

Accidence and Syntax for AS Unit L1 Section A and Section B (Latin into English translation only)

Accidence

Nouns of all standard types, together with *bos*, *domus*, *Iuppiter* and *vis*

Adjectives of all standard types, from all three declensions, including *dives*, *pauper* and *vetus*

Adverbs

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs contained in the vocabulary list

Pronouns and pronominal adjectives and related forms

Verbs of all standard types from all conjugations in all moods, voices and tenses, together with

deponent, semi-deponent, defective, irregular and impersonal verbs including the impersonal

passive of intransitive verbs. (Knowledge of the imperative in *-to*, *-tote* is confined to *memini* and *sum*)

Compound verbs of regular formation using all the common prefixes, including associated

consonant and vowel changes, and where the prefix retains its normal meaning

Cardinal numbers 1–1000 and ordinal numbers 1st – 10th

Uses of prepositions

Syntax

Standard patterns of case usage

Negation

Direct statement, question (including deliberative) and command

Prohibitions, exhortations and wishes

Uses of the infinitive (as subject, as complement, prolativum, historic)

Uses of the participle (including ablative absolute)

Uses of the subjunctive (eg potential, generic)

Comparison (including the ablative of comparison)

Uses of the gerund and gerundive (including the gerundive of obligation)

Constructions using *quominus* and *quin*

Use of *dum* and *dummodo* to mean 'provided that'

Subordinate clauses

Indirect statement (including extended *oratio obliqua*), question, command and prohibition

Description (relative clauses, including common uses with the subjunctive)

Purpose (including uses of the gerund and gerundive)

Result (including the use of the comparative with *quam ut*)

Conditional

Causal

Temporal (definite and indefinite)

Subordinate clauses within indirect speech

Fearing, prevention and precaution

Concessive

Comparative

Noun Practice

Singular	1	2	2n	3	3n	4	5
Nom.	puella	servus	templum	leo	corpus	manus	res
Voc.		serve					
Acc.	puellam	servum		leonem			
Gen.	puellae	servi		leonis	corporis		
Dat.	puellae	servo		leoni			
Abl.	puella	servo		leone			
Plural							
Nom.	puellae	servi		leones			
Acc.	puellas	servos		leones			
Gen.	puellarum	servorum		leonum			
Dat.	puellis	servis		leonibus			
Abl.	puellis	servis		leonibus			

Use of cases:	Nominative	Subject
	Accusative	Object after <i>ad, per, prope, in=into, onto</i>
	Genitive	of
	Dative	to, for after <i>credo, persuadeo, pareo</i>
	Ablative	by, with a thing after <i>cum, sine, a/ab, e/ex, pro, in= in, on</i> Ablative Absolute (better) than...

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>The girls</u> run. | 12. I saw <u>a body, slave</u> . |
| 2. He saw <u>the girls</u> . | 13. He hit me <u>with his hand</u> . |
| 3. He gave food <u>to the girls</u> . | 14. <u>The lions</u> having been killed, we left. |
| 4. The <u>slaves</u> work. | 15. He found a <u>thing</u> . |
| 5. The <u>slave's</u> father | 16. He found <u>bodies and hands</u> |
| 6. The <u>girls'</u> father | 17. <u>towards the lion</u> |
| 7. The <u>lion's</u> father | 18. <u>in the temples</u> |
| 8. They saw <u>a lion</u> . | 19. <u>into the temples</u> |
| 9. They saw <u>lions</u> . | 20. better than <u>the belongings of girls</u> |
| 10. He obeyed <u>the lion</u> . | 21. He persuaded <u>the girls</u> |
| 11. They believed <u>the girl</u> . | 22. <u>The things</u> having been seen, we left. |

ACTIVE - INDICATIVE

porto, portare, portavi, portatus
moneo, monere, monui, monitus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
capio, capere, cepi, captus
audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Present

porto	moneo	traho	capio	audio	sum
portas	mones	trahis	capis	audis	es
portat	monet	trahit	capit	audit	est
portamus	monemus	trahimus	capimus	audimus	sumus
portatis	monetis	trahitis	capitis	auditis	estis
portant	monent	trahunt	capiunt	audiunt	sunt

