

**Pre-Section III:** a short lesson on what the **SUBJUNCTIVE** IS and what it MEANS in English, as well as how to form its present tense with Latin verbs.  
The MEXICAN HAT DANCE!!

**CONSIDER THESE ENGLISH VERBS:**

**Group A:** he runs, he is running, he ran, he was running, he used to run, he will run, he has run, he had run, he will have run.

**Group B:** he may run, he might run, he should run, he would run, let him run, if he were running (but he isn't)

**YOUR GUT INSTINCT TELLS YOU THAT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROUP A AND GROUP B. What is it?**

Group A **states a fact**; it's definite.

Group B **suggests a possibility or a wish**, not necessarily a fact.

We call Group A verbs **INDICATIVE**.

We call Group B verbs **SUBJUNCTIVE**.

**Now consider these stupid sentences:** What do they have in common?

He beats a liar.

She cheats a friar.

Let's wear a tiara.

We eat caviar.

Beneath a Fiat.

They sort of rhyme: the vowels follow the pattern -E-EA-A-IA

If you choose ONE of those stupid rhymes to remember forever, you will always know how to form the PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

| <u>Indicative</u> | --> | <u>Subjunctive</u> |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| portAt            |     | --> portEt.        |
| vidEt             | --> | vidEAt.            |
| pōnit             | --> | pōnAt              |
| fact              | --> | facIAt             |
| venIt             | --> | venIAt             |

All the endings are

|         |    |      |          |      |       |
|---------|----|------|----------|------|-------|
| Active: | -M | -mus | Passive: | -R   | -mur  |
|         | -s | -tis |          | -ris | -minī |
|         | -t | -nt  |          | -tur | -ntur |

(Look in the margin of page 343 for full active charts and pages 344-345 for passive charts)

Chapter XXVII does NOT teach you the subjunctive of irregular verbs, but this Pre-Section information will, and we'll review the indicative of those irregular verbs at the same time. **WRITE THESE CHARTS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK!**

|                   |                    |                   |                    |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> | <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> | <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> |
| <b>ESSE</b>       |                    | <b>FERRE</b>      |                    | <b>FIERĪ</b>      |                    |
| sum               | Sim                | ferō              | FERAm              | fīō               | FĪAm               |
| es                | SĪs                | fers              | FERĀs              | fīs               | FĪĀs               |
| est               | SIt                | fert              | FERAt              | fit               | FĪAt               |
| sumus             | Sīmus              | ferimus           | FERĀmus            | fīmus             | FĪĀmus             |
| estis             | Sītis              | fertis            | FERĀtis            | fītis             | FĪĀtis             |
| sunt              | SInt               | ferunt            | FERAnt             | fīunt             | FĪAnt              |

|                   |                    |                   |                    |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> | <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> | <b>Indicative</b> | <b>Subjunctive</b> |
| <b>ĪRE</b>        |                    | <b>VELLE</b>      |                    | <b>NŌLLE</b>      |                    |
| eō                | EAm                | volō              | VELIm              | nōlō              | NŌLIm              |
| īs                | EĀs                | vīs               | VELĪs              | nōn vīs           | NŌLĪs              |
| it                | EAt                | vult              | VELIt              | nōn vult          | NŌLIt              |
| īmus              | EĀmus              | volumus           | VELĪmus            | nōlumus           | NŌLĪmus            |
| ītis              | EĀtis              | vultis            | VELĪtis            | nōn vultis        | NŌLĪtis            |
| eunt              | EAnt               | volunt            | VELInt             | nōlunt            | NŌLINT             |

With the exception of *sim-sīs-sit-sīmus-sītis-sint*, all these irregular verbs form their subjunctives to the tune of the Mexican Hat Dance: daDUM, daDUM, daDUM, daDUMda, daDUMda, daDUM. Ask Mrs. Schearer to dance them for you.

ALL THESE SUBJUNCTIVES BASICALLY MEAN

“should/ would/ may/ might verb” or “let someone verb!”

