

*Om̃s nihil obstat quominus sit beatus, nothing prevents Caius from being happy (by which he should be less happy).*

- (2) With *quoniam* (*quoniam*), when it introduces a cause or reason, or in any way shows the dependence of one event upon another ; e. g., *Quae cum ita sint, since these things are so.*
- (3) With *licet*, although, *quodsi, tanquam, de st, as if, dum, modo, dummodo*, provided, if only, *quatenus* however much, however ; e. g., *Improbis ita vivit, quasi nesciat, &c., the wicked (man) lives, as if he did not know, &c. ; Nemo, quatenus sit locupletis, no one, however wealthy he may be.*
- (4) In conditional sentences, to represent the condition either as simply possible or as impossible ; e. g., *Si quid haberet, daret, if he has anything, he will give it. Si quid haberet, daret, if he had anything, he would give it.*
- (5) In indirect or dependent questions ; e. g., *Nescio unde sol ignem haberet, I know not whence the sun derives its fire.*
- (6) In relative clauses, (1) to express purpose or result, and (2) to define an indefinite antecedent ; e. g., (1) *Legatos miserunt qui dicerent, they sent ambassadors to say ;* (2) *Sunt qui putent, there are (some) who think.*

86. *Subjunctive Tenses in Dependent Propositions.*—The subjunctive, (1) when dependent upon a present or future tense, is put in the *present imperfect* to denote an incomplete action, and in the *present perfect* to denote a completed action ; and (2) when dependent upon a past tense, in the *past imperfect* to denote an incomplete action, and in the *past perfect* to denote a completed action ; e. g.,

1. *Nescio quid dicat, I know not what he is saying.*
2. *Nescio quid dixit, I know not what he said.*
3. *Nescivit quid diceret, I knew not what he said.*
4. *Nescivit quid dixisset, I knew not what he had said.*

87. The imperative is used to express a command ; e. g., *Portas claudere, shut the gates.*

88. The infinitive, which expresses the simple meaning of the verb, without reference to person or number, is used,

- (1) As the subject of another verb ; e. g., *Difficile est iudicare, it is difficult to judge.*