

# LATIN PRIMER 2

TEACHER'S EDITION

## LATIN PRIMER SERIES

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# Week 1 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## A. Chant

Complete the chant chart, then answer the questions.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		-īs
ACC.		
ABL.	-ā	

1. The *subject* of a Latin sentence always takes the \_\_\_\_\_ case.

- a) accusative      b) singular      c) nominative

2. You can tell what declension a noun is in by looking at its \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) nominative plural ending      b) meaning      c) genitive singular ending

3. What declension is *terra, -ae* in?

- a) first      b) second      c) third

4. What is the gender of *terra, -ae*?

- a) masculine      b) feminine      c) neuter

5. What declension is *poēta, -ae* in?

- a) first      b) second      c) third
-

6. What is the gender of *poēta, -ae*?

a) masculine

b) feminine

c) neuter

Decline *stella, -ae* and *puella, -ae* in the chart below. Give each noun's declension and gender.

	DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.					
GEN.					puellārum
DAT.	stellae				
ACC.					
ABL.					

### B. Vocabulary

Translate the Latin words into English, and the English words into Latin!

1. equus \_\_\_\_\_

5. caelum \_\_\_\_\_

2. sailor \_\_\_\_\_

6. seawater \_\_\_\_\_

3. peccō \_\_\_\_\_

7. storm \_\_\_\_\_

4. cibus \_\_\_\_\_

8. I stand by \_\_\_\_\_

Give the gender of each Latin noun: masculine (M), feminine (F), or neuter (N).

9. amīcus \_\_\_\_\_

13. aqua \_\_\_\_\_

17. caelum \_\_\_\_\_

10. puella \_\_\_\_\_

14. mūrus \_\_\_\_\_

18. nauta \_\_\_\_\_

11. colōnus \_\_\_\_\_

15. virga \_\_\_\_\_

12. nimbus \_\_\_\_\_

16. taurus \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 2 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chant

Complete the chant chart, then answer the questions.

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

1. You can tell what declension a noun is in by looking at its \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Which declension is *latebra*, -ae in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which declension is *cunīculus*, -ī in? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which declension is *puer*, *puerī* in? \_\_\_\_\_

Decline *cunīculus*, -ī and *aqua*, -ae in the chart below.

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

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

**B. Vocabulary**

For each noun, write in the blank whether it is in the first declension (1) or second declension (2).

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. amīcus, -ī _____  | 5. puer, puerī _____ |
| 2. ariēna, -ae _____ | 6. hortus, -ī _____  |
| 3. cibus, -ī _____   | 7. virga, -ae _____  |
| 4. poēta, -ae _____  | 8. uva, -ae _____    |

Give the gender of each Latin noun: masculine (M), feminine (F), or neuter (N).

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. pirum, -ī _____    | 13. stella, -ae _____ |
| 10. ariēna, -ae _____ | 14. hortus, -ī _____  |
| 11. poēta, -ae _____  | 15. mūrus, -ī _____   |
| 12. mālum, -ī _____   | 16. caelum, -ī _____  |

Complete each sentence using one of the following words. One will be left over!

*magnus*      *frāgum*      *cuniculus*      *apricus*  
*virga*      *malus*      *gustō*

- I love to go to the beach in the summer when it's \_\_\_\_\_ and warm outside.
  - On his birthday, he asked for \_\_\_\_\_ shortcake for dessert.
  - Cinderella's slipper didn't fit her ugly stepsisters' \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
  - His brother found a robin's nest last autumn, up high on a tree \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - \_\_\_\_\_ some of everything at Thanksgiving, except the green beans!
  - Peter \_\_\_\_\_ ate lettuces, beans, and radishes from Mr. McGregor's garden.
-

# Week 3 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## A. Derivatives

Draw a line to match each derivative with its Latin root.

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. epistle     | exultō   |
| 2. linguistics | nauta    |
| 3. ambulance   | epistula |
| 4. fabulous    | equus    |
| 5. mesa        | lingua   |
| 6. exult       | ambulō   |
| 7. nautical    | mensa    |
| 8. equestrian  | fābula   |

## B. Chants

Finish declining the words below, and answer the questions about the chants.

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

---

1. Which declension is this word? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What gender is this word? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does this word mean in English? \_\_\_\_\_

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

4. Which declension is this word? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What gender is this word? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What does this word mean in English? \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Vocabulary

Give each noun's genitive singular ending, gender (M, F, N), base, and declension (1 or 2).

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	BASE	DECLENSION
1.	turba				
2.	frāgum				
3.	dominus				
4.	aedificium				
5.	puer				



# Week 4 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chant

Underline the sentences that have verbs in the present tense.

