

Subjunctives

CHAPTER I—FORMS OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

The sign of the Present Subjunctive is the letter *a*. Since the First Conjugation uses the letter *a* for the indicative, an *e* is used for the subjunctive. Often a mnemonic device (e.g., "Let's Eat Caviar," "We beat a liar," or "She wears a tiara") is used to illustrate and remember the vowels used in the different conjugations. Regular passive endings are used to make passive forms (*-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur*).

| Let's | Eat | Cav- | -iar! |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1st Conjugation | 2nd Conjugation | 3rd Conjugation | 4th Conjugation |
| <i>e</i> | <i>ea</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>ia</i> |
| (<i>dāre</i>) | (<i>monēre</i>) | (<i>gerere</i>) | (<i>scīre</i>) |
| <i>dem (der)</i> | <i>moneam</i> | <i>geram</i> | <i>sciam</i> |
| <i>dēs (dēris)</i> | <i>moneās</i> | <i>gerās</i> | <i>sciās</i> |
| <i>det (detur)</i> | <i>moneat</i> | <i>gerat</i> | <i>sciat</i> |
| <i>dēmus (dēmur)</i> | <i>moneāmus</i> | <i>gerāmus</i> | <i>sciāmus</i> |
| <i>dētis (dēmini)</i> | <i>moneātis</i> | <i>gerātis</i> | <i>sciātis</i> |
| <i>dent (dentur)</i> | <i>moneant</i> | <i>gerant</i> | <i>sciant</i> |

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

The Perfect Subjunctive Active is formed from the Perfect Active stem; the Perfect Subjunctive Passive is formed from the Perfect Passive Participle. The letters *-eri* are added to the Perfect Active Stem for the active forms and then the personal endings *-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt* complete these forms. The Perfect Subjunctive passive is formed by adding the present subjunctive forms of *esse* (*sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint*) to the perfect passive participle.

| Perfect Subjunctive Active | Perfect Subjunctive Passive |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>dederim</i> | <i>datus, -a, -um sim</i> |
| <i>dederis</i> | <i>datus, -a, -um sis</i> |
| <i>dederit</i> | <i>datus, -a, -um sit</i> |
| <i>dederimus</i> | <i>dati, -ae, -a simus</i> |
| <i>dederitis</i> | <i>dati, -ae, -a sitis</i> |
| <i>dederint</i> | <i>dati, -ae, -a sint</i> |

NOTA BENE:

The following perfect active subjunctive forms are identical to the forms of the future perfect indicative, except for the 1st person singular:

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| <i>dederō</i> | future perfect indicative |
| <i>dederim</i> | perfect active subjunctive |

PRACTICE ONE: RECOGNIZING PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS

Write **SUBJ.** or **IND.** after each of these verb forms. Conjugation numbers of verbs are given. Two of the forms may be both subjunctive and indicative.

| stō, 1 | sedeō, 2 | currō, 3 | saliō, 4 |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| e.g., saliant | Subj. | | |
| 1. currimus | | 6. stāmus | 11. sedeat |
| 2. saliunt | | 7. stet | 12. sedētis |
| 3. curram | | 8. saliamus | 13. sedeas |
| 4. currō | | 9. stetis | 14. saliam |
| 5. sedēmus | | 10. stō | 15. currās |

PRACTICE TWO

Mark the correct boxes for the following subjunctive forms. Principal parts of verbs are given.

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus, lift up
arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, plow
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus, find

| | Present Subjunctive | Perfect Subjunctive | Active | Passive |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| e.g., arāverim | | X | X | |
| 1. inveniant | | | | |
| 2. arātum sit | | | | |
| 3. sustulerint | | | | |
| 4. inventī sint | | | | |
| 5. aret | | | | |
| 6. tollantur | | | | |
| 7. invēneris | | | | |
| 8. sublatae sint | | | | |
| 9. arentur | | | | |
| 10. tollar | | | | |
| 11. inveniatur | | | | |
| 12. arāverimus | | | | |

IMPERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS

The Imperfect Subjunctive Active is formed by adding personal endings to the present active infinitive; add passive endings for the imperfect subjunctive passive. Irregular verbs follow the same rule.

The Pluperfect Subjunctive Active is formed by adding personal endings to the perfect active infinitive. The pluperfect subjunctive passive is formed by adding the forms of the imperfect subjunctive of *sum* to the perfect passive participle.

| Imperfect Subjunctive | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Active | Passive |
| dārem | dārer |
| dāres | dāreris |
| dāret | dāretur |
| dāremus | dāremur |
| dāretis | dāreminī |
| dārent | dārentur |

| Pluperfect Subjunctive | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Active | Passive |
| dedissem | datus, a, um essem |
| dedissēs | datus, a, um essēs |
| dedisset | datus, a, um esset |
| dedissēmus | datī, ae, a essēmus |
| dedissētis | datī, ae, a essētis |
| dedissent | datī, ae, a essent |

PRACTICE THREE: RECOGNIZING IMPERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS

Underline the infinitives in the forms in Practice Three. Then write *imp. subj.* or *plup. subj.* in the blank after the forms. Principal parts are given below.

arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, *plow*

serō, serere, sēvī, satus, *sow, plant*

metō, metere, messuī, messus, *reap, gather, harvest*

carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptus, *pluck, enjoy*

e.g., carpsisset

1. meterentur
2. sēvissēmus
3. ararēs
4. carpsissētis
5. carperer
6. messuisset
7. sererēs
8. arāvissent
9. messum esset
10. sererent

