

tenēre						
2nd		PP1: ten-eō PP2: ten-ēre PP3: tenu-ī PP4: tent-us				
		hold				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	teneō	tenēs	tenet	tenēmus	tenētis	tenent
Imperfect	tenēbam	tenēbās	tenēbat	tenēbāmus	tenēbātis	tenēbant
Future	tenēbō	tenēbis	tenēbit	tenēbimus	tenēbitis	tenēbunt
Perfect	tenuī	tenuistī	tenuit	tenuimus	tenuistis	tenuērunt
Pluperfect	tenueram	tenuerās	tenuerat	tenuerāmus	tenuerātis	tenuerant
Future Perfect	tenuerō	tenueris	tenuerit	tenuerimus	tenueritis	tenuerint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	teneor	tenēris	tenētur	tenēmur	tenēminī	tenentur
Imperfect	tenēbar	tenēbāris	tenēbātur	tenēbāmur	tenēbāminī	tenēbantur
Future	tenēbor	tenēberis	tenēbitur	tenēbimur	tenēbiminī	tenēbuntur
Perfect	tentus, a, um sum	tentus, a, um es	tentus, a, um est	tentī, æ, a sumus	tentī, æ, a estis	tentī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	tentus, a, um eram	tentus, a, um erās	tentus, a, um erat	tentī, æ, a erāmus	tentī, æ, a erātis	tentī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	tentus, a, um erō	tentus, a, um eris	tentus, a, um erit	tentī, æ, a erimus	tentī, æ, a eritis	tentī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	teneam	teneās	teneat	teneāmus	teneātis	teneant
Imperfect	tenērem	tenērēs	tenēret	tenērēmus	tenērētis	tenērent
Perfect	tenuerim	tenuerīs	tenuerit	tenuerīmus	tenuerītis	tenuerint
Pluperfect	tenuissem	tenuissēs	tenuisset	tenuissēmus	tenuissētis	tenuissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	tenear	teneāris	teneātur	teneāmur	teneāminī	teneantur
Imperfect	tenērer	tenērēris	tenērētur	tenērēmur	tenērēminī	tenērentur
Perfect	tentus, a, um sim	tentus, a, um sīs	tentus, a, um sit	tentī, æ, a sīmus	tentī, æ, a sītis	tentī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	tentus, a, um essem	tentus, a, um essēs	tentus, a, um esset	tentī, æ, a essēmus	tentī, æ, a essētis	tentī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		tenē			tenēte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active tenēre			Present Infinitive Passive tenērī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active tenuisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive tentus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active tentūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive tentus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active tentūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive tentus, a, um					

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīlii et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.

Lesson 26: The Perfect System Active of the Subjunctive

The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of ALL LATIN VERBS, regular and irregular, are formed in the same way:

a. Find the perfect stem

laudāv-
monu-
mīs-
audīv-
fu-

See column 3 on pages 27-29
of the Cheat-Sheet Book

b. Add the endings shown in Grammar #200 - #207.

Subjunctive Mood - Active Voice						
	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Perfect</i>	laudāv-erim	laudāv-erīs	laudāv-erit	laudāv-erīmus	laudāv-erītis	laudāv-erint
	monu-erim	monu-erīs	monu-erit	monu-erīmus	monu-erītis	monu-erint
	mīs-erim	mīs-erīs	mīs-erit	mīs-erīmus	mīs-erītis	mīs-erint
	audīv-erim	audīv-erīs	audīv-erit	audīv-erīmus	audīv-erītis	audīv-erint
<i>Pluperfect</i>	laudāv-issem	laudāv-issēs	laudāv-isset	laudāv-issēmus	laudāv-issētis	laudāv-issent
	monu-issem	monu-issēs	monu-isset	monu-issēmus	monu-issētis	monu-issent
	mīs-issem	mīs-issēs	mīs-isset	mīs-issēmus	mīs-issētis	mīs-issent
	audīv-issem	audīv-issēs	audīv-isset	audīv-issēmus	audīv-issētis	audīv-issent



VOCABULARY

incolō, incolere, incoluī, 3, tr. { *inhabit*
 dwell in

cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōstitī, 3, intr. { *halt*
 take a position



Exercise #294 – Page 280

1. Give the perfect stem;
2. Give the third person, singular and plural, of the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive:



Verb	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Tense</i>		<i>Pluperfect Tense</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>

1. perveniō

pervēn-

pervēnerit

pervēnerint

pervēnisset

pervēnissent

2. retineō

retinu-

retinuerit

retinuerint

retinuisset

retinuissent

3. administrō

administrāv-

administrāverit

administrāverint

administrāvisset

administrāvissent

4. veniō

vēn-

vēnerit

vēnerint

vēnisset

vēnissent

5. moneō

monu-

monuerit

monuerint

monuisset

monuissent



Verb	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Tense</i>		<i>Pluperfect Tense</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>

6. pellō

pēpul-

pēpulerit

pēpulerint

pēpulisset

pēpulissent

7. pertineō

pērtinu-

pērtinuerit

pērtinuerint

pērtinuisset

pērtinuissent

8. agō

ēg-

ēgerit

ēgerint

ēgisset

ēgissent

9. cēdō

cess-

cesserit

cesserint

cessisset

cessissent

10. cōfirmō

cōnfirmāv-

cōnfirmāverit

cōnfirmāverint

cōnfirmāvisset

cōnfirmāvissent



Verb	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Tense</i>		<i>Pluperfect Tense</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>

11. cōnsistō

cōnstit-

cōnstiterit

cōnstiterint

cōnstitisset

cōnstitissent

12. appropinquō

appropinquāv-

appropinquāverit

appropinquāverint

appropinquāvisset

appropinquāvissent

13. incolō

incolu-

incoluerit

incoluerint

incoluisset

incoluissent

14. compleō

complēv-

complēverit

complēverint

complēvisset

complēvissent

15. contineō

continu-

continuerit

continuerint

continuisset

continuissent



Verb	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Tense</i>		<i>Pluperfect Tense</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>

16. contendō

contend-

contenderit

contenderint

contendisset

contendissent

17. īnstruō

īnstrūx-

īnstrūxerit

īnstrūxerint

īnstrūxisset

īnstrūxissent

18. comparō

comparāv-

comparāverit

comparāverint

comparāvisset

comparāvissent



Exercise #295 – Page 281

For each word, give:

1. Person
2. Number
3. Tense
4. Mood

Example:

Verb Form	<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Mood</i>
1. administrāverint	3 rd	Plural	Perfect	Subjunctive



Verb Form	Person	Number	Tense	Mood
1. <i>fuisse</i>	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
2. <i>cognoverit</i>	3 rd	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Singular	Future Perfect	Indicative
3. <i>incoluisse</i>	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
4. <i>miserim</i>	1 st	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
5. <i>expugnāvisset</i>	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive



Verb Form	Person	Number	Tense	Mood
6. laudāverit	3 rd	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Singular	Future Perfect	Indicative
7. cōstiterint	3 rd	Plural	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Plural	Future Perfect	Indicative
8. vīcerint	3 rd	Plural	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Plural	Future Perfect	Indicative
9. cognōvissent	3 rd	Plural	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Plural	Future Perfect	Indicative
10. exspectāverit	3 rd	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Singular	Future Perfect	Indicative



