

**Latin II**

April 20-24

*Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day*

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

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

## Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 20	1. Identify and translate causal clauses.	2
Tuesday, April 21	1. Identify and translate concessive clauses.	4
Wednesday, April 22	1. Identify and translate causal and concessive clauses.	6
Thursday, April 23	1. Identify and distinguish the temporal, causal, and concessive clauses.	8
Friday, April 24	No School	

### **Additional Notes:**

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae,

We hope that you are all well! Last week, we covered temporal clauses, and this week we will be covering causal and concessive clauses. You will have a quiz at the end of the week over all three types of clauses. Your goal this week is to be able to identify and to distinguish the three types of clauses. As always, feel free to drop in during our office hours or to email us with any questions. Valēte et bonam fortunam!

Cordialiter,  
Magistra Linz, Magister Kile, et Magister Pederson

### **Academic Honesty**

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

*Student signature:*

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

*Parent signature:*

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## Monday, April 20

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)  
Lesson 5: Causal Clauses

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Identify and translate causal clauses.

### **Introduction to Lesson 5**

Last week, we covered temporal clauses and new vocabulary. This week, we will be learning about **causal** and **concessive** clauses. There will be a quiz on Thursday over causal and concessive clauses. On the quiz, you will have to:

- Recognize and distinguish **temporal**, **causal**, and **concessive** clauses

### **Causal Clauses**

Last week when we learned about **temporal** clauses, we looked carefully at the precise *time* when the action in the temporal clause and the main sentence happened. Temporal clauses generally begin with the Latin word *cum*, but they can also begin with *dum*, *postquam*, *quotiēs*, and *simul ac*.

**Causal** clauses explain “the cause of the main action.”<sup>1</sup> Like temporal clauses, causal clauses can begin with *cum*. They can also begin with two other conjunctions: *quia* and *quod*.

Read page **265** (Causal Clauses) in your textbook.

Once you have finished reading those pages, complete the guided notes below. Check your notes with the answer key in the back.

### **Causal Clauses Notes**

The two most used causal conjunctions in Latin are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

If a causal clause presents the cause as a \_\_\_\_\_, its verb is in the \_\_\_\_\_.

If a causal clause presents the cause as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ in the narrative, but \_\_\_\_\_ necessarily that of the \_\_\_\_\_, its verb is often in the \_\_\_\_\_.

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<sup>1</sup> *Wheelock's Latin* 211

The conjunction \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ may also be employed to introduce a causal clause. The causal meaning (rather than temporal or concessive meaning) is typically clear from the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Review and Re-cap**

If you were to translate the following English causal clauses into Latin causal clauses, would you translate the verbs (*italicized* in sentences) into the **indicative** or **subjunctive** mood?

1. We planted beans in the garden because they *grow* best in this soil.

\_\_\_\_\_

We would translate the italicized verb into the indicative mood because the causal clause presents the cause as a statement. Why did we plant the beans in the garden? Because they grow best on this soil.

**Practice**

Translate the following English causal clause into Latin. When you are finished, take out a different colored pen and check your work in the answer key. With your different colored pen, correct your response.

1. The sailors capture the ship because they desire the gems.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Tuesday, April 21**

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)  
Lesson 6: Concessive Clauses

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Identify and translate concessive clauses.

**Introduction to Lesson 6**

Yesterday, we looked at **causal clauses**, which explains the *cause* of the main action in the sentence. Causal clauses also generally begin with the conjunctions *quia*, *quod*, or *cum*. Today, we are going to learn about **concessive clauses**. Concessive clauses admit or *concede* something for the sake of argument, in spite of the truth in the main clause.<sup>2</sup>

Read pages **266-267** (Concessive Clauses) in your textbook.

Once you have finished reading those pages, complete the guided notes below. Check your notes with the answer key in the back.

**Concessive Clauses Notes**

Concessive clauses state a fact \_\_\_\_\_ the action in the main clause happens or is true.

The two most used concessive conjunctions in Latin are \_\_\_\_\_, which is used with the \_\_\_\_\_ and presents the concession as a fact, and \_\_\_\_\_, which is used with the subjunctive and presents the concession as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a person in the narrative, but not necessarily that of the author.

