

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M09: The Subjunctive System, Purpose, and Result

Form the complete subjunctive system and use governing evidence to distinguish purpose, result, indirect command, and substantive clauses

Packet key	M09
Stable lessons	EL-II.5,II.6,II.7
Course stage	Core Grammar
What this assumes	Full indicative and non-finite control through EL-M08
Continue with	EL-M10, Circumstance, Conditions, and Characteristic

EL-GUIDE explains the course-wide study loop, source labels, answer use, and repetition method. This packet begins with substantive teaching and supplies its own memory work, readings, composition, cumulative practice, and models.

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Part I

Teaching

CHAPTER 1

Subjunctive morphology and sequence of tenses

This lesson develops the ability to:

- form every active and passive subjunctive of a regular verb and *sum*;
- explain the time relation expressed by each subjunctive tense;
- apply primary and historic sequence in dependent clauses;
- distinguish a morphological identification from a clause's syntactic use.

1.1 The four tenses

The **subjunctive mood** presents an action through the speaker's or sentence's framing—for example as wished, commanded, purposed, resulting, possible, or dependent in reported thought. The **indicative** ordinarily asserts or asks about an action as a fact. Mood is a property of the verb form; the clause type explains why that mood is used in context.

When a subjunctive stands independently, a **jussive** expresses a third-person command, a **hortatory** urges first-person plural action, and an **optative** expresses a wish. In dependent clauses, the conjunction and the clause's function determine its use. These independent uses return in the unit on commands and wishes.

Present and imperfect subjunctive

The present subjunctive uses the tense signs *-e-* in the first conjugation and *-a-* in the others, followed by personal endings:

<i>amare</i>	<i>monere</i>	<i>regere</i>	<i>capere</i>	<i>audire</i>	<i>esse</i>
amem	moneam	regam	capiam	audiam	sim
ames	moneas	regas	capias	audias	sis
amet	moneat	regat	capiat	audiat	sit
amemus	moneamus	regamus	capiamus	audiamus	simus
ametis	moneatis	regatis	capiatis	audiatis	sitis
ament	moneant	regant	capiant	audiant	sint

The imperfect adds personal endings directly to the present active infinitive: *amarem, amares, amaret, amaremus, amaretis, amarent; essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent*. Passive forms replace active endings with *-r, -ris/-re, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur*: *amer, ameris, ametur; amarer, amareris, amaretur*. Deponents use passive morphology with active meaning.

Perfect and pluperfect subjunctive

The perfect active is perfect stem + *-eri-* + personal endings: *amaverim, amaveris, amaverit, amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint*. The pluperfect active is the perfect active infinitive + personal endings: *amavissem, amavisses, amavisset, amavissemus, amavissetis, amavissent*.

Perfect passive is perfect passive participle + present subjunctive of *sum*: *amatus sim*; pluperfect passive uses imperfect subjunctive: *amatus essem*. The participle always agrees with the subject: *hostiæ oblatæ sint; dona benedicta essent*.

Beware identical-looking forms. *amaverit* can be perfect subjunctive or future perfect indicative; *amaverimus* can be perfect subjunctive or future perfect indicative. Clause environment, not appearance alone, decides.

1.2 Sequence of tenses

Sequence of tenses is the conventional matching of a dependent subjunctive's tense to the time of its governing verb and to whether the dependent action is simultaneous/subsequent or prior. **Primary sequence** uses a present or future viewpoint; **historic sequence** uses a past viewpoint. Sequence locates the dependent action; it does not name the clause's purpose or meaning.

The sequence table

Governing verb	Same or subsequent dependent action	Prior dependent action
Primary: present, future, future perfect, or perfect with present force	present subjunctive	perfect subjunctive
Historic: imperfect, historical perfect, or pluperfect	imperfect subjunctive	pluperfect subjunctive

Sequence locates dependent action relative to the governing action. It does not itself tell why the subjunctive is used. First label the clause—purpose, result, indirect command, question, *cum*, and so forth—then state sequence. Writers may use primary sequence after a historical present, preserve a perfect for a completed result, or use a tense required by an independent condition. Those are meaningful choices, not permission to ignore the table.

1.3 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: present sequence at the Orate fratres

Worked passage ID: W.II.17; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Orate, fratres, ut meum ac vestrum sacrificium acceptabile fiat apud Deum Patrem omnipotentem.

Analysis. *Fiat* is third-person singular present subjunctive of *fiō*; it follows the present-time imperative *orate* and expresses action subsequent to the prayer. Morphology is present; the English sense is “may become/be made.”

Translation. “Pray, brethren, that my sacrifice and yours may be acceptable before God, the almighty Father.”

Worked example: anterior action within the Canon

Worked passage ID: W.II.18; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Ut quotquot ex hac altaris participatione sacrosanctum Filii tui Corpus et Sanguinem sumpserimus, omni benedictione cælesti et gratia repleamur.

Analysis. Perfect subjunctive *sumpserimus* is prior to present subjunctive *repleamur*. The latter is first-person plural present passive. The sequence asks that all of us who have received may then be filled.

Translation. “That all of us who have received the most holy Body and Blood of your Son from this sharing in the altar may be filled with every heavenly blessing and grace.”

Worked example: historic sequence before the Passion

Worked passage ID: W.II.19; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Qui pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem.

Analysis. *Pateretur* is third-person singular imperfect subjunctive of the deponent *patior*. With historic *accepit*, *pridie quam* places the anticipated suffering after the taking of bread.

Translation. “Who, on the day before he was to suffer, took bread.”

Worked example: historic indirect command (Mark 5:10)

Worked passage ID: W.II.20; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Et deprecabatur eum multum, ne se expelleret extra regionem.

Analysis. Imperfect *deprecabatur* governs an indirect command. Imperfect subjunctive *expelleret* is same/subsequent in historic sequence; *se* is its accusative object and refers to the speaker.

Translation. “And he earnestly begged him not to drive him out of the region.”

1.4 Writing laboratory

Write from memory the present active table for all five conjugations and *sum*. Beneath each form write its passive counterpart. Then produce all four subjunctive tenses of *benedico* in third-person singular and plural, active and passive.

Build two time diagrams. Under *rogat*, place *veniat* and *venerit*; under *rogavit*, place *veniret* and *venisset*. Compose one Latin sentence for each diagram and explain its relative time in English.

CHAPTER 2

Purpose, result, and indirect command

This lesson develops the ability to:

- distinguish three outwardly similar *ut*-clause families by meaning and signal;
- use *ne* for negative purpose or command but *ut non* for negative result;
- recognize relative purpose;
- preserve sequence when transforming phrases into clauses.

2.1 Three clause patterns

A **purpose clause** states the intended end of an action. A **result clause** states the consequence that follows from a degree or circumstance. An **indirect command** reports what someone asks, orders, urges, permits, or prevents another person from doing. Because all three may contain *ut* and a subjunctive, identify the clause's job before translating the marker.

Purpose

Purpose answers “for what end?” and uses *ut* + subjunctive, negative *ne*: *venit ut oret*; *tacet ne turbet*. A relative pronoun may replace *ut* is: *misit sacerdotem qui oraret*, “he sent a priest to pray.” The relative then has a case-role within its own clause. Purpose is necessarily simultaneous with or subsequent to the governing action, so primary sequence uses present and historic sequence uses imperfect.