Verb Form	Person	Number	Tense	Mood
11. pervēnisset	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
12. dēdūxisset	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
13. cōnstitisset	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
14. vastāvissent	3 rd	Plural	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
15. appropinquāvisset	3 rd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive



Verb Form	Person	Number	Tense	Mood
16. incoluerint	3 rd	Plural	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Plural	Future Perfect	Indicative
17. constitissēs	2 nd	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
18. cesserīs	2 nd	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
19. audiverītis	2 nd	Plural	Perfect	Subjunctive
20. monuissent	3 rd	Plural	Pluperfect	Subjunctive



Verb Form	Person	Number	Tense	Mood
21. pervēnerit	3 rd	Singular	Perfect	Subjunctive
	3 rd	Singular	Future Perfect	Indicative
22. ēgissent	3 rd	Plural	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
23. īstrūxissem	1 st	Singular	Pluperfect	Subjunctive
24. mīssissēmus	1 st	Plural	Pluperfect	Subjunctive



Indirect Questions: Primary Sequence

A question asked directly is called a **direct question**:

Estne Deus Bonus? *Is God good?*

Valēsne? *Are you well?*

When a question **depends** on a verb of **asking, saying, thinking** and the like, it is called an **indirect question**.

Rogō sitne Deus bonus. *I ask whether God is good.*

Rogō valeāsne. *I ask whether you are well.*

These are **indirect questions** because they depend on the verb *rogō*.

Indirect questions are **noun clauses** because they are used as the **object** of a verb (*rogō*).

Indirect questions may be introduced by the same adverbs, adjectives, pronouns and particles as direct questions, but:

-ne and *num* in indirect questions mean *whether (if)*.

nōnne is seldom used.

Quī is sometimes used for *quis*.

He asks whether Caesar conquered the Gauls.

Rogat num Cæsar Gallōs vīcerit.

He asks who Caesar was.

Rogat quis Cæsar fuerit.

He asks where we are.

Rogat ubi sīmus.



2. TENSE BY SEQUENCE

The tense in many subordinate **SUBJUNCTIVE** clauses is determined by the rules for the **SEQUENCE OF TENSES**.

524 Primary and Secondary Tenses. The tenses of the indicative and subjunctive are divided into two groups:

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	These are PRIMARY tenses	{ Present Perfect
Future		
Future Perfect		
Imperfect	These are SECONDARY tenses	{ Imperfect Pluperfect
Perfect		
Pluperfect		

525 Primary Sequence.

When the verb in the main clause is a **PRIMARY TENSE**, the verb in the subordinate clause must be a **PRIMARY** tense.

Rogō quis veniat.	<i>I ask who is coming.</i>
Rogābō quis veniat.	<i>I shall ask who is coming.</i>
Rogāverō quis veniat.	<i>I shall have asked who is coming.</i>

526 Secondary Sequence.

When the verb in the main clause is a **SECONDARY TENSE**, the verb in the subordinate clause must be a **SECONDARY** tense.

Rogāvī quis essēs.	<i>I asked who you were.</i>
Rogābam quis essēs.	<i>I was asking who you were.</i>
Rogāveram quis essēs.	<i>I had asked who you were.</i>



The TENSE in indirect questions is determined by the rule:
TENSE BY SEQUENCE.

**THE MOOD IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS IS ALWAYS
SUBJUNCTIVE.**

IN PRIMARY SEQUENCE:

1. Use the PRESENT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens **AT THE SAME TIME** as the action of the main verb.

Caesar asks whether the soldiers are fighting.

Caesar rogat num milites pugnent.

2. Use the PERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens **BEFORE** the action of the main verb.

Caesar asks whether the soldiers were fighting (fought).

Caesar rogat num milites pugnāverint.



VOCABULARY

rogō, 1, tr.

ask

quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesītus, 3, tr.

{ seek
askquantus, a, um, *interrogative adj.*{ how large?
how great?

mūnitiō, mūnitiōnis

fortification

genus, generis, n.

{ kind
race

aqua, ae

water

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The prisoner of war was *interrogated*. He was asked many *questions*. Modern wars require a great *quantity* of *munitions*. What is the *genus* of this tree? The Romans built many long *aqueducts*. *Aquatic* sports are much in favor at the Florida beaches. *Rogation* days.



Exercise #296 – Page 283-284

1. Point out the indirect question;
2. Point out the introductory word;
3. Explain the mood and tense in the indirect question;
4. Translate:



1 Rogat num cōpiam aquæ habēāmus.

Indirect question: *num cōpiam aquæ habēāmus*

Introductory Word: *num*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Present*

Explain: *Mood in indirect questions is always subjunctive.
Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*

Rogat = *He asks*

num habēāmus = *whether we have*

cōpiam aquæ = *a supply of water*

Complete Translation:

He asks whether we have a supply of water.



2 Rogat num Cæsar Gallōs vīcerit.

Indirect question: *num . . . vīcerit*

Introductory Word: *num*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Rogat = *He asks*

num Cæsar vīcerit = *whether Caesar conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

He asks whether Caesar conquered the Gauls.



3 Quæret ubi hostēs cōstiterint.

Indirect question: *ubi . . . cōstiterint*

Introductory Word: *ubi*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Quæret = *He will ask*

ubi hostēs = *where the enemy*

cōstiterint = *has taken up a position*

Complete Translation:

He will ask where the enemy has taken up a position.



4

Quæret ubi cōpia aquæ sit.

Indirect question: *ubi . . . sit*

Introductory Word: *ubi*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Present*

Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*

Quæret = *He will ask*

ubi sit = *where is*

cōpia aquæ = *the supply of water*

Complete Translation:

He will ask where the supply of water is.



5 Rogat quis imperātor sit.

Indirect question: *quis . . . sit*

Introductory Word: *quis*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Present*

Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*

Rogat = *He asks*

quis sit = *who is*

imperātor = *the general*

Complete Translation:

He asks who the general is.



6

Quærit quōs Cæsar vīcerit.

Indirect question: *quōs . . . vīcerit*Introductory Word: *quōs*Mood: *Subjunctive*Tense: *Perfect*Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*Quærit = *He asks*quōs Cæsar = *whom Caesar*vīcerit = *conquered*

Complete Translation:

He asks whom Caesar conquered.

7

Rogābit valeantne mīlitēs.

Indirect question: *valeantne . . .*Introductory Word: *-ne*Mood: *Subjunctive*Tense: *Present*Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*Rogābit = *He will ask*mīlitēs = *the soldiers*valeantne = *whether (they) are strong*

Complete Translation:

He will ask whether the soldiers are strong.

8 Quæret vīceritne Cæsar barbarōs.

Indirect question: *vīceritne . . .*

Introductory Word: *-ne*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Quæret = *He will ask*

vīceritne Cæsar = *whether Caesar conquered*

barbarōs = *the barbarians*

Complete Translation:

He will ask whether Caesar conquered the barbarians.



9

Rogat quæ genera hominum Americam incolant.

