



U of A LATN 102.01 ΗΤα

nomen est mihi: _____

U of A Beginning Latin (LATN 102) Unit ΗΤα
at the New John Hay Criterion School
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Office Hours: Check Calendar

Vision:

Students will be able be challenged at all times to think about how language works, to question their usage and application of language, to view the world as an ongoing process that stretches back from their current surroundings and modern mind-set to a place removed in both geography and millennia yet a world that remains in so many ways, very much the same.

 Daily

Hta.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sa1 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sa1 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat 	%
Hta.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sa2 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sa2 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat 	%
Hta.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sb1 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sb1 Acadēmīa 	%
Hta.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sb2 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sb2 Acadēmīa 	%
Hta.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sc Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sc Marcus ā dīs servātur 	%
Hta.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 17Sd Grammar eLecture ● OLC 17Sd Comprehension 	%
Hta   Penultimate FUGU / Error Analysis		
Hta.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sa1 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sa1 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvile trahitur 	
Hta.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sa2 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sa2 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvile trahitur 	%
Hta.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sb1 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sb1 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit 	%
Hta.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sb2 / 18Sc Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sb2 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit ● OLC 18Sc Mors Cicerōnis 	%
Hta.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sd1 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sd1 Horātiaē nūptiae 	%
Hta.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ VTB OLC 18Sd2 Grammar eLecture ● OLC 18Sd2 Horātiaē nūptiae 	%
Hta   Ultimate FUGU / Error Analysis		
Hta.Exam	 TPS Heroes (80% @ 80%)	

  Fun Und Gamez University /  TPS Checklist λαμβδα		 TUT	 FUG	 TPS
Ant Man				%
Scarlet Witch	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Black Panther				%
Captain America	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Dead Pool	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Doctor Strange				%
Iron Man	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Spider-Man	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
The Thing	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Thor	 Tutorial /  Games	.%	#	%
Winter Soldier	 Tutorial /  Games	%	#	%
 Error Analysis [Καππα]				

Hta Day 01

▲ VTB OLC 17Sa1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV

QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV
 XL2941A CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

VERBS

soluō, -ere, solūī, solūtum | loose, cast off
ēuādō, ere, ēuāsī, ēuāsum | escape
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum | drive

CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS

antequam before
ante + acc. before

NOUNS

signum, -ī, n. sign, signal
vēla, -ōrum, n. pl. sail

ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

incolumis/e unharmed
nōbilis/e famous, noble
anteā before
deinde then, next
hodiē today
umquam ever

VL2281/2 VERB PRESENT-INFINITIVE ACTIVE/PASSIVE

	1	2	3	3i	4	SUM
Av	laudāre	vidēre	mittere	capere	audīre	esse
Pv	laudārī	vidērī	mittī	capī	audīrī	—
	<i>to praise</i>	<i>to see</i>	<i>to send</i>	<i>to seize</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>to be</i>
	<i>to be praised</i>	<i>to be seen</i>	<i>to be sent</i>	<i>to be seized</i>	<i>to be heard</i>	

VL2284/5 VERB PERFECT-INFINITIVE ACTIVE/PASSIVE

	1	2	3	3i	4	SUM
Av	laudāvisse	vīdisse	mīsisse	cēpisse	audīvisse	fuisse
Pv	laudāta esse	vīsa esse	missa esse	capta esse	audīta esse	—
	<i>to have praised</i>	<i>to have seen</i>	<i>to have sent</i>	<i>to have seized</i>	<i>to have heard</i>	<i>to have been</i>
	<i>to have been praised</i>	<i>to have been seen</i>	<i>to have been sent</i>	<i>to have been seized</i>	<i>to have been heard</i>	

XL2941 CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv
PRESENT		
Head Verb		
dīcit <i>he says...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^g (p) a ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^g (p) p ^v

Verbs and other expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving (Head Verbs) govern the Indirect Statement Clause. In an Indirect Statement, the **Subject Phrase** is ACC and the predicate is in the Infinitive Mode:

sciō mē paene incredibilem rem pollicērī, *I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.*

The aspect of the Indirect Statement Clause is determined by the Infinitive; the tense is dependent upon the governing verb of information processing (ie, the Head Verb).

● OLC 17Sa1 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvigat

Flaccus sē vērtit et ē portū festīnāvit; Quīntus eum spectābat abeuntem, valdē commōtus. deinde nāvem cōnscendit. nautae, quibus magister signum dederat, nāvem solvērunt; nāvīs ē portū rēmīs lentē prōpellitur. ubi in apertum mare advēnērunt, nautae vēla sustulērunt. 5
 Quīntus, quī in puppe stābat, ad lītus respiciēbat, futūrōrum īnscius; nec patrem nec mātrem nec sorōrem umquam posteā visūrus erat.

iter quod Quīntus inierat longum erat et difficillimum. tōtum lītus Italiae praeteruectī, tandem ad Siciliam 10
 advēnērunt et per fretum Siciliēse nāvigāvērunt. inde per apertum mare ad Graeciam nāvigābant. nūlla iam terra in cōnspectū erat; ubīque caelum, ubīque mare. subitō vēntī crēscunt, undae maiōres fiunt; caelum nūbibus obscūrātur. magister cursum tenēre nōn poterat; nāvīs in 15
 saxa impellēbātur. viātōrēs flēbant deōsque ōrābant. nautae ipsī tempestāte terrentur; dēspērant mortemque praesentem timent.