Plup Subj. _____

PRACTICE FOUR

Underline the infinitives in the following forms. Then write *imp. subj.* or *plup. subj.* in the blanks after the forms. Principal parts are given below.

stō, stāre, stetī, statūrus, stand
cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere, cōnsēdī, cōnsessūrus, sit down
currō, currere, cucurrī, cursus, run
saliō, salīre, saluī, saltūrus, jump

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. saluissēs | _____ | _____ | 6. cōsiderent | _____ | _____ |
| 2. starēmus | _____ | _____ | 7. cucurrisset | _____ | _____ |
| 3. cōnsēdissem | _____ | _____ | 8. salirētis | _____ | _____ |
| 4. current | _____ | _____ | 9. stetissēmus | _____ | _____ |
| 5. saluisset | _____ | _____ | 10. currerem | _____ | _____ |

PRACTICE FIVE

Fill in the chart with the appropriate information for the following subjunctive forms. Principal parts are given.

arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, plow
serō, serere, sēvī, satus, plant
metō, metere, messuī, messus, harvest
carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptus, pluck

| | Imp. | Plu Perf. | Indic. | Subj. | Active | Passive |
|------------------|------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| e.g., meterentur | X | | | X | | X |
| 1. carptum esset | | | | | | |
| 2. meterem | | | | | | |
| 3. serēbātur | | | | | | |
| 4. arāveram | | | | | | |
| 5. messuissēmus | | | | | | |
| 6. carpsisset | | | | | | |
| 7. ararētur | | | | | | |
| 8. arātum esset | | | | | | |
| 9. sevissēmus | | | | | | |
| 10. messus erat | | | | | | |
| 11. carpēbantur | | | | | | |
| 12. satum esset | | | | | | |
| 13. arātum erat | | | | | | |

(cont.)

| | Imp. | Plu Perf. | Indic. | Subj. | Active | Passive |
|--------------|------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| 14. metēbam | | | | | | |
| 15. carperēs | | | | | | |
| 16. sererent | | | | | | |

PRACTICE SIX

Write the tense and voice of the indicative verbs below. Then give the corresponding subjunctive form, keeping the same person, number, tense and voice. Principal parts of verbs are given.

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus, *lift up*
dēpōnō, dēpōnere, dēposuī, dēpositus, *set down*

| | Tense | Voice | Subj. Form |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| e.g., tollēbāmur | <u>imperf.</u> | <u>pass</u> | <u>tollerēmur</u> |
| 1. dēposuerat | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 2. sustulerāmus | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 3. sublātum erat | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 4. tollēbar | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 5. dēposueram | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 6. dēpōnēbantur | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 7. tollēbant | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 8. sublātī erant | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 9. dēpōnēbās | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 10. dēpositus eram | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

PRACTICE SEVEN

Write the tense and voice of the indicative verbs below. Then give the corresponding subjunctive form, keeping the same person, number, tense and voice. Principal parts of verbs are given.

celō, celāre, celāvī, celātus, *hide, conceal*
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus, *find*

| | Tense | Voice | Subj. Form |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. inventus erat | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 2. celābantur | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 3. invenīēbar | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 4. celātum erat | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 5. invenīēbamus | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

| | Tense | Voice | Subj. Form |
|------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| 6. inventī erant | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. celāverant | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. celābātis | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. invēnerās | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. celābāris | _____ | _____ | _____ |

PRACTICE EIGHT

Complete the synopsis charts below with the subjunctive forms in the person and number specified.

1. pōnō, ponere, posuī, positus
3rd pers. sing.

| | Active | Passive |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Pres. | pōnat | pōnatur |
| Perf. | pōsuerit | positus sit |
| Imperf. | pōneret | pōneretur |
| Pluperf. | posuisset | positus esset |

3. dō, dāre, dedī, datus
2nd pers. sing.

| | Active | Passive |
|----------|--------|---------|
| Pres. | | |
| Perf. | | |
| Imperf. | | |
| Pluperf. | | |

2. videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
1st pers. pl.

| | Active | Passive |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| Pres. | | videamur |
| Perf. | viderimus | |
| Imperf. | | vidēremur |
| Pluperf. | vidissemus | |

4. sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus
3rd pers. pl.

| | Active | Passive |
|----------|--------|---------|
| Pres. | | |
| Perf. | | |
| Imperf. | | |
| Pluperf. | | |

CHAPTER II - USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

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EXHORTATIONS AND COMMANDS

1. The hortatory subjunctive is used to express an exhortation in the first person plural of the present subjunctive. The negative is introduced by *nē*.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Omnēs cantēmus! | <i>Let us all sing! (Let's all sing!)</i> |
| Trānseāmus pōntem. | <i>Let's cross the bridge.</i> |
| Nē trānseāmus pōntem. | <i>Let's not cross the bridge.</i> |

2. Commands in the third person are expressed by the present subjunctive. The negative is introduced by *nē*.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hīc veniant. | <i>Let them come here.</i> |
| Fiat lūx! | <i>Let there be light!</i> |
| Nē tēcum exeat. | <i>Let him not leave with you.</i> |

