

Latin

Indirect Statements 2: Past Tenses

Downloadable Resource

Mr Furber



The Indirect Statement 2: Past Tenses

- **Direct statement:** 'The Romans are winning.'
- **Indirect statement:**

The messenger says that the Romans are winning.
- **In Latin: head verb + accusative + infinitive**

e.g. *nuntius dicit Romanos vincere.*
- **LITERAL:** The messenger says the Romans to win.
- **ELEGANT:** The messenger says THAT the Romans are winning.



The Indirect Statement 2: Past Tenses

- **In English**, if the head verb is in the **past tense**, the tense of the verb in the indirect statement **goes into the past tense as well** (usually from present to **imperfect** tense).

head verb + accusative + infinitive

e.g. *nuntius **dixit navem appropinquare.***

LITERAL: The messenger said the ship to be approaching.

OR: The messenger said **THAT** the ship **was** approaching.

NOT: The messenger said that the ship **is** approaching.

NOT: The messenger said that the ship **had** approached.



Head Verbs

Latin	English	Latin	English
<i>audio</i>	I hear	<i>nuntio</i>	I announce
<i>cognosco</i>	I get to know, find out	<i>puto</i>	I think
<i>clamo</i>	I shout	<i>respondeo</i>	I reply
<i>conspicio</i>	I notice	<i>(ne)scio</i>	I (do not) know
<i>credo</i>	I believe	<i>sentio</i>	I feel, notice
<i>dico</i>	I say	<i>video</i>	I see
<i>intellego</i>	I understand, realise	<i>dicitur</i>	(it) is said

Irregular infinitives: *esse* ('to be'); *abesse* ('to be away'); *adesse* ('to be present'); *posse* ('to be able'); *velle* ('to want'); *nolle* ('not to want')



Main Task

Translate into English.

1. *deus filiam lacrimare intellexit.*
2. *omnes credebant urbem in maximo periculo esse.*
3. *senatores cognoverunt ducem oppugnare nolle.*
4. *vir, ubi surrexit, statim sensit equos abesse.*
5. *regina vidit hostes appropinquare et gladios tenere.*
6. *dea custodem dormire cognoscit.*

Don't forget the Challenge!



Challenge

Translate these trickier indirect statements.

1. *imperatorem non Romanum sed hostem esse clamaverunt.*
2. *feminae, quae ceteras discedere senserunt, lacrimare coeperunt.*
3. *senatores, ubi cognoverunt ducem comites ad forum vocare, oppugnare parabant.*



Review

Only turn to this section once you have completed the main task(s).



Main Task: Review

Correct your answers.

1. *deus filiam lacrimare intellexit.* The god realised that his daughter was crying.
2. *omnes credebant urbem in maximo periculo esse.* Everyone believed that the city was in very great danger.
3. *senatores cognoverunt ducem oppugnare nolle.* The senators found out that the leader did not want to attack.



Main Task: Review

Correct your answers.

4. *vir, ubi surrexit, statim sensit equos abesse.* The man, when he rose, immediately realised that the horses were away.
5. *regina vidit hostes appropinquare et gladios tenere.* The queen saw that the enemy were approaching and were holding swords.
6. *dea custodem dormire cognoscit.* The goddess finds out that the guard is sleeping.



Challenge: Review

Correct your answers.

1. *imperatorem non Romanum sed hostem esse clamaverunt.* They shouted that the emperor/commander was not Roman but an enemy.
2. *feminae, quae ceteras discedere senserunt, lacrimare coeperunt.* The women, who realised that the others were leaving, began to cry.
3. *senatores, ubi cognoverunt ducem comites ad forum vocare, oppugnare parabant.* The senators, when they found out that the leader was calling his companions to the forum, were preparing to attack.

