

Part One - Notes**DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING USING PAGE 486.**

1. Indirect statements are statements that give _____ the thoughts or words of another as _____ of verbs of saying, _____, knowing, _____, and perceiving.

2. The verbs in indirect statement are in the _____ (mood) and their subjects are in the _____ (case).

3. Translate the following Latin sentence:

- Dicit puerōs venīre. → _____
- *Dicit* is the Verb of Mental Action (VMA) that introduces the indirect statement.
- *pueros* is the Accusative Subject of the indirect statement
- *venire* is the Infinitive Verb of the indirect statement.
- Analysis for *venire* is PRES ACT INFINITIVE.

Part Two - Practice**FOLLOW ALL THE STEPS FOR THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:**

1. HIGHLIGHT/SQUARE the Verb of Mental Action
2. CIRCLE the accusative subject of the indirect statement.
3. UNDERLINE and ANALYZE the infinitive verb of the indirect statement.
4. BRACKET the indirect statement.
5. TRANSLATE the main clause.
6. TRANSLATE the subordinate clause using “that.”
7. *Pay attention to the tenses of the verbs AND the infinitives!*

1. Romānī dixērunt Ciceronem nōn esse patrem patriae.

Analyze the infinitive of the indirect statement: _____

2. Multī Romānī putavērunt Cicerōnem fuisse oratōrem maximum.

Analyze the infinitive of the indirect statement: _____

3. Magistra putat discipulam cum diligentīā laborāvisse.

Analyze the infinitive of the indirect statement: _____

4. Helvetiī duōs annōs satis esse existimāvērunt.

Analyze the infinitive of the indirect statement: _____

VOCABULARY:

1. Romanus, -a, -um = Roman // Cicero, Ciceronis (m) Cicero // sum, esse, fuī, futurus – be // pater, patris (m) father // patria, patriae (f) country
2. Multi, -ae, -a = many // orator, oratoris (m) speaker // maximus, -a, -um = greatest
3. Magistra, -ae (f) teacher // discipula, -ae (f) student // diligentia, -ae (f) diligence // laboro, -āre, -āvi, -ātus = work
4. Helvetiī, -orum, (m. pl.) = Helvetians // duō, duae, dua = two // annus, -i (m) = year // satis = enough // existimo, -are, -avi, -atus = think

(eum = “he”) (eam = “she”) (eos/eas = “they”)

(se = he/she/it/they depending on the subject of the main clause)

1. Dicunt eum errare.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

2. Dicebant eum errare.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

3. Dicit eam erraturam esse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

4. Dixit eam erraturam esse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

5. Putant se fortes esse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

6. Clamaverunt se fortes futuros esse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

7. Putaverunt se fortes fuisse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

8. Putamus eos capi.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

9. Putamus eos captos esse.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____

10. Sperant Ciceronem orationem scribere.

Analyze the indirect statement verb: _____

Translation: _____