

Latin 9: Conditional Sentences Review

March 23-27

Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, March 23	1. Read <i>Dē Fūrtō Pirōrum</i> . 2. Answer comprehension questions in Latin.	2
Tuesday, March 24	1. Explain the formation of and contrast the difference(s) between the indicative and subjunctive mood. 2. Complete Exc. 2, p. 110, 1-5.	3
Wednesday, March 25	1. Read & take notes over the Language Fact, pp. 109-110. 2. Pick 2 types of conditions and explain why they use the mood and tenses they use.	3-4
Thursday, March 26	1. Revise Conditional Sentences.	5
Friday, March 27	1. Complete Conditional Sentences Quiz.	5-6

Additional Notes:

Salve, studens!

I hope all is well and that you have been using this time away to be explorative and creative.

This week we will primarily be focusing on conditional clauses. But on Monday, you will be strengthening your Latin comprehension skills by reading a passage you have encountered before. On Friday there will be a quiz over conditional clauses, on which I ask that you not use any extra resources. The material required to complete this packet is simply a writing utensil. You may use your textbook, notes, flashcards, etc. (on the homework—not the quiz!) if you have them, and hopefully, all the vocabulary you have learned has been stored in your hippocampus. If, however, you do need a dictionary and have access to the internet, Perseus is a handy online resource, which you can find using this link:

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/resolveform?type=exact&lookup=salve&lang=la>. Once on the webpage, simply type the word in the search box to the right. But please only use Perseus when you are in *dire* need.

Please, please, please do not hesitate to reach me via email when questions arise! I look forward to hearing from and seeing you all again. I wish you all the best and every ounce of good health.
Valē et manūs lavā!

Yours,

Miss Villanueva

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment
independently in accordance with the GHNO
Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this
assignment independently in accordance with
the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Monday, March 23rd

Legendum Latinum

- I. Read the passage *Dē Fūrtō Pirōrum* (which you can find at the back of the packet, and which you may have read in a past time). Read it three times (twice aloud and once silently). Be sure that when you are reading the passage each time, you are comprehending the Latin *in Latin*. This process may require you to re-read each sentence multiple times, but since you may have read and translated this reading before, it may come with ease. You may gloss unfamiliar words in the reading vocabulary, which has also attached to the back of the packet.

II. Comprehension Questions

Respondēte Latīnē sententiīs perfectīs! Utāminī legendō.

- A. Quid Augustīnus et amīcī suī cēpērunt?

- B. Cur Augustīnus et amīcī ea cēpērunt?

- C. Crēdiditne Augustīnus furtum esse bonum? Cur aut nōn cur?

Tuesday, March 24th

Grammar: Conditional Clauses

- I. How do you form the indicative mood and the subjunctive mood? What is/are the difference(s) between the indicative mood and the subjunctive mood?

- II. Do Exc. 2, p. 110, 1-5.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Wednesday, March 25th

Grammar: Conditional Clauses

- I. Take notes over the Language Fact on pp. 109-110 (attached to the back of the packet). You may use the room below for notes or take notes on a separate sheet of paper. Make sure to know and to copy down the conditional sentences chart on p. 110!

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Cont. Notes on LF, pp. 109-110

- II. Pick two types of conditional sentences, e.g. present contrary, future more vivid, etc., and explain why they use the moods and tense they use.

Thursday, March 26th

- I. Read each of the three conditional sentences in English and their Latin translation. Note whether the Latin rendering (translation) is correct. If correct write 'est verum.' If it is incorrect, write 'est falsum,' and explain why it is false. Then give the proper translation. (Hint: If there are mistakes, the mistakes will only pertain to verbs.)

A.

English: If you love, you are living.

Latin: Sī amās, vīvis.

B.

English: If you were to explain all of history in three volumes, you would write well.

Latin: Sī explicās omne aevum tribus cartīs, bene scrīberēs.

C.

English: If your pouch should be full of spider webs, you would not be able to bring dinner.

Latin: Sī plēnus sacculus essēs arāneārum, cēnam nōn afferre possēs.

Friday, March 27th

Salve! Today you will be taking a quiz. Please do not use any extra resources besides your own intellect! You will have 20 minutes to complete this quiz. You can time yourself using your watch or timer on the microwave. Optimum tibi cupiō!

Identify the tense and mood of all the verbs. Identify the type of condition and then translate.

