

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 33

Fill in the Blank. “If... then” statements in Latin are called _____.

They have two parts: a/n _____, the “if” half, and a/n _____, the “then” half.

Matching. Match the type of condition on the left with the sort of circumstance it describes on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. contrary-to-fact | a. an upcoming situation that’s unlikely to happen |
| _____ 2. future less vivid | b. a past or present action |
| _____ 3. future more vivid | c. something unreal |
| _____ 4. simple fact | d. an upcoming situation that’s likely to happen |

Fill in the Blank. In Latin, the two aspects of a verb which determine the type of condition are the _____ and _____.

True or False. In this class, the protasis and apodosis will be balanced; however, in real Latin conditions are often mixed.

What is the term for a condition in which the two halves do NOT match? _____

Fill in the Blank. “Real” conditions in Latin have verbs in the _____ mood, while “unreal” conditions have verbs in the _____ mood.

True or False. Even when used in a condition, a subjunctive verb cannot serve as the main verb of a sentence.

Fill in the following chart with the tense and mood of each type of condition as well as the standard English translation associated with that type.

Condition Name	Tense/Mood	English Translation
<i>Simple Fact</i>		
<i>Future</i>		
<i>Contrary-to-Fact</i>		

True or False. English forms the future more vivid condition in the same way Latin does, with future tense verbs in both the protasis and apodosis.

True or False. The future is the only tense ever used in Latin in the protasis of future more vivid conditions.

True or False. Contrary-to-fact conditions often hint at real facts, even though they don't state them directly.

Fill in the Blank. Conditions in Latin are introduced by two subordinating conjunctions,

_____ for the positive and _____ for the negative.

Answer the grammar question about the following sentence: *si remaneas, felix sim.*

What tense and mood is *remaneas* and why? _____

Circle the correct type of condition for each sentence below.

<i>Si hoc dicet, errabit.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si hoc dicit, errat.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si hoc dixisset, erravisset.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si hoc dicat, erret.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si hoc dixit, erravit.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si hoc diceret, erraret.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si veniat, hoc videat.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si vēnit, hoc vidit.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si veniret, hoc videret.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si veniet, hoc videbit.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past
<i>Si venisset, hoc vidisset.</i>	S.F pres.	S.F. past	FMV	FLV	CTF pres.	CTF past

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
NOX:	_____	_____	_____
OPS:	_____	_____	_____
	OPES:	_____	_____
SALUS:	_____	_____	_____

WORD CATEGORY MEANING/S OTHER INFORMATION

(SI) QUIS: _____

“After _____, _____, _____ and _____, _____ takes a holiday.”

ULLUS: _____

SI: _____

NISI: _____

SUSCIPIO: _____

TRADO: _____

CENA: _____

PLENUS: _____

CERTĒ: _____