

## 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.