sed nāvīs ā magistrō servātur, quī prōram in tempestātem vērtit. mox vēntī cadunt undaeque minōres fiunt. omnēs 20
 grātiās deīs reddidērunt quod ē tempestāte incolumēs ēvāserant.

rēmīs with the oars prōpellitur sails (lit. is driven forward) sustulērunt raised puppe stern īnscius ignorant praeteruectī having sailed past fretum Siciliēse the straits of Messina (lit. the Sicilian strait) viātōrēs travelers praesentem immediate (lit. present)

Hta Day 02

▲ VTB OLC 17Sa2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV
QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV

XL2941A CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

statement clause _____ *mē litterās mittere dīcō.*

indirect statement clause _____ *dīcō*

subject phrase *object phrase* *mittere*
mē *litterās*

statement clause _____ *mē ā patre mittī dīcō.*

indirect statement clause _____ *dīcō*

subject phrase *agent phrase* *mittī*
mē *ā patre*

NOTES

● OLC 17Sa2 Quīntus ad Graeciam nāvīgat

reliquum iter sine perīculō cōnfectum est decimōque diē ad portum Athēnārum, Pīraeum nōmine, advēnērunt.

nāvīs tandem ad mōlem religātur. Quīntus in terram exit 25
festīnatque ad urbem, cupiēns ante noctem eō pervēnīre.
vesper iam aderat cum ad agoram pervēnit, sed lūna
lūcēbat, quā Acropolis illūminābātur. diū omnia
spectābat; Parthenōna vidēre poterat, templum
nōbilissimum deae Athēnae, multaue alia monumenta dē 30
quibus saepe in librīs lēgerat.

tandem ad hospitium rediit et epistolam scrīpsit, sīcut
patrī prōmīserat:

Quīntus patrī mātrīque cārissimīs Horātīaeque salūtem 35
plurimam dīcit. hodiē Athēnās advēnī. iter longissimum
fuit nec sine perīculo. sed decimō diē incolumēs ad
portum advēnimus. ego statim in urbem festīnāvi et
monumenta illa nōbilia, dē quibus totiēns lēgī, spectāvi.
et vōs, cārissimī, quid agitis? segetēsne bonae sunt?
omnia cupiō audīre quae domī fīunt. Argusne valet? 40
epistolam statim ad mē scrībīte. mox epistolam longiōrem
ad vōs scrībā. intereā cūrāte ut valeātis.

mōlem pier religātur is moored agoram the agora (city center) Parthenōna (acc.) the Parthenon sīcut just as totiēns so often quid agitis? how are you? segetēs crops

Hta Day 03

▲ VTB OLC 17Sb1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV
 QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV

XL2941B CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

VERBS

moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitum | warn, advise
ualeō, -ēre, ualuī, ualitum | am strong, am well
cōnfidō, -ere, cōnfisus sum + dat. | trust
incido, -ere, incidī, incāsum | fall into

CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS

propter + acc. on account of
ut as, when
utrum...an whether...or?

ADJECTIVES and PRONOUNS

grāta/us/um pleasing
iūcunda/us/um pleasant, delightful
reliqua/us/um remaining, left
alia/us/ud other, another
altera/er/rum one or the other of two, the second

ADVERBS

nōn solum...sed etiam not only...but also
praeterea moreover

XL2941 CLAUSE: Indirect Statement

Spiderman (300)

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv	
Past Head Verb dixit <i>he said...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av $\rho^9 (\rho^t) \rho^v$...	mittī Present-Inf. Pv $\rho^9 (\rho^t) \rho^v$...	Verbs and other expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving (Head Verbs) govern the Indirect Statement Clause. In an Indirect Statement, the Subject Phrase is ACC and the predicate is in the Infinitive Mode: sciō mē paene incredibilem rem pollicērī, <i>I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.</i> The <u>aspect</u> of the Indirect Statement Clause is determined by the Infinitive; the <u>tense</u> is dependent upon the governing verb of information processing (ie, the Head Verb).
Present Head Verb dicit <i>he says...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av $\rho^9 (\rho) a^v$...	mittī Present-Inf. Pv $\rho^9 (\rho) \rho^v$...	
Future Head Verb dīcet <i>he will say...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av $\rho^9 (f^t) a^v$...	mittī Present-Inf. Pv $\rho^9 (f^t) \rho^v$...	

● OLC 17Sb1 Acadēmīa

postrīdiē Quīntus māne excitātus ad Acadēmīam festīnāvīt, epistolam ferēns quam Hēliodōrus ad Theomnēstum scrīpserat. ille prīnceps erat illīus scholae quam Platō trecentīs ante annīs condiderat. nūlla schola per tōtum orbem terrārum nōbilior fuit quam illa. Quīntus, 5
ubi intrāvīt, duōs iuvēnēs vidit in ātriō colloquētēs. accessit ad alterum et “Theomnēstum quaerō,” inquit; “vīsne mē ad eum dūcere?” ille respondit: “vēnī mēcum. ego tē ad eum dūcam.” Quīntus per porticum longissimam ā iuvēne ducēbātur. tandem ad Theomnēstī tablīnum 10
advēnit. Quīntus grātiās iuvēnī reddidit iānuamque pulsāvit.

