

CAPITVLVM VICESIMVM QVARTVM

PENSVM D

1.12 What part of speech is *subito*? What is unusual about this form? Name two other words in this chapter formed in this same way.

1.24 What are the case, number, and gender of *sibi*? What part of speech? Decline it.

1.30 What are the case, number, and gender of *pede*? Why this case? What is the other way to make this comparison?

1.40 What are the tense, voice, and mood of *consolare*? What are its principal parts? How do you form this mood in the deponent voice? Which deponents have an active form?

1.47 What are the person, number, tense, voice, and mood of *passus est*? What are its principal parts? Why only two?

11.58, 60 Compare the forms and meanings of *noscere* and *novisse*.

1.60 What are the tense, voice, and mood of *locutus est*? What are its principal parts and meanings?

1.66 What are the person, number, tense, voice, and mood of *ambulaverat*? What does this tense indicate? How is it formed? Conjugate this verb.

1.67 What are the tense, voice, and mood of *iacuerat*? What are its three principal parts? Three stems? Compare these with the principal parts and stems of the similar verb *iacere* ("to throw").

1.67 What are the person, number, tense, voice, and mood of *pulsatus erat*? How is this verb formed?

1.101 What are the tense, voice, and mood of *mentitum esse*?

1.134 What are the person, number, and tense of *fuera*m? What are its three principal parts?