

I. A NEW KIND OF VERB: DEPONENT

1. By the way, what do these words mean?

- noster
- longus, a, um
- absum
- dīcō

2. Some sample sentences

- cum dē Rōmā et amīcīs nostrīs locūtī essēmus, Fūriānus dīxit Rōmam longē abesse.
- loquor Latinē
- tū loqueris Latinē
- Rōmā relictā, Publius Athenās profiscitur
- Rōmā relictā, Pūblius Fūriānusque Athenās profiscuntur
- quid dē hōc arbitrāminī?

II. NOTES ON DEPONENT VERBS

1. The most important thing you need to know about these verbs is that they

are _____ **in form** but _____ *in meaning*

2. In other words, even though the **ending is** _____ you will **translate a deponent** _____
(i.e. without using being _____ed/was _____ed, etc.)

3. When you see a deponent verb listed in a dictionary or book, it will be listed using _____ endings only

loquo__ loqu__ locu_____

unlike an ordinary verb, which are listed using mostly _____ endings

dīc____, dice____, dīx____, dictus

4. You will know that a verb is deponent as you gradually _____ them throughout the course of this unit.

5. For chapter 18, you need to know _____ deponent verbs:

- arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum [# ____ on list 9]
- loquor, loquī, locūtus sum [# ____ on list 9]
- polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum [# ____ on list 9]
- proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum [# ____ on list 9]

I. Sort each of the verbs into the two separate lists by doing the following:

- 1.) Decide which verbs are deponent and re-write them below the DEPONENT column
- 2.) Decide which verbs are not deponent and write them under the NON DEPONENT column
- 3.) Provide a translation for each example.

proficiscitur
mittitur
solcitāvit

soliciātus est
locutus est
loquēminī

loquiminī
laudāmur
pollicitī sumus

cum pollicitī essēmus
cum laudāvissēmus

DEPONENT

NON DEPONENT

II. Translate each of the sentences below into English

1. arbitror Pulbium linguam Latīnam scīre

2. Cum magister probātiōnem amitteret, discipulī tam felicēs erant ut vix loquerentur.

probatīō, onis : test

vix : scarcely