

To find applicable changes, find your version of the book listed below (e.g., Version 3.4). All changes listed under that version and any versions that follow (e.g., Version 3.5 and higher) will apply to your version.

Location	Incorrect	Correct
<b>Version 1.2</b>		
p. 3, Chapter 1, TE	Add a clarifying TE note regarding the <i>pb</i> blend (Note: This means the rest of the TE notes in the chapter were relettered.)	TE note: The correct classical pronunciation is an aspirated <i>p</i> ; however, medieval, ecclesiastical, neoclassical, and modern pronunciations all use the <i>f</i> sound. Either pronunciation is acceptable, and students will likely encounter both throughout their Latin journey.
p. 4, Chapter 1, Section 3	We changed the explanation in Section 3 to match <i>LA1</i> , which now presents three main rules of syllabication instead of four rules, but we missed changing references to “four main rules” in the intro paragraph on this page.	In the paragraph under Section 3. Syllabication, change to “There are three main rules of syllabication” and “Our suggestion is that you memorize the first three rules. . .”
p. 12, Chapter 2, Exercise 4	Add a TE note explaining AcSI. (Note: This means the rest of the TE notes in the chapter were relettered.)	Add the following TE note, which will become TE note G: The accusative subject of an infinitive (AcSI) occurs when you would normally expect a complementary infinitive (e.g., I love <i>to laugh</i> ), but instead the subject of the infinitive is different from that of the main verb (e.g., I want <i>you</i> to laugh). In this instance, the infinitive is not complementary but rather an object infinitive, and the accusative is not the direct object of the main verb but instead the subject of the infinitive.
p. 12, Chapter 2, Exercise 5	The abbreviations PtW, PrAc, and AcSI are used in the answers but not explained here.	Add the following explanatory note for students: You may need the following abbreviations: PtW (place to which), PrAc (predicate accusative), and AcSI (accusative subject of an infinitive).
Chapter 2, TE page B, Exercise 5	The abbreviations PtW, PrAc, and AcSI are used here but not previously explained.	Add the following explanatory note: PtW = place to which PrAc = predicate accusative AcSI = accusative subject of an infinitive
Chapter 3, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication of the infinitive <i>servire</i> and the noun <i>persuādēō</i> , <i>persuādēre</i> is incorrect.	—Should be: per-SUĀ-de-ō, per-suā-DĒ-re, per-SUĀ-sī, -per-SUĀ-sum —Should be: ser-VĪ-re

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Chapter 3, TE page C, Exercise 7, #7	This answer is incorrect.	Change to: Malīs: dative with a special verb (cedō)
p. 29, Chapter 4, Exercise 3, #6	Pācātuī should not be used as an example, as it is too advanced for this book.	Remove pācātuī and adjust exercise numbering here and in chapter 4 TE pages accordingly.
Chapter 4, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication of adhortātus is incorrect.	Should be: ad-hor-TĀ-tus, ad-hor-TĀ-tūs
Chapter 4, TE page A, Exercise 3, #4	Pectus is 3rd declension neuter, not masculine.	Change to: nom./voc., sing., n. (3)
p. 35 (Chapter 5) and 257 (Glossary)	Ōrdō, ōrdinis is masculine, not neuter. Plebes always refers to a group of people.	Change to: ōrdō, ōrdinis, m. Change definition to: commoners; plebians
p. 39, Chapter 5, last example	Bellum will never occur in the locative.	Change to: Brundisiū in Brundisium
p. 39, Chapter 5, map	“Sicily” is misspelled on the map as “Siciliy.”	Change to: Sicily
Chapter 5, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication of locus, speciēs, and rīdeō is incorrect.	Should be: LO-cus, LO-cī SPE-ci-ēs, SPE-ci-ē-ī RĪ-de-ō, rī-DĒ-re . . .
Chapter 5, TE page B, Exercise 5, #7	Porta, -ae is a 1st declension noun.	Change to: portīs urbis
Chapter 6, TE page C, Exercise 6, #3	Quercus is declined incorrectly in both answers.	Should be: quercus and quercibus
Chapter 6, TE page D, Exercise 9, #5	The superlative difficilima is incorrect.	Change to: difficillimus
Chapter 6, TE page E, Translation, paragraph 2, line 1	“Seventeen years” is incorrect.	Change to: sixteen years
p. 59 (Chapter 7) & 258 (Glossary)	In the LA2 test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative that is not the same as the meaning of the word. Thus, we have listed alternate derivatives here for cōsulō, cōsulere.	Change (consult) to (consultation)
p. 59 (Chapter 7) & 259 (Glossary)	In the LA2 test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative that is not the same as the meaning of the word. Thus, we have listed alternate derivatives here for tenāx, tenācis.	Change (tenacious) to (tenacity)
p. 61, Chapter 7, Exercise 4, #4, and Chapter 7, TE page B, Exercise 4, #4	Consuluit needs a macron on the first o.	Change to: cōsuluit
p. 62, Chapter 7 Reading, paragraph 2, line 3	Cōsuluit is incorrect here and doesn’t match the English translation.	Change to: consulēbant. (No change needed to English translation on the TE page.)
p. 67 (Chapter 8) & 259 (Glossary)	In the LA2 test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative for atrōx, atrōcis, but no examples are supplied here.	Add: (atrocious)

