**Indirect Statement** Manager: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **POGIL** Communicator: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Process Analyst: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Learning Objectives:**

Students will be able to:

* **define** an indirect statement (Model 1)
* **describe** how an indirect statement differs from a direct statement (Model 1)
* **list** the types of verbs that introduce an indirect statement (Model 1)
* **name** the syntactical components of an indirect statement in Latin (Model 1)
* **translate** the accusative as subject of an indirect statement (Models 1-4)
* **translate** infinitives as finite in indirect statement (Models 1-4)
* **explain** thetime that each tense of infinitive reflects relative to the main verb (Model 3)
* **assess** the temporal relationship of the infinitive to the main verb (Models 3-4)
* **translate** the present, perfect, or future infinitive of an indirect statement in the correct temporal relationship to a present or past tense main verb. (Models 3-4)
* **compose** indirect statements reflecting the correct temporal relationship of the infinitive to a present or past tense main verb. (Models 3-4)

**Model 1**

**Box A: Direct Statements Box B: Indirect Statements**

1. Putō patrem esse crūdēlem. “I think [that] father is cruel.”

2. Vidēmus Marcum esse laetum.

3. Audiō puerōs esse īrācundōs.

4. Sciō Cornēliam esse fēlīcem.

5. Dicunt tē esse fēlīcem, Cornelia.

1. “Pater est crūdēlis.”

2. “Marcus est laetus.”

3. “Puerī sunt īrācundī.”

4. “Cornēlia est fēlīx.”

5. “Tū es fēlīx, Cornelia.”

1. What does Box A show?

2. What does Box B show?

3. Compare sentence 1 in Boxes A and B (read them aloud). Underline the part in Box B that you think corresponds to the version in Box A.

4. What word has been *added* to introduce the sentence in the indirect statement, and what does it mean?

5. What case is the **subject** of sentence 1, box A? What case is this same word in the indirect statement?

6. What is the **verb** in sentence 1 of Box A? And what **form** does it take in the indirect statement?

7. In the indirect statement, does *esse* translate as an infinitive, or a finite verb?

8. What case is *crūdēlis* in Box A, and why?

9. What case is *crūdēlem* in Box B? Speculate the reason.

10. Look at the translation of the sentence in Box B. Why do you think “[that]” is in brackets?

11. Now compare sentence 2 in Boxes A and B (read them aloud). Underline the part in Box B that you think corresponds to the version of the sentence in Box A.

12. What case is the **subject** of sentence 2 in Box A? What case is this same word in Indirect Statement?

13. What is the **verb** in sentence 2 of Box A? And what **form** does it take in Indirect Statement?

14. Translate sentence 2 of Box B.

15. Do the same for sentences 3-5: compare A and B, underline the corresponding portion, indicate the case that the subject of the sentence in A takes in Box B, and the form that the verb takes, and translate.

16. Look at each of the verbs that introduce the Indirect Statements. Discuss: how would you categorize these verbs? (Verbs of motion? of the head? of questioning? of ordering? state of being?)

17. Based on the patterns you identified above formulate a definition of what an Indirect Statement is, and how it is formed in Latin. State it as a rule:

18. Write in Latin: “She says that the city is in Italy.” “We think the slaves are tired.” “They know that we are soldiers”. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Stop for Poll**

**Model 2**

**Box A: Direct Statements Box B: Indirect Statements**

1. “Pater crudelis est.”

2. “Marcus in viā stat.”

3. “Puellae librōs legunt.”

4. “Dormiunt”

5. “Hostēs urbem capiunt.”

1. Putō patrem esse crudelem. “I think [that] father is cruel.”

2. Videō Marcum in viā stāre. “I see [that] Marcus is standing in the road.

3. Scio puellās librōs legere.

4. Dicit eōs dormīre.

5. Audīmus hostēs urbem capere.

1. Review of Model 1 Assess the veracity of this statement: A **direct statement** becomes an **indirect statement** when it is introduced by a verb of the head (think, see, etc.). The subject of the direct statement stays *nominative*, but the verb becomes an *infinitive*. True or false? Explain.