**XXVII. SECTION IV: lines 115-154**

**Nova Vocabula:**

|                                             |       |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| rūsticus-a-um                               | _____ | (rustic)       |
| prōdesse (+ ___ case; + <u>-isse</u> infin) | _____ |                |
| calor (+ P&G)                               | _____ | (calorie)      |
| siccus-a-um                                 | _____ | (desiccate)    |
| opus est: new meaning (+ ___ case)          | _____ |                |
| grex (+ P&G)                                | _____ | (congregation) |
| nē                                          | _____ |                |
| nēve                                        | _____ |                |
| nēquam                                      | _____ |                |

**XXVII.IV Objectives:**

1. To figure out and learn the meanings of the new words above;
2. To learn the perfect infins of prōdesse, \_\_\_\_\_  
rapere, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ neglegere, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. To learn three more verbs followed by ut and the subjunctive; \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
4. To learn the negative form of ut ("not to, that something should not happen");
5. To learn the vowel formation for the present tense subjunctive of the 4th conjugation and of fierī (already introduced in Pre-section III).

**Exercitium XXVII.9.** Change negative imperatives to sentences using ne + Subjv. (All D.O.s and prep. phrases that depend upon the infinitive after nōlīte will go BETWEEN nē and the subjunctive).

**Exemplum:** Quīntus: "**Nōlī** mē relinquere, Syra!"

Quīntus Syrae **imperat** (or Syram **ōrat/ monet**) **nē** sē relinquat.

**PATTERN:**

1      2              3      4                      (5)                      6  
Nom + Dat + imperat  
OR Acc + monet/ōrat    NĒ (junk: DOs, prep. phrases, advs, etc.) + Subjunctive

1. lūlius: "Nōlī officium neglegere, pāstor!" Quid lūlius imperat?
2. lūlius: "Nōlī posthāc dormīre, pāstor!" Quid lūlius monet?

3. Pāstor: “Nōlī mē verberāre, domine!” Quid pāstor ōrat? (check exemplum about **mē**)

4. Syra: “Nōlī flēre, Quīnte!” Quid Syra ōrat?

5. Iānitor: “Nōlī ad hunc canem propius accēdere, tabellārī!” Quid Iānitor monet?

6. Daedalus: “Nōlī in summum āera volāre, fili!” Quid pater monet?

7. Sextus: “Nōlīte mē pulsāre, **Tite et Mārce!**” Quid ōrat Sextus? (watch the plural!)

[There are too many variables here to dictate a maximum number of errors, but the student should correct all ending and word order errors.]

Exercitium XXVII.10. Use all conjugations of the subjunctive with the correct ACTIVE ending required by the context of the sentence. Don't remember what conjugation the verb is? LOOK IT UP!!

|               |                                                                              |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| imperāre      | 1. Iūlius <b>colōnō</b> imperat ut mercēdem solv____: “Imperō <b>tibi</b> ut |
| monēre        | mercēdem solv____!”                                                          |
| ōrāre         | 2. Aemilia: Quid scrībit magister?” Iūlius: “Magister <b>mē</b> monet ut     |
| cūrāre        | mercēdem solv____.”                                                          |
| cavēre        | 3. Dominus <b>servum</b> monet ut labōr____ nēve quiēsc____:                 |
|               | “Moneō <b>tē</b> , serve, ut labōr____ nēve quiēsc____!”                     |
| + ut/ nē      | 4. Servus: “Semper labōrō, numquam quiēscō. Ergo haud necesse                |
|               | est <b>mē</b> monēre ut labōr____ nēve quiēsc____.”                          |
| + subjunctive | 5. Dux <b>mīlitēs</b> monet ut fortiter pugn____ atque hostēs pell____:      |
| 1. -e-        | “Moneō <b>vōs</b> , mīlitēs, ut fortiter pugn____ atque hostēs pell____.     |
| 2. -ea-       | 6. Mīles fortissimus: “Audīte, amīcī! Dux <b>nōs</b> monet ut fortiter       |
| 3. -a-        | pugn____ atque hostēs pell____.”                                             |
| 3-i,4. -ia-   | 7. Iūlius ad amīcum absentem scrībit: “ <b>Tē</b> ōrō ut ad mē scrīb____     |
| +             | aut ipse ven____. <b>Curā</b> ut val____ et mē am____!”                      |
| -m -mus       | 8. Iūlia: “Māter <b>tē</b> monet ut cav____ nē cad____, quia tū cauta        |
| -s -tis       | nōn es. Nōs vērō cautī sumus, itaque opus nōn est <b>nōs</b> monēre          |
| -t -nt        | ut cav____ nē cad____. <b>Max 5X</b>                                         |

Exercitium XXVII.12. Use all conjugations of the subjunctive with the correct **PASSIVE** ending required by the context of the sentence. Don't remember what conjugation the verb is? LOOK IT UP!!