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p. 73 (Chapter 9) & 260 (Glossary)	In the LA2 test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative for <i>īnstituō</i> , <i>īnstituere</i> , but no examples are supplied here.	Add: (institute, institution)
Chapter 9, TE page C, Respondē Latīnē #3	The second “necessary” is spelled incorrectly.	Change to: necessary
Chapter 10, TE page B, Exercise 3	<i>Māvultis</i> is incorrectly identified as perfect tense.	Should be: Present
p. 98 (Chapter 11) & 261, 279 (Glossaries)	<i>Cōram</i> also means face-to-face with	Change English definition to: in front of, before the face of, face-to-face with
p. 102, Chapter 11 Reading, paragraph 1, line 4	A comma should be added between <i>Cosānīs</i> and <i>Vespasiānus</i> for clarity.	Change to: <i>Cosānīs</i> , <i>Vespasiānus</i>
p. 104, Chapter 11, Derivative Detective & p. 158, Chapter 17, TE note F	<i>Et cetera</i> (Latin form) is missing a macron	Change to: <i>et cētera</i>
Chapter 11, TE page B, Exercise 5, #10	The translation for <i>vidēs</i> , <i>vidēris</i> is incorrect.	Change to: You are seen, you seem
Chapter 11, TE page B, Exercise 6	<i>Pōtāminī</i> is spelled incorrectly. <i>Bibēbat</i> is the incorrect vocabulary word.	Change to: <i>pōrtāminī</i> Change to: <i>potābat</i>
Chapter 12, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of <i>cognovi</i> is incorrect. Syllabication of <i>tenebrae</i> , <i>tenebrārum</i> may cause some confusion.	Change to: <i>cog-NŌ-vī</i> Clarify for students: This word can be syllabicated two ways: TE-ne-brae, te-ne-BRĀ-rum, per syllabication rule #4 and accent rules; or te-NEB-rae, te-neb-RĀ-rum, since b is a mute followed by a liquid.
Chapter 12, TE page B, Exercise 3, #12–13	The Latin translations are given in the passive voice, but they should be in the active voice.	Change to: #12. <i>ducēbāris</i> and #13. <i>vincimur</i>
p. 113 (Chapter 13) & 262 (Glossary)	<i>Excidium</i> , -i should have a macron on the genitive -i ending.	Change to: <i>excīdium</i> , -ī
p. 114, Chapter 13, Section 40	In the example, the perfect passive indicative is translated as “I was carried” in 1st person singular, but as “we have been carried” for 1st person plural. This is confusing for students since there is no explanation given for the difference in translation.	Add note: The Latin perfect tense shows action completed in the past; therefore, most scholars agree that it can be translated with the English past tense or the English present perfect tense.
pp. 121–122, Chapter 14, Exercises 3–5	Students need to review Section 42B, future perfect passive indicative endings, before completing Exercise 3. Therefore, the order of exercises has been changed.	#1.) Move up B. Future Perfect Passive Indicative and Exercise 5. Change Exercise 5 to be Exercise 3. #2.) Renumber Exercises 3 and 4 as Exercises 4 and 5. #3.) Adjust exercise numbering in TE pages to match.
Chapter 14, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of <i>sūmpsī</i> , <i>sūmptum</i> is incorrect.	Change to: <i>SŪMp-sī</i> , <i>SŪMp-tum</i>

