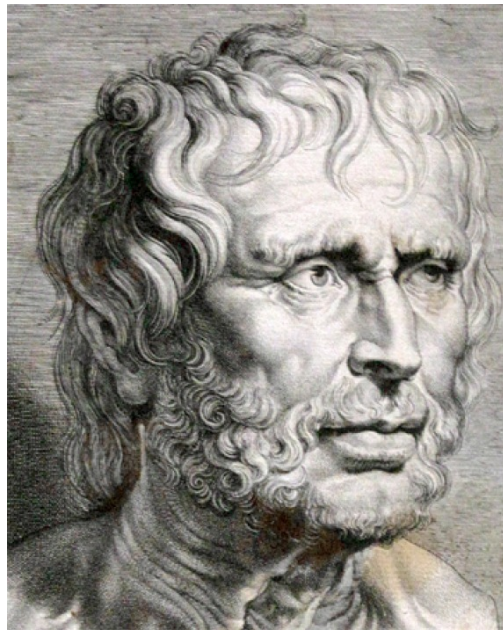


Latin 7: continue Ch. 15

- Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

April 6 – April 9

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day



Lucas Emil Vorsterman's *Seneca*

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 6 th	1) Write out Ch. 15 vocabulary from memory on Ch. 15 Vocab. Quiz	2
Tuesday, April 7 th	1) Determine the differences between relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns and adjectives in English.	2-3
Wednesday, April 8 th	1) Determine the differences between relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns and adjectives in Latin.	4-6
Thursday, April 9 th	1) Fill out relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns & adjective charts.	6
Friday, April 10 th	1) Rest & Relax	n/a

Additional Notes:

Salvēte discipulī discipulaeque,

Thank you again for your hard work!

This week will be a continuation of Ch. 15. You will be taking a Ch. 15 vocabulary quiz today (Monday). Tuesday-Thursday will be familiarizing yourselves with interrogative pronouns and adjectives.

As always, we are here to guide you, so please come visit us in (online) office hours starting this week!

Yours,

Mr. Kile, Mr. Hunt, and Miss Villanueva

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Monday, April 6th

Ch. 15 – Vocabulary Quiz

- I. Please take this quiz (p. 7 of the packet) as you would in the classroom, i.e. without any notes, flash cards, etc. You have a total of 20 min. to complete this quiz. You may use 5 of those minutes to study. Bonam fortunam!

Tuesday, April 7th

Ch. 15 – Interrogative Pronouns & Adjectives

- I. Read the following sentences.
1. The stones, which I see, are red.
 2. Which stones are red?
 3. What do I see?

Compare and contrast the underlined words. Use the space below to note at least **2-3** differences in each column and similarities in section 1, 2, 3. One example has been provided.

Ask yourselves these questions:

- What part of speech is each underlined word?
- What kind of sentences are numbers 1-3?
- What are the functions of each underlined word? / What are the jobs of the underlined words in the clause/sentence?

1 “The stones, <u>which</u> I see, are red.”	2 “ <u>Which</u> stones do I see?”	3 “What do I see?”
1, 2, 3		

Now that you have compared a contrasted the underlined words above, let us identify them!

A. The *which* in the first sentence is a relative pronoun, functioning as a direct object in a relative clause. What is a relative pronoun? (Reference pp. 240-242 in the textbook.)

B. The *which* in the second sentence is an interrogative adjective modifying *rocks*. What is an interrogative adjective? Ask yourself: What does 'interrogative' mean? What is an adjective?

C. The *what* in the third sentence is an interrogative pronoun. [What does 'interrogative' mean?] What is a pronoun?

Provide the Latin dictionary entries for each below.

Relative pronoun - _____, _____, _____

Interrogative Adj. - _____, _____, _____

Interrogative Pron. - _____, _____



Luca Giordano's *The Death of Seneca*

Wednesday, April 8th

Ch. 15 – cont. Interrogative Pronouns & Adjectives

I. Bell Work:

In what kind of sentences are interrogative pronouns and adjectives used?

