

Latin II

April 27-May 1

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Packet Overview

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Additional Notes:

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae,

We hope that you are all doing well! This week, we will be moving onto the last bits of new material in chapter 12. We will be covering conditions this week. *If you master these types of sentences, you will be on your way to mastering Latin II.*

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:

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

Parent signature:

Monday, April 27

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 10: Indicative Conditional Clauses

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

1. Identify and translate indicative conditions

Introduction to Lesson 10

Last week, we covered causal and concessive clauses. This week, we will be moving onto conditions. You've encountered conditions in English and Latin because they are among the most common sentence types.

Conditions¹

Like temporal, causal, and concessive clauses, a condition consists of two parts:

- Dependent/Subordinate Clause
- Independent Clause

Here is an example of a condition in English:

***If he is doing this**, he is wise.*

The dependent/subordinate clause (**bolded in the sentence**) is the **condition**, which begins with the English word "if." The condition states a hypothetical action or circumstance. The "conclusion" is the main clause, which expresses the anticipated outcome if the condition is true.

In Latin, the condition begins with **sī** (*if*) or **nisi** (*if not* or *unless*).

The above sentence in English translated into Latin would be:

***Sī id facit**, sapiēns est.*

There are **six** types of conditions in Latin. Three of them are in the **indicative** mood, and the other three are in the **subjunctive** mood.

Today, we are going to learn about the three **indicative conditions**.

1. **Present General:** A conditional statement that makes a general remark about the present; uses **present indicative in both clauses**; translate the verbs as present indicatives.

Example

***Sī id facit**, sapiēns est.*

If he is doing this, he is wise.

¹ Adapted from *Wheelock's Latin* (228-230)

2. **Past General:** A conditional statement that makes a general remark about the past; uses past tense (**perfect or imperfect**) **indicative in both clauses**; translate verbs as past indicatives.

Example

Sī id fēcit, sapiēns fuit.

If he did this, he was wise.

3. **Future More Vivid:** A conditional statement that could be fulfilled in the future; uses **future or future perfect indicative in the condition** and **future indicative in the main clause**; translate as future indicative.

Example

Sī id faciet, sapiēns erit.

If he will do this, he will be wise.

Check for Understanding

1. What are the two parts of conditional sentences?

2. What are the three types of conditions that we learned about in this lesson, and how do they differ?

3. What mood (indicative or subjunctive) do these three types of conditions use?

Practice

Read each Latin sentence. Identify each condition as **present general**, **past general**, or **future more vivid**. Then, translate the sentence.

When you are finished, take out a different colored pen and check your responses in the answer key.

1. *Sī hoc dīcet, errābit.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

2. *Sī hoc dīcit, errat.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

3. *Sī hoc dīxit, errāvit.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

Tuesday, April 28

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 11: Subjunctive Conditional Clauses

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

1. Identify and translate subjunctive conditions

Introduction to Lesson 11²

Yesterday, you learned about **indicative** conditions. The three indicative conditions are **present general**, **past general**, and **future more vivid**.

Today, we are going to learn about **subjunctive** conditions. There are also three types of subjunctive conditions.

Subjunctive Conditions

Why do we have three conditions in the indicative and three conditions in the subjunctive?

Well, think about the nature of the indicative mood and the subjunctive mood that we learned about back in the chapter 1. The indicative mood shows actuality, while the subjunctive mood shows possibility.

Conditional sentences are, by their very nature, hypothetical. But the indicative mood is used when the condition was more likely to be realized. The subjunctive mood was used when the condition was **less likely to be realized** or **contrary to the actual facts** of the situations.

Read this summative excerpt from *Wheelock's Latin*:

“The indicative conditions deal with potential facts; the subjunctive conditions are ideal rather than factual, describing circumstances that are either...somewhat less likely to be realized or less vividly imagined, or...opposite to what actually is happening or has happened in the past.” (229)

In sum, subjunctive conditions are less likely to happen, or they are contrary to the facts in the main sentence.

Let's look at the three subjunctive conditions.