Imperfect

portabam	monebam	trahebam	capiebam	audiebam	eram
portabas	monebas	trahebas	capiebas	audiebas	eras
portabat	monebat	trahebat	capiebat	audiebat	erat
portabamus	monebamus	trahebamus	capiebamus	audiebamus	eramus
portabatis	monebatis	trahebatis	capiebatis	audiebatis	eratis
portabant	monebant	trahebant	capiebant	audiebant	erant

Future

portabo	monebo	traham	capiam	audiam	ero
portabis	monebis	trahes	capies	audies	eris
portabit	monebit	trahet	capiet	audiet	erit
portabimus	monebimus	trahemus	capiemus	audiemus	erimus
portabitis	monebitis	trahetis	capietis	audietis	eritis
portabunt	monebunt	trahent	capient	audient	erunt

Perfect

portavi	monui	traxi	cepi	audivi	fui
portavisti	monuisti	traxisti	cepisti	audivisti	fuisti
portavit	monuit	traxit	cepit	audivit	fuit
portavimus	monuimus	traximus	cepimus	audivimus	fuiamus
portavistis	monuistis	traxistis	cepistis	audivistis	fuistis
portaverunt	monuerunt	traxerunt	ceperunt	audiverunt	fuerunt

Pluperfect

portaveram	monueram	traxeram	ceperam	audiveram	fueram
portaveras	monueras	traxeras	ceperas	audiveras	fueras
portaverat	monuerat	traxerat	ceperat	audiverat	fuerat
portaveramus	monueramus	traxeramus	ceperamus	audiveramus	fueramus
portaveratis	monueratis	traxeratis	ceperatis	audiveratis	fueratis
portaverant	monuerant	traxerant	ceperant	audiverant	fuerant

Future Perfect

portavero	monuero	traxero	cepero	audivero	fuero
portaveris	monueris	traxeris	ceperis	audiveris	fueris
portaverit	monuerit	traxerit	ceperit	audiverit	fuerit
portaverimus	monuerimus	traxerimus	ceperimus	audiverimus	fuerimus
portaveritis	monueritis	traxeritis	ceperitis	audiveritis	fueritis
portaverint	monuerint	traxerint	ceperint	audiverint	fuerint

1. He was warning.
2. You (pl) dragged.
3. I shall have heard.
4. We shall carry.
5. We shall take.
6. We shall be.
7. You (s) carried.
8. I was listening.
9. I had been.
10. You (pl) warn.
11. You (pl) carry.
12. You (pl) are.
13. You (pl) listen.
14. They had dragged.
15. They dragged.
16. They used to drag.

sto, stare, steti, status
video, videre, vidi, visus
rego, regere, rexi, rectus
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus
venio, venire, veni, ventus
praesum, praeesse, praefui

17. They will stand.
18. We had seen.
19. They will have ruled.
20. I shall seize.
21. I shall see.
22. You (pl) used to be in charge.
23. They came.
24. They had come.
25. I shall be in charge.
26. You (pl) had seen.
27. You (s) had seized.
28. They rule.

PASSIVE - INDICATIVE

porto, portare, portavi, portatus
moneo, monere, monui, monitus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
capio, capere, cepi, captus
audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Present

portor	moneor	trahor	capior	audior
portaris	moneris	traheris	caperis	audiris
portatur	monetur	trahitur	capitur	auditur
portamur	monemur	trahimur	capimur	audimur
portamini	monemini	trahimini	capimini	audimini
portantur	monentur	trahuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Imperfect

portabar	monebar	trahebar	capiebar	audiebar
portabaris/bare	monebaris/bare	trahebaris/bare	capiebaris/bare	audiebaris/bare
portabatur	monebatur	trahebatur	capiebatur	audiebatur
portabamur	monebamur	trahebamur	capiebamur	audiebamur
portabamini	monebamini	trahebamini	capiebamini	audiebamini
portabantur	monebantur	trahebantur	capiebantur	audiebantur