Theomnēstus ad mēnsam sedēbat, librum legēns. vir gravīs erat et vēnerābilis; barbam longam habēbat vultumque sevērum. Quīntum īspexit et “quid cupis, 15
iuvēnis?” inquit. Quīntus respondit: “discipulus tuus fierī cupiō.” ille “sī,” inquit, “inter discipulōs meōs accipiēris, utrum dīligenter studēbis an nūgās agēs?” Quīntus “epistolam ferō quam Hēliodōrus ad tē scrīpsit.” ille epistolam accēpit; ubi eam lēgit, Quīntō arrīsīt. “tū iuvēnis 20
es” inquit “magnō ingeniō, ut dīcit Hēliodōrus, nec quīsquam discipulōrum eius dīligentius studvit. libenter igitur tē in numerum discipulōrum meōrum accipiam. abī nunc. crās ad theātrum redī scholamque meam audī.”

rīnceps principal **colloquētēs** chatting **vīsne** are you willing to? (i.e. please) **porticum** (f.) colonnade **barbam** beard
nūgās agēs? will you play the fool? **arrīsīt** (+ dat.) smiled at

Hra Day 04

▲ VTB OLC 17Sb2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV
 QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV

XL2941 CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

statement clause

mē litterās mittere dīxī.

indirect statement clause

dīxī

subject phrase object phrase mittere

mē litterās

statement clause

mē ā patre mittī dīxī.

indirect statement clause

dīxī

subject phrase agent phrase mittī

mē ā patre

 **OLC 17Śb2 Acadēmīa**

Quīntus laetissimus ad ātrium rediit. ad portās 25
accēdēbat cum duo iuvēnēs intrāvērunt rīdentēs et
magnā voce colloquētēs. alterum Quīntus agnōvit; oculīs
suīs crēdere vix poterat: Marcus Cicerō aderat. Quīntus
eum vocāvit. ille sē vērtit et “dī immortalēs!” inquit, “nōnne
Quīntum videō? quandō tū Athēnās advēnistī? nēmō mihi 30
grātior Romā vēnit quam tū. vēnī mēcum. in urbem ībimus
et aliquid vinī bibēmus.”

Quīntum in urbem dūxit et mox in tabernā sedēbant
vinum bibentēs. “age, Quīnte,” inquit, “dīc mihi, quandō
Athēnās advēnistī? quid fit Rōmae? quid audīvīstī dē patre 35
meō?” Quīntus omnia eī nārrāvit dē studiīs suīs, dē morte
Caesaris, dē perīculīs urbis. Marcus “vēra dīcis, Quīnte,”
inquit; “tempora numquam difficiliōra fuērunt. rēspūblica
in maximum discrīmen addūcitur. propter eam causam ā
patre Athēnās missus sum. itaque in Lycēō studeō. sed 40
haec studia mihi nōn placent; scholās Cratippī vix
intellegō librīque philosophōrum frīgidī sunt. praetereā in
angustiās quāsdam incidī. nam omne argentum quod
pater mihi dedit cōnsūmptum est. plūs argentī nōn
mittētur nisi pater meliōrem dē mē fāmam audīvērit. quid 45
faciam?”

Hta Day 05

▲ VTB OLC 17Sc Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV

QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV
 XL2941c CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

ADJECTIVES
 dubia/us/um doubtful
 vēra/us/um true
 hilaris/e cheerful

NOUNS
 vērum, -ī, n. truth
 rē vērā in truth
 sine dubiō without doubt

XL2941 CLAUSE: INDIRECT STATEMENT

SPIDERMAN (300)

	PRES-INF AV	PRES-INF PV	PERF-INF AV
PAST Head Verb dīxit <i>he said...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^s /s (p ⁱ) p ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^s /s (p ⁱ) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (p ⁱ) a ^v
PRESENT Head Verb dīcit <i>he says...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^s /s (p) a ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^s (p) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (p) a ^v
FUTURE Head Verb dīcet <i>he will say...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^s /s (f) a ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^s /s (f) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (f) a ^v

statement clause

mē litterās mīsisse dīcō / dīxī.

indirect statement clause

dīcō / dīxī

subject phrase object phrase **mīsisse**

mē litterās

.....

.....

.....

