

Perfect Passive Participles

(4th Principal Part: “Having Been ___ed”)

- Perfect (completed action)
- Passive (i.e. being acted upon, not performing the action)
- Participle (adjective formed from a verb)

The perfect passive participle is :

- the 4th principal part of a verb (but not the ones ending in *-ūrus*)
- literally translated: “(having been) ___ed.”
- an *-us, -a, -um* adjective

portō, portāre, portāvī, portātus

Literally: “(having been) carried”

Alternative translations may begin with:

- After...
- When...
- Who/which...
- Because/since...

Note: I prefer literal translations, and so does the AP Exam. I encourage you to stick to literal.

but still must be perfect and passive in meaning.

1. *Convīvae ad cēnam invitātī ā Cornēliō salutātī sunt.*

- Literal: The dinner guests, having been invited to dinner, were greeted by Cornelius.
- Alternative: The dinner guests, after they had been invited to dinner...
- Alternative: The dinner guests, who had been invited to dinner...

Notice that *invitātī* is m. nom. pl. because it is modifying *convīvae*, which is also m. nom. pl.

More Practice:

2. *Ancillae festīnāre iussae aquam ad convīvās lentē portāvērunt.*
3. *Convīvae in trīclīnium ductī in lectīs accubuērunt.*
4. *Magnum ferculum ā servīs ē culinā lātum in mediā mēnsā positum est.*
5. *Servī ā Gaiō iussī frustra pullī frātrī eius dedērunt.*
6. *Porcus ā servīs scissus ad mēnsam portātus est.*
7. *Ūvae in trīclīnium portātae omnibus convīvīs datae sunt.*
8. *Cēna optima ā Cornēliō data ab omnibus laudāta est.*
9. *Coqus ab omnibus laudātus laetus erat.*
10. *Titus in trīclīnium ductus, “Salvē, mī frāter inquit.”*