Hi, Sam!  
Im here  
Can you see or hear me?  
Yes but my face is not up yet  
Interesting. That means there's a connection issue on your end.  
Can you hear me?  
Unfortunately, no. I can't see you either.  
Um...I just reset the connection, which should have gotten us both able to see and hear each other.  
Well, Sam, I'll tell ya what. If you're up to the typing, we can conduct this session via chat.  
Alright  
Okay, great! Thanks for being such a sport. So, let's get started.  
Okay, any problems with the exercises?  
Not really, some of the translations were hard to find but none other than that  
Okay. That's actually fine. That means you were challenged, which is the important thing.  
Okay, let's start with Exercise 8.5, #1. Latum campum implent in bello.  
do you mean 5.5?  
Would you prefer to start with that one? Whichever one you're comfortable starting with. I sent you Exercises 8.5, 5.5 & 5.4.  
my english translations for #1 were the war filled in the wide field, and the wars filled in the wide fields  
Okay. Let's start with your initial translation: "The war filled in the wide field." What case would the word "bello" have to be in to justify that translation?  
Nominative  
No, no, Sam. The English sentence, "The war filled in the wide field." What is the function of the -- Excellent catch!!  
Is "bello" in the nominative case?  
No, i beleive it is in daitive, in, no, does it take the abl.  
What is the word before "bello" in the original Latin?  
plural, 3rd person, present,   
Does the preposition "in" take the dative?  
Yes, it does! Good job.  
Let's start with the verb. "Implent"--Sam, give me the person, number, voice, mood, and tense of that verb.  
Excellent! Voice = active or passive; mood = indicative, infinitive, imperative, or subjunctive.  
No prob. "Implent" happens to be active voice. It's also indicative mood. What tense is "implent"?  
Excellent! Indeed, it's present tense. Now, Sam, is there an expressed subject in the sentence?  
Don't worry about mood for right now. I'll send you some lessons on that at a later time.  
Yes there is,  bello, latum is the adjective for campum  
"Latum" is a noun? Only nouns can act as subjects or objects, right?  
Exactly! Can "bello" be the subject of the sentence? Is "bello" in the nominative case?  
is it ablitive, should we correct the english statement?  
Line 20 is a correction--you originally wrote "accusative" (if memory serves).  
No, no, Sam. "bello" cannot be nominative case. The glossary entry for the word "war" is bellum, belli. So, what case is "bello"?  
You bet! It's in the ablative case because it is the object of the preposition "in" which (in this instance) takes the ablative. So far so good, Sam?  
Okay. "The war filled in the wide field." So far, we know that translation doesn't work, because "the war" is the subject of the English sentence, which teh original Latin doesn't justify. You stated "implent" is 3rd pl present tense. Hence, what is actually the subject of the sentence?  
yes, it is accusative  
Okay. Now, Sam, you're saying "the field" is the subject of the sentence. BUT, is "campum" in the nominative case?  
Exactly! Good catch. Hence, it cannot be the subject. It cannot be the subject for another reason, too: subject and verb have to agree in number, right?  
Does the singular "campum" agree with the plural "implent"?  
Do you agree, Sam, that "campum" is singular?  
Good! Exactly! And if it's the accusative (which it is!) then it is the (what) of the sentence?  
They fill in the wide feild with war  
Exactly!! Great job, Sam. Okay, so let's start putting the translation together.  
No, no, Sam. Think about what the real subject of the sentence is. "Implent" = 3rd \*pl\* present tense  
"The battles are filling", Sam, means that the word for war is in the nominative case, right? We've agreed "bello" is not in the nominative case.  
I know this is hard, Sam, but you're doing great, trust me. You're really showing your learning and command of this material.  
Think of it this way, Sam. Is there any noun in the sentence that is in the nominative case?  
RIGHT!!!! Hence, the subject of the sentence must be embedded in the verb.  
DING!! DING!! DING!!! BRAVO, SAM!  
Terrific!! One small problem. What number is "bello"?  
"They fill the wide field with war ("by means of war")." Okay, now, turn this English sentence into its opposite via number (ex., "they" becomes "he", etc).  
He fills in the wide feilds with wars  
Great! Now, translate that into Latin!  
