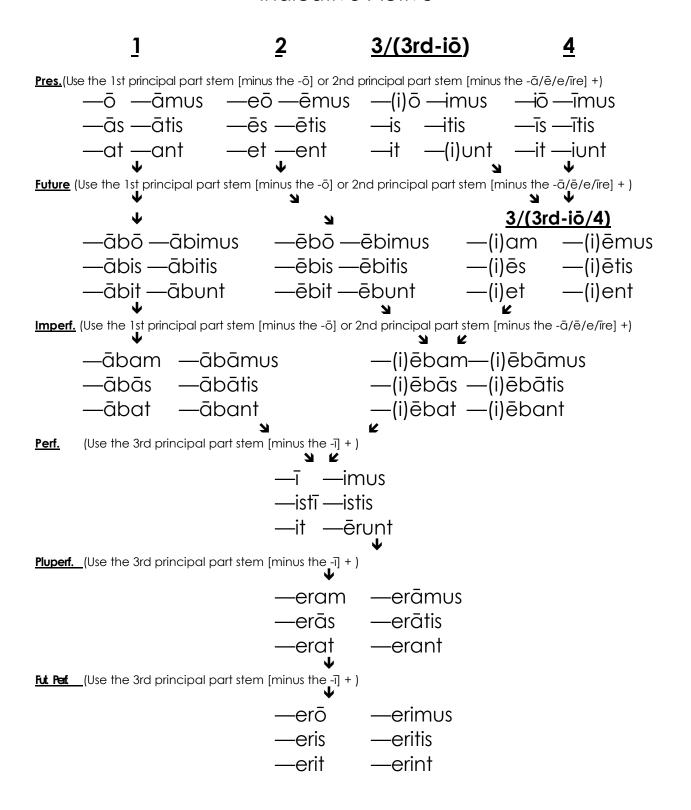
Indicative Active



Verb Synopsis Sheet

A verb synopsis is a representative sampling of verb forms across the tenses. It follows one person and number in all possible forms. This sheet should help you understand how to apply the information on the other pages.

Synopsis of Third Person Singular Indicative Active Forms with Translations

Present: cantat—he sings, he is singing, he does sing

Future: cantābit—he will sing

Imperfect: cantābat —he sang, he was singing, he used to sing, he kept singing

Perfect: cantāvit —he sang, he has sung, he did sing

Pluperfect: cantāverat —he had sung Future Perfect:cantāverit —he will have sung

Synopsis of First Person Plural Indicative Passive Forms with Translations

Present: legimur —we are being chosen Future:legēmur —we shall (will) be chosen

Imperfect: legēbāmur —we were being chosen Perfect: lectī sumus —we have been chosen Pluperfect: lectī erāmus —we had been chosen

Future Perfect: lectī erimus —we shall (will) have been chosen

Synopsis of Second Person Singular Subjunctive Active Forms with Translations

Present: teneās —you may hold, may you hold

Imperfect: tenērēs —you would hold, were you holding

Perfect: tenueris —you may have held

Pluperfect: tenuissēs —you would have held, had you held

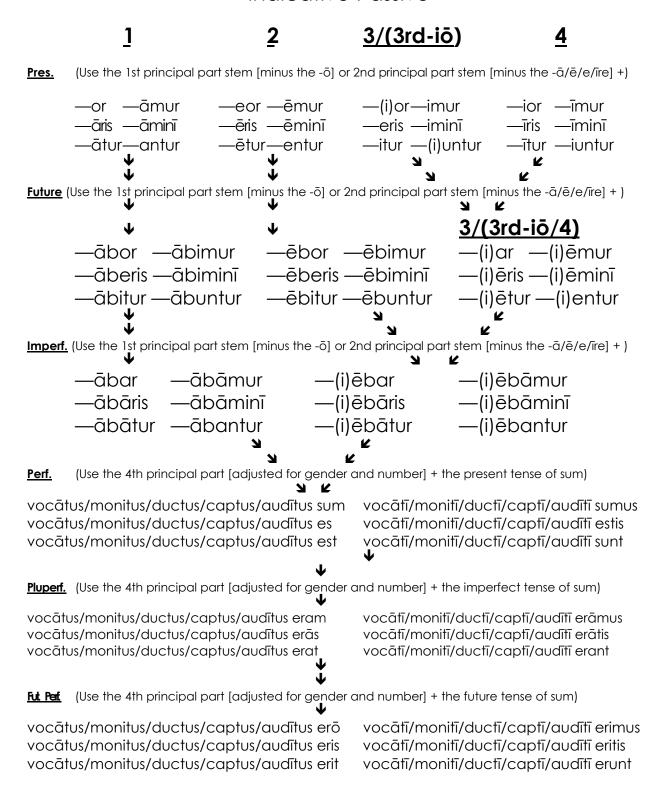
Synopsis of Third Person Plural Subjunctive Passive Forms with Translations Present: impediantur—they may be hindered, let them be hindered

Imperfect: impedirentur —they would be hindered, were they being hindered

Perfect: impedītī sint —they may have been hindered

Pluperfect: impedītī essent —they would have been hindered, had they been hindered

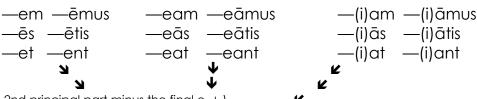
Indicative Passive



Subjunctive Active

<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3rd(3rd-iō/4th)</u>

<u>Pres.</u>(Use the 1st principal part stem [minus the -ō] or 2nd principal part stem [minus the -ā/ē/e/ire] +)



Imperf. (Use the 2nd principal part minus the final e +)

—em —ēmus —ēs —ētis —et —ent •

(This form basically looks like the present active infinitive + the standard personal endings, but 3 of the -e's go long: -ē.)

(vocāre/monēre/ducere/capere/audīre +) — m — mus — s — tis — t — nt

(Make the final -e into a long -ē where indicated.)

 $\underline{\textbf{Perfect}} \hspace{0.1in} \textbf{(Use the 3rd principal part stem [minus the final -i] +)} \\$

—erim —erīmus —erīs —erītis —erit —erint •

<u>Plup.</u> (Use the 3rd principal part [but change the final -ī to -i] +)

(This form is built off the perfect active infinitive [which is always formed from the 3rd principal part, **but with the final** -ī changed to -i + -sse] + ending. By itself, the perfect active infinitive translates "to have <u>(verb)ed."</u>)

(vocāvisse/monuisse/ —m —mus (Make the final-e into a dûxisse/cēpisse/audīvisse +) —s —tis long -ē where indicated.) —t —nt

Subjunctive Passive