Future

portabor	monebor	trahar	capiar	audiar
portaberis/bere	moneberis/bere	traheris/ere	capieris/ere	audieris/ere
portabitur	monebitur	trahetur	capietur	audietur
portabimur	monebimur	trahemur	capiemur	audiemur
portabimini	monebimini	trahemini	capiemini	audiemini
portabuntur	monebuntur	trahentur	capientur	audientur

Perfect

portatus sum	monitus sum	tractus sum	captus sum	auditus sum
portatus es	monitus es	tractus es	captus es	auditus es
portatus est	monitus est	tractus est	captus est	auditus est
portati sumus	moniti sumus	tracti sumus	capti sumus	auditi sumus
portati estis	moniti estis	tracti estis	capti estis	auditi estis
portati sunt	moniti sunt	tracti sunt	capti sunt	auditi sunt

Pluperfect

portatus eram	monitus eram	tractus eram	captus eram	auditus eram
portatus eras	monitus eras	tractus eras	captus eras	auditus eras
portatus erat	monitus erat	tractus erat	captus erat	auditus erat
portati eramus	moniti eramus	tracti eramus	capti eramus	auditi eramus
portati eratis	moniti eratis	tracti eratis	capti eratis	auditi eratis
portati erant	moniti erant	tracti erant	capti erant	auditi erant

Future Perfect

portatus ero	monitus ero	tractus ero	captus ero	auditus ero
portatus eris	monitus eris	tractus eris	captus eris	auditus eris
portatus erit	monitus erit	tractus erit	captus erit	auditus erit
portati erimus	moniti erimus	tracti erimus	capti erimus	auditi erimus
portati eritis	moniti eritis	tracti eritis	capti eritis	auditi eritis
portati erunt	moniti erunt	tracti erunt	capti erunt	auditi erunt

1. You (s) are being dragged.
2. You (pl) were caught.
3. I shall have been heard.
4. We shall be carried.
5. We shall be taken.
6. You (s) will be carried.
7. You (s) will be dragged.
8. I was being listened to.
9. I had been warned.
10. You (pl) are warned.
11. You (pl) are carried.
12. You (pl) used to be carried.
13. You (pl) will be listened to.
14. They had been dragged.
15. They were dragged.
16. He used to be dragged.

veto, vetare, vetui, vetitus

video, videre, vidi, visus

rego, regere, rexi, rectus

rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus

sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus

17. They will be forbidden.
18. We had been seen/ had seemed.
19. They will have been ruled.
20. I shall be seized.
21. You (s) will be seized.
22. You (s) are being seized.
23. They were seen.
24. They used to seem.
25. I shall be seen.
26. You (pl) had been forbidden.
27. It (*a shout*) had been felt.
28. She was seized.

INFINITIVES

<i>Present Active</i>	portare	monere	trahere	capere	audire	esse
<i>Perfect Active</i>	portavisse	monuisse	traxisse	cepisse	audivisse	fuisse
<i>Future Active</i>	portatur(us) esse	monitur(us) esse	tractur(us) esse	captur(us) esse	auditur(us) esse	futur(us) esse / fore
<i>Present Passive</i>	portari	moneri	trahi	capi	audiri	
<i>Perfect Passive</i>	portat(us) esse	monit(us) esse	tract(us) esse	capt(us) esse	audit(us) esse	
<i>Future Passive</i>	portatum iri	monitum iri	tractum iri	captum iri	auditum iri	

1. to carry.....
2. to be carried.....
3. to be about to be dragged.
4. to have been heard.
5. to be about to be.
6. to have been
7. to be about to be caught.
8. to be caught.....
9. to have been warned.
10. to be warned.
11. to be dragged.....
12. to be about to be carried.
13. to have been carried.
14. to be about to carry.
15. to be about to be heard.
16. (they say that he) was carried.
17. (they say that he) will warn.
18. (they say that he) will be heard.
19. (they say that he) has been caught. .
20. (they say that he) is being dragged. .
21. (they say that he) has been.
22. (they say that he) will be.
23. (they said that she) was being carried.....
24. (they said that she) had been heard..
25. (they said that she) would catch....
26. (they said that she) would be caught.....
27. (they said that she) was listening....
28. (they said that she) was.....
29. (they said that she) would be.....
30. (they said that she) had warned.....

ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE (INDIRECT STATEMENT)

Active

Caesar **se multas naves parare** nuntiavit.

Cicero **captivos ad patriam redituros esse** promisit.

Domitianus **libertum gladium intulisse** ignoravit.

Passive

cauponem certiozem fecit **aurum sibi reddi**.

Cato **inimicum suum sublatum iri** certior factus est.

Ovidius **a se lulum amatam esse** negavit; **vix autem illam cognitam esse**.

puto credo audio dico nego scio nescio ignoro (te)certiozem facio spero certior fio iuro

promitto polliceor video sentio nuntio gaudeo simulo clamo affirmo scribo moneo memini

obliviscor intellego aestimo existimo arbitror reor

ACTIVE

1. They say that they are working.
2. We think that they have not worked.
3. He promised that he would work.
4. They heard that the old man was sleeping.
5. We hoped that we would not be unhappy.
6. The king said that the queen had not sent the messenger.

Which infinitive?

PASSIVE

1. He says that the dinner is being prepared.
2. They promise that the bed will be prepared.
3. I hope that the ship has been prepared.
4. They informed me that the messenger had been sent.
5. I pretended that I was going to be sent to Rome.
6. He thought that the ships had been destroyed.

DEPONENT

1. You write that you are trying to work.
2. He thinks that they will follow you.
3. She promises to speak (loquor) tomorrow.
4. He said that he was not afraid (vereor).
5. I swear that I did not know that my master would return.
6. They claimed that they would not allow the temples to be destroyed.

PARTICIPLES

porto, portare, portavi, portatus
moneo, monere, monui, monitus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
capio, capere, cepi, captus
audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Present (Active)

portans, portantis
monens, monentis
trahens, trahentis
capiens, capientis
audiens, audientis

iens, euntis

Perfect (Passive)

portatus, -a, -um
monitus, -a, -um
tractus, -a, -um
captus, -a, -um
auditus, -a, -um

Future (Active)

portaturus, -a, -um
moniturus, -a, -um
tracturus, -a, -um
capturus, -a, -um
auditurus, -a, -um

iturus, -a, -um

1. carrying (Acc. S. M.)
2. taking (Dat. S. F.)
3. listening (Nom. Pl. M)
4. warning (Gen. S. M.)
5. going (Dat. Pl. F)
6. having been warned (Dat. Pl. F.)
7. having been heard (Nom. Pl. F.)
8. having been dragged (Abl. S. M.)
9. having been caught (Gen. S. M.)
10. about to catch (Gen. S. M.)
11. about to catch (Dat. S. M.)
12. about to catch (Gen. S. F.)
13. about to go (Gen. Pl. M.)
14. about to carry (Dat. Pl. F.)
15. having been heard (Nom. S. F.)
16. having been heard (Nom. Pl. N.)
17. having been warned (Nom. Pl. M.)
18. having been warned (Gen. S. M.)

veto, vetare, vetui, vetitus
conor, conari, conatus sum
video, videre, vidi, visus
vereor, vereri, veritus sum
rego, regere, rexi, rectus
sequor, sequi, secutus sum

19. having been forbidden (Acc. S. N.)
20. having tried (Abl. S. M.)
21. seeing (Nom. Pl. F.)
22. having been seen (Abl. S. M.)
23. having feared (Nom. S. F.)
24. about to rule (Nom. Pl. M.)
25. having followed (Abl. Pl. M.)

English into Latin - Participles

Perfect Participles (Passive)

- a) The slave having been captured walked into the prison.
- b) They saw the slave who had been captured.
- c) The slaves having been captured, the soldiers returned to the camp.
- d) The shout having been heard, many senators ran to the gate.
- e) Having found the book in the fish-pond/ The book having been found in the fish-pond, the teacher cursed the boy.
- f) Having opened the door, the master left the house (domo).
- g) Having seen his wife, the senator led her home (domum).

