Latin Primer 2

Teacher's Edition

LATIN PRIMER SERIES

Latin Primer: Book 1, Martha Wilson
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Unit 1 Test

name:

Chants

A. Complete these sentences.

1. A *noun* _____ a _____, _____, or _____.

2. A *verb* shows _____ or _____ of being.

3. In Latin, the *subject* always takes the _____ case.

4. To find the *base* of a noun, you remove its _____ singular ending.

5. To find the *stem* of a verb, you remove the _____ from the _____ principal part.

B. Fill in the missing verb endings to complete the chants.

Present Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		-mus
2ND		
3RD		

Future Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
		-bimus

Imperfect Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
		-bāmus

C. Give the stem of each verb, and write whether it's a first (1) or second (2) conjugation verb. (Hint: You will need to remember each verb's second principal part!)

1. peccō _____

2. probō_____

3. lūceō _____

4. olefactō _____

5. appāreō _____

6. maneō _____

7. instō _____

8. censeō _____

D. For each noun, write its declension and gender in the blank, then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	venēnum	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	turba	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

E. Give each verb's person (1, 2, or 3) and number (singular or plural). Then translate each verb.

	VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TRANSLATION
1.	exanimābimus			
2.	lūcent			
3.	lībō			
4.	significās			
5.	augēbātis			

E. Conjugate *maneō* in the future tense, then translate it.

LATIN

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

ENGLISH

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

1. Which conjugation is *maneō* in?_____

Vocabulary

F. For each noun, give its genitive singular ending, gender (M, F, or N), declension (1 or 2), and its English translation.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
1.	ulmus				
2.	inimīcus				
3.	saxum				
4.	fuscina				
5.	pharetra				
6.	coma				
7.	mālum				
8.	colōnus				
9.	virga				
10.	nucleus				

G. Underline the noun that goes with the verb and then translate the sentences.

NOUN	VERB	TRANSLATION
1. Aquila / Aquilae	ululant.	_____
2. Nuntius / Nuntiī	significābat.	_____
3. Sagitta / Sagittae	volābunt.	_____
4. Bālaena / Bālaenae	spīrant.	_____
5. Saxum / Saxa	augēbant.	_____
6. Puer / Puerī	valēbat.	_____

H. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Amīcus astat. _____

2. Nausea oppugnābit. _____

3. Fēminae et puellae parābunt._____

Quotations

I. Translate each of these English sentences and phrases into Latin.

1. If your enemy is hungry, give him bread to eat. _____

_____

2. the three little pigs _____

3. Great Charter_____

Derivatives

J. Each sentence below uses a derivative (in italics). Use your knowledge of Latin vocabulary to finish each sentence by circling the correct answer!

1. *Venomous* snakes use _____ to kill their prey.

   a) strength   b) poison   c) arrows

2. A *pugilist* is someone who enjoys _____.

   a) dogs   b) harpoons   c) fighting

3. Many _____ have *baleen* in their mouths, which they use to eat tiny sea creatures.

   a) whales   b) dolphins   c) sea monsters

4. A *perambulator* is an old-fashioned stroller, used to take a baby on a _____.

   a) walk   b) train   c) boat

5. A *lunatic* is a person who is driven crazy by the _____.

   a) ocean   b) moon   c) sun

Unit 2 Test

name:

Chants

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. In Latin, the *subject noun* always takes the _____ case.

2. To find the *base* of a Latin noun, you remove its _____ singular ending.

3. A *verb* shows _____ or state of _____.

4. To find the *stem* of a verb, you remove the _____ from the _____ principal part.

5. An adjective modifies a _____ or _____.

6. An adjective answers the questions _____ kind? _____ one? or how _____?

7. An adverb can modify a _____, an _____, or another _____.

8. An adverb answers the questions _____? _____? _____? or to what extent?

9. A _____ follows a _____ verb and describes a subject noun.

10. A _____ follows a linking verb and identifies or _____ the subject noun.

B. Label each noun's declension (1, 2, or 3) and gender (M, F, or N). Then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____   DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	caput			pax	
GEN.					
DAT.					
ACC.					
ABL.					

