Nomen:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ms. Kane-\_\_\_\_Period Latin Questions

Latin has several ways of asking questions. We have encountered the first two ways already.

1. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs:

* quid
* quando
* ubi
* quare

2. Interrogative suffixes:

* -ne

3. Using “leading interrogatives”

* num
* nonne

When translating “num” or “nonne,” you must show that you recognize the answer that is expected.

E.g.

* Num Italia insula est? = Italy isn’t an island, is it?
* Nonne Italia in Europā?= Italy is in Europe, isn’t it? (Isn’t Italy in Europe?)

Summarize how you translate “num” to show that it expects a “no” answer:

Summarize how you translate “nonne” to show that it expects a “yes” answer:

**Practice Translating Questions:**

Quid faciam?

Ubi est Roma?

Estne Roma in Italiā?

Num Roma in Asiā?

Nonne Roma in Europā?

Num magistra es?

Estne magistra es?

Nonne discipuli sunt?

Quare dicunt?

Ubi pecuniam invenis?

**Practice answering Latin questions:**

Answer each question with “yes” or “no” according to which “leading interrogative” is used.

Sic=yes

Minime=no

1. Nonne Cicero scriptor erat?
2. Num Germania insula est?
3. Num venit?
4. Nonne in Americā vivimus?
5. Num audis?
6. Nonne valetis?