Latin For Children,

*Primer A*

**ANSWERS**

*A collection of exercises, quizzes & tests provided by our extended Classical Academic Press family.*

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Not For Resale
Declining Worksheet

1. Choose 6 nouns from chapter(s) ________.
2. Find the stem of each noun.
3. Decline the noun.
4. Translate the box marked *.

| stem: __________________________ |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

* ____________________________________________________________________

2. stem: __________________________

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<tr>
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* ____________________________________________________________________

3. stem: __________________________

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* ____________________________________________________________________
4. stem: ______________________

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<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
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5. stem: ______________________

<table>
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</table>

6. stem: ______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
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<th>PLURAL</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Nomen: ________________________________ datum: __________________________________

**Verb Conjugating Worksheet**

1. Choose 6 verbs from chapter(s) __________.
2. Find the stem of each verb.
3. Conjugate the verb in the tense requested.
4. Translate the box marked * in two different ways.

<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1.  tense: ___________________________    stem: ___________________________

<p>| | |</p>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.  tense: ___________________________    stem: ___________________________

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.  tense: ___________________________    stem: ___________________________

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. tense: ___________________</td>
<td>stem: ___________________</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. tense: ___________________</th>
<th>stem: ___________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. tense: ___________________</th>
<th>stem: ___________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latin Ch. 2 Test

Match the Latin words with the English translation. (1 pt. each)

1. _____ insula, insulae A. road, way
2. _____ regina, reginae B. table
3. _____ aura, aurae C. ditch
4. _____ patria, patriae D. turning point, goal
5. _____ cena, cænae E. page
6. _____ pagina, paginae F. dinner
7. _____ meta, metae G. breeze
8. _____ mensa, mensae H. fatherland, native land
9. _____ fossa, fossae I. queen
10. _____ via, viæ J. island
11. _____ fabula, fabulae K. gate
12. _____ porta, portae L. story

Translate the Latin to English: (8 pts.)

13. amo, amare, amavi, amatum: I love, to love, I loved, loved

14. do, dare, dedit, datum: I give, to give, I gave, given
Give the present tense verb endings. (6 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>nt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the Amo Chant in the chart. (6 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>amō</td>
<td>amāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>amās</td>
<td>amātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>amat</td>
<td>amant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blanks. (4 points)

Conjugation is when you list the ______verb_______ with all its ______endings_______.

A ______noun_______ is the part of speech that names the ______subject______ or state of being.
Parsing Practice, Ch. 2

Circle the ending of each verb. Next identify its person and number. Lastly, translate the word into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN VERB</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>däs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrāmus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labōrat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nārātis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrās</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labōrāmus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nārant</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>amat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dātis</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>intrō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labōrās</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nārāt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar Practice, Ch. 4

Change the number of the following nouns, but keep them in the same case. Then translate. The first one is done for you.

1. aqua (nominative) - ____aquae____ = ____the waters____

2. fēmina (dative) - _______feminīs = to the women____

3. terrārum (genitive) - _______terrae = of the earth____

4. amīcam (accusative) - _______amīcās = the friends____

5. mētīs (ablatīve) - _______mētā = by/with/from the turning point

6. glōriae (nominative) - _______glōria = glory____

7. filiae (genitive) - _______filiārum = of the daughters____

8. dominā (ablatīve) - _______dominīs = by/with/from the masters

9. disciplīs (dative) - _______discipulae = to the student____

10. servās (accusative) - _______servam = servant____
Latin Ch. 3 & 4 Test

Match the Latin words with the English translation. (1 pt. each)

1. ______ amica, amicae  A. daughter
2. ______ famula, famulae  B. female master
3. ______ discipula, discipulae  C. wave
4. ______ femina, feminae  D. female servant
5. ______ domina, dominae  E. girl
6. ______ fenestra, fenestrae  F. woman
7. ______ puella, puellae  G. female teacher
8. ______ magistra, magistrae  H. window
9. ______ filia, filiae  I. female student
10. ______ unda, undae  J. female friend
11. ______ ira, irae  K. I look at
12. ______ intro  L. anger
13. ______ specto  M. I enter
Translate the Latin verbs to English: (15 pts.)

15. erro, errare, erravi, erratum: ____________________________

________________________________________
I wander, to wander, I wandered, wandered

16. paro, parare, paravi, paratum: ____________________________

________________________________________
I prepare, to prepare, I prepared, prepared

17. sto, stare, steti, statum: ____________________________

________________________________________
I stand, to stand, I stood, stood

18. sum, esse, fui: ____________________________
I am, to be, I was ____________________________
Latin I  Chapter 5  Review Test

Match the verbs.  1 pt ea.

1. _____ intro  A. I love
2. _____ laboro  B. I stand
3. _____ do  C. I tell
4. _____ sto  D. I prepare
5. _____ erro  E. I am
6. _____ specto  F. I enter
7. _____ amo  G. I wander
8. _____ narro  H. I work
9. _____ paro  I. I give
10. _____ sum  J. I look at

Match the nouns.  1 pt ea.

11. _____ puella  A. female servant
12. _____ famula  B. woman
13. _____ femina  C. girl
Noun matching continued

14. ______ domina  D. daughter
15. ______ filia   E. female slave
16. ______ serva  F. female master
17. ______ aqua   G. fatherland
18. ______ silva  H. ditch
19. ______ aura   I. story
20. ______ cena   J. water
21. ______ regina K. page
22. ______ fossa  L. dinner
23. ______ fabula M. forest
24. ______ patria N. queen
25. ______ pagina O. breeze
Latin Ch. 6 Test

Match the 2nd Declension nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ E  filius, filii  A. boy
2. ______ J  dominus, domini  B. male teacher
3. ______ B  magister, magistri  C. male servant
4. ______ G  Germanus, Germani  D. man
5. ______ A  puer, pueri  E. son
6. ______ D  vir, viri  F. male student/disciple
7. ______ H  amicus, amici  G. brother
8. ______ I  servus, servi  H. male friend
9. ______ F  discipulus, discipuli  I. male slave
10. ______ C  famulus, famuli  J. male master

Complete the First Declension (feminine) Noun Endings  (10 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>-ārum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>-īs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-am</td>
<td>-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>-ā</td>
<td>-īs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised 2004-2005
Fill in the present tense verb endings.