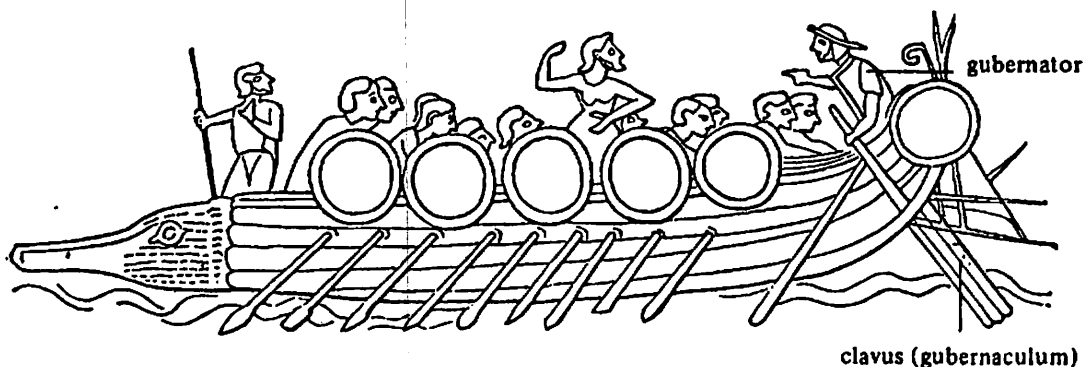
3. Commands in the second person are usually expressed by the imperative. The subjunctive is used however to express a command when the subject is general or indefinite.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Multōs librōs legās. | <i>Read many books.</i> <i>(You should read many books.)</i> |
| Cōgitēs antequam loqueris. | <i>Think before you speak.</i> <i>(One should, everyone should, you should ...)</i> |

NOTA BENE:

Besides the regular usage of *nōlī (te)* with the infinitive, Latin commonly uses *nē* with the perfect subjunctive to express a negative command.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nōlī nāvīgāre ad Graeciam. | <i>Don't sail to Greece</i> |
| Nē nāvīgāvēris ad Graeciam. | <i>Don't sail to Greece.</i> |



gubernator —oris, m.

est rector navis.

PRACTICE ONE

Match the meanings in column II with the subjunctive forms in the sentences in column I.

I

- ___ 1. Legem illam antīquēmus.
- ___ 2. Legem perferant.
- ___ 3. Suffrāgium ferās.
- ___ 4. Nē suffrāgium tulēris.
- ___ 5. Legem illam antīquet.
- ___ 6. Illī legī suffrāgēmur.
- ___ 7. Perferās illam legem.
- ___ 8. Nē perferāmus illam legem.

ferre suffrāgium vote
suffrāgārī vote for

II

- a. Don't vote.
- b. Let him vote against that law.
- c. Let's vote for that law.
- d. Vote.
- e. Let them pass a law.
- f. Let's vote against that law.
- g. Let's not pass that law.
- h. You ought to vote for that law.

antīquāre vote against
legem perferre to pass a law

PRACTICE TWO

Translate the following subjunctive expressions.

1. Nunc dormiant.
2. Statim eāmus.
3. Mox discēdat.
4. Nē exeat.
5. Mox adveniant.
6. Domum eās.
7. Nē discēdāmus.
8. Nunc cantēs.
9. Nē discessēris.
10. Statim discēdant.
11. Crās adveniat.
12. Nē eāmus.
13. Nunc excēdāmus.
14. Nē hīc maneat.
15. Numquam hīc adveniat.

PRACTICE THREE

Using the vocabulary below, match the meanings in column II with the Latin sentences in column I.

I

- ___ 1. Carmen fingat.
- ___ 2. Pingāmus pictūram.
- ___ 3. Causam agās.
- ___ 4. Sīdera dēscribāt.
- ___ 5. Nē pingant pictūrās.
- ___ 6. Nē causam ēgēris.
- ___ 7. Fingāmus carmen.
- ___ 8. Sīdera dēscribat.
- ___ 9. Nē pingāmus pictūram.
- ___ 10. Nē agant causās.
- ___ 11. Sīdera dēscribāmus.
- ___ 12. Nē carmen fingat.

II

- a. Let's not paint a picture.
- b. Let them map out the stars.
- c. Let him not compose a poem.
- d. Let him compose a poem.
- e. Let them not plead cases.
- f. Do not plead the case.
- g. Plead the case.
- h. Let us map out the stars.
- i. Let them not paint pictures.
- j. Let us paint a picture.
- k. Let him map out the stars.
- l. Let's compose a poem.

pingere pictūram
dēscribere sīdera

paint a picture
map out the stars

fingere carmen
agere causam

compose a poem
plead a case

FURTHER USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES: DELIBERATIVE QUESTIONS AND WISHES

1. The present and imperfect subjunctives are used for deliberative questions, i.e., questions asked in doubt or indignation about a course of action.

Quid faciam?

What am I to do?

Quid facerem?

What was I to do?

Tradantne sē?

Are they to surrender?

Traderentne sē?

Were they to surrender?

2. The present and perfect subjunctives are used to express wishes. Often (but not always) the word *utinam* (*would that, I wish that*) is used to introduce a wish. It is not always necessary to translate *utinam*. *Nē* is used for negative wishes.

Utinam mox adveniat.

May she arrive soon.

- a) the present subjunctive is used for a wish for a thing that is possible.

Utinam vincant.

May they win.

Nē discēdant.

May they not leave.

N.B.: *Nē discēdant* can also mean *Let them not leave*. The meaning must be deduced from the context.

- b) Wishes for things that are impossible are expressed by the imperfect subjunctive (impossible in the present) and the pluperfect subjunctive (impossible in the past).

