

Year 2 Term 2 Week 6 Day 1

Grammar: imperative mood



Latin Without Tears pages 219-222a introduces the imperative mood. This is simply a command. As usual with *Latin Without Tears*, the translation given is rather archaic. You should translate the imperative: “Sing the poem!” “Have the horse!” and so on. Unfortunately modern English does not distinguish between a command to one person and a command to more than one person as Latin does. This is where the old English as in *Latin Without Tears* can be more helpful as it does make the distinction. However, for the purposes of the IGCSE exam, although you should be aware of the singular/plural forms you should translate both in the modern form.

Bible Examples:

Cantate *Iehovae, eo quod admodum excelluit ...* Exodus 15:21 (Beza's translation)

Miriam is speaking here. Is she addressing her command to one or to more than one person?

Alleluia, laudate *Dominum omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi* Psalm 117:1

Psalms 113-118 are called “Hallel” Psalms and in the Latin Vulgate are all prefaced with *Alleluia*.

Gentes is part of the third declension noun *gens* “people”. You will probably be able to translate this verse.

Once again, check the verbs in this lesson against the IGCSE syllabus vocabulary list page 13 of the [syllabus](#). Add to your notebook any verbs that appear on the list.