2. Further Review: How does the **infinitive** in Indirect Statement translate? Use sentence 1 to illustrate.

3. Now look at sentence 2 in Box A and Box B. Does it follow the same rule for *forming* Indirect Statements in Latin that you just stated in question 1? Explain why you say yes or no.

4. Now look at the **indirect statement** in sentence 2. Give the **infinitive** and its translation *within* the indirect statement.

5. So, does sentence 2 follow the same principle for translating the infinitive that you explained in no. 3?

6. Translate the indirect statements of sentences 3-5 (keep in mind that the present tense can be translated as simple (e.g., walks) or ongoing (is walking).)

7. Write in Latin:

I think that Cornelia is sending a letter.

We know Marcus often walks in the woods.

He says that father loves the book.

I see that the slave-women are preparing dinner.

8. Look at sentence 4. Discuss and record your answer: why does the word *eōs* need to be added to the **indirect statement**?

9. Given your explanation in no. 8, write these sentences in Latin, supplying the necessary pronoun for the subject accusative:

I think they are sending a letter.

I think you (sg.) are sending a letter.

I think she is sending a letter.

I think we are sending a letter.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STOP FOR POLL

**Model 3**

**Box A: Direct Statements Box B: Indirect Statements**

1. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulare.

2. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulāvisse.

3. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulaturum esse.

1. Marcus in silvā ambulat.

2. Marcus in silvā ambulavit.

3. Marcus in silvā ambulabit.

1. What does Box A show?

2. What does Box B show?

3. Identify the tense of the verb in the direct statement in Box A, sentence 1, and translate the sentence two ways (“ongoing” present and “simple”).

4. Identify the **tense** of the infinitive in sentence 1 of the Indirect Statements.

5. Translate the indirect statement in Box B, sentence 1, two ways.

6. Identify the tense of the verb in the direct statement in Box A, sentence 2, and translate the sentence two ways (“completed” and “simple”).

7. What is the tense of the **infinitive** in sentence 2 of the Indirect Statements?

8. Try translating sentence 2, Box B, as an indirect statement, the same two ways that you translated the verb in no. 6 (“completed” and “simple”)

9. Identify the tense of the verb in the direct statement in Box A, sentence 3, and translate the sentence two ways (“ongoing” and “simple”).

10. What is the tense of the **infinitive** in sentence 3 of the indirect statements?

11. Try translating sentence 3, Box B, as an indirect statement, the same two ways that you translated the verb in no. 9 (“ongoing” and “simple”)

12. Write out the infinitives of the verb *mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus*:

Pres. Act. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pres. Pass. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perf. Act. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Perf. Pass. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fut. Act. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fut. Pass: N/A

13. Write in Latin:

I think [that] Cornelia is sending a letter.

I think Marcus will send a letter.

I think father sent a letter.

14. Predict: based on the principle of Indirect Statement, will passive infinitives be translated as passive finite verbs?

15. Translate the following: *Epistula ā Corneliā mittitur.*

15. Now write that sentence as an indirect statement, and translate:

16. Write in Latin, “He says that a letter **was sent** by Cornelia.”

17. Identify the **tense and voice** of each infinitive (write it down), then translate:

Scīmus patrem puerōs ad Italiam missurum esse.

Dicit matrem Marcum ad Siciliam misisse.

Putō Marcum ad insulam missum esse.

Audiunt coquum cenam parāvisse.

Audiunt cenam ā coquō paratam esse.

Puto coquum mox cenam paraturum esse.

Cornelia dicit eum cenam paraturum esse.

Coquus dicit sē cenam paraturum esse.

**Model 4**

**Box A: Ind. Statement, Main Verb *Present* Box B. Ind. Statement, Main Verb *Past***

**1. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulāre.**

“He *says* that Marcus *walks/is walking* in the woods.”