Indirect question: *quæ . . . incolant*Introductory Word: *quæ*Mood: *Subjunctive*Tense: *Present*Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*Rogat = *He asks*quæ genera hominum = *what races of men*incolant = *dwell*Americam = *in America*

Complete Translation:

He asks what races of men dwell in America.

10 Quærit quæ genera hominum Galliam tum incoluerint.

Indirect question: *quæ . . . incoluerint*

Introductory Word: *quæ*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Quærit = *He asks*

quæ genera hominum = *what races of men*

tum incoluerint = *dwelt at that time*

Galliam = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

He asks what races of men dwelt in Gaul at that time.



11 Quæret quantās mūnitiōnēs hostēs parāverint.

Indirect question: *quantās . . . parāverint*

Introductory Word: *quantās*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Quæret = *He will ask*

quantās mūnitiōnēs = *how great the fortifications*

hostēs parāverint = *the enemy has prepared*

Complete Translation:

He will ask how great the fortifications (are that) the enemy has prepared.



12 Rogābit quæ mūnitiōnum genera nōs parēmus.

Indirect question: *quæ . . . parēmus*

Introductory Word: *quæ*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Present*

Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*

Rogābit = *He will ask*

quæ mūnitiōnum genera = *what kind of fortifications*

nōs parēmus = *we are preparing*

Complete Translation:

He will ask what kind of fortifications we are preparing.



13 Rogat quæ gentēs Galliam incolant.

Indirect question: *quæ . . . incolant*

Introductory Word: *quæ*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Present*

Explain: *Action happens at same time as main verb uses Present tense.*

Rogat = *He asks*

quæ gentēs = *what nations*

incolant = *dwell*

Galliam = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

He asks what nations dwell in Gaul.



14 Quærit quæ gentēs prōvinciam incoluerint.

Indirect question: *quæ . . . incoluerint*

Introductory Word: *quæ*

Mood: *Subjunctive*

Tense: *Perfect*

Explain: *Action happens before time of main verb uses Perfect tense.*

Quærit = *He asks*

quæ gentēs = *what tribes*

incoluerint = *dwelt*

prōvinciam = *in the province*

Complete Translation:

He asks what tribes dwelt in the province.



Exercise #297 – Page 284

Translate - imitate the word order and structure of the model:



Model: I ask what soldiers he saw. = *Rogō quōs mīlitēs vīderit.*

1 I ask what hostages he killed.

I ask = *Rogō*

what hostages = *quōs obsidēs*

he killed = *occīderit*

Complete Translation:

Rogō quōs obsidēs occīderit.

2 I ask what general he praised.

I ask = *Rogō*

what general = *quem imperātōrem*

he praised = *laudāverit*

Complete Translation:

Rogō quem imperātōrem laudāverit.



Model: I ask what soldiers he saw. = *Rogō quōs mīlitēs vīderit.*

3 I ask what plans he has learned. ▼

I ask = *Rogō*

what plans = *quæ cōnsilia*

he has learned = *cognōverit*

Complete Translation:

Rogō quæ cōnsilia cognōverit.

4 I ask what hills he has occupied. ▼

I ask = *Rogō*

what hills = *quōs collēs*

he has occupied = *obtinerit*

Complete Translation:

Rogō quōs collēs obtinerit.



Model: He asks where the soldiers are. = *Rogat ubi mīlitēs sint.*

5 I ask where the general is. ▼

I ask = *Rogō*

where the general = *ubi imperātor*

is = *sit*

Complete Translation:

Rogō ubi imperātor sit.

6 I ask where the enemy is. ▼

I ask = *Rogō*

where the enemy = *ubi hostēs*

is = *sint*

Complete Translation:

Rogō ubi hostēs sint.



Model: He asks where the soldiers are. = *Rogat ubi mīlitēs sint.*

7 I ask where the fortifications are.

I ask = *Rogō*

where the fortifications = *ubi mūnītiōnēs*

are = *sint*

Complete Translation:

Rogō ubi mūnītiōnēs sint.

8 I ask where the winter quarters are.

I ask = *Rogō*

where the winter quarters = *ubi hīberna*

are = *sint*

Complete Translation:

Rogō ubi hīberna sint.



Reading #19 – Page 285

War Information



1

Ante¹ proelium imperātor lēgātōs et tribūnōs mīlitum in concilium vocat. ▼

¹ ante, *prep. w. acc.:* before.

Ante proelium imperātor vocat = *Before the battle the general calls*

lēgātōs et tribūnōs mīlitum = *the lieutenants and military tribunes*

in concilium = *into council*

Complete Translation:

Before the battle the general calls the lieutenants and military tribunes into council.



2

In conciliō quærit quantum numerum et equitum et mīlitum hostēs habeant, ubi castra hostium sint, quantās parāverint mūnitiōnēs; num cōpiam aquæ et frūmentī habeant; quantam armōrum cōpiam habeant.

In conciliō quærit = *In the council he asks*

quantum numerum et equitum et mīlitum hostēs habeant
= *how large a number of cavalry and soldiers the enemy has*

ubi castra hostium sint = *where the enemy's camp is*

quantās parāverint mūnitiōnēs = *how large the fortifications they have prepared*

num cōpiam aquæ et frūmentī habeant = *whether they have a supply of water and of grain*

quantam armōrum cōpiam habeant = *how large a supply of arms they have*

Complete Translation:

In the council he asks how large a number of cavalry and soldiers the enemy has, where the enemy's camp is, how large the fortifications they have prepared; whether they have a supply of water and of grain; how large a supply of arms they have.



3a

Quærit etiam quæ sint portūs et flūmina et montēs in hostium finibus; quæ genera hominum eās partēs incolant; num omnia quæ ad bellum pertinent parāverint;

Quærit etiam quæ sint portūs et flūmina et montēs

= *He asks also what harbors, rivers and mountains there are*

in hostium finibus = *in the enemy's territory*

quæ genera hominum eās partēs incolant = *what races of men dwell in those parts*

num omnia quæ ad bellum pertinent parāverint

= *whether they have prepared all the things which pertain to war*

Complete Translation:

He asks also what harbors, rivers and mountains there are in the enemy's territory; what races of men dwell in those parts; whether they have prepared all the things which pertain to war;



3b

. . . . num fortēs sint et cupidī bellī glōriāe; num ācriter pugnent; quōs ducēs habeant, num bonī sint.

num fortēs sint et cupidī bellī glōriāe

= *whether they are brave and eager for the glory of war*

num ācriter pugnent = *whether they fight eagerly*

quōs ducēs habeant = *what leaders they have*

num bonī sint = *whether they are good*

Complete Translation:

. . . . *whether they are brave and eager for the glory of war; whether they fight eagerly; what leaders they have and whether they are good.*



4

Ante¹ proelia imperātor equitēs mittit quī nātūram locī explōrent et cognōscant ubi hostēs cōstiterint.

¹ ante, *prep. w. acc.:* before.

Ante proelia imperātor equitēs mittit = *Before the battles a general sends horsemen*

quī nātūram locī explōrent = *to study the terrain*

et cognōscant ubi hostēs cōstiterint

= *and to find out where the enemy has take up a position*

Complete Translation:

Before the battles a general sends horsemen to study the terrain and to find out where the enemy has take up a position.



5

Cognōscit num aciem īnstrūxerint; num ad praelium sint parātī.

