

UNIT II

TWO ROMAN STUDENTS IN ATHENS

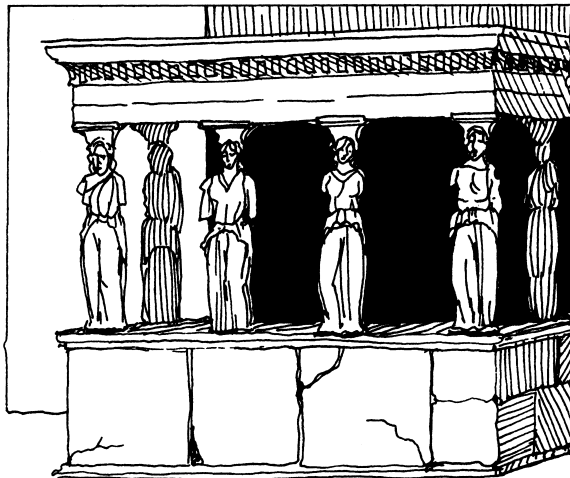
LESSON X – The Farewell Dinner



Complete the following matching activity with the new noun *exitus*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| _____ 1. exitus | a. bonōrum |
| _____ 2. exitūs (genitive singular) | b. celer |
| _____ 3. exituī | c. duōbus |
| _____ 4. exitum | d. eōdem |
| _____ 5. exitū | e. hī |
| _____ 6. exitūs (nominative plural) | f. ipsōs |
| _____ 7. exituum | g. omnem |
| _____ 8. exitibus (dative plural) | h. sōlius |
| _____ 9. exitūs (accusative plural) | i. ūnī |
| _____ 10. exitibus (ablative plural) | j. variīs |

Notā Bene: While studying the fourth declension, be sure to learn the pattern of *cornū*. It is the most commonly encountered neuter noun of the fourth declension. As you can see, its pattern is highly unusual.





Let's expand! As you know, the indicative mood of a verb is used for asking questions and making assertions.



Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Exspectāsne? Are you waiting?
Exspectō. I am waiting.

The imperative mood of a verb is used for giving orders and making requests.

Exemplī Grātiā:

Exspectā. Wait.

Did you know, however, that the infinitive is also a mood of the verb? It functions chiefly as an abstract noun, but even in that capacity it can have objects of its own. The infinitive can also replace the indicative mood in indirect discourse, and sometimes (but not often) it even replaces the imperative.

In this lesson, your textbook introduces a fourth and final mood of the verb called the subjunctive. Have you read pages 60–62? Essentially, the present subjunctive requires the use of a modified present stem. For all four conjugations there is a sort of “rotation” among the characteristic stem vowels. Study the following chart.

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd -iō	4th
The following five present stem vowels found in the present active infinitive . . .	ā	ē	e	e	ī
. . . are expressed as the following for the present active and passive subjunctive.	e	ea	a	ia	ia

Note that third -iō's and fourth's, as usual, follow the same pattern.

One way to remember this new vowel sequence for the subjunctive is to use a mnemonic (or memory-enhancing) device such as the following sentence.

Let's beat that giant!

Notice that each word in the sentence above contains, in order, the vowels that you need to use for the present tense of all four conjugations in the subjunctive mood.

Now it's time to practice. Are the following verbs (I) indicative or (S) subjunctive?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. legat | _____ 6. mereat |
| _____ 2. putat | _____ 7. iaciat |
| _____ 3. dubitet | _____ 8. veniat |
| _____ 4. reget | _____ 9. nūntiet |
| _____ 5. tenet | _____ 10. sentiet |

Which of the indicative verbs above are in the present tense? Which are in the future tense? [*Notā Bene*: There is no future subjunctive.]

Now change the following present active indicative verbs to the present active subjunctive.

11. dōnō _____

12. habēs _____

13. colimus _____

14. fugitis _____

15. sciunt _____

Finally, change the following present passive subjunctive verbs to the present passive indicative.

16. probēmur _____

17. videāris _____

18. dūcar _____

19. cupiāminī _____

20. expediantur _____



Let's expand further! The hortatory subjunctive represents any action willed by a speaker with implicit authority. In the first person plural, it expresses an exhortation.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Migrēmus.

Let's depart.

Nē maneāmus.

Let's not stay.



Some textbooks refer to this as the volitive subjunctive.

In the second and third person, the jussive expresses commands or prohibitions.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Dīcant.

Let them speak.

Nē audiās.

You may not listen. (Don't listen.)

Some textbooks refer to this, too, as the volitive subjunctive.

Still other ways of using the subjunctive include expressions of concession and deliberation.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Hoc inīquum videātur.

This may seem unjust.

(I grant that this seems unjust.)

Quid agam?

What am I to do?

You will find that by far the most common of all these varieties in your readings this year will be the hortatory subjunctive. The most important thing, moreover, to remember about this particular construction is that it occurs in an independent clause, whereas most subjunctives occur in subordinate clauses. Furthermore, the hortatory and jussive subjunctives use only the present tense.

Translate the following.

1. Sē explicent.

2. Hanc silvam explorēmus.

3. Quis ē periculō nōs edūcat?

4. Nē excēdāmus.

5. Pācem perpetuam efficiās.