Present Participles

- a) They saw the boy running along the street.
- b) The leader, ignoring the shouts, tied up the children.
- c) (While) the slave (was) working, his friend came in.
- d) While the craftsmen were building the tomb, the foreman entered the tomb.
- e) (Although) the clientes (were) begging, the herald ignored them.
- f) The freedmen, waiting for the patron, stood near the door.

Perfect Participles (Deponent Active)

- a) Having entered the dining-room, the herald was lying on a couch.
- b) The father having died, the children left Italy.
- c) Having followed Quintus for a long time, the soldiers were tired.
- d) The senator having said these things, everyone was silent.

PARTICIPLES - PRESENT, PERFECT (PASSIVE OR DEPONENT), FUTURE

For more details, see other notes

a) Ablative absolutes

duce loquente, nuntius accurrit.

domina egressa, servi garrere coeperunt.

militibus instructis, tuba sonuit.

b) examples of different ways of translating participles:

forum ingressi,	Having entered the forum, When they had entered the forum, After entering the forum, They entered the forum and Because they had entered the forum, Although they had entered the forum, On entering the forum, On their entry into the forum, they
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in horto laborans,	Working in the garden, While working in the garden, As he was working in the garden, During his work in the garden, he etc.
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The most suitable way of translating a participle in any sentence depends on the sense of the sentence as a whole.

c) Further examples:

1. statuae deorum, ex auro factae, ad templum portabantur.
2. ponte deleto, nemo flumen transire poterat.
3. ecce! duos elephantos video per viam procedentes.
4. dux, milites hortatus, principia intravit.
5. poeta recitante, fur pecuniam spectatoribus auferebat.
6. puer, pugnantium clamore perterritus, fugit.
7. Romani urbem captam incenderunt.
8. Romani, urbe capta, valde gaudebant.
9. senex moriturus filios ad se vocavit.
- 10 iuvenem, hasta vulneratum, ad medicum duximus.
- 11 amico ex Italia discedenti centum denarios dedi.
- 12 ab Imperatore ipso laudata, risit.

Pick out the participle in each sentence, and identify the noun (if any) that it describes.
Which sentences contain ablative absolute phrases?

Relative pronoun

e.g. *They saw the slave who had run away.*

The relative pronoun is referring to *slave*. This is masculine and singular. It is the subject of *had run away*, and so it must be nominative.

(The fact that *slave* is the object of *saw* and so accusative is irrelevant. **The case of a relative pronoun is determined by its rôle in the relative clause.**)

What would the relative pronoun be in each of the following?

1. The old man whom they saw was the king.
2. The soldier whose slave had run away was Greek.
3. The wine which they were drinking was Falernian.
4. The slave-girls that they captured were beautiful.
5. The dogs ate the food which was prepared for them.
6. Thisbe reached the tree that they had agreed to meet under.
7. He picked some flowers that were growing there.
8. The general whom you obeyed is foolish.
9. Those slaves that you gave food to are lazy.
10. We are fighting Romans whose homes are far away.

Translate:

1. Cornelia, quam cras videbimus, fratris mei est uxor.
2. canis cui heri cibum dedisti mortuus est.
3. latrones a quibus oppugnatus sum punivit.
4. mare trans quod Caesar navigabit periculosum est.
5. milites senatorem cuius servus aufugit petebant.

<i>is qui/ eum qui/ is quem/ eum quem etc.</i>	= the man who
<i>ea quae/ eam quae etc.</i>	= the woman who
<i>id quod</i>	= the thing which
<i>ei qui/ eos qui/ ei quos/ eos quos etc.</i>	= the men who

1. is qui fabulam narravit est miles.
2. eum qui audiebat vidi.
3. cellam ei quem punivi paravi.
4. ea quae id dixit ex urbe aufugit.
5. ea quae Caesar dicit milites intente audiunt.
6. ei quibus cenam paravit coquum laudaverunt.
7. eae quibuscum iter fecerant postridie oppugnatae sunt.
8. eum quocum Romam vectus sum iterum non vidi.

Relative pronoun - practice

Translate each of the following into Latin.