Result

Result states what actually or characteristically follows. It uses *ut*; its negative is *ut non*, *ut nemo*, or *ut nihil*—not purpose *ne*. Typical signals are *tam*, *ita*, *sic*, *tantus*, *talis*, *tot*, *adeo* or a comparative. Perfect subjunctive may emphasize a completed result even after a historic verb.

Indirect command

Verbs of asking, commanding, urging, permitting, persuading, and taking care introduce the content of a command with *ut/ne* + subjunctive: *rogat ut veniat*; *præcipit ne discedant*. Ask whether the clause tells what someone is requested to do (indirect command) or why an action is done (purpose). Some command verbs instead take an accusative plus infinitive: *iube eum venire*; do not force both constructions together.

2.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: purpose (John 1:7)

Worked passage ID: W.II.21; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum.

Analysis. Both *ut*-clauses express purpose after historic *venit*. Imperfect subjunctives *perhiberet* and *crederent* follow historic sequence; *per illum* identifies the human instrument.

Translation. “He came as a witness, to bear witness concerning the light, so that all might believe through him.”

Worked example: negative purpose (Matthew 26:41)

Worked passage ID: W.II.22; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Vigilate et orate, ut non intretis in tentationem.

Analysis. The Vulgate here has *ut non*; context makes the clause the intended end of watching and praying. It therefore shows that the semantic test outranks a mechanical claim that every *ut non* must be result. Present *intretis* follows imperatives.

Translation. “Keep watch and pray, so that you may not enter into temptation.”

Worked example: result (John 3:16)

Worked passage ID: W.II.23; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum daret.

Analysis. Correlative *sic . . . ut* measures the extent and consequence of God’s love. Imperfect subjunctive *daret* follows historic *dilexit*.

Translation. “For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son.”

Worked example: indirect command (Matthew 14:28)

Worked passage ID: W.II.24; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Domine, si tu es, iube me ad te venire super aquas.

Analysis. *Iube* selects the alternative accusative-plus-infinitive command: *me* is subject of *venire*. Recasting with a verb such as *præcipe* would give *præcipe ut ad te veniam*. The purpose is to recognize, not blend, the two patterns.

Translation. “Lord, if it is you, command me to come to you over the waters.”

Worked example: relative purpose (Numbers 31:4)

Worked passage ID: W.II.25; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Mille viri de singulis tribubus eligantur ex Israël qui mittantur ad bellum.

Analysis. Jussive *eligantur* orders the selection. Relative *qui* is nominative masculine plural, referring to *viri*, and present passive subjunctive *mittantur* states the purpose for which they are chosen.

Translation. “Let a thousand men from each tribe be chosen out of Israel to be sent to war.”

2.3 Writing laboratory

Copy the headings PURPOSE / RESULT / INDIRECT COMMAND. Under each, write its question, positive marker, negative marker, and two typical signals. Then bracket and label every clause in the five worked examples.

Transform *sacerdos venit; sacrificium offert* into a purpose clause; expand *tam sanctus est* with a result; report *Venite ad altare* after *Sacerdos monuit fratres*. Make each negative, paying special attention to *ne* versus *ut non*.

CHAPTER 3

Substantive clauses: a clause acting as a noun

This lesson develops the ability to:

- identify a clause serving as subject, object, apposition, or complement;
- distinguish volitive *ut/ne*, fact/result *ut/ut non*, and factual *quod/quia/quoniam*;
- recognize *quin* and *quominus* after negative hindrance or doubt;
- form indirect questions with an interrogative word, subjunctive, and proper sequence;
- analyze the conventional request structure of collects and the Canon.

3.1 Clause families

Volitive and result/content clauses

A **substantive clause** fills a noun slot as subject, object, apposition, or predicate complement; it does not merely modify a verb adverbially. A **volitive clause** communicates an act of will. Volitive clauses follow verbs and expressions of wishing, asking, causing, permitting, or deciding and use *ut/ne* + subjunctive. Indirect command is the most concrete subtype. A **result/content clause** states the fact or outcome that completes an impersonal expression. Such clauses use *ut/ut non* + subjunctive and occur after *fit*, *accidit*, *efficitur*, *restat* and expressions such as *dignum est*. No degree word is required when the clause itself completes the idea.

The question test is useful: in *rogamus ut venias*, “what do we ask?”—the clause is object/content. In *venimus ut oremus*, “why do we come?”—the clause is purpose.

Facts, doubt, and prevention

Quod, *quia*, and *quoniam* + indicative may introduce a fact (“the fact that”) or a stated reason. A subjunctive can distance the author from a reason attributed to someone else. After a negative expression of doubt, *quin* + subjunctive means “that”: *non dubito quin audiat*, “I do not doubt that he hears.” After prevention or refusal, *quominus* or *ne* + subjunctive means “from doing”: *nihil impedit quominus oremus*. These last patterns are less frequent in the Ordinary but prevent misreading in lessons and rubrics.

Indirect questions

A direct question becomes a substantive clause after asking, knowing, seeing, considering, or doubting: *Quid facit?* becomes *scio quid faciat*; after a historic verb, *sciebam quid faceret*. The interrogative keeps the case demanded inside its clause, but the finite verb is subjunctive and follows sequence. Yes/no questions use *num*; alternatives use *utrum . . . an* or simply *-ne . . . an*. Do not confuse interrogative *quid faciat*, “what he does,” with headless relative *quod facit*, “what/the thing that he does.”

The liturgical request frame

A collect often has this architecture:

Deus [address], *qui . . .* [relative ground], *concede/quæsumus* [request], *ut . . .* [content or desired result].

The colon or semicolon does not create the syntax. Find the finite request, then attach the *ut*-clause as what is requested. Vocatives, appositions, and a long relative clause may stand between them.

3.2 Reading the forms in context

Worked example: the Canon's substantive request

Worked passage ID: W.II.26; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Te igitur, clementissime Pater, supplices rogamus ac petimus, uti accepta habeas et benedicas hæc dona, hæc munera, hæc sancta sacrificia illibata.

Analysis. Archaic *uti* equals *ut*. Its two present subjunctives *habeas* and *benedicas* give the content of *rogamus ac petimus*. Fronted *te* is object of the asking verbs; *supplices* agrees with the implicit *nos*.

Translation. “Therefore, most merciful Father, we humbly ask and petition you to hold acceptable and bless these gifts, these offerings, these holy and unblemished sacrifices.”

Worked example: content after worthiness before Communion

Worked passage ID: W.II.27; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum.

Analysis. *Ut intres* completes the respect in which the speaker is not worthy; it is a substantive clause of content, not the purpose for being unworthy. Present subjunctive *intres* follows present *sum*.

Translation. “Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter beneath my roof.”

Worked example: subject/content after happening (Luke 10:31)

Worked passage ID: W.II.28; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via.

Analysis. The *ut*-clause supplies what happened and is the logical subject of impersonal *accidit*. Imperfect *descenderet* follows the historical perfect.

Translation. “It happened that a certain priest was going down by the same road.”

Worked example: a stated fact (Galatians 4:6)

Worked passage ID: W.II.29; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Quoniam autem estis filii, misit Deus Spiritum Filii sui in corda vestra.