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>nt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the above chart to answer the following:

Which ending is the:

- 2nd person, plural ______ tis
- 1st person, singular ______ o
- 2nd person, singular ______ s
- 3rd person, plural ______ nt
- 1st person, plural ______ mus
- 3rd person, singular ______ t

Name:______________________________  No._______
Date:______________________________
Match the 2nd Declension nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ filius, filii  
   A. boy
2. ______ dominus, domini  
   B. I shout
3. ______ vigilo  
   C. I point out
4. ______ clamo  
   D. male servant
5. ______ tardo  
   E. school, game
6. ______ germanus, germani  
   F. man
7. ______ demonstro  
   G. wolf
8. ______ ludus, ludi  
   H. I watch
9. ______ puer, pueri  
   I. son
10. ______ lupus, lupi  
    J. water-carrier
11. ______ aquarius, aquarii  
    K. garden
12. ______ vir, viri  
    L. ally, associate
13. ______ amicus, amici  
    M. brother
14. ______ hortus, horti  
    N. I delay
15. ______ famulus, famuli  
    O. male friend
16. ______ socius, socii  
    P. male master

Translate “Scribere est agere” ______ to write is to act
Decline “Mensa”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>mēnsa</td>
<td>mēnsae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>mēnsae</td>
<td>mēnsārum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>mēnsae</td>
<td>mēnsīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>mēnsam</td>
<td>mēnsās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>mēnsā</td>
<td>mēnsīs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Declension Noun Endings (masculine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>- us</td>
<td>- ī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>- ī</td>
<td>- ōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>- ō</td>
<td>- ōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>- um</td>
<td>- ōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>- ō</td>
<td>- īs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised 2004-2005
Parsing Practice, Ch. 7

Circle the ending of each verb. Next identify its person and number. Lastly, translate the word into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN VERB</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vigilō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmāmus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>we shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tardat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>he delays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>you all are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>they dwell/live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēmōnstrās</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you point out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nārrant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>they tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>he/she is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmātis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>you all shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>he dwells/lives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The irregular verb sum does not have regular endings therefore they are not circled in this chart.
Circle the ending of each noun. Next identify its case, gender, and number. Lastly, translate the word into English. You may abbreviate the case, number, and gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hortus</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>The garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēnsae</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>the tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exempla</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servum</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>the slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lupi</td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>of the wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedificiō</td>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>with the building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puellis</td>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>to the girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicos</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōnorum</td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>of the gifts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociō</td>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>with the ally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caelī</td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>of the sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipula</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>the student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquāriōs</td>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>to the water-carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxilia</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>helps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūdī</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>the schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give the genitive singular, gender, and meaning.
Verbs: give ALL principal parts and their meanings.

1. pugnō  pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum
   *I fight, to fight, I fought, fought*

2. necō  necāre, necāvī, necātum
   *I kill, to kill, I killed, killed*

3. ambulō  ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum
   *I walk, to walk, I walked, walked*

5. caelum  caelī — N
   *sky, of the sky*

6. auxilium  auxiliī — N
   *help, of the help*

7. puer  puerī — M
   *boy, of the boy*
B) Chant. Please identify the stem of *dōnum, dōnī*, then decline.

Stem: dōn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>dōnum</td>
<td>dōnī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>dōnī</td>
<td>dōnōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>dōnō</td>
<td>dōnīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>dōnum</td>
<td>dōnōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>dōnō</td>
<td>dōnīs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C) Grammar. Please write the Neuter Rule.

The neuter _______ nominative _______ and _______ accusative _______

cases are always the _______ same _______ in both the singular and _______ plural _______

B) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Divide et règnā: _______________ Divide and rule _____________________
LATIN I  CHAPTER 8
STUDY GUIDE

Be able to:

1. decline Ludus
2. conjugate Sum
3. write out definitions for declension and conjugation

Review Ch. 6, 7, and 8 vocabulary words
Latin Ch. 8 Test

Match the Latin verbs and nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ donum, -i         A.  building  
2. ______ neco     B.  I walk  
3. ______ caelum, -i    C.  example  
4. ______ mando     D.  help  
5. ______ aedificium, -i E.  I attack  
6. ______ oppugno     F.  sky  
7. ______ auxilium, -i G.  I fight  
8. ______ pugno     H.  gift  
9. ______ exemplum, -I I.  I kill  
10. ______ ambulo     J.  I entrust

Review: Match the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Declension nouns with the English translation. (1 pt. each)

1. ______ socius, -i         A.  water-carrier  
2. ______ hortus, -i     B.  garden  
3. ______ ludus, -i    C.  wolf  
4. ______ aquarius, -i D.  school, game  
5. ______ lupus, -i E.  ally, associate
LATIN I  CHAPTER 9
STUDY GUIDE

Be able to:
1. write 2nd Declension Neuter Noun Endings
2. decline donum
3. write the English translation for the Chapter Maxim

Review Ch. 6, 7, and 8 vocabulary words
Latin Ch. 9 Test

Match the Latin nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. _______ collum, -i  A. grain
2. _______ gaudium, -i  B. reward
3. _______ beneficium, -i  C. star
4. _______ astrum, -i  D. benefit, gift
5. _______ praemium, -i  E. joy
6. _______ frumentum, -i  F. neck
7. _______ fatum, -i  G. danger
8. _______ forum, -i  H. town
9. _______ oppidum, -i  I. public square
10. _______ periculum, -i  J. fate

Review vocabulary (verbs and nouns).

