Gerunds and Gerundives

A **Gerund** is a noun like bellum, but never used in the Nominative or in the Plural.

> Acc currendum (= running)
> Gen currendi
> Dat currendo
> Abl currendo

A **Gerundive** is an Adjective like magnus: audiendus, audienda, audiendum
> =(needing) to be heard

Phrases
> ad + Accusative
> Genitive + causa
> Genitive with a noun or adjective
> Ablative

i) with Gerunds:
> a. in tablinum ad laborandum properavit.
> b. ambulandi causa surrexit.
> c. dormiendi cupidus cubitum ivit.
> d. magna dormiendi cupido in consule inerat.
> e. occasio vincendi Caesari erat.
> f. currendo prima advenit.
> g. Romam redeundi causa e villa discessit.
> h. flendo marito persuasit.
> i. effugiendi causa ianuam aperiet.

ii) with Gerundives:
> a. milites ad regem audiendum Roma properabant.
> b. ancillae ad dominas mactandas quaeque suam discesserunt.
> c. ianuae aperiendae causa clavem emam.
> d. spes mortis vitandae nobis est nulla.
> e. cupidus cenae edendae domum patroni intravit.
> f. comitibus adiuvandis cives sibi conciliavit.
> g. servi servandi causa senator milites in castra remisit.
> h. operis conficiendi causa ante primam lucem surrexerunt.
> i. agricola agros ad arandos bobus iuga imposuit.

n.b. A Gerund with an Accusative Plural was normally used instead of a Noun and Gerundive in the Genitive Plural.
> ianuas aperiendi causa claves emit.

Gerunds and Gerundives

Gerundives of Obligation (never Gerunds)

Two types.   1) -ndum est/erat/erit/fuit   (It is Neuter because it is impersonal)

e.g.   laborandum erit.

2) -ndus /-nda / -ndum etc. agreeing with the subjects as a Passive adjective.

e.g.   mulieres curandae sunt.

ego audiendus eram.

A noun or pronoun in the Dative is used (normally*) to say who should be doing something.

e.g.   nobis laborandum erit.

mulieres maritis curandae sunt.

ego omnibus audiendus eram.

1)
    a.   vobis diligenter laborandum est.
    b.   nunc nobis tacendum est.
    c.   mihi mox abeundum erit.
    d.   militibus festinandum erat.
    e.   The thief must flee.

2)
    a.   hic fur puniendus est.
    b.   ille pons reficiendus est.
    c.   ego tibi adiuvandus ero.
    d.   ianua illi servo custodienda est.
    e.   I must visit a friend.
    f.   Caesar had to warn the soldiers.
    g.   I shall have to punish you.

Dative verbs have an Object in the Dative. The person who must do something is therefore is expressed by a/ab +Ablative:

    a.   mihi a vobis parcendum est.
    b.   a discipulis magistro parendum est.
    c.   You must believe Caesar.
    d.   We shall have to persuade the guards.

Also, Gerundives of Obligation are common in Accusatives and Infinitives:
    a.   amicus dixit se mihi adiuvandum esse.
    b.   senator censuit fures puniendos esse.
    c.   sibi festinandum fore intellexit.
    d.   illum vitandum credo.

FEAR

There are two kinds of expression in Latin.

1) timeo te adiuvare.

   timebant haec loqui

   diu manere verebamur.

In sentences like these, the Present Infinitive is used to express what someone is afraid to do.

2) timebam ne me viderent.

   timebam ne me vidissent.

   veritus ne se caperent, e villa fugit.

In sentences like these, ne followed by a verb in the Subjunctive expresses what someone fears will happen or has happened. After ne a negative can be used:

   veriti sunt ne id non invenirent.

       quis and quid etc. are used for "someone/something":

   timebant ne quis se videret.

The tense is important:

If the main verb is past (as in the five examples above), then the Imperfect Subjunctive is used for fear that something would happen, and the Pluperfect for fear that something had happened.

Domitia timebat ne libertus Paridem inveniret.

Agricola metuebat ne iam eum offendisset.

If the main verb is present, the Present Subjunctive is used for fear that something will/may happen, the Perfect for fear that something has happened.

periculum est ne Roma capiatur.

vereor ne ancilla tua in morbum gravissimum ceciderit.

tribunus, veritus ne Paris et Domitia effugerent, ianuam perrupit.

verita ne matri nullum cibum attulissent ancillas arcessivit.

metuo ne Roma capta sit

Domitianus, veritus ne scelera sua detegerentur, caute se gerebat.

