

Unit 1 Test

name: _____

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks.

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

2. How do you find the base of a noun? _____

3. Which Latin case do you use for the subject? _____

4. A verb shows _____ or state of _____.

5. How do you find a verb's stem? _____

6. First conjugation verb stems end in _____.

7. Second conjugation verb stems end in _____.

8. Third conjugation verb stems end in _____.

9. How do you form a singular command? _____

10. To give a plural command using a first or second conjugation verb, what do you add to the stem? _____

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

12. An _____ modifies a _____ or pronoun.

13. In Latin, a _____ adjective follows a _____ verb and describes a subject noun.

14. It matches the subject noun in _____, _____, and _____.

15. A _____ noun follows a linking verb and identifies or renames the subject noun.
16. Which Latin case do you use for this type of word? _____
17. The word that *receives the action of the verb* is called the _____.
18. Which Latin case do you use for this type of word? _____

Chants

B. Complete the chant chart with the present, future, and imperfect endings.

	PRESENT		FUTURE		IMPERFECT	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST						
2 ND						
3 RD						

C. Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

1. *rīdeō* in the first person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

2. *sum* in the second person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

3. *vendō* in the third person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

D. Complete the noun ending chants.

	FIRST DECLENSION		SECOND DECLENSION		SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.						
GEN.						
DAT.						
ACC.						
ABL.						

	THIRD DECLENSION		THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.				
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

FOURTH DECLENSION			FOURTH DECLENSION NEUTER		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
NOM.					
GEN.					
DAT.					
ACC.					
ABL.					

Vocabulary

E. For each noun, give the genitive singular form, gender (M, F, or N), and translation.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	TRANSLATION
1.	custōs			
2.	pollex			
3.	arcus			
4.	pinna			
5.	mola			
6.	regiō			
7.	aurum			
8.	vīsus			
9.	rota			
10.	fulmen			

F. Fill in the principal parts for each verb and circle each *regular* verb's stem.

1. regnō, _____, _____, _____

2. possum, _____, _____, _____

3. sonō, _____, _____, _____

4. videō, _____, _____, _____

5. convocō, _____, _____, _____

6. currō, _____, _____, _____

7. candeō, _____, _____, _____

G. Underline the adjective that goes with the subject noun and then translate the phrase.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
1. Collum	longus / longum	_____
2. Ānuli	horrendus / horrendī	_____
3. Humus	bonus / bona	_____
4. Catervae	rauae / rauca	_____
5. Cuspis	acūtus / acūta	_____
6. Vultus	fessus / fessum	_____
7. Latus	ūmidus / ūmidum	_____

H. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Hērōs dēbet esse bonus et fīdus. _____

2. Lectus novus coniugem dēlectābit. _____

3. Fūmus densus equōs et carrōs tardābat. _____

4. Flōrēs gelū ferum et gelidum pugnāre nōn possunt. _____

Unit 2 Test

name: _____

Chants

A. Complete the personal pronoun chants.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.				
GEN.			of me	of us
DAT.			to, for me	to, for us
ACC.				
ABL.	mē	nōbīs	by, with, from me	by, with, from us

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.				
GEN.			of you	of you all
DAT.			to, for you	to, for you all
ACC.				
ABL.	tē	vōbīs	by, with, from you	by, with, from you all

B. Give the endings for each declension.

	THIRD DECLENSION		THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER		THIRD DECLENSION I-STEM	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.						
GEN.						
DAT.						
ACC.						
ABL.						

THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER I-STEM

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

FIFTH DECLENSION

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

Grammar

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The genitive singular ending for the third declension is _____.
2. Which ending in the third declension i-stem chant is different from the regular third declension chant? _____
3. The fifth declension genitive singular ending is either _____ or _____.
4. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a _____, its genitive and dative singular endings will be _____.
5. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a _____, its genitive and dative singular endings will be _____.
6. A pronoun takes the place of a _____.
7. The first person pronouns are _____ (singular) and _____ (plural).
8. The second person pronouns are _____ (singular) and _____ (plural).