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p. 133 (Chapter 15) & 264 (Glossary)	In the <i>LA2</i> test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative that is not the same as the meaning of the word. Thus, we have listed alternate derivatives here for <i>instruō</i> , <i>instruere</i> .	Change to: (instructive)
Chapter 16, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of <i>aliquis</i> is incorrect.	Change to: A-li-quis
Chapter 16, TE page E, Respondē Latīnē #4	The answer is incorrect.	Change the answer to: <i>Arcas portant</i> . English translation: They carry chests/strongboxes.
p. 159 (Chapter 18) and 266, 298 (Glossaries)	<i>Renūntiātiō</i> is not m./f.	Change to: <i>renūntiātiō</i> , <i>renūntiātiōnis</i> , f.
p. 159 (Chapter 18) and 266, 279 (Glossaries)	<i>Cōnsuescō</i> needs a macron on the e and is misspelled.	Change to: <i>cōnsuēscō</i> , <i>cōnsuēscere</i>
p. 164, Chapter 18 Reading Glossary	<i>Consuēstis</i> and <i>consuē(ve)stis</i> each need a macron on the o.	Change to: <i>cōnsuēstis</i> , <i>cōnsuē(ve)stis</i>
Chapter 18, TE page B, Exercise 4, #10	"M,f" is incorrect in the parsing label above <i>renūntiātiōnem</i> .	Change to: ac/s/f
Chapter 18, TE page C, Exercise 5, #6	The translation <i>vīs suī</i> is incorrect.	Change to: <i>vīs suae</i>
p. 173 (Chapter 19) and 266, 292 (Glossaries)	Change definition of <i>notitia</i> .	Change to: knowledge, acquaintance, a known thing
p. 173 (Chapter 19) and 266, 303 (Glossaries)	Change definition of <i>usus</i> .	Change to: use (employment of something)
p. 173 (Chapter 19) & 266 (Glossary)	In the <i>LA2</i> test packet, students are asked to supply a derivative that is not the same as the meaning of the word. Thus, we have listed alternate derivatives here for <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> .	Change to: (acceptance)
Chapter 19, TE page A, Exercise 2	The present active and present passive forms for <i>sentiō</i> are correct, but the present active, perfect passive, and future active should use the 3rd and 4th principal parts.	Should be: <i>sēnsisse</i> , <i>sēnsū esse</i> , <i>sēnsūrum esse</i>
Chapter 19, TE page A, Exercise 3	The answer key chart for <i>accipere</i> present participle conjugation is missing the "i" throughout.	Change to: <i>accipiēns</i> , <i>accipientis</i> , etc. throughout chart
p. 199, Chapter 22, Exercise 3, #1, and Chapter 22, TE page A, Exercise 3, #1	<i>Consuēstis</i> needs a macron on the o.	Change to: <i>cōnsuēstis</i>

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p. 219 (Chapter 24) & 270, 284 (Glossaries)	The translation “to wear” for gero, gerere only works in a very small number of cases; an expanded definition would be better here.	Change definition: to manage, to carry; to wear
p. 229, Chapter 25, Exercise 4, #2	Nostrum is incorrect.	Should be: nostram
p. 229, Chapter 25, Exercise 4, #5	Ubi should be Quandō.	Change to: Quandō amīcae...
Chapter 25, TE page B, Exercise 4, #2	Ubi should be Quandō.	Change to: Quandō amīcae...
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #2, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #2	Discuntur is spelled wrong.	Change to: docentur
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #7, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #7	Imbuendum is spelled wrong.	Change to: imbuendōs
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #8, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #8	Bello victo is the wrong phrase.	Change to: hostibus victīs
p. 242, Chapter 27, Exercise 4, #4	This sentence needs to be changed because the supine is passive in meaning, and this sentence is active in meaning.	Change to: a man worthy of mentioning
p. 242, Chapter 27, Exercise 5, #12, and Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 5, #12	This sentence needs to be revised.	Change to: Num Attila Rōmam aedificiī causā veniēbat
p. 244, Chapter 27 Reading, line 8	Exercitum is spelled incorrectly.	Change to: exercitus
p. 245, Chapter 27, Derivative Detective	The Latin phrases are missing macra.	Change to: Ut īnrā, Ut sī, Ut suprā, Vidē ut suprā, and Nōn sequitur
Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 4, #4	This sentence needs to be changed because the supine is passive in meaning, and this sentence is active in meaning.	Change to: a man worthy of mentioning vir dignus memorātū
Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 5, #6	The supine of iūvo is incorrect.	Change to: iūtum
p. 316, Appendix A, Verbs: Regular Verbs	Under the second conjugation example, visus is missing its macron	Change to: vīsus
Unit 5 Test, #3B, Answer Key	Attulenda is incorrect.	The verb should be adferrenda.