11. _______ vigilo  A. building
12. _______ aquarius, -i  B. I walk
13. _______ germanus, -i  C. son
14. _______ mando  D. help
15. _______ aedificum, -i  E. I attack
16. _______ oppugno  F. brother
17. _______ auxilium, -i  G. I watch
18. _______ habito  H. I entrust
19. _______ filius, -i  I. I live
20. _______ ambulo  J. water-carrier
Label the chart and write the 2nd Declension Neuter Noun Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>īs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>īs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label the chart and write the donum chant (decline domun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>dōnum</td>
<td>dōna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>dōnī</td>
<td>dōnōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>dōnō</td>
<td>dōnīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>dōnum</td>
<td>dōna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>dōnō</td>
<td>dōnīs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate the chapter maxim “Divide et regna”.

Divide and rule

Revised 2004-2005
Translation Practice, ch. 9

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

1/PrN
1/P N/P/M

1. Sumus discipuli.
   *We are students.*

SN LV PrN
N/S/N 3/S N/S/N

2. Gaudium est praemium.
   *Joy is the reward.*

DO V-T
ACC/S/N 3/S

3. Oppidum pugnat.
   *He attacks the town.*

LV PrN
2/S N/S/N

4. Es beneficium.
   *You are a gift.*
Match the Latin verbs and nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ frumentum A. building
2. ______ forum B. brother
3. ______ caelum C. grain
4. ______ astrum D. help
5. ______ aedificium, -i E. public square
6. ______ fatum F. m. slave
7. ______ auxilium G. I watch
8. ______ vigilo H. danger
9. ______ exemplum I. fate
10. ______ germanus J. m. servant
11. ______ socius K. I entrust
12. ______ hortus L. joy
13. ______ ludus M. wolf
14. ______ aquarius N. school, game
15. ______ lupus O. ally, associate
16. ______ servus P. sky
17. ______ famulus Q. garden
18. ______ periculum R. example
19. ______ mando S. star
20. ______ gaudium T. water-carrier
Complete the 2nd Declension Noun Endings for Masculine and Neuter genders.
Agreeable Adjectives, Ch. 11

Parse each noun, identifying its case, number, and gender. Then choose an adjective to modify each noun, and translate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magnus, magna, magnum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>magnus</td>
<td>magnus lūdus, the big school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, parva, parvum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>mēnsae</td>
<td>mēnsae parvae, the small tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vērus, vēra, vērum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>donum magnum</td>
<td>donum magnum, the big gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falsus, falsa, falsum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>puella</td>
<td>puella falsa, the false girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubius, dubia, dubium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>exempla</td>
<td>exempla dubia, the doubtful examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oppidum parvum, the small town</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puer vērus, the true boy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipula dubia, the doubtful student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astra magna, the big star</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiz, Ch. 11

A) Vocabulary.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and one meaning.
Verbs: give ALL principal parts and their meanings.
Nouns: give genitive gender and one meaning.

1. spectō spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum
   I look at, to look at, I looked at, looket at

2. dubitō dubitāre, dubitāvī, dubitātum
   I doubt, to doubt, I doubted, doubted

3. cōgitō cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātum
   I think, to think, I thought, thought

4. magnus magna, magnus — big

5. parvus parva, parvum — small

6. falsus falsa, falsum — false

7. glōria gloriae — glory — F

B) Chant. Please give the 1st & 2nd declension adjective endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>MASC.</th>
<th>FEM.</th>
<th>NEUTER</th>
<th>MASC.</th>
<th>FEM.</th>
<th>NEUT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ae</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ae</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ōrum</td>
<td>ārum</td>
<td>ōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ae</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>īs</td>
<td>īs</td>
<td>īs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>ōs</td>
<td>ās</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>īs</td>
<td>īs</td>
<td>īs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C) Grammar.

1. What 3 questions do adjectives answer?
   What kind? Which one? How many?

2. In what 3 ways must an adjective agree with the noun it modifies?
   Gender, number and case.

C) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Ab Urbe Condītā: Since the foundation of the City
Translation Practice, ch. 12

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

SN  LV PrA
N/S/F 3/S N/S/F
1. Filia est bona.
   *The daughter is good.*

SN  LV PrA
N/P/M 3/P N/P/M
2. Lupi sunt mali.
   *The wolves are evil.*

SN  LV PrA
1/S N/S/F
3. Sum laeta.
   *I am happy.*

A  SN  LV PrA
S/S/N N/S/N 3/S N/S/N
4. Magnum caelum est serenum.
   *The big sky is calm.*
A) Vocabulary.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and one meaning.

1. **bonus** bona, bonum — *good*

2. **nōtus** nōta, nōtum — *known*

3. **novus** nova, novum — *new*

4. **antīquus** antīqua, antīquum — *old*

5. **laetus** laeta, lactum — *happy*

6. **malus** mala, malum — *evil*

B) Chant. Please decline the adjective *magnus, magna, magnum*. You may abbreviate the names of the cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
<th>NEUTER</th>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
<th>NEUTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>magnus</td>
<td>magna</td>
<td>magnum</td>
<td>magnī</td>
<td>magnae</td>
<td>magna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>magnī</td>
<td>magnae</td>
<td>magnī</td>
<td>magnōrum</td>
<td>magnārum</td>
<td>magnōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>magnō</td>
<td>magnae</td>
<td>magnō</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>magnum</td>
<td>magnam</td>
<td>magnum</td>
<td>magnōs</td>
<td>magnās</td>
<td>magna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>magnō</td>
<td>magnā</td>
<td>magnō</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
<td>magnīs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C) Grammar.