Cognōscit = *He finds out*

num aciem īnstrūxerint = *whether a battle line had been drawn up*

num ad praelium sint parātī = *whether they are ready for battle*

Complete Translation:

He finds out whether a battle line had been drawn up; whether they are ready for battle.



6

Ita Cæsar et omnēs magnī ducēs sæpe hostēs superāvērunt quod omnia quæ ad prælium pertinent cognōverant.

Ita Cæsar et omnēs magnī ducēs = *Thus Caesar and all great leaders*

sæpe hostēs superāvērunt = *have often conquered the enemy*

quod omnia quæ ad prælium pertinent cognōverant
= *because they had found out everything that pertains to battle*

Complete Translation:

Thus Caesar and all great leaders have often conquered the enemy because they had found out everything that pertains to battle.



3. SECONDARY SEQUENCE

We have seen that the MOOD in indirect questions is always subjunctive and that the TENSE is determined by the rule: TENSE BY SEQUENCE. Review the general rule, GRAMMAR, Nos. 524-526.

524 Primary and Secondary Tenses. The tenses of the indicative and subjunctive are divided into two groups:

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	These are PRIMARY tenses	{ Present Perfect
Future		
Future Perfect		
Imperfect	These are SECONDARY tenses	{ Imperfect Pluperfect
Perfect		
Pluperfect		

525 Primary Sequence.

When the verb in the main clause is a **PRIMARY TENSE**, the verb in the subordinate clause must be a **PRIMARY** tense.

Rogō quis veniat. *I ask who is coming.*
 Rogābō quis veniat. *I shall ask who is coming.*
 Rogāverō quis veniat. *I shall have asked who is coming.*

526 Secondary Sequence.

When the verb in the main clause is a **SECONDARY TENSE**, the verb in the subordinate clause must be a **SECONDARY** tense.

Rogāvī quis essēs. *I asked who you were.*
 Rogābam quis essēs. *I was asking who you were.*
 Rogāveram quis essēs. *I had asked who you were.*



IN SECONDARY SEQUENCE:

1. Use the IMPERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens AT THE SAME TIME as the action of the main verb.

Caesar rogāvit num militēs pugnārent.

Caesar asked whether the soldiers were fighting.

2. Use the PLUPERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens BEFORE the action of the main verb.

Caesar rogāvit num militēs pugnāvissent.

Caesar asked whether the soldiers had fought.



VOCABULARY

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctus, 3, tr.	{ collect force
vērus, a, um	true
inquit	{ he says he said

NOTE

Inquit is always used with **DIRECT** quotations; that is, with quotations enclosed in **QUOTATION MARKS**:

Chrīstus, "Vōs," inquit, "frātrēs estis."
Christ said, "You are brothers."

This is a *direct* quotation because it contains the **EXACT** words used by Christ and is therefore enclosed in quotation marks. Notice that **inquit** does **NOT** stand before the quotation but is **ALWAYS** put after one or several words of the quotation.

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *cogent* argument. The eternal *verities*. A *veracious* witness. We cannot question the *veracity* of St. John.

RELATED LATIN WORDS

Vēritās; agō.



Exercise #299 – Page 287-288

1. Translate;
2. Explain the tense of the italicized words:



1 Lēgātus quæsīvit quantam aquae cōpiam mīlitēs *habērent*.

Lēgātus quæsīvit = *The lieutenant asked*

quantam aquae cōpiam = *how great a supply of water*

mīlitēs *habērent* = *the soldiers had*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant asked how great a supply of water the soldiers had.

Explain the tense of:

habērent *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as main verb.*



2 Lēgātus quæsīvit ubi hostēs *cōstitissent*.

Lēgātus quæsīvit = *The lieutenant asked*

ubi hostēs *cōstitissent* = *where the enemy had taken up a position*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant asked where the enemy had taken up a position.

Explain the tense of:

cōstitissent *Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.*



3

Barbarī quæsivērunt quantam mīlitum cōpiam Rōmānī *coēgissent*.

Barbarī quæsivērunt = *The barbarians asked*

quantam mīlitum cōpiam = *how large a force of soldiers*

Rōmānī *coēgissent* = *the Romans had collected*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians asked how large a force of soldiers the Romans had collected.

Explain the tense of:

coēgissent *Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.*



4 Barbarī quæsivērunt ubi Rōmānī castra *posuissent*.

Barbarī quæsivērunt = *The barbarians asked*

ubi Rōmānī castra *posuissent* = *where the Romans had pitched camp*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians asked where the Romans had pitched camp.

Explain the tense of:

posuissent *Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.*



5 Quæsiŕerat quæ esset nātūra montis.

Quæsiŕerat = *He had asked*

quæ esset nātūra montis= *what the nature of the mountain was*

Complete Translation:

He had asked what the nature of the mountain was.

Explain the tense of:

esset *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as main verb.*



6 Quæsīverat quantum obsidum numerum lēgātus coēgisset.

Quæsīverat = *He had asked*

quantum obsidum numerum = *how large a number of hostages*

lēgātus coēgisset = *the lieutenant had collected*

Complete Translation:

He had asked how large a number of hostages the lieutenant had collected.

Explain the tense of:

coēgisset Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.



7 Quærēbat quī portūs *essent* in eīs locīs.

Quærēbat = *He was asking*

quī portūs *essent* = *what harbors there were*

in eīs locīs = *in those places*

Complete Translation:

He was asking what harbors there were in those places.

Explain the tense of:

essent *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as main verb.*



8 Quærēbant num hostēs collēs occupāvissent.

Quærēbant = *They were asking*

num hostēs collēs occupāvissent = *whether the enemy had seized the hills*

Complete Translation:

They were asking whether the enemy had seized the hills.

Explain the tense of:

occupāvissent Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.



9 Rōmānus, "Quæro," inquit, "num Deus vester *sit* Deus vērus."

Rōmānus, "Quæro," inquit = "*I ask,*" the Roman said

"num Deus vester *sit* Deus vērus" = "*whether our God is the true God*"

Complete Translation:

"I ask," the Roman said, "whether our God is the true God."

Explain the tense of:

sit Present subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in primary tense.



Exercise #300 – Page 288

Translate - imitate the word order and structure of the model:



Model: The centurion was asking whether there was a supply of grain in the camp.

Centuriō quærēbat num cōpia frūmentī in castrīs esset.

1

The military tribune was asking whether there was an abundance of water in the winter quarters.

The military tribune was asking = *Tribūnus mīlitum quærēbat*

whether there was an abundance of water = *num cōpia aquæ esset*

in the winter quarters = *in hibernīs*

Complete Translation:

Tribūnus mīlitum quærēbat num cōpia aquæ in hibernīs esset.



Model: The centurion was asking whether there was a supply of grain in the camp.

Centuriō quærēbat num cōpia frūmentī in castrīs esset.

2

The lieutenant was asking whether there was a bridge on the river.

The lieutenant was asking = *Lēgātus quærēbat*

whether there was a bridge = *num pōns esset*

on the river = *in flūmine*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus quærēbat num pōns in flūmine esset.



Model: The centurion was asking whether there was a supply of grain in the camp.

Centuriō quærēbat num cōpia frūmentī in castrīs esset.