Utinam Vergilius vīveret.

Would that Vergil were alive.

Utinam nē Hannibal effūgisset.

Would that Hannibal had not escaped.

Aduisses!

I wish you had been there.

PRACTICE FOUR

Choose the correct subjunctive form from column II to translate the underlined words in column I.

I

- ___ 1. Would that Julius Caesar had not been killed.
- ___ 2. Would that he had been able to rebuild Carthage.
- ___ 3. If only he were still ruling the Romans.
- ___ 4. What was he to do in those circumstances?
- ___ 5. If only he had been more cautious.
- ___ 6. If only it were still possible for him to fulfill his plans.
- ___ 7. How are we to understand the conspiracy?
- ___ 8. If only they had consulted Cicero.
- ___ 9. Would that he had revised the laws as he had planned.
- ___ 10. If only we knew more about his private life.
- ___ 11. Would that he had established public libraries in Rome.
- ___ 12. If only a longer life had been allotted to him.

II

- a. rescrīpsisset
- b. potuisset
- c. intellegāmus
- d. regeret
- e. occisus esset
- f. cōdidisset
- g. scirēmus
- h. fuisset
- i. tribūta esset
- j. cōsuluissent
- k. posset
- l. faceret

PRACTICE FIVE

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Utinam Trōia manēret.
2. Utinam nē urbs incensa esset.
3. Quid faceret Aenēās?
4. Utinam Priamus vīveret.
5. Utinam Aenēās effugiat ā Troiā.
6. Utinam Penātēs auferre possit.
7. Quid pater Aenēae faciat?
8. Maneat an cum filiō discēdat?
9. Ītaliā Aenēās inueniat.
10. Utinam Creūsa cum eō īvisset.
11. Iūlus novam urbem condāt.
12. Adveniant Trōiānī in Ītaliā.
13. Utinam nē Iūno Trōiānōs odisset.
14. Adiuvent dī Trōiānōs miserōs.
15. Nova Trōia oriātur.

CHAPTER III - USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

PURPOSE CLAUSES

The subjunctive is used in purpose clauses, which are introduced by 1) **ut** (negative **nē**); 2) **quī, quae, quod**; and 3) **quō** (negative **nē**) introducing a clause with a comparative.

In purpose clauses, the present subjunctive is used after a main verb in primary sequence; the imperfect subjunctive is used after a main verb in the secondary sequence.

Dīcit

She speaks

ut eīs persuadeat.

in order that she may persuade them.

in order to persuade them.

to persuade them.

Dīxit

She spoke

ut eīs persuaderet.

in order that she might persuade them.

in order to persuade them.

to persuade them.

Sē celat

She hides

nē capiatur.

lest she be captured.

in order that she not be captured.

so that she won't be captured.

Amīcum mittit

She sends a friend

quī eīs persuadeat.

who is to persuade them.

to persuade them.

Amīcum mīsit

She sent a friend

quī eīs persuaderet.

who was to persuade them.

to persuade them.

Dīcit

She speaks

quō eīs facilius persuadeat.

so that she may more easily persuade them.

to persuade them more easily.

RESULT CLAUSES

The subjunctive is used for the verb in result clauses. These are introduced by **ut** (negative: **ut nōn**). The main clause has its verb in the indicative mood and usually contains an adverb or adjective of degree or manner such as:

tam; adeō

so, as, to such a degree

tantus, a, um

so great

sic; ita

so, in such a manner

talis, e

such, of such a kind

Verbs in result clauses generally follow the rule for the sequence of tenses. Usually a present subjunctive will follow when the main verb is primary and an imperfect subjunctive will follow a secondary main verb. The perfect subjunctive is used only when the actual occurrence of a past event is emphasized.

Tam dēfessa est
She is so tired

ut dormīre velit.
that she wants to sleep.

Tam dēfessa erat
She was so tired

ut dormīre vellet.
that she wanted to sleep.

Tam fortis erat iuvenis
The young man was so brave

ut in illā acie interfectus sit.
that he was killed in that battle (actual past event)

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Subjunctive verbs in dependent clauses generally follow a prescribed sequence, as in the chart below. Indicative verbs in primary tenses are followed by the present or perfect subjunctive, depending on whether the action of the subjunctive verb is completed (use perfect) or incomplete (use present). Indicative verbs in secondary sequence are followed by the imperfect (for incomplete actions) or pluperfect (for completed actions).

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Primary | present future future perfect | present (uncompleted action) perfect (completed action) |
| Secondary | imperfect perfect pluperfect | imperfect (uncompleted action) pluperfect (completed action) |

PRACTICE ONE

Each sentence below is preceded by three blanks. In the first blank, write *Purpose (Clause)* or *Result (Clause)*; in the second blank, write *Prim/Sec* for sequence; and in the third blank, write *a, b, or c* for the correct form needed in the dependent clause.

- e.g., Result Prim. c Human beings are fashioned in such a way that they stand erect and lift their faces to heaven.
a. tollerent b. tollunt c. tollant
1. _____ In the Golden Age, they did not need to write laws so that people would behave well.
a. sē gerunt b. sē gerant c. sē gererent
2. _____ People were so honest that there were no courts or judges.
a. sint b. essent c. erant
3. _____ People did not build walls to keep enemies out.
a. quī defendēbant c. quī defendant
b. quī defenderent

(cont.)