1. What 3 questions do adjectives answer?
   What kind? Which One? How many?

2. In what 3 ways must an adjective agree with the noun it modifies?
   Gender, number and case.

C) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Ab Urbe Conditâ: Since the foundation of the city
Latin Ch. 12 Test

Match the Latin adjectives to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ G novus, -a, -um       A. calm
2. ______ A serenus, -a, -um    B. good
3. ______ F laetus, -a, -um     C. miserable
4. ______ B bonus,-a, -um       D. bad
5. ______ C miserus, -a, -um    E. old
6. ______ D malus, -a, -um      F. happy
7. ______ E antiquus, -a, -um   G. new
8. ______ J ignotus, -a, -um    H. angry
9. ______ H iratus, -a, -um     I. known
10. ______ I notus, -a, -um     J. unknown

Review: Match Latin adjectives with the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ B parvus, -a, -um       A. true
2. ______ C dubius, -a, -um      B. small
3. ______ A verus, -a, -um       C. doubtful
Translate these verbs: (16 points)

creo, creare, creavi, creatum _______________________________________________
I create, to create, I created, created

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum ____________________________________________
I change, to change, I changed, changed

cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum _________________________________________
I think, to think, I thought, thought

exploro, explorare, exploravi, exploratum ____________________________________
I explored, to explore, I explored, explored

Complete the Adjective Endings Chant (18 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number:</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender:</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
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<td>-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-um</td>
<td>-am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate the Chapter Maxim: Ab Urbe Condita (6 points)

Since the foundation of the city
Latin Ch. 13 Review Test

Match the Latin verbs and nouns to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. ______ C frumentum A. daughter
2. ______ E forum B. brother
3. ______ P caelum C. grain
4. ______ S cogito D. help
5. ______ A filia E. public square
6. ______ I fatum F. dinner
7. ______ D auxilium G. I watch
8. ______ G vigilo H. danger
9. ______ R puella I. fate
10. ______ B germanus J. m. servant
11. ______ O socius K. I entrust
12. ______ Q muto L. f. friend
13. ______ N ludus M. I wander
14. ______ T aquarius N. school, game
15. ______ M erro O. ally, associate
16. ______ F cena P. sky
17. ______ J famulus Q. I change
18. ______ H periculum R. girl
19. ______ K mando S. I think
20. ______ L amica T. water-carrier
Match the Latin verbs and adjectives to the English translation. (1 point each)

1. _______ verus, -a, -um  A. new
2. _______ dubius, -a, -um  B. I attack
3. _______ clamo  C. I walk
4. _______ pugno  D. calm
5. _______ malus, -a, -um  E. true
6. _______ novus, -a, -um  F. happy
7. _______ oppugno  G. doubtful
8. _______ laetus, -a, -um  H. I shout
9. _______ serenus, -a, -um  I. bad
10. _______ ambulo  J. I fight

Define conjugation. (1 point) A conjugation is a group of verbs that share similar patterns.

Finish labeling, then complete the Sum Chant in Latin. (9 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>sumus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>es</td>
<td>estis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>est</td>
<td>sunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parsing Practice, Ch. 14

1. Circle the ending of each verb.
2. Identify its person and number.
3. Translate the word into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN VERB</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>videō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augēs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenēs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habēmus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>we hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>he/she/it creates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūtātis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>you all change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iubent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>they help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitāmus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>we live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explōrās</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you explore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenētis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>you all hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habēō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iubet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>he/she/it orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augēs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>you increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōgitant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>they think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubitō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necātis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>you all kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vide mus</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tardat</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ambulas</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiz, Ch. 14

A) Vocabulary.
Verbs: give all principal parts and meaning.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning.

1. teneō tenēre, tenuī, tentum
   *I hold, to hold, I held, held*

2. habeō habēre, habuī, habītum
   *I have, to have, I had, had*

3. augeō augēre, auxī, auctum
   *I increase, to increase, I increased, increased*

4. pugnō pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum
   *I fight, to fight, I fought, fought*

5. agricola agricolae — farmer — M

6. nauta nautae — sailor — M

7. ager agrī — field — M
B) Chant. Identify the stem of *vidère*, next conjugate the verb, then translate the box marked *.

Stem: **vid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>video</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>vides</td>
<td>vidētis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>videt</td>
<td>vident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate * we see

C) Grammar

1. Identify the PAIN words of the 1st declension:
   - Poeta
   - Agricola
   - Incola
   - Nauta

2. What is a conjugation?
   - A conjugation is a group of verbs that share similar patterns.

D) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Alea iacta est: **The die is cast**
Latin Ch. 14 Test

I. Match these nouns with the English translation. (1 point each)

________ incola, ae  
________ nauta, ae  
________ agricola, ae  
________ ager, agri  
________ poeta, ae

A. farmer
B. field
C. poet
D. settler
E. sailor

II. Give the definitions for the following: 2 pts

Declension: a noun listed with all its endings

Conjugation: a verb listed with all its endings
III. Translate these 2nd conjugation verbs. (20 points)

video, videre, visi, visum: _________________________________________________
_________________________________________ I see, to see, I saw, seen

teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum:_______________________________________________
_________________________________________ I hold, to hold, I held, held

habeo, habere, habui, habitum _____________________________________________
_________________________________________ I have, to have, I had, had

iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum ______________________________________________
_________________________________________ I order, to order, I ordered, ordered

augeo, augere, auxisse, auctum: ____________________________________________
_________________________________________ I increase, to increase, I increased, increased

IV. Label the boxes and complete the “video” chant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>videō</td>
<td>vidēmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>vidēs</td>
<td>vidētis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>videt</td>
<td>vident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation Practice, ch. 15

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

The master orders.