1. Sī rūmōrēs senum sevēriorum audiāmus, omnēs aestimēmus assis.

audiāmus - _____, _____

aestimēmus - _____, _____

type of condition - _____

translation:

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2. Haec sī attuleris, unguentum dabō.

attuleris - _____, _____

dabō - _____, _____

type of condition - _____

translation:

Read the English sentence and its Latin translation. Note whether the Latin rendering is correct or not. If it is correct, write 'est verum.' If it is incorrect, write 'est falsum' and explain why. Then provide the proper Latin translation.

3.

English: If you ask, you will receive.

Latin: Sī rogēs, accipiās.

READING

Aurēlius Augustine (354–430 CE), perhaps the most important early Christian thinker, was born in Tagaste in northern Africa, a part of the Roman Empire that is today Algeria. Although his mother, Monica, was a devout Christian, he rejected her beliefs as a young man. He moved to Rome, where he taught rhetoric and benefited from the patronage of the pagan orator Symmachus. In 386, however, while serving as public orator of Milan, Augustine was converted to Christianity by Ambrose, bishop of Milan. He himself later became bishop of Hippo in North Africa.

Among his most famous works are the *Cōfessiōnēs*, “Confessions,” and the *Dē Cīvitāte Deī*, “About the City of God.” The latter work, imbued with a Christian vision, represents human history as part of a divine plan.

In the following passage, *Cōfessiōnēs* 2.4.9, Augustine recalls an episode of his youth.

DĒ FŪRTŌ PIRŌRUM

- 1 Cum lēgēs hūmānae tum dīvīnae fūrtum pūnīre solent. Etiam fūr
aliū fūrem aequō animō nōn tolerat. Nec fūr dīves fūrem pauperem
tolerat. Ego quoque fūrtum facere cupīvī et fēcī. Hoc tamen nōn
propter egestātem fēcī, sed propter amōrem inīquitātis. Petīvī enim
5 rēs quibus abundābam, nōn quibus egēbam. Nam ipsō fūrtō dēlectārī
cupiēbam, nōn rēbus quās petēbam. Prope domum meam erat pirus
pōmōrum plēna, quae valdē pulchra vidēbantur. Ego et paucī aliī
adulēscentēs improbī domōs nostrās noctū (per tōtum enim diem
lūserāmus) relīquimus et illam arborem petivimus. Omnia pōma ex
10 eā excussimus et nōbiscum asportāvimus. Pauca eōrum comēdimus,
paene omnia porcīs ēiēcimus. Nam nōn cupiēbāmus comedere pōma,
quae ā nōbīs erant capta. Omnēs enim in domibus nostrīs bonīs
cibīs abundābāmus. Cupiēbāmus contrā lēgēs rēs facere et inīquitāte
dēlectārī. Hūius malitiae causa erat ipsa malitia. Rēs malās, rēs inīquās
15 amāvī, amāvī rēs malās et inīquās facere.

Nunc adolēvī et cor meum iam intellegit mē rēs malās amāvisse, iam
intellegit rēs malās ā mē esse factās.

READING VOCABULARY

*abundō, abundāre, abundāvī, abundātum + ablative – to abound with
adolēscō, adolēscere, adolēvī, adultum – to grow up
*adulēscēns, adulēscētis, m./f. – young man, young lady
*aequus, aequa, aequum – even; aequō animō – indifferently (with even spirit)
amāvisse – have loved
asportō, asportāre, asportāvī, asportātum – to carry away
cibus, cibī, m. – food
*cor, cordis, n. – heart
cum ... tum ... – both ... and ...
*dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī, dēlectātum – to delight, please
*dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum – divine
*egeō, egēre, eguī, — + ablative – to lack something
egestās, egestātis, f. – lack, poverty
ēiciō, ēicere, eiēcī, eiectum – to throw away
erant capta – had been taken
esse factās – have been done
excutiō, excutere, excussī, excussum – to shake off
*fūr, fūris, m. – thief
*fūrtum, fūrtī, n. – theft
*hūmānus, hūmāna, hūmānum – human
*illam – that

improbis, improba, improbum – bad, wicked
*inīquitās, inīquitātis, f. – injustice
inīquus, inīqua, inīquum – unjust
ipsa – itself
ipsō – by itself
*lēx, lēgis, f. – law
*lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum – to play
malitia, malitiae, f. – badness, wickedness
nōbīscum = cum nōbīs
*noctū (adv.) – during the night
*paene (adv.) – almost
*pauper, pauperis (genitive) – poor
pirum, pirī, n. – pear (fruit)
pirus, pirī, f. – pear tree
*plēnus + genitive or + ablative – full of
*pōmum, pōmī, n. – fruit
porcus, porcī, m. – pig
*pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī, pūnītum – to punish
tolerō, tolerāre, tolerāvī, tolerātum – to tolerate, to bear
tōtus, tōta, tōtum – whole

*Words marked with an asterisk will need to be memorized later in the chapter.