3

The barbarians were asking whether there were soldiers in the forest.

The barbarians were asking = *Barbarī quærēbant*

whether there were soldiers = *num mīlitēs essent*

in the forest = *in silvīs*

Complete Translation:

Barbarī quærēbant num mīlitēs in silvīs essent.



Model: The lieutenant asked where the Gauls had take up a position.

Lēgātus quæsiuit ubi Gallī cōstitissent.

4

The leader asked where the enemy had stationed the guards.

The leader asked = *Dux quæsiuit*

where the enemy had stationed = *ubi hostēs collocāvisent*

the guards = *custōdēs*

Complete Translation:

Dux quæsiuit ubi hostēs custōdēs collocāvisent.



Model: The lieutenant asked where the Gauls had take up a position.

Lēgātus quæsīvit ubi Gallī cōstitissent.

5

Caesar asked where the Gauls had prepared fortifications.

Caesar asked = *Cæsar quæsīvit*

where the Gauls had prepared = *ubi Gallī mūnitiōnēs comparāvissent*

fortifications = *mūnitiōnēs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar quæsīvit ubi Gallī mūnitiōnēs comparāvissent.



Model: The lieutenant asked where the Gauls had take up a position.

Lēgātus quæsiuit ubi Gallī cōstitissent.

6

The barbarians asked where Caesar had drawn up the troops.

The barbarians asked = *Barbarī quæsiuerunt*

where Caesar had drawn up = *ubi Cæsar īnstrūisset*

the troops = *cōpiās*

Complete Translation:

Barbarī quæsiuerunt ubi Cæsar cōpiās īnstrūisset.



Exercise #301 – Page 288-289

1. Translate;
2. Parse the italicized words:



1 Lēgātus, "Quærō," *inquit*, "*quī sint sociī vestrī*."

Lēgātus, "Quærō," *inquit* = *The envoy said, "I ask"*

"*quī sint sociī vestrī*" = *"who your (pl) allies are"*

Complete Translation:

The envoy said, "I ask who your (pl) allies are."

Parse:

<i>inquit</i>	<i>Used in direct quotations: always put after one or more words from the quote.</i>
<i>quī</i>	<i>Interrogative pronoun introducing an indirect question.</i>
<i>sint</i>	<i>Present subjunctive; action at same time as main verb in primary tense.</i>



2

Tribūnus mīlitum quæsīvit quæ hominum genera loca *incolerent*.

Tribūnus mīlitum quæsīvit = *The military tribune asked*

quæ hominum genera *incolerent* = *what races of men dwelt*

loca = *in the places*

Complete Translation:

The military tribune asked what races of men dwelt in the places.

Parse:

incolerent *Imperfect subjunctive; action at same time as the main verb in secondary tense.*



3

Rōmānī magnās mūnītiōnēs parāvērunt *quō* facilius hostēs pellērent.

Rōmānī parāvērunt = *The Romans prepared*

magnās mūnītiōnēs = *immense fortifications*

quō facilius pellerent = *in order to repel more easily*

hostēs = *the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The Romans prepared immense fortifications in order to repel the enemy more easily.

Parse:

quō *Adverb introducing a comparative clause; equivalent to “ut eō.”*



4

Barbarī impetum in agmen fēcērunt nē mīlitēs certum ōrdinem *servārent*.

Barbarī impetum fēcērunt = *The barbarians made an attack*

in agmen = *against the column*

nē mīlitēs *servārent* = *in order that the soldiers might not preserve*

certum ōrdinem = *fixed rank*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians made an attack against the column in order that the soldiers might not preserve fixed rank.

Parse:

servārent *Imperfect subjunctive; in negative purpose clause after secondary tense.*



5

Quærō num Cæsar *plūrimum* apud Rōmānōs valuerit.

Quærō = *I ask*

num Cæsar *plūrimum* valuerit = *whether Caesar was very influential*

apud Rōmānōs = *among the Romans*

Complete Translation:

I ask whether Caesar was very influential among the Romans.

Parse:

plūrimum *Adverb modifying valuerit.*



6

Quærit num amīcus vērus atque certus facile *cernātur**.

Quærit = *He asks*

num amīcus vērus atque certus = *whether a true and sure friend*

facile *cernātur* = *is easily distinguished*

Complete Translation:

He asks whether a true and sure friend is easily distinguished.

Parse:

**cernātur* Present subjunctive passive; action at same time as main verb.



7

Nōnne Chrīstiānī Chrīstum *nōmine* rēgis appellānt?

Nōnne Chrīstiānī Chrīstum appellānt = *Do not Christians call Christ*

nōmine rēgis = *by the name of king*

Complete Translation:

Do not Christians call Christ by the name of king?

Parse:

nōmine *Ablative singular; idiomatic use with appellānt.*



8

Quærō num Chrīstum rēgem atque *Dominum* vocētis.

Quærō = *I ask*

num Chrīstum vocētis = *whether you (ye) call Christ*

rēgem atque *Dominum* = *king and Lord*

Complete Translation:

I ask whether you call Christ king and Lord.

Parse:

Dominum Accusative singular; predicate accusative with verb of naming.



9 Rogāvit quō prīncipēs *convēnissent*.

Rogāvit = *He asked*

quō prīncipēs *convēnissent* = *where the chiefs had assembled*

Complete Translation:

He asked where the chiefs had assembled.

Parse:

convēnissent *Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.*



- 10 Diū atque ācriter *pugnātum* est in locō angustō et difficilī nē hostēs agmen *flūmen* trādūcerent.

pugnātum est = *They fought*

Diū atque ācriter = *long and bitterly*

in locō angustō et difficilī = *in a narrow and difficult place*

nē hostēs agmen trādūcerent = *in order that the enemy might not lead a column across*

flūmen = *the river.*

Complete Translation:

They fought long and bitterly in a narrow and difficult place in order that the enemy might not lead a column across the river.

Parse:

pugnātum est *Idiomatic expression - perfect indicative passive – with participle in neuter form.*

flūmen *Accusative singular; accusative of the thing over which the direct object is led (with trādūcerent).*



11 Lēgātum mīsit quī obsidēs clam ad castra dēdūceret.

Lēgātum mīsit = *He sent a lieutenant*

quī obsidēs clam dēdūceret = *to lead the hostages away secretly*

ad castra = *into the camp*

Complete Translation:

He sent a lieutenant to lead the hostages away secretly into the camp.

Parse:

dēdūceret *Imperfect subjunctive; after a secondary tense.*



12

Dux rogāvit quantam cōpiam aquae frūmentīque servī in hīberna portāvissent.

Dux rogāvit = *The leader asked*

quantam cōpiam aquae frūmentīque = *how large a supply of water and grain*

servī portāvissent = *the slaves had carried*

in hīberna = *into the winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

The leader asked how large a supply of water and grain the slaves had carried into the winter quarters.

Parse:

portāvissent Pluperfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.



13 Eques *ducī* ostendit ubi cōpiāe hostium cōstitissent.

Eques *ducī* ostendit = *The horseman showed the leader*

ubi cōpiāe hostium = *where the enemy's forces*

cōstitissent = *had taken up a position*

Complete Translation:

The horseman showed the leader where the enemy's forces had taken up a position.