The horse is a reward.

The walls are big.

The small rivers increase.

The good food is a kindness.
Quiz, Ch. 15

A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning.

1. animus *mind* —

2. annus *annī — year — M*

3. cibus *cibī — food — M*

4. equus *equī — horse — M*

5. fluvius *fluviī — river — M*

6. astrum *astrī — star — N*

7. gaudium *gaudīī — joy — N*

B) Chant. Give the requested sentence patterns

1. Pattern A: SN V

2. Pattern B: SN LV PrN
C) Translation.

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

   SN   V
   N/P/M 3/P

1. Feri ambulant.
   *The wild animals walk.*

   SN   LV   PrN
   N/S/M 3/P N/S/N

2. Equus est praemium.
   *The horse is a reward.*

D) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

**Alea iacta est:** *The die is cast*
Latin Ch. 16 Test

Matching: New vocabulary (1 point each)

1. ______ aurum, -i   A. I blow
2. ______ consilium, -i  B. I plow
3. ______ brachium, -i   C. I call
4. ______ argentum, -i   D. plan
5. ______ colloquium, -i  E. silver
6. ______ aro           F. I avoid
7. ______ flo            G. arm
8. ______ vito           H. conversation
9. ______ voco          I. gold

Matching: Review vocabulary (1 point each)

10. ______ ager, agri  J. I hold
11. ______ agricola, ae K. river
12. ______ augeo       L. wild animal
13. ______ teneo       M. field
14. ______ fluvis, i    N. farmer
15. ______ animus, i    O. year
16. ______ annus, i    P. mind
17. ______ ferus, i    Q. I increase
Label the chart and complete the Imperfect Tense Verb Endings. (11 points.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>bam</td>
<td>bāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>bās</td>
<td>bātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>bat</td>
<td>bant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised 2004-2005
A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning.
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings
Adjectives: give all gender forms and meaning

1. arō arāre, aravī, arātum
   *I plow, to plow, I plowed, plowed*

2. vocō vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum
   *I call, to call, I called, called*

3. nāvigō nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātum
   *I sail, to sail, I sailed, sailed*

4. aurum aurī — gold — N

5. consilium consiliī — plan — N

6. īrātus īrāta, īratum — angry

7. laetus laeta, laetum — happy
Latin Ch. 17 Test

Matching: 1 pt each

1. _____ ferrum, -i         A. arm
2. _____ consilium, -i       B. I sail
3. _____ habeo               C. rock
4. _____ velum, -I           D. plan
5. _____ monumentum, -i      E. sail
6. _____ navigo              F. silence
7. _____ bracchium, i        G. I have
8. _____ silentum, i         H. monument
9. _____ saxum, i            I. iron
10. _____ verbum, i          J. level space, plain, field
11. _____ incola, ae         K. river
12. _____ iubeo              L. food
13. _____ campus, i          M. word
14. _____ fluvius, i         N. settler
15. _____ equus, i           O. wall
16. _____ murus, i           P. horse
17. _____ cibus, i           Q. I order
Label the chart and **conjugate** the verb “video, videre, vidi, vissum” using the Present Tense Verb Endings. (11 points.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>videō</td>
<td>vidēmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>vides</td>
<td>vidētis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>videt</td>
<td>vident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label the chart and **conjugate** the verb “video, videre, vidi, vissum” using the Imperfect Tense Verb Endings. (11 points.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>vidēbam</td>
<td>vidēbāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>vidēbās</td>
<td>vidēbātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>vidēbat</td>
<td>vidēbant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation Practice, ch. 17

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number, gender
   b. Verbs: person, number, and tense
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

The rock is big.

The master orders.

The sailor was sailing.

The large monuments were standing.
A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning.
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings

1. ferrum ferrī — iron — N

2. saxum saxī — rock — N

3. signum signī — sign — N

4. vallum valli — sail — N

5. verbum verbī — word — N

6. iubeō iubēre, iussī, iussum
    *I order, to order, I ordered, ordered*

7. habeō habēre, habuī, habitum
    *I have, to have, I had, had*
B) Chant. Identify the stem of *videre*, then conjugate in the imperfect tense, finally translate the box marked *.

Stem: __________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>vidēbam</td>
<td>vidēbāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>* vidēbās</td>
<td>vidēbātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>vidēbat</td>
<td>videbant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate * you were seeing ________________________________

C) Translation. Identify the tense, person, and number of the following verbs, then translate.

1. tenēbātis  impf./2/P   you all were holding

2. auget    pres./3/S    he increases

D) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Ars longa, vita brevis: Art is long, life is brief ___________________________
Latin Ch. 18 Test

Matching (1 point each)

1. ______  aurum, -i  A. leaf
2. ______  consilium, -i  B. iron
3. ______  bracchium, -i  C. food for animals
4. ______  argentum, -i  D. I increase
5. ______  colloquium, -i  E. silver
6. ______  verbum, -i  F. sign
7. ______  silentum, -i  G. vito
8. ______  velum, -i  H. I blow
9. ______   I avoid  I. plan
10. ______  signum, -i  J. sail
11. ______  ferrum, -i  K. rock
12. ______  pabulum, -i  L. I plow
13. ______  saxum, -i  M. conversation
14. ______  aro  N. arm
15. ______  folium, -i  O. gold
16. ______  flo  P. word
17. ______  augeo  Q. silence
Conjugate "teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum using Present Tense Verb Endings and Imperfect Tense Verb Endings (12 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense Verb Endings</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>teneō</td>
<td>tenēmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>tenēs</td>
<td>tenētis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>tenet</td>
<td>tenent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperfect Tense Verb Endings</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>tenēbam</td>
<td>tenēbāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>tenēbās</td>
<td>tenēbātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>tenēbat</td>
<td>tenēbant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the three translations for videbas. (1 pt each)

you were seeing  

you used to see  

you kept seeing  

Revised 2004-2005
Practice Ch. 19: Future Tense

A) Keeping the same tense and person, change the number of the following verbs from singular to plural or plural to singular.