- same verbs  
as in Ex. 27.10,  
+ efficere  
& postulāre
- R -mur  
-ris -minī  
-tur -ntur
1. Dominus imperat ut **servus** voc\_\_\_\_\_ et interrog\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Dominus imperat ut **servī** dormientēs excit\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Pāstōris negōtium est cūrāre ut **ovēs** bene cūstōd\_\_\_\_\_.
  4. lūlius imperat ut **pāstor**prehend\_\_\_\_\_ ac ten\_\_\_\_\_.
  5. Colōnus: "Cūrā ut **ovēs** tuae ab agrīs prohib\_\_\_\_\_.
  6. Timor efficit ut **color** vultūs mūt\_\_\_\_\_.
  7. Dominus postulat ut **iānuā** ā iānitōre aper\_\_\_\_\_ atque claud\_\_\_\_\_; iānitor cūrat ut **villa** bene cūstōd\_\_\_\_\_.
  8. Lȳdia: "Num vōs crēditis, nautae, Neptūnum cūrāre ut **vōs** serv\_\_\_\_\_ nēve in mare merg\_\_\_\_\_? Chrīstus dominus sōlus potest efficere ut **nōs** serv\_\_\_\_\_ nēve merg\_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Nauta: "Fortasse iste dominus cūrābit ut **tū** serv\_\_\_\_\_ nēve merg\_\_\_\_\_, sed certē Neptūnus cūrābit ut **ego** serv\_\_\_\_\_ nēve merg\_\_\_\_\_.
  10. Māter **filiūm** monet ut bene lav\_\_\_\_\_: "**Cūrā** ut bene lav\_\_\_\_\_, **Mārce**, nēve sordidīs manibus proficīsc\_\_\_\_\_!"
  11. Mārcus: "Dāvus semper cūrat ut **ego** bene lav\_\_\_\_\_ nēve sordidīs manibus proficīsc\_\_\_\_\_."
  12. Māter **filiōs** monet ut bene lav\_\_\_\_\_: "**Cūrāte** ut bene lav\_\_\_\_\_, **puerī**, nēve sordidīs manibus proficīsc\_\_\_\_\_!"
  13. Mārcus: "Dāvus semper cūrat ut **nōs** bene lav\_\_\_\_\_ nēve sordidīs manibus proficīsc\_\_\_\_\_."

**MAX 7X**

## **XXVII. SECTION VI: Grammatica Latīna**

### **XXVII. VI. Objective:**

1. To review the formation of the present subjunctive, active and passive, of all conjugations

Exercitium XXVII.14. Change indicatives to subjunctives.

**Vocat** indicātīvus est. **Vocet** coniūctīvus est. **Taceat, dīcat, audiat** quoque

\_\_\_\_\_ sunt.

#### **ACTIVUM:**

|              |         |         |          |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Indicātīvus: | vocō    | moneō   | solvō    | audiō   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |
| Indicātīvus: | vocās   | monēs   | solvis   | audīs   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |
| Indicātīvus: | vocat   | monet   | solvit   | audit   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |
| Indicātīvus: | vocāmus | monēmus | solvimus | audīmus |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |
| Indicātīvus: | vocātis | monētis | solvitis | audītis |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |
| Indicātīvus: | vocant  | monent  | solvunt  | audiunt |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____   | _____   | _____    | _____   |

#### **PASSIVUM:**

|              |          |          |           |           |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Indicātīvus: | vocor    | moneor   | solvor    | audior    |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |
| Indicātīvus: | vocāris  | monēris  | solveris  | audīris   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |
| Indicātīvus: | vocātur  | monētur  | solvitur  | audītur   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |
| Indicātīvus: | vocāmur  | monēmur  | solvimur  | audīmur   |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |
| Indicātīvus: | vocāminī | monēminī | solviminī | audīminī  |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |
| Indicātīvus: | vocantur | monentur | solvuntur | audiuntur |
| Coniūctīvus: | _____    | _____    | _____     | _____     |

**MAX 10X**

Exercitium XXVIII.3. Use the correct word with the correct endings in blanks in Latin sentences.