4. _____ The earth herself produces fruits for the people to eat.
a. quōs hominēs edant c. quōs hominēs ederent
b. quōs hominēs edunt
5. _____ People lived in such contentment that wars were unthinkable.
a. fuērunt b. essent c. sint
6. _____ The weather was so spring-like that flowers would spring up without seeds during the whole year.
a. oriuntur b. orirentur c. oriantur
7. _____ Mother Earth is so fruitful that people do not plant crops.
a. nōn serant b. nōn serunt c. nōn sererent
8. _____ In the Silver Age, Jove so changed the weather that people sought shelter in houses.
a. petivērunt b. petant c. peterent
9. _____ The Bronze Age produces heroes so warlike that they often fight among themselves.
a. pugnant b. pugnent c. pugnārent
10. _____ Men of the Iron Age built ships to carry them to unknown lands.
a. quae vehant b. quae vehunt c. quae veherent
11. _____ People became so concerned with owning property that they marked out the land with boundary lines.
a. designārent b. designant c. designent
12. _____ They even delved into the Stygian depths so that the earth's wealth would not elude them.
a. nē ēlūderet b. nē ēlūdit c. nē ēlūdat

PRACTICE TWO

Write *Purpose (Clause) or Result (Clause)* and translate the sentences in the blanks below.

1. _____ Iuppiter Notum (the South Wind) ab antrō ēmittit quī tempestātēs pluviāsque in terrās fundat.

2. _____ Tantae pluviae funduntur ab aethere ut campī inundentur.

3. _____ Iovis ira est tanta ut frātre[m] Neptūnum arcessat.

4. _____ Frātre[m] arcessivit ut auxilium peteret.

5. _____ Neptūnus tridente suō terram ita percutit ut flūmina per campōs
apertōs ruant.

6. _____ Tanta[n]e nunc aquae sunt ut mare et tellūs habeant nūllum discrimen;
omnia pontus erant.

7. _____ Omnēs ad villārum culmina festinant nē undā raptantur.

8. _____ Deucalion et uxor Pyrrha parvam ratem (boat) ascendunt quae eōs ad
salūtem vehat.

9. _____ Iuppiter senem anumque servat per quōs genūs hūmānum recreetur.

10. _____ Dea eōs iūssit lapidēs post eōs iacere quī fōrmam hominis dūcerent.

PRACTICE THREE

Match these subjunctive phrases/sentences with their correct translations.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Nē mora sit. | a. so that they may escape. |
| ___ 2. Nē morēmur. | b. I wish he would do this. |
| ___ 3. ...ut nōn esset mora | c. Let us not delay. |
| ___ 4. Nē morentur. | d. Let them not delay. |
| ___ 5. Effugiāmus. | e. What are we to do? |
| ___ 6. Nē effugiant. | f. You ought to escape. |
| ___ 7. ...ut effugiant. | g. Let there be no delay. |
| ___ 8. Effugiās. | h. Let's do this. |
| ___ 9. Nē hōc facerēs. | i. Let them not escape. |
| ___ 10. Quid faciāmus? | j. so that there was no delay. |
| ___ 11. Hōc faciāmus. | k. You shouldn't have done this. |
| ___ 12. Utinam hōc faciat. | l. Let's escape. |

| | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Primary | present future future perfect | present (uncompleted action) perfect (completed action) |
| Secondary | imperfect perfect pluperfect | imperfect (uncompleted action) pluperfect (completed action) |

PRACTICE FOUR

Using the sequence of tenses chart above, choose the correct tense of the subjunctive for these indirect questions.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ___ 1. Sciō cūr <u>they are leaving</u> . | a. discēderent | b. discēssissent | c. discēdant |
| ___ 2. Sciō cūr <u>they left</u> . | a. discēdant | b. discēderent | c. discēsserint |
| ___ 3. Scīvī cūr <u>they had left</u> . | a. discēssissent | b. discēderent | c. discēderint |
| ___ 4. Scīvī cūr <u>they were leaving</u> . | a. discēsserint | b. discēderent | c. discēdant |

- ____ 5. Hermes et Athēna Perseō dīxērunt sē dōna dīvīna eī datūrōs esse.
- ____ 6. Deus Perseō dīxit caput Medusae serpentibus cōtegī.
- ____ 7. Nescīvit Perseus cūr Medusa tam odiosa dēfōrmisque esset.
- ____ 8. Perseus monētur nē faciem Medusae spectet.
- ____ 9. Dī Perseō dīcunt caput in saccō pōnendum esse.
- ____ 10. Medusā interfectā, nūntiāvit Perseus sē Andromedam in
mātrimōnium dūcere velle.
- ____ 11. Illō tempōre Perseus nesciēbat alterum mōnstrum horribile eum
exspectāre.
- ____ 12. Sed Perseus statim intellēxit quōmodo hōc mōnstrum vinceret.
- ____ 13. Dī enim Perseō imperāverant ut mōnstrō caput Medusae ostenderet.
- ____ 14. Omnēs audīvimus quōmodo Acrisius avus postea ā Perseō
forte occideretur.

PRACTICE EIGHT: INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Match the translations with Latin sentences.