1. intrābō = _______ intrābimus
2. cavēbimus = cavēbō
3. exercēbis = exercēbitis
4. dubitābunt = dubitābit
5. iacēbit = iacēbunt
6. dolēbō = _______ dolēbimus
7. gaudēbitis = gaudēbis
8. cōgitābis = cōgitābitis
9. nāvigābit = nāvigābunt
10. tenēbunt = _______ tenēbit

B) Keeping the same person and number, change the tense of the following verbs, then translate.

1. vitāmus - _______ vitābimus = _______ we will avoid
2. dolēbis - _______ doles = _______ you suffer
3. cōgitābunt - cogitant = _______ they think
4. cavētis - cavēbitis = _______ you all will guard against
5. gaudēbō - gaudeō = _______ I rejoice
6. augēs - augēbis = _______ you will increase
7. dubitābimus - dubitāmus = _______ we doubt
8. ambulābitis - ambulātis = _______ you all walk
9. iacet - iacebit = _______ he/she will lie down
10. exercēmus - exercēbimus = _______ we will train
B) Chant. Give the imperfect tense endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>bam</td>
<td>bāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>bās</td>
<td>bātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>bat</td>
<td>bant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C) Grammar.

1. What 3 things does every verb have?

   Person, number and tense

2. What are the two kinds of verbs?

   Action verb and linking verb

D) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Ars longa, vita brevis: Art is long, life is brief
Noun Practice, ch. 20

The following nouns are either in the Nominative or Accusative Case. Change the case of each noun from Nominative to Accusative, or Accusative to Nominative. Do NOT change the number!

1. dea - _______deam_______ = the goddess

2. deus - ___________ deum = god

3. ventī - ___________ ventōs = winds

4. tectum- ___________ tectum = roof

5. epistulae - ___________ epistulās = letter

6. fāmās - ___________ famae = reports

7. humōs - ___________ humī = grounds

8. familiam - ___________ familia = family

9. templam - ___________ templa = temples

10. capillus - ___________ capillum = hair

11. capitula - ___________ capitula = headings

12. locum - ___________ locus = place

13. puer - ___________ puerum = boy

14. casa - ___________ casam = house

15. beneficium - ___________ beneficium = kindess
Quiz, Ch. 20

A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning.
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings

1. dea deae, fem. — goddess

2. epistula epistulae, fem. — letter

3. sepulchrum sepulchrī, neut. — tomb

4. templum temple

5. flō flāre, flāvī, flātum
   I blow, to blow, I blew, blown

6. habeō habēre, habuī, habitum
   I have, to have, I had, had

7. mandō mandāre, mandāvī, mandātum
   I entrust, to entrust, I entrusted, entrusted

B) Grammar.

1. What is a transitive verb?
   An action verb that takes a direct object.

2. What is an intransitive verb?
   An action verb that does not take a direct object.
3. What case is used for direct objects?
   The accusative case.

D) Bonus:

Which famous Roman said, “Cum tacent, clāmant”?
   Cicero
Latin Ch. 20 Test

I. Match the Latin nouns with the English translation. (1 point each)

______ D dea, -ae A. roof
______ C templum, -i B. family
______ H beneficium, -i, C. temple
______ I casa, -ae D. goddess
______ J capitulum, -i E. fame
______ A tectum, -i F. letter
______ E fama, -ae G. tomb
______ B familia, -ae H. benefit
______ F epistula, -ae I. house
______ G sepulchrum, -i J. heading, chapter

Review vocabulary:

______ L inimicus, -i K. I rejoice
______ O caveo L. enemy (personal)
______ M iaceo M. I lie down
______ N doleo N. I suffer
______ K gaudeo O. I guard against
II. Using the word box below, fill in the chant for the **Future Tense Verb Endings.**  
(6 points.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>bo</td>
<td>bimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>bis</td>
<td>bitīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word Box**

- -bunt  -bit  -bis  -bimus  -bo  -bitis
Translation Practice, ch. 21

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number, and tense
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

   SN     DO     V-T
N/S/F  Acc/S/M  3/S/Pr
1. Epistula virum monet.
   *The letter warns the man.*

   SN     DO     V-T
N/S/M  Acc/S/N  3/S/Pr
2. Socius periculum cēnset.
   *The ally estimates the danger.*

3. Oppidum monēbimus.
   *We will warn the town.*

4. Discipuli erant parātī.
   *The students were prepared.*

5. Clāra erās.
   *You were clear.*
Parsing Practice, Ch. 21

Circle the ending of each verb. Next identify its person and number. Lastly, translate the word into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audeō</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I dare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūgēbant</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>They were grieving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erant</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>They were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monēbimus</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>We will warn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manēbātis</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>You all were remaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erat</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>He/She/It was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēnēs</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>You estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>They are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolēbam</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I was suffering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erātis</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>You all were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manēbis</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>You will remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audebās</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>You were daring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erāmus</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>We were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavebō</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I will guard against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audebāmus</td>
<td>Impf.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>We were daring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estis</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>You all are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūgēbunt</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>They will grieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The irregular verb sum does not have regular endings therefore they are not circled in this chart.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>monētis</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>You all warn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>He/She is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Quiz, Ch. 21**

A) Vocabulary.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and meaning
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings

1. **audeō** audere, ausus sum
   *I dare, to dare, I dared*

2. **moneō** monère, monuī, monitum
   *I warn, to warn, I warned, warned*

3. **censeō** censère, censuī, censum
   *I estimate, to estimate, I estimated, estimated*

4. **doleō** dolère, doluī, dolitum
   *I suffer, to suffer, I suffered, suffered*

5. **parātus** parāta, parātum — *ready*

6. **longus** longa, longum — *long*

7. **dīgnus** dīgna, dīgnum — *worthy*

B) Chart. Conjugate *esse* in the imperfect tense, then translate the box marked *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>eram</td>
<td>erāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>erās</td>
<td><em>erātis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>erat</td>
<td>erant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C) Translation.