● OLC 17Sc Marcus ā dīs servātur

cotīdiē Quīntus ad theātrum ībat Theomnēstumque audiēbat dē philosophiā disserentem. diē quōdam dum agoram trānsit, ab aliquō vocātus est; sē vērtit et Marcum vidit ad sē currentem. ille “cōnsiste, Quīnte,” inquit, “mē manē; rem magnī mōmentī volō tibi referre.” dum in 5
tabernā sedent, Marcus “ecce!” inquit; “epistolam accēpī ā Tīrōne missam. pater Athēnās vēnit; cupit mē vidēre. paucīs diēbus aderit. dī immortālēs! nunc dēbeō omnibus scholīs adesse Cratippumque ad cēnam invitāre. ō mē miserum! quid faciam?” 10

Quīntus rīsit; “cūr tam commōtus es?” inquit; “nōnne Cratippō optimus es discipulus? nōnne eum libenter audīs et saepissimē ad cēnam vocās? sīc enim ad Tīrōnem scrīpsistī, quī sine dubiō eadem patrī tuō rettulit.”

hīs vērbīs Marcus minimē dēlectātus est. “nōlī mē rīdēre, Quīnte,” inquit; “vēniam tēcum ad agoram et librum nēscioquem emam. deinde ad Lycēum redībō scholamque Cratippī audiam. ō diem nigrum!” 15

postrīdiē Quīntus Marcō occurrit in eādem tabernā vinum bibentī. Quīntus numquam eum hilariōrem viderat. 20
“ecce Quīnte,” inquit. “alteram epistolam ā patre scrīptam accēpī. Athēnās nōn vēniet. rēbus maximī mōmentī Rōmae retinētur. dī mē servāvērunt. nunc est bibendum.”

Hta Day 06

▲ VTB OLC 17Sd Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: L2281 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2282 MORPH PRESENT-INFINITIVE PV

QUIZ: VL2284 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE AV
 QUIZ: VL2285 MORPH PERFECT-INFINITIVE PV
 XL294ID CLAUSE INDIRECT STATEMENT

	PRES-INF Av	PRES-INF Pv	PERF-INF Av	FUT-INF Av
PAST Head Verb dixit <i>he said...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^g (p ^t) p ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^g (p ^t) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (p ^t) a ^v	mīsūrum esse Future-Inf. Av p ^p (p ^t) a ^v
PRESENT Head Verb dicit <i>he says...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^g (p) a ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^g (p) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (p) a ^v	mīsūrum esse Future-Inf. Av p ^p (p) a ^v
FUTURE Head Verb dīcet <i>he will say...</i>	mittere Present-Inf. Av p ^g (f ^t) a ^v	mittī Present-Inf. Pv p ^g (f ^t) p ^v	mīsisse Perfect-Inf. Av p ^f (f ^t) a ^v	mīsūrum esse Future-Inf. Av p ^p (f ^t) a ^v

statement clause

mē litterās mīsūrum esse dīcō / dīxī

indirect statement clause

dīcō / dīxī

subject phrase *object phrase* mīsūrum esse

mē litterās

● OLC 17Sd Comprehension

Quīntus paulīsp̄er cōgītābat. deinde “Marce,” inquīt, “utrum ad patrem scrībēs an ad Tīrōnem? nōnne pater tuus Tīrōnī maximē cōnfīdit? sī ille dē tē bene dīxerit, sine dubiō pater plūs argentī tibi mittet.”

Marcus “Quīnte,” inquīt, “optimē mē monēs. epistolam nūper ā Tīrōne accēpī. statim ad eum rescrībam.” ad mēnsam sēdit atque hanc epistolam scrīpsit: Cicerō fīlius Tīrōnī suō dulcissimō salūtem dīcit. 5

tabellārium cotīdiē valdē expectābam: tandem vēnit quadrāgēsīmō diē postquam ā vōbīs discesserat. eius advēntus mihi fuit grātissimus; nam et maximam cēpī laetitiam ex epistolā cārissimī patris, et tua iūcundissima epistola summum gaudium mihi attulit. 10

gaudeō quod grātōs rūmōrēs dē mē accēpistī, mī dulcissime Tīrō, et hōs rūmōrēs aliīs refers. errāta enim aetātis meae maximum mihi attulērunt dolōrem. iam nūntium tibi grātissimum referam: Cratippō non solum optimus discipulus sum sed etiam velut fīlius. nam eum libenter audiō; sum tōtōs diēs cum eō et saepissimē mēcum cēnat. 15 20

librārium, sī vis, mihi quam celerrimē mitte, ā quō hypomnēmata exscrībentur. cūrā ut valeās.

Hta Day 07

▲ VTB OLC 18Sa1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE AV

XL2242 VERB IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE AV
XL2913 CLAUSE RELATIVE ADV.IMP

VERBS

comparō, -āre, comparāvī, comparātum | prepare,
immineō, -ēre, imminuī + DAT. | overhang, threaten
cōgō, -ere, cōēgī, cōactum | compel
praecīdō, -ere, praecīdī, praecīsum | cut off
corripīō, -ere, corripuī, corripitum | seize, steal
praeficiō, -fēcī, + ACC. & DAT. | put X in command of Y
praesum, praesesse, praefuī + DAT. | am in command of

CONJUNCTIONS and ADVERBS

dēnique finally
intereā meanwhile
atque/ac and

NOUNS

cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl. forces
inimīcus, -ī, m. enemy
lēgātus, -ī, m. envoy, deputy, commander
nūntius, -ī, m. message; messenger
bona, -ōrum, n. pl. goods, property
ferrum, -ī, n. iron, steel, sword
foedus, foederis, n. treaty
dux, ducis, c. leader

XL2242/62 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

MORPHOLOGY: The Imperfect-Subjunctive is formed through adding the regular Person/Number endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt) to the Present-Infinitive stem (2nd Principle Part).