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____   DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	liber	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	verbum	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

C. Conjugate the following words in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

Present Active

FIRST CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST	rogō	
2ND		
3RD		

SECOND CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST	fleō	
2ND		
3RD		

THIRD CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST	dūcō	
2ND		
3RD		

Future Active

FIRST CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

SECOND CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

THIRD CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

Imperfect Active

FIRST CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

SECOND CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

THIRD CONJUGATION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

D. Conjugate and translate *erō.*

LATIN

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

ENGLISH

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

Vocabulary

E. Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *nominative singular* of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	just			
2.	yellow			

F. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Deus est aeternus. _____

2. Vir iūstus lūget. _____

3. Avia et avus hodiē serent. _____

4. Balatrō est laetus servus._____

5. Germānī simul exsultābant. _____

6. Familia hiemābit._____

7. Musca est foeda et caerulea._____

8. Vulnus nōn erit argūmentum._____

9. Rēx improbus minūtātim recuperat._____

10. Nuntius firmus nōn narrābit._____

G. For each noun, give its genitive singular form, gender (M, F, N), base, and declension (1, 2, 3).

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	BASE	DECLENSION
1.	ariēs				
2.	pax				
3.	aurōra				
4.	flagellum				

H. Match the English derivative with its Latin root.

1. visual   vēlum

2. veil   circus

3. adverb   narrō

4. insomnia   verbum

5. narrator   somnus

6. circle   videō

Unit 3 Test

name:

Chants

A. Answer the following questions.

1. The _____ noun always takes the nominative case.

2. In a Latin sentence, the verb is usually at the _____.

3. The _____ always takes the accusative case.

4. To form a question in Latin, _____ is added to the first word in the sentence.

5. The first word in a Latin question is usually the _____.

6. When you tell a dog, "Roll over!", you're giving it a _____.

7. What is another word for "command"? _____

8. To give a Latin command, you start by find the verb's _____.

9. To give a plural command using a first or second conjugation verb, what do you add to the

stem? _____

10. How do you give a plural command using a third conjugation verb? _____

_____

11. To give a singular command, what do you add to the stem? _____

B. In Latin, give these commands to one person.

1. Move. _____   3. Sing! _____

2. Believe. _____   4. Wait. _____

In Latin, give these commands to a group of people.

5. Move. _____   6. Sing! _____

7. Believe. _____   8. Wait._____

C. Label each declension and complete the chants. Then circle all of the genitive endings.

_____ DECLENSION _____
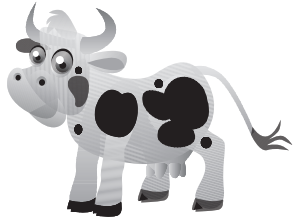
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-ī	
DAT.		
ACC.		-a
ABL.		

_____ DECLENSION _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-is	
DAT.		
ACC.	-em	
ABL.		

_____ DECLENSION _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-ae	
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

_____ DECLENSION _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-ūs	
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

_____ DECLENSION _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-ī	
DAT.		
ACC.		-ōs
ABL.		

_____ DECLENSION _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	-is	
DAT.		
ACC.	x	
ABL.		

D. Translate these verbs into English.

1. portābam _____

2. vulnerābunt _____

3. fovēbitis _____

4. iungit _____

5. crēdam _____

6. flōrēbās _____

7. nāte _____

8. habēmus _____

9. laxābant _____

10. retinē _____

E. On the lines below, label what each thing is called in Latin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____
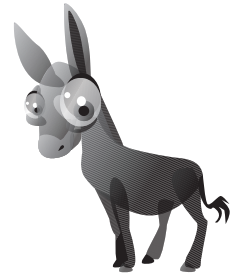
6. _____

F. Finish conjugating and translating this verb.

LATIN

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND	iungēs	
3RD		

ENGLISH

SINGULAR	PLURAL

G. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Dux mīnōtaurum nōn liberābit. _____

2. Obsidēbuntne stabulum bovēs fessae? _____

3. Gigantēs retinēte! _____

4. Nōn erō improba. _____

5. Edentne clam pēgasī flōrēs rubrōs? _____

6. Lēgātus fīdus hastam removēbit. _____

7. Cantābuntne principēs tibiās et lyrās? _____

8. Dracō spīritum caldum habet. _____

9. Arcus est ruber, flavus, et caeruleus. _____

10. Ferum nōn lūdite. _____

H. Label each noun's declension (1, 2, 3, or 4) and gender (M, F, or N). Then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	vīcus	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	cor	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	domus	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	tellūs	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

Unit 4 Test

name:

Chants

A. Conjugate the following words in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

Present Active

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		THIRD CONJUGATION	
SINGULAR	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**
1ST domō		caveō		pōnō	
2ND					
3RD					

Future Active

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		THIRD CONJUGATION	
SINGULAR	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**
1ST					
2ND					
3RD					

Imperfect Active

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		THIRD CONJUGATION	
SINGULAR	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**
1ST					
2ND					
3RD					

B. For each noun, give its declension and gender, then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	satyrī	
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	bovis	
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		būtūra
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	īnsula	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		frūctūs
ABL.		

