Bentley Wood

High School for Girls

Latin
Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2020/21

Name: _____

Tutor Group: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 10 > Year 11 Summer Bridging Work

VERBS

Verbs are "doing" words or "being" words. For example, "I **sing**" - **canto**, "You **are** Roman" - **es** Romana

Tenses tell us when the verb happens. The Verb tenses you need to know so far are:

Present
Imperfect
Perfect
Pluperfect
Future

Here is what Latin verbs look like across the different tenses. You will notice that they are divided up into four conjugations. This just means that the vowel at the end of the verb can vary from "a" to "e" to "i" (amas, mones, audis). You don't have to worry about this at the moment, just concentrate on the endings.

Present	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation
	amo – I love/am loving	moneo – I warn/am warning	rego – I rule/am ruling	audio – I hear/am hearing
I	amo	moneo	rego	audio
You (sing)	amas	mones	regis	audis
He/She/It	amat	monet	regit	audit
We	amamus	monemus	regimus	audimus
You (plural)	amatis	monetis	regitis	auditis
They	amant	monent	regunt	audiunt
Imperfect	I **was** loving/warning/ruling/hearing			
I	amabam	monebam	regebam	audiebam
You (sing)	amabas	monebas	regebas	audiebas
He/She/It	amabat	monebat	regebat	audiebat
We	amabamus	monebamus	regebamus	audiebamus
You (plural)	amabatis	monebatis	regebatis	audiebatis
They	amabant	monebant	regebant	audiebant
Perfect	I **loved/warned/ruled/heard**			
I	amavi	monui	rexi	audivi
You (sing)	amavisti	monuisti	rexisti	audivisti
He/She/It	amavit	monuit	rexit	audivit
We	amavimus	monuimus	reximus	audivimus
You (plural)	amavistis	monuistis	rexistis	audivistis
They	amaverunt	monuerunt	rexerunt	audiverunt
Pluperfect	I **had** loved/**had** warned/**had** ruled/**had** heard			
I	amaveram	monueram	rexeram	audiveram
You (sing)	amaveras	monueras	rexeras	audiveras
He/She/It	amaverat	monuerat	rexerat	audiverat
We	amaveramus	monueramus	rexeramus	audiveramus
You (plural)	amaveratis	monueratis	rexeratis	audiveratis
They	amaverant	monuerant	rexerant	audiverant
Future	I **will** love/**will** warn/**will** rule/**will** hear			
I	amabo	monebo	regam	audiam
You (sing)	amabis	monebis	reges	audies
He/She/It	amabit	monebit	reget	audiet
We	amabimus	monebimus	regemus	audiemus
You (plural)	amabitis	monebitis	regetis	audietis
They	amabunt	monebunt	regent	audient
Infinitive	amare	monere	regere	audire
Imperative - sing	ama!	mone!	rege!	audi!
Imperative - Plural	amate!	monete!	regete!	audite!

In the perfect and pluperfect tense, several verbs change the way they look:

facio = I do → feci = I did → feceram = I had done
dico = I say → dixi = I said → dixeram = I had said
do = I give → dedi = I gave → dederam = I had given
venio = I come → veni = I came → veneram = I had come

Some verbs in Latin are irregular – this means that they do not follow the pattern outlined above. The irregular verbs you need to know are:

Present	*esse – to be*	*ire – to go*	*possum - I can/am able (+infinitive)*	*volo – I want (+infinitive)*	*nolo – I do not want (+infinitive)*	*malo – I prefer (+infinitive)*
I	sum	eo	possum	volo	nolo	malo
You (sing)	es	is	potes	vis	non vis	mavis
He/She/It	est	it	potest	vult	non vult	mavult
We	sumus	imus	possumus	volumus	nolumus	malumus
You (plural)	estis	itis	potestis	vultis	non vultis	mavultis
They	sunt	eunt	possunt	volunt	nolunt	malunt
Imperfect						
I	eram	ibam	poteram	volebam	nolebam	malebam
You (sing)	eras	ibas	poteras	volebas	nolebas	malebas
He/She/It	erat	ibat	poterat	volebat	nolebat	malebat
We	eramus	ibamus	poteramus	volebamus	nolebamus	malebamus
You (plural)	eratis	ibatis	poteratis	volebatis	nolebatis	malebatis
They	erant	ibant	poterant	volebant	nolebant	malebant
Perfect						
I	fui	ii/ivi	potui	volui	nolui	malui
You (sing)	fuisti	i/ivisti	potuisti	voluisti	noluisti	maluisti
He/She/It	fuit	i/ivit	potuit	voluit	noluit	maluit
We	fuimus	i/ivimus	potuimus	voluimus	noluimus	maluimus
You (plural)	fuistis	i/vistis	potuistis	voluistis	noluistis	maluistis
They	fuerunt	i/iverunt	potuerunt	voluerunt	noluerunt	maluerunt
Pluperfect						
I	fueram	ieram	potueram	volueram	nolueram	malueram
You (sing)	fueras	ieras	potueras	volueras	nolueras	malueras
He/She/It	fuerat	ierat	potuerat	voluerat	noluerat	maluerat
We	fueramus	ieramus	potueramus	volueramus	nolueramus	malueramus
You (plural)	fueratis	ieratis	potueratis	volueratis	nolueratis	malueratis
They	fuerant	ierant	potuerant	voluerant	noluerant	maluerant
Future						
I	ero	ibo	potero	volam	nolam	malam
You (sing)	eris	ibis	poteris	voles	noles	males
He/She/It	erit	ibit	poterit	volet	nolet	malet
We	erimus	ibimus	poterimus	volemus	nolemus	malemus
You (plural)	eritis	ibitis	poteristis	voletis	noletis	maletis
They	erunt	ibunt	poterunt	volent	nolent	malent
Infinitive	esse	ire	posse	velle	nolle	malle
Imperative - sing		i!			noli	
Imperative - plural		ite!			nolite	

Present	*ferre – to carry*
I	fero
You (sing)	fers
He/She/It	fert
We	ferimus
You (plural)	fertis
They	ferunt
Imperfect	
I	ferebam
You (sing)	ferebas
He/She/It	ferebat
We	ferebamus
You (plural)	ferebatis
They	ferebant
Perfect	
I	tuli
You (sing)	tulisti
He/She/It	tulit
We	tulimus
You (plural)	tulistis
They	tulerunt
Pluperfect	
I	tuleram
You (sing)	tuleras
He/She/It	tulerat
We	tuleramus
You (plural)	tuleratis
They	tulerant
Future	
I	feram
You (sing)	feres
He/She/It	feret
We	feremus
You (plural)	feretis
They	ferent
Infinitive	ferre
Imperative - sing	fer!
Imperative - plural	ferte!

Compounds of fero follow this pattern. For example, aufero, auferre, abstuli = to steal

Take care to learn these iregular verbs properly. They can easily catch students out in exams.

The Infinitive:

The infinitive of a verb means 'to X'
e.g. to dance, to live, to have, to sleep

The infinitive of the verb in Latin is formed by taking the stem of the verb (the bit before we add any endings) and adding '**re**' to the end:
amare = to love, **monere** = to warn, **regere** = to rule, **audire** = to listen

Remember that the irregular verbs don't form their infinitive with an -re, but instead do their own thing:
esse = to be, **posse** = to be able, **velle** = to want, **nolle** = to not want etc.

