Presentation Exercise: Chapter 29

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. The imperfect subjunctive shows _____ action which is

_____ or which is imbedded in a/n _____ clause.

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. The imperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the _____

_____ and adding _____.

<u>True or False</u>. The only difference between the active and passive of the imperfect subjunctive is that the passive uses passive instead of active endings.

Circle the imperfect subjunctive verbs below.

amaverant   *ageres*   *amaremur*   *ageris*
          haberer   *iacere*   *scietur*

<u>True or False</u>. With a verb like *amaremini*, the Romans heard literally "y'all to love."

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. The Latin imperfect subjunctive

        a. conveys a sense of incomplete or repeated action in the past
        b. has a +1 time value
        c. is built on an archaic past-tense subjunctive marker *-se-*
        d. all of the above

<u>True or False</u>. You will learn the future subjunctive in the next chapter.

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. What is the base of the present subjunctive form of *sum*?
    a. *su-*   b. *si-*   c. *pot-*   d. *ri-*

Fill in the following tables with the correct form of *sum*.

Present Subjunctive of *Sum*

	Sing.	Pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Imperfect Subjunctive of *Sum*

	Sing.	Pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Possim is what tense and mood? _____

      How is this form translated? _____

Possem is what tense and mood? _____

      How is this form translated? _____

What is a result clause? How does it comment on what's being done? _____

_____

Fill in the Blank. A Latin result clause requires three components: (1) a/n _____

word in the main sentence tripping off the possibility of expressing result; (2) a word for "that"

which in Latin will always be _____; and (3) a verb in the

_____ mood.

Give two English sign words: _____ _____

In addition to superlatives, what are the five Latin words which can signal a result clause?

    1. _____   4. _____

    2. _____   5. _____

    3. _____

Circle all the forms which can be used in a *negative* result clause.

      non   *nullus*   *nemo*   *numquam*   *ne*

<u>True or False</u>. Latin distinguishes between real (vs. potential) result by using the indicative (vs. subjunctive) mood.

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.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
MENS:	_____	_____	_____
MILES:	_____	_____	_____
DURUS:	_____	_____	_____
TANTUS:	_____	_____	_____
TALIS:	_____	_____	_____
ITA:	_____	_____	_____
SIC:	_____	_____	_____
TAM:	_____	_____	_____
QUIDEM:	_____	_____	_____
NE … QUIDEM:		_____	_____
DISCO:	_____	_____	_____
DISCIPULUS:	_____	_____	_____