Haterius timebat ne praemium promissum non acciperet.

multi timebant Domitianum offendere.

verebar ne amici nostri non advenirent. (or verebar ut amici nostri advenirent.)

FEAR - REVISION

Present Fear: *Present*   or *Perfect Subjunctive* (= 'have')

Past Fear: *Imperfect*   or *Pluperfect Subjunctive* (= 'had')

1. They were afraid to leave home.

2. He was afraid that we would arrive.

3. They feared that something would happen to them.

4. She was afraid that something had happened to them.

5. I am afraid that someone has seen it.

6. I am afraid that someone will not see me.

'IF'/CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

si = if
nisi= unless, if not
sin = but if (after si)

a) **Indicative**   - Present or Past (They can be mixed.)

si Marco credis, insanus es. sin Sexto credis, es insanissimus.

si Salvius talia facinora commisit, puniendus est.

                        - Future (Note the use of the Future Perfect)

si respexeris, aliquid miri videbis.

si milites bene pugnabunt, etiam tunc hortandi erunt.

si pecuniam meam reppereris, tibi praemium ingens dabo.

nisi tacebitis, e taberna eiciemini.

b) **Subjunctive**   - Imperfect (This refers to the Present time.)

si aeger esses, dolerem. *(But you aren't)*
si Domitianus adhuc nos regeret, omnino desperaremus. *(But he isn't)*

                        - Present (This refers to the Future time.)

si patrem meum videas, attonitus sis. *(But you probably won't)*
si rex me ad aulam arcessat, paream.   *(But it is unlikely)*

                        - Pluperfect (This refers to the Past time.)

nisi rex me revocavisset, te adiuvissem.   *(But he did)*
si iuvenes consules occidissent, ipsi statim periissent. *(But they didn't)*

Sometimes there is a Pluperfect Subj. in the if clause, and an Imperfect Subj. in the main clause:

si iuvenis diligenter laboravissem, nunc dives essem.

nisi tibi occurrissent, tristes essent.

A mnemonic for conditional clauses with the subjunctive is:
The subjunctive is one tense further into the past than the time it refers to.

Conditional clauses - Further examples

INDICATIVE
si vales, gaudeo. si testamentum finxit, scelus grave commisit.

nisi in urbe manebit, in periculo erit.

si illud iterum feceris, te puniam.

If he came to Rome, he was stupid.

If you leave Rome, I will see you in Capua.

SUBJUNCTIVE
Pluperfect refers to .... time.
si diligentius laboravissem, dominus me liberavisset.

si equus venditus esset, multam pecuniam accepissetis.

If they had run, they would have arrived first.

If they had been killed., you would have been praised.

Imperfect refers to .... time.
si Romae habitarem, clientes me vexarent.

nisi plueret, non adessent.

If I were not in Rome, I would invite you to dinner.

*If I had seen Caesar, I would tell you.

Present refers to .... time.
si hanc medicinam bibas, statim convalescas.

si pisces per aera volent, omnes mirentur.

If you were to run, you would arrive first.

If he should not help me, I would complain.

Further notes
si quis/ si quem etc = If anyone; si quid = If anything
sive(seu).......... sive(seu) = Whether .... or

Further examples
nisi me adiuveris, tibi nulla erit spes mortis vitandae.

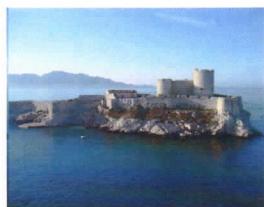nisi queremur nihil melius reddemus.

sive Pompeiis manseris, sive Capuam discesseris, Romam redibimus.

si quis efficiat ut uxor mea taceat, dimidium divitiarum mearum ei dem.

nisi te consuluissem, maximo in periculo essem.

si haec facerent, eos non adiuvarem.

Caesar senex mortuus esset, si ceteros senatores ut aequales habuisset.

REVISION - CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

1. Write down for each whether it would be Indicative or Subjunctive, and which tense would be used.

If it is Indicative and refers to the future you must use a Future or a Future Perfect.