Analysis. *Quoniam* introduces as fact the ground for *misit*; *estis* is indicative, not subjunctive. The clause is causal in relation to the main sentence, while its proposition is asserted as true.

Translation. “And because you are sons, God sent the Spirit of his Son into your hearts.”

Worked example: an indirect question (John 6:6)

Worked passage ID: W.II.30; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Hoc autem dicebat tentans eum: ipse enim sciebat quid esset factururus.

Analysis. Interrogative *quid* is the neuter accusative object of the action in *facturus*. Imperfect subjunctive *esset*, governed by historic *sciebat*, combines with the future active participle to make that action subsequent to the knowing.

Translation. “He said this to test him, for he himself knew what he was going to do.”

3.3 Writing laboratory

Copy the following Collect printed for this exercise: *Excita, quæsumus, Domine, potentiam tuam, et veni: ut ab imminentibus peccatorum nostrorum periculis te mereamur protegente eripi, te liberante salvari.* Box the address, underline the two commands once, and bracket the substantive content governed by *mereamur*. Rewrite the sentence in diagnostic prose order without deleting a word. (*Source: Missale Romanum* (1962), Dominica I Adventus, Collecta.)

Compose: “We ask that you bless these gifts”; “We ask that you not abandon us”; “It happened that the priest came”; “I do not doubt that God hears”; “Nothing prevents us from praying.” Use *rogare*, *benedicere*, *derelinquere*, *accidere*, *dubitare*, *impedire* and state why each marker is *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, or *quominus*.

Part II

Memory Work

CHAPTER 1

Vocabulary, forms, and constructions from memory

1.1 New lexemes

The entries below are sufficient for the packet's controlled memory work. English senses are project glosses; pedagogical strands do not assert a checked occurrence in a named corpus.

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L065	<i>ad + accusative</i>	to, toward, for	preposition governing accusative; motion, direction, relation, or purpose follows context
L066	<i>a or ab + ablative</i>	from, away from, by	preposition governing ablative; source or personal agent; form chosen partly by following sound
L067	<i>cum + ablative</i>	with	preposition governing ablative; accompaniment or associated circumstance; distinguish conjunction <i>cum</i>
L068	<i>de + ablative</i>	down from, from, about	preposition governing ablative; source, topic, or relation follows context
L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	out of, from	preposition governing ablative; source or emergence; form chosen partly by following sound
L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	into or onto; in or on	preposition governing two cases; accusative commonly marks destination; ablative commonly marks location
L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	through, by means of	preposition governing accusative; route, duration, means, or mediation follows context
L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	without	preposition governing ablative; learn the governed case with the headword
L329	<i>impero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	command, order	verb; first conjugation; person commanded is commonly dative; content may use <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> with subjunctive
L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	warn, advise, remind	verb; second conjugation; takes an object and may govern content by infinitive, clause, or other complement
L331	<i>persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum</i>	persuade	verb; second conjugation; person persuaded is dative; content is supplied by an appropriate clause or complement
L332	<i>hortor, hortari, hortatus sum</i>	urge, exhort	deponent verb; first conjugation; takes an accusative person and commonly an <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> content clause
L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	pray, entreat	deponent verb; first conjugation; may take an object, person addressed, or content clause as the construction requires
L334	<i>timeo, -ere, timui</i>	fear, be afraid	verb; second conjugation; no ordinary fourth principal part; takes an object or fear clause; interpret <i>ne</i> and <i>ut</i> from the construction
L335	<i>vereor, vereri, veritus sum</i>	fear, revere, hesitate	deponent verb; second conjugation; takes an object or fear clause; respectful and fearful senses depend on context
L336	<i>efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum</i>	bring about, accomplish, make	verb; third-io conjugation; takes an object and may govern a result clause or predicate complement
L337	<i>curo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	care for, arrange, see to	verb; first conjugation; takes an object; may govern a purpose or substantive clause in the sense arrange
L338	<i>sino, -ere, sivi, situm</i>	allow, permit, let	verb; third conjugation; normally takes an accusative person or thing plus infinitive
L339	<i>veto, -are, vetui, vetitum</i>	forbid	verb; first conjugation; commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive; passive usage must be parsed carefully

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	beware, take care, provide	verb; second conjugation; may be intransitive, take an object, govern <i>ne</i> , or take dative according to sense
L341	<i>evenio, -ire, eveni, eventum</i>	come out, happen, result	verb; fourth conjugation; often intransitive; a dative may mark the person affected
L342	<i>accido, -ere, accidi</i>	fall upon, happen	verb; third conjugation; no ordinary supine in the sense happen; often impersonal with a substantive clause; dative may mark the person affected
L343	<i>oportet, oportere, oportuit</i>	it is fitting, one ought	impersonal verb; second conjugation; commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive or a substantive clause
L344	<i>necesse</i>	necessary, unavoidably	indeclinable adjective or adverb, especially with <i>sum</i> ; <i>necesse est</i> may govern a dative of the person concerned and an infinitive or clause
L345	<i>tantus, -a, -um</i>	so great, so much	first/second-declension demonstrative adjective; agrees with its noun; may anticipate a result clause and correlates with <i>quantus</i>

1.2 Cumulative retrieval

Supply the gloss from memory. N is the new set; R1, R2, R5, and S are scheduled returns at widening intervals.

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L065	<i>ad + accusative</i>	_____
N	L066	<i>a or ab + ablative</i>	_____
N	L067	<i>cum + ablative</i>	_____
N	L068	<i>de + ablative</i>	_____
N	L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	_____
N	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	_____
N	L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	_____
N	L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	_____
N	L329	<i>impero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	_____
N	L331	<i>persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum</i>	_____
N	L332	<i>hortor, hortari, hortatus sum</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	
N	L334	<i>timeo, -ere, timui</i>	
N	L335	<i>vereor, vereri, veritus sum</i>	
N	L336	<i>efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum</i>	
N	L337	<i>curo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
N	L338	<i>sino, -ere, sivi, situm</i>	
N	L339	<i>veto, -are, vetui, vetitum</i>	
N	L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	
N	L341	<i>evenio, -ire, eveni, eventum</i>	
N	L342	<i>accido, -ere, accidi</i>	
N	L343	<i>oportet, oportere, oportuit</i>	
N	L344	<i>necesse</i>	
N	L345	<i>tantus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	
R1	L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	
R1	L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	
R1	L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	
R1	L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	
R1	L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	
R1	L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	
R1	L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L053	<i>sequor, sequi, secutus sum</i>	_____
R2	L054	<i>loquor, loqui, locutus sum</i>	_____
R2	L055	<i>confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum</i>	_____
R2	L056	<i>misereor, misereri, misertus sum</i>	_____
R2	L296	<i>duo, duæ, duo</i>	_____
R2	L302	<i>tertius, -a, -um</i>	_____
R2	L305	<i>melior, melius</i>	_____
R2	L310	<i>satis</i>	_____
R5	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R5	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R5	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R5	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R5	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	_____
R5	L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incessi, incesum</i>	_____
R5	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R5	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G039	Four subjunctive tenses <i>subjunctive morphology</i>	Name the tenses and their ordinary formation bases.	_____
G040	Sequence of tenses <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	State the primary/historic starting distinction without turning it into a mechanical translation.	_____

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G041	Purpose and result <i>subordinate clauses</i>	Give the principal diagnostic contrast.	_____
G042	Indirect command <i>subordinate clauses</i>	Identify its architecture and negation.	_____
G043	Substantive clauses <i>subordinate clauses</i>	What makes a clause substantive?	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Choose cases and reconstruct: *puer / ad / urbem / venit / in / urbe / cum / puella / manet.*

Composition. Write four short place phrases showing destination, location, source, and route.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: definition and dependent thought

Text class: R — received classical prose, verified against CIC-FALCONER1923.

