Nomen:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin-\_\_\_\_Period

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ch. 24 Practice

1. The Ablative Absolute is a type of participial phrase usually consisting of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a modifying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case.

2. Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connected to the rest of the sentence, and usually set off by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the ablative absolute describes some general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under which the action of the sentence occurs.

3. Because the absolute phrase is completely self-contained, it never modifies or refers directly to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rest of the sentence.

4. Two nouns or a noun and an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the ablative case can also constitute an ablative absolute, with the participial form of the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assumed. (This form was lacking in classical Latin)

5. While the ablative absolute can be translated literally, it is usually better style to transform the phrase to a clause by supplying a subordinating conjunction (usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), making the ablative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the subject, and converting the participle to a regular verb with the appropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relative to the verb.

**Translate:**

equō versō

ferris sublatis

fidebus ostentis

rebus publicis ereptis

litoribus inventis

**Translate: Literally at first, then as a clause**

Fabulā narratā, servi ridebant.

Imperatore imperium accipiente, milites gaudebant.

1. Passive periphrastic verbs consist of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) plus a form of the verb **sum** and indicate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. You can also show necessity or obligation in Latin using which verb?

a. cerno b. debeo c. ostendo d. peto

3. To indicate the agent, i.e. the person performing the action, with a passive periphrastic the Romans used:

a. ablative with a/ab b. ablative with no prep. c. dative with a/ab d. dative with no prep.

4. Because a literal translation of a passive periphrastic generally sounds awkward, you can convert the clause into an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ construction.

**Translate:**

Fabulae narrandae erant.

Hasta tib excipienda est.

Modi viris petendi sunt.

Insula videnda erit.

Spes pellenda est.

**Translate: Literally at first, then as an active construction**

Perfugium servō quaerendum est.

Dux militibus expellendus erit.

Carthagō Romae delenda erat.