In Latin we also have the **perfect infinitive** which means "to have done x"

amavisse = to have loved
monuisse = to have warned
rexisse = to have ruled
audivisse = to have heard

As you can see, the pluperfect infinitive is formed by taking the perfect form of a verb (amav-. rex- etc.) and adding **-isse**.

The Imperative:

The Imperative is a command, for example: Sit down! Stop talking!

In Latin the imperative is formed from the stem of the verb.
To create the singular imperative, take the infinitive of a verb and remove the 're' ending
e.g. amare → **ama**! = love! audire → **audi**! = listen!

To create the plural imperative (used when ordering more than one person) take the singular imperative and add 'te' onto the end.
e.g. ama → **amate**! = love! audi → **audite**! = listen!

Prohibitions:
For a negative imperative or a prohibition – 'do not!' Latin uses:
noli (sing) + infinitive → **noli dicere** – do not speak! (to one person)

nolite (plural) + infinitive → **nolite cantare** – do not sing (to more than one person

nolite cantare mei amici, fessus sum et dormire volo!
=
Don't sing my friends, I am tried and I want to sleep

Nouns

A noun, quite simply, is a thing. It is an object, whether real or imagined. In Latin, nouns change their ending to show what function they perform in a sentence. The change in ending is called a **case.**

The cases are you need to know are:

Nominative: subject of the sentence
Vocative: only used in speech to address people (So if you saw Marcus in the street, you would say "Hey Marcus!")
Accusative: the object of the verb
Dative: to/for – the person who is being given something goes in the dative
Genitive: Possession
Ablative: On its own, it describes how an action is done, or under what circumstances: Brutus Caesarem **pugione** occidit – Brutus killed Caesar **with a dagger.** It is also used with prepositions such as "in", "cum" etc.

You will remember that there are three different groups of nouns in Latin: -a words (which we call the 1st declension), -us or -um words (2nd declension) and the random category (3rd declension). Each of these has its own individual pattern for changing the case. It is important to memorise which endings go with which case.

	1st (f)	2nd (m)	2nd (n)	3rd (m)	3rd (n)
	girl	*slave*	*war*	*rex*	*name*
Singular					
Nominative	puella	servus	bellum	rex	nomen
Vocative	puella	serve	bellum	rex	nomen
Accusative	puellam	servum	bellum	regem	nomen
Genitive	puellae	servi	belli	regis	nominis
Dative	puellae	servo	bello	regi	nomini
Ablative	puella	servo	bello	rege	nomine
Plural					
Nominative	puellae	servi	bella	reges	nomina
Vocative	puellae	servi	bella	reges	nomina
Accusative	puellas	servos	bella	reges	nomina
Genitive	puellarum	servorum	bellorum	regum	nominum
Dative	puellis	servis	bellis	regibus	nominibus
Ablative	puellis	servis	bellis	regibus	nominibus

You will also remember that there are three different genders in Latin – feminine, masculine and neuter. These don't mean much in themselves, and are only important when we add an adjective to the noun (as the adjective has to change according to the gender). **Notice that neuter words change to -a in the plural nominative, vocative and accusative (bella, nomina).**

Bear in mind that there are several verbs which **take the dative case**. This means that when they do something to a noun, that noun is in the dative case, not the accusative case as would be expected. There are only a few dative verbs but they need to be memorised:

faveo, favere = to support   impero, imperare = to command   confido, confidere = to trust

parco, parcere = to spare   credo, credere = to believe   persuadeo, persuadere = to persuade

Now that you have recapped how verbs and nouns work in Latin, have a go at the following exercises

Translate the following sentences **into English**

1. domini servis pecuniam dederunt. servi laeti errant

    ……..

2. Julia est ancilla Metellae et Caecilii. in culina cibum coquit

    ……..

3. "quid hodie fecisti Marce?" dixit Brutus Marco. "nihil feci – in villa dormiebam" respondit Marcus Bruto

    ……..

4. in foro sunt amici gladiatorum. nescio nomina amicorum

    ……..

5. in via ambulabam. statim canem vidi – canis latravit. perterritus eram

    ……..

6. Quintus Grumioni multum laborem dedit. Grumio tristis erat

    ……..

7. "nolumus pugnare" dixit hostes Caesari. sed Caesar hostibus non credebat

    ……..

8. feminae gladiatoribus favebant, homines actoribus.

    ……..

9."quid dedisti Juliae?" me rogavit Metella. "nihil Juliae dedi" respondi

    ……..

9. milites Romani contra barbaros pugnabant. "fortiter pugnate!" dixit dux militum

    ……..

Translate the following sentences **into Latin**

1. The maids in the forum are very angry:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. Suddenly the enemy attacked. We were very scared but the general shouted "Fight soldiers!"

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. The slave was very lazy – my father was angry but he spared the slave

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. I went to the forum today. I saw Caesar and Brutus. Then soldiers came and I fled.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. The men are able to sing, but the women are able to dance

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. I trust Marcus but not Grumio

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

7. "Where is Marcus?" I shouted. "I saw Marcus in the theatre" replied Julia

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

8. The maid gives 10 donkeys to the slaves.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

9. The gladiator is tired. "I can't fight today – give me money!" he says

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

10. Grumio is happy. "Today I am a free man" he says. But I don't believe him . . .

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

The Subjunctive

The subjunctive is: a special form of the verb with its own endings, which exists alongside ordinary ('indicative') verbs.
The subjunctive is used after certain 'trigger' words and in certain types of clause.
How you translate the subjunctive depends on what sort of sentence it is being used in or what word it follows.
At GCSE, you are only required to know two tenses of the subjunctive: the *imperfect, and the pluperfect.*

The **imperfect** subjunctive looks like the present infinitive with the personal endings stuck on the end.

Imperfect Tense Subjunctive

-are	-ēre	-ire
amarem	monerem	audirem
amares	moneres	audires
amaret	moneret	audiret
amaremus	moneremus	audiremus
amaretis	moneretis	audiretis
amarent	monerent	audirent

The trick to forming the subjunctive is to know what the infinitive of a verb is, and then to add the endings of -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt. So the imperfect subjunctive of the verb "to be" would be essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent since the infinitive (to be) is "esse"

The **pluperfect** subjunctive looks like the perfect infinitive with the personal endings stuck on the end.

Pluperfect Tense Subjunctive

-are	-ēre	-ire
amavissem	monuissem	audivissem
amavisses	monuisses	audivisses
amavisset	monuisset	audivisset
amavissemus	monuissemus	audivissemus
amavissetis	monuissetis	audivissetis
amavissent	monuissent	audivissent

Essentially, the difference between the imperfect and the pluperfect subjunctive is that the imperfect occurs at the same time as the main verb, or after it, whereas the pluperfect subjunctive refers to something which has already happened.

