Presentation Exercise: Chapter 36

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. The three types of indirect discourse in Latin are

_____, _____, and _____.

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. The term "jussive" means "having to do with a/n _____."

      a. noun   b. clause   c. indirect discourse   d. command

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. 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

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. A main sentence with a verb of _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____ or the like

opens the possibility of having an indirect command.

<u>True or False</u>. 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.

quaero	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE	*AB* + ABL.
hortor	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE	*AB* + ABL.
moneo	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE	*AB* + ABL.
oro	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE	*AB* + ABL.
rogo	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.

<u>True or False</u>. Originally, the main sentence and the fearing clause to which it belongs were two separate statements, each with its own independent grammar.

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. 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*.   _____

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. *Fio* serves as the passive for which verb?

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

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

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. Besides "it is made, it is done," *fit* is often used in Latin to mean

"_____" and "_____."

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. *Fio* exists only in the _____ system.

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

<u>Fill in the Blank</u>. *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*.

	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

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. *-a-*   b. *-e-*   c. *-ea-*   d. *-i-*

Supply the following forms of *fio*:

      present infinitive   _____

      imperfect subjunctive 1st 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   c. a dative object
      b. an accusative direct object   d. a nominative predicate

<u>Multiple Choice</u>. When *fio* means "happen," what does it expect?

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

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
TIMOR:	_____	_____	_____
LEVIS:	_____	_____	_____
ACCEDO:	_____	_____	_____
COGO:	_____	_____	_____
CURO:	_____	_____	_____
FATEOR:	_____	_____	_____
FIO:	_____	_____	_____
HORTOR:	_____	_____	_____
ORO:	_____	_____	_____