- ___ 1. Nescimus cūr Ovidius in exsilium pulsus sit.
 - ___ 2. Nescimus cūr Ovidium in exsilium ēiciat.
 - ___ 3. Nescimus cūr Ovidium in exsilium ēiēcerit.
 - ___ 4. Nescimus cūr Ovidius in exsilium pellatur.
 - ___ 5. Nesciēbāmus cūr Ovidius in exsilium pelleretur.
 - ___ 6. Nesciēbāmus cūr Ovidium in exsilium ēiēcisset.
 - ___ 7. Nesciēbāmus cūr Ovidius in exsilium pulsus esset.
 - ___ 8. Nesciēbāmus cūr Ovidium in exsilium ēiceret.
- a. We didn't know why Ovid had been cast into exile.
 - b. We don't know why he cast Ovid into exile.
 - c. We don't know why he is casting Ovid into exile.
 - d. We didn't know why Ovid was being cast into exile.
 - e. We didn't know why he was casting Ovid into exile.
 - f. We don't know why Ovid is being cast into exile.
 - g. We don't know why Ovid was cast into exile.
 - h. We didn't know why he had cast Ovid into exile.

vates —is, m.

est sacerdos (m. et f.) dei voluntatem hominibus nuntians.
saepe etiam poeta a deo instinctus vates vocatur.



tripus laurus

imago e vase Graeco, hodie deperdito (e coll. Hamilton) deum Apollinem in tripode (*tripus*) vaticinantem monstrat, manu sinistrā arcum, manu dextrā patellam tenentem

CHAPTER IV - CUM CLAUSES AND CONDITIONS

.....

TEMPORAL

When a **cum** clause sets a specific point of time, the indicative is used.

Cum Rōmae adsum, contenta sum.

When I am in Rome, I am happy.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL

When a **cum** clause describes the *circumstances or situation* surrounding the action of the main verb, the subjunctive is used; the sequence of tenses is followed.

Cum Rōmam iter faceret, urbs Pompeianā delēta est.

When he was travelling to Rome, the Pompeian city was destroyed.

Cum regēs expulsī essent, duo cōsulēs creātī sunt.

When the kings had been expelled, two consuls were created.

CAUSAL

Cum clauses which express the *reason for the action* of the main verb take a subjunctive verb; the sequence of tenses is followed.

Cum valdē timēret, effūgit.

Because he was very frightened, he fled.

Cum negōtium cōnfēcisset, discessit.

Since he had finished his work, he left.

CONCESSIVE

When **cum** means *although*, a subjunctive verb is used; the sequence of tenses is followed. Often the word **tamen**, *nevertheless*, is used in the main clause.

Cum sit bonus, nōn est sapiēns.

Although he is good, he is not wise.

Cum dē re scīret, nihil tamen dīxit.

Although he knew about the affair, he nevertheless said nothing.



Cum canis latrat, aper fremit.

PRACTICE ONE

Write circumstantial, causal or concessive in the blank before each sentence; then translate the sentence in the lines provided.

1. Cum Iuppiter specie mortali in Phrygiā iter faceret, multī incolae domōs clausērunt. _____

2. Cum Mercurius in hōc itinere Iovem comitāret, ālās dēposuit. _____

3. Cum locum requiemque ā multīs peterent, nēmō nisi duo pauperēs eōs adiūvērunt. _____

4. Cum Baucis et Philemon pauperēs essent, erant piī tamen et contentī. _____

5. Cum caelicolae (dī) fessī vīdērentur, Baucis eōs cōnsīdere iūssit. _____

6. Cum Philemon et uxor multum cibum nōn habeant, deōs tamen ad cēnam invītant. _____

7. Cum Philemon et Baucis deīs placēre velint, ānserem (goose) ūnicum necāre parant. _____ Sed dī hōc nōn permittunt.

8. Cum cēna cōnfecta esset, Iuppiter et Mercurius sē praestitērunt esse deōs. _____

9. "Cum aliī," inquit Iuppiter, "fuerint impiī, poenās dabunt." _____

10. Cum senex uxorque spectarent, omnia tēcta undīs mersa sunt. _____

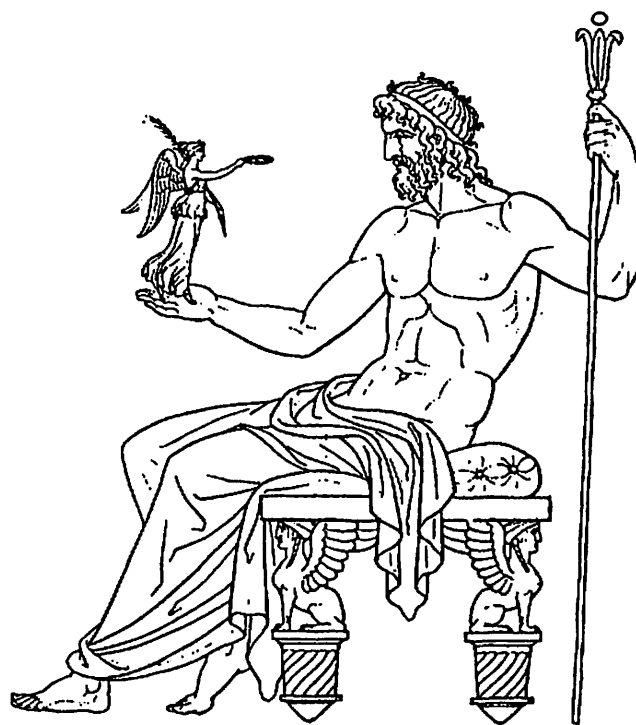
11. Cum tam benignī deīs fuissent, parva domus eōrum in templum pulcherrimum versa est. _____

12. Cum morī singulātim nollent, ūnā tamen nōn timēbant. _____

13. Cum "Valē, ō coniunx" simul dīcerent, in arborēs iūctās mutātī sunt. _____



Minerva, filia Iovis, cum bubone suo



Iupiter, Rex deorum hominumque

PRACTICE TWO

Provide the information requested for the sentences below according to the example given.
For type of clause, choose *temporal*, *causal*, *circumstantial* or *concessive*.