- anima 1. Lȳdia \_\_\_\_\_ Mēdō ostendit.  
apprehendere 2. Mēdus illum librum \_\_\_\_\_.  
dictum 3. Matthaeus in hōc librō **facta et** \_\_\_\_\_ Chrīstī \_\_\_\_\_.  
habērī 4. Iūppiter magnam \_\_\_\_\_ habet, is enim deus maximus  
intermittere \_\_\_\_\_ (= **exīstimātur**).  
libellus 5. Iūppiter caelum regit, Plūtō autem \_\_\_\_\_ Īnferum.  
memorāre 6. Illīc \_\_\_\_\_ mortuōrum \_\_\_\_\_ (= **errant**).  
mundus 7. Lȳdia Mēdō nārrat dē laīrō, quī **erat** \_\_\_\_\_ Iūdaeōrum.  
potestās 8. Iēsus manum \_\_\_\_\_ filiam illius mortuam impōnit et  
prīnceps eam \_\_\_\_\_.  
super 9. Mēdus Lȳdiam \_\_\_\_\_ nōn **sinit**. **MAX 3X**  
suscitāre  
versārī

Exercitium XXVII.4. Rewrite present tense sentences using the subjunctive to past tense, changing BOTH the indicative verbs AND the subjunctives.

**CAVE:** for each MAIN vb you must decide whether to use the imperfect tense (repeated) or the perfect (one-time).

Exemplum: Dāvus efficit ut Mārcus surgat.

Dāvus efficiēbat ut Mārcus surgeret. (every day)

- āret/ārent 1. Chrīstus facit ut caecī videant, surdī audiant, mūtī loquantur.  
ēret/ērent 2. Ille quoque efficit ut hominēs mortuī surgant et ambulent.  
eret/erent 3. Mēdus Lȳdiam ōrat ut aliquid sibi legat.  
ĭret/ĭrent 4. Iēsus virō aegrō imperat ut surgat et lectum suum tollat et domum  
ambulet.  
5. Iaīrus Iēsum ōrat ut filiam suam mortuam suscitet.

**Exercitium XXVIII.5:** (1) Use the present or past tense subjunctive as needed to agree with the main verb.

(2) Tell whether the UT clause is a Noun Clause or a Purpose Clause.

Noun? Purpose?

1. Mēdus anulum **ēmit** ut **Lýdia** Rōmā sēcum proficīsc\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Hōc modō Mēdus **Lýdiae** persuāsit ut amīcās relinqu\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Chrīstus ab homin**ibus** postulat ut dicta sua aud\_\_\_\_\_.
4. **Ovis** ad silvam **it** ut umbram reper\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mēdus ā vīllā fūgit nē **lūlius** sē verber\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Daedalus ālās ingentēs fēcit ut **is et Icarus** ē carcere ēvol\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Dāvus Mārcum in cubiculō inclūsit et clāvem bis convertit nē **puer**  
illinc discēd\_\_\_\_\_.
8. **Canis** catēnam rumpit ut tabellārium mord\_\_\_\_\_.
9. **Minōs** nāvem Theseī persecūtus **est** ut filiam suam serv\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Nōn opus **est nōs** monēre nē in scholā dorm\_\_\_\_\_.

**MAX 4 X**

If you bombed out on Ex. 28.5, which is common, you may need MORE PRACTICE on stuff like Exercitium 5. More practice follows.

**More practice on Ex. 5**

Finish the subjunctive verb with the correct tense, present or past, and ending, then tell whether the subjv. clause is a NOUN or PURPOSE clause.

NOUN or PURPOSE?

1. Mārcus mentītur ut **māter et pater** sibi crēd\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Iānitor tabellārium **monuit** nē accēd\_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Lýdia** aliquid dē libellō legit ut Mēdum doc\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Neptūnus sōlus cūrāvit nē **nōs fluctibus** merg\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Theseus cīv**ibus** suīs imperāvit ut sē sequ\_\_\_\_\_.
6. **Syra** post forēs stāre **cupit** ut verba exaud\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mēdus: “Heri ā vīllā fūgī ut verbera vīt\_\_\_\_\_.”
8. **Canis vincus est** nē tabellāriōs mord\_\_\_\_\_.
9. **Ovis** nigra cēterās ovēs relīquit ut silvam pet\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Linguam Latīnam discimus ut multās fābulās Rōmānās leg\_\_\_\_\_.

**MAX 4 X**

If you bombed out on the **retake** to Ex. 28.5 above, try some more:

Finish the subjunctive verb with the correct tense, present or past, and ending, then tell whether the subjv. clause is a NOUN or PURPOSE clause.