If it is Subjunctive, think what time it refers to, and then choose the correct tense of the Subjunctive.

2. Then translate them into Latin. (Instead of si followed by non, you must say ...._ .

1. If I work, my master gives me food.

   S/I   T:

2. If I work, my master will give it to me.

   S/I   T:

3. If I had written a letter, you would have received it.

   S/I   T:

4. If I had not written a letter, you would not know this.

   S/I   T:

5. If he were to run, he would arrive tomorrow.

   S/I   T:

6. If we weren't watching them, they would not be angry.

   S/I   T:

7. If he were guilty, he would be in gaol.

   S/I   T:

8. If he was guilty, it was proper to punish him.

   S/I   T:

9. If I see him, she will tell you.

   S/I   T:

10. If you were to see her, he would tell me.

   S/I   T:

11. If we were not being listened to by them, they would not know this.

   S/I   T:

12. If anyone were watching him, he would complain.

   S/I   T:

WISHES

These are introduced by utinam *or* ne.

The Subjunctive is used. The rules are the same as for Conditional Clauses.

utinam Romae mox habitem!

utinam Romam nunc festinarem!

utinam Roma heri discessissem!

ne me adiuvisses!

ne Romae habitarent!

utinam potuissem!

I wish I were at home.

I wish I had stayed at home.

I wish I could go home after lunch.

I wish I hadn't said that.

I wish I did not have to work.

cum

The conjunction cum has three common meanings:
1.
2.
3.

If it used with the Present or Future Indicative it must mean ....

If it is used with a Present Subjunctive it means either .... or ....

In the past it has a verb in the Subjunctive
          unless   a) it means ....

          or if   b) the "when" clause is .... than the main clause.

	Present/Future	Past	
WHEN			except.................
			....
SINCE			
ALTHOUGH			

SUBJ. or INDIC. / TENSE

cum Romam pervenero, litteras ad te scribam.

cum haec ei nuntiarentur, miratus est.

cum civis Romanus sim, Romam mittar.

cum epistulas scripsisset, clamorem audivit.

cum Romam perveneram, apud Atticum cenabam.

illa nocte cum in villis mansissent, tamen multi necati sunt.

dies festus Veneris celebrabatur cum Pygmalion ita precatus est.

cum rosam viderat ver incipere arbitrabatur.

cum rosam vidisset ver incipere scivit.

iam ver appropinquabat cum Hannibal ex hibernis se movit.

Since you are here, I shall listen to you. Although you did this, Caesar helped you.

When you have arrived in Rome, Atticus will welcome you.

When you arrived in Rome, Atticus welcomed you.

The soldiers were entering the house when they heard a shout.

Whenever senators greet Augustus, he stands up. Whenever senators greeted Caesar, he did not.

n.b.   Claudius cum semper tum illis in rebus mihi inimicus erat.

       cum nauta reperto ad portam revenerunt.

WHILE/UNTIL/BEFORE

WHILE

dum is followed by an Indicative. Even if it refers to the past, the Present is used if one thing happens within the time that something else is happening (and not for the whole of it.)

dum Romae sum, Ciceronem vidi.

dum Romae eram, apud Ciceronem manebam.

dum Athenis habito, rhetores visito multos.

dum Athenis habitabo, hos rhetores visitabo.

dum Athenis habitas, illumne rhetorem vidisti?

dum Athenas navigatis, insulam Corcyram vidistis?

UNTIL/BEFORE

dum/donec/quoad (until) and *antequam/priusquam* (before)
are used with the Indicative unless there is an idea of waiting until something happens or doing one thing before something else can happen. Then the verb is Subjunctive.

e.g. He worked until I told him to stop.	Indicative
Stay here until I come back.	Subjunctive
Before I arrived, they killed the prisoners.	Indicative
They closed the gates before the enemy could enter.	Subjunctive

laboravit dum desinere eum iussi.

hic mane dum reveniam.

priusquam adveni, captivos interfecerunt.

portas clauserunt priusquam hostes intrarent.

priusquam is often split:

prius portas clauserunt **quam** hostes intrarent.

amicos **prius** petivit **quam** ad curiam processit.

Further examples:

Milo fuit in senatu quoad senatus dimissus est.

antequam exibo uxorem videre volo.

exspectate donec me videatis.