LANGUAGE FACT

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are two conditional sentences in Poem 13.

Cēnābis bene . . . sī tibi dī favent . . . (Catullus 13.1–2)

“You will dine well . . . if the gods favor you . . .”

haec sī . . . attuleris . . . cēnābis bene . . . (Catullus 13.6–7)

“If you will have brought these things, you will dine well . . .”

There are more types of conditional sentences than the two seen in Poem 13. Let’s review the entire scope of conditional sentences.

• Simple Conditions

Simple Present Conditions using the present indicative tense in both the “if” and the “then” clauses state factual conditions about the present.

Sī tibi dī favent, cēnās bene.

“If the gods favor you, you dine well.”

Simple Past Conditions using the past indicative tense in both clauses state factual conditions about the past.

Sī tibi dī fāvērunt, cēnāvistī bene.

“If the gods favored you, you dined well.”

• Future Conditions

Future More Vivid Conditions (FMV) using the future or the future perfect in the “if” clause and the future in the “then” clause state conditions about the future that are factual and very straightforward. Futures in the “if” clause often are translated as though they were present tense.

Sī tēcum attuleris cēnam, cēnābis bene.

“If you will bring (*lit.*, “will have brought”) dinner with you, you will dine well.”

Future Less Vivid Conditions (FLV) using the present subjunctive in both clauses are sometimes called “should/would” conditions because of the way they are translated into English. They are also called “future less vivid” conditions because they refer to the future without any assurance of the statement’s certainty. We will use the term Future Less Vivid Condition.

Sī tēcum offerās cēnam, cēnēs bene.

“If you should bring dinner with you, you would dine well.”

• Contrary to Fact Conditions

Present Contrary to Fact Conditions (CTF) using the imperfect subjunctive in both clauses state conditions about the present that are not true or factual—therefore, contrary to fact.

Sī deōs rogārēs, tē facerent nāsum.

“If you were to ask the gods, they would make you a nose.”

Past Contrary to Fact Conditions (CTF) using the pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses state conditions about the past that are not true or factual.

Sī deōs rogāvissēs, tē fēcissent nāsum.

“If you had asked the gods, they would have made you a nose.”

Use this chart to help you identify and translate these conditions.

	If Clause	Translation	Main Clause	Translation
Simple Present	Present Indicative	English Present	Present Indicative	English Present
Simple Past	Past Indicative	English Past	Past Indicative	English Past
FMV	Future or Future Perfect Indicative	will or will (shall) have or English Present	Future Indicative	will (shall)
FLV	Present Subjunctive	should	Present Subjunctive	would
CTF Present	Imperfect Subjunctive	were to	Imperfect Subjunctive	would
CTF Past	Pluperfect Subjunctive	had	Pluperfect Subjunctive	would have

► EXERCISE 2

Identify the tense and mood of all the verbs. Identify the type of condition and translate:

1. *Sī mihi multa bāsia dederis, illa conturbābimus.*
2. *Nisi tū meās nūgās esse aliquid putāvissēs, illum libellum lepidum nōn tibi dedissem.*
3. *Sī sōl occidit, nox erat.*
4. *Sī vīnum ferrēs, cēnārēs bene.*
5. *Sī ventitēs quō puella dūcit, fulgeant candidī tibi sōlēs.*
6. *Sī vīvis, amās.*
7. *Sī explicārēs omne aevum tribus cartīs, bene scrīberēs.*
8. *Sī plēnus sacculus fuisset arāneārum, cēnam nōn afferre potuissēs.*
9. *Sī rūmōrēs senum sevēriōrum audiāmus, omnēs ūnīus aestimēmus assis.*
10. *Haec sī attuleris, unguentum dabō.*