The conjunction *cum* may also be used with concessive meaning. When *cum* has this meaning, the verb in the subordinate clause it introduces is in the \_\_\_\_\_, and in the main clause the adverb \_\_\_\_\_ is usually present, so that it is obvious that the meaning of *cum* is not temporal or causal.

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<sup>2</sup> Cf <http://www.csun.edu/~hcfll004/concessives.html>

**Review and Re-cap**

If you were to translate the following English concessive clauses into Latin concessive clauses, would you translate the verbs in the concessive clauses (*italicized* in sentences) into the **indicative** or **subjunctive** mood?

1. Although the garden *is* large, I will weed it.
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We would translate the italicized word into the indicative mood. The concessive clause is stating a fact: the garden is large. Despite the fact that the garden is large, the speaker will weed it.

**Practice**

Translate the following English concessive clause into Latin. When you are finished, take out a different colored pen and check your work in the answer key. With your different colored pen, correct your response.

1. Although the field is large, the soldiers defend their land.
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**Wednesday, April 22**

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)  
Lesson 7: Translation of Causal and Concessive Clauses

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate causal and concessive clauses.

**Introduction to Lesson 7**

Today, we are going to practice translating causal and concessive clauses from Latin into English. Before we begin, let's review for your quiz tomorrow.

**Review**

1. What conjunctions do you use in temporal conjunctions? List them.

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2. What conjunctions do you use in causal clauses? List them.

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3. What conjunctions do you use in concessive clauses? List them.

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4. In both causal and concessive clauses, when do you use the indicative mood?

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5. In both causal and concessive clauses, when do you use the subjunctive mood?

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On your quiz tomorrow, you will need to be able to identify *temporal*, *causal*, and *concessive* clauses in Latin sentences.

**Practice**

**Directions:** Complete Exercise 3, #1-2 and 5, on page 267 from textbook. Write your answers in the below space provided. If needed, the textbook page is at the back of the packet for reference.

Once you have complete Exercise 3, check your answers in the attached answer key at the end of the packet. Correct your responses with a different colored pen.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate causal or concessive conjunction. Translate the sentences.

Example: Māter fīlium cūrat \_\_\_\_\_ eum amat.

Māter fīlium cūrat **quia** eum amat.

*The mother takes care of [her] son because she loves him.*

1. Colōnus nāvigābat \_\_\_\_\_ nōvam terram quaerēbat. (Colōnus, ī, m. – Columbus)

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2. Nautae irā sunt captī \_\_\_\_\_ iam diū nihil cōspiciēbatur.

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5. \_\_\_\_\_ nautae expectāre nōlēbant, tamen dēcrēvērunt per trēs dies expectāre.

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**Thursday, April 23**

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)  
Lesson 8: Causal and Concessive Clauses

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Identify and translate causal and concessive clauses.

**Introduction to Lesson 8**

Today, you will take a quiz over temporal, causal, and concessive clauses. There are two parts to today's lesson:

- Review
- Quiz

**Review**

Before you take your quiz, review your packet for 5 minutes.

Once you have reviewed, you may take your quiz on the next page. You may not use your flashcards or notes from the packet to take this quiz.

Nōmen: \_\_\_\_\_

Hōdie est: \_\_\_\_\_

*Clauses Quiz*

**Instructions:** Read each Latin sentence. Identify whether each sentence is a **temporal clause**, **causal clause**, or a **concessive clause**. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_. 1. **Quamquam** iter est longum, ire dēbēbimus.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Discimus **quia** plūra scīre necesse est.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Catilinam deiēcit Cicero **quod** Catilina consūmere conspirāret civitātem Romanī.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 4. **Quamquam** magistrī inlustrēs sunt, interdum errant.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 5. **Quamvīs** nōn mē amēs, semper tamen tē amābō.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 6. **Cum** mēcum venīre nōlīs, hoc tamen facere dēbēs.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 7. **Cum** nimis dolēmus, fundimus lacrimās.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Ille nōn vēnit **quod** tempus nōn habēret.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 9. **Cum** lūmen cōspexissent, nautae intellēxērunt sē novam terram invēnisse.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
- \_\_\_\_\_. 10. **Quamquam** cinnamomum tibi placet, tamen nōn licet comēdere.  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause

## Answer Key

### Monday, April 20

#### *Causal Clauses Notes Answers*

The two most used causal conjunctions in Latin are quia and quod.