**2. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulāvisse.**

“He *says* that Marcus *walked/has walked* in the woods.”

**3. Dicit Marcum in silvā ambulaturum esse.**

“He *says* that Marcus *will walk/will be walking* in the woods.”

**1. Dīxit Marcum in silvā ambulāre.**

“He *said* that Marcus *walked/was walking* in the woods.”

**2. Dīxit Marcum in silvā ambulāvisse.**

“He *said* that Marcus *had walked* in the woods.”

**3. Dīxit Marcum in silvā ambulaturum esse.**

“He *said* that Marcus *would walk/be walking* in the woods.”

1. What is the similarity between the contents of Box A and Box B, and what is the *difference*?

2. For sentence 1, what tense is the **infinitive** in Box A? And in Box B?

3. Logically, would you expect that a **present** infinitive expresses time *simultaneous* to the main verb (i.e., something happening at the same time as it), *prior* (something that happened before it), or *subsequent* (something that hasn’t happened yet at the time of the main verb)?

4. How is the **present** **infinitive** in Box A *translated*?

5. Does this translation accord with your answer to no. 3? Explain.

6. How is the **present infinitive** in Box B translated, when if follows a past tense main verb?

7. Is this the same way the present infinitive in Box A was translated?

8. Use your answer to no. 3 above to try to explain ***why*** the infinitive in Box B is translated the way that it is.

9. Translate the following, paying close attention to tense:

Dicit Cornēliam epistulam mittere.

Dixit Cornēliam epistulam mittere.

Putō puerōs ad īnsulam venīre.

Putāvī puerōs ad īnsulam venīre.

Scīmus puellās libros legere.

Scīebamus puellās librōs legere.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STOP FOR POLL

10. For sentence 2, what tense is the **infinitive** in Box A? And in Box B?

11. Using the same logic as above (no. 3), would you expect that a **perfect** infinitive expresses time *simultaneous* to the main verb (i.e., something happening at the same time as it), *prior* (something that happened before it), or *subsequent* (something that hasn’t happened yet at the time of the main verb)?

12. How is the **perfect** **infinitive** in Box A *translated*?

13. Does this translation accord with your answer to no. 11? Explain.

14. How is the **perfect infinitive** in Box B translated, when the main verb is past tense?

15. Is this the same way the perfect infinitive in Box A was translated?

16. Use your answer to no. 11 above to try to explain ***why*** the infinitive in Box B is translated the way that it is.

17. Translate, paying close attention to tense:

Dicit Cornēliam epistulam mīsisse.

Dixit Cornēliam epistulam mīsisse.

Putō puerōs ad īnsulam vēnisse.

Putāvī puerōs ad īnsulam vēnisse.

Scīmus puellās libros lēgisse.

Scīebamus puellās librōs lēgisse.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STOP

18. For sentence 3, what tense is the **infinitive** in Box A? And in Box B?

19. Using the same logic as above (no. 3), would you expect that a **perfect** infinitive expresses time *simultaneous* to the main verb (i.e., something happening at the same time as it), *prior* (something that happened before it), or *subsequent* (something that hasn’t happened yet at the time of the main verb)?

20. How is the **future** **infinitive** in Box A *translated*?

21. Does this translation accord with your answer to no. 19? Explain.

22. How is the **future infinitive** in Box B translated, when the main verb is past tense?

23. Is this the same way the future infinitive in Box A was translated?

24. Use your answer to no. 19 above to try to explain ***why*** the infinitive in Box B is translated the way that it is.

25. Translate, paying close attention to tense:

Dicit Cornēliam epistulam missuram esse.

Dixit Cornēliam epistulam missuram esse.

Putō puerōs ad īnsulam venturōs esse.

Putāvī puerōs ad īnsulam venturōs esse.

Scīmus puellās libros lēctūrās esse.

Scīebamus puellās librōs lēctūrās esse.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STOP

**Studies on the effectiveness of POGIL:**

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