

Latin

GCSE - Component 1

Wednesday 8th February 2023

Today

Wednesday 15th February

- Tasks today:
 - Page 102 - reading
 - Page 115-116 Ex 4.28 & 4.29 - Direct Questions
 - I am collecting in your books to mark the work you have done, and look over Ex 4.16
 - After mid-term break we will go back to learning vocabulary each week in order to complete the list in time for your exams

Wednesday 15th February

LO: to learn how to ask direct questions in Latin

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A direct question quotes the actual words of someone asking a question and ends in a question mark, e.g. *Are you happy?* There are two main types of question.

- 1 The first type asks **if something is the case**, and leads to a **Yes or No answer**.

Any sentence in Latin can be turned into a question simply by adding a question mark.

e.g. laeti estis.
 laeti estis?

You (*pl*) are happy.
Are you (*pl*) happy?

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More commonly, a question is signalled by adding *-ne* to the end of first word. The suffix *-ne* means ‘*is it the case?*’, though it is clumsy to translate it like this. Adding *-ne* can make a familiar word look odd: remove the *-ne* to get back to the original word. When a statement is made into a question the word order is often changed, with the verb usually coming first; but another word that the author wants to emphasise can also be put first.

e.g. *discesseruntne feminae?*

Have the women left?

fratremne necavit rex?

Did the king kill his *brother*?

or Was it his *brother* that the king killed?

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Alternatively, the question can be slanted to suggest either *Yes* or *No* as the expected answer by using one of the following instead of *-ne*:

<i>nonne ... ?</i>	<i>Surely ... ?</i>	<i>(expecting the answer Yes)</i>
<i>num ... ?</i>	<i>Surely ... not ... ?</i>	<i>(expecting the answer No)</i>

Note how *nonne* is simply *non* + *ne*: literally *isn't it the case... ? (Yes)*

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e.g. <i>nonne Romam amas?</i>	Surely you (<i>sg</i>) like Rome?	(<i>Yes</i>)
	<i>or</i> You (<i>sg</i>) do like Rome, don't you?	(<i>Yes</i>)
<i>num vinum amas?</i>	Surely you (<i>sg</i>) do not like the wine?	(<i>No</i>)
	<i>or</i> You (<i>sg</i>) don't like the wine, do you?	(<i>No</i>)

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2. The second type of question requests a specific piece of information. As in English, various question words are used, five of which are listed below.

cur?

why?

quando?

when?

quo?

where ... to?

(*whither?* in old-fashioned English)

ubi?

where?

unde?

where ... from?

(*whence?* in old-fashioned English)

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Many Latin question words begin with *qu-* (and even *cur* used to be spelled *quor*), just as many question words in English begin with *wh-*:

e.g. *quando advenit rex?*

When did the king arrive?

quo curritis, pueri?

Where are you running (to), boys?

Note how in modern English we often simply say *where?* rather than *where to?* (e.g. *where are you going (to)?*); Latin is more precise, with *ubi* and *quo* having specific different meanings.

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Translate into English:

1. mare amatis?
2. habetne insula nomen?
3. cur ridetis, pueri?
4. quando discessit regina?
5. nonne dei Romam amant?
6. timetisne iter longum, puellae?
7. num senex gladio pugnare potest?
8. unde navigavistis, nautae?
9. quo currebas, puer?
10. ubi nunc sumus, pater?

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Exercise 4.28

1. Do you (*pl*) like the sea?
2. Does the island have a name?
3. Why are you laughing, boys?
4. When did the queen leave?
5. Surely the gods love Rome?
6. Are you afraid of the long journey, girls?
7. Surely the old man cannot fight with a sword?
8. Where have you sailed from, sailors?
9. Where were you running to, boy?
10. Where are we now, father?

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Exercise 4.29

Translate into Latin:

1 When did you find the money, slave-girl?

2 Why are you not working, boy?

3 You (*pl*) are able to read, aren't you?

4 Where is the mistress walking to?

5 Has the leader ordered the soldiers to make for the city?



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Exercise 4.29

1. quando pecuniam invenisti, ancilla?
2. cur non laboras, puer?
3. nonne legere potestis?
4. quo ambulat domina?
5. iussitne dux milites urbem petere?