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV (cum/ dum)

She-Hulk (300)

A Relative Adverb Clause with *cum* *when* or *dum* *while* with the Subjunctive acting just like the Indicative. The key distinction is primarily one of style. Translate the Subjunctive in these clauses just like you would the Indicative.

cum essem ōtiōsus in Tusculānō, accēpī tuās litterās, *When I was taking my ease in my house at Tusculum, I received your letter.*

NOTES

● OLC 18Sa1 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvile trahitur

intereā nūntiī semper peiōrēs Rōmā afferuntur. rēspūblica
in exitium ruēbat. Antōnius potestātem suam augēre
temptābat. Octāviānus, iuvēnis quem Caesar in
testāmentō suō adoptāvērat, Rōmam advēnerat; nōmen
Caesaris assūmpserat; argentum mīlitibus distribuēbat; in 5
diēs potentior fīēbat. senātōrēs, ab Antōniō territī,
Octāviānum in suās partēs addūcere temptābant.
exercitus ab Octāviānō comparātur. bellum cīvile rei
pūblīcae imminēbat. in hōc discrīmine Cicerō Antōnium
vehementer oppugnāvit atque Octāviānum laudāvit. 10
dēnique Antōnius cōpiās suās in Galliam dūxit sēque ad
bellum parāvit. senātōrēs, ā Cicerōne excitātī, Antōnium
hostem populī Rōmānī dēclārāvērunt. et cōsulēs et
Octāviānum cum exercitibus contrā eum mīsērunt. cum in
proeliō concurrērent, Antōnius victus in Galliam 15
Ulteriōrem sē recēpit. sed ambō cōsulēs in proeliō occīsī
sunt.

nūntiī (pl.) news afferuntur are brought testāmentō will in suās partēs onto their side
Galliam Ulteriōrem Further Gaul ambō both

Hta Day 08

▲ VTB OLC 18Sa2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE AV
QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE PV

XL2262 VERB IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE PV
XL2913 CLAUSE RELATIVE ADV.IMP

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2262 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laudārer	vidērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer
2S	laudārēris	vidērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris
3S	laudāretur	vidēretur	mitteretur	caperetur	audīretur
1P	laudārēmur	vidērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
2P	laudārēminī	vidērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
3P	laudārentur	vidērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur

XL2913 CLAUSE Relative ADV (cum/ dum)

She-Hulk (300)

So, we've been going a while with a cum Relative Adverb Clause being translated as when. At least, that's how the Romans thought of it. But to make things more difficult, those 19th Century grammarians gave some hurdles to the students. As cum Relative Adverb Clause may be translated by *because/ since* if it shows causation.

id difficile nōn fuit, cum tantum equitātū valēremus, *This was not difficult since we were so strong in cavalry.*

Additionally, a cum Relative Adverb Clause can also be translated as although if there is a contradictory conjunction or adverb in the superordinate clause..

cum primī ordinēs conciderent, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant, *Though the first ranks were falling, still the others resisted vigorously.*

So, which is correct? Frankly, I couldn't care less. The Romans thought it simply as *when*. Latin teachers have traditionally made it more difficult. Just be aware of the choices and my job is to prepare you for the examinations.

● OLC 18Sa2 Rēs Pūblica in bellum cīvile trahitur

Octāviānus igitur tōtī exercituī praeerat. ambitōne adductus, lēgātōs Rōmam mīsit. senātum iussit sē cōnsulem creāre. cum senātus hoc facere nōlleret, exercitum suum in Italiam dūxit et Rōmam celerrimē contendēbat. senātōrēs, advētū eius territī, invītī eī concessērunt. Cicerō, dē rēpūblicā dēspērāns, in villam quandam rūsticam sē recēpit. 20

mox Octāviānus Rōmā discessit exercitumque velut in Antōnium dūcēbat. proelium maximum ab omnibus exspectābātur. sed cum Octāviānus prope exercitum Antōnī accēderet, cōstitit lēgātōsque ad Antōnium mīsit; dūcēs cōstituērunt rem compōnere non ferrō sed vērbīs. Antōnius et Octāviānus tertiusque dux, nōmine Lepidus, clam convēnērunt foedusque fēcērunt. imperium Rōmānum inter sē dīvidunt. lēgātī Rōmam mittuntur qui senātōrēs iubent hunc triumvirātum lēge cōstituēre. 25 30

deinde triumvirī Rōmam prōcēdunt. urbs occupātur. senātōrēs cōguntur omnia facere quae illī cupiunt. inimicī triumvirōrum prōscribuntur; plūrimī occīduntur bonaque eōrum corripuntur. 35

concessērunt gave in to velut as though rem compōnere settle the matter clam secretly triumvirātum triumvirate
cōstituere establish prōscribuntur are proscribed