Campos latos implet in bellis, thank you  
what are the principle parts for implent?  
impleo, implere, implevi, impletus  
Good catch! Great job, Sam! That's a perfect translation from English to Latin. Bravo! You bet.  
Now, try #4., I forgot to tell you earlier, i could find a proper translation for #2  
You all find the definite plan for the temples' gates  
Okay!  
Um...  
Your translation, Sam, "the definite plan" means the noun "plan" is functioning as the what in that sentence?  
direct object, no, right  
No, no. Not "indirect"--Right! Good. BUT--that would mean the word for "plan" must be in the accusative case, right? But is "consilio" indeed in the accusative case?  
Right! Hence, "plan" cannot be the direct object of this sentence.  
In this sentence, it's in the ablative, and here's how you know that: a noun in the ablative case (in other words, is not the object of a preposition) is more times than not acting as an ablative of means (you know it's not in the dative case, right, Sam, simply because the dative case (indirect object) doesn't make sense in this particular sentence. Right?)  
Exactly. That's why you always go with the context of the sentence.  
Okay. So, let's break the sentence down. "Consilio certo"--let's translate that.  
the definite plan, how do you capture ablitiveness  
"consilio certo" is in the ablative, though. Does the translation "the definite plan" capture the ablativeness?  
Good question. A noun in the ablative without a preposition equals (more times than not) the "ablative of means" ("bello" - "by means of war" "by war", etc).  
They find the temple's gates by means of a definite plan  
Okay! That's much closer. You definitely have the ablative of means in there. Now, Sam, where are you getting "you all"?  
Great catch! Good job.  
Why are you translating the sentence in the future tense?  
Great! Good translation, Sam. One small problem: what number is "templi"?  
It is singular genetive,  
Good job! That's exactly what it is! "With a sure plan they discover the gates of the temple." Okay, change that English into its opposite.  
With sure plans he discovers the gate of the temples  
Good. "With a sure plan", though, is which number?  
Good! Now, translate that into Latin!  
consiliis certis templorum portam invenit  
Careful! Almost perfect, Sam! EXACTLY!!!!!! Great job. Couldn't have done it better myself.  
Okay, Sam, #2.   
so beautiful total old sees/clear, are the words in order that i found  
Okay. Actually, Sam, I don't blame you at all for having trouble with that one. Do you want to work on this one or move on to another one?  
we can work on another one  
Um....Yeah. Let's work on #8. (I'll send you notes on #2. You were on the right track. It was a complicated sentence.)  
even wealth often surpasses duty to the public  
You're on the right track. Where are you getting the idea of "can"?  
Okay. Do you agree, Sam, that the idea "can" was nowhere in the original Latin?  
yes, superant  
Good. That's the important thing. Which word do you consider "their" translates?  
No. You cannot justify the translation "their" by way of the "they" embedded in "superant". "Superant" is 3rd plural because why?  
is wealth they?  
Exactly! In Latin the word for "wealth" happens to be in the plural.  
Okay. Good. Your translation, though, is leaving out a word that's in the original Latin sentence.  
Not "also" (that's another Latin word). What does "etiam" mean?   
even? Im going to look that up real quick, often.  
Exactly. What does "saepe" mean?  
Great job! Good.  
Exactly. "Saepe" = "often".  
Exactly, Sam! Great translation. "Wealth often outdoes even public duty."  
Okay, Sam. Try #10 while I do something for a couple of minutes.--------------  
You all take up the violent battles  
You take up the violent battle  
Okay, Sam, I'm back.  
Okay...  
What does "proelium" mean?  
I wasnt sure if it was fighter or battle  
"battle" is what "proelium" actually means  
What number is "proelia" in the original Latin sentence?  
neuter plural  
Really? glossary entry = "proelium, proelii"  
Exactly!!  
"saevus" can mean "fierce" but think of it more in the context of the English derivative "savage"  
Does "accepting" really make sense in this context? What's another dictionary meaning for "suscipio"?  
suspect, distrust  
"suspicious" is an English adjective. "suscipio" is a verb. "suscipio" can mean "suspect", sure. In this context, though, think of "take up" as in "to take up arms" or "to take up a cause"  
Good. (Make sure, though, you don't forget your English--"are take up"?)  
Good!  