- |                                                                                              | NOUN or PURPOSE? |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 11. Athēniēnsēs ad Minotaurum accessērunt ut <b>ab eō</b> vor_____.                          | _____            |
| 12. Quīntus ā Syrā postul <b>at</b> ut sed_____ et fābulam nārr_____.                        | _____            |
| 13. <b>Icarus</b> in summum caelum vol <b>at</b> ut tōtum orbem terrārum aspici_____, _____. | _____            |
| 14. quamquam pater <b>eum</b> monu <b>erat</b> nē tam altē vol_____.                         | _____            |
| 15. Chrīstus hominēs mon <b>et</b> nē perīcula huius mundī tim_____.                         | _____            |
| 16. Medus et Lȳdia Ōstiam eunt ut ad Graeciam navig_____.                                    | _____            |
| 17. Mēdus: “Dominus ā <b>mē</b> postulā <b>bat</b> ut opera sordida fac_____.”               | _____            |
| 18. Pāstor: “Agricolae, <b>vōs</b> ōrō nē mē verber_____.”                                   | _____            |
| 19. Agricolae sēmina in agrīs spargunt ut frūmentum prōven_____.                             | _____            |
| 20. Mēdus nāvem invēnit ut <b>is et Lȳdia</b> in Graeciam proficīsc_____.                    | _____            |

#### **XXVIII. SECTION IV: lines 136-189**

##### **Nova Vocabula:**

- |                                       |       |              |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| pervenīre                             | _____ |              |
| pars: new meaning                     | _____ |              |
| perīculōsus-a-um                      | _____ |              |
| vītāre                                | _____ | (inevitable) |
| spērāre                               | _____ | (despair)    |
| mālle (+ all its present tense forms) | _____ |              |
| servīre (+ ___ case)                  | _____ | (servant)    |

##### **XXVIII. IV. Objectives:**

1. Figure out and learn the meanings of the new words above;
2. Learn the two constructions following persuādēre:
  - a. persuade someone that something is true = Acc. + Infin.
  - b. persuade someone to do something = ut + Subjv.
3. Learn the entire present tense of mālle.

## GRAMMATICA LATĪNA, lines 216-265

I find this explanation of the formation of the imperfect tense of the subjunctive to be confusing. Just remember that this is nothing more than putting an ending (active or passive) on the present active infinitive. Even if the verb is deponent, PRETEND that it has an active (= **-re**) infinitive. Only *esse*, *velle*, *nōlle*, and *mālle* will **not** have *-re* before the ending.

### IMPORTANT AND VERY EASY TO REMEMBER:

- Use a **PRESENT** tense subjunctive when the main verb is PRESENT (or future) tense.
- Use a **PAST** tense subjunctive when the main verb is ANY PAST tense.

Exercitium XXVIII.9. Use the correct tense subjunctive with the correct ending.

1. Magister **Mārcō** imperat ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Magister **Mārcō** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mārcus: “Magister **mihi** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.”
4. Iūlius: “Magister **tibi** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.”
5. Magister **puerīs** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mārcus et Titus: “Magister **nōbis** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.”
7. Sextus: “Magister **vōbis** imperāvit ut tac \_\_\_\_\_ et aud \_\_\_\_\_, ut scrīb \_\_\_\_\_ et recit \_\_\_\_\_.”

**MAX 6 X**

## **XXIX.II. Objectives:**

1. To figure out and learn the meanings of the new words above;
2. To learn the infinitive of prōicere and ēripere;
3. To learn the present and imperfect subjunctive of esse;
4. To learn the genitive of nōs and vōs ("of us, of y'all");
5. To learn what case is used for the person one steals FROM (line 50);
6. To learn to use the subjunctive after "asks-knows + mid-sentence question word" in an  
INDIRECT QUESTION;
7. To learn to use the subjunctive after tam-tantus-tot-ita ("SO")  
in the main clause plus UT plus the RESULT of that main clause idea.

**Exercitium XXIX 2.** Use the present indicative or subjunctive of esse with the correct endings

- |       |       |                                                                                                                           |
|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sum   | sim   | 1. <b>Mercātor</b> trīstis _____, itaque gubernātor <b>eum</b> monet <b>ut</b> laetus                                     |
| es    | sīs   | _____.                                                                                                                    |
| est   | sit   | 2. Mercātor: " <b>Ego</b> trīstis _____, quia omnia āmīsī. Cūr tū <b>mē</b> monēs<br><b>ut</b> laetus _____?"             |
| sumus | sīmus | 3. " <b>Tē</b> moneō <b>ut</b> laetus _____, quia bonus vir _____, et familiam                                            |
| estis | sītis | habēs."                                                                                                                   |
| sunt  | sint  | 4. <b>Sextus et Titus</b> industriī _____ neque necesse est <b>eōs</b> monēre <b>ut</b><br>industriī _____.               |
|       |       | 5. Mārcus: "Cūr magister numquam <b>vōs</b> monet <b>ut</b> industriī _____,<br>quamquam vōs tam pigrī _____ quam ego?"   |
|       |       | 6. Sextus et Titus: " <b>Nōs</b> pigrī nōn _____, itaque nōn necesse est <b>nōs</b><br>monēre <b>ut</b> industriī _____." |

