

How many categories of words are there?

What are the categories of words known as?

What are the names of the parts of speech?

What is a noun?

## The Parts of Speech.

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A noun is a person, place or thing. It is the name of whatever we can think about. e.g. 'table', 'Rome', 'Latin'.

Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections.

What is a pronoun?

What is an adjective?

What is a verb?

What is an adverb?

An adjective is a word which describes a noun or pronoun. e.g. 'Good', 'better', 'best', 'white' and 'inadequate'.

A pronoun is a word which stands in place of a noun. e.g. 'I', 'me', 'mine', 'who', 'myself', 'this', 'it', and 'that'.

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. e.g. 'now', 'here', 'quickly' and 'easily'.

A verb is a doing or being word – a word which expresses an action or state. e.g. of a doing word is 'to love'; of a being word is 'to be'.

What is a conjunction?

What is an interjection?

What is a preposition?

What are the two types of conjunctions?

An interjection – the only part of speech of which animals are capable – is an exclamation. e.g. ‘Oooh!’, ‘pew!’, ‘how amazing!’, ‘oh gracious me’.

A conjunction is a word which joins together any two words of the same part of speech or any two phrases or clauses or even sentences.

Coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

A preposition is a word which governs a noun or pronoun and connects it to anything else in a sentence or clause. e.g. ‘I teach grammar *from* my book *to* my pupils *in* my study *by* candlelight *with* great pleasure.’

What is a coordinating conjunction?

What is a subordinating conjunction?

What is a sentence?

What is a clause?

Subordinating conjunctions, of which there are very many, join subsidiary clauses to main clauses or to other subsidiary clauses. e.g. 'If', 'although', 'while'.

Coordinating conjunctions, of which there are few, join clauses of equal status, whether main or subsidiary, to each other. e.g. 'And', 'but', 'or'.

A clause is a group of words with a verb in it.

A sentence is a word or group of words expressing a complete statement, wish, command or question, whether as a thought or in speech or in writing.



What is a phrase?

What is the subject?

What is the predicate?

What type of verb is a doing verb?

The subject of a sentence or clause is who or what the sentence or clause is all about.

A phrase is a group of words without a verb in it.

A doing verb is either a transitive verb or an intransitive verb.

The predicate of a sentence or clause is the rest of the sentence apart from the subject.

What is a transitive verb?

What is a direct object?

What is an intransitive verb?

Can some verbs be both transitive and  
intransitive verbs?

A direct object is the person or thing directly acted on by the subject of a sentence or clause. e.g. 'I study *Latin*.'

A transitive verb is a doing verb that needs a direct object.

Yes. e.g. We can 'grow' food and we can 'grow' in height.

An intransitive verb is a doing verb that does not take a direct object. e.g. 'I come and I go.'

What is an indirect object?

What is a noun's number?

What are cases?

How many cases are there in Latin?

Whether it is singular or plural.

An indirect object is a noun or pronoun only indirectly affected by the verb it follows. The indirect object is the person or thing to whom or for whom the action is done. e.g. 'He teaches grammar to *me*.'

The different forms nouns, pronouns and adjectives take according to what they are doing in a sentence.

What are the names of the different cases in Latin?

When is the Nominative case used?

When is the Vocative case used?

When is the Accusative case used?

When a noun or pronoun is the subject or complement in the sentence or clause in which it appears, or, in the case of adjectives, when it agrees with a noun or pronoun which is the subject or complement. e.g. 'I am a good teacher.'

Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative.

When the person, place or thing represented by the noun or pronoun or described by the adjective either (a) is the object in the sentence or clause or (b) depends on a preposition which governs or 'takes' the accusative. e.g. 'I teach him' or 'I look at him'.

When the person represented by the noun or pronoun is being directly addressed. e.g. 'Yes, sir.'



When is the Genitive case used?

When is the Dative case used?

When is the Ablative case used?

What is the name of the rare seventh case that survived from pre-classical Latin?

The 'to or for case'. e.g. 'He gives something to her and does something for her.'

The 'of case'. e.g. 'The importance of Latin' and 'Latin's importance'.

Locative

The 'by, with or from case'. e.g. 'It was made by him and done with him and taken from him.'

When is the Locative case used?

What genders are used in Latin?

What must pronouns do regarding the nouns they stand for and adjectives do regarding nouns or pronouns they describe?

Does Latin have articles?

Masculine, feminine and neuter. A few Latin words are of common gender meaning either masculine or feminine according to the sex of the particular person involved.

Used in very few nouns, most of them place names. It is used by itself in a noun rather than in the form of a preposition together with the case it takes. e.g. 'I am going home' rather than '. . . to home'.

No

They must grammatically match in every respect.

Do adverbs change their form?