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

   SN   LV   PrA
   N/S/N 3/S N/S/N

1. pābulum erat parātum.
   The food was ready.

   N/S/M 3/S N/S/M

2. Magister est īrātus.
   The teacher is angry.

D) Bonus. Translate the following phrase:

Dictum, factum: Said, done or Said and done
Quiz, Ch. 22

A) Vocabulary.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and meaning
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings

1. augeō augēre, auxissī, auctum
   I increase, to increase, I increased, increased

2. vocō vocāre, vocavī, vocātum
   I call, to call, I called, called

3. sordidus sordida, sordidum — dirty

4. dēfessus dēfessa, dēfessum — tired

5. grātus grateful

6. mīrus mīra, mīrum — wonderful, strange

7. caecus caeca, caecum — blind
B) Charts.

1. Conjugate *esse* in the imperfect tense, then translate the box marked *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>eram</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>erás</td>
<td>erātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>erat</td>
<td>erant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate *we were* __________________________________________________________________

2. Conjugate *esse* in the present tense, then translate the box marked *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>sumus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>estis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>est</td>
<td>sunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate *you are* __________________________________________________________________

C) Grammar. Define the following terms:

1. preposition:  
   A little word that connects a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence.

2. object of the preposition:  
   The noun that the preposition connects to the rest of the sentence.

D) Bonus: Who said, “Dictum, factum”?

Terentius

________________________________________________________________________________
Latin Ch. 22 Quiz

I. Match the Latin adjectives with the English translation.
   (1 point each)

   ______ defessus, -a, -um   A. grateful
   ______  tacitus, -a, -um   B. horrendous
   ______ gratus, -a, -um     C. strange, wonderful
   ______ iustus, -a, -um    D. dirty
   ______ mirus, -a, -um     E. tired
   ______ horrendus, -a, -um F. blind
   ______ sordidus, -a, -um G. cowardly
   ______ caecus, -a, -um    H. broad
   ______ ignavus, -a, -um   I. silent
   ______ latus, -a, um      J. just
Quiz, Ch. 24

A) Vocabulary.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and meaning
Verbs: give all principal parts and meanings
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and meaning
Prepositions: give meaning only

1. dēfessus dēfessa, dēfessum — tired

2. laetus laeta, laetum — happy

3. templum templī — temple — N

4. flō flāre, flāvī, flātum
   I blow, to blow, I blew, blown

5. ad to, towards

6. apud with

7. contrā against
B) Chart. 1. Conjugate esse in the future tense, then translate the box marked *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>erō</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>eris</td>
<td>eritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>erit</td>
<td>erunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate * we will be

C) Translation.
1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

   SN V
   N/S/M 3/S/F
   1. Ventus flabit.
      The wind will blow.
      SN LV PrA
      1/P/F N/P/M
   2. Erimus laetí.
      We will be happy.

D) Bonus.

Translate: Docendō, discimus.

   Teaching, we learn
Latin Ch. 24 Test

I. Match the Latin prepositions with the English translation. (1 point each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>apud</td>
<td>ante</td>
<td>contra</td>
<td>extra</td>
<td>intra</td>
<td>iuxta</td>
<td>ad</td>
<td>extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review Chapter 22

II. Match the Latin adjectives with the English translation. (1 point each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gratus, -a, -um</td>
<td>caecus, -a, -um</td>
<td>mirus, -a, -um</td>
<td>sordidus, -a, -um</td>
<td>defessus, -a, -um</td>
<td>tacitus, -a, -um</td>
<td>iustus, -a, -um</td>
<td>latus, -a, um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiz, Ch. 25

A) Vocabulary.
Prepositions: give the case and meaning of each preposition.

1. post + acc. = after

2. prope + acc. = near

3. trāns + acc. = across

4. propter + acc. = on account of

5. per + acc. = through

6. contrā + acc. = against

7. iuxtā + acc. = near

B) Grammar.

1. Name 2 noun jobs for each of the following cases:

Nominative:
subject noun, predicate nominative
Accusative:
direct object, object of the preposition

C) Translation.
1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

P  OP  SN

1. trāns agrum ambulō.
   *I walk across the field.*

DO  SN V-T
Acc/S/F  3/S/P

2. familiam amat.
   *He loves the family.*

D) Bonus: Who said, “Docendō, discimus”?

Seneca
Latin Ch. 26 Test

I. Match the Latin prepositions with the English translation. (1 point each)

C  apud  A. to, toward
E  contra  B. between
J  infra  C. with
G  iuxta  D. before
A  ad  E. against
I  extra  F. around
H  intra  G. near
D  ante  H. within
B  inter  I. outside of
F  circa  J. below
M  ob  K. past
N  secundum  L. through
K  praeter  M. in front of
L  per  N. along
A) Vocabulary.
Verbs: give all principal parts and their meanings
Adjectives: give all gender forms and one meaning

1. rogō rogāre, rogāvī, rogātum
   *I ask, to ask, I asked, asked*

2. dōnō dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātum
   *I give, to give, I gave, given*

3. labōrō labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum
   *I work, to work, I worked, worked*

4. eō īre, īvī, itum
   *I go, to go, I went, gone*

5. altus alta, altum — *high*

6. nūdus *bare*

7. pessimus pessima, pessimum — *worst*
B) Chant. Identify the irregular stem of *īre*, conjugate this verb in the present tense, then translate the box marked *.