Caesar prius exercitum eduxit quam hostes se ex terrore reciperent.

homines dum docent discunt.

dum haec Veiis agebantur, interim Capitolium in periculo erat.

priusquam respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam.

exspectate dum consul fiat.

While we were fighting in Asia, the barbarians made an attack on (in+Acc) Italy.

While we were fighting in Rome, the women were accustomed to give us food.

Pompey did not come back to Rome until the war was finished.

The war was not finished before winter arrived.

Pompey wanted to finish the war before winter arrived.

Until I met you, I was always unhappy.

I shall be unhappy until you return.

More on Temporal and Causal Clauses (not cum)

TEMPORAL CONJUNCTIONS (except cum and dum, donec, priusquam etc.)

ubi/postquam/simulac/simulatque/cum primum/ut/quotiens *All these are followed by an Indicative.*

If it is had in English, Latin normally has the Perfect:
postquam Caesar eo advenit, obsides poposcit.

If it refers to the future, the Future Perfect is common:
ubi Cicero hoc cognoverit, iratus erit.

OTHER CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS (apart from cum)

quod/quia/quoniam *are generally used with the Indicative.*
Cicero in Verrem contionem habuit quod iste Siciliam vastaverat.

If they are used with the Subjunctive, it is not a factual reason but a reported one.
   (e.g. on the grounds that ......)
Cicero in Verrem contionem habuit quod iste Siciliam vastavisset.

(This tells us the reason that Cicero gave for prosecuting Verres. The writer may not believe it.)

When they stand up, they will see a crowd of citizensl have come (to) here, because I am Roman.

The Greek wanted to go to Rome because he was a Roman citizen.

The Greek told us to take him to Rome because/on the grounds that he was a Roman citizen.

QUI CAUSAL

*Sometimes **qui, quae, quod** is used with a causal sense. If so, the verb is in the Subjunctive.*

te odi qui mihi hoc feceris.

te odi quae mihi hoc facias

milites vituperavit qui barbaros adiuvissent.

has feminas adiuvabat quae essent divites.

He hates the soldier who killed his wife.

I shall send you who are a Roman citizen to Rome.

PLACE-NAMES

		1	2	3		
TO	Accusative	Romam Athenas	Londinium Coriolos	Carthaginem Gades	domum	rus
FROM	Ablative	Roma Athenis	Londinio Coriolis	Carthagine Gadibus	domo	rure
AT/IN	Locative	Romae Athenis	Londini Coriolis	Carthagini Gadibus	domi	ruri

*These endings (without prepositions) are used for the names of **towns, small islands** and **domus** and **rus** (and a few other words).*

1. Romam ambulat.

2. Roma ambulabam.

3. Romae ambulabunt.

4. Capuae manebat.

5. Gadibus laborabam.

6. Gadibus iter faciam.

7. cur Athenas festinavisti?

8. ruri habitare mihi placet.

1. to Brundisium (2)

2. to Rome

3. to Italy

4. (to leave) home

5. (to return) home

6. on Malta (Melita,1)

7. from Malta

8. to the country(side)

n.b. If *ad* is used with a town or small island, it means *at* (of battles) or *near*.

ad Cannas pugnatum est.

navis ad Melitam summersa est.

REVISION - PLACE-NAMES (+ volo,nolo,malo)

1. cur Romae manere vultis?

2. quando Spartam currere vult?

3. si Capuam discedere noles, ego quoque manere malam.

4. Athenas interdiu exite!

5. Athenis diu laborare malui.

6. postquam Athenis effugerint, ubi domum aedificare volent?

7. nolite Romae noctu ambulare!

8. utinam Romam festinarem!

9. utinam Coriolos effugissemus!

10. multi Coriolos aufugere nolebant.

11. milites qui iam Coriolis sunt a Romanis Gabios mittentur.

12. olim Carthagini regina se occidit.

13. ego ruri quam in urbe vitam agere mallem.

14. statim Carthaginem navigemus.

15. mane Gadibus! noli domum redire!

16. Caesar mane ad curiam ambulare maluit.

17. dic mihi quo festinares ubi te heri Capuae vidi.

18. cum Romae sis, fac hoc et patri tuo et patriae.

19. propter metum domi se celare servos iussi.

20. castra ad Capuam posuerunt.

