Name:_____ Date:_____ Grade:_____

Chapter 17 Study Sheet

A. Fill in the blanks. Find the answers in the Chapter 17 Grammar Lesson.

1. Until Chapter 17, all your Latin verbs have been _____ tense verbs.

2. Present tense verbs describe action that's happening _____, in the _____.

3. In this chapter you are learning a new tense. It's called the _____ tense.

4. Is something wrong with this tense? No. *Imperfect* does mean *not perfect,* but when we speak of verbs, *perfect* means _____.

5. The imperfect tense describes action that is not complete because it is _____.

6. *When* does the ongoing action of an imperfect verb take place? The ongoing action of an imperfect tense verb happens in the _____.

7. An imperfect tense verb describes action that is _____ and _____.

8. The basic translation of the imperfect tense is _____ or _____ . . . *–ing.*

9. Could *you were praying* be the translation of a Latin imperfect tense verb? _____.

10. How is the imperfect tense formed? First you form the verb _____, then you add the _____ tense endings.

11. How do you form the verb stem? To form the verb stem you drop the _____ of the infinitive.

12. For **clāmāre** the verb stem is _____. For **habitāre** the verb stem is _____.

13. The verb stem of a regular *first* conjugation verb always ends in what vowel? Long _____.

14. The imperfect tense endings are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

15. At the *very end of the imperfect tense endings* you see the *personal endings!* This means that the end of the endings tells you _____.

16. The imperfect tense uses the **–m** personal ending instead of **–ō;** what's the other verb you know that uses **–m** instead of **–ō?** _____.

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17. Which part of the imperfect tense endings tells you *was or were?* The _____ of the imperfect endings tells you *was or were!* That is, **–bā– / –ba–** tells you *was or were.*

18. Actually, it's better to say that **–bā– / –ba–** tells you your verb is _____ tense. So **–bā– / –ba–** is called the _____ sign, because it tells you the tense of your verb!

19. Are there other translations of the imperfect tense besides *was and were . . . –ing?* _____. But the imperfect is *often* translated with *was or were . . . –ing.*

20. Why does the table translate **–bam** as *I was . . . ,* and not just *I was?* To show that the *was . . .* is a _____ verb, not a linking verb. You can't use **–bam** to translate the *linking* verb *I was.* Latin has a different word for that!

21. Can you use **–bam** as a separate word? _____, it's only an ending!

22. The stem vowel for the first conjugation is long **ā.** Does the stem vowel stay long in all the imperfect tense forms? _____.

23. Do all the imperfect tense *endings* have a long vowel *within* them? _____!

24. Why do some imperfect tense endings have a short vowel? The Romans shortened long vowels before certain other _____.

25. Which imperfect tense endings have a short vowel? _____, _____, _____. Which imperfect tense endings have a long vowel? _____, _____, _____.

26. List the imperfect tense endings *in order* again—with correct long signs. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

27. The basic translation of the imperfect tense is _____ or _____ . . . *–ing.* Is this the *only* translation of the imperfect tense? _____.

28. Sometimes the imperfect tense is translating using _____ or _____ *to,* instead.

29. Use *was or were . . . –ing* unless your teacher asks you to try these other translations!

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