

Caput XXI – Present Passive System of the 3rd, 3rd‘io’, and 4th Conjugations**Review: Passive Voice:****Review: 3rd, 3rd‘io’, and 4th Conjugation Verbs:****PASSIVE Personal Endings of the Present Active System:**

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

As usual, then, to conjugate a verb in the passive voice in the present system:

Present Stem (w/Thematic Vowel) + Tense Marker + Passive Personal Ending**Present Passive of 3rd, 3rd‘io’, and 4th Conj. Verbs:**

- Combine the stem + passive endings
- 2nd sing. in 3rd and 3rd‘io’ will yield an “e” before the ending (-īr- > -er-; cf. capire > capere)
- Remember to use the thematic “o” in the 1st sing. and 3rd pl. (“o” > “u” in 3rd pl.)
- Typical vowels will undergo shortening and weakening

agō, agere – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

audiō, audīre – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

capīō, capere – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Imperfect Passive of 3rd, 3rd‘io’, and 4th conjugation Verbs:

- Combine the stem + “ēbā” + passive personal endings
- The expected vowels undergo shortening

agō, agere – imperfect passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

audiō, audīre – imperf. passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

capiō, capere – imperfect passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Future Tense of 3rd, 3rd‘io’, and 4th conjugation Verbs:

- Combine stem + fut. tense marker (“A+5 Ēs”) + passive endings
- Note: the “ē” of the 2nd sing. has an absolutely mandatory macron!!!

agō, agere – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

audiō, audīre – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

capiō, capere – present passive indicative

	sing.	plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Present Passive Infinitive:

Stem + thematic vowel + pass. inf. ending (-(s)ī*) – allow for rhotacism!

*Note: this ending was originally just “-ī”, but the “s” was inserted after a long stem-final vowel.

Give the Present Passive Infinitive of the following verbs:

agō, agere: _____ **audiō, -īre:** _____ **capiō, -ere:** _____

Remember, there are **NO Passive Imperatives** in use in Classical Latin, so you don't have to learn them (at the moment).

Verb SYNOPSIS:**Key Terms:**

Passive Voice

Synopsis

Verb Synopses

A verb synopsis compares the forms of a verb for a given PERSON and NUMBER across all TENSES, VOICES, and MOODS. (After you learn the Subjunctive mood, that will be added to synopses too, but for now focus on the indicative and imperative moods—I have added a few infinitives as well) This is a great way to review the formation of verbs!

Pick a verb and a person and number to practice!

VERB: _____, _____, _____, _____

PERSON & NUMBER: _____

	TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
INDICATIVE	Present		
	Future		
	Imperfect		
	Perfect		
	Future Perfect		
	Pluperfect		

Present Active Imperative: Sing: _____ **Pl.:** _____

Present Infinitive: Act.: _____ **Pass.:** _____

(I will have you do a verb synopsis or two for the next exam! – check out the practice sheet on Blackboard)