

► EXERCISE 2

Find the English derivatives based on the Vocabulary to Learn in the following sentences. Write the corresponding Latin word.

1. Where is the source of the difficulty?
2. Do not neglect your duties!
3. I usually get up at 6 AM.
4. This is a rather unrefined, rustic recipe.
5. Senile debility may come with old age.
6. Nothing moves here; everything is static.
7. These documents need to be verified.
8. The argumentation needs to be internally coherent and valid.
9. You can see advertisements everywhere: they are ubiquitous.
10. We may buy a house in a small village.

LANGUAGE FACT II

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In the reading passage adapted from Seneca at the beginning of this chapter you meet two new interrogative words. These are the equivalents of the English interrogative pronouns “who?” and “what?”

Quid mihi erit?

What will be <in store> for me?

Quis est senex?

Who is the old man?

In Latin there is an interrogative pronoun and an interrogative adjective. The interrogative pronoun stands alone, without modifying another noun. The interrogative adjective modifies a noun, and agrees with it in case, number, and gender (like any adjective).

The nominative singular interrogative pronoun is *quis* (masculine and feminine) and *quid* (neuter); it is *qui*, *quae*, *quae* in the plural. **Note that in the plural all forms of the interrogative pronoun are identical to those of the relative pronoun.**

A terra-cotta bust was found in Herculaneum and closely resembles the actual bust of Seneca now in the Archaeological Museum in Naples.





BY THE WAY

The reason for the lack of separate feminine forms in the singular is that an unspecified question beginning with *quis* is actually asking about a human person in general without reference to its gender.

Study these uses of the interrogative pronoun:

Quis veniet? – “Who (m./f.) will come?”

Quem amās? – “Whom (m./f.) do you love?”

Cūius est liber? – “Whose (m./f.) book is it?”

Quī vōbīs auxiliū dabunt? – “Who will give you help?”

Sometimes a question is asked using an interrogative adjective. **The interrogative adjective is identical to the relative pronoun in all its forms.**

Study these uses of the interrogative adjective:

Quī ager est tuus? – “Which field is yours?”

Quam fēminam amās? – “Which woman do you love?”

Cūius magistrī verba audīs? – “Which teacher’s words do you hear?”

Quās terrās capiunt Rōmānī? – “Which lands do the Romans seize?”

Here are the declensions of the interrogative pronoun and the interrogative adjective.

Interrogative Pronoun						
Singular						
Masculine and Feminine			Neuter			
Nominative	quis	who	quid	what		
Genitive	cūius	whose	cūius	of what		
Dative	cui	to/for whom	cui	to/for what		
Accusative	quem	whom	quid	what		
Ablative	quō	by/with whom	quō	by/with what		
Plural						
Masculine		Feminine		Neuter		
Nominative	quī	who	quae	who	quae	what
Genitive	quōrum	whose	quārum	whose	quōrum	of which
Dative	quibus	to/for whom	quibus	to/for whom	quibus	to/for which
Accusative	quōs	whom	quās	whom	quae	which
Ablative	quibus	by/with whom	quibus	by/with whom	quibus	by/with which

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This document will expire May 31, 2017.