Caesar, cum bene pugnarent milites, felix erat
Caesar, since the soldiers were fighting well, was happy
Caesar, cum bene pugnavissent milites, felix erat
Caesar, since the soldiers had fought well, was happy

<u>Uses of the Subjunctive:</u>

There are 5 uses of the subjunctive in Latin which you need to know for GCSE:

Cum clauses
Purpose clause
Indirect command
Indirect Question
Result Clause

All use the imperfect subjunctive, but the cum clause and indirect question also use the pluperfect subjunctive.

<u>*Cum clause*</u>

Both the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive can be used in the cum clause
cum + subjunctive = when **OR** since

cum nullam pecuniam **haberemus**, misserimi eramus – Since we had no money, we were very sad

Have a go at the following exercises – be careful to note whether the "cum" means "when" or "since"

Latin into English

1. cum Caesar oppidum cepisset,
……….

2. cum in Graecia essem, vidi urbem Athenas
……….

3. cum Brutus pecuniam non haberet, mulum ei dare nolui
……….

4. cum audivissem Hannibalem in Italiam venire, timebam
……….

5. cum Metella me non amaret, nolo eam videre
……….

English into Latin

1. Since the slave had ran away, I was angry:
………..

2. When Caesar arrived in Gaul, the enemy was scared::
………..

3. Since he was not being nice, I shouted at the man:
………..

4. When the soldiers attacked the town, the citizens laughed:
………..

5. Since Metella was in the kitchen, Grumio decided to escape:
………..

Purpose clause

The clauses expresses purpose, what a person intends to do. It is one of **three** ways in which *ut* is used with the subjunctive. The purpose clause uses the **imperfect** subjunctive. *ne* is used for a negative command ("to . . not")
The purpose clause translates as 'in order to' or in some cases just 'to', turning the verb into an infinitive in English:
Romam festinavimus ut imperatorem **videremus** – We hurried to Rome to see the emperor

tacebam ut te audirem = I was being quiet in order to hear you
fugi ne te viderem = I ran away in order not to see you

Have a go at the following exercises

Latin into English

1. laborabant milites ut dux laetus esset:
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. pueri in via manere volebant ut gladiatores spectarent
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. miles clamavit ne fur adveniret
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. amici fideles cucurrerunt ut nos adiuvarent
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. senex ad urbem ambulavit ut librum emeret
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

English into Latin

1. The king arrived to see the soldiers:
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. The slave ran away so that his master would not kill him:
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. I waited in the tavern so the thieves would not see me:
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. In order that he didn't have to cook dinner, Grumio burned down the kitchen
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. I wrote him a letter so that he would understand:
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

This is also how Latin reports commands that have been given (known as **indirect commands**). You already know that commands, when quoted, use the imperative form (pugna! pugnate!). However when we report a command, describing someone telling someone else to do something, we use **ut** and **ne** in the sameway as purpose clauses:

dominus servis imperavit ut celerius **laborarent** – The master ordered the slaved to work more quickly
(impero – I order – takes the dative)

Caesar civibus persuasit ut traderent fures – Caesar persuaded the citizens to hand over the thieves
(persuadeo - persuade – takes the dative)

(The verb doesn't necessarily have to be a commanding verb. It can be any verb in which the subject is trying to get someone else to do something. thus an indirect command could be introduced by verbs such as:

- **hortor – I encourage**
- **moneo – I warn/advise**
- **oro – I beg**
- **persuadeo – I persuade**
- **rogo – I ask**

Indirect Question

A direct qustion is one that is simply spoken: "Why are you fighting?"

An indirect question is one that is reported: "The teacher asked the students why they were fighting"

The verb used in the indirect question is put into the subjunctive; it can be either imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.

Question words are used in indirect questions, just like in direct questions.

magister discipulos rogavit **cur pugnarent** = The teacher asked the students why they were fighting

puerum rogavi **quid consumeret** = I asked the boy what he was eating.

I asked him why he had done this = rogavit eum **cur hoc fecisset**
(Notice how the pluperfect is used because the man had already done the thing before I asked him why)

Note that in an indirect question, "num" always means "if/whether"

Result Clause

Result clauses use *ut + subjunctive* construction.
It is important to recognise here that "ut" does not mean "in order to" but simply "that". Result clauses are recognised by 'signpost' words in the first half of the sentence and then *ut* in the second half. These signpost words include:

- **tam – so (with an adjective or adverb)**
adeo – so much, to such an extent (with a verb)
- **tantus – so big**
- **tot – so many**
- **talis – of such a kind**

In a result clause, *ut* translates as 'that':

puer **tam** stultus erat ut nihil **intellegeret** – The boy was so stupid that he understood nothing.
tot erant custodes ut nemo portam intrare **posset** – There were so many guards that no one could enter through the door

Have a go at the following exercises which use indirect questions and result clauses

Latin into English

1. dominus tam saevus erat ut omnes servi timerent:
   ……..

2. equus talis erat ut nemo tenere posset:
   ……..

3. tot epistulas acciperam ut non possem omnibus respondere:
   ……..

   4. volo scire ubi heri esses:
   ……..

5   mercatores rogavi num servos fugientes vidissent:
   ……..

English into Latin

1. The gladiators were so big that I was afraid:
   ……..

2. He asked me if I had seen Cato:
   ……..

3. Brutus loves Metella so much that he always sends her letters:
   ……..

4. I know where the slaves have gone:
   ……..

5. They wanted to know if I was a Roman:
   ……..

The Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when an action is being to a person or a thing, rather than the person or the thing doing it themselves. For the GCSE you need to know the **3rd person** of the passive (the **he/she/it** and **they** forms). However it is always good to learn more, and so here is the full conjugation of the passive over the five tenses:

Present	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation
	amor – I am being loved	moneo – I am being warned	rego – I am being ruled	audio – I am being heard
I	amor	moneor	regor	audior
You (sing)	amaris	moneris	regeris	audiris
He/She/It	**amatur**	**monetur**	**regitur**	**auditur**
We	amamur	monemur	regimur	audimur
You (plural)	amamini	monemini	regimini	audimini
They	**amantur**	**monentur**	**reguntur**	**audiuntur**
Imperfect	I was being loved/warned/ruled.heard			
I	amabar	monebar	regebar	audiebar
You (sing)	amabaris	monebaris	regebaris	audiebaris
He/She/It	**amabatur**	**monebatur**	**regebatur**	**audiebatur**
We	amabamur	monebamur	regebamur	audiebamur
You (plural)	amabamini	monebamini	regebamini	audiebamini
They	**amabantur**	**monebantur**	**regebantur**	**audiebantur**
Perfect	I was loved/warned/ruled/heard			
I	amatus sum	monitus sum	regitus sum	auditus sum
You (sing)	amatus es	monitus es	regitus es	auditus es
He/She/It	**amatus est**	**monitus est**	**regitus est**	**auditus est**
We	amati sumus	moniti sumus	regiti sumus	auditi sumus
You (plural)	amati estis	moniti estis	regiti estis	auditi estis
They	**amati sunt**	**moniti sunt**	**regiti sunt**	**auditi sunt**
Pluperfect	I had been loved/warned/ruled/heard			
I	amatus eram	monitus eram	regitus eram	auditus eram
You (sing)	amatus eras	monitus eras	regitus eras	auditus eras
He/She/It	**amatus erat**	**monitus erat**	**regitus erat**	**auditus erat**
We	amati eramus	moniti eramus	regiti eramus	auditi eramus
You (plural)	amati eratis	moniti eratis	regiti eratis	auditi eratis
They	**amati erant**	**moniti erant**	**regiti erant**	**auditi erant**
Future	I will be loved/warned/ruled/heard			
I	amabor	monebor	regar	audiar
You (sing)	amaberis	moneberis	regeris	audieris
He/She/It	**amabitur**	**monebitur**	**regetur**	**audietur**
We	amabimur	monebimur	regemur	audiemur
You (plural)	amabimini	monebimini	regemini	audiemini
They	**amabuntur**	**monebuntur**	**regentur**	**audientur**