Est enim amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio, qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nil quicquam melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum.

Local apparatus. Cicero, *Laelius de amicitia* 6.20, in W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), printed p. 130, scan PDF p. 89, visually checked. No edition translation is reproduced.

Gloss. *nihil aliud nisi*, nothing other than; *consensio*, accord; *benevolentia*, goodwill; *caritas*, affection; *qua*, than which; *haud scio an*, I rather think; *excepta sapientia*, wisdom excepted; *homini*, for humankind; *datum sit*, has been given.

Diagram the definition around *amicitia est consensio*. Explain why *sit* is subjunctive and why *qua* is ablative. Then write three versions of a definition of *fides*, *memoria*, or *civitas*: one short, one with a relative clause, and one with cautious qualification.

2.1 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to form the subjunctive system, classify its evidence in dependent clauses, diagram a periodic definition, and compose a definition whose qualifications remain grammatically subordinate.

2.2 The complete subjunctive system — connected practice

Connection. Recognition begins with morphology; clause classification follows from the governor, connective, sequence, and discourse force.

Practice. Form and parse all four subjunctive tenses of *laudo*, *moneo*, *mitto*, and *audio* in one person assigned by the memory sheet. Add the corresponding forms of *sum*.

Recall without notes. State primary and historic sequence without using an English translation as proof.

2.3 Purpose, result, command, and substantive work — connected practice

Connection. The same subjunctive form can serve different constructions; signals such as *tam*, *ut non*, a verb of commanding, or a noun-like clause help decide.

Practice. Classify and translate four packet examples, then compose one new example each of purpose, result, indirect command, and substantive clause. Label governor, signal, negation, sequence, and clause function.

Recall without notes. Convert purpose to negative purpose and result to negative result.

2.4 Composition through subordination — connected practice

Connection. Later prose depends on deliberately relating propositions rather than translating English connective by connective.

Practice. Plan five propositions about building or repairing a house. Join them in a paragraph using purpose, result, indirect command, and one substantive clause. Then rewrite the paragraph with a historic governing verb and make the necessary sequence changes.

Recall without notes. Read only the finite verbs and conjunctions to test the architecture.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Subjunctive forms and sequence: parallel forms

Worksheet II.17 — Subjunctive A

Worksheet ID: II.17

Focus: four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence

Use: Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the present active subjunctive of *amo*.

-
2. Give third singular and plural, all four active subjunctive tenses of *benedico*.
-

3. Choose by sequence:

Rogat ut ille (venire) _____; *rogavit ut ille (venire)* _____.

4. Choose prior action: *Scit quid (facere)* _____; *sciebat quid (facere)* _____.
-

5. **Text:** *Orate, fratres, ut meum ac vestrum sacrificium acceptabile fiat apud Deum Patrem omnipotentem.*

Passage ID: II.17.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *fiat* and explain sequence.

6. Write in Latin: “He asks that the gifts be blessed; he asked that they be blessed.”
-

Worksheet II.18 — Subjunctive B**Worksheet ID:** II.18**Focus:** four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence**Use:** Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the present active subjunctive of *sum*.

2. Form first plural passive, all four subjunctive tenses of *repleo*.

3. Classify *amet*, *amaret*, *amaverit*, *amavisset* by tense.

4. Supply prior passive action: *Rogat num hostia (offerre)* _____; *rogavit num hostia (offerre)* _____.

5. **Text:** *Ut quotquot sacrosanctum Corpus et Sanguinem sumpserimus, omni benedictione cælesti et gratia repleamur.*

Passage ID: II.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled abridgment omits *ex hac altaris participatione* and *Filii tui*; explain the tense relation of both subjunctives.

6. Write: “We pray that those who have heard may believe.”

Worksheet II.19 — Subjunctive C**Worksheet ID:** II.19**Focus:** four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence**Use:** Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the imperfect active and passive subjunctive of *rego*, first singular through third plural.

2. Form the perfect and pluperfect active subjunctive, first plural, of *audio*.

3. State two possible parses of *amaverit*.

4. Correct the sequence: *Rogavit ut sacerdos veniat et dona benedixerit*.

5. **Text:** *Qui pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem*.

*Passage ID: II.19.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Parse *pateretur*; explain why present English may mislead.

6. Write in Latin: “They begged that he not drive them from the region.”

Worksheet II.20 — Subjunctive D**Worksheet ID:** II.20**Focus:** four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence**Use:** Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give third singular and plural present subjunctive of all five model conjugations.

2. Give the four third-plural passive subjunctives of *offero*.

3. Complete the sequence grid for *dicit/dixit* + same action and prior action.

4. Parse *sint* in *ut dona sancta sint* and *sunto* in a rubric.

5. **Text:** *Et deprecabatur eum multum, ne se expelleret extra regionem.*

*Passage ID: II.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Parse both verbs and explain reference of *se*.

6. Write a primary and historic pair meaning “He asks/asked that what was offered be received.”

CHAPTER 2

Purpose, result, and indirect command: parallel forms**Worksheet II.21 — Clause families A****Worksheet ID:** II.21**Focus:** purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence**Use:** Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Venit ut oret*.

-
2. Write “He comes so that he may not disturb” as negative purpose.

-
3. Complete a result: *Tam clare cantat* _____ *omnes audiant*.

-
4. Report *Venite ad altare* after *Sacerdos fratres monet*.

-
5. **Text:** *Hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum*.

Passage ID: II.21.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Classify both clauses and translate.

-
6. Write one negative example of each: purpose, result, indirect command.
-

Worksheet II.22 — Clause families B**Worksheet ID:** II.22**Focus:** purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence**Use:** Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Misit servum qui invitatos vocaret.*

2. Distinguish *rogat ut veniat* and *venit ut roget.*

3. Complete negative result: *Tanta lux erat _____ nihil videremus.*

4. Change *Iube me venire* to an *ut*-command with *præcipe.*

5. **Text:** *Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum daret.*

Passage ID: II.22.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the signal and clause; translate.

6. Write in Latin: “The priest spoke so clearly that all came to hear.”

Worksheet II.23 — Clause families C**Worksheet ID:** II.23**Focus:** purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence**Use:** Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Vigilate et orate, ut non intretis in tentationem*.

2. Make historic: *Misit discipulos ut prædicent*.

3. Supply a result signal: _____ *sanctus erat ut omnes eum audirent*.

4. Negate *Rogavit ut venirent*.

5. **Text:** *Domine, si tu es, iube me ad te venire super aquas*.

Passage ID: II.23.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Explain why this is not an *ut*-clause; translate.

6. Write a relative-purpose version of *Misit sacerdotem ut hostiam offerret*.

Worksheet II.24 — Clause families D**Worksheet ID:** II.24**Focus:** purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence**Use:** Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Monuit eos ne timerent*.

