Chapter 17 Translation Worksheet 2

A. Put a box around all the *imperfect* tense verbs.

narrābat   optant   recūsābāmus   temptātis   errās   ēvolābam   spectābant   clāmant

dēsīderābās   cantās   lacrimābat   ululat   habitābātis   ōrātis   occultāmus   cantābāmus

B. Fill in the blanks.

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

2. Sometimes the imperfect tense is translated using _____ or _____ *to,* instead. You will use the basic translation unless your teacher tells you otherwise.

3. To form the imperfect tense, first you form the verb _____ by dropping the _____ of the infinitive. Then you add the _____ tense endings!

4. The verb stem of **optāre** is _____. The verb stem of **lacrimāre** is _____.

C. Conjugate "adornō" in the *imperfect* tense. Fill in the blanks above the verb box first. Write in the translations alongside, as usual. Remember you are translating an *imperfect* tense verb!

Infinitive: _____   Verb Stem: _____

D. Translate. Notice whether your verb is imperfect tense or present tense!

1. Hodiē silvam explōrāre optātis. _____

_____

2. Silvam explōrāre dēsīderās, sed silva est densa et obscūra. _____

_____

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3. Parvae puellae sunt timidae; explōrāre nōn optant. _____

_____

4. In casā est culīna; in culīnā sunt urnae; in urnīs est aqua. _____

_____

5. In culīnā canis fēminam exspectat. _____

_____

6. Fēmina benigna culīnam intrat, et canis fēminam spectat. _____

_____

7. Canis est in latebrā obscūrā, et fēmina est cūriōsa: ubi canis? _____

_____

8. Herī puer et canis cavernam sēcrētam explōrābant. _____

_____

9. Ursam fessam nōn excitāre temptābant. _____

_____

10. Ursam excitābant! _____

_____

11. Ex cavernā puer et canis ēvolābant, et ursa ēvolābat. _____

_____

12. Canis clārē ululābat. Puer lacrimāre dēsīderābat, sed nōn lacrimābat. _____

_____

13. Cūriōsa sum, sed soror mea est timida. _____

_____

(Who is speaking, a boy or a girl? _____, because _____ is feminine.)

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