

STAGE 16 GRAMMAR NOTES

◆ Pluperfect Tense

On our verb tense timeline, the Pluperfect comes **before** the perfect tense.

(Remember, **Pluperfect** = *Plus quam perfectus*, MORE THAN PERFECT!)

The Pluperfect tells us when to say someone **HAD** done something.

An easy way to recognize the pluperfect is:

(Double X-tra Long SUV Differents) + ERA + verb ending

For example:

amav + **era** + t = amaverat
(he HAD loved)

Here's how it works in a sentence:

Postquam puer **audiverat** matrem, vēnit ad culinam.

=

After the boy **had heard** his mother, he came to the kitchen.



Which one happened first, the **hearing** or the **coming to the kitchen**?

****It's very important to know whether the 3rd principal part of the verb is being used. MEMORIZE YOUR PRINCIPAL PARTS, especially the irregular ones!**

*sum, esse, fuī

*possum, posse, potuī

*fero, ferre, tuluī

*tollo, tollere, sustuluī

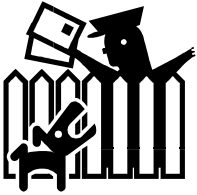
*volo, velle, voluī

◆ Question Words

There are a few different ways to ask questions in Latin.

1) Use a word like ***ubi***, ***cur***, ***quando***, etc.

- *ubi est canis?* = Where is the dog?



2) Add ***-ne*** to the end of the first word of the sentence.

- *tune canem vidisti?* = Have you seen the dog?

3) Use ***num*** if you expect a “NO” answer.

- *num canis non effugit?* = **Surely** the dog did **not** escape?

4) Use ***nonne*** if you expect a “YES” answer.

- *nonne canem mihi reddas?* = **Surely** you will return the dog to me?

