Presentation Exercise: Chapter 25

<u>False or Very False</u>. English and Latin do not differ much in how they express indirect statement.

Fill in the table below with the proper endings or formulas for Latin infinitives in all conjugations.

	Active	Passive
Present		
Perfect		
Future		----------------------

In the table below provide the infinitive forms of *laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum*.

	Active	Passive
Present		
Perfect		
Future		----------------------

In the table below provide the translation of the infinitives of *laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum*.

	Active	Passive
Present		
Perfect		
Future		----------------------

Do you think English should adopt a new future infinitive form like "to will praise"?   YES

What does "indirect" mean as a grammatical term? _____

Identify the statement in *italics* as either direct or indirect statement.

1. *I'm hungry.*   _____

2. He said *that he wanted to eat.*   _____

3. I believe *that I am the best.*   _____

4. *I am the best.*   _____

Fill in the Blank. Indirect statement requires a verb of the _____ such as "think," "feel," or "perceive."

Fill in the Blank. English uses the subordinate conjunction "_____" to introduce indirect statement.

Multiple Choice. In place of a "that"-clause, Latin expresses indirect statement with a(n) _____.

    a. imperative   b. participle   c. infinitive   d. finite verb

True or False. There is no "that" in Latin.

Fill in the Blank. Complete the following formula for indirect statement:

    verb of the _____ + _____ subject + _____ verb

Multiple Choice. When a form of *sum* is used as the verb of indirect statement, the predicate will be in what case?

  Nominative   Genitive   Dative   Accusative   Ablative

Fill in the Blank. In indirect statement the actual time value of the infinitive depends on the tense

of the _____.

True or False. A present-tense infinitive like "to do" always indicates that the action of the verb, — in this case, the "doing" — is taking place in the present time.

Fill in the Blank. Complete the following three statements about infinitives and relative time.

1. Like present active participles, present infinitives show time _____ to the main verb.

2. Like perfect passive participles, perfect infinitives show time _____ to the main verb.

3. Like future participles, future infinitives show time _____ to the main verb.

True or False. When converting from Latin to English idiom (or vice versa), you may have to change the verb tense in accordance with the idiom of each language.

Fill in the Blank. Cite the three steps necessary in rephrasing an indirect statement from English to Latin.

    1. Take out "_____."

    2. Put the English nominative subject into the _____ case.

    3. Change the English finite verb into a Latin _____.

Rephrase the following indirect statements (in italics) as "that"-clauses.

1. I consider *her to be my friend*.   _____

2. I believed *her to be my friend*.   _____

Rephrase the following indirect statements (in *italics*) as accusative/infinitive phrases.

1. I believe *that the teacher is a demon*.   _____

2. No one knows *that I killed the teacher*.   _____

3. They will claim *(that) you did it*.   _____

4. Who says *you can't get away with murder*?   _____

Translate the following sentences into English using "that" to introduce indirect statement.

1. *Dicit nos litteras scribere.* _____

2. *Dicit nos litteras scripturos esse.* _____

3. *Dicit nos litteras scripsisse.* _____

4. *Dixit nos litteras scribere.* _____

5. *Dixit nos litteras scripturos esse.* _____

6. *Dixit nos litteras scripsisse.* _____

<u>True or False.</u> Latin infinitives ending *-urum esse* in indirect statement are the equivalent of "will/would" in English.

<u>True or False</u>. In indirect statement a reflexive pronoun can refer back to an accusative subject.

<u>True or False</u>. The subject of indirect statement is often a reflexive pronoun.

In which one of the two sentences does the subject of the indirect statement refer to the same person as the subject of the main verb?

> *Dicit se hoc scire.*   *Dicit eum hoc scire.*

BASIC RULES FOR LATIN INDIRECT STATEMENT ("IS")

1. Formula for IS: _____

    a. There is no "_____" in Latin.

    b. Predicates in IS will be in the _____ case.

2. In terms of relative time, present means _____, past means

_____, and future means _____.

3. A past-tense main verb + a perfect infinitive in IS = "_____" (English tense marker).

4. A past-tense main verb + a future infinitive in IS = "_____" (English tense marker).

5. Reflexive pronouns and adjectives in IS reflect the _____ of the main sentence.

VOCABULARY

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word's base.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
HOSTIS:	_____	_____	_____
	HOSTES:	_____	_____
HUMANUS:	_____	_____	_____
IMMORTALIS:	_____	_____	_____
AIT/AIUNT:	_____	_____	_____
CREDO:	_____	_____	_____
NEGO:	_____	_____	_____
NUNTIO:	_____	_____	_____
PUTO:	_____	_____	_____
SPERO:	_____	_____	_____
ADULESCENS:	_____	_____	_____
FIDELIS:	_____	_____	_____
HĪC:	_____	_____	_____
NESCIO:	_____	_____	_____