

LESSON XVI – Alma Mater



Let's practice with new material! Note the similarity of the past perfect subjunctive to the imperfect subjunctive. Both are formed on an infinitive.

<i>Present Active Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Subjunctive</i>	<i>Perfect Active Infinitive</i>	<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive</i>
pōnere	pōnerem pōnerēs pōneret <i>etc.</i>	posuisse	posuissem posuissēs posuisset <i>etc.</i>

You now know three tenses of the subjunctive. Use this knowledge to complete the following chart of active forms.

		<i>Present Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imperfect Subjunctive</i>	<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive</i>
1. incitō	3 S	_____	_____	_____
2. superō	3 PL	_____	_____	_____
3. doleō	1 S	_____	_____	_____
4. noceō	1 PL	_____	_____	_____
5. rumpō	2 S	_____	_____	_____
6. vehō	2 PL	_____	_____	_____
7. excipiō	3 S	_____	_____	_____
8. reficiō	3 PL	_____	_____	_____
9. mūniō	1 S	_____	_____	_____
10. perveniō	1 PL	_____	_____	_____



Let's expand! Have you read page 88? Your textbook introduces a limited number of temporal clauses. The most important of these is the *cum* temporal clause, which often (but not always) contains a subjunctive verb.

Cum temporal clauses contain an indicative verb . . .

- whenever they indicate that two actions are essentially the same

Exemplī Grātiā:

Cum tacet, clāmat.

While he is silent, he shouts.

(He betrays his guilt by saying nothing.)



2. whenever they refer to the present or the future

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Tum cūra tua auget, cum fāma tua in perīculō est.

When your reputation is in danger, your concern increases.

Eō tempore fābulam meam audiēs, tum cognōscēs.

When you hear my story, then you will understand.

3. whenever they denote the point of time at which something is happening [as opposed to the situation or circumstances under which something is happening]

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

INDICATIVE: *Quis erat praetor cum haec rēs iūdicāta est?*

Who was the judge when this matter was decided?

SUBJUNCTIVE: *Cum ille praetor esset, dīcitur rem iūdicāvisse.*

When that man was judge, he is said to have decided the matter.

Note that a *cum* temporal clause with an indicative verb almost always occurs in a sentence with a correlative such as *tum* or *eō tempore*. It is much more common to find subjunctive verbs in this kind of clause.

Translate the following.

1. Saepe cum docēmus, docēmur.

2. Cum multās hōrās magister docuisset et multa explicāvisset, discipulōs dīmīsit.

3. Postquam bellum gestum est, hostēs in servōs redigentur.

4. Cum pāx effecta esset, imperātor Templum Iānī (Janus) clausit.

5. Lēgistīne hunc librum difficilem, pater, cum in lūdō essēs? Ubī nōn iam in lūdō sum, tālēs librōs nōn legam.
