

LESSON XXXVIII

VĒRUS RŌMĀNUS



Vocabulary As you learn new vocabulary items, you will find that there are often multiple meanings for a word, including some that are not given in your book. Be attentive to new meanings, some of which may be connected with English derivatives of the word.

Modus, *manner*, for example, can also mean *limit* (as in English *moderation*) or *method*. Cf. English *modus operandi*, “method of operating.”

Moneō, *warn*, can also mean *to advise*. Cf. English *monitor*, *admonition*.

Translate.

1. Our friendship is without limit.

2. Who will advise you?

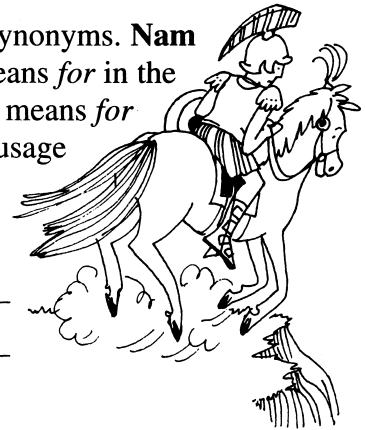
Your expanded vocabulary will come to include many apparent synonyms. **Nam** and **prō**, for instance, both mean *for*, but the conjunction **nam** means *for* in the sense of *because* (cf. the conjunction **quod**). The preposition **prō** means *for* meaning *on behalf of*. Observe these differences in meaning and usage while translating the following sentences.

3. Rōmānī ōrāculum petivērunt, nam Rōma in periculō erat.

4. Marcus Curtius vītam prō patriā dōnāvit, nam Rōmam amāvit.

The preposition **ob**, meaning *because of*, can also be translated *for*.

5. Ob animum Rōma Mārcum Curtium semper laudāvit.





Interrogative and relative pronouns Because it is important to distinguish between interrogative and relative pronouns, mark with an X cases where the forms of the interrogative pronoun differ from the forms of the relative pronoun.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
NOMINATIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
GENITIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
DATIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ACCUSATIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ABLATIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

In the sentences below, some italicized words are relative pronouns, and some are interrogative pronouns. Write “RP” or “IP” above the line to show which is which, then write in the correct case, number, and gender of the Latin pronoun in the blank below. Remember: Relative pronouns’ genders and numbers are determined by their antecedent!

1. The Tarpeian Rock is named for a maiden *who* betrayed Rome.

2. *Who* was this maiden?

3. The temple, *which* stood on the Capitoline, was dedicated to Jupiter.

4. *What* was the duty of the priest in this temple?

Here is a summary of the differences in usage and form between relative and interrogative pronouns.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (1 AND 3)

- Introduce *dependent* clauses
- Agree with antecedents in gender
- Used to relate information about an antecedent person or thing (...who(m).../...which...)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS (2 AND 4)

- Introduce *independent* clauses
- Have no expressed antecedents
- Used to ask about the identity of a person or thing: (who(m)? what?)



Interrogative pronouns It is important to carefully identify the case, number, and gender of an interrogative pronoun before translating. Some forms have more than one identification. Be alert to these as you complete the following exercise on interrogative pronouns.

	GENDER(S), NUMBER(S), CASES(S)	MEANING(S)
1. quōs?	_____	_____
2. quōcum?	_____	_____
3. cui?	_____	_____
4. quōrum?	_____	_____
5. quae?	_____	_____
6. cuius?	_____	_____
7. quibus?	_____	_____
8. quī?	_____	_____
9. quid?	_____	_____
10. quās?	_____	_____



Interrogative pronouns vs. interrogative adjectives The interrogative adjective, as you know, differs only occasionally from the forms of the interrogative pronoun. Most often you will need to rely on context to tell the difference between them.

Indicate whether each form is an interrogative pronoun, interrogative adjective, or either. No context is given, so you must rely solely on your knowledge of forms!

	INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN/ADJ./EITHER
1. quid ...?	_____
2. quam ...?	_____
3. quae ...?	_____
4. quem ...?	_____
5. quis ...?	_____
6. quā ...?	_____
7. cui...?	_____
8. quod ...?	_____
9. quī...?	_____
10. quibus ...?	_____



Interrogative pronoun vs. interrogative adjective Translate each of the following questions, and then answer it in English, based on your knowledge of Greek and Roman gods and goddesses. Before beginning, mark each interrogative either IP (interrogative pronoun) or IA (interrogative adjective) so that you are clear on the difference.



In English, the interrogative pronoun is always some form of *who?* or *what?* The interrogative adjective is *which x? what y*, NEVER a form of “who.”

1. Quis est deus bellī?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

2. Quis est dea frūmentī?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

3. Quae dea est rēgīna deōrum?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

4. Quī deus est dominus inferōrum?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

5. Quid est signum Neptūnī?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

6. Quod signum ā Mercuriō portātur?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

7. Quis ā Plūtōne amāta est?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

8. Quid a deā Venere in Carthāgine effectum est?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

9. Quōrum liberī erant Apollō et Diāna?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____

10. Ā quō Sāturnus ex Olympō excēdere coāctus est?

Translation: _____

Answer: _____



Interrogative pronoun vs. interrogative adjective Indicate above each sentence whether the italicized word is an interrogative adjective (IA) or an interrogative pronoun (IP). Then translate the italicized word into Latin.



Remember that an adjective will always agree with a noun in case, number, and gender. Thus, if the word *which* or *what* stands next to a noun and asks a question about it, it is an *adjective*. Make sure your Latin interrogative adjectives agree in case, number, and gender with these nouns!

1. *Who* was the father of Iulus?

2. *Who* were his grandparents?

Notice that the English word *who* is both singular and plural. As for the relative pronoun, Latin has separate singular and plural forms for interrogatives.

3. *What* Roman family traced its descent from Iulus?

4. *What* was the town that he founded?

5. *What* protection did the gods give to this city?
