



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Intensive Latin 2 Revision seminar

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Final exam

- The exam accounts for 50% of the module mark
- The time allowed is 2 hours
 - Remember that you need to save and submit your answers within this time
- Open: 10 May at 09.30 UK time
- Close: 11 May at 09.29 UK time

Exam structure

- The exam consists of
 - 23 questions (multiple choice, short answer, one line translations)
 - One unseen translation from Latin into English (c. 120 words)
 - This prose text is gently adapted from original Latin: names and place names have been changed, and some narrative condensed
- Questions and translation each count for 50% of the exam total

Questions

- 5 x 0.5 mark questions
- 7 x 1 mark
- 4 x 1.5 marks
- 5 x 2 marks
- 3 x 3 marks
- Some pick-and-match questions will feature texts that we have not covered in detail
 - E.g. from text book chapters where we have used the exercises, or vice versa
- All use vocabulary and constructions with which you are familiar

Coverage

- The exam covers content up to and including RL 5G, mainly from RL 4A onward
- While syntactical concepts encountered in our reading of Vergil will occur, the exam does not focus specifically on poetry

Issues

- Past tense in Latin
 - Direct and reported speech
 - => finite and infinite constructions
 - Participles & tense
 - Ablative absolute
- Dependent clauses
 - Relative clauses
 - *cum* clauses with subjunctive
 - Purpose and result clauses (with subjunctive)
- Subjunctive (in independent clauses)

Issues: conditionals

- Indicative in both clauses: no indication as to real/unreal/likely/unlikely
- Subjunctive in both clauses:
 - Tense is used to give an indication whether real/unreal/likely/unlikely
 - Potential:
 - Present or perfect subjunctive in both: interchangeable
 - Contrary to fact:
 - Imperfect subjunctive in both: applies to current time
 - Pluperfect subjunctive in both: applies to the past

Tense of governing verb in the independent clause	Tense of the subjunctive in dependent clause	Relation of time
present	present subjunctive	concurrent
	perfect subjunctive	subjunctive happened first
	<i>future participle + form of sim</i>	<i>governing verb happens first</i>
past	imperfect subjunctive	concurrent
	pluperfect subjunctive	subjunctive happened first
	<i>future participle + form of essem</i>	<i>governing verb happens first</i>

- We have previously seen this chart for tense in dependent subjunctive clauses – it corresponds to RL 147 (p. 215f)
- However, you may also have noticed that the RL example *Gaium dicis clamitasse se ciuem Romanum esse quod moram morti quaereret* seems to break these rules – we have imperfect subjunctive (*quaereret*) although the governing verb is primary sequence (*dicis*)
- This is because dependent clauses ‘triggered’ by perfect infinitives can actually ‘break’ this rule: if so, subjunctives dependent on perf infs relate in time to the perfect infinitive, rather than the main governing verb.
- In the RL example, we therefore have the actions of *clamo* and *quaero* depicted as concurrent. The next slide sets out the different ways (both following the standard rule and following the perfect infinitive).

Tense in subjunctive clauses dependent on a perfect infinitive

Main verb **Hauptverb**

Dependent clause **abhängiger (unechter) Gliedsatz**

Independent phrasing **unabhängige Formulierung**

Dico

*me erravisse, qui
putaverim.*

Erravi, qui putavi (putaverim).

Dico

*me erravisse, qui
putarem.*

Erravi, qui putabam (putarem).

Dico

*me mentitum esse, cum
hoc dixerim.*

Mentitus sum, cum hoc dixi.

Dico

*me mentitum esse, cum
poenam timerem.*

*Mentitus sum, cum poenam
timerem.*

Dico

*Brutum fūgisse, cum
Caesarem interfecisset.*

*Brutus fūgit, cum Caesarem
interfecisset.*

Other issues?