1. **Present contrary-to-fact:** A condition that expresses what would have happened if a certain condition was present, but it's actually contrary to fact; uses **imperfect subjunctive in both clauses**; translates with “were” and “would be.”

Example

Sī id faceret, sapiēns esset.

If he were doing this [but in fact he is not], he would be wise.

² Adapted from *Wheelock's Latin* (228-230)

2. **Past contrary-to-fact:** A condition that expresses what would have happened if a certain condition had been met in the past; uses **pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses**; translates with “had” and “would have.”

Example

Sī id fēcisset, sapiēns fuisset.

If he had done this [but he did not], he would have been wise.

3. **Future Less Vivid:** A conditional statement that makes a hesitant statement about the future; uses **perfect or present subjunctive in the condition** and **present subjunctive** in the main clause; translates with “should” and “would.”

Example

Sī id faciat, sapiēns sit.

If he should do this [and he may or he may not], he would be wise.

Check for Understanding

1. What is the verb tense used in future less vivid conditions?

2. What is the verb tense used in present contrary-to-fact conditions?

3. What is the verb tense used in past contrary-to-fact conditions?

Practice

Read each Latin sentence. Identify each condition as **present contrary-to-fact**, **past contrary-to-fact**, or **future less vivid**. Then, translate the sentence.

When you are finished, take out a different colored pen and check your responses in the answer key.

1. *Sī hoc dīxisset, errāvisset.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

2. *Sī hoc dīcat, erret.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

3. *Sī hoc dīceret, errāret.*

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

Wednesday, April 29

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

Lesson 12: Conditional Clauses

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

1. Identify and translate conditions

Introduction to Lesson 12

We have covered all six types of conditions in the last two days. For the next two days, you will practice identifying and translating conditions in preparation for your quiz on Friday.

Practice

Directions: Complete Exercise 4, #1-2, on page 271 from textbook. Write your answers in the space provided below.

Once you have complete Exercise 4, #1-2, check your answers in the attached answer key at the end of the packet. Correct your responses with a different colored pen.

Identify the type of condition in each sentence. Translate the sentence into Latin.

1. If the sailors had watched the island, they would have hoped indeed.

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

2. If you (pl.) were thinking about your duty, your point of view would now be different.

Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

Thursday, April 30

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 13: Conditional Clauses

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

1. Identify and translate conditions

Introduction to Lesson 13

Yesterday, you practiced identifying and translating conditions. Today, you will review for your quiz on Friday and continue practicing identifying and translating conditions.

Review

For your quiz tomorrow, you will need to be able to:

1. Identify conditions
2. Translate one conditional sentence

To review for your quiz tomorrow:

- First, read and study the table on conditions on **page 270 in your textbook.**
- Complete the following table below. Try to complete it without using your textbook.
- Check your responses in the key when you are finished. Correct them with a different colored pen.

Condition Type	Dependent/Subordinate Clause Verb Tense and Mood	Independent/Main Clause Verb Tense and Mood
Present General	Present Indicative	Present Indicative
Past General		
Future More Vivid		
Present Contrary-to-Fact		
Past Contrary-to-Fact		
Future Less Vivid		

Practice

Directions: Write an English example of each of the three subjunctive conditions.

1. Present Contrary-to-fact: _____

2. Past Contrary-to-fact: _____

3. Future Less Vivid: _____

Now, practice translating one English sentence into Latin...

Directions: Complete Exercise 4, #4 on page 271 from textbook. Write your answers in the below space provided.

Once you have complete Exercise 4, #4, check your answers in the attached answer key at the end of the packet. Correct your responses with a different colored pen.

Identify the type of condition in each sentence. Translate the sentence into Latin.

3. If you do not do this, you will die.
Conditional Type: _____

Translation: _____

Friday, May 1

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 14: Conditional Clauses

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

1. Identify and translate conditions

Introduction to Lesson 14

Today, you will take a quiz over conditions. There are two parts to today's lesson:

- Review
- Quiz

Review

Before you take your quiz, look specifically over Thursday's review and the chart on page 270 in your textbook. If you're familiar with the chart on page 9 of this packet, you will be fine on your quiz.