21. sedecim milia passuum ab Cannis iter confectum est.

22. Hurry to Rome.

23. We prefer to live in Rome.

24. Don't allow him to escape from Rome.

25. Brutus killed himself at Philippi.

26. Many Greeks lived in Philippi.

27. Antony left Philippi victor(ious).

28. Octavian(us) arrived at Philippi unwell.

PREDICATIVE DATIVE

auxilio praesidio subsidio bono usui oneri curae impedimento odio exemplo

These Datives are used with *sum habeo/duco* (= I regard as) *mitto deligo venio.*

1. Labienus auxilio Caesari fuit.

2. Pompeius equites subsidio legionibus misit.

3. filius magno oneri Ciceroni erat.

4. hic liber usui tibi est?

5. novae copiae praesidio urbi manebant.

6. virtus Marci omnibus exemplo erit.

7. cui bono est?

8. Octavianus Antonium primum auxilio, deinde oneri habebat.

9. imperator feminas exercitui impedimento ducebat.

10. hoc mihi curae erit.

11. Money is always useful for me.

12. Wine is beneficial to all men.

13. He sent soldiers (to) there as a garrison.

14. Your prestige is a matter of concern to me.

15. Reinforcements were sent to support the cavalry(men).

16. Work is an hindrance and a burden to us.

Four Uses of the Subjunctive in the Main Slause

COMMANDS

1. vivamus atque amemus.

2. occidantur!

3. senatui pareamus.

4. ne Romanis tradatur!

AN IMPLIED CONDITIONAL

Present Subjunctive : Future
Imperfect Subjuctive: Present
Pluperfect Subjunctive: Past

1. in forum non intravi. nimium pecuniae consumpsissem.

2. marito hoc non dicam. mihi non credat.

3. illos servos non castigo. me puderet.

4. numquam huic credidissem.

5. numquam hoc crederes.

WISHES

These are introduced by utinam *or* ne.
The Subjunctive is used. The rules are the same as for Conditional Clauses.

utinam Romae mox habitem!

utinam Romam nunc festinarem!

utinam Roma heri discessissem!

ne me adiuvisses!

ne Romae habitarent!

utinam potuissem!

I wish I were at home.

I wish I had stayed at home.

I wish I could go home after lunch.

DELIBERATIVE QUESTIONS

quid faciam?

quo eamus?

cui credam?

Cicero domum tristis redibat. quem adiret? quo confugeret?

IGCSE/AS/A2 Latin Accidence

VERBS - 1

Active Indicative - *regular*

	1	2	3	m	4
Present	porto	moneo	traho	capio	audio
Imperfect	portabam	monebam	trahebam	capiebam	audiebam
Future	portabo	monebo	traham	capiam	audiam
Perfect	portavi	monui	traxi	cepi	audivi
Pluperfect	portaveram	monueram	traxeram	ceperam	audiveram
Future	portavero	monuero	traxero	cepero	audivero

IGCSE/AS/A2 Latin Accidence

VERBS - 2

Passive Indicative - *regular*

	1	2	3	m	4
Present	portor	moneor	trahor	capior	audior
Imperfect	portabar	monebar	trahebar	capiebar	audiebar
Future	portabor	monebor	trahar	capiar	audiar
Perfect	portatus sum	monitus sum	tractus sum	captus sum	auditus sum
Plup.	portatus eram	monitus eram	tractus eram	captus eram	auditus eram
Future P.	portatus ero	monitus ero	tractus ero	captus ero	auditus ero
Also:	conor	vereor	sequor	morior	orior

IGCSE/AS/A2 Latin Accidence

VERBS - 3

Active Subjunctive - *regular*

	1	2	3	m	4
Present	portem	moneam	traham	capiam	audiam
Imperfect	portarem	monerem	traherem	caperem	audirem
Future	portaturus sim	moniturus sim	tracturus sim	capturus sim	auditurus sim
Perfect	portaverim	monuerim	traxerim	ceperim	audiverim
Pluperfect	portavissem	monuissem	traxissem	cepissem	audivissem