D. Complete the third declension i-stem questions.

1. Does the noun's nominative singular end in _____ or _____ and have the _____ number of _____ in the nominative and _____ singular? If so, then it is an i-stem.
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2. Does the noun's nominative singular end in _____ or _____ and have a _____ ending in two _____? If so, then it is an i-stem.
3. Does the _____ noun's nominative singular end in _____, _____, or _____? If so, then it is a _____ i-stem.

Vocabulary

E. Using the i-stem questions, tell whether each of the following nouns is an i-stem (Yes or No), and if it is, which question tells you so (1, 2, or 3).

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. dens, dentis _____ | 7. rēte, rētis _____ |
| 2. canis, canis _____ | 8. mare, maris _____ |
| 3. lac, lactis _____ | 9. unguis, unguis _____ |
| 4. pars, partis _____ | 10. fōns, fontis _____ |
| 5. cīvis, cīvis _____ | 11. dux, ducis _____ |
| 6. nox, noctis _____ | 12. serpēns, serpentis _____ |

F. Fill in the principal parts.

- incendō, _____, _____, _____
 - _____, _____, _____, complētum
 - dō, _____, _____, _____
 - oppugnō, _____, _____, _____
 - iūrō, _____, _____, _____
 - vehō, _____, _____, _____
 - gubernō, _____, _____, _____
 - _____, _____, _____, dīctum
-

9. edō, _____, _____, _____

10. nō, _____, _____, _____

G. Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

1. *legō* in the second person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

2. *vulnerō* in the third person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

3. *mūtō* in the first person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

4. *compleō* in the first person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

H. Translate the Latin words into English, and the English words into Latin.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cēna _____ | 21. cibus _____ |
| 2. celeriter _____ | 22. asper _____ |
| 3. salvus _____ | 23. whirlpool _____ |
| 4. lītus _____ | 24. calidus _____ |
| 5. fire _____ | 25. bacon _____ |
| 6. pānis _____ | 26. lignum _____ |
| 7. fidēs _____ | 27. firmus _____ |
| 8. nox _____ | 28. net _____ |
| 9. hill _____ | 29. yesterday _____ |
| 10. white _____ | 30. nunc _____ |
| 11. fābula _____ | 31. perniciēs _____ |
| 12. thing _____ | 32. cārus _____ |
| 13. ignārus _____ | 33. clock _____ |
| 14. virgō _____ | 34. iter _____ |
| 15. misericordia _____ | 35. effigiēs _____ |
| 16. argūmentum _____ | 36. spot _____ |
| 17. paene _____ | 37. lettuce _____ |
| 18. hostis _____ | 38. ruber _____ |
| 19. insula _____ | 39. spēs _____ |
| 20. brown _____ | 40. pars _____ |
-

I. Label each noun's declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5) and gender (M, F, or N). Then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

J. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Gurgēs asper et ferus nāvēs edit. _____

2. Testimōnium ignārum reum damnat. _____

3. Vidēbitne rēgīna sēra nōs crās? _____

4. Fōns gelidus mē purgābat et reparābat. _____

5. Dux aeger latēbat et exercitum, hostem, et proelium ferum spectābat. _____

6. Erāmus fessī virī. _____

7. Dracō serpentēs callidōs convocat, sed monocerōs animālia magica leget. _____

8. Cavēte dēlictum et habēte fidem! _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

9. The beloved dog quickly saves the little girl. _____

10. Will the jurors condemn you and the robbers? _____

Quotations

K. For each English phrase, give the Latin translation.

1. Here are dragons: _____

2. at first sight: _____

3. Beware of the dog: _____

4. God pilots the ship: _____

5. It was the white rabbit: _____

Derivatives

L. Match each derivative to its Latin root.

1. mount

mordeō

2. marine

merīdiēs

3. medic

mūtō

4. meridian

mons

5. navy

nāvis

6. morsel

mare

7. magnify

medicus

8. mutant

magnus

Unit 3 Test

name: _____

Chants

A. In the boxes below, write perfect tense endings. Then answer the questions.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST		
2 ND		
3 RD		