2. Classify *Abscondit dona ne quis ea auferat*.

3. Classify *Adeo infirmus erat ut ambulare non posset*.

4. Transform purpose phrase *ad orandum venit* into a clause.

5. **Text:** *Misit servum suum hora cenæ dicere invitatis ut venirent, quia iam parata sunt omnia.*

Passage ID: II.24.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Separate purpose and command.

6. Compose one sentence containing a purpose clause inside a result clause.

CHAPTER 3

Substantive clauses: parallel forms**Worksheet II.25 — Substantive clauses A****Worksheet ID:** II.25**Focus:** noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Identify the role of *ut venias* in *Rogamus ut venias*.

2. Identify the role in *Accidit ut sacerdos veniret*.

3. Negate *Petimus ut nos derelinquas*.

4. Complete *Non dubito _____ Deus audiat*.

5. Make *Quid facit?* indirect after *Scit*.

-
6. **Text:** *Te igitur, clementissime Pater, supplices rogamus ac petimus, uti accepta habeas et benedicas hæc dona.*

Passage ID: II.25.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled abridgment omits the Christological mediation phrase before *supplices*; find the governing verbs and substantive clause.

-
7. Write in Latin: “It remains that we receive what has been offered.”
-

Worksheet II.26 — Substantive clauses B**Worksheet ID:** II.26**Focus:** noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Distinguish *Venimus ut oremus* from *Petimus ut oremus*.

2. Classify *Dignum est ut intres*.

3. Choose indicative or subjunctive: *Quoniam filii (esse)* _____, *Deus Spiritum misit*.

4. Complete prevention: *Nihil impedit* _____ *oremus*.

5. Report the prior yes/no question “Did the priest come?” after *Sciebat*.

6. **Text:** *Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum*.

Passage ID: II.26.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Name clause role and translate.

7. Write: “We ask that the Church have peace and that no one fear.”

Worksheet II.27 — Substantive clauses C**Worksheet ID:** II.27**Focus:** noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Identify *ut omnes veniant* in *Fac ut omnes veniant*.

2. Make historic: *Fit ut omnes audiant*.

3. Explain mood in *Gaudemus quod Christus resurrexit*.

4. Write the alleged-reason contrast: “They accused him because, as they claimed, he had spoken.”

5. Distinguish *scit quid facias* and *accipit quod facis*.

6. **Text:** *Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via*.

Passage ID: II.27.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Name the noun slot, sequence, and translation.

7. Write in Latin: “We do not doubt that the gifts have been received.”

Worksheet II.28 — Substantive clauses D**Worksheet ID:** II.28**Focus:** noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Label the architecture: *Deus, qui nos amas, concede ut te amemus.*

2. Correct *Rogamus ut non discedas* to the regular volitive negative.

3. Distinguish *quod* pronoun and conjunction: *Accipimus quod das; gaudemus quod das.*

4. Complete *Fieri non potest _____ Deus mentiatur.*

5. Write an alternative indirect question: “He asks whether the priest or the servant is coming.”

6. **Text:** *Quoniam autem estis filii, misit Deus Spiritum Filii sui in corda vestra.*

Passage ID: II.28.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Explain the force and mood of *quoniam*; translate.

7. Write a four-part miniature collect using address, relative ground, request, and substantive content.

CHAPTER 4

Before continuing

Before continuing. Form and parse the four subjunctive tenses in active and passive patterns; apply sequence of tenses without treating it as a translation formula; classify dependent clauses from governor, signals, mood, negation, and function; and compose a coherent paragraph using the packet's four central subordinate constructions.

Use fresh work before consulting the answers. The purpose of this record is to identify what has become dependable and what deserves another round of explanation, memory work, or reading.

Area	Fresh attempt	Later return
Date, passage, or form used		
Vocabulary recalled directly		
Forms and constructions explained		
Connected Latin read directly		
Latin composed and revised		
Recurring uncertainty		
Explanation or sheet repeated		
What is reasonably dependable now		

If an ability remains uncertain: Return to the exact memory set, reader passage, integrated practice, or worksheet that exposes the uncertainty; then use different Latin for the later return.

What I will revisit next: _____ **Date of a later return:** _____

Reason in one complete sentence: _____

Part V

Answers and Models

Use this part after a fresh attempt. Compare deciding evidence, not merely wording, and use *EL-GUIDE*'s alternative-answer method for Latin that admits more than one defensible form or interpretation.

CHAPTER 1

Memory-work answers

Lexeme and retrieval models

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
N	L065	<i>ad + accusative</i>	to, toward, for
N	L066	<i>a or ab + ablative</i>	from, away from, by
N	L067	<i>cum + ablative</i>	with
N	L068	<i>de + ablative</i>	down from, from, about
N	L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	out of, from
N	L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	into or onto; in or on
N	L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	through, by means of
N	L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	without
N	L329	<i>impero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	command, order
N	L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	warn, advise, remind
N	L331	<i>persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum</i>	persuade
N	L332	<i>hortor, hortari, hortatus sum</i>	urge, exhort
N	L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	pray, entreat
N	L334	<i>timeo, -ere, timui</i>	fear, be afraid
N	L335	<i>vereor, vereri, veritus sum</i>	fear, revere, hesitate
N	L336	<i>efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum</i>	bring about, accomplish, make
N	L337	<i>curo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	care for, arrange, see to
N	L338	<i>sino, -ere, sivi, situm</i>	allow, permit, let
N	L339	<i>veto, -are, vetui, vetitum</i>	forbid
N	L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	beware, take care, provide
N	L341	<i>evenio, -ire, eveni, eventum</i>	come out, happen, result
N	L342	<i>accido, -ere, accidi</i>	fall upon, happen
N	L343	<i>oportet, oportere, oportuit</i>	it is fitting, one ought
N	L344	<i>necesse</i>	necessary, unavoidably
N	L345	<i>tantus, -a, -um</i>	so great, so much
R1	L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	I
R1	L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	you
R1	L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	we, us
R1	L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	you
R1	L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	know

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	order, bid
R1	L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	suffer, endure, allow
R1	L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	use, employ, enjoy the use of
R2	L053	<i>sequor, sequi, secutus sum</i>	follow
R2	L054	<i>loquor, loqui, locutus sum</i>	speak
R2	L055	<i>confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum</i>	confess, acknowledge, praise
R2	L056	<i>misereor, misereri, misertus sum</i>	have mercy, pity
R2	L296	<i>duo, duæ, duo</i>	two
R2	L302	<i>tertius, -a, -um</i>	third
R2	L305	<i>melior, melius</i>	better
R2	L310	<i>satis</i>	enough, sufficiently
R5	L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	good
R5	L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil
R5	L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	new
R5	L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	ancient, old
R5	L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	stand
R5	L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incessi, incesum</i>	advance, walk, proceed
R5	L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	high, deep
R5	L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	run

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G039	Four subjunctive tenses <i>subjunctive morphology</i>	Name the tenses and their ordinary formation bases.	Present uses the present stem with its subjunctive vowel; imperfect uses the present infinitive plus endings; perfect uses the perfect stem plus <i>-eri-</i> ; pluperfect uses the perfect infinitive plus endings. Irregular verbs retain learned forms.
G040	Sequence of tenses <i>subjunctive syntax</i>	State the primary/historic starting distinction without turning it into a mechanical translation.	A primary governing time ordinarily pairs with present or perfect subjunctive for simultaneous/subsequent or prior relation; a historic governing time ordinarily pairs with imperfect or pluperfect. Construction and context still control interpretation.
G041	Purpose and result <i>subordinate clauses</i>	Give the principal diagnostic contrast.	Both may use <i>ut</i> plus subjunctive. Purpose states an intended end and is negated by <i>ne</i> ; result states a consequence, is commonly negated by <i>ut non</i> , and often has degree or anticipatory signals. The governor and discourse decide.
G042	Indirect command <i>subordinate clauses</i>	Identify its architecture and negation.	A verb of asking, ordering, urging, or causing governs a content command, commonly <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> plus subjunctive. Classify the governing verb before assigning the clause.