Stem: ___________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>eō</td>
<td>īmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>*is</td>
<td>ītis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>eunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate *you go* ___________________________________________

C) Grammar.

1. What is an irregular verb?
   A verb that doesn’t follow the normal conjugation pattern for verbs.

2. What makes *eō, īre* irregular?
   The changes in its stem.

D) Bonus.

Translate: *Dum spīrō, spērō.*

While I breathe, I hope ____________________________
Quiz, Ch. 28

A) Vocabulary.
Nouns: give genitive singular, gender, and one meaning.
Adjectives: give all gender forms and one meaning

1. plēnus plēna, plenum — full

2. rectus recta, rectum — straight

3. proximus proxima, proximum — near

4. fossa ditch —

5. via viae — road, way — F

B) Chant. Identify the irregular stem of ĕre, conjugate this verb in the requested tenses, then translate the box marked *

1. ĕre, future tense

Stem: ĕ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ĕbō</td>
<td>ĕbimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>* ĕbis</td>
<td>ĕbītis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>ĕbit</td>
<td>ĕbunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translate * you will go

2. īre, imperfect tense

Stem: ī

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>* ībam</td>
<td>ībāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ībās</td>
<td>ībātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>ībat</td>
<td>ībant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate* I was going

C) Translation. Identify the tense, number, and person of each of the following words, then translate.

1. transeunt 3/P/Pr. They are going across

2. circumbimus 1/P/F We will go around

3. adībās 2/S/I You were going to
D) Bonus.

Who said, “Dum spírō, spērō”?

---

Cicero
Latin Ch. 28 Test

I. Match the Latin with the English translation. (5 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>reliquus</td>
<td>A. whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>proximus</td>
<td>B. remaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>ullus</td>
<td>C. farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>totus</td>
<td>D. any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ultimus</td>
<td>E. near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Fill in the English translation. (8 points)

plenus, -a, -um ___________________________
rectus, -a, -um ___________________________
purus, -a, -um ___________________________
varius, -a, -um ___________________________

Review from Chapter 27. Fill in the verb forms. (32 points)

rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum __________________________
I ask, to ask, I asked, asked

dono, donare, donavi, donatum __________________________
I give, to give, I gave, given

existimo, existimare, existimavi, existimatum __________________________
I judge, to judge, I judged, judged

eo, ire, ivi, itum __________________________
I go, to go, I went, gone
Review from Chapter 27

D. minimus  A. worst
C. altus  B. bare
B. nudus  C. high
E. durus  D. smallest
A. pessimus  E. hard
Quiz, Ch. 29

A) Vocabulary.
   Prepositions: give the case of each preposition and one meaning.

1. ā, ab + abl. = from, by

2. cum + abl. = with

3. dē + abl. = from

4. ē, ex + abl. = out of

5. circa + acc. = around

6. contrā + acc. = against

6. infrā + acc. = below

B) Grammar. Identify the meanings of the prepositions *in* and *sub* when used with each of their accompanying cases.

   *in* + accusative = ___into, onto__________

   *in* + ablative = ___in, on__________

   *sub* + accusative = ___up to__________

   *sub* + ablative = ___under__________
C) Translation.

1. Circle the endings on each word.
2. Parse each word:
   a. Nouns: case, number gender
   b. Verbs: person, number, and tense
3. Label the sentence.
4. Translate.

   P  OP  SN  V
   Acc/P/M 1/P/Pr

1. Cum amicis stāmus.
   We stand with friends.

   P  OP  SN  V
   Abl./S/F 3/P/Pr

2. In aquā eunt.
   They go in the water.

D) Bonus.

Translate: Fāma volat.

A rumor flies.
Quiz, Ch. 30

A) Vocabulary.
Verbs: give all principal parts and their meanings.

1. absum abesse, afuī, aflutterum
   *I am absent, to be absent, I was absent, about to be absent*

2. abeō abīre, abiī, abītum
   *I go away, to go away, I went away, went away*

3. exēō exīre, exiī, exītum
   *I go out, to go out, I went out, went out*

4. cēnō cēnāre, cēnāvī, cēnātum
   *I dine, to dine, I dined, dined*

5. accūsō accūsāre, accūsāvī, accūsātum
   *I accuse, to accuse, I accused, accused*

6. eō īre, īvī, ītum
   *I go, to go, I went, went*

7. sum esse, fuī, futūrum
   *I am, to be, I was, about to be*
B) Chant. Conjugate the irregular verb *esse* in the tenses requested, then translate the box marked *.

1. **esse, future tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>erō</td>
<td>erimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>eritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>erit</td>
<td>erunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate* you will be

2. **esse, imperfect tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>erās</td>
<td>erātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>erat</td>
<td>erant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate* we were

C) Grammar

1. The small word added at the beginning of a compound verb is called a

   ____________________________

2. ____________ the principal ____________ parts ____________ are the verbs forms often found listed in your Latin dictionary.

D) Bonus: Which famous Roman poet said, “Fāma volat”?

   ____________________________

   Virgil
Parsing Practice, Ch. 30

Circle the ending of each verb. Next, identify its person, number, and tense. Then, translate into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abīsum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>I am absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>he goes out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abībō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>fut</td>
<td>I will go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aderās</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>imp</td>
<td>you were present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abīmus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>We go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aberat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>imp</td>
<td>he was absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exībant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>imp</td>
<td>they were going out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumīs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>you go around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adest</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>he is present/near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aberō</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>fut</td>
<td>I will be absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trānseunt</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>they go across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aderis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>fut</td>
<td>you will be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aberātīs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>imp</td>
<td>you were absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abītīs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>you are going away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subībimus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>fut</td>
<td>We will go under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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