Parse:

ducī *Dative singular; dative of indirect object.*



14 *Quō* prīncipēs cōpiās coēgērunt?

Quō = *To what place*

prīncipēs coēgērunt = *did the chiefs force*

cōpiās = *the troops*

Complete Translation:

To what place did the chiefs force the troops.

Parse:

Quō *Interrogative adverb; implying motion and referring to "place to which."*



15 Eī custōdēs occīdērunt et usque *ad* castra nostra appropinquāvērunt.

Eī custōdēs occīdērunt = *They killed the guards*

et usque appropinquāvērunt = *and came all the way*

ad castra nostra = *up to our camp*

Complete Translation:

They killed the guards and came all the way up to our camp.

Parse:

ad *Preposition used with verbs of motion to express “to” or “up to.”*



16 Rōmānī collem *vallō* fossāque mūnīvērunt quō diūtius cōpiās hostium *sustinērent*.

Rōmānī collem mūnīvērunt = *The Romans fortified the hill*

vallō fossāque = *by means of a rampart and a ditch*

quō diūtius *sustinērent* = *in order to withstand longer*

cōpiās hostium = *the enemy's forces*

Complete Translation:

The Romans fortified the hill by means of a rampart and a ditch in order to withstand the enemy's forces longer.

Parse:

vallō *Ablative singular; ablative of means.*

sustinērent *Imperfect subjunctive; after secondary tense.*



17 Quærit cūr gentēs barbaræ obsidēs inter sē *dederint*.

Quærit = *He asks*

cūr gentēs barbaræ = *why the barbarian tribes*

inter sē *dederint* = *exchanged*

obsidēs = *hostages*

Complete Translation:

He asks why the barbarian tribes exchanged hostages.

Parse:

dederint Perfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.



18 Dux equitem celeriter mīsit quī auxilium peteret.

Dux equitem celeriter mīsit = *The leader sent a horseman swiftly*

quī auxilium peteret = *to seek help*

Complete Translation:

The leader sent a horseman swiftly to seek help.

Parse:

peteret *Imperfect subjunctive; after secondary tense.*



19 Imperātor quæsīvit num tribūnī mīlitum omnia comparāvissent.

Imperātor quæsīvit = *The general asked*

num tribūnī mīlitum = *whether the military tribunes*

omnia comparāvissent = *had prepared everything*

Complete Translation:

The general asked whether the military tribunes had prepared everything.



20 Rogat unde equitātus *contenderit*.

Rogat = *He asks* unde = *from what place*

equitātus *contenderit* = *the cavalry has hastened*

Complete Translation:

He asks from what place the cavalry has hastened.

Parse:

contenderit Perfect subjunctive; action completed before time of main verb.



Exercise #302 – Page 289-290

Translate:



1 I asked where the enemy was.

I asked = *Rogāvī*

where the enemy was = *ubi hostēs essent*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvī ubi hostēs essent.

2 They asked whether the chief led the barbarians across the river.

They asked = *Quæsivērunt*

whether the chief led the barbarians = *num prīnceps barbarōs trādūxisset*

across the river = *trāns flūmen*

Complete Translation:

Quæsivērunt num prīnceps barbarōs trāns flūmen trādūxisset.



3 They asked whom we called king and emperor.

They asked = *Rogāvērunt* whom we called = *quem appellārēmus*

king and emperor = *rēgem et imperātōrem*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvērunt quem rēgem et imperātōrem appellārēmus.

4 We asked what chief was influential among them.

We asked = *Rogāvimus* what chief was influential = *quis imperātor valēret*

among them = *apud eōs*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvimus quis imperātor apud eōs valēret.



5 We asked where the barbarians had taken up a stand¹.

We asked = *Quæsivimus*

where the barbarians had taken up a stand¹ = *ubi barbari cōstitissent*

Complete Translation:

Quæsivimus ubi barbari cōstitissent.

¹ take up a stand = take a position.

6 They ask what races of men inhabit Gaul now.

They ask = *Quærunt*

what races of men = *quæ genera hominum*

inhabit Gaul now = *Galliam nunc incolant*

Complete Translation:

Quærunt quæ genera hominum Galliam nunc incolant.



7 We ask what kinds of arms they have.

We ask = *Quærimus*

what kinds of arms = *quæ genera armōrum*

they have = *habeant*

Complete Translation:

Quærimus quæ genera armōrum habeant.

8 The lieutenant asked how great fortifications they had prepared.

The lieutenant asked = *Lēgātus quæsīvit*

how great fortifications = *quantās mūnitiōnēs*

they had prepared = *comparāvissent*

Complete Translation:

Lēgātus quæsīvit quantās mūnitiōnēs comparāvissent.



9

We asked why they were fighting without a sure hope.

We asked = *Rogāvimus*

why they were fighting = *cūr pugnārent*

without a sure hope = *sine spē certā*

Complete Translation:

Rogāvimus cūr sine spē certā pugnārent.

10

We asked where they had led the allies.

We asked = *Quæsīvimus*

where they had led the allies = *quō sociōs dūxissent*

Complete Translation:

Quæsīvimus quō sociōs dūxissent.



11 He asked whence they had come.

He asked = *Quæsīvit*

whence they had come = *unde vēnissent*

Complete Translation:

Quæsīvit unde vēnissent.

12 They had secretly collected the hostages into a safe place.

They had secretly collected = *clam coēgerant*

the hostages = *obsidēs*

into a safe place = *In locum tūtum*

Complete Translation:

In locum tūtum obsidēs clam coēgerant.



13 He asked whether they had [▼]seen the column of the enemy.

He asked = *Quǣsīvit*

whether they had seen = *num vīdissent*

the column of the enemy = *agmen hostium*

Complete Translation:

Quǣsīvit num agmen hostium vīdissent.

14 He said, "Aren't you (thou) a brave and sure friend?"

He said = *inquit*

"Aren't you (thou) a brave and sure friend?" = *"Nō̄nne amīcus fortis et certus es?"*

Complete Translation:

"Nō̄nne amīcus," inquit, "fortis et certus es?"



15 He addressed the centurions by name, that they might fight longer.

He addressed the centurions by name = *Centuriōnēs nōmine appellāvit*

that they might fight longer = *quō diūtius pugnārent*

Complete Translation:

Centuriōnēs nōmine appellāvit quō diūtius pugnārent.

16 He asked where there was an abundance of water.

He asked = *Quæsīvit*

where there was an abundance of water = *ubi cōpia aquæ esset*

Complete Translation:

Quæsīvit ubi cōpia aquæ esset.



Review of Unit Seven



1

How may direct questions be introduced in Latin?

(1) *by interrogative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs*

(2) *nōnne*

(3) *num*

(4) *–ne*

What mood is used?

The indicative mood is used.



2

What is the difference between *ubi* and *quō*?

(1) *Ubi* can be used only when “where” refers to “the place in which” and implies rest;

I ask where the general is.

Rogō ubi imperātor sit.

(2) *quō* can be used only when “where” refers to “the place to which” and implies motion or direction.

He asked where the chiefs had assembled.

Rogāvit quō prīncipēs convēnissent.



3

What is the difference between *–ne*, *num* and *nōnne*?