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G043	Substantive clauses <i>subordinate clauses</i>	What makes a clause substantive?	The whole clause fills a noun-like slot required or licensed by a governing expression: subject, object, complement, or content. Its internal verb remains fully parsed.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Choose cases and reconstruct: *puer / ad / urbem / venit / in / urbe / cum / puella / manet*.

Model. *Puer ad urbem venit; in urbe cum puella manet.* *ad* governs accusative, while locative *in* and *cum* govern ablative here.

Composition prompt. Write four short place phrases showing destination, location, source, and route.

Model. Model: *ad urbem; in urbe; ex urbe; per urbem*.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: definition and dependent thought

Text class: R — received classical prose, verified against CIC-FALCONER1923.

Est enim amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio, qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nil quicquam melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum.

Local apparatus. Cicero, *Laelius de amicitia* 6.20, in W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), printed p. 130, scan PDF p. 89, visually checked. No edition translation is reproduced.

Gloss. *nihil aliud nisi*, nothing other than; *consensio*, accord; *benevolentia*, goodwill; *caritas*, affection; *qua*, than which; *haud scio an*, I rather think; *excepta sapientia*, wisdom excepted; *homini*, for humankind; *datum sit*, has been given.

Diagram the definition around *amicitia est consensio*. Explain why *sit* is subjunctive and why *qua* is ablative. Then write three versions of a definition of *fides*, *memoria*, or *civitas*: one short, one with a relative clause, and one with cautious qualification.

3.1 Models and points to check

Project translation. Friendship is nothing other than agreement in all things divine and human, joined with goodwill and affection; and I am inclined to think that, wisdom excepted, nothing better than it has been given to humankind by the immortal gods.

The main definition remains complete without the relative clause. The clause does not merely decorate it: *haud scio an* frames a considered judgment and the subjunctive keeps that judgment subordinate to the speaker's stance.

The complete subjunctive system — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Forms should match the packet paradigms. Primary sequence normally pairs a primary governor with present or perfect subjunctive; historic sequence normally pairs a secondary governor with imperfect or pluperfect. Relative time and construction still govern interpretation.

Purpose, result, command, and substantive work — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Negative purpose ordinarily uses *ne*; negative result uses *ut non*. Each composition must contain an appropriate governor and express a proposition suited to its named construction, not merely include *ut* plus a subjunctive.

Composition through subordination — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A sound pair preserves the propositions while revising dependent tenses where sequence calls for it. Every subordinate clause has a recoverable governor and function; mere tense substitution without a coherent time relation is not a model.

CHAPTER 4

Subjunctive forms and sequence: parallel forms

Solution II.17 — Subjunctive A

Worksheet ID: II.17

Focus: four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence

Use: Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the present active subjunctive of *amo*.
Answer / model: *amem, ames, amet, amemus, ametis, ament*.
2. Give third singular and plural, all four active subjunctive tenses of *benedico*.
Answer / model: *benedicat/benedicant; benediceret/benedicerent; benedixerit/benedixerint; benedixisset/benedixissent*.
3. Choose by sequence:
Rogat ut ille (venire) _____; rogavit ut ille (venire) _____.
Answer / model: *veniat; veniret*. Both are same/subsequent; the first follows primary, the second historic sequence.
4. Choose prior action: *Scit quid (facere) _____; sciebat quid (facere) _____.*
Answer / model: *fecerit; fecisset*. Perfect follows primary, pluperfect historic.
5. **Text:** *Orate, fratres, ut meum ac vestrum sacrificium acceptabile fiat apud Deum Patrem omnipotentem.*
Passage ID: II.17.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse *fiat* and explain sequence.
Answer / notes: Third singular present subjunctive of *fi*, subsequent to the primary-time imperative *orate*.
 “Pray, brethren, that my sacrifice and yours may be acceptable before God, the almighty Father.”
6. Write in Latin: “He asks that the gifts be blessed; he asked that they be blessed.”
Answer / model: *Rogat ut dona benedicantur; rogavit ut dona benedicerentur*. Present and imperfect passive follow their respective sequences.

Solution II.18 — Subjunctive B

Worksheet ID: II.18

Focus: four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence

Use: Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the present active subjunctive of *sum*.

Answer / model: *sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint*.

2. Form first plural passive, all four subjunctive tenses of *repleo*.

Answer / model: *repleamur, repleremur, repleti simus, repleti essemus*; change participle gender if the subject is not masculine/mixed.

3. Classify *amet, amaret, amaverit, amavisset* by tense.

Answer / model: Present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect subjunctive, each third singular active.

4. Supply prior passive action: *Rogat num hostia (offerre) _____*; *rogavit num hostia (offerre)* _____.

Answer / model: *oblata sit; oblata esset*. Participle agrees feminine singular with *hostia*.

5. **Text:** *Ut quotquot sacrosanctum Corpus et Sanguinem sumpserimus, omni benedictione cælesti et gratia repleamur*.

Passage ID: II.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This controlled abridgment omits *ex hac altaris participatione* and *Filii tui*; explain the tense relation of both subjunctives.

Answer / notes: Perfect active *sumpserimus* is prior; present passive *repleamur* is the desired consequent action. “That all of us who have received the most holy Body and Blood may be filled with every heavenly blessing and grace.”

6. Write: “We pray that those who have heard may believe.”

Answer / model: *Oramus ut qui audiverint credant*. Perfect *audiverint* is prior to present *credant*.

Solution II.19 — Subjunctive C

Worksheet ID: II.19

Focus: four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence

Use: Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give the imperfect active and passive subjunctive of *rego*, first singular through third plural.
Answer / model: Active *regerem, regeres, regeret, regeremus, regeretis, regerent*; passive *regerer, regereris, regeretur, regeremur, regeremini, regerentur*.
2. Form the perfect and pluperfect active subjunctive, first plural, of *audio*.
Answer / model: *audiverimus; audivissemus*.
3. State two possible parses of *amaverit*.
Answer / model: Third singular perfect active subjunctive or future perfect active indicative; context decides.
4. Correct the sequence: *Rogavit ut sacerdos veniat et dona benedixerit*.
Answer / model: For ordinary historic sequence: *Rogavit ut sacerdos veniret et dona benediceret* if both actions are subsequent; *veniret et dona benedixisset* if blessing was already prior.
5. **Text:** *Qui pridie quam pateretur, accepit panem*.
Passage ID: II.19.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse *pateretur*; explain why present English may mislead.
Answer / notes: Third singular imperfect subjunctive of deponent *patior*, active meaning; it follows historic *accepit* and is anticipated: “who, on the day before he was to suffer, took bread.”
6. Write in Latin: “They begged that he not drive them from the region.”
Answer / model: *Deprecabantur eum ne eos ex regione expelleret*. Historic imperfect *deprecabantur* calls for imperfect subjunctive *expelleret*.