Hra Day 09

▲ VTB OLC 18Sb1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE AV

XL2913 CLAUSE RELATIVE ADV.IMP

QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE PV

VERBS

coniungō, -ere, coniūnxī, coniūctum | join
expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsū | drive out
opprimō, -ere, -pressī | oppress, overpower

NOUNS

annus, -ī, m. year
exemplum, -ī, n. example
officium, -ī, n. duty **caedēs,**
caedis, f. slaughter, murder

statement clause

cum celerius ambulārem cecidī.

relative adverb clause

cecidī

signal

celerius

ambulārem

cum

NOTES

● OLC 18Sb1 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit

intereā Brūtus, quī ab Antōniō Rōmā expulsus erat, Athēnās advēnerat. Quīntus, ad Acadēmīam revērsus, multitūdinem iuvēnum invēnit theātrum frequētantium. omnēs valdē commōti sunt. causam tantī tumultūs mox cognōvit. vix enim sēderat cum complūrēs seniōrēs 5 intrārent ā Brūtō ductī. continuō tribūnal ascendit Theomnēstus. paulisper auditōrēs tacitus īnspiciēbat; deinde scholam incēpit.

dē officiīs disservit. hanc quaestiōnem prōposvīt: “quid facere dēbet vir bonus, si tyrannus rempūblicam opprimit 10 libertātemque cīvium praecīdit?” exemplum revocāvit Harmodī et Aristogītōnis, quī quīngentīs ante annīs tyrannum Athēnārum occīderant libertātemque populō reddiderant. illī ab omnibus laudātī glōriam immortālem sibi pepererant. 15 Theomnēstus ab omnibus attentē audītus est; cum scholam ad fīnem perdūceret, iuvēnēs ad Brūtum sē vērtērunt et vehementer plousērunt. ille manūs sustulit, eōs salutāns, deinde tacitus ē theātrō exiit.

reversus having returned frequentantium crowding complūrēs several tribūnal (n.) platform dē officiīs about duties quīngentīs five hundred pepererant had won

Hra Day 10

▲ VTB OLC 18Sb2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2242 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE AV

XL2932 CLAUSE PURPOSE

QUIZ: XL2262 MORPH IMP-SUBJUNCTIVE PV

XL2932 CLAUSE Purpose

Spiderman

Like the Infinitive Complement Clause, the Subjunctive Complement Clause functions the same way. So, as in the cum Relative Adverb Clause, the Subjunctive functions like an Indicative. In the Complement Clause the Subjunctive functions like an Infinitive.

Grammarians have divided Complement Clauses into Purpose, Result, and Indirect Command, In this chapter, we will introduce the Complement Clause of Purpose. A Complement Clause of Purpose with *ut* (*utī*) or *nē* (*ut ne*) express the purpose of the main verb in the form of a modifying clause:

ab arāteō abdūxerunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor esset, *They brought Cincinnatus from the plough that he might be dictator.*

cōpiās transduxit eō cōnsiliō ut castellum expugaret *He led the troops across with the design to storm the fort.*

Complement Clauses of Purpose fill out or complete what is implied in the leading verb. Such clauses are used chiefly as object of the leading verb. Clauses of Purpose occur after verbs in which the action look toward the future that is *wish*, *will*, or *aim*. These include especially verbs of resolving and striving

enī tī dēbuistī ut vincerēs *You needed to strive to conquer.*

Complement clauses use only the Present- and Imperfect-Subjunctive tenses. They are easily recognize

statement clause

omnēs tacuērunt ut contiōnem audīrent.

subject **tacuērunt** *complement clause (purpose)*

omnēs *signal object* **audīrent**

ut **contiōnem**

NOTES

Hra Day 10

● OLC 18Sb2 Brūtus Athēnās advēnit

cum Brūtus ē theātrō exīret, iuvēnēs circumstābant inter
sē colloquētēs. vērbīs Theomnēstī valdē commōtī, 20
lībertytēm populī Rōmānī ā Caesare Antōniōque
praecīsam dēfendere cupiēbant. Brūtī abavum in animum
revocāvērunt, ā quō Tarquinius Superbus Rōmā expulsus
est. Caesaris caedem probābant, cum tyrannus fierī
temptāret. 25

Brūtus multōs diēs Athēnīs manēbat. scholīs saepe
aderat; cum iuvēnibus sedēbat doctōrēs audiēns.
nōnnūllōs ad cēnam invītāvit. tandem Athēnīs in
Macedoniam discessit, ubi exercitus parātus erat. multōs
iuvēnum sēcum dūxit, quī in exercitū eius mīltāre 30
volēbant. inter aliōs Marcus Cicerō sē Brūtō coniūnxit et
mox ālae equitum praefectus est.

colloquētēs talking abavum ancestor probābant they approved of doctōrēs professors ālae equitum a squadron
of cavalry

● OLC 18Sc Mors Cicerōnis

Quīntus, quī Athēnīs manēbat, trīstis erat maximēque sollicitus. mox nūntius Athēnās relātus est quī eum magnopere commōvit. nēmō Antōnium vehementius oppugnāvērat quam Cicerō; nēminem Antōnius magis ōderat. ipse manum mīlitum mīsit quī iussī sunt Cicerōnem 5 occīdere. ille in villā manēbat prope mare; cum dē advētū mīlitum cognōsceret, temptāvit nāve effugere. vēntīs tamen advērsīs repellēbātur. tandem ad villam redīre cōstituit; “mortem obībō in patriā quam saepe servāvi.”

in lectīcā ad villam ferēbātur cum mīlitēs advenīrent. nōn 10 restitit sed cervīcem ē lectīcā extendit. illī caput eius gladiō praecīdunt. deinde manūs quoque praecīdērunt, quae tot ōrātiōnēs in Antōnium scrīpserant. caput eius ad Antōnium relātum inter duās manūs in rōstrīs affīxum est in quibus Antōnium tantā ēloquēntiā totiēns 15 oppugnāvērat.

