I take')	capīmur ('we take')
capēris, capere ('you take')	capīmini ('you [all] take')
capītur ('he/she/it takes')	capīuntur ('they take')

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus 'hear'

present infinitive: **audīre**

present stem: **audī-** (**audiu-**)

Fourth Conjugation: Present Indicative Passive [-ire] (p.58)	
Singular	Plural
audīor ('I hear')	audīmur ('we hear')
audīris, audīre ('you hear')	audīmini ('you [all] hear')
audītur ('he/she/it hears')	audiuntur ('they hear')

Future

Future Indicative Active First and Second Conjugations (p.74-75)

The future indicative active for verbs of the first and second conjugations is compounded of the present stem + the tense-making suffix -bi- + the active personal endings.

Note: For both the First and Second Conjugations the **-i-** of the suffix is absorbed in the first person singular and changed to **-u-** in the third person plural.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

present stem: **laudā-**

future base: **laudā-** + **-bi-** = **laudābi-**

First Conjugation: Future Indicative Active [-āre] (p.74)	
Singular	Plural
laudā -b-o ('I will praise')	laudā -bi-mus ('we will praise')

laudā- bi-s ('you will praise')	laudā- bi-tis ('you [all] will praise')
laudā- bi-t ('he/she/it will praise')	laudā- bu-nt ('they will praise')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present stem: **monē-**

future base: **monē-** + **-bi-** = **monēbi-**

Second Conjugation: Future Indicative Active [-ēre](p.74-75)	
Singular	Plural
monē- b-o ('I will warn')	monē- bi-mus ('we will warn')
monē- bi-s ('you will warn')	monē- bi-tis ('you [all] will warn')
monē- bi-t ('he/she/it will warn')	monē- bu-nt ('they will warn')

Future Indicative Passive First and Second Conjugations (p.75-76)

The future indicative passive for verbs of the first and second conjugations is compounded of the present stem + the tense-making suffix -bi- + the active personal endings.

Note: For both the First and Second Conjugations the **-i-** of the suffix is absorbed in the first person singular, changed to **-e-** in the second singular, and changed to **-u-** in the third person plural. Cf. **erō** and **erunt**.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus 'praise'

present stem: **laudā-**

future base: **laudā-** + **-bi-** = **laudābi-**

First Conjugation: Future Indicative Passive [-āre](p.74)	
Singular	Plural
laudā- b-or ('I will be praised')	laudā- bi-mur ('we will be praised')
laudā- be-ris, laudā-be-re ('you will be praised')	laudā- bi-minī ('you [all] will be praised')
laudā- bi-tur ('he/she/it will be praised')	laudā- bu-ntur ('they will be praised')

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus 'warn, advise, teach'

present stem: **monē-**

future base: **monē-** + **-bi-** = **monēbi-**

Second Conjugation: Future Indicative Passive [-ēre](p.74-75)	
Singular	Plural
monē- b-or ('I will be warned')	monē- bi-mur ('we be warned')
monē- be-ris, monē-be-re ('you be warned')	monē- bi-minī ('you [all] be warned')
monē- bi-tur ('he/she/it be warned')	monē- bu-ntur ('they be warned')

Future Indicative Active Third and Fourth Conjugations (p.76-77)

The future indicative base in the third and fourth conjugations ends in **-ē-**, lengthened from **-e-** of the present stem of the **-ō-** type in the third conjugation or added to the present stem in the fourth conjugation.

The **'-iō-'** type of the third conjugation has **'-iē-'**.

The future indicative active of these conjugations is formed by adding the active personal endings (p.39) to the future base.

For both the Third and Fourth Conjugations:

- 1) A short **-a-** appears as the tense sign in the first person singular before the alternate ending **-m**.
- 2) A long **-e-** shortens before **-t** and **-nt**, as usual.