Since we have no biography of Ovid, our knowledge of his life depends almost wholly on his writing about himself.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of subj. verb | <u>present</u> |
| b. type of clause | <u>causal</u> | e. subj. verb form | <u>habeāmus</u> |
| c. sequence required | <u>primary</u> | | |

1. In 31 B.C., when Ovid was only twelve years old, the battle of Actium was fought. (sum, esse, fuī, futūrus)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of verb | _____ |
| b. type of clause | _____ | e. verb form | _____ |
| c. sequence required | _____ | | |

2. Ovid did not experience the trauma of the fall of the Republic as Horace and Vergil had, since he was born more than twenty years after they were. (nascor, nascī, natus sum)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of subj. verb | _____ |
| b. type of clause | _____ | e. subj. verb form | _____ |
| c. sequence required | _____ | | |

3. Although Ovid's father wanted him to study law, he preferred to write poetry. (volō, velle, voluī)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of subj. verb | _____ |
| b. type of clause | _____ | e. subj. verb form | _____ |
| c. sequence required | _____ | | |

4. Ovid learned the legends and history of Greece and Asia Minor while he was travelling there with the poet Aemilius Macer. (faciō, facere, fēcī, factus)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of subj. verb | _____ |
| b. type of clause | _____ | e. subj. verb form | _____ |
| c. sequence required | _____ | | |

5. When Ovid was reciting his witty and charming poems, he attracted the attention of Rome's *litterati*. (recitō, 1)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a. underline cum clause | | d. tense of subj. verb | _____ |
| b. type of clause | _____ | e. subj. verb form | _____ |
| c. sequence required | _____ | | |

6. Although Ovid's work pleased many readers, Augustus was not amused, and exiled him to Tomi on the Black Sea. (placeō, 2)
- a. underline cum clause _____ d. tense of subj. verb _____
 b. type of clause _____ e. subj. verb form _____
 c. sequence required _____
7. Ovid was never recalled, and died on Tomi in 18 A.D., even though he sent numerous appeals to Augustus requesting pardon. (mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus)
- a. underline cum clause _____ d. tense of subj. verb _____
 b. type of clause _____ e. subj. verb form _____
 c. sequence required _____
8. Ovid wrote the Tristia, the Laments, and the Epistulae ex Ponto while he was living on Tomi. (habitō, 1)
- a. underline cum clause _____ d. tense of subj. verb _____
 b. type of clause _____ e. subj. verb form _____
 c. sequence required _____
9. Although he wrote love poetry such as the Amores and the Ars Amatoria, he also produced a systematic Roman religious calendar in verse, called the Fasti. (scribō, scribere, scripsi, scriptus)
- a. underline cum clause _____ d. tense of subj. verb _____
 b. type of clause _____ e. subj. verb form _____
 c. sequence required _____
10. Ovid chose the stories of Greek mythology when he decided to embark on the Metamorphoses. (constituō, constituere, constitui, constitutum)
- a. underline cum clause _____ d. tense of verb _____
 b. type of clause _____ e. verb form _____
 c. sequence required _____

CONDITIONS

There are three types of conditions: simple, "should-would," and contrary to fact.

- I. In Simple Conditions, where nothing is implied as to the truth or reality of the conditional clause, the indicative is used.

Si amīcus es, bene est.

If you are my friend, it is good.

Si amīcus erās, bene erat.

If you were my friend, it was good.

Si amīcus eris, bene erit.

If you will be my friend, it will be good.

Si Rōmam īveris, mē ibi inveniēs. If you go to Rome, you will find me there.

- II. In Should-Would Conditions, (also called Future Less Vivid) the present subjunctive is used in both clauses. Both parts of the condition are possible.

Si crās discēdās, ego quōque discēdam.

If you should leave tomorrow, I would also leave.

NOTA BENE:

In current spoken English, should-would often becomes would-would.

- III. In Contrary to Fact Conditions, the condition stated is impossible or untrue. The subjunctive is used in both clauses: imperfect subjunctive for contrary to fact conditions in the present; pluperfect subjunctives for contrary to fact conditions in the past.

Si Cicero nunc vīveret, ōrātor praeclārus esset.

If Cicero were alive now, he would be a famous orator.

Nisi Cicero Antōniam oppugnāvisset, diūtius vīxisset.

If Cicero had not attacked Antony, he would have lived longer.