Just like their active equivalents, passive verbs also have infinitives, **which you need to know**

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Present	amari = to be loved	moneri = to be warned	regi = to be ruled	audiri = to be heard
Past	amatus esse = to have been loved	monitus esse = to have been warned	rectus esse = to have been ruled	auditus esse = to have been heard

Notice that the 3rd conjugation has just -i instead of -iri

We use the passive verb with the preposition a/ab + ablative to show "by":

Caesar a Bruto necatur = Caesar is being killed by Brutus
Caesar a Bruto necatus est = Caesar was killed by Brutus

cives a militibus laudantur = The citizens are being praised by the soldiers
cives a militibus laudati sunt = The citizens were praised by the soldiers

Have a go at the following exercises

Latin into English

1. Metella ab omnibus amatur:
   ……….

2. servi a nullo amantur:
   ……….

3. Brutus in Curia a Catone visus est:
   ……….
   .

4. ancillae a Metella in culina vituperatae sunt:
   ………

5. mercatores a gladiatoribus laudabantur:

   ……….

English into Latin

1. He is being praised by Julia:
   ……..

2. The donkeys were seen by the slaves:
   ……..

3. They used to be attacked by the Romans:
   ……..

4. To have been fought:
   ……..

5. He was being dragged into the kitchen:
   ……..

Indirect Statement

Indirect Statement is reported speech. It is a statement where the words of the narrator are not quoted directly. In English, we form indirect statement by the use of the word "that" plus a subordinate clause:

Direct Statement: 'He is coming'
Indirect Statement: His wife says *that he is coming*

In Latin the indirect statement goes into **the accusative and infinitive construction**
His wife says **him to come** (– <u>uxor dicit</u> *eum* **venire**

I **know that you have been seen by the soldiers**
=
I know you by the soldiers to have been seen
=
scio te a militibus visum esse

The indirect statement uses verbs of speaking, knowing, thinking, seeing, hearing and feeling.
The construction is commonly called the 'accusative and infinitive' construction.

Depending on what you want to say, you have a choice of four different infinitives to use in indirect statement: present active, present passive, perfect active and perfect passive. These have different shades of meaning:

	Active	Passive
Present	credo te Casarem necare I believe that you are killing Caesar	credo te a Casare necari I believe that you are being killed by Caesar
Past	credo te Caesarem necavisse I believe that you have killed Caesar	credo te a Caesare necatus esse I believe that you have been killed by Caesar

Here are some common verbs used wih indirect statement:

dico – I say
narro – I tell
nuntio – I announce
respondeo – I reply
promitto – I promise
audio – I hear
video – I see
cognosco – I find out
intellego – I understand
scio – I know
credo – I believe/trust
sentio – I feel
puto = I think

Have a go at the following exercises

Latin to English

1. nuntius dicit homines crudeles ibi habitare:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. video magnam turbam in forum convenire:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. hic miles nuntiat urbem hostium captam esse:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. audio omnes eos servos a domino custodiri:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. intellexi milites nostros hostes vicisse:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Participles:

The participle is an **adjective** formed from a **verb.** It has characteristics of both. It has case, number and gender like an adjective but it has a tense, like a verb

The Present Participle:

The present participle is an adjective that describes a noun in the present tense. In English, we form the present participle by adding -ing to the noun: the **running** man, the **sleeping** girl, the **fighting** boys. In Latin, we add -**ns** or -**nt**- to the noun: vir **currens**, puella **dormiens**, pueri **pugnantes**

The present participle changes its form to be the same as the case of the noun it describes, and also if the noun it describes is singular or plural. It has the pattern of a random-category noun:

		m/f	n
Singular	Nominative	portans	portans
	Accusative	portantem	portans
	Genitive	portantis	portantis
	Dative	portanti	portanti
	Ablative	portanti	portante
Plural	Nominative	portantes	portantia
	Accusative	portantes	portantia
	Genitive	portantum	portantum
	Dative	portantibus	portantibus
	Ablative	portantibus	portantibus

The Perfect Participle:

The **Perfect Passive Participle** is the most common participle in Latin and an important building block for Latin grammar. Like the Present Participle, the **PPP** is formed from the verb. For the first conjugation, we take away -are from the infinitive and add -atus (amare = to love, amatus = having been loved). For the second and fourth conjugations, we take away -ere and -ire from the infinitive and add -itus (monere – to warn, monitus – having been warned/ audire – to heard, auditus – having been heard). For the third conjugation, there is no real rule, but the **PPP** looks generally similar to the verb (capere – to capture, captus – having been captured/ regere – to rule, rectus – having been ruled). Some other verbs have irregular **PPP**s, for example "video" = I see, "visus" = having been seen

The **PPP** functions exactly the same as the 1st & 2nd declensions – that is to say, if the word it goes with is feminine, it uses the -a declension, if the word it goes with is masculine or neuter, it goes with the -us declension:

Caecilius, having been seen, shouted = Caecilius, visus, clamavit
The slaves, having been seen, shouted = Servi, visi, clamaverunt
Metella, having been seen, shouted = Metella, visa, clamavit
The maids, having been seen, shouted = ancillae, visae, clamaverunt

The PPP translates as "having been X-ed". This sounds awkward in English. Often X-ed works just has well.
e.g. The gladiators, having been **beaten**, left the amphitheatre → the gladiators, **beaten**, left the amphitheatre.

The old man called the **cursed** slave → senex servum viterperatum vocavit.