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: _____

Conditions Quiz

Part I: Conditions Identification

Instructions: Read each Latin sentence. Identify what type of condition is in each sentence. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

- _____. 1. Sī pecūniam **habērem**, dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parārem**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid
- _____. 2. Sī terram nūllam **cōspiciēbāmus**, **timēbāmus**.
A. Present General B. Past General C. Future More Vivid
- _____. 3. Sī rēx nōs nōn **mīsisset**, in terrā **mānsissēmus**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid
- _____. 4. Sī post trēs diēs terram nūllam **conspiciāmus**, cursum mūtēmus et ad Hispāniam **nāvigēmus**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid
- _____. 5. Pauper quidem nōn **erit** fēlix nisi scientiam **habēbit**.
A. Present General B. Past General C. Future More Vivid
- _____. 6. Sī philosophī **veniant**, fēliciōr **sīs**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid
- _____. 7. Sī **venīret**, hoc **vidēret**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid
- _____. 8. Sī poēta **vēnisset**, discipulī pulchra carmina **audīvisset**.
A. Present Contrary-to-Fact B. Past Contrary-to-Fact C. Future Less Vivid

Part II: Translation

Instructions: Translate the Latin sentence into English.

Sī nauta eius officium fēcisset, īnsulam invēnissēmus.

Answer Key

Monday, April 27

Check for Understanding

1. What are the two parts of conditional sentences?
 - Dependent/Subordinate Clause (condition)
 - Independent/Main Clause
2. What are the three types of conditions that we learned about in this lesson, and how do they differ?
 - Present General—a conditional statement that makes a general remark about the present; uses the present indicative
 - Past General—a conditional statement that makes a general remark about the past; uses past indicative
 - Future More Vivid—a conditional statement that could be fulfilled in the future; uses future indicative
3. What mood (indicative or subjunctive) do these three types of conditions use?
 - Indicative

Practice

1. *Sī hoc dīcet, errābit.*

Conditional Type: Future more vivid

Translation: If he will say this, he will be wrong.

1. *Sī hoc dīcit, errat.*

Conditional Type: Present General

Translation: If he says this, he is wrong.

2. *Sī hoc dīxit, errāvit.*

Conditional Type: Past General

Translation: If he said this, he was wrong.

Tuesday, April 28

Check for Understanding

1. What is the verb tense and mood used future less vivid conditions?
 - Present subjunctive
2. What is the verb tense and mood used present contrary-to-fact conditions?
 - Imperfect subjunctive
3. What is the verb tense and mood used past contrary-to-fact conditions?
 - Pluperfect subjunctive

Practice

1. *Sī hoc dīxisset, errāvisset.*

Conditional Type: _____ Past contrary-to-fact _____

Translation: _____ If he had said this, he would have been wrong. _____

2. *Sī hoc dīcat, erret.*

Conditional Type: _____ Future less vivid _____

Translation: _____ If he should say this, he would be wrong. _____

3. *Sī hoc dīceret, errāret.*

Conditional Type: _____ Present contrary-to-fact _____

Translation: _____ If he were saying this, he would be wrong. _____

Wednesday, April 29

Practice

1. Condition type: Past contrary-to-fact

Translation: *Sī nautae īnsulam spectāvissent, spērāvissent quidem.*

2. Condition type: Present contrary-to-fact

Translation: *Sī dē officiō vestrō cōgitārētis, alia nunc esset sententia vestra.*

Thursday, April 30

Condition Type	Dependent/Subordinate Clause Verb Tense and Mood	Independent/Main Clause Verb Tense and Mood
Present General	Present Indicative	Present Indicative
Past General	Past Indicative (imperfect or perfect)	Past Indicative (imperfect or perfect)
Future More Vivid	Future perfect or future indicative	Future indicative
Present Contrary-to-Fact	Imperfect subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive
Past Contrary-to-Fact	Pluperfect subjunctive	Pluperfect subjunctive
Future Less Vivid	Present subjunctive	Present subjunctive

Practice

3. Condition type: Future more vivid
Translation: *Sī hoc nōn fēceris, moriēris.*