Latin GCSE - Component 1

Wednesday 1st February 2023

Today LO: translating the perfect tense of irregular verbs

• Wednesday 1st February 2023

Perfect tense How do we translate it?

- What is an irregular verb?
- Find your grammar sheet (grammar books) on the irregular verb 'to be'



Present	
sum	l am
es	you are
est	he is
sumus	we are
estis	you are
sunt	they
	are

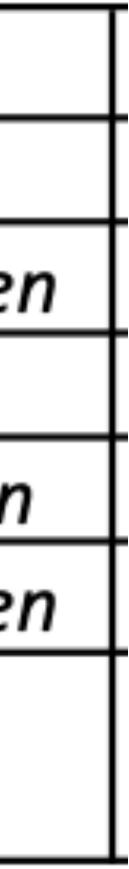
<u> The Verb To Be – esse</u>

Present		Imperfect	
sum	l am	eram	l was
es	you are	eras	you were
est	he is	erat	she was
sumus	we are	eramus	we were
estis	you are	eratis	you were
sunt	they	erant	they
	are		were



<u> The Verb To Be – esse</u>

Present		Imperfect		Perfect	
sum	l am	eram	l was	fui	I have been
es	you are	eras	you were	fuisti	you have beel
est	he is	erat	she was	fuit	he has been
sumus	we are	eramus	we were	fuimus	we have been
estis	you are	eratis	you were	fuistis	you have beel
sunt	they	erant	they	fuerunt	they have
	are		were		been



Note also the perfect tenses of the two			
present	perfect		
sum	fui	I was, I have been	
possum	potui	I could, I was able <i>fui</i>)	

o irregular verbs we have met:

- (on one occasion)
- e (on one occasion) (this was originally pot ·

Note the difference between the imperfect and perfect of these verbs:

e.g. dominus bonus erat. The master was a good man.

(ongoing: *erat*)

Note the difference between the imperfect and perfect of these verbs:

dominus bonus erat. e.g. The master was a good man. dominus iratus fuit. The master was angry.

(ongoing: *erat*)

(on one occasion: *fuit*)

Note the difference between the imperfect and perfect of these verbs:

servus legere non poterat. The slave could not read.

(ongoing: *poterat*)

Note the difference between the imperfect and perfect of these verbs:

servus legere non poterat.

The slave could not read.

servus epistulam invenire non potuit. The slave could not find the letter.

(ongoing: *poterat*)

(on one occasion: *potuit*)

The verb *inquit* (he/she says) does not change its form in the perfect tense; the same form can be translated as present or perfect, depending on the context. The plural form *inquiunt* (they say) is only used in the present tense.

Translate into English:

- fuerunt
- 2. poteramus
- potuisti 3.
- 4. eras
- 5. fuistis
- 6. inquit (two answers)
- 7. es
- fuit 8.
- 9. poterat
- 10. potest

Exercise 4.11 (mixed tenses)



Exercise 4.12 (perfect tense)

Translate into Latin, checking the perfect stem as necessary:

- 1. You (*pl*) stayed.
- 2. We guarded.
- **3**. He fell.
- **4**. You (*sg*) have eaten.
- 5. They saw.
- 6. You (*pl*) departed.
- They were able (*on one occasion*).
- She has arrived.
- **9**. I have frightened.
- **10**. You (*sg*) were (*on one occasion*).



Home work for Monday!

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Exercise 4.13 (perfect tense)

Translate into English:

- nuntius e villa cum liberto cucurrit.
- servos cibum in hortum portare iussistis. 2.
- puer stultus de muro subito cecidit.
- in templo librum pulchrum invenimus. 4.
- dominam de novo periculo monui. 5.
- amici ad villam tandem advenerunt. 6.
- verba domini audire non potuimus. 7.
- puellae laetae cibum consumpserunt vinumque biberunt.
- feminam pulchram in via vidisti. 9.
- **10**. Romani villas templaque deleverunt.