Deponent Verbs and the Perfect Active Participle (PAP)

The perfect active participle belongs to deponent verbs. Deponent verbs are verbs that look passive but are actually active. Here are the most common deponent verbs:

- **conor, conari, conatus sum – I try**
- **hortor, hortari, hortatus sum – I encourage, urge**
- **in/e/re – gredior, gredi, gressus sum – I go in/out/back (and progredior = I advance)**
- **miror, mirari, miratus sum – I wonder at/admire**
- **morior, mori, mortuus sum – I die**
- **patior, pati, passus sum – I suffer, I endure**
- **precor, precari, precatus sum – I pray (to)**
- **proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum – I set out**
- **sequor, sequi, secutus sum – I follow**
- **videor, videri, visus sum – I seem**
- **loquor, loqui, locutus sum – I speak**
- **orior, oriri, orsus sum – I rise**
- **queror, queri, questus sum – I complain**
- **utor, uti, usus sum – I use**
- **vereor, vereri, veritus sum – I fear**

<div style="color:red; text-align:center">

Remember that you will always translate a deponent verb as active:
Brutus loquitur = Brutus speaks
Marcus veretur = Marcus is afraid
Cato moritur = Cato dies

</div>

Accordingly, the past participle of a deponent verb looks passive but it translates actively. Instead of 'having been X-ed' it translates as X-ed:

Caesar, haec verba locutus, obdormuit – Caesar, having spoken these words, fell asleep

The PAP is uncommon. Most verbs use the PPP instead. The most common PAP are:

<div style="color:red; text-align:center">

locutus – having spoken

ingressus – having entered

precatus – having prayed

adeptus – having got something

conspicatus – having seen something

</div>

Now that we now how participles work, have a go at the following exercises:

English into Latin

1. The actors, having entered the theatre, see the spectators sleeping:
………

2. Having spoken in the Forum, Caecilius was tired:
………

3. The thief, having been seen by the slaves, fled the house:
………

4. The boy, carrying water, fell over:
………

5. I see the man shouting at the donkey:
………

Latin into English

1. mercator, ab amicis vituperatus, tristis est:
………

2. gladiatores, a spectatores laudati, clamantes pugnaverunt:
………

3. vidi Marcum in villa dormientem:
………

4. Julia, Minervam precata, nunc est laeta:
………

5. Grumio, culinam ingressus, cenam coquit:
………

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word which can replace a noun in a sentence
Examples are: I, you, we, this, that

Personal Pronouns

These are not essential in Latin because the verb person is contained in the verb itself e.g. amo=I love.
When they are used with a verb it is often for extra emphasis or to point out a contrast
e.g**. ego clamo sed tu taces** = I shout but you are quiet.

NB there is no vocative in I and we

		1st person	2nd person
		I, me/we, us	You
Singular	Nominative	ego	tu
	Vocative	-	tu
	Accusative	me	te
	Genitive	mei	tui
	Dative	mihi	tibi
Plural	Nominative	nos	Vos
	Vocative	-	vos
	Accusative	nos	vos
	Genitive	nostrum	vestrum
	Dative	nobis	vobis

is, ea, id = he, she, it:

These pronouns can be used instead of a noun.

e.g. magister puellam vidit = the teacher sees the girl

magister eam vidit = the teacher sees her

		he	**she**	**it**
Singular	Nominative	is	ea	id
	Accusative	eum	eam	id
	Genitive	eius	eius	eius
	Dative	ei	ei	ei
		They/them (m)	**They/them (f)**	**They/ them (n)**
Plural	Nominative	ei	eae	ea
	Accusative	eos	eas	ea
	Genitive	eorum	earum	eorum
	Dative	eis	eis	eis

Now that we are familiar with pronouns, have a go at the following exercises:

Translate into English

1. gladiatores sunt irati – non amo eos:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. servi gladios non habent – do gladios eis :

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Grumio clamat "ubi est pecunia mea!" – do ei pecuniam:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. cur mihi pecuniam non das?:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Metella nos non amat:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. Caesar! es homo optimus! tibi faveo et tibi confido!:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

7. te video in via, sed me non vides:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

8. ancillae in villa dormiunt – eae numuquam laborant:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

9. mercatores pugiones habent. servi pugiones eorum vident et fugiunt:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

10. Grumio est servus pessimus – is est semper ebrius!:

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Translate into Latin

1. I see you and you see me: ……………………………………………………………

2. The man does not have money. I give money to him: ……………………………………………

3. They see us in the street: ………………………………………………………….

4. Caesar is a good Roman. I support him (**remember which case "faveo" takes):**

………………………………………………………………

5. The girls are in the Forum. I can't see them but they can see us:

………………………………………………………………

Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns indicates who something belongs to. Most possessive pronouns decline like adjectives.

			Mine/ours	Yours	His/theirs
Singular	Nominative		meus – a – um	tuus – a – um	suus – a – um
	Accusative		meum – am – um	tuum – a – um	suum – am – um
	Genitive		mei – ae - i	tui – ae – i	sui – ae - i
	Dative		meo – ae - meo	tuo – ae – o	suo – ae - o
	Ablative		meo – a – meo	tuo – a – o	suo – a – o
Plural	Nominative		noster – a - um	vester – a - um	sui – ae – a
	Accusative		nostrum – am - um	vestrum – am – um	suos – as – a
	Genitive		nostrorum	vestrorum	suorum
	Dative		nostris	vestris	suis
	Ablative		nostris	vestris	suis

Translate the following into English

1. "ubi est cena mea!!!": ……………………………………………………………

2. non amo tuum servum! : ……………………………………………………………

3. Caecilius et Metella filium suum in foro clamantem vident: ……………………………………………………………

Demonstrative Pronouns: Hic, haec, hoc

hic, haec, hoc is the Latin word for this. The reason why it has these different forms is because it changes to match the gender and case of the noun it describes, as well as if the noun is singular or plural. For example

hic homo est Caecilius / haec femina est Metella / hoc tablinum est bonum (all nominative)

non amo hunc hominem / non amo hanc feminam / non amo hoc tablinum (all accusative)

est servus huius hominis/ huius feminae (all genitive singular)

est servus horum hominum / harum feminarum (all genitive plural)

do pecuniam huic homini / huic feminae (all dative singular)

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hic / hi	haec / hae	hoc / haec
Accusative	hunc / hos	hanc / has	hoc / haec
Genitive	huius / horum	huius / harum	huius / horum
Dative	huic / his	huic / his	huic / his
Ablative	hoc / his	hac / his	hoc / his

ille, illa, illud means "that" – again, it changes for case, gender and singular/plural:

non amo illum hominem/ illam feminam (all accusative)

est servus illius hominis/ illius feminae (all genitive singular)

do pecuniam illi homini, illae feminae (all dative singular)

do pecuniam illis hominibus/ illis femines (all dative plural)

		m	**f**	**n**
Singular	Nominative	ille	illa	illud
	Accusative	illum	illam	illud
	Genitive	illius	illius	illius
	Dative	illi	illi	illi
Plural	Nominative	illi	illae	illa
	Accusative	illos	illas	illa
	Genitve	illorum	illarum	illorum
	Dative	illis	illis	illis

Have a go at the following exercise

English to Latin

1. I see these men: ………………………………………………………
2. I see those women: ………………………………………………………
3. This man does not like that man: ……………………………………………………
4. The slave of this woman does not want to go to that house:
    ………………………………………………………
5. I give five donkeys to those slaves: ………………………………………………………

Latin to English

1. cur mihi non credis, mea Metella? cur illi homini credis qui semper falsa dicit?
    ………………………………………………………
2. villa illorum non est pretiosa: ………………………………………………………
3. nostril milites oppidum hostium ceperunt: ………………………………………………………
4. his gladiatoribus gladios dederunt mercatores: ………………………………………………………
5. horum mercatorum Marcus est dux: ………………………………………………………

Relative Pronoun: who and which

		m	f	n
Singular	Nominative	qui	quae	quod
	Accusative	quem	quam	quod
	Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
	Dative	cui	cui	cui
Plural	Nominative	qui	quae	quae
	Accusative	quos	quas	quae
	Genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum
	Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus

Relative Clauses:

The relative pronoun gets its name from the fact that it *relates* or links two facts about a person or a thing:

servus, **quem** heri vidi, iterum adest.