If a causal clause presents the cause as a statement, its verb is in the indicative.

If a causal clause presents the cause as the thought of a person in the narrative, but not necessarily that of the author, its verb is often in the subjunctive.

The conjunction cum with the subjunctive may also be employed to introduce a causal clause. The causal meaning (rather than temporal or concessive meaning) is typically clear from the context.

#### *Practice Answers*

The sailors capture the ship because they desire the gems.  
*--Nautae nāvem capiunt quia gemmās cupiunt.*

### Tuesday, April 21

#### *Concessive Clauses Guided Notes*

Concessive clauses state a fact despite which the action in the main clause happens or is true.

The two most used concessive conjunctions in Latin are quamquam, which is used with the indicative and presents the concession as a fact, and quamvīs, which is used with the subjunctive and presents the concession as the thought of a person in the narrative, but not necessarily that of the author.

The conjunction *cum* may also be used with concessive meaning. When *cum* has this meaning, the verb in the subordinate clause it introduces is in the subjunctive, and in the main clause the adverb tamen is usually present, so that it is obvious that the meaning of *cum* is not temporal or causal.

*Practice Answers*

Although the field is large, the soldiers defend their land.

--*Quamquam ager māgnus est, mīlitēs eōrum terram defendent.*

**Wednesday, April 22**

*Review Answers*

1. What conjunctions do you use in temporal conjunctions? List them.  
--*Cum, dum, postquam, quotiēs, simul ac*
2. What conjunctions do you use in causal clauses? List them.  
--*Cum, quia, quod*
3. What conjunctions do you use in concessive clauses? List them.  
--*Cum, quamquam, quamvīs*
4. In both causal and concessive clauses, when do you use the indicative mood?  
--The clause presents the cause or concession as a fact.
5. In both causal and concessive clauses, when do you use the subjunctive mood?  
--The clause presents the cause or concession as the thought of someone in the narrative.

*Exercise 3 Answers*

1. Quia  
*Columbus was sailing, because he was looking for a new land.*
2. Quia  
*The sailors were seized by anger because already for a long time nothing was observed.*
5. Quamquam  
*Although the sailors did not want to wait, nevertheless they decided to wait through three days.*



## ► EXERCISE 1

Translate into Latin. In some cases, more than one construction will work.

1. As soon as Columbus' opinion was approved, he prepared the ship.  
Colōnus, ī, m. – Columbus
2. As often as the sailors thought of their lot, they lost hope.
3. After they did not see anything for a long time, the sailors said, "We shall not die in this ship. Columbus hopes too much."
4. The sailors were not silent; when they were speaking, their anger became greater.
5. "While we are on the ship," said Columbus, "it is not worthwhile to abandon our duty."
6. When people have a strong spirit, they fear least.

## VOCABULARY TO LEARN

### NOUNS

officium, ī, n. – duty  
orbis, orbis, m. – circle  
sententia, ae, f. – opinion, point of view  
sors, sortis, f. – lot  
spēs, spei, f. – hope

### ADJECTIVES

cārus, a, um – dear

### VERBS

inquiunt (plural of *inquit*) – they say (only introducing direct speech)  
moriōr, morī, mortuus sum – to die  
probō, āre, āvī, ātum – to approve  
spērō, āre, āvī, ātum – to hope

### ADVERBS

nimis – too much  
quidem – indeed  
tamen – however, nevertheless

### CONJUNCTIONS

cum + pluperfect subjunctive – after  
nisi – if not, unless  
quamquam – although  
quamvis – although  
quia – because  
quod – because

### PHRASE

orbis terrārum – the earth, the world

## ► EXERCISE 2

In the sentences below, find the words derived from the Vocabulary to Learn in this chapter. Write the corresponding Latin word.

1. After his last offense, he is on probation.
2. The office will be closed today.
3. After the last catastrophic events, I am desperate.
4. You should always write complete sentences.
5. We need to sort things out.
6. The Earth's orbit around the sun is elliptical.
7. The governor issued an official statement earlier today.