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.	capitis	
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

C. Below, decline the adjective/noun phrase. To the right, give the declension and gender of the noun, and the gender of the adjective.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	magnum pecū	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

NOUN

Declension: _____

Gender: _____

ADJECTIVE

Gender: _____

1. What does this phrase mean? _____

D. Conjugate *sum* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

Present Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

Future Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

Imperfect Active

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

Vocabulary

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ case is used for subjects and predicate nouns.

2. A predicate noun _____ or _____ the subject.

3. Predicate nouns and predicate adjectives both follow a _____ verb.

4. The _____ case is used for direct objects.

5. A direct object _____ the action of the verb.

6. A verb expresses _____ or a state of _____ .

7. The second principal part of a Latin verb is also called the _____ .

8. Does every Latin verb have an infinitive? _____

9. To form a question in Latin, _____ is added to the first word in the sentence.

10. When you tell a dog, "Roll over!", you're giving it a _____ .

11. What is another word for "command"? _____

12. To give a singular command, you use the _____ of the verb.

13. To give a plural command using a first or second conjugation verb, what do you add to the

stem? _____

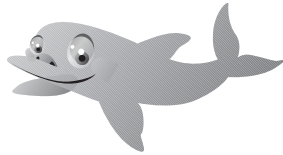14. How do you give a plural command using a third conjugation verb? _____

_____

F. Give the English translation for each word. The nouns are all in the singular nominative form.

1. villa _____

2. pirum _____

3. nix _____

4. nucleus _____

5. morbus _____

6. valeō _____

7. mannus _____

8. intrō _____

9. aliēnus _____

10. crūs _____

11. iūs _____

11. flōs _____

12. āridus _____

13. satis _____

14. lingua _____

15. somnus _____

16. coma _____

17. verbum _____

18. terra _____

19. laxō _____

20. pulvis _____

22. querēla _____

23. ēgregius _____   25. consecō _____ _

24. aestās _____   26. numquam _____

G. On the lines below, label what each thing is called in Latin.

1. _____   2. _____   3. _____   4. _____

H. Label the parts of each sentence: V for main verbs, S for subjects, DO for direct object, PA for predicate adjectives, and PN for predicate nouns. Then translate the sentence into English.

1. Pontus est terminus extrēmus. _____

2. Cӯgnus quiētus tubam cantābit. _____

3. Porcus parvus et aranea sunt amīcī. _____

4. Eques salsus patriam servābit. _____

5. Potestne amāre mīnōtaurus labyrinthum? _____

6. Ōvum est album et flavum. _____

7. Māter patrem expectat mox. _____

8. Verū carnem odōrātam coquēbat. _____

9. Gigantēs erant fessī et tardī. _____

10. Sīmiae improbae ālās et vestīmenta rubra habent. _____

_____

I. In each sentence, underline the main verb and circle the direct object. Then translate the sentence into Latin.

1. The greedy robber owes money. _____

2. Do not eat the cookies! (plural) _____

3. Ought Rome to conquer Carthage? _____

Derivatives

J. Use your knowledge of Latin to complete the definitions of these derivatives.

1. A *unicorn* is a horselike creature whose name means "one _____ ."

2. Something that is *tangible* is something that you can _____ .

3. A *vigilant* soldier is _____ .

4. When a criminal is *incarcerated,* it means he is living in _____ .

5. If someone has a *simian* face, it means her face reminds you of a _____ !

Quotations

K. Translate the Latin quotations and answer the questions about them.

1. *Frūctū cognoscitur arbor:* _____

2. What is the case and number of *arbor?* _____

3. *Ecce homō!:* _____

4. What is the case and number of *homō?* _____

5. *Mihine crūstula coquēs?:* _____

6. What is the case and number of *crūstula?* _____