The *slave*, **whom** I saw yesterday, is here again.

The relative pronoun (in bold) agrees with the antecedent (in italics) in number and gender BUT NOT NECESSARILY IN CASE. See here, servus = nominative, quem = accusative. The relative clause is effectively a subordinate clause, where the relative pronoun links the two sentences together:

illa puella, quam vidisti in foro heri, est ancilla Juliae = That girl, whom you saw in the forum yesterday, is Julia's maid

gladiatores, quibus gladios dedimus, in amphitheatro pugnabant = The gladiators, to whom we gave swords (who we gave swords to), are fighting in the amphitheatre

quae dixit Cato falsa sunt = (The things) which Cato said are false

Remember that **quod** on its own can also mean "because":

gladiator timebat quod gladium non habebat = the gladiator is afraid because he doesn't have a sword

Self and Same:

*ipse,ipsa,ipsum = - self.   The pronoun "ipse, ipsa, ipsum" is used generally to **emphasise** something:*

ego ipse illud facere possum! = **I myself** can do that!

Metella has seen the **thief himself** stealing the money = Metella **furem ipsum** pecuniam auferentem viderat

		M- himself	F - herself	N - neuter
Singular	Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
	Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
	Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
	Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
		M - themselves	F - themselves	N - themselves
Plural	Nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
	Accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
	Genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
	Dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

idem, eadem, idem = the same. The pronoun "idem, eadem, idem" means "the same", referring to something that has already been mentioned:

eundem video quam tu = I see the same man as you

		M – the same masculine thing	F – the same feminine thing	N – the same neuter thing
Singular	Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
	Accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
	Genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
	Dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
		M – the same masculine things	F – the same feminine things	N – the same neuter things
Plural	Nominative	eidem	eaedem	eadem
	Accusative	eosdem	easdem	eadem
	Genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
	Dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Bear in mind that all pronouns (hic, haec, hoc/ ille, illa, illud/ ipse, ipsa, ipsum/ idem, eadem, idem)

can be used *on their own* – the gender of the pronoun will tell you whether the person being referred to is singular or plural or a man or woman or a thing:

eiusdem servus = The slave of the same man

idem audivi – I have heard the same thing

Have a go at the following exercise

English to Latin

1. The town, which was in Italia, was very ancient: ……………………………………………………………
2. The soldiers, who Caesar had shouted at, were very upset:
   ………………………………………………………
3. Grumio, to whom Marcus had given money, bought a donkey:
   ………………………………………………………
4. The gladiatores themselves did not want to fight: ………………………………………………………………
5. Give the money to the same man as me!: ………………………………………………………

Adjectives

There are two basic types of adjectives: the first is a mix of first and second declension (-a and -us words), the second follows the pattern of the third declension (the random category).

Adjectives decline like nouns in the same declension.

An adjective agrees with the noun it describes in **case, number and gender.** While many adjectives will look exactly like the noun they describe in their ending, *this may not be the case for ALL adjectives.*

		2nd masculine	1st feminine	2nd neuter	3rd M/F	3rd neuter	
Singular	Nominative	bonus	bona	bonum	fortis	forte	
	Accusative	bonum	bona	bonum	fortem	forte	
	Genitive	boni	bonae	boni	fortis	fortis	
	Dative	bono	bonae	bono	forti	forti	
Plural	Nominative	boni	bonae	bona	fortes	fortia	
	Accusative	bonos	bonas	bona	fortes	fortia	
	Genitive	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum	fortium	fortium	
	Dative	bonis	bonis	bonis	fortibus	fortibus	

Remember that "quam" + adjective means "how x"
quam felix es! = how happy you are!
quam stulti sunt Romani = how stupid are the Romans!

The adjective will copy the case, gender and number (singular or plural) of the noun it describes:

*video **feminas bonas***

*video **homines bonos***

*est villa **servorum bonorum***

*est villa **ancillarum bonarum***

*do pecuniam **gladiatori bono***

*do pecuniam **ancillae bonae***

*video **feminas fortes***

*video **homines fortes***

*est villa **servorum fortium***

*est villa **ancillarum fortium***

*do pecuniam **gladiatoribus fortibus***

*do pecuniam **ancillis fortibus***

Adverbs

Adverbs usually describe verbs. Most adverbs have a corresponding adjective: e.g. slow and slowly.

In English, we form most adverbs by the addition of -ly: quick, quickly, angry, angrily

However some adverbs are irregular: good – well (This is the same in Latin: bonus = bene)

For most 1st and 2nd declension adjectives, forming the adverb is simply removing the 'us/a/um' and <u>adding an –e</u>

laetus – happy

laete – happily

For third declension adjectives the adverb is formed by <u>adding –iter</u> to the stem

fortis – brave

fortitier – bravely

Comparison of Adverbs:

The comparative form of an adverb as –*ius* onto the basic stem:

laete = happily → laetius = more happily

fortiter = bravely → fortius = more bravely

The **superlative** form adds –*issime* onto the basic stem: laete → laetius → laetissime (most happily)

Comparison of Adjectives:

A comparative adjective is used to compare two people or things:

Long → longer

Pretty → prettier

In English the end of the adjective either changes to 'er' or *more* is put in front of the adjective.

In Latin - *ior* is added to the basic stem of the adjective and uses the third declension endings, i.e. the comparative adjective changes form just like a word from the random category. A comparative adjective is often followed by *quam*, which means "than". The two things being compared will often be in the same case;

domina stultior est quam ancilla – the mistress is more stupid than the slave girl.

nos Romani sumus callidiores quam vos Graeci = We Romans are cleverer than you Greeks

nos Romani sumus fortiores quam vos Graeci = We Romans are stronger than you Greeks

Superlative:

The superlative adjective tells us that something is has a quality to the greatest or a very large extent. In English it is expressed by putting *very* or *the most* in front of the adjective.

In Latin –*issim-* is added to the basic stem of the word

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Regular	laetus *happy*	laetior *happier*	laetissimus *happiest*
	longus *long*	longior *longer*	longissimus *longest*
	celer *quick*	celerior *quicker*	celerrimus *quickest*
	pulcher *beautiful*	pulchrior *more beautiful*	pulcherrimus *most beautiful*

	facilis	facilior	facillimus
	easy	*easier*	*easiest*
Irregular	bonus	melior	optimus
	good	*better*	*best*
	malus	peior	pessimus
	bad	*worse*	*worst*
	magnus	maior	maximus
	big	*bigger*	*biggest*
	parvus	minor	minimus
	small	*smaller*	*smallest*
	multus	plus	plurimus
	much/many	*more*	*most/very many*

Have a go at the following exercises

Latin to English

1. Caecilius est laetior quam Brutus: …………………………………………………………

2. ostendo navem seni ignavo: …………………………………………………………

3. haec est urbs civium optimorum: …………………………………………………………

4. Caecilius est fortis sed Marcus est fortissimus: …………………………………………………………

5. tradimus obsides militibus malis: …………………………………………………………

English to Latin

1. Metella is the best!: …………………………………………………………

2. I give the horse to the bad solider: …………………………………………………………

3. This is the house of the clever man: …………………………………………………………

4. This merchant is smaller than that one: …………………………………………………………

5. This is the worst amphitheatre!: …………………………………………………………

.