Hra Day 11

▲ VTB OLC 18§d1 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2241 MORPH PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE AV

XL2241 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE AV

XL2932 CLAUSE COMPLEMENT (IND. CMD)

XL2241 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL2932 CLAUSE INDIRECT COMMAND

SHE-HULK (300)

Sometimes an **ut** clause simply expresses a command, wish, desire, hope, etc., without any strong meaning of purpose or result. This is termed as an **Indirect Command Clause**. Common verbs are: Verbs of asking (e.g. *rogō, orō, petō, postulō*), commanding (e.g. *imperō, iubeō, mandō*), warning (e.g. *admoneō, moneō*), or persuading (e.g. *persuadeō, precor, hortor, exhortor*):

suīs ut idem faciant, imperat *he orders his men to do the same thing.*

A negative indirect command clause is formed with **ne**.

ab eis petivit ne se vulnerarent. *He begged them not to wound him.*

NOTES

● OLC 18Sd1 Horātiae nūptiae

Quīntus ōlim in tabernā trīstis sedēbat cum tabellārius epistolam eī trādīdit ā patre scrīptam. ille epistolam summō gaudiō acceptam continuō lēgit:

Flaccus Scintilloque filiō cārissimō salutem plūrimam dīcunt. 5

tuam epistolam accēpimus et gaudēmus cum incolumis Athēnās advenīrent; in Acadēmīā studēs. omnēs Venusiae valēmus. nūntium magnī mōmentī tibi mittimus.

pater Decimī, veteris amīcī tuī, nūper vēnit ad mē et “fīlius meus” inquit “fīliam tuam adamāvit et amōre eius 10 perit, ut dīcit. itaque visne tū eam Decimō spondēre, sī illa eum accipiet?” hoc nōbīs maximē placuit. nam vir dīves est probātusque ab omnibus. itaque dē dōte disserēbāmus; ille rem aequē gessit, et mox pactum cōnfēcerāmus. Horātiam igitur rogāvi quid sentiret dē hōc 15 mātrimōniō; illa Decimum bene cognōvit et eī nūbere cupiēbat. paucīs post diēbus spōnsālia cōnfēcimus. multī cognātī amīcīque ad epulās vocātī testēs erant pactī. Decimus Horātiae ānulum dedit quem illa in tertium digitum imposuit. 20

herī nūptiās perfēcimus. primā lūce Horātia, ā mātrem excitāta, sē parābat. pūpās et cētera puērīlia mātrī trādita valēre iussit.

magnī mōmentī of great importance amōre eius with love for her perit is dying adamāvit has fallen in love with spondēre to betroth dīves rich probātus respected dōte dowry rem aequē gessit conducted the matter fairly pactum an agreement quid sentiret what she felt nūbere (+ dat.) to marry spōnsālia (n. pl.) engage-ment party cognātī relations epulās (f. pl.) feast testēs witnesses ānulum a ring digitum finger herī yesterday pūpās dolls puērīlia childish things *Hymen was the god of marriage;

Hymenaeus means the wedding refrain.

Hra Day 12

▲ VTB OLC 18Sd2 Grammar eLecture

QUIZ: XL2241 MORPH PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE AV
QUIZ: XL2261 MORPH PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE PV

XL2241 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE AV
XL2261 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE PV
XL2932 CLAUSE COMPLEMENT (IND. CMD)

XL2241 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

	1ST	2ND	3RD	3I	4TH	SUM
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL2261 VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

	1ST	2ND	3RD	3I	4TH
1S	laud-er	vide-ar	mitt-ar	capi-ar	audi-ar
2S	laud-ēris	vide-āris	mitt-āris	capi-āris	audi-āris
3S	laud-ētur	vide-ātur	mitt-ātur	capi-ātur	audi-ātur
1P	laud-ēmur	vide-āmur	mitt-āmur	capi-āmur	audi-āmur
2P	laud-ēminī	vide-āminī	mitt-āminī	capi-āminī	audi-āminī
3P	laud-entur	vide-antur	mitt-antur	capi-antur	audi-antur

statement clause

centuriō mihi imperāvit ut tacērem.

subject *object* **imperāvit** *complement (ind. command)*

centuriō mihi SIG tacērem

ut

● OLC 18Sd2 Horātiae nūptiae

deinde vestīmenta nūptiālia indvīt, tunicam candidam et
pallam lūteam; postrēmō flammeum in capite indvit 25
corōnamque flōrum. numquam virginem pulchriōrem vidī
 quam eam.