- Which stem do these endings attach to? _____
- Is this stem the same as the present stem? _____
- How do you find the perfect stem of a verb? _____

- Is this how you find the perfect stem for *all* conjugations? _____

B. Answer the following questions. Then conjugate and translate *dormiō* in the perfect tense.

- List the principal parts of *dormiō*: _____
- Which conjugation is *dormiō* in? _____
- Which family is *dormiō* in? _____
- What is the perfect stem of *dormiō*? _____

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST				
2 ND				
3 RD				

C. Answer the following questions. Then conjugate and translate *capiō* in the future tense.

1. List the principal parts of *capiō*: _____
2. Which conjugation is *capiō* in? (List any specifics of the conj.) _____
3. What is the present stem of *capiō*? _____

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST				
2 ND				
3 RD				

D. Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

1. *sciō* in the second person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

2. *faciō* in the third person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

3. *placeō* in the second person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

Grammar

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. An indirect object tells you _____ whom or _____ whom the verb is done.
2. Which case do you use for indirect objects? _____
3. *Circumdō* means "I put something (in the _____ case) around something (in the _____ case)."

Quotations

F. Complete the Latin quotations, and give the English meaning of each.

1. _____ *Populusque* _____: _____

 2. _____ _____ *tyrannīs*: _____
 3. *Vēnī*, _____, _____: _____
 4. *solī* _____ *glōria*: _____
 5. _____ *tālīōnis*: _____
-

Vocabulary

G. Fill in the principal parts, then circle the perfect stem. In the parentheses at the end of the line, write which conjugation each verb is in (1, 2, 3, 3io, or 4).

1. conveniō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
2. circumdō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
3. gerō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
4. vexō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
5. doceō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
6. accipiō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
7. fodiō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
8. cantō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
9. vincō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
10. sentiō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
11. ambulō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)
12. lūdō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

H. Label each noun's declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5) and gender (M, F, or N). Then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	fūnis		elephantus	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

	DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	mēta	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

	DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	cursus	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

I. In each English sentence, underline the direct object and circle the indirect object. Translate the indirect object into Latin and write it the blank.

1. The zookeeper threw meat to the vultures. _____
2. The judges gave the trophy to the winner. _____
3. A butler brought the queen her tea. _____
4. The witch has a question for the mirror. _____
5. The sheriff sent new guns to the cowboys. _____
6. A jolly man bought the children many gifts. _____
7. The chef is preparing an incredible meal for the guests. _____
8. The trainer will not show the elephants a mouse. _____

J. For each noun, give its gender and its genitive and dative singular forms. Then translate the dative form into English.

	NOUN	GENDER	GENITIVE SINGULAR	DATIVE SINGULAR	TRANSLATION
1.	mūs				
2.	māter				
3.	venēfica				

	NOUN	GENDER	GENITIVE SINGULAR	DATIVE SINGULAR	TRANSLATION
4.	architectus				
5.	senex				
6.	iūs				
7.	pastor				
8.	tyrannus				
9.	testūdō				
10.	aedīlis				

K. Decline *only footprint*.

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

L. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Mulier cenam iuvenibus famēlicīs parābat. _____

2. Tyrannus fāmās iterum audīre postulāvit. _____

3. Mēlēs cava fodiunt et līmum iaciunt. _____

4. Armentārius petasum pulvereum gessit et equum fessum equitāvit. _____

5. Circumdābatne hospes mensae iūs vel vīnum? _____

6. Amīcus litterās aperuit et litterās mihi recitāvit. _____

7. Vēnātor rēte vulpibus ferīs circumdedit. _____

8. Prosc̄riptī aedīlī clāmāvērunt, "Pānis aquaque nōbīs nōn placent!" _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

9. The father taught the children many songs. _____

10. Did the handsome prince tell you the rumor? _____

Unit 4 Test

name: _____

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ of _____ tells you the time *when* or *within which* something happened.
2. Give an example of #1 from your Latin quotations: _____
3. Do you ever use a preposition to form this sort of phrase? _____
4. Can you use nouns like *aquila* or *crepida* to form this sort of phrase? Why or why not? _____

5. A _____ connects a noun or pronoun to the rest of a sentence.
6. Which case do the objects of *sine* and *cum* take? _____
7. Which case do the objects of *ad*, *trans*, *per*, *ante*, *post*, and *propter* take? _____
8. When it means "into," *in* takes the _____ case.
9. When it means "in, on," *in* takes the _____ case.

