

LESSON XIX – A Wedding



Let's review! Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate pronoun. Translate the sentences that you create.



1. Iūdicāte _____ [accusative (direct object): reflexive].

2. _____ properābō [nominative (subject): personal].

3. Nocuērunt _____ [dative (object of *noceō*): reflexive].

4. _____, remanē [vocative (direct address): personal].

5. Is perterrit _____ [accusative (direct object): reflexive].

Now change the following pronouns as requested.

6. Make *mihi* plural. _____
7. Make *vestrum* singular. _____
8. Make *suī* plural. _____
9. Make *vōbīs* singular. _____ or _____
10. Make *mē* plural. _____ or _____



Let's expand! In this lesson, your textbook presents the first of several constructions that are substantive clauses containing subjunctive verbs. The first of these constructions is called the indirect question. As with indirect statements, the "signals" for indirect questions are essentially verbs of inquiry and explanation.



Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Omnēs mīrantur quis hoc fēcerit.

Explicābō quid fēcerim.

An indirect question can even occur within a direct question.

Exemplī Grātiā:

Rogāsne mē quid fēcerim?

Be careful, however, to distinguish indirect questions from relative clauses.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Mīror id quod fēcistī.
I marvel at what you did.

Mīror quid fēcērīs.
I wonder what you did.

Translate the following sentences and compare them to one another.

1. Why are you (singular) calling me?

2. Why did you (singular) call me?

3. I know why you (singular) are calling me.

4. I know why you (singular) have called me.

5. Where were you (plural)?

6. I told them where you (plural) were.

7. I told them where you (plural) had been.

8. Who (singular) came with them?

9. I wonder who (singular) came with them.

10. I wondered who (singular) had come with them.
