

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

## LESSON 11 WORKSHEET: INDIRECT QUESTIONS

### I. The Basics:

1. What are the three types of indirect discourse?
2. How is an indirect statement similar to an indirect question?
3. How is an indirect command different from an indirect question?
4. What kinds of verbs introduce an indirect question?
5. Other than the introductory verb, what else is needed for an indirect question sentence?
6. What subjunctive tenses follow a verb in the present tense?

### II. Translation

1. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the indicated English phrase:

a. We asked *whose friend he was*.

1. qui amicum esset.

2. cuius amicum sit.

3. cuius amicus esset.

4. quorum amicus fuerit.

b. I know *why she had come home*.

1. quare ad domum venerit.

2. quare domum venerit.

3. cur domum venerit.

4. quare domum venisset.

c. He was wondering *whether you had mentioned his name*.

1. num eius nomen memores.

2. num eius nomen memoravisset.

3. num eum nomen memoravisses.

4. num eius nomen memoravisses.

2. Using the verbs indicated, change the following direct questions into indirect questions. Then translate the sentences.

Example: “Memoravitne vir nuntium suae uxoris?” (filius rogat)

“Did the man remember his wife’s message?”

Filius rogat num vir nuntium eius uxoris memoraverit.

The son is asking whether the man remembered his wife’s message.

a. “Cur ad oppidum cum tuā sorore ibas?” (me rogavit)

b. “Quomodo tuus pater talem magnam villam aedificavit?” (pueri mirabantur)

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## LESSON 13 WORKSHEET: CONDITIONALS

### I. The Basics:

7. What are the two parts of a conditional sentence?
  
8. List three Latin words and their meanings that introduce a conditional clause.
  
9. Give an example in English of a conditional sentence.
  
10. List the six types of conditional sentences, the tenses used in each and how each is translated.

### II. Translation

3. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the indicated English phrase:

a. If I had seen the door, *I would have opened* it.

1. aperuissem

2. aperuerim

3. aperuisset

4. aperueram

b. If the king *should call* me tonight, I would be asleep.

1. voceat

2. vocat

3. vocet

4. vociat

c. If this man of highest rank is agreeable, *we will be* friends.

1. simus

2. eramus

3. erimus

4. essemus

d. *Were I* near the river, I would throw a stone across it.

1. sim

2. essem

3. fuissem

4. fuerim

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Si venti nigro osse minuti essent, classis non fluctibus iactata esset.

b. Si omnes idem nigrum os colerent, tellus esset melior locus ad vivendum.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin: (translate the underlined portion as a purpose clause)

a. If the soldier had not been left behind to guard the black bone, the enemy would have taken it.

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## LESSON 18 WORKSHEET: CUM CLAUSES

### I. The Basics:

11. What are the four types of cum clauses?

12. "Cum", in a dependent clause with an indicative verb, means \_\_\_\_\_, though with a subjunctive verb, it may mean \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

13. In a sentence with a cum clause, the verb in the independent clause is usually in the \_\_\_\_\_ mood.

14. In a sentence with a cum temporal clause, "cum...tum" is translated as \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Translation

5. In the blanks to the right, indicate all the possible correct meanings of cum in each sentence. There may be more than one correct answer for some sentences.

a. Ibimus ad oppidum cum paramur. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Ad oppidum cum amicis ibimus. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Cum ad oppidum eamus tamen tristes sumus. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Non laetus eram cum ad oppidum ivissemus. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Non laetus ero cum ad oppidum cum amicis eamus. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Cum blanda sacerdos meum parvissimum digitum superbe teneret, tamen nigrum os abdicare recusavi.

b. Via verae laetitiae potestate et gloriā ossis nigri complectendo perveniri modo potest.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin:

Although the young man turned away, nevertheless he saw the disgraceful madness when the soldiers, seeking honor, began to fight with themselves.

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## LESSONS 8 AND 19: DEPENDENT POTENTIAL CLAUSES

### I. The Basics:

1. What are the two types of dependent potential clauses?
  
2. Why are they both called “potential” clauses?
  
3. Identify three main differences between relative clauses of characteristic and clauses with verbs of fearing?
  
4. How do indicative relative clauses differ from subjunctive relative clauses in terms of their meaning?

### II. Translation

1. Circle the Latin sentence that best translates the English sentence:
  - a. He was afraid that she might scatter the flock.
    1. Is timuit ne pecus spargeret.                      2. Is timuit ut pecus spargat.
    3. Is timebat ne pecum spargeret.                      4. Is erat timorem ne pecorem spargeret.
  - b. They are the ones who would arouse madness in a mob.
    1. Sunt quis in vulgo furorum cieant.                      2. Sunt qui in vulgum furorem ciant.
    3. Sunt qui in vulgo furorem cierent.                      4. Sunt qui in vulgo furorem cieant.

c. We feared that the common people might embrace the black bone as their salvation.

1. Metuimus ut plebis nigrum os ut salutem complectaretur.

2. Metuimus ne plebs nigrum os ut salutem complecteretur.

3. Metuebamus ne plebs nigrum os tam salutem complectit.

4. Metuimus ne plebs nigrum ossem ut salutem complecteret.

d. If only I were not sick, she might not be afraid to embrace me.

1. Utinam aegrum non sim, me complecti non vereatur.

2. Utinam aeger ne sim, mihi complectere non vereretur.

3. Utinam aeger ne sim, me complecti non vereatur.

4. Utinam aeger ne sum, me complecti non vereat.

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Quamquam est gratissimus aliquibus plebis, est cui cum illo genere potestatis numquam mandem.

b. Si esset felix in suis laboribus, maxime timerem ne aliquod malum patriae fieret.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin:

a. However, since I am someone who generally would have ample trust in his fellow citizens, I am not afraid that anything adverse might happen.