VERBS - 4

Passive Subjunctive - *regular*

	1	*2*	*3*	*m*	*4*
Present	porter	monear	trahar	capiar	audiar
Imperfect	portarer	monerer	traherer	caperer	audirer
Perfect	portatus sim	monitus sim	tractus sim	captus sim	auditus sim
Pluperfect	portatus essem	monitus	tractus	captus essem	auditus

| *Also:* | conor | vereor | sequor | morior | orior |

VERBS - 5   Active Indicative - *irregular*

Present	sum	possumm	eo	fero	fio	volo	nolo	malo
Imperfect	eram	poteram	ibam	ferebam	fiebam	volebam	nolebam	malebam
Future	ero	potero	ibo	feram	fiam	volam	nolam	malam
Perfect	fui	potui	i(v)i	tuli		volui	nolui	malui
Plup.	fueram	potueram	iveram	tuleram		volueram	nolueram	malueram
F. Perf.	fuero	potuero	ivero	tulero		voluero	noluero	maluero

nb. fero has a Passive

VERBS - 6   Active Subjunctive - *irregular*

Present	sim	possim	eam	feram	fiam	velim	nolim	malim
Imperfect	essem	possem	irem	ferrem	fierem	vellem	nollem	mallem
Perfect	fuerim	potuerim	iverim	tulerim		voluerim	noluerim	maluerimm
Pluperfect	fuissem	potuissem	ivissem	tulissem		voulissem	noluissem	maluissem

nb. fero has a Passive

VERBS - 7   Other parts

	porto	moneo	traho	capio	audio	sum	possum	eo	fero	fio	volo	nolo	malo
Infinitives													
Pres.Act.	portare	monere	trahere	capere	audire	esse	posse	ire	ferre	fieri	velle	nolle	malle
Perf. Act.	portavisse												
Fut. Act.	portaturus esse												
Pres.Pass.	portari	moneri	trahi	capi	audiri								
Perf. Pass.	portatus esse												
Fut. Pass.	portatum iri												
Imperative													
Singular	porta					es		i	fer				
Plural	portate					este		ite	ferte				
Passives													
Singular	portare												
Plural	portamini												
(Deponents													
Singular	conare	verere	sequere	morere	orire								
Plural	conamini												
Participles													
Present	portans, -ntis						potens	iens, euntis	ferens		volens	nolens	malens
Perf. Pass.	portatus, -a-, -um								latus				
Future	portaturus,-a,-um							iturus	laturus				
(Deponents)													
Present	conans	ver	sequ	mor	or								
Perf. Act.	conatus									factus			
Future	conaturus												
Gerundive	portandus, -a,-um							eundus	ferendus				

SUBJUNCTIVE IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. PURPOSE **ut, ne** (+ **qui** / **ubi** / **quo**+Comparative)

    Present / Imperfect

2. INDIRECT COMMAND **ut, ne** Present / Imperfect

3. RESULT CLAUSE **ut** Present / Imperfect /Perfect

4. FEAR **ne** (or, very rarely, **ut**) Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

5. INDIRECT QUESTION Question word + Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

6. **cum** = since Present / Imperfect / Pluperfect

7. **cum** = although Present / Imperfect / Pluperfect

8. **cum** = when Imperfect / Pluperfect

NOTE : **cum** = when, with a strong sense of time, has an *Indicative*
  (i) Present time: When **I am** in Rome
  (ii) = whenever   Whenever **I see** them, ...
  (iii) It was winter when **they arrived** home

9. Impossible Conditionals: Imperfect / Pluperfect

10. Unlikely Conditionals Present

11. **priusquam** = **before** something can/could happen

    Present / Imperfect

12. **dum / donec** = **until** something happens/happened (but maybe doesn't)

    Present / Imperfect

    dummodo = "**provided** that ..."

13. **quod / quia** = because - **only if it the character's reason:** "*on the grounds that ...*"

    Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

14. **qui / quae /quod** who/which - a) if causal *I hate the man who hurt me.*

    Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

    b) Generic: *There are people who ...*
       = "*Characteristic*"

    Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

15. **quin** - negative doubt or hindering Present / Imperfect /Perfect / Pluperfect

    a. *There is no doubt that ...*
    b. *I could not stop him from ...*

Syntax - a very brief summary

Direct question	Indicative, unless a deliberative question
Direct commands	Imperative or Present Subjunctive. Negative - *noli/nolite* + *Infinitive*
Indirect Statement	Accusative and Infinitive (Don't say *dico...non*; use *nego* instead) *I hope/ promise/swear to* all become Accusatives and Infinitives Should it be *se*? **Any subordinate clause must be in the Subjunctive**
Purpose Clause	*ut, ne, qui, ubi* + Present or Imperfect Subjunctive Say *quo* with a comparative instead of *ut*. Remember *ne quis, ne quid*
Indirect Command	*ut, ne* + Present or Imperfect Subjunctive (except after *iubeo* and *veto* + Present Infinitive)
Indirect Question	Any Subjunctive

Result Clause *ut* + Present, Imperfect or Perfect Subjunctive

Gerundive of Obl.	*puella* **mihi** *monenda est. puellae* **mihi** *monendae sunt.* **mihi** *laborandum est.* **nobis** *laborandum est.* *tibi* **a me** *persuadendum est.*
Participles	*portans monens trahens capiens audiens* - 3rd Declension endings *portatus monitus tractus captus auditus* - 1st / 2nd Declension endings *portaturus moniturus tracturus capturus auditurus* - 1st / 2nd *conatus veritus secutus ortus expertus* - 1st / 2nd

cum		
	Since	+ Subjunctive
	Although	+ Subjunctive
	When Present/Future	+ Indicative
	When Past	+ Subjunctive unless *whenever* or an inverse clause

quoniam/quod/quia	Indicative
postquam, ubi simulac etc.	Indicative
quamquam quamvis	Indicative Subjunctive
si/nisi	Indicative (watch out for Futures and Future Perfects) or Subjunctive (Present, Imperfect or Pluperfect) remember *si quis, si quid, nisi quis, nisi quid*
Fear	*Fear to ....*Infinitive *Fear that ....* *ne* + Subjunctive (Present or Perfect if main verb is present) *ne* + Subjunctive (Imperfect or Pluperfect if main verb is past)
dum	While + Indicative (sometimes Present although referring to the past)
dum	Until + Indicative if it happened, or Subjunctive if idea of waiting for something.
priusquam	Before + Indicative if it happened, or Subjunctive if idea of doing something first.

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Syntax - fill in the blanks!

Direct question   Indicative, unless a *   question

Direct commands Imperative or Present Subjunctive.

                    Negative - *   or   *   + *Infinitive* or *ne* +   *   *Subjunctive*

Indirect Statement   Accusative and Infinitive (Don't say *dico...non*; use *   instead)

                    I hope/ promise/swear to all become Accusatives and Infinitives

                    Should it be *se?*

                    Any subordinate clause must be in the   *   .

Purpose Clause   *ut, ne, qui, ubi* + Present or Imperfect Subjunctive

                    Say *   with a comparative instead of *ut.* Remember * *quis,*   * *quid*

Indirect Command   * , * + Present or Imperfect Subjunctive

                    (except after *iubeo* and *veto* + Present *   )

Indirect Question Any *

Result Clause   * + Present, Imperfect or Perfect Subjunctive

Gerundive of Obl.   *puella mihi monenda est. puellae mihi monendae sunt.*

                    mihi laborandum est. nobis laborandum est.

                    tibi a me persuadendum est.

Participles   *portans monens trahens capiens audiens* - *   Declension endings

                    portatus monitus tractus captus auditus - * / *   Declension endings

                    portaturus moniturus tracturus capturus auditurus - *   / *

                    conatus veritus secutus ortus expertus - *   /   *

cum   *Since*   + *

               Although   + *

               When   *   /   *   + Indicative

               When   *   + Subjunctive unless * ever or an *   clause

                                                    .

quoniam quod quia   + *

postquam ubi simulac etc. + *

quamquam   + *

quamvis   + *

si/nisi   Indicative (watch out for Futures and Future Perfects) or

             Subjunctive (Present, Imperfect or Pluperfect)

                  remember *si quis, si* *   , *nisi* *   , *nisi quid*

Fear   *Fear to ....Infinitive*

             Fear that ....   ne + Subjunctive (*   or   *   if main verb is present)

                                 ne + Subjunctive (*   or   *   if main verb is past)

dum   While   + Indicative (sometimes *   although referring to the past)

dum   Until + Indicative if it happened, or *   if idea of waiting for something.

priusquam Before + *   if it happened, or Subjunctive if idea of doing something
            first.