1. I helped the man (vir) whom they saw.
2. We helped the woman (mulier) whom they saw.
3. We entered the temples which we saw. (temples)
4. The man I gave food to died.
5. The woman I gave food to is still alive.
6. I saw the men I gave food to.
7. He took away the clubs (fustis) with which we struck the slaves.
8. I saw the men whose slave he struck.
9. We saw the man whose slaves you (s) struck.
10. They saw the woman whose slave you (pl) struck.

Translate each of the following into Latin. For man woman etc. use the appropriate part of is ea id.

1. I helped the man whom they saw.
2. We helped the woman whom they saw.
3. We entered the ones which we saw. (temples)
4. The man to whom I gave food died.
5. The woman I gave food to is still alive.
6. I saw the men I gave food to.
7. He took away the things with which we struck the slaves.
8. I saw the men whose slave he struck.
9. We saw the man whose slaves you (s) struck.
10. They saw the woman whose slave you (pl) struck.

ACTIVE - SUBJUNCTIVE

porto, portare, portavi, portatus
moneo, monere, monui, monitus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
capio, capere, cepi, captus
audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Present

portem moneam traham capiam audiam sim eam

Imperfect

portarem monerem traherem caperem audirem essem irem

Future

portaturus sim/ portaturus essem

Perfect

portaverim monuerim traxerim ceperim audiverim fuerim i(v)erim

Pluperfect

portavisset monuisset traxisset cepisset audivisset fuisset i(v)isset

1. You (s) carry / you may carry... .
2. He warns / he may warn.
3. We are about to carry.
4. We were taking / we would, could take. . .
5. We were / would, could be.
6. You (s) had / you would have carried.
7. (cum) I was listening.
8. I would have been.
9. (ut - Result) you (pl) warned (Perfect).
10. (so that) you (pl) could carry... .
11. (so that) you (pl) could go...
12. (so that) you (pl) may listen.
13. They would have dragged.
14. (so that) they could drag...
15. (so that) you (s) may drag.

sto, stare, steti, status
video, videre, vidi, visus
rego, regere, rexi, rectus
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus
venio, venire, veni, ventus
praesum, praeesse, praefui

17. May it stand.
18. We would have seen.
19. (ut - Result) they ruled (Perfect).
20. I was about to seize...
21. (so that) I could see...
22. (so that) you (pl) would be in charge.
23. (ut - Result) they came.
24. They would have come.
25. (so that) I would be in charge.
26. (if) you (pl) had seen.
27. (if) you (s) had seized...
28. May they rule...

PASSIVE - SUBJUNCTIVE

porto, portare, portavi, portatus
moneo, monere, monui, monitus
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
capio, capere, cepi, captus
audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Present

porter	monear	trahar	capiar	audiar
porteris/ere	monearis/are	traharis/are	capiaris/are	audiaris/are
portetur	moneatur	trahatur	capiatur	audiatur
portemur	moneamur	trahamur	capiamur	audiamur
portemini	moneamini	trahamini	capiamini	audiamini
portentur	moneantur	trahantur	capiantur	audiantur

Imperfect

portarer	monerer	traherer	caperer	audirer
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Future

Perfect

portatus sim	monitus sim	tractus sim	captus sim	auditus sim
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Pluperfect

portatus essem	monitus essem	tractus essem	captus essem	auditus essem
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1. You (s) are carried / you may be carried.
2. He is being warned / he may be warned.
3. We are listening /we may listen.
4. We were being taken / we would, could be taken.
5. We were being dragged/ would, could be dragged.
6. You (s) had been/ you would have been carried.
7. (cum) I was being listened to.
8. I would have been caught.
9. (ut - Result) you (pl) were warned (Perfect).
10. (so that) you (pl) could be carried.
11. (so that) you (pl) could be heard.
12. (so that) you (pl) can be heard.
13. They would have been dragged.
14. (so that) they (s)could be dragged.
15. (so that) you (s) may be dragged

veto, vetare, vetui, vetitus
video, videre, vidi, visus
rego, regere, rexi, rectus
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus

17. (ut - Result) they were forbidden (Perfect).
18. (if) we had been seen/ had seemed.
19. (if) they will have been ruled.
20. (I feared that I) I would be seized.
21. (I fear that) you (s) may be seized.
22. (cum=since) you (s) are being seized.
23. (cum) they seemed.
24. May this be forbidden.
25. May she be seized.
26. (if) you (pl) had been forbidden.
27. (cum) it (*a shout*) had been felt.
28. (if) she were seized.
29. (if) we were being ruled.

