Fill in the Blank. Gerunds are verbal __________.

Multiple Choice. English forms a gerund by adding ______ to the verb base.

a. -ed  
b. -en  
c. -ing  
d. -ly

Indicate whether the **bolded** form in the sentence below is a gerund or a participle.

The only thing that matters is **thinking**, ….  
… says the **thinking** man.

True or False. In English, it’s possible to distinguish between gerunds and participles by adding “the act of” to the front of an -ing form and, if it makes sense, it’s a gerund.

Fill in the Blank. The formula for gerunds in Latin is to take the ________________-tense base plus thematic vowel and add ______ plus ___________________ declension endings.

Translate the following gerunds.

*videndum*  
*credendum*

Multiple Choice. Gerunds only exist in what gender?

a. masculine  
b. feminine  
c. neuter  
d. transitive

True or False. Gerunds are always plural.
Multiple Choice. Instead of the nominative gerund, Latin uses what form?

a. present active participle  
c. present passive participle
b. present active infinitive  
d. future active infinitive

Which of the English sentences below accords more closely with the way Latin would say the following:

“Living well is the best revenge.”  
“To live well is the best revenge.”

Fill in the endings for each case of the gerund. Add the appropriate translation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>ENDING</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Accusative</td>
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<td>Ablative</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Circle the endings below which could be attached to a verb base to make a gerund (vs. a gerundive).

-nda  -ndum  -ndas  -ndam
     -ndae  -ndi  -ndo

Multiple Choice. What is the most common use of Latin gerunds in the ablative case?

a. manner  
b. accompaniment  
c. means  
d. separation

Multiple Choice. Which of the following English words can take a direct object?

a. love  
b. loving  
c. lovingness  
d. all of the above

Multiple Choice. The Latin gerundive can be translated as

a. “to be -ed”  
b. “must be -ed”  
c. both of the above  
d. neither of the above
True or False. Gerundives in Latin are adjectives.

True or False. Even when gerundives are not part of a passive periphrastic construction, they retain a sense of “must be.”

Complete the following equations:

**ENGLISH** \[ \text{Gerund + Object} \] = \[ -------- + \text{Noun} \]  

“by averting those dangers” = “by those dangers _____________.”  

“… in doing the deed” = ________________

True or False. To convert a Latin “gerundive + noun” construction into its English “gerund + object” counterpart, just “flip” the verb and noun around, thus inverting the grammatical relationship of the words.

**Multiple Choice.** What is the correct Latin translation of the phrase “desirous of loving girls”?

- a. cupidus puellarum amandarum
- b. cupidus puellas amandarum
- c. cupidus puellas amandi
- d. cupidus puellae amandae

Complete the four-step rule for translating gerunds and their nouns:

1. Take the English verb sense out of the ____________ form.
2. Add ________________.
3. Put it into the same case and construction as the Latin ________________ to which the gerundive is attached.
4. Make the noun the ________________ of the -ing form.
Translate the following Latin phrases both literally and in better English.

*propter hostes metuendos*

Literal: _______________________________________________

Better English: _________________________________________

*in bello gerendo*

Literal: _______________________________________________

Better English: _________________________________________

*de urbibus defendendis*

Literal: _______________________________________________

Better English: _________________________________________

Fill in the Blank. Latin has two gerundive purpose constructions:

(1) the preposition ______ + a/n _______________ (case) noun and gerundive;

(2) a/n ________________ (case) noun and gerundive + _____________.

Translate the following Latin phrases into their equivalent idiomatic English expression.

*ad uruem oppugnandum* ________________________________

*ad veritatem loquendam* ________________________________

*ad civitatem defendendam* ________________________________

*ad consules interficiendos* ________________________________

*ad vocem oratoris audiendam* ________________________________

*militum hortandorum causā* ________________________________

*vini ferendi causā* ________________________________

*exsilii vitandi causā* ________________________________

*navicium capiendarum causā* ________________________________

*solis videndi causā* ________________________________
VOCABULARY

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word’s base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEANING/S</th>
<th>OTHER INFORMATION</th>
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Provide the correct translation for each Latin sentence below.

**Latin** | **English**
---|---
*Dubitando amisit occasionem.* | ____________________________________________
*Petendo conatus est vitare mortem.* | ____________________________________________
*Iniuriis vitandis facimus beneficia.* | ____________________________________________
*Tyranno interficiendo se liberabunt.* | ____________________________________________
*Veritate loquendā amicos veros habebitis.* | ____________________________________________