PRACTICE THREE

Write Simple, Should-Would, or Contrary to Fact in the first blank; then in the second blank give the tense and mood needed for the underlined verbs.

e.g., If they would struggle, they would escape easily.

should-would

present subjunctive

1. If she arrives, I will be very happy.

2. If he were a senator, he would have more power.

3. If times were better, I would send you help.

4. If they had arrived in time, we would have won.

5. If Julius Caesar should go to the senate, he would risk death.

6. If you did that, you did the right thing.

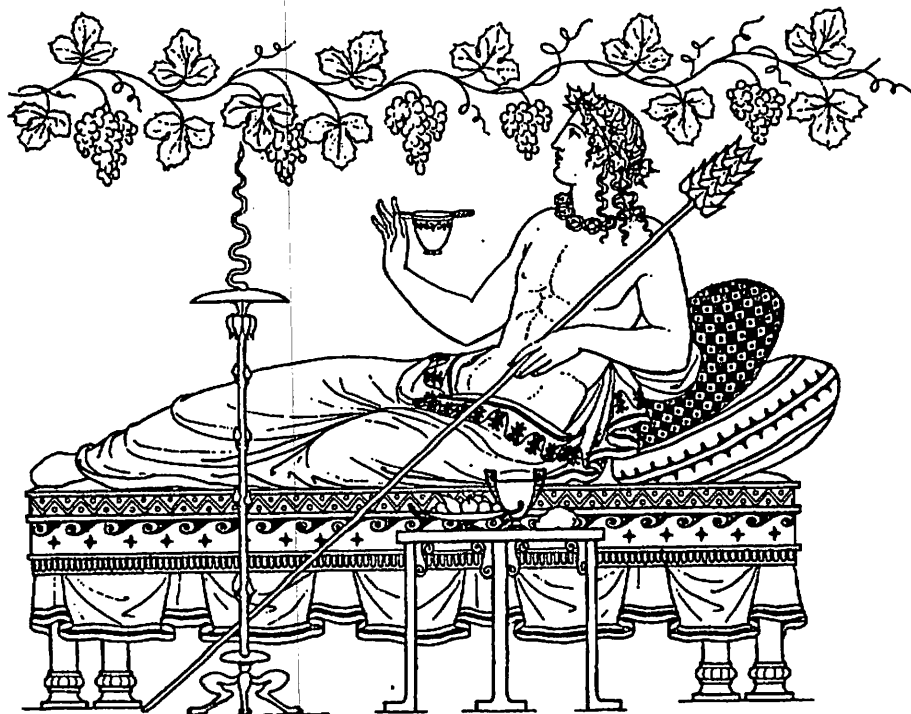
7. If Vergil had had more time, he would have revised the *Aeneid*.

8. If we were ruled by a king, we would have fewer individual rights.

PRACTICE FOUR

Match the following translations with these conditional sentences.

- ___ 1. Si advēnerint, periculum avertetur.
 ___ 2. Si adveniant, periculum avertatur.
 ___ 3. Si advēnissent, periculum aversum esset.
 ___ 4. Si adessent, periculum averteretur.
 ___ 5. Nisi advēnissent, periculum nōn aversum esset.
 ___ 6. Nisi adessent, periculum averteretur.
- a. If they had arrived, the danger would have been averted.
 b. If they had not arrived, the danger would not have been averted.
 c. If they arrive, the danger will be averted.
 d. If they were not here, the danger would be averted.
 e. If they were here, the danger would be averted.
 f. If they should arrive, the danger would be averted.



Bacchus, reclinans in lecto, thyrsus suum tenet.

CHAPTER V - REVIEW OF ALL SUBJUNCTIVES

.....

PRACTICE ONE

Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c.

- ___ 1. Cōsiliū capiāmus.
a. Let's make a plan. b. We must make a plan. c. We will make a plan.
- ___ 2. Cōsiliū mihi dent.
a. They can give me advice. b. Let them give me advice. c. They will give me advice.
- ___ 3. Si rem sēcum cōsīderāvisset, cōsēnsisset.
a. he had agreed b. he would have agreed c. he would agree
- ___ 4. Si hōc videās, dissentiās.
a. you would disagree b. you would have disagreed c. you disagree
- ___ 5. Cum rogārer, respondi.
a. while b. since c. although
- ___ 6. Cum rogārer, tamen nōn respondi.
a. although b. since c. when
- ___ 7. Cum linguam Latīnam sciāmus, Latīne loquāmur.
a. we will speak b. let's speak c. we spoke
- ___ 8. Linguam Latīnam tam bene scit ut facile _____.
a. loquatur b. loqueretur c. locūtus esset
- ___ 9. Cum Publius Ovidius Nāso puer erat, habitābat in Sulmone.
a. causal clause b. concessive clause c. temporal clause
- ___ 10. Amīcum mīsīt quī famīliam (to greet).
a. salūtāre b. salūtāret c. salūtet
- ___ 11. Amīcōs rogābō cūr discessūrī _____.
a. essent b. sint c. sunt
- ___ 12. He ordered his men to remain.
a. ut mansissent b. ut manērent c. ut maneant

- ___ 13. He said he had found the answer.
 a. sē invēnisse b. ut invēnisset c. ut inveniat
- ___ 14. He wrote so well that he became famous.
 a. ut praeclārus fieret b. fit praeclārus c. ut praeclārus fiat
- ___ 15. Quid facerent?
 a. What were they to do? b. What will they do? c. What had they done?
- ___ 16. Her teacher told her to read the books carefully.
 a. ut legeret b. ut legisset c. ut legat
- ___ 17. Equum integrum sēcum tulit quō celerius iter faceret.
 a. purpose clause b. result clause c. temporal clause
- ___ 18. Ulysses is asking his comrades why they stole the bag of winds.
 a. ablātī essent b. abstulerint c. abstulissent
- ___ 19. I wish you had been there.
 a. Utinam adsis. b. Utinam adesses. c. Utinam adfuisses.
- ___ 20. Ita perturbatur ut loquī nōn possit.
 a. won't b. can't c. couldn't

Bellerophontes —is, m.