**MAX 2-3 X**

- Exercitium XXIX 3. Use the imperfect indicative or subjunctive. of esse with correct endings
- |                |                                                                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| eram essem     | 1. Heri in scholā <b>Mārcus</b> discipulus piger _____, itaque magister               |
| erās essēs     | <b>eum</b> monuit <b>ut</b> industrius _____.                                         |
| erat esset     | 2. <b>Sextus et Titus</b> autem impigrī _____. Nōn necesse erat <b>eōs</b>            |
| erāmus essēmus | monēre <b>ut</b> industriī _____.                                                     |
| erātis essētis | 3. Mārcus: “Heri magister <b>mē</b> monuit <b>ut</b> industrius _____. Cūr <b>vōs</b> |
| erant essent   | nōn monuit <b>ut</b> industriī _____? Ego industrius _____, et                        |
|                | vōs pigrī _____!”                                                                     |
|                | 4. Sextus: “ <b>Nōs</b> pigrī nōn _____, ergo haud necesse erat <b>nōs</b>            |
|                | monēre <b>ut</b> industriī _____. <b>Tū</b> autem industrius discipulus nōn           |
|                | _____, quem necesse erat monēre ut industrius _____.”                                 |

**MAX 2-3 X**

Exercitium XXIX 4. Use the correct tense and ending on subjunctive in Result Clauses

1. Mārcus tam improbus **est** ut parvam puellam puls\_\_\_\_.
2. Iūlius tam fessus **erat** ut dorm\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mārcus tantā vōce **plōrat** ut Iūlium excit\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sella tanta **erat** ut Ursus et Davus fessī (sint OR essent). circle one
5. Saccus Syrī tantus **erat** ut Syrus fessus (sit OR esset). circle one
6. Rāmus tam tenuis **erat** ut Quīntus cad\_\_\_\_\_ et os pedis frang\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mārcus in scholā tam perversē **respondet** ut magister eum verber\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Icarus tam altē **volāvit** ut sōl pennās ūr\_\_\_\_\_ et cēram moll\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Minotaurus tam ferōx **erat** ut omnēs hominēs ed\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Mercātor nōn tam īgnārus **est** ut Orpheus eī īgnōtus (sit OR esset). circle one

**MAX 2X**

## LATIN CASE USES WORKSHEETS

In each of the following sentences, tell the CASE of the underlined noun(s) and use **Mrs. Scheerer's Handy-Dandy Latin Grammar** to decide the USE of the case.

This is NOT going to "go away." Everything you do in Latin from now on through AP Latin will expect you to be able to identify the case and use of any noun in a reading, as well as subjunctive tenses and uses, and various verb forms and their tenses.

| NOMINATIVE-ACCUSATIVE-GENITIVE                                    | CASE  | USE   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Iūlius <u>medicum</u> abesse gaudet.                           | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Servī ad <u>oppidum</u> eunt.                                  | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Iūlius est pater <u>Mārcī</u> .                                | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Saeculum est centum <u>annōs</u> longum.                       | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Iūlius est dominus <u>servōrum</u> .                           | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Iūlius <u>Rōmam</u> redit.                                     | _____ | _____ |
| 7. <u>Quem Mārcus</u> vocat? (2)                                  | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Sextus est <u>amīcus</u> Mārcī.                                | _____ | _____ |
| 9. Sex mēnsēs sunt dīmidia pars <u>annī</u> .                     | _____ | _____ |
| 10. Mane est ante <u>merīdiem</u> .                               | _____ | _____ |
| 11. Mercēs in <u>mare</u> iaciuntur.                              | _____ | _____ |
| 12. Mārcus tōtam faciem praeter <u>aurēs</u> lavat.               | _____ | _____ |
| 13. Numerus <u>liberōrum</u> est trēs.                            | _____ | _____ |
| 14. Paulum <u>aquae</u> in Tiberī est.                            | _____ | _____ |
| 15. <u>Mārcum</u> pudet.                                          | _____ | _____ |
| 16. Theseus <u>Naxum</u> nāvigāvit.                               | _____ | _____ |
| 17. Iūlius est maritus amāns <u>familiae</u> .                    | _____ | _____ |
| 18. Fēmina quae maritum nōndum habet<br>"Virgō" appellātur.       | _____ | _____ |
| 19. Homō <u>diēs quīnque</u> cibō carēre potest.                  | _____ | _____ |
| 20. Post expugnātiōnem <u>urbis</u> Minos pecūniam<br>postulāvit. | _____ | _____ |
| 21. Syra ad nārrātiōnem <u>fābulae</u> redit.                     | _____ | _____ |
| 22. Neque facile est <u>amōris</u> suī oblivīscī.                 | _____ | _____ |

