

Year 2 Term 3 Week 5 Day 1

Grammar: Verbs: The Passive Voice, perfect, pluperfect and future perfect: *e* verbs, consonant verbs and *i* verbs

These conjugations use the verb to be in the same way as the *a* verbs. The only difference is in the ending of the participle. However in all cases the ending concludes with ...*us* for the singular and ...*i* for the plurals in the same way as the *a* verbs. This makes these passive tenses easy to spot. Here are some examples:

monere “to warn/advise” (*e* verb): *monitus sum... moniti sumus...*

regere “to rule” (consonant verb): *rectus sum... recti sumus...*

audire “to hear” (*i* verb): *auditus sum... auditi sumus...*

Notice that in the IGCSE syllabus word list although first, second and fourth conjugation verbs are indicated by a (1), (2) or (4) after the entry in the list, third conjugation verbs are not numbered but are set out thus:

amitto, -ere, amisi, amissum I lose

rego, -ere, rexi, rectum I rule

Change the final *m* of the last form of the word given to an *s* (i.e. *amissus, rectus*) and you will get the participle you need to form the passive perfect, pluperfect and future perfect.

Can you translate these sentences?

Custoditus es.

Muniti erunt.

Claudius punitus erat.

Paritus est.

Amissus eram.

Once again you should make up some sentences of your own.

Answers on the last page.

Bible example:

*a Dan **auditus est** fremitus equorum eius* Jeremiah 8:16a

This verse is part of Jeremiah's description of God's judgement. The subject of the passive verb is *fremitus* “loud noise/angry humming.” You can probably do this yourself. Check your answer in your Bible.

Answers:

You were/have been guarded.

They will have been built.

Claudius had been punished.

He was/has been obeyed.

I have been lost.