Solution II.20 — Subjunctive D**Worksheet ID:** II.20**Focus:** four tenses, active/passive, primary and historic sequence**Use:** Parse morphology before naming clause use.

1. Give third singular and plural present subjunctive of all five model conjugations.

Answer / model: *amet/ament, moneat/moneant, regat/regant, capiat/capiant, audiat/audiant.*

2. Give the four third-plural passive subjunctives of *offero*.

Answer / model: *offerantur, offerrentur, oblati sint, oblati essent*; for neuter gifts, *oblata sint/essent*.

3. Complete the sequence grid for *dicit/dixit* + same action and prior action.

Answer / model: Primary: present subjunctive for same/subsequent, perfect for prior. Historic: imperfect for same/subsequent, pluperfect for prior.

4. Parse *sint* in *ut dona sancta sint* and *sunto* in a rubric.

Answer / model: *Sint*: third plural present subjunctive of *sum*; *sunto*: third plural future imperative, “they shall be.”

5. **Text:** *Et deprecabatur eum multum, ne se expelleret extra regionem.*

Passage ID: II.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse both verbs and explain reference of *se*.

Answer / notes: *Deprecabatur*: third singular imperfect indicative deponent; *expelleret*: third singular imperfect active subjunctive in historic sequence. *Se* refers to the one begging. “He earnestly begged him not to drive him out of the region.”

6. Write a primary and historic pair meaning “He asks/asked that what was offered be received.”

Answer / model: *Rogat ut quod oblatum sit accipiat; rogavit ut quod oblatum esset acciperetur.*

CHAPTER 5

Purpose, result, and indirect command: parallel forms

Solution II.21 — Clause families A

Worksheet ID: II.21

Focus: purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence**Use:** Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Venit ut oret*.

Answer / model: Purpose: it answers why he comes; present subjunctive *oret* follows primary *venit*.

2. Write “He comes so that he may not disturb” as negative purpose.

Answer / model: *Venit ne turbet*. *Ne*, rather than result-marker *ut non*, is the regular purpose negative.

3. Complete a result: *Tam clare cantat _____ omnes audiant*.

Answer / model: *ut*; “He sings so clearly that all hear.” Negative result would be *ut nemo audiat* or *ut non audiant*.

4. Report *Venite ad altare* after *Sacerdos fratres monet*.

Answer / model: *Sacerdos fratres monet ut ad altare veniant*. This is indirect command, present sequence.

5. **Text:** *Hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum*.

Passage ID: II.21.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Classify both clauses and translate.

Answer / notes: Both are purpose clauses in historic sequence. “He came as a witness, to bear witness concerning the light, so that all might believe through him.”

6. Write one negative example of each: purpose, result, indirect command.

Answer / model: Models: *Tacet ne turbet*; *tam quiete loquitur ut non audiamus*; *monet nos ne discedamus*.

Solution II.22 — Clause families B

Worksheet ID: II.22

Focus: purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence

Use: Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Misit servum qui invitatos vocaret*.

Answer / model: Relative purpose: “he sent a servant to call the invited guests”; imperfect follows historic *misit*.

2. Distinguish *rogat ut veniat* and *venit ut roget*.

Answer / model: First: indirect command/content, what he asks. Second: purpose, why he comes.

3. Complete negative result: *Tanta lux erat _____ nihil videremus*.

Answer / model: *ut*; *nihil* supplies the negative result. Do not use *ne*.

4. Change *Iube me venire* to an *ut*-command with *præcipe*.

Answer / model: *Præcipe ut veniam*. Do not retain accusative *me* as subject of a finite verb.

5. **Text:** *Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum daret*.

Passage ID: II.22.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the signal and clause; translate.

Answer / notes: *Sic . . . ut* introduces result/extent; imperfect *daret* follows historic *dilexit*. “For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son.”

6. Write in Latin: “The priest spoke so clearly that all came to hear.”

Answer / model: *Sacerdos tam clare locutus est ut omnes venirent ad audiendum*. The *ut*-clause is result; *ad audiendum* expresses purpose of their coming.

Solution II.23 — Clause families C

Worksheet ID: II.23

Focus: purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence

Use: Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Vigilate et orate, ut non intretis in tentationem*.

Answer / model: Purpose by meaning despite Vulgate *ut non*: watching and praying aim at not entering temptation.

2. Make historic: *Misit discipulos ut prædicent*.

Answer / model: *Misit discipulos ut prædicarent*. Purpose takes imperfect under historic sequence.

3. Supply a result signal: _____ *sanctus erat ut omnes eum audirent*.

Answer / model: *Tam sanctus erat* or *talis erat*; *tam* modifies adjective *sanctus*.

4. Negate *Rogavit ut venirent*.

Answer / model: *Rogavit ne venirent*. As an indirect command, it takes *ne*.

5. **Text:** *Domine, si tu es, iube me ad te venire super aquas*.

Passage ID: II.23.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Explain why this is not an *ut*-clause; translate.

Answer / notes: *Iube* takes accusative *me* + infinitive *venire*, an alternative command construction. “Lord, if it is you, command me to come to you over the waters.”

6. Write a relative-purpose version of *Misit sacerdotem ut hostiam offerret*.

Answer / model: *Misit sacerdotem qui hostiam offerret*. *Qui* is nominative subject within the purpose clause.

Solution II.24 — Clause families D

Worksheet ID: II.24

Focus: purpose, result, command, negative markers, sequence

Use: Give the semantic test, not only the conjunction.

1. Classify *Monuit eos ne timerent*.

Answer / model: Negative indirect command: it states what he warned/urged them not to do; historic sequence gives imperfect.

2. Classify *Abscondit dona ne quis ea auferat*.

Answer / model: Negative purpose: it answers why he hides the gifts. After *ne*, indefinite *quis* lacks *ali-*.

3. Classify *Adeo infirmus erat ut ambulare non posset*.

Answer / model: Result; *adeo* signals degree and *ut ... non* gives the negative consequence.

4. Transform purpose phrase *ad orandum venit* into a clause.

Answer / model: *Venit ut oret*.

5. **Text:** *Misit servum suum hora cenæ dicere invitatis ut venirent, quia iam parata sunt omnia*.

Passage ID: II.24.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Separate purpose and command.

Answer / notes: Infinitive *dicere* expresses the purpose of sending; *ut venirent* is the commanded content spoken to the guests. “At supper time he sent his servant to tell the invited guests to come, because all things were ready.”

6. Compose one sentence containing a purpose clause inside a result clause.

Answer / model: Model: *Tam multi venerunt ut sacerdos ad altare ascenderet ut Missam celebraret*. First *ut* is result; the second is purpose.

