

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 _____ was _____ or _____ were _____ . . . *-ing*.
2. Sometimes the imperfect tense is translated using _____ kept _____ or _____ used _____ *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 _____ stem _____ by dropping the -re of the infinitive. Then you add the _____ imperfect _____ tense endings!
4. The verb stem of **optāre** is _____ opta-_____. The verb stem of **lacrimāre** is _____ lacrimā-_____.

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: _____ adornāre Verb Stem: _____ adornā-_____

I was decorating	adornābam	adornābāmus	we were decorating
you (s.) were decorating	adornābās	adornābātis	you (pl.) were decorating
he, she, it was decorating	adornābat	adornābant	they were decorating

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

1. Hodiē silvam explōrāre optātis. _____

_____ Today you (pl.) wish to explore the forest. _____

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

_____ You (s.) long to explore the forest, but the forest is thick and dark. _____

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

_____ The little girls are fearful; they do not wish to explore.

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

_____ In the cottage there is a kitchen; in the kitchen there are urns; in the urns there is water.

5. In culīnā canis fēminam exspectat. _____

_____ In the kitchen a dog waits for the woman.

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

_____ The kind woman enters the kitchen, and the dog watches the woman.

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

_____ The dog is in a dark hiding place, and the woman is curious: where is the dog?

8. Herī puer et canis cavernam sēcrētā explōrābant. _____

_____ Yesterday a boy and a dog were exploring a secret cavern.

9. Ursam fessam nōn excitāre temptābant. _____

_____ They were trying not to awaken the tired she-bear.

10. Ursam excitābant! _____

_____ They were rousing the she-bear!

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

_____ The boy and dog were rushing forth from the cavern, and the bear (f.) was rushing forth.

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

_____ The dog was howling loudly. The boy was longing to cry, but he was not crying.

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

_____ I am curious, but my sister is timid.

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