What is the Active Voice?

What is the Passive Voice?

Does the Passive Voice apply to both  
transitive and intransitive verbs?

The voice used when the subject is doing the action. e.g. 'I love'.

No, only when they are comparative or superlative.

No, just transitive verbs. e.g. you can be loved but cannot be 'sleaped'.

The voice used when the subject is having the action done to him. e.g. 'I am loved.'

What sentences belong to the Indicative Mood?

What sentences belong to the Subjunctive Mood?

What sentences belong to the Imperative Mood?

What are the six tenses that are found in Latin as they occur in the Singular Indicative Mood, Active Voice?

The Subjunctive Mood is used much less in English than in Latin but we find it in; ‘be that as it may’, ‘so be it’, ‘if I were you’, ‘if only that were mine’, ‘would that were it so’, ‘come Christmas’ and many other familiar expressions.

Statements and questions.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Present	I love, I am loving, I do love
Future Simple	I shall love, I shall be loving
Imperfect	I was loving, I loved, I used to love
Perfect	I have loved, I loved
Future Perfect	I shall have loved, I shall have been loving
Pluperfect	I had loved

Commands. e.g. ‘Love thy neighbour.’



Which tenses are not found in the  
Active and Passive Voices of the  
Subjunctive Mood?

What is verb conjugation?

What two tenses in English do not exist  
as separate tenses in Latin?

In what scenario do some Latin verbs  
not conjugate?

Matching a verb to any ‘person’ or ‘number’.

The Future Simple and the Future Perfect.

Verbs have other forms that do not conjugate to match each person.

The Present Continuous tense (‘I am loving’, ‘I am being loved’) and the Preterite or Aorist tense (when the Perfect tense in Latin is translated as ‘I loved’ or ‘I was loved’ rather than ‘I have loved’ or ‘I have been loved’.)

What are examples of the infinitive?

What is the Gerundive?

Where in Latin words is the stressed or  
accented syllable?

When is a syllable long?

A verbal adjective which corresponds to 'worthy to be loved', 'who or which ought to be loved' and sometimes almost 'going to be loved'.

Present Infinitive Active 'to love'  
Present Infinitive Passive 'to be loved'  
Perfect Infinitive Active 'to have loved'  
Perfect Infinitive Passive 'to have been loved'  
Future infinitive Active 'to be about to love', 'to be going to love'

If its vowel is long or it ends with a double consonant.

In words of two syllables the first syllable is stressed. In longer word, penultimate is stressed if it is long or antepenultimate is stressed if penultimate is short.

How are the vowels pronounced?

What is a diphthong?

How are the diphthongs pronounce?

How is the letter 'c' pronounced?

Diphthongs are two letters pronounced as one.

Ā ā as in ‘father’.  
A a as in ‘cat’.  
Ē ē as in ‘grey’.  
E e as in ‘get’.  
Ī ī as in ‘machine’, not as in ‘mine’.  
I i as in ‘pin’.  
Ō ō as in ‘mote’.  
O o as in ‘got’.  
Ū ū as in ‘root’.  
U u as in ‘put’ or ‘foot’, not as in ‘putt’.

Always hard, like ‘k’ in english.

Ae ae as in ‘I’ll’, ‘aisle’ or ‘isle’.  
Au au as in ‘mouse’.  
Ei ei as in ‘faint’ or ‘feint’.  
Eu eu as in ‘few’.  
Oe oe as in ‘boy’.

How is the letter 'g' pronounced?

Is 'h' always sounded, silent or can be either?

How is 's' pronounced?

How is 'gn' pronounced?

Always sounded.

Always hard, like ‘*get*’.

Like ‘ngn’ as in ‘strongness’, if there were such a word.

Always as in the first ‘s’ in ‘season’, and not the second.



How is 'i' pronounced?

What letters are not present in Latin?

Year

Table

‘J’ and ‘v’, however ‘v’ will be used in place of the consonant version of ‘u’, pronounced as ‘w’.

Like ‘y’ as in ‘yes’, so that the Latin ‘iūdex’ is pronounced like ‘yoodex’.

mēnsa, -ae, f., table		
	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	mēnsa	mēnsae
<i>Voc.</i>	mēnsa	mēnsae
<i>Acc.</i>	mēnsam	mēnsās
<i>Gen.</i>	mēnsae	mēnsārum
<i>Dat.</i>	mēnsae	mēnsīs
<i>Abl.</i>	mēnsā	mēnsīs

annus, -ī, m., year		
	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	annus	annī
<i>Voc.</i>	anne	annī
<i>Acc.</i>	annum	annōs
<i>Gen.</i>	annī	annōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	annō	annīs
<i>Abl.</i>	annō	annīs