Prepositions

Preposition express movement or position. In Latin prepositions take particular cases. Picking out the case of a noun with a preposition is a common question in the grammar section – make sure you know which takes which.

Take the Ablative	Take the Accusative
a/ab by, from	ad (to)
cum with	ante (before)
de about, down from	apud (at the house of)
e/ex out of, from	circum (around)
pro in front of, on behalf of, instead of.	contra (against)
sine without	in (into)
	inter (among)
sub under (can take accusative)	per (through)
in in (can take accusative)	post (after, behind

Verbs that take the Dative:

Here are some more verbs that are directly followed by the dative case. They are usually verbs that denote a transfer or thoughts or feelings or verbs that might be followed in English by 'to' or 'for'.

- appropinquare – to approach
- credere – to trust/believe in
- confidere – to trust
- imperare – to order
- favere – to favour
- ignosco – forgive
- parere – to obey
- parcere – to spare
- persuadere – to persuade
- permittere– to allow/give permission to
- placere – to please/give pleasure to
- resistere – to resist
- suadere – to urge

appropinquamus urbi = we approach the city

Caesari et Bruto credimus = we believe Caesar and Brutus

Caesar captivis parcit = Caesar spares the captives

tibi ignosco = I forgive you

milites Romani hostibus resistunt = The Roman soldiers resist the enemy

How to say "I like X" in Latin

Remember that in Latin you can't say "I like the house". Instead, you have to say "the house is pleasing to me". The verb for "to be pleasing" is "placet" and it is followed by the dative case:

mihi placet theatrum = I like the theatre

mihi placent gladiatores = I like the gladiators (note that "gladiatores" is plural, so "placet" has to change to "placent")

nobis placet Roma = We like Rome

vobis placent servi = You like the slaves

How to ask a question in Latin

A simple way to ask a question in Latin is to use a question word ("what", "why" etc.)

Quis est Marcus? = Who is Marcus?

Quid fecerunt servi? = What have the slaves done?

Cur lacrimas? = Why are you crying?

Quando est cena? = When is dinner?

However, when you don't need to use a question word (when in English we would swap around the order of the words, i.e. "You are Roman" → "Are you Roman"), Latin adds -ne to the end of a word:

habemusne cibum? = do we have food?

estne Graecus ille? = is that man Greek?

pugnantne ancillae? = are the maids fighting?

When we want to ask a question and we are expecting a "Yes" answer, we use "nonne" instead of "-ne"

me amas nonne? = you do love me, don't you? (the answer "yes" is expected)

nonne venis ad villam meam? = you are coming to my house, right?

nonne cena tibi placet? = you do like the dinner don't you?

nonne nobis libertatem dat dominus? = surely the master is giving us our freedom?

num gladiatori gladium das? = Surely you are not giving the gladiator a sword?

num Caesari favent? = Surely you don't support Caesar?

num mulos vendunt? = You aren't selling the donkeys are you?

Irregular Perfect Tenses:

As you know, the perfect stem changes in the different conjugations. However, there are some verbs that change to an *irregular* perfect stem (like we have seen with facio = feci, do = dedi etc.).

Conjugation	Verb	Perfect Tense	Meaning
1st	adiuvo	adiuvi	I helped
	do	dedi	I gave
	sto	steti	I stood
2nd	iubeo	iussi	I ordered
	maneo	mansi	I remained, I stayed
	persuadeo	persuasi	I persuaded
	rideo	risi	I laughed
	sedeo	sedi	I sat
	video	vidi	I saw
3rd	ago	egi	I did, I acted
	cogo	coegi	I forced
	dico	dixi	I said
	discedo	discessi	I left, I departed
	duco	duxi	I led
	frango	fregi	I broke
	intellego	intellexi	I understood
	lego	legi	I read
	mitto	misi	I sent
	pono	posui	I placed, I put
	promitto	promisi	I promised
	quaero	quaesivi	I searched for, I asked for
	relinquo	reliqui	I left
	scribo	scripsi	I wrote
	surgo	surrexi	I got up
	trado	tradidi	I handed over
	traho	traxi	I dragged
	vinco	vici	I conquered, I won
	vivo	vixi	I lived
3rd/4th	accipio	accepi	I received
	capio	cepi	I took/I captured
	conspicio	conspexi	I caught sight of
	facio	feci	I made, I did
	fugio	fugi	I ran away, I fled
	iacio	ieci	I threw
4th	venio	veni	I came
Irregular	eo	i(v)I	I went
	fero	tuli	I carried, I brought
	possum	potui	I was able
	sum	fui	I was

The preposition "in" + ablative is used in the same way as the English word "in":

in Graecia = in Greece   in culina = in the kitchen   in villa = in the villa

However, "in" is not used with the names of towns, small islands, and the words "domus"(house), "rus" (countryside) and "humus" (ground)

Instead, three cases are used:

Motion Towards	In/At	Motion From
Accusative	Locative**	Ablative
domum	domi	domo
_____	_____	_____
humum	humi	
_____	_____	
Romam	Romae	Roma
_____	_____	_____
Pompeios	Pompeiis	Pompeiis
_____	_____	_____

** The locative is only found in this situation. Its form in the singular is usually the same as the genitive (e.g. Romae), in the plural the same as the dative (e.g. Pompeiis)

e.g. Romam = towards Rome

domi = at home

Again, this is a common question at GCSE: e.g. What does 'Romam' mean – don't let yourself be confused by the lack of preposition. It does mean 'Rome', but it means 'towards Rome'

Romam eo = I am going to Rome

Romae sum = I am in Rome

Roma eo = I am going from Rome

Time Expressions

To express time **how long** the *accusative* is used.

To express time **when** or **within which** the *ablative* is used (in, on, at, within which)

For example

duas horas in villa eram (acc) = I was in the villa for two hours

totam diem in foro eram (acc) = I was in the forum (for) the whole day

prima luce profectus sum (abl) = I set out at first light

quarto die Romam adveni (abl) = I arrived at Rome on the fourth day

Temporal Clauses;

Clauses expressing when something happens are called temporal clauses (time clauses). They are straightforward to translate and use an indicative verb.

dum – while
ubi – when (in a question it means where)
simulac – as soon as
postquam – after

simulac Romam adveni, ad villam tuam ii
Caesar, postquam Galliam vicit, laetus erat

dum meaning while is usually in the present tense, but is translated in the imperfect:

dum silvam ambulo, pecuniam inveni – While I was walking through the wood I found some money.

To express 2 things that happened one after the other in the past *postquam* and *ubi* are often used with the perfect rather than the pluperfect tense.

postquam Romam adveni, domum amici quaesivi – After I arrived at Rome, I looked for my friend's house

Causal and Concessive Clauses:

Like time clauses, concessive and causal clauses are easy to translate.
They are introduced by:

Casual = quod – because
quod crudelis est, dominus a servis timetur

In some cases 'cum' can be used instead of quod, in which case the verb will be in the subjunctive.