23. Theseus multōs annōs rēxit. \_\_\_\_\_
24. Gubernātor līberōs suōs plūris aestimat  
quam nāvem. \_\_\_\_\_
25. Post mortem patris Theseus rēx factus est. (2) \_\_\_\_\_
26. Omnēs nautae erant cupidī vōcem Orpheī  
audiendī. \_\_\_\_\_
27. Iūlium pudet filiū suī. \_\_\_\_\_

**DATIVE-ABLATIVE-VOCATIVE-LOCATIVE**

**CASE**

**USE**

28. Iūlius cum Ursō est. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Hieme montēs nīve operiuntur. (2) \_\_\_\_\_
30. Iūlius Mārcō māla dat. \_\_\_\_\_
31. Mēdus et Lȳdia Rōmā proficīscuntur. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Dux mīlitēs ex castrīs dūcit. \_\_\_\_\_
33. Mēdus Iūliō nōn pāret. \_\_\_\_\_
34. Albīnus eīs margarītās ostendit. \_\_\_\_\_
35. Iūliō trēs līberī sunt. \_\_\_\_\_
36. Italia in Eurōpā est. \_\_\_\_\_
37. Imber dē nūbibus cadit. \_\_\_\_\_
38. Quīntus capite aegrotat. \_\_\_\_\_
39. Lȳdia Rōmae habitat. \_\_\_\_\_
40. Sextus ā magistrō laudātur. \_\_\_\_\_
41. Mārcō ūnus frāter est. \_\_\_\_\_
42. Pēs Quīntō dolet. \_\_\_\_\_
43. Iūlius medicō nōn crēdit. \_\_\_\_\_
44. Mārcus peior Quīntō est. \_\_\_\_\_
45. Crassus amōre Aemiliae dīgnus nōn erat. \_\_\_\_\_
46. Mārcus humī iacuit. \_\_\_\_\_
47. Aemilia Syrae in ōstiō occurrit. \_\_\_\_\_

48. Mī lūlī, quid dīcis? \_\_\_\_\_
49. Hominēs ālīs carent neque volāre possunt. \_\_\_\_\_
50. Vīnum Falernum multō melius esse vidētur  
vīnō lūlī. (2) \_\_\_\_\_
51. Agricola quī arat arātrō ūtitur. \_\_\_\_\_
52. *Mōns* dēclīnātur eōdem modō atque *dēns*. \_\_\_\_\_
53. Homō diēs quīnque cibō carēre potest. \_\_\_\_\_
54. lūlius colonō imperat ut surgat et taceat. \_\_\_\_\_
55. Nēmō gubernātōrī persuādēbit hominem  
mortālem super mare ambulāre posse. \_\_\_\_\_
56. Nautae pauperēs hominī dīvitī invidēbant. \_\_\_\_\_
57. Mercātor mercēs omnī pecūniā suā ēmerat  
ut maiōre pretiō vēnderet. (2) \_\_\_\_\_
58. Arīōn nautās ōrāvit ut sibi parcerent. \_\_\_\_\_
59. Venī hūc, mea lūlia! \_\_\_\_\_

## pre-Jason & Medea Review Vocabulary

### NOUNS

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| ala        | wing             |
| animus     | mind             |
| auxilium   | help, aid        |
| calceus    | shoe             |
| cauda      | tail             |
| cōnsilium  | plan             |
| dolor      | pain             |
| famēs      | hunger           |
| fīnēs (pl) | border           |
| iter       | journey, trip    |
| stem:      | <b>itiner-</b>   |
| membrum    | limb of body     |
| negōtium   | job,<br>business |
| opus       | task             |
| stem:      | <b>oper-</b>     |
| perīculum  | danger           |
| rēmus      | oar              |
| salūs      | safety           |
| stem:      | <b>salūt-</b>    |
| saxum      | rock             |
| sententia  | opinion          |
| spēs (5)   | hope             |
| tempestās  | storm            |
| trīstitia  | sorrow           |
| vās        | pot, dish        |
| ventus     | wind             |
| virgō      | maiden           |
| volucris   | bird             |

