

Lesson 4

Part of Speech: Adverb

Part of Speech: Preposition

Syntax: Adverbial Modification

Which two syntactic categories do you already know?

What is the *kernel* of a sentence? Name two kernel types and their kernel parts.

What is the function of a connector?

What is the third syntactic category introduced in this lesson?

To which common syntactic category do adverbs and prepositional phrases belong?

Basic Sentences

In each Basic Sentence, circle the words that do NOT function as kernel items or connectors.

4.1. Fortiter, fidēliter, felīciter.

4.2. Vēritās numquam perit.

4.3. Prūdēns cum cūrā vīvit, stultus sine cūrā.

4.4. Gladiātor in harēnā capit cōnsilium.

Copy all the Latin verbs from the Basic Sentences.

Copy all the Latin subjects from the Basic Sentences.

Copy all the Latin direct objects from the Basic Sentences.

Which word, because of its form, could be misunderstood as a kernel item?

Which sentences have gapping?
How do you know?

Part of Speech: Adverb

List the *parts of speech* you know from previous lessons.

What are the two morphemes for adverbs mentioned in the explanatory text?

Are all adverbs in Latin marked by one of these two morphemes?

Part of Speech: Preposition

What is a preposition?

Copy all the English prepositions in the directions for Exercise 6 on p. 32.

How do you know which noun in a sentence is the object of a certain preposition?

What are three indeclinable parts of speech in Latin?

What makes up a *prepositional phrase*?

Copy the Latin prepositional phrases from the Basic Sentences.

BS 4.3 _____
BS 4.4 _____

Write down the ending of the ablative singular for each of the five declensions. What do these endings have in common?

Syntax: Adverbial Modification

What is the third category besides kernel items and connectors?

What is the technical term for the item modified by a modifier?

A *modifier* can be one of two types, either _____ or _____.

Which parts of speech can be the head of an adverbial modifier?

Which are the two types of adverbial modifiers?

What kind of *head* does the prepositional phrase modify?

What is the difference between the use of prepositional phrases in English and Latin?

Copy down all the modifiers and their heads from the required readings on p.33.

	modifier	head
4.1	_____	_____
4.2	_____	_____
4.3	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4.4	_____	_____
4.5	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Semantics: Manner, Place, Frequency, Accompaniment

What are the two questions a prepositional phrase with *cum* can answer?

Does *cum amico* express accompaniment or manner? How would you know?

Copy down the semantic categories of adverbial modifiers mentioned in the explanatory text. Then find and copy an example in each category from Readings 4.1-4.7 on page 33.

semantic category	Latin example	reading #
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Metaphrasing: Adverbial Modifiers

Following the example given in the directions to Exercise 5 (p. 31), metaphrase the adverbial modifiers below taken from the Basic Sentences, using blanks for the kernel items.

BS4.1 fortiter

BS4.2 numquam

BS4.3 cum cūrā

BS4.4 in harēnā