Presentation Exercise: Chapter 36

Fill in the Blank. The three types of indirect discourse in Latin are
_________________________, _______________________, and ________________________.

Multiple Choice. The term “jussive” means “having to do with a/n ____________.”
   a. noun        b. clause        c. indirect discourse       d. command

Multiple Choice. Indirect command is identical in formation to what construction?
   a. a result clause     b. a purpose clause   c. an indirect question       d. an indirect statement

Fill in the Blank. A main sentence with a verb of ________________,
__________________, _____________, _______________, ________________ or the like
opens the possibility of having an indirect command.

True or False. Although “that” clauses can be used in English to indicate indirect command, an accusative/infinitive translation works better.

Translate the following Latin sentences:

1. Imperavit ut veniremus.   __________________________________________

2. Hortemur eos ne veniant.   __________________________________________

3. Quis consulem monuit ut fugeret?   ______________________________________

Circle the expectation for the verbs below which introduce indirect command.

impero       DATIVE       ACCUSATIVE       AB + ABL.

persuadeo    DATIVE       ACCUSATIVE       AB + ABL.

peto         DATIVE       ACCUSATIVE       AB + ABL.
Fill in the blanks to complete the formulas for the constructions below.

**ENGLISH**

**Indirect Statement:** the conjunction __________________ + a/n __________________ verb

**Indirect Question:** a/n __________________ word + a/n __________________ verb

**Indirect Command:** a/n __________________ subject + a/n __________________ verb

**LATIN**

**Indirect Statement:** a/n __________________ subject + a/n __________________ verb

**Indirect Question:** a/n __________________ word + a verb in the __________________ mood

**Indirect Command:** the conjunction _____ or _____ + a verb in the ______________ mood

True or False. One way to remember how to translate Latin indirect statement and indirect command is by flipping the English idioms, i.e. reversing the natural English uses of “that” and accusative/infinitive phrases.

**Fill in the Blank.** The formula for fearing clauses in Latin is a word of ___________________, plus the conjunction _____ or _____, plus a verb in the _______________ mood.

True or False. *Ne* introduces a negative fearing clause and *ut* begins a positive one.
True or False. Originally, the main sentence and the fearing clause to which it belongs were two separate statements, each with its own independent grammar.

Fill in the Blank. In ________________ two ideas are stated as two independent sentences. In ________________ one thought is stated as the main sentence and the other as a subordinate clause.

Translate the following Latin sentences:

1. *Timeo ne veniat.* __________________________________________

2. *Timeo ut veniat.* __________________________________________

Multiple Choice. *Fio* serves as the passive for which verb?

   a. *fero*  
   b. *facio*  
   c. *fateor*  
   d. *tollo*

True or False. *Fio* is a sort of reverse deponent, i.e. active in form and passive in meaning.

Fill in the Blank. Besides “it is made, it is done,” *fit* is often used in Latin to mean

“________________________” and “________________________.”

Multiple Choice. *Fio* exists only in the ___________ system.

   a. present  
   b. future  
   c. perfect  
   d. subjunctive

Fill in the Blank. *Fio* conveys its perfect sense by using ___________________, the perfect passive of the verb ______________.
Fill in the following chart with the present-tense forms of *fio*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**True or False.** The imperfect and future tenses of *fio* are formed just like a typical first-conjugation verb.

**Multiple Choice.** What vowel/s does *fio* use as its present subjunctive marker?

- a. -<i>a</i>-
- b. -<i>e</i>-
- c. -<i>ea</i>-
- d. -<i>i</i>-

Supply the following forms of *fio*:

- present infinitive
- imperfect subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person singular
- perfect participle (masc. nom. sing.)
- future passive participle (masc. nom. sing.)

**True or False.** The present active participle for *fio* is *fiens*.

**True or False.** Because it means “be done,” the present-tense forms of *fio* regularly expect an ablative agent.

**Multiple Choice.** When *fio* means “become,” what does it expect?

- a. an ablative agent
- b. an accusative direct object
- c. a dative object
- d. a nominative predicate
Multiple Choice. When *fio* means “happen,” what does it expect?

- a. *ut* + subjunctive
- b. a *cum* clause
- c. an indirect statement
- d. a participle

**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>TIMOR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVIS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCEDO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATEOR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORTOR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>