Presentation Exercise: Chapter 28

Matching. Match the mood on the left with its primary function/s on the right.

_____ 1. Indicative
A. expresses direct command

_____ 2. Imperative
B. shows uncertainty or subordination

_____ 3. Infinitive
C. expresses fact

_____ 4. Subjunctive
D. verb of indirect statement/complementary with certain verbs

True or False. While the subjunctive came to have many uses in Latin, it originally showed that a speaker felt somehow uncertain about supporting the truth of a statement.

True or False. Subjunctive verbs are never found in subordinate clauses.

True or False. The main verb of a sentence can be in the subjunctive mood.

True or False. Latin verbs in the subjunctive mood are easily translated into English if you use the fully operational English subjunctive.

Translate *scribant*, indicating its mood to the side: _____________________________________

Circle all that apply. Which of the following verb forms are finite (i.e. take the personal endings -o, -s, -t, ...)?

indicative participles infinitives subjunctive

What do the following parts of a present-tense Latin verb indicate?

Base: ___________________________ Personal Ending: ___________________________

Tense Sign: ___________________________ Thematic Vowel: ___________________________

1
Fill in the Blank. The present subjunctive in Latin is indicated by a change in a verb’s

_____________________.

Fill in the Blank. The following phrase will help you to recognize and form subjunctive verbs:

“Sh____ R______ds ___ D____ry.”

Make the following third-person verbs subjunctive. Do not change tense.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
amat & \underline{} \\
habet & \underline{} \\
agit & \underline{} \\
scit & \underline{} \\
fugit & \underline{}
\end{array}
\]

Multiple Choice. In what person and number of which conjugations do the forms for the present subjunctive and the future indicative look the same?

a. 3rd plural of 2nd and 3rd conjugation
b. 2nd plural of 3rd, 3rd-\textit{io} and 4th conjugation
c. 1st singular of 3rd, 3rd-\textit{io} and 4th conjugation
d. 3rd singular of all but 1st conjugation

True or False. Passive forms in Latin are different and more complicated in the subjunctive mood than in the indicative.

True
False

******************************************************

Optional Questions about Linguistics

Put a check beside the statement below which contains a type of verb form used in Proto-Indo-European, the mother tongue of Latin and English.

_____ This might happen.  _____ We will defeat the Carthaginians.
In which of the following conjugations were the Romans able to use the long vowels -ā- and -ē- as subjunctive and future markers, respectively?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Third-io</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

True or False. To indicate the future tense in some conjugations, the Romans used an older Greek form and never paid or even thanked the Greeks for it.

*******************************************************************************

Fill in the Blank. The ________________ subjunctive (which expresses an order) is one of the few independent uses of the subjunctive. It is best translated it into English with _________ or _________.

Multiple Choice. Which of the following words is used to negate a jussive verb?

a. non  
b. nullus  
c. nemo  
d. ne

Fill in the Blank. The subjunctive mood can also be used in a/n ________________ clause which carries a connotation of “in order that, so that (something be done).” This type of clause is introduced by the conjunction ______ (for the positive) or _____ (for the negative).

Translate the clause (underlined) in the following sentence and answer the grammar question appended.

Nos fugit ne poenas det. ______________________________________________________

What mood is det and why? ___________________________________________________

True or False. To have a purpose clause a sentence must contain a sense of motion or direction.
**VOCABULARY**

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word’s base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEANING/S</th>
<th>OTHER INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMA:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCASIO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBUM:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCEDO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAESTO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEFICIUM:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>