## 1). Name the four types of independent subjunctive you know, and describe how each is used: 2). Name TEN common question words/phrases ("Who?", "How?", "When?", etc.) in Latin, and provide translations: 3). What enclitic (attachment) does one employ to signal that a sentence is a yes/no question? 4). How does one flag a yes/no question expecting a positive answer? a negative answer? 5). How does one express a double question in Latin? **6).** What mood of the verb does one expect to see in a direct question? an indirect question? 7). Describe how sequence of tenses works for indirect questions. How does it differ from the friendly, neighborhood sequence of tenses we expect to see at work elsewhere? 8). Translate: *Ubi, mi amice, talem virum inveniam?* What type of independent subjunctive is this? Give the syntax of *mi amice*. 9). Translate: *Utinam magistri cupidi poenae ne essent!* What type of independent subjunctive is this? Describe the possibility of wish fulfillment.

Moreland & Fleischer - Review Sheet #12 (for Units 9-18): Independent Subjunctive & Questions

<b>10).</b> Translate: <i>Carmina legamus! Et poeta carmina scribat!</i> What type of independent subjunctive is at work here? (NOTE: each verb is actually classified as a DIFFERENT type.)
11). Translate: Aegypti antiqui animalia maximi facerent. Give the syntax of maximi.
<b>12).</b> Translate: Taedasne ardentes amas? Nonne ignem amas? Num pacem amas? Give the syntax of ardentes.
<b>13).</b> Translate: <i>Utrum huc vela dabimus, an illuc? Proficiscimurne an non? Dicite!</i> Give the syntax of <i>dicite.</i>
<b>14).</b> Translate: <i>Quam ob rem pueri puellaeque territi sunt? Cur e villa discessere?</i> Explain the form of <i>discessere.</i>
<b>15).</b> Translate: Exponam unde venerim postquam aliquis mihi cenam paravit. Explain the mood of venerim.
<b>16).</b> Translate: <i>Milites me rogaverant quo modo oppidum oppugnaturus essem</i> . Explain the form of <i>oppugnaturus essem</i> . Why hasn't <i>oppugnarem</i> been written instead?
<b>17).</b> Translate: <i>Eidem homines nesciunt utrum oppidum suum oppugnaturus sim necne.</i> Where does eidem come from?
<b>18).</b> Translate: <i>Dubito dicere se scire ubi inimici se ipsos celent.</i> What sort of clause is introduced by <i>dicere</i> ? To whom does the first <i>se</i> refer? To whom does the second refer? How does <i>ipsos</i> change things?