

Section 7 New Grammar -

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS: There are four Latin verbs which are regular in the present, imperfect, and future tenses, but switch to deponent verbs (looking passive, but meaning active) in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

They are:

audere, ausum esse (to dare):

audet, audebat, audebit, ausus est, ausus erat, ausus erit.

gaudere, gavTsum esse (to rejoice):

gaudet, gaudebat, gaudebit, gavTsus est, gavTsus erat, gavTsus erit

solere, solitum esse: (To be accustomed to)

solet, solebat, solebit, solitus est, solitus erat, solitus erit

fidere, fisum esse: to trust

fidit, fidebat, fidet, fisis est, fisis erat, fisis erit

Whether they are active or passive in Latin - they are always translated as active in English.

Line 2: magnopere gavisus est - he rejoiced greatly

CLAUSES OF DOUBT (#12 in the subjunctive section of the Handy Dandy)

N.B.: NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE DOUBT CLAUSES USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE:

Negative or interrogative clauses of doubt:

(Found on Line 4 in section 7)

1. Negative clause of doubt

- a. Negative word = “doubt” word + quin + subjunctive
- b. Someone does not doubt THAT (quin) something may happen/happens.

For example:

I don't doubt that Jason is going to obtain the fleece.

Non dubito quin Iason vellus obtenturus sit.

OR translate this:

Puer non dubitābat quin eī crēderēmus.

2. Interogative Clause of Doubt

- a. The doubt word could be in question – or implied

For example:

Quis dubitat quin dux accedat.

Who doubts that the leader approaches?