- (1) *–ne* to ask for information;
- (2) *num* if the answer no is expected or to express surprise;
- (3) *nōnne* if the answer yes is expected;

Examples:

- (1) *Vīdistīne Rōmam?* Have you (thou) seen Rome?
- (2) *Num Cæsar victus est?* Caesar wasn't conquered, was he?
- (3) *Nōnne Deus est bonus?* God is good, isn't he?



4

Decline the interrogative pronoun *quis* (who? what?):

	<i>Masc</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>
S i n g u l a r	<i>quis</i>	<i>quis</i>	<i>quid</i>
	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>
	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>
	<i>quem</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quid</i>
	<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>
P l u r a l	<i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quæ</i>
	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quæ</i>
	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

Why is this a pronoun?

Because it stands in place of a noun.

5

Decline the interrogative adjective *quī* (who, what, that, which):

	<i>Masc</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>
S i n g u l a r	<i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quod</i>
	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>
	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>
	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>
	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>
P l u r a l	<i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quæ</i>
	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quæ</i>
	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>



6

When is *quis* used as an adjective?

Quis is used as an adjective for which or what in the nominative masculine singular.

We asked what chief was influential among them.

Rogāvimus quis imperātor apud eōs valēret.



7

Is *quī* ever used for *quis*?

*The adjective *quī* is used to express “what sort of” or “what kind of.”*

*It is also used sometimes for *quis* in indirect questions.*



8

What construction do verbs of *transporting* take?

With verbs of transporting the thing over which the direct object is led is put in the accusative without a preposition or with trāns.

Centuriō agmen trādūxit *flūmen*

The centurion led the *column across the river*.



9

What construction do verbs of *calling* (etc.) take?

Verbs of calling, naming, making, showing, etc. may take two accusatives; one of the direct object, the other a predicate accusative.

When nōmen is used, nōmen is in the ablative.

Do not Christians call Christ by the name of king?

Nōne Chrīstiānī Chrīstum nōmine rēgis appellant?

I ask whether you call Christ king and Lord.

Quærō num Chrīstum rēgem atque Dominum vocētis.



10

What stem is used for the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive active?

The perfect active stem is used.



11

What are indirect questions?

Indirect questions are those which depend upon a verb of asking, saying, thinking and the like.



12

What mood is used in indirect questions?

The subjunctive mood is always used.

How are they introduced?

*They are introduced in the same way as direct questions, though *quī* is sometimes used in place of *quis*.*



13

Can *-ne*, *num* and *nōnne* be used in indirect questions?

Yes.



14

Is *quī* ever used for *quis* in indirect questions?

Yes, sometimes. Brian: Examples?



15a

What are the *primary tenses for the indicative mood?*

Present, Future and Future Perfect

What are the *primary tenses for the subjunctive mood?*

Present, Perfect

What are the *secondary tenses for the indicative mood?*

Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect

What are the *secondary tenses for the subjunctive mood?*

Imperfect, Pluperfect



15b

When the verb in the main clause is in a *primary tense*, the verb in the subordinate clause must be in a *primary* tense.

When the verb in the main clause is in a *secondary tense*, the verb in the subordinate clause must be in a *secondary* tense.



In Primary Sequence:

15c

When the action of the *subordinate verb* happens *before* the action of the *main verb*, the *perfect* subjunctive must be used.

When the action of the *subordinate verb* happens *at the same time as* the action of the *main verb*, the *present* subjunctive must be used.

When the action of the *subordinate verb* will happen *after* the action of the *main verb*, the *present* subjunctive must be used.



In Secondary Sequence:

15d

When the action of the *subordinate verb* happens *before* the action of the *main verb*, the *pluperfect* subjunctive must be used.

When the action of the *subordinate verb* happens *at the same time as* the action of the *main verb*, the *imperfect* subjunctive must be used.

When the action of the *subordinate verb* happens *after* the action of the *main verb*, the *imperfect* subjunctive must be used.



16

What does *inquit* mean?

Inquit means “he says” or “he said”.

How is it used?

Inquit is used in direct quotations and is placed after the first word or words of the quotation.



17

Examples illustrating the use of each subjunctive tense:

Primary Tense

Rogat num cōpiam aquæ habeāmus. *He asks whether we have a supply of water.*

Action happens at same time as main verb: subjunctive uses Present tense.

Rogat num Cæsar Gallōs vīcerit. *He asks whether Caesar conquered the Gauls.*

Action happens before time of main verb: subjunctive uses Perfect tense.

Secondary Tense

Lēgātus quæsīvit quantam aquæ cōpiam mīlitēs habērent. *The lieutenant asked how great a supply of water the soldiers had.*

Action happens at same time as main verb: subjunctive uses Imperfect tense.

Lēgātus quæsīvit ubi hostēs cōstitissent. *The lieutenant asked where the enemy had taken up a position.*

Action completed before time of main verb: subjunctive uses Pluperfect tense.



In what sentence constructions is the subjunctive mood used:

1

In a Purpose Clause:

Introduced by ut (“in order that”, “that”, “so”)

He is fighting in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

Introduced by nē (“in order that . . . not”, “lest”)

He fights in order that the enemy may not burn the city.

He fights lest the enemy burn the city.

Pugnat nē hostēs urbem incendant.



2

In a Relative Clause of Purpose:

A relative clause of purpose should be used instead of an ut purpose clause whenever possible.

It may be used whenever the relative pronoun (quī) can, without changing the meaning, be made to agree with a noun or pronoun in the main clause.

Equitēs mīsit quī cōnsilia cognōscerent.

He sent cavalry	{	<i>who should learn the plans.</i>
		<i>in order that they might learn the plans.</i>
		<i>in order to learn the plans</i>
		<i>that they might learn the plans.</i>
		<i>to learn the plans.</i>

EXCEPTION: A relative clause of purpose cannot be used when the relative pronoun would have to agree with the subject of an active main verb.

He came to see Rome. Vēnit ut Rōmām vidēret.

This cannot be changed to: He came who should see Rome.



3 *Purpose clauses introduced by quō:*

When a purpose clause contains a comparative, quō is used instead of ut but not instead of nē.

Quō in these clauses never changes its spelling.

REMEMBER: The sign of a comparative is the adverb more or the ending “-er”.

He sent reinforcements that the legion might more easily conquer the enemy.

Auxilia mīsit quō facilius legiō hostēs vinceret.

But:

He sent reinforcements lest the enemy fight longer.

Auxilia mīsit nē diūtius hostēs pugnārent.

NOTE: The comparative stands regulary immediately after the quō or nē.



4

Indirect questions:

In indirect questions the subjunctive mood is always used.

NOTE: In indirect questions –

- a. -nē and num mean “whether.”*
- b. Nōnne is seldom used.*
- c. Quī is sometimes used for quis.*

He asks whether Caesar conquered the Gauls.

Rogat num Cæsar Gallōs vicerit.

He asks who Caesar was.

Rogat quis Cæsar fuerit.

He asks where we are.

Rogat ubi sīmus.



Reading #20 – Page 290-292

Bataan!



1

Vōs omnēs cognōvistis quantās cōpiās nostrī mīlitēs in Bataan¹ diū sustinuissent.