Vocabulary

B. Translate these phrases into English. For phrases without prepositions, give two possible translations.

1. *multis cum divitiis* _____
 2. *tempore laeto* _____
 3. *in quarto domo albo* _____
 4. *ad lunam* _____
 5. *propter pauca arcana* _____
-

6. decimō diē calidō _____

7. sine cōpiīs vestrīs _____

8. trans latus dextrum _____

9. in caelum obscūrum _____

10. septimā hōrā _____

11. per scūta nostra _____

12. vēre sērō _____

C. Translate the Latin words into English, and the English words into Latin.

1. autumnus _____

15. stultē _____

2. quinque _____

16. ūva _____

3. prisoner _____

17. box _____

4. piper _____

18. powder _____

5. mensis _____

19. arduum _____

6. bat _____

20. oculus _____

7. mīles _____

21. cōpia _____

8. flour _____

22. swamp _____

9. sword _____

23. round _____

10. culmen _____

24. līmen _____

11. dexter _____

25. rampart _____

12. ostrich _____

26. seasoning _____

13. generōsus _____

27. lux _____

14. dūra _____

28. sugar _____

D. For each verb, fill in the principal parts, put a box around the present stem, and circle the perfect stem. In the parentheses at the end of the line, write which conjugation each verb is in (1, 2, 3, 3io, or 4).

1. hilarō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

2. veniō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

3. nuntiō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

4. trahō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

5. hiemō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

6. gustō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

7. creō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

8. coquō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

9. teneō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

10. pulsō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

11. appropinquō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

12. secō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

E. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Pastor gregem per tenebrās ursit. _____

2. Soror mea meam lōdīcem cāram in partēs parvās vespere secuit! _____

3. Puerī errōrem fēcērunt, et bovēs nostrae trans vallem nunc errant. _____

4. Nuntius tyrannō suspīciōsō arcanum ultimō diē stultē nuntiāvit. _____

5. In urbem ambulāvī, et crocodīlum post mē trahēbam. _____

6. Vel multīs cum equīs et multīs virīs ōvum reparāre nōn possumus. _____

7. Stābitne ultimā hōrā legiō cum virtūte in angustiīs? _____

8. Explōrātor nōs ad castellum longinquum dūcere cupīvit, sed viam sinistram nocte cēpit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

9. Bake (pl.) me a cake quickly! _____

10. The robber will foolishly run across the wet roof with the crown. _____

Chants

F. Answer the following questions. Then conjugate and translate *agō* in the perfect tense.

1. List the principal parts of *agō*: _____

2. Which conjugation is *agō* in? _____

3. Which family is *agō* in? _____

4. What is the perfect stem of *agō*? _____

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST				
2 ND				
3 RD				

G. Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

1. *accūsō* in the third person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

2. *tollō* in the first person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

3. *dēcipiō* in the second person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		
PERFECT ACT.		

H. Label each noun's declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5) and gender (M, F, or N). Then decline it.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

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

I. Decline each English phrase in Latin.

	<i>one slipper</i>	<i>two eyes</i>	<i>three secrets</i>
	LATIN	LATIN	LATIN
NOM.			
GEN.			
DAT.			
ACC.			
ABL.			

Quotations

J. Translate each of these English phrases into Latin.

1. into the middle of things: _____

2. before noon: _____

3. after this, therefore because of this: _____

4. with honor: _____

5. with a grain of salt: _____

6. a happy hour: _____

Derivatives

K. Give a derivative for each of the following words.

1. caput: _____

2. decem: _____

3. carō: _____