iam aderat Decimus ipse novam togam indūtus plūrimīs
 cum amīcīs. mox auspicēs advēnērunt et auspicia bona
 prōnūntiāvērunt. Horātia Decimusque dextrās manūs rīte 30
cōservērunt. cum omnēs Iūnōnī supplicārent,
 conclāmāvērunt “bene vērruncet!” deinde cēnam
sūmptuōsam ā mātrem tuā parātam ēdimus.

tandem Hesperus aderat. tempus erat Horātiae domum
 suam relinquēre. mātrem valēre iussit nōn sine plūrimīs 35
 lacrimīs. deinde Decimus eam ad novam domum dūxit.
tībīcinēs pompam dūxērunt iuvēnēsque facēs in manibus
 tenentēs. chorus puērōrum puellārumque carmen solitum
 canēbant: “Hymen ō Hymenae,* Hymen ades ō
 Hymenae!” cum ad Decimī aedēs pervēnīrent, Decimus 40
 Horātiam super līmen sustulit dōnaque eī obtulit, ignem
 et aquam, cum iam Horātia domina faceretur familiae. sīc
 omnia secundum mōrem maiōrum cōnfēcerāmus.

hic nūntius sine dubiō tē summō gaudiō afficiet. scrībe
 igitur ad Horātiam grātulātiōnemque eī mitte optimī 45
mātrimōniī. cūrā ut valeās.

pallam lūteam yellow robe flammeum bridal veil corōnam garland flōrum of flowers virginem maiden, bride
indūtus wearing auspicēs the augurs auspicia the auspices rīte duly, according to custom cōservērunt joined
Iūnōnī Juno, goddess of marriage bene verruncet good luck! sūmptuōsam sumptuous Hesperus the evening star
tībīcinēs flute players facēs torches solitum customary ades be present! = come! līmen threshold sustulit lifted
domina mistress faceretur was made secundum mōrem maiōrum according to the custom of our ancestors
grātulātiōnem optimī mātrimōniī congratulations on an excellent marriage

VL2281/2 VERB PRESENT-INFINITIVE ACTIVE/PASSIVE

	1	2	3	3i	4	SUM
Av	laudāre	vidēre	mittere	capere	audire	esse
Pv	laudārī	vidērī	mittī	capī	audīrī	—
	<i>to praise</i>	<i>to see</i>	<i>to send</i>	<i>to seize</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>to be</i>
	<i>to be praised</i>	<i>to be seen</i>	<i>to be sent</i>	<i>to be seized</i>	<i>to be heard</i>	

VL2284/5 VERB PERFECT-INFINITIVE ACTIVE/PASSIVE

	1	2	3	3i	4	SUM
Av	laudāvisse	vīdisse	mīsisse	cēpisse	audīvisse	fuisse
Pv	laudāta esse	vīsa esse	missa esse	capta esse	audīta esse	—
	<i>to have praised</i>	<i>to have seen</i>	<i>to have sent</i>	<i>to have seized</i>	<i>to have heard</i>	<i>to have been</i>
	<i>to have been praised</i>	<i>to have been seen</i>	<i>to have been sent</i>	<i>to have been seized</i>	<i>to have been heard</i>	

XL2242 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th	sum
1S	laudārem	vidērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
2S	laudārēs	vidērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
3S	laudāret	vidēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
1P	laudārēmus	vidērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
2P	laudārētis	vidērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
3P	laudārent	vidērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

XL2262 VERB Imperfect-Subjunctive Passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	3i	4th
1S	laudārer	vidērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer
2S	laudārēris	vidērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris
3S	laudāretur	vidēretur	mitteretur	caperetur	audīretur
1P	laudārēmur	vidērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
2P	laudārēminī	vidērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
3P	laudārentur	vidērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur

XL224I VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

	1ST	2ND	3RD	3I	4TH	SUM
1S	laud-em	vide-am	mitt-am	capi-am	audi-am	sim
2S	laud-ēs	vide-ās	mitt-ās	capi-ās	audi-ās	sīs
3S	laud-et	vide-at	mitt-at	capi-at	audi-at	sit
1P	laud-ēmus	vide-āmus	mitt-āmus	capi-āmus	audi-āmus	sīmis
2P	laud-ētis	vide-ātis	mitt-ātis	capi-ātis	audi-ātis	sītis
3P	laud-ent	vide-ant	mitt-ant	capi-ant	audi-ant	sint

XL226I VERB PRESENT-SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

	1ST	2ND	3RD	3I	4TH
1S	laud-er	vide-ar	mitt-ar	capi-ar	audi-ar
2S	laud-ēris	vide-āris	mitt-āris	capi-āris	audi-āris
3S	laud-ētur	vide-ātur	mitt-ātur	capi-ātur	audi-ātur
1P	laud-ēmur	vide-āmur	mitt-āmur	capi-āmur	audi-āmur
2P	laud-ēminī	vide-āminī	mitt-āminī	capi-āminī	audi-āminī
3P	laud-entur	vide-antur	mitt-antur	capi-antur	audi-antur