

PĒNSUM B

cēna	hospes	inexpectātus-a-um	invītāre	vīsere	prae-esse
culīna	sāl	tepidus-a-um	nūntiāre	requiēscere	perferre
convīva (M)		tardus-a-um	cēnāre	frui	
sententia	famēs	iūcundus-a-um	parāre	contrahere	circiter
	sitis	molestus-a-um	exōrnāre	ēligere	equidem
coquus	carō	īmus-a-um	accubāre	coquere	diū
lībertīnus		glōriōsus-a-um	gustāre	sternere	paulisper
	mel	merus-a-um	pōtāre	accumbere	dēmum
balneum	vās	acerbus-a-um	apportāre	aspergere	prīdem
malum	genus	singulī-ae-a		fundere	sānē
bonum	iter	bīnī-ae-a	salvēre		
triclīnium		ternī-ae-a	placēre	recipere	
convīvium			miscēre		
argentum		dīligēns			
		patiēns			
		dulcis-e			

Post meridiem est: _____ hōrā decimā. _____ lūlii,
Cornēlius et Orontēs, cum uxōribus suīs invītātī sunt ad _____. Cum hospitēs
veniunt, lūlius in balneō lavātur, quia _____ in agrīs ambulāvit. Itaque Aemilia
marītum suum _____ excūsat.

Cornēlius Rōmae diū labōrāvit. Nunc _____ (= dēnique) Cornēlius lūlium
vīsere potest et ōtiō _____ mavult. Vīta rūstica eī _____ est. Orontēs
amīcīs suīs dē _____ suō per Graeciam et Italiam _____ (= nārrāre) vult.

Cēna iam _____ parāta esse oportuit. Hospitēs in ātriiō exspectant dum
coquus, quī culīnae _____ (= dominus est), cibum _____. Tandem
omnēs in triclīnium intrant, ubi sunt trēs lectī. In _____ lectīs (= in quōque lectō)
ūnus, duo, aut trēs _____ accubāre possunt, quia Rōmānī in lectīs cubantēs
_____ (= cēnam edere) solent.

Orontēs, quī lībertīnus est, in lectō _____ cubat. In mēnsā sunt varia
_____ flōrum et pōcula ex _____ facta. Cibus omnibus convīvīs
_____ (= iūcundus est), maximē autem carō laudātur. Orontēs autem
carnem gustat, tum _____ carnī aspergit, ut _____ suam augeat. Servī vīnum et
aquam in pōcula _____, sed Orontēs vīnum merum _____ (= bibit). Paula putat
vīnum nimis _____ esse, quia rēs _____ amat.

Cum necesse est _____ utrum vīnī genus melius sit, Falernum an
Albānum, neque Cornēlius neque Orontēs _____ suam dīcere audet.

(28) **MAX 7 X**

PENSUM A is a synopsis: your mom has drawn at random this synopsis for you:

THE **SYNOPSIS** OF A LATIN VERB

3 INFINITIVES OF THE VERB _____

Ending to be used _____ (in indicative and subjunctive ONLY)

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	_____	_____	_____	_____
IMPERFECT	_____	_____	_____	_____
FUTURE	_____	_____	X	X
<i>PERFECT</i>	-----	-----
<i>PLUPERF</i>	-----	-----
<i>FUT. PERF</i>	-----	X	X

INFINITIVES

PARTICIPLES

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	_____	_____	_____	X
			(pl. _____)	
PERFECT	-----	X	-----
FUTURE	-----	-----	-----	X

GERUND (AD) _____ (**GERUNDIVE** _____)

IMPERATIVES

SING

PLURAL

SUPINES

ACTIVE	_____	_____	ACC. _____
PASSIVE	_____	_____	ABL. _____

YOU MUST ALSO KNOW WHAT EACH FORM MEANS IN ENGLISH!

See next page:

PENSUM A: ENGLISH MEANINGS OF ALL LATIN VERB TENSES AND FORMS

INDICATIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	_____	_____
IMPERFECT	_____	_____
FUTURE	_____	_____
<i>PERFECT</i>	-----
<i>PLUPERF</i>	-----
<i>FUT. PERF</i>	-----

INFINITIVES

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	_____	_____
PERFECT	-----
FUTURE	-----	-----

PARTICIPLES

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	_____	X
	(pl. _____)	
PERFECT	X	-----
FUTURE	-----	X

GERUND (AD) _____ **(GERUNDIVE** _____)

IMPERATIVES

	SING	PLURAL
ACTIVE	_____	_____
PASSIVE	_____	_____

SUPINES

ACC. _____
 ABL. _____