## LANGUAGE FACT II

### CAUSAL CLAUSES

In the chapter reading passage, you met the following sentence:

*Vita quoque mea mihi est cāra, quia omnēs hominēs vītam suam esse cāram putant.*  
"My life is also dear to me, because all humans think their lives are dear."

The subordinate clause beginning with *quia* is causal. It explains why Columbus' life was dear to him.

The two most used causal conjunctions in Latin are *quia* and *quod*. If a causal clause presents the cause as a statement, its verb is in the indicative.

*Discimus quia plūra scīre necesse est.*

"We learn because it is necessary to know more."

If a causal clause presents the cause as the thought of a person in the narrative, but **not** necessarily that of the author, its verb is often in the subjunctive.

*Ille nōn vēnit quod tempus nōn habēret.*

"He did not come because <according to what he said/thought> he did not have (the) time."

The conjunction *cum* with the subjunctive may also be employed to introduce a causal clause. The causal meaning (rather than temporal or concessive) is typically clear from the context.

*Cum mare esset vacuum, nautae spērāre nōlēbant.*

"Since the sea was empty, the sailors were unwilling to hope."



## LANGUAGE FACT III

### CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

In the chapter reading passage, Sepúlveda makes this statement:

*Nautās quidem timēre coepit Colōnus, quamquam dē nāvīgātiōne ipsā numquam dēspērāvit.*

“Columbus began to fear the sailors indeed, although he never lost hope about the voyage itself.”

The subordinate clause beginning with *quamquam* is **concessive**. We call it this, because it states a fact **despite which** the action in the main clause happens or is true. Columbus begins to fear the sailors **despite the fact** that he still does not despair about the voyage.

The two most used concessive conjunctions in Latin are *quamquam*, which is used with the indicative and presents the concession as a fact, and *quamvis*, which is used with the subjunctive and presents the concession as the thought of a person in the narrative, but not necessarily that of the author.

*Quamquam iter est longum, ire dēbēbimus.*

“Although the trip is long, we will need to go.”

The Columbus Foundation reconstructed Columbus' favorite ship the Niña to celebrate the quincentary anniversary of the famous voyage of 1492. The Niña, a classic caravel with lateen (triangular) sails for maneuverability was launched in 1991. The ship travels as a museum and here sails in Morro Bay, California.



*Quamvis mēcum venīre nōlīs, hoc tamen facere dēbēs.*

“Although you do not want to come with me, nevertheless you have to do this.”

The conjunction *cum* may also be used with a concessive meaning. When *cum* has this meaning, the verb in the subordinate clause it introduces is in the subjunctive, and in the main clause the adverb *tamen* is usually present, so that it is obvious that the meaning of *cum* is not temporal or causal. Here are some examples:

*Cum mēcum venīre nōlīs, hoc tamen facere dēbēs.*

“Although you do not want to come with me, nevertheless you have to do this.”

Note that in this sentence *cum* has the same meaning as *quamvis* (in the example shown earlier). We can put the same sentence in the past, and the construction will be the same, with only a change in the tenses of the verbs.

*Cum mēcum venīre nōllēs, hoc tamen facere dēbēbās.*

“Although you did not want to come with me, nevertheless you were obliged to do this.”



#### BY THE WAY

The presence of the word *tamen* in the main clause often functions as a clue to the reader that a concessive clause may be present.

#### EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate causal or concessive conjunction. Translate the sentences.

**Example:** Māter filium cūrat \_\_\_\_\_ eum amat.

Māter filium cūrat quia eum amat.

The mother takes care of <her> son because she loves him.

- Colōnus nāvīgābat \_\_\_\_\_ novam terram quaerēbat.  
Colōnus, i, m. – Columbus
- Nutae irā sunt captī \_\_\_\_\_ iam diū nihil cōspiciēbatur.
- Nutae Colōnum occidere volēbant \_\_\_\_\_ ille in pericula eōs dūceret.
- Colōnus ā nutīs tandem nōn occisus est \_\_\_\_\_ nutae dixerant eum moritūrum esse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ nutae exspectāre nōlēbant, tamen dēcrēverunt per trēs diēs exspectāre.
- \_\_\_\_\_ trēs diēs essent tempus longum, operae pretium fuit exspectāre.
- Omnēs tandem maximō gaudiō sunt captī \_\_\_\_\_ lūmen cōspicere potuerunt.