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'

present stem: **dūce-** > **dūci-**, **dūcu-**

future base: **dūcē-**

Third Conjugation: Future Indicative Active '-ō' [-ere] (p.76)	
Singular	Plural
dūca- m ('I will lead')	dūcē- mus ('we will lead')
dūcē- s ('you will lead')	dūcē- tis ('you [all] will lead')
dūce- t ('he/she/it will lead')	dūce- nt ('they will lead')

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'

present stem: **cape-** > **capi-**, **capiu-**

future base: **capiē-**

Third Conjugation: Future Indicative Active '-iō' [-ere] (p.76-77)	
Singular	Plural
capia- m ('I will take')	capiē- mus ('we will take')
capiē- s ('you will take')	capiē- tis ('you [all] will take')
capie- t ('he/she/it will take')	capie- unt ('they will take')

audiō, audire, audīvī, audītus 'hear'

present stem: **audī-** (**audiu-**)

future base: **audiē-**

Fourth Conjugation: Future Indicative Active [-ire] (p.77)	
Singular	Plural
audia- m ('I will hear')	audiē- mus ('we will hear')
audiē- s ('you will hear')	audiē- tis ('you [all] will hear')
audie- t ('he/she/it will hear')	audie- nt ('they will hear')

Future Indicative Passive Third and Fourth Conjugations (p.77-78)

ducō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus 'lead'
 present stem: **dūce-** > **dūci-**, **dūcu-**
 future base: **dūcē-**

Third Conjugation: Future Indicative Passive '-o' type [-ere] (p.77)	
Singular	Plural
dūca-r ('I will be lead')	dūcē-mur ('we will be lead')
dūcē-ris, ducē-re ('you will be lead')	dūcē- minī ('you [all] will be lead')
dūcē-tur ('he/she/it will be lead')	dūce-ntur ('they will be lead')

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus 'take, receive'
 present stem: **capie-** > **capi-**, **capiu-**
 future base: **capiē-**

Third Conjugation: Future Indicative Passive '-io' type [-ere] (p.77)	
Singular	Plural
capia-r ('I will be taken')	capiē-mur ('we will be taken')
capiē-ris, capiē-re ('you will be taken')	capiē- minī ('you [all] will be taken')
capiē-tur ('he/she/it will be taken')	capie-ntur ('they will be taken')

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus 'hear'
 present stem: **audī-** (**audiu-**)
 future base: **audiē-**

Fourth Conjugation: Future Indicative Passive [-ire] (p.78)	
Singular	Plural
audia-r ('I will be heard')	audiē-mur ('we will be heard')
audiē-ris, audiē-re ('you will be heard')	audiē- minī ('you [all] will be heard')
audiē-tur ('he/she/it will be heard')	audie-ntur ('they will be heard')

Future-Perfect

Future-Perfect Indicative Active: All Four Conjugations (p.89-90)

The future-perfect is the future completed tense, translated in English with the auxiliaries '**will have.**' It is compounded of the perfect-active stem(p.82) + the tense-making suffix -eri- + the active personal endings. (p.39)

Note: The **-i-** of the suffix is dropped before the ending **-ō.**

EXAMPLE (p.89-90)

capio, capere, cepi, captus 'take, receive'

perfect stem: **cep-** (formed from the third principle part without the -i ending)

future-perfect base: **cep- + -eri- = ceperi-**

Singular	Plural
ceper- o ('I will be taken')	ceperi- mus ('we will be taken')
ceperi- s ('you will be taken')	ceperi- tis ('you [all] will be taken')
ceperi- t ('he/she/it will be taken')	ceperi- nt ('they will be taken')

Future-Perfect Indicative Passive: All Four Conjugations (p.103-104)

The future-perfect indicative passive, the future completed tense, is always translated with the auxiliaries '**will have been.**' It is compounded of the perfect passive participle and the future tense of sum.

Note: The future-perfect tense-**fuero** , **fuerois**, etc.-may be substituted for **ero** , **eris**, **erit**, etc., with no difference in meaning.

EXAMPLE: **audio, audire, audivi, auditus** 'hear' (p. 103-104)

Singular	Plural
auditus, -a, -um, ero ('I will have heard')	auditi, -ae, -a, erimus ('we will have heard')
auditus, -a, -um, eris ('you will have heard')	auditi, -ae, -a, eritis ('you [all] will have heard')
auditus, -a, -um, erit ('he/she/it will have heard')	auditi, -ae, -a, erunt ('they will have heard')

Direct Questions (p. 50)

Ablative of Means (p. 50)

Ablative of Manner (p.51)

Subordination (Complex Sentences) (p.67)

Infinitive as subject (p.78)

Ablative Absolute (p.104)

What is a transitive verb versus an intransitive verb?

List of special Latin Characters	
ā	
ē	
ī	
ō	
ū	