Vōs omnēs cognōvistis = *Ye all knew*

quantās cōpiās = *how great (were) the forces*

nostrī mīlitēs diū sustinuissent = *our soldiers withstood for a long time*

in Bataan¹ = *in Bataan*

¹ Bataan, indecl. noun: Bataan.

Complete Translation:

Ye all knew how great were the forces which our soldiers withstood for a long time in Bataan.



2 Japōnēs enim magnum et fortem impetum in īnsulās¹ Philippīnās² fēcērunt.

Japōnēs enim = *For the Japanese*

magnum et fortem impetum fēcērunt = *made a violent and courageous attack*

in īnsulās¹ Philippīnās² = *against the Philippine Islands*

¹ īnsula, ae: *island*.

² Philippīnus, a, um: *Philippine*.

Complete Translation:

For the Japanese made a violent and courageous attack against the Philippine Islands.



3

Omnia armōrum et tēlōrum genera quæ nunc ad bellum ūtilia sunt habēbant.

Omnia armōrum et tēlōrum genera habēbant = *They had all the kinds of arms and darts*

quæ nunc ad bellum ūtilia sunt = *which are now useful for war*

Complete Translation:

They had all the kinds of arms and darts which are now useful for war.



4

Etiam magnum numerum omnium generum mīlitum in īnsulās trādūxerant. ▼

Etiam trādūxerant = *They had also led*

magnum numerum omnium generum mīlitum = *a large number of all types of soldiers*

in īnsulās = *into the islands*

Complete Translation:

They had also led a large number of all types of soldiers into the islands.



5

Quæsīverant quī portūs, quæ locī nātūra, quæ flūmina essent.

Quæsīverant quī portūs essent = *They had investigated what harbors there were*

quæ locī nātūra = *what (was) the nature of the place*

quæ flūmina essent = *(and) what rivers (there were)*

Complete Translation:

They had investigated what harbors there were, what the terrain was like, and what rivers there were.



6

Omnia quæ ad bellum pertinēbant cognōverant.

Omnia cognōverant = *They had learned everything*

quæ ad bellum pertinēbant = *which pertained to war*

Complete Translation:

They had learned everything which pertained to war.



7

Itaque dux noster, vir magnus et fortis, omnēs cōpiās nostrās in loca difficilia et angusta quæ Bataan vocant dēdūxit quō diūtius impetum hostium sustinēret.

Itaque dux noster, vir magnus et fortis = *And so our leader, a great and brave man*

omnēs cōpiās nostrās dēdūxit = *led all our forces*

in loca difficilia et angusta = *into difficult and narrow places*

quæ Bataan vocant = *known as Bataan*

quō diūtius sustinēret = *so that he might longer withstand*

impetum hostium = *the attack of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

And so our leader, a great and brave man, led all our forces into difficult and narrow places known as Bataan so that he might longer withstand the attack of the enemy.



8

Mūnītiōnēs celeriter parāvit; custōdēs collocāvit; mīlitēs īnstrūxit; impetūs hostium exspectāvit.

Mūnītiōnēs celeriter parāvit = *He quickly prepared fortifications*

custōdēs collocāvit = *stationed guards*

mīlitēs īnstrūxit = *drew up the soldiers*

impetūs hostium exspectāvit = *he awaited the enemy's attacks*

Complete Translation:

He quickly prepared fortifications, stationed guards, drew up the soldiers; he awaited the enemy's attacks.



9

Undique nostrī ab hostibus et locī nātūra continēbantur neque erant multī mīlitēs Americānī in Bataan; tamen diū et ācriter ibi pugnātum est.

Undique nostrī continēbantur = *On all sides our men were held in*

ab hostibus et locī nātūra = *by the enemy and by the nature of the place*

neque erant multī mīlitēs Americānī = *nor were there many American soldiers*

in Bataan = *on Bataan*

tamen ibi pugnātum est = *nevertheless (it) was fought there*

diū et ācriter = *long and bitterly*

Complete Translation:

On all sides our men were held in by the enemy and by the nature of the place, nor were there many American soldiers on Bataan; nevertheless (it) was fought there long and bitterly.



10 Nam nostrī fortēs erant et glōriæ nōminis Americānī cupidī erant.

Nam nostrī fortēs erant = *For our men were valiant*

et cupidī erant = *and eager for*

glōriæ nōminis Americānī = *the glory of the American name*

Complete Translation:

For our men were valiant and eager for the glory of the American name.



11 Multōs impetūs fortiter sustinuerunt; sæpe hostēs post magnam cædem pepulērunt.

Multōs impetūs fortiter sustinuerunt = *They withstood many attacks bravely*

sæpe hostēs pepulērunt = *they often drove the enemy back*

post magnam cædem = *after a great slaughter*

Complete Translation:

They withstood many attacks bravely; they often drove the enemy back after a great slaughter.



12

Interim cognōvimus quantō in periculō nostræ legiōnēs essent et
quærēbāmus cūr ducēs nostrī magnam armōrum et mīlitum cōpiam nōn
mitterent.

Interim cognōvimus = *Meanwhile we knew*

quantō in periculō = *in how great a peril*

nostræ legiōnēs essent = *our legions (battalions) were*

et quærēbāmus = *and we were asking*

cūr ducēs nostrī nōn mitterent = *why our leaders did not send*

magnam armōrum et mīlitum cōpiam
= *a large supply of weapons and a large force of soldiers.*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile we knew in how great a peril our battalions were and we were asking why our leaders did not send a large supply of weapons and a large force of soldiers.



13 Eī tamen omnia perīcula cognōverant.

Eī tamen cognōverant = *Nevertheless they had known*

omnia perīcula = *all the dangers*

Complete Translation:

Nevertheless they had known all the dangers.



14 Itaque auxilia nōn mīsērunt nē hostēs ea occīderent.

Itaque nōn mīsērunt = *And so they did not send*

auxilia = *reinforcements*

nē hostēs ea occīderent = *lest the enemy kill them*

Complete Translation:

And so they did not send reinforcements lest the enemy kill them.



15 Tandem nostrī, propter magnum hostium numerum, nōn diūtius sustinuērunt.

Tandem nostrī = *Finally our men*

propter magnum hostium numerum = *because of the great number of the enemy*

nōn diūtius sustinuērunt = *no longer withstood*

Complete Translation:

Finally our men, because of the great number of the enemy, no longer withstood.



16 Itaque hostibus sē dedērunt atque arma trādidērunt.

Itaque trādidērunt = *And so they surrendered*

hostibus = *to the enemy*

sē dedērunt atque arma = *and handed over (their) arms*

Complete Translation:

And so they surrendered to the enemy and handed over (their) arms.



18 Nōnne virtūtem mīlitum fortium semper laudābimus atque memoriā tenēbimus?

Nōnne semper laudābimus = *Shall we not always praise*

virtūtem mīlitum fortium = *the courage of our brave soldiers*

atque memoriā tenēbimus = *and remember (it)*

Complete Translation:

Shall we not always praise the courage of our brave soldiers and remember it?



19 Glōria enim eōrum glōria nostra est.

Glōria enim eōrum = *For their glory*

glōria nostra est = *is our glory*

Complete Translation:

For their glory is our glory.