CHAPTER 6

Substantive clauses: parallel forms

Solution II.25 — Substantive clauses A

Worksheet ID: II.25

Focus: noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Identify the role of *ut venias* in *Rogamus ut venias*.
Answer / model: It is the object/content of *rogamus*: what we ask. It is volitive substantive *ut*.
2. Identify the role in *Accidit ut sacerdos veniret*.
Answer / model: The *ut*-clause is logical subject/content of impersonal *accidit*: what happened.
3. Negate *Petimus ut nos derelinquas*.
Answer / model: *Petimus ne nos derelinquas*. Volitive content uses *ne*.
4. Complete *Non dubito _____ Deus audiat*.
Answer / model: *quin*; after negative doubt, “I do not doubt that God hears.”
5. Make *Quid facit?* indirect after *Scit*.
Answer / model: *Scit quid faciat*. *Quid* remains accusative object; present subjunctive follows primary sequence.
6. **Text:** *Te igitur, clementissime Pater, supplices rogamus ac petimus, uti accepta habeas et benedicas hæc dona.*
Passage ID: II.25.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
This controlled abridgment omits the Christological mediation phrase before *supplices*; find the governing verbs and substantive clause.
Answer / notes: *Rogamus ac petimus* govern archaic *uti*; *habeas* and *benedicas* give requested content. “Therefore, most merciful Father, we humbly ask and petition you to hold acceptable and bless these gifts.”
7. Write in Latin: “It remains that we receive what has been offered.”
Answer / model: *Restat ut quod oblatum est accipiamus*. The *ut*-clause is logical subject of *restat*; factual *quod oblatum est* is nested within it.

Solution II.26 — Substantive clauses B**Worksheet ID:** II.26**Focus:** noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin***Use:** Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Distinguish *Venimus ut oremus* from *Petimus ut oremus*.

Answer / model: First clause is purpose, answering why we come; second is substantive object/content, what we ask.

2. Classify *Dignum est ut intres*.

Answer / model: Substantive clause of content/respect after *dignum est*; it completes what is worthy.

3. Choose indicative or subjunctive: *Quoniam filii (esse) _____*, *Deus Spiritum misit*.

Answer / model: *estis* if the speaker asserts the fact “because you are sons.”

4. Complete prevention: *Nihil impedit _____ oremus*.

Answer / model: *quominus*; *Nihil impedit quominus oremus*, “Nothing prevents us from praying.”

5. Report the prior yes/no question “Did the priest come?” after *Sciebat*.

Answer / model: *Sciebat num sacerdos venisset*. *Num* introduces the indirect question; pluperfect subjunctive marks action prior to historic *sciebat*.

6. **Text:** *Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum*.

Passage ID: II.26.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Name clause role and translate.

Answer / notes: *Ut intres* completes the respect/content of *dignus*; it is not purpose. “Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter beneath my roof.”

7. Write: “We ask that the Church have peace and that no one fear.”

Answer / model: *Petimus ut Ecclesia pacem habeat et ne quis timeat*. Repeated marker clarifies the positive and negative volitive contents.

Solution II.27 — Substantive clauses C

Worksheet ID: II.27

Focus: noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin*

Use: Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Identify *ut omnes veniant* in *Fac ut omnes veniant*.

Answer / model: Substantive volitive/result clause functioning as object/content of causative *fac*: “bring it about that all come.”

2. Make historic: *Fit ut omnes audiant*.

Answer / model: *Factum est ut omnes audirent*: historic main verb with imperfect subjunctive.

3. Explain mood in *Gaudemus quod Christus resurrexit*.

Answer / model: Indicative *resurrexit* asserts the fact introduced by *quod*: “we rejoice that Christ rose.”

4. Write the alleged-reason contrast: “They accused him because, as they claimed, he had spoken.”

Answer / model: *Eum accusaverunt quod locutus esset*. Subjunctive can distance the writer from the attributed reason.

5. Distinguish *scit quid facias* and *accipit quod facis*.

Answer / model: First: interrogative *quid* + subjunctive, “he knows what you are doing.” Second: headless relative *quod* + indicative, “he receives what you make/do.”

6. **Text:** *Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via*.

Passage ID: II.27.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Name the noun slot, sequence, and translation.

Answer / notes: The *ut*-clause is logical subject/content of *accidit*; imperfect *descenderet* follows historic sequence. “It happened that a certain priest was going down by the same road.”

7. Write in Latin: “We do not doubt that the gifts have been received.”

Answer / model: *Non dubitamus quin dona accepta sint*. Perfect passive subjunctive marks prior action; *accepta* agrees with neuter plural *dona*.

Solution II.28 — Substantive clauses D

Worksheet ID: II.28

Focus: noun slots, volitive content, fact clauses, *quin*

Use: Name the noun role: subject, object, apposition, or complement.

1. Label the architecture: *Deus, qui nos amas, concede ut te amemus.*
Answer / model: *Deus*: address; *qui nos amas*: relative ground; *concede*: request; *ut te amemus*: substantive content desired.
2. Correct *Rogamus ut non discedas* to the regular volitive negative.
Answer / model: *Rogamus ne discedas.*
3. Distinguish *quod* pronoun and conjunction: *Accipimus quod das; gaudemus quod das.*
Answer / model: First *quod* is accusative headless relative, object of *das*; second is conjunction “that/because,” introducing a fact.
4. Complete *Fieri non potest _____ Deus mentiatur.*
Answer / model: *ut*: a substantive result/content clause, “It cannot happen that God lie.”
5. Write an alternative indirect question: “He asks whether the priest or the servant is coming.”
Answer / model: *Rogat utrum sacerdos an servus veniat.* One subjunctive serves the two alternative subjects.
6. **Text:** *Quoniam autem estis filii, misit Deus Spiritum Filii sui in corda vestra.*
Passage ID: II.28.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Explain the force and mood of *quoniam*; translate.
Answer / notes: It introduces an asserted factual cause and therefore has indicative *estis*. “And because you are sons, God sent the Spirit of his Son into your hearts.”
7. Write a four-part miniature collect using address, relative ground, request, and substantive content.
Answer / model: Model: *Deus, qui populum tuum custodis, concede, quæsumus, ut in pace tibi serviamus.*

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M09, *The Subjunctive System, Purpose, and Result*, in Triptych’s print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. Three former units are joined so morphology immediately becomes clause reading and composition.

EL-GUIDE owns the course-wide study and correction method, source classes, recurrence loop, and the meaning of “before continuing.” EL-MW owns the printable cumulative memory system. EL-REFERENCE owns the compact grammar and reading lexicon. This packet nevertheless prints the instruction, passages, glosses, forms, exercises, and models needed for its ordinary work; it does not quietly depend on a separate textbook, dictionary, Missal, translation, or person directing the work.

The description before continuing names what should become reasonably dependable in fresh Latin. Repeated vocabulary, paradigms, contrasts, reconstruction, and composition are the normal means of making it dependable.

1.2 Controlling records and local state

Course-wide research records own editions, passages, vocabulary, answers, curriculum structure, rights, and verification. The leaf’s packet map records its unit grouping, reader and memory sets, local boundary, and next direction. Claim-local qualifications remain beside affected material; received wording must agree with the course passage inventory and named edition.

Uncited ordinary examples are project-composed instructional Latin. Received texts, normalizations, adaptations, project glosses, and unresolved leads are distinguished by the course source convention. Project composition never presents itself as received liturgy, Scripture, or an author’s wording.

The redesigned source edition has not inherited the release status of the earlier installed PDFs. A successful build does not install or release a new snapshot; each changed PDF remains subject to the recorded source, rights, review, and exact-byte authorization boundaries.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaque Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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