AS Preposition examples

ACCUSATIVE

ad urbem

pugnatum est ad Capuam

adversus Romanos

ante oculos

ante lucem

apud amicos manebat

apud senatores orationem fecit.

apud Ciceronem Verres Siciliam male administravit

circum ducentos milites

murum circum urbem exstruxit

contra Graecos signa tulerunt

amorem erga servos praebebat

extra leges

in hortum

in iram versus est

in hostes pila iecerunt

infra onus

inter se

intra moenia

ob foedus

per totum diem

per vias

per dolum

post tergum

post cladem

praeter mare

nemo praeter Caesarem

praeter libertatem pecuniam cupio.

prope navem

propter caedem

trans fluvium

sub arborem ruit

ABLATIVE

a servo

a castris

ab hibernis

cum comitibus

cum telo

de arbore

de moribus

e litore

ex ora

e sapientia

in hortum

in mensa

pro obsidibus stabat

pro obside pecuniam solvit

pro se quisque locutus est

sine munere

sub arbore se celabat

+ causa honoris

Examples of the uses of the Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses - *page 1*

a) *Any Clause within Indirect Speech*

Caesar dixit se in Britanniam exercitum traduxisse quod multum auri **esset**.

(n.b. Caesar dixit se in Britanniam exercitum traduxisse quod senatores conciliare **volebat**.)

hostes senserunt nostros fugisse postquam ipsi **advenissent**.

(n.b. hostes senserunt nostros fugisse postquam ipsi ***advenerant***.)

b) *quamvis =*

quamvis multa scelera *commisisset*, Salvius se puniendum non putabat.

preventing and stopping

vulnus imperatorem impediebat quominus suos *hortaretur*.

negative preventing and stopping

morbus non impedivit quin boves *occiderent*.

negative doubt

hospites non dubitabant quin argentum amissum *quaesiturus esset*.

Indirect Questions

non intellegebat quare non incolumis *esset* soror.

nobis cognoscendum erat quo *fugissetis*.

d) Words that often introduce a Subordinate Clause with a Subjunctive

Conditional Clauses (si, nisi, sin) - Impossible

nisi hoc accidisset, clamor ad caelum sublatus esset.

si ille miles egregius adesset, ignavissimus quisque e castris evaderet.

sin ille pilum iecisset, mortuus iacerem.

Conditional Clauses (si, nisi, sin) - Unlikely

nisi pecuniam mihi reddant, quam primum exeam.

Until (dum, donec) - if with an idea of waiting

Roma non proficiscar **dum** litteras tuas accipiam.

Athenas redire constituerunt **donec** comitia haberentur.

Before (priusquam, antequam) - if with an idea of getting something done first

Caesar advenire vult **antequam** hostes sentiant.

Scipio flumen Trebiam celeriter traiciebat **priusquam** Poeni cognoscerent.

cum = since, although and *when* if past

cum adsis, tamen haec ipse suscipere malo.

cum auxilia adirent, Poeni se receperunt.

cum nostri pontem transiissent, impetus in signa est factus.

Poeni, **cum** suos laborare sentirent, opem ferre conati sunt.

provided that (dum, dummodo)

te amicum ducam **dum** me cras adiuves.

Octavianus Antonio partem imperi dare volebat **dum modo** sororem suam in matrimonium hic duxisset.

c) *ut and related Clauses*

Purpose

Caesarem sedentem accessit **ut** hunc transfigeret.

amicos prodidit **ne** ipse moreretur.

eques surrexit **quo** facilius moenia conspiceret.

nuntios miserunt **qui** pacem peterent. pilum eripuit **quo** ducem hostium traiceret.

locum quaerebat **ubi** aciem instrueret. non habebam **quo** me verterem.

Indirect Command (not iubeo or veto)

consul aeger collegam **ne** pugnaret nequiquam hortabatur.

uxorem admonebat **ut** illud boum pecus comperirent.

Result

adeo cunctabantur **ut** hostes primi advenerint.

tanti mlites aderant **ut** custodiam adire non possent.

montes altiores erant quam **ut** Romani Athenas pervenirent.

flumen latius erat quam per **quod** Scipio suos in fines Gallorum traduceret.

Fear

Galli metuebant **ne** Romani Poenos superarent.

veriti **ne** Tiberius aliquid sensisset senatores tacuerunt.