

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 39

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**, GERUND PARTICIPLE

... says the **thinking** man. GERUND PARTICIPLE

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
- b. present active infinitive
- c. present passive participle
- 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.

CASE	ENDING	TRANSLATION
Genitive	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____

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

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

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		LATIN
Gerund + Object	=	_____ + Noun
“by averting those dangers”	=	“by those dangers _____.”
“... in doing the deed”	=	<i>in facto</i> _____

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. <i>cupidus puellarum amandarum</i> | c. <i>cupidus puellas amandi</i> |
| b. <i>cupidus puellas amandarum</i> | d. <i>cupidus puellae amandae</i> |

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 metuos 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 urbem oppugnandum _____

ad veritatem loquendam _____

ad civitatem defendendam _____

ad consules interficiendos _____

ad vocem oratoris audiendam _____

militum hortandorum causā _____

vini ferendi causā _____

exsilii vitandi causā _____

navium 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.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
AEDIFICIUM:	_____	_____	_____
INIURIA:	_____	_____	_____
VOX:	_____	_____	_____
CUPIDUS:	_____	_____	_____
NECESSE:	_____	_____	_____
VETUS:	_____	_____	_____
ETSI:	_____	_____	_____
QUASI:	_____	_____	_____
EXPERIOR:	_____	_____	_____
OPPUGNO:	_____	_____	_____

Provide the correct translation for each Latin sentence below.

Latin	English
<i>Dubitando amisit occasionem.</i>	_____
<i>Petendo conatus est vitare mortem.</i>	_____
<i>Iniuriis vitandis facimus beneficia.</i>	_____
<i>Tyranno interficiendo se liberabunt.</i>	_____
<i>Veritate loquendā amicos veros habebitis.</i>	_____