Okay. Your original English translation is good. "You all take up savage battles." You switched it fine to its opposite.  
A couple of problems, though, with your English to Latin. Actually, SAm, "tu" is just fine!!!! Good job!  
Your verb, though. "suscipitis" is 2nd pl. So, how do you write that verb in the 2nd person \*singular\* present tense?  
Prolium Saevum tu Suscipis  
You there, Sam?  
Yeah, just now, sure.   
The first two principal parts of the verb "take up" are "suscipio" and "suscipere" a regular 3rd-conjugation verb.  
Are you waiting for me, Sam? Did you make a change in line 130?  
Yes, it was suscriptio  
Okay. "suscipo" -- I think you're shooting for "suscipio"--the correct verb, but the English "you take up" is which person and which number?  
singular 2nd  
Exactly! So, not "suscipio" (1st person singular) but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2nd person singular)  
Exactly!! Exactly! "suscipio" - the present-system stem = "suscipi" and the 2nd person singular personal ending = "s" -- hence, "suscipis"  
Understand?  
Good! Hence, "proelium saevum tu suscipis" is perfect!  
Okay, Sam, how about one more?  
We descend from the high walls  
I descend from the high wall  
de muro alto descendo  
I accedently did #5  
Try #6.  
Not "defend" -- what does "descendo", "descendere" mean? (Think of the English that derives from it.)  
Perfect translation! Good job.   
Perfect! Okay, English to Latin.  
Wow! you had me there for a minute.  
Perfect!! I'll tell ya what, you did #6 so perfectly, go ahead and do #5.  
"De muro alto descendo" is absolutely correctly, BTW!  
I was a little unsure for the english,   
You have the feild for sacrafice, but te is accusitave and im not sure how to show that  
Yeah, #5 is a little tricky.  
"te" is accusative because it is the object of the preposition "pro" which invariably takes the accusative - "pro te" = "for you" or "on your behalf"  
The feild for sacrafice is for you  
What person is "teneo"? 1st  
Exactly!  
sacer sacra sacrum means "sacred"  
I hold onto the sacred feild for you  
Yes! "I am holding onto the sacred field on your behalf." Your translation "I hold onto the sacred field for you." is just fine (actually, better, in my opinion).  
Okay, its opposite ("I" = "we", etc).  
We hold onto the sacred feilds for you all  
Great. Now, English to Latin.  
Arva Sacra pro vos tenemus  
Careful! The glossary entry for "field" is "arvum, arvi".  
Careful! If "arvum" is nominative singular, then the nominative plural equals what?  
"pro vos tenemus" is perfect! Just make the necessary corrections to "arvios sacros"  
If "arvum" is nominative singular (which you know to be the case, since that is its glossary entry), then what gender is the word "arvum"?  
neuter?  
Exactly!  
What is the nominative/accusative ending for 2nd declension neuter nouns?  
\*So\* close! Not "arv\*i\*a, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Exactly!!!! "arva sacra" Understand why?  
because it is accusitave plural neuter in which case the ending is -a  
Precisely! Exactly - perfect explanation, Sam.  
Okay! Whew! A whirlwind session, Sam, but, just like last time, you brought your A game! And thanks so much for being such a trooper about the lack of video and audio  
Your welcome and thank you too for all your help.  
My pleasure!  
When do you want to meet next?  
Is tomorrow at the same time okay?  
Sure! As long as you're game for two sessions in as many days.  
what do you mean?  
Tutoring two days in a row is a lot to take on. That's all. But, I'm happy to meet with you again tomorrow at this time, if you would like to.  
sorry, i meant next saterday but if you think tomorrow is a good idea then we can do that too  
No. I was pretty sure you actually meant next Saturday. Let's do that: next Saturday, 1pm CST.  
okay  
In the meantime, finish (if you haven't already) exercises 5.4 & 5.5 and send those to me, and I'll correct them and get them back to you. Between now and next Saturday I'll send you some exercises that deal with mood and voice and those aspects of verbs. Sound good?  
Sure, could you send some text to explain mood and voice in more depth too if thats alright  
You bet! No prob. The exercises I send you will have complete explanation along with them.  
Okay, Sam, great job today. I'll see you next Saturday!  
Thank you, see you next week  
Bye now!