Conditions in Latin

There are _____ basic conditional types in Latin; three have their verbs in the _____ and three have their verbs in the _____. All conditional sentences or clauses, by their very nature, describe actions in the present, past, or future that are to one extent or another _____, the _____ was employed in conditions that were more likely to be realized and the _____ in those where the premise was either less likely to be realized or where both the condition and the conclusion were absolutely contrary to the actual facts of a situation.

INDICATIVE CONDITIONS:
1. **Simple Fact PRESENT:** Present Indicative in both clauses; translate verbs as present indicatives.
> *Si id facit, purdens est.*
> If he is doing [and it is quite possible that he is], he is wise.
2. **Simple Fact PAST:** Past tense (perfect or imperfect) indicative in both clauses; translate verbs as past indicatives.
> *Si id fecit, prudens fuit.*
> If he did this [and quite possibly he did], he was wise.
3. **Simple Fact FUTURE (sometimes called "Future MORE Vivid"):** Future indicatives in both clauses; translate the verb in the protasis (clause expressing the condition, usually "if") as present tense and the verb in the apodosis (consequent clause) as a future.
> *Si id faciet, prudens erit.*
> If he does/ will do this [and quite possibly he will], he will be wise.

SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONS:
1. **Contrary to Fact PRESENT:** expresses a condition that is opposite of what is actually happening in the present time; uses Imperfect Tense.
> *Si id faceret, prudens esset.*
> If he were doing this [but in fact he is not], he would be wise [but he is not].
2. **Contrary to Fact PAST:** expresses a condition that is opposite of what has happened in the past; uses Pluperfect Tense.
> *Si id fecisset, prudens fuisset.*
> If he had done this [but he did not], he would have been wise [but he was not].
3. **Future Less Vivid (sometimes called "Should-Would"):** used to describe circumstances that are somewhat less likely to be realized or less vividly imagined; uses present or (rarely) perfect tense without a difference in translation.
> *Si id faciat, prudens sit.*
> If he should do this [and he may, or he may not], he would be wise.

EXAMPLE: Unit II, Secunda Pars, Lectio VIII, Line 14-15:

..."medicus Pyrrhī nocte ad Fabricium vēnit, prōmittēns sē venēnō Pyrrhum occīsūrum esse sī mūnus sibi darētur."

Indirect Statement: _____

Direct Statement: The original statement of the doctor to Fabricius would have been:
> *Pyrrhum veneno occidam, si mihi munus dederis.*
> I will kill Pyrrhus with venom, if you will give me a reward.

Parse the verb *"darētur"* - _____

Use: _____