DIRECT QUESTIONS

A single question is introduced by

- ne* (suggesting no particular answer)
- or *nonne* (suggesting that the answer should be yes)
- or *num* (suggesting that the answer should be no)

utrum or *-ne* can introduce an alternative question, where there is or later on.
an is used for *or*, *an non* for *or not*.

nonne canis lupo similis est?

num negare audes?

isne est quem quaeris?

utrum hic manebis an Romam proficisceris?

tunc es felix an non?

A deliberative question has a verb in the Subjunctive.

quid faciamus? quo eamus?

1. *nonne advenit?*
2. *nuntiae missi sunt?*
3. *num discesserunt?*
4. *utrum vinum bibere an cibum consumere malunt?*
5. *quid vidisti?*
6. *quo festinaverunt?*
7. *unde gladium cepisti?*
8. *quando hoc audivistis?*
9. *ubi habitabant?*
10. *quo fugiemus?*
11. *quo modo fugiamus?*
12. *quis nos adiuvet?*
13. *quare haec dixit?*

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Use an Interrogative word and the Subjunctive.

-ne, num and occasionally *an* are used to introduce a simple question.

utrum is used for a double question (...whether or ...) and *an* is used for *or*.

necne is *or not*.

fac me certiorem quis sis.

rogavit utrum advenisses necne.

haud scio an verba tua sint vera.

non potest oculis iudicari in utram partem fluat ille fluvius.

quaesivit salvumne esset scutum suum.

Further examples:

Which Subjunctive?

1. te rogaverunt unde huc venisses.
2. non me certiorem fecit num manere deberem.
3. tunc sensi quare canem meum puniret.
4. nemo scivit quot gladiatores pugnaturi essent.
5. equites praemisit qui cognoscant ubi castra hostium sint.

1. I asked him where he lived.
2. We realised why he had asked this.
3. No one knows where he is going.
4. They tried to find out who he was.
5. I do not know how many soldiers saw me.
6. He asked me if I had sold all the books.
7. I asked him whether he was going to sell everything or not.
8. He told me where he had come from.
9. Caesar was informed how his enemies had escaped.
10. Tell me whether you want to use my horse or yours.

Clauses (*main and subordinate*)

A clause is a **group of words including a verb with a "person"** - I, you, he, she, etc. or *the slave* (=he), *the clouds* (=they), *the room* (=it).

I learnt the song.

is one clause. (It is on its own so it is also a sentence.)

I want to learn the song.

is one clause (*to learn* is not a clause as it does not have a "person")

I want to learn the song which you were singing.

has two clauses (*I want...* and *...you were singing* are the verbs with "persons")

I want to learn the song is the **main** clause;
which you were singing is an extra clause).

Which of the following sentences contains more than one clause?
Underline the verb with a "person" in the extra clause.

- a) She ran down the road, singing.
- b) He drove along the road in a car, while she was singing.
- c) He drove along the road until he hit the lorry.
- d) He stopped because of the noise.
- e) She stopped because she heard the noise.
- f) He kicked the lorry which he had hit.
- g) The lorry was not damaged, as his car was going slowly.
- h) He waited for a long time for the breakdown-truck.
- i) The mechanic, who spoke English well, helped him.

Extra clauses are called **subordinate clauses**.

Three common types of subordinate clauses are:

temporal clauses (telling you something happened),

causal clauses (telling you something happened),

relative clauses introduced by *who, which, that* etc. giving more information about a thing or person in the main clause.

There are **two** of each of these three types of clause in the examples a)- i) above:

Temporal

Causal

Relative