Concessive = quamquam – although
Quamquam crudelis est, dominus a servis amatur

Conditional Clauses:

A clause containing 'si' (meaning if) is a conditional clause because it sets a condition:

e.g. If you don't take an umbrella, you will get wet.

Simple conditionals are easy to translate:

e.g. si tu laetus es, gaudeo quoque – if you are happy, I am happy too (*lit: I also rejoice)

Negative conditionals use *nisi:*

e.g. tristis ero **nisi** te videbo – I will be sad **if I do not** see

Literature & Culture

For all these questions you will need to refer to the Visual Sources and the Literary Texts we have studied so far (by Petronius, Virgil, Pliny and Suetonius)

Visual Sources can be found here:
https://www.eduqas.co.uk/media/wrihw3l1/component-2-prescribed-material-for-examination-2021-2023-theme-b-superstition-and-magic.pdf

Texts in Latin with English Translations can be found here:
https://www.exams.cambridgescp.com/sites/www.cambridgescp.com/files/2021-2023_magic_and_superstition_translations_v10.pdf

1. Look at Picture 2   (2)

   What are two key features of a d*efixio*?

   • …………………………………………………………………………….

   • …………………………………………………………………………….

2. Look at Picture 1   (2)

   Give two reasons why the Romans built tombs outside the city walls, by the side of the roads

   1. …………………………………………………………………………..

   2. …………………………………………………………………………

3. Suetonius writes about superstition and magic in his extract dealing with Caesar's assassination.   (2)

   How are the prophecies given to Caesar and his wife depicted in the passage? How does Caesar react to them?

   ……

   ……

   ……

   ……...........

   ....

   ....

4. Read the extract from Pliny.

   a. How does Pliny make this passage scary? **Contrast this passage to the use of horror in Petronius' text** [2]

   _____

   b. What is the philosophical message that Pliny is making in this extract?   [2]

   _____

5. Re-read the extract from Virgil dealing with the death of Dido

   a. How does Virgil emphasise the distress and intensity of Dido's character in this passage?
   [2]

   _____

   _____

6. How does he depict magic and superstition? Refer specifically to the figure of the witch/priestess and compare this to the depiction of the witch Erictho in Lucan's *Pharsalia*   [2]

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Re-read the extract from Petronius' Satyricon

   a. What image do we get of Nicephoros' personality (the narrator)? [2]

   _____

   _____

   b. In terms of the kind of people Petronius writes about, how is he different to the other
      authors we have studied? (Make **two** points) [2]

   _____

   _____

   c. How does Petronius make his writing both comedic and disturbing?

      (Make at least 3 points with examples) [6]

   ----

8. From all the evidence in the booklet, to what extent did the Romans believe in magic and superstition? Make four clear points. Remember to balance your argument *Over your whole answer, be sure to cite at least **one** piece of evidence from **every** source you have studied (Suetonius, Petronius, Pliny & Virgil), including the pictures (which you can treat together as one piece of evidence).* **Complete on LINED PAPER**   [16]

Comprehension Questions

<u>Petronius, *Satyricon 61-62*</u>

1. (lines 1-5) How does Petronius create the impression that this is going to be a less than serious tale

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. (lines 6-9) Why do you think that Niceros has asked this man to accompany him?

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. (lines 10-11) How does Petronius, through his style of writing and vocabulary choices, make this scene seem relaxed and light-hearted

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Reading through Petronius' text, what can we infer about how Romans thought of the Greek genre of "*Milesian Tales*", and of how Greeks dealt with magic and superstition generally?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Pliny, Letters 9.6: Not at the Races

1. (lines 1-9) How does Pliny through his style of writing create a sense of excitement in his description of the dream?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. (lines 10-15) How does Pliny convey his worry through the style of his writing?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. The philosophical message that Pliny focuses on in this passage is commonly known as "carpe diem". Do some research on "carpe diem" – how exactly does Pliny support this idea here, and how does he differ from other authors?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Suetonius – The Murder of Caesar

1. (lines 9-13) Pick out from this sentence:
    a) two details which create a sense of mystery
    b) two details which create a sense of horror
    c) two details which create a sense of drama?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. (lines 14-20) How does Suetonius, through the structure of his writing and his choice of vocabulary, make this a particularly exciting sentence?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. (lines 20-24) Do you feel sympathy for Caesar in these lines as he walks to his death? Explain your opinion.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____

_____

Suetonius, Caligula 55: Caligula's Favourite Racehorse

1. (lines 1-4) How effective is Virgil in setting the tone for the passage? Consider his choice of words and his style of writing.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____

2. Do some research of Hecate, Erebus and the Roman underworld. (lines 6-8) Who does the priestess call upon and why are these appropriate?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____

3. (lines 14-17) Describe Dido in as much detail as possible. What is her mental state like? How does she justify to herself what she is about to do

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Roman Culture Presentations:

For GCSE, you will have to sit a paper on Roman Civilisation. For your GCSE, the topic you have to study is **Daily Life in a Roman Town.**

The topics you will have to study are:
- Houses and Flats
- Daily routine for Roman Citizens and their wives
- Slaves, Freed Slaves and Patronage
- The Forum
- Shops, Businesses and Streets

In order to prepare for this unit, over the summer you will do some group work and prepare a detailed presentation on a given topic.
Your presentations should:
- Be engaging
- Be well researched
- Consider different perspectives on your subject (e.g. for the upper and lower classes etc.)

To support your research, you may like to look at these parts of the CLC – all of them can be found online.

Relevant Stages of the *Cambridge Latin Course*
The *Cambridge Latin Course* and the accompanying *Teacher's Guide* contain a significant amount
of primary source material, together with explanatory texts, to support this topic:

Book I
Stage 1: Town houses
Stage 2: Daily routine for men and women
Stage 4: The forum
Stage 6: Slaves and freedmen
Stage 9: Daily routine for men and women – the baths

Book IV
Stage 30: Flats (insulae)
Stage 31: Patronage
Stage 34: Freedmen

Groups:

Houses and Flats = Sheza, Lavana, Bavinaya, Marwa, Aliyyah, Maryam Salem
Daily routine for Roman Citizens and their wives = Sarah, Usha, Melany, Javeria, Bianca
Slaves, Freed Slaves and Patronage = Aleema, Raghad, Anahita, Zahra D, Henaa
The Forum = Naveen, Yasmin, Mariamsarah, Aamena, Zeynab, Zorah,
Shops, Businesses and Streets = Alison, Zahra R, Maryam Sarwar, Sharon, Manahil

Notes for my presentation:

Notes on Houses and Flats:

Notes on Daily routine for Roman Citizens and their wives

Notes on slaves, freed slaves and patronage

Notes on slaves, freed slaves and patronage

Notes on The Forum

<u>Notes on Shops, Businesses and Streets</u>

<u>Notes on Shops, Businesses and Streets</u>

Post Presentation Reflection…

I already knew,,,

The most interesting things I learnt were…

One thing I would like to know more about is…