- a. Exclamatory
- b. Indicative
- c. Interrogative

Imperative

II. Read the English sentences below and their Latin translations.

- 1. The stones, which I see, are red. → Saxa, quae videō, sunt rubra.
- 2. Which stones are red? → Quae saxa sunt rubra?
- 3. What do I see? → Quae videō?

Based off what we have learned in Latin about noun and adjective forms, compare and contrast the underlined words in the *Latin* sentences, just as you did yesterday. Think about their gender, number, and case, their functions, etc.

1 “Saxa, <u>quae</u> videō, sunt rubra.”	2 “ <u>Quae</u> saxa sunt rubra?”	3 “ <u>Quae</u> videō?”
1, 2, 3		

III. Now that you have compared and contrasted relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns and adjectives, read pp. 251-253 in your textbook. Take notes as you go by filling in the blanks below that correspond with LF II.

Ch. 15, Language Fact II, pp. 251-253

In Latin there is an interrogative pronoun and an interrogative adjective. The interrogative _____ stands alone, without modifying another noun. The interrogative _____ modifies a noun, and agrees with it in _____, _____, and _____ (like any adjective). The nominative singular interrogative pronoun is _____ (masculine and feminine) and _____ (neuter); it is _____, _____, _____ in the plural. **Note that in the plural all forms of the interrogative pronoun are identical to those of the _____ pronoun.**

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 _____ person in general without reference to its _____.

Study these uses of the interrogative pronoun. [Fill in the blanks with the proper interrogative pronoun found in LF II.]

_____ *veniet?* - "Who (m./f.) will come?"

_____ *amās?* - "Whom (m./f.) do you love?"

_____ *est liber?* - "Whose (m./f.) book is it?"

_____ *vōbīs auxilium dabunt?* - "Who (m./f.) will give y'all help?"

continue next page →

cont. Ch. 15: LF II, pp. 251-253

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. [Fill in the blanks with the proper interrogative adjective found in LF II.]

_____ *ager est tuus?* – “Which field is yours?”

_____ *fēminam amās?* – “Which woman do you love?”

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

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

*Bonum opus. Tomorrow you will decline the forms of the interrogative adjectives and pronouns.

Thursday, April 9th

Ch. 15 – Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

- I. Fill out the *relative* pronouns chart (p. 8 of the packet). Then fill in the interrogative pronoun and adjectives charts (p. 9 of the packet). Reference pp. 252-253 in the textbook.
- II. Begin memorizing the different charts. Write them out twice more on a separate sheet of paper.

Friday, April 10th

Quiescite, amicī.

I. GIVE THE ENGLISH MEANING(S) OF THE FOLLOWING LATIN WORDS.

1. ante (+ acc) _____
2. argūmentum, -ī, n. _____
3. cūr _____
4. difficilis, -e _____
5. ecce! _____
6. etiam _____
7. fortasse _____
8. inquam _____
9. parvus, -a, -um _____
10. quis, quid? _____
11. rūsticus, -a, -um _____
12. saxum, -ī, n. _____
13. senectūs, -tūtis, f. _____
14. sicut _____
15. ubīque _____
16. umquam _____
17. vērus, -a, -um _____
18. vetustus, -a, -um _____

II. Complete the following table of principal parts of verbs.

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	SUPINE	MEANING
neglegō			neglēctum	
	stāre			to stand

PRŌNŌMINA RELĀTĪVA

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	Quid significat Anglicē?
Nom. SG.				
Gen. SG.				
Dat. SG.				
Acc. SG.				
Abl. SG.				
Nom. PL.				
Gen. PL.				
Dat. PL.				
Acc. PL.				
Abl. PL.				

PRŌNŌMINA INTERRŌGĀTĪVA ET ADIECTĪVA INTERRŌGĀTĪVA

	masc.	fem.	neut.		masc.	fem.	neut.
Quid significat Anglicē?							
Nom. SG.							
Gen. SG.							
Dat. SG.							
Acc. SG.							
Abl. SG.							
Nom. PL.							
Gen. PL.							
Dat. PL.							
Acc. PL.							
Abl. PL.							