### PRONOUN

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| quōrum | whose, of whom |
|--------|----------------|

### ADJECTIVES

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| aureus       | golden             |
| caecus       | blind              |
| ingēns       | huge               |
| mīrus        | strange            |
| parātus      | ready,<br>prepared |
| quīnquāgintā | 50                 |
| quisque      | each               |
| reliquus     | remaining          |
| summus       | highest            |
| tālis        | such, like that    |
| tantus       | so large           |
| tūtus        | safe               |

### VERBS

|               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| accidere      | to happen                     |
| accubāre      | to lie down to eat            |
| adamāre       | to fall in love with          |
| afficere      | to affect                     |
| __um          | affect                        |
| alere         | to feed, nourish              |
| āmittere      | to lose                       |
| appropinquāre | to approach                   |
| arāre         | to plow                       |
| arbitrārī     | to think                      |
| arcessere     | to summon,<br>to fetch        |
| armāre        | to arm, to<br>provide weapons |
| cavēre        | to beware                     |
| conārī        | to try                        |
| conficere     | to do, make                   |
| dēsilīre      | to jump down                  |
| ēligere       | to choose                     |
| __isse        | <b>ēlēg-</b>                  |
| ēripere       | to steal,<br>snatch           |
| __um          | <b>ērept-</b>                 |
| gerere        | to wear,<br>handle            |
| induere       | to put on<br>(clothes)        |
| interficere   | to kill                       |
| intermittere  | to interrupt                  |
| intuērī       | to look at                    |
| iubēre        | to order                      |
| __isse        | <b>iuss-</b>                  |
| merēre        | to deserve, earn              |
| __um          | <b>merit-</b>                 |
| mīrārī        | to admire, wonder at          |
| morī          | to die                        |
| natāre        | to swim                       |
| necāre        | to kill                       |
| nūntiāre      | to announce                   |
| occīdere      | to kill                       |
| __um          | <b>occīs-</b>                 |
| occultāre     | to hide                       |
| ōrāre         | to beg                        |
| orīrī         | to rise                       |
| perferre      | to endure, bear               |
| perficere     | to complete                   |
| perīre        | to perish, die                |

|             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| persequī    | to chase, pursue           |
| pervenīre   | to arrive                  |
| pollicērī   | to promise                 |
| __um        | <b>pollicit-</b>           |
| postulāre   | to demand                  |
| prae-esse   | to be in charge<br>of      |
| + __ case   | <b>dative</b>              |
| prodesse-   | to be good for,<br>benefit |
| + __ case   | <b>dative</b>              |
| proficīscī  | to leave, set out          |
| proicere-   | to throw (forward/out)     |
| __isse      | <b>proiēc-</b>             |
| recipere    | to receive                 |
| reperīre    | to find                    |
| __isse      | <b>repper-</b>             |
| sentīre     | to feel, sense             |
| serere      | to plant, sow              |
| solvere     | to release                 |
| spargere    | to scatter, strew          |
| __isse      | <b>spars-</b>              |
| __um        | <b>spars-</b>              |
| spērāre     | to hope                    |
| trādere     | to hand over               |
| ūrere       | to burn                    |
| __ūrus      | gonna verb                 |
| valēre      | to be strong, well         |
| verērī      | to fear                    |
| __um        | <b>verit-</b>              |
| vītāre      | to avoid                   |
| vivere      | to live                    |
| __isse      | <b>vix-</b>                |
|             | <b>ETC</b>                 |
| circiter    | approximately              |
| diū         | for a long time            |
| etsī        | although                   |
| fēliciter   | luckily                    |
| frūstrā     | in vain, w/o<br>success    |
| ibi         | there                      |
| igitur      | therefore                  |
| intereā     | meanwhile                  |
| māne        | in the morning             |
| mox         | soon                       |
| nē...quidem | not even ...               |
| nōn modo    | not only                   |

|                |                    |         |               |        |         |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|
| ōlim           | once (upon a time) | quotiēs | how many      |        | anyhow  |
| paene          | almost, nearly     |         | times         | tandem | finally |
| quam + superl. | as ... as possible | rē vērā | really, truly | umquam | ever    |
|                |                    | tamen   | nevertheless, |        |         |