1. The trees are losing their leaves.
2. The sun will rise at 6:30.
3. Fido was chewing Spot's bone.
4. Tom had done his homework.
5. Betty bakes cookies every day.
6. Kathy does like malted milk balls.
7. The crowd at the observatory will see the comet.
8. Sarah is laughing.
9. Will the mail come soon?
10. I know her.

Fill in the present tense endings. Then conjugate *olefactō* in the present tense and translate it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>		
2 <sup>ND</sup>	-S	
3 <sup>RD</sup>		

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>	olefactās			
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## B. Vocabulary

Complete the story using the Latin words below. Each word will be used once.

*brūnus*      *nucleus*      *odōrātus*      *sub*      *ulmus*      *coquus*

1. A little \_\_\_\_\_ squirrel was preparing for winter.
2. He lived in a tall old \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest with his wife and children.
3. All day long, whenever he found a \_\_\_\_\_, he would hide it in the dirt.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the dirt, the nuts would stay fresh and cold, like in a refrigerator.
5. His wife was a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ and would make them acorn soup, pecan pie, and roasted chestnuts during the winter.
6. And their cozy little tree always smelled \_\_\_\_\_, especially at Christmas.

Translate these sentences into English.

7. Colōnī astant. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Porcus gustat. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Occultātis. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Cunīculus exsultat. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Quotation

Write out this week's quotation, then answer the questions about it.

\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which word means "pigs"? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which word means "little"? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What part of speech is the word "little"? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Week 5 Quiz name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**A. Chant**

Complete the chant, then answer the questions about it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>	-bō	
2 <sup>ND</sup>		
3 <sup>RD</sup>		

1. Is this a verb ending chant or a noun ending chant? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are the -bō endings for the present or future tense? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate *appāreō* in the future tense and translate it.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

3. What conjugation is *appāreō* a part of? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Which verb family is it in? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. How do you find the stem of a verb? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
-

### B. Review

For each noun, write its declension and gender on the line above. Then decline each noun by adding the endings to the base that is given. Each noun's nominative and genitive singular forms are provided.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	armentum	arment	agricola	agricol
GEN.	armentī	arment	agricolae	agricol
DAT.	arment	arment	agricol	agricol
ACC.	arment	arment	agricol	agricol
ABL.	arment	arment	agricol	agricol

### C. Vocabulary

Give the stem of each verb.

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. labōrō, labōrāre _____ | 4. volō, volāre _____   |
| 2. errō, errāre _____     | 5. astō, astāre _____   |
| 3. lūceō, lūcēre _____    | 6. clāmō, clāmāre _____ |

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Luna lūcet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Nuntii properābunt. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Stellae appārent. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lupi ululābunt. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Filii exsultant. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Armenta errant. \_\_\_\_\_

Week 6 Quiz name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**A. Review**

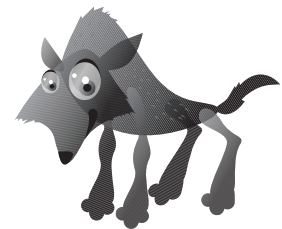
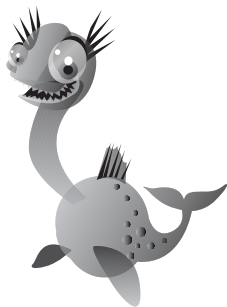
Complete the chart and conjugate *ululō* in the present tense. Give the translation of each word, then answer the questions.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>	ululō			
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

- In the chart, what do 1st, 2nd, and 3rd refer to? \_\_\_\_\_
- What conjugation is *ululō*? \_\_\_\_\_
- What family is *ululō* in? \_\_\_\_\_
- How do you find the stem of a verb? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Vocabulary**

On the lines below, give the Latin word for each image.



1. \_\_\_\_\_

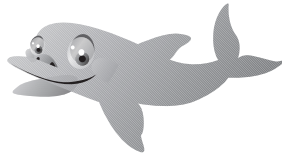
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

---



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Saxa appārent. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Nautae rīdēbant. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Delphīnus instābat. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Harēna alba lucet. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Chant

Fill in the imperfect tense endings. Then conjugate *instō* in the imperfect tense and translate it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>	-bam	
2 <sup>ND</sup>		
3 <sup>RD</sup>		

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Week 7 Quiz name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Vocabulary**

Write the declensions in the blanks, then complete the chants.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.				-ī		-a
GEN.			-ī		-ī	
DAT.						
ACC.	-am					
ABL.	-ā					

In the first blank, give the genitive singular ending for each noun. In the second blank, write the noun's gender (M, F, or N). And in the third blank, give the English meaning of each word.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	TRANSLATION
1.	venēnum			
2.	morbus			
3.	puer			
4.	frāgum			
5.	opera			
6.	poēta			
7.	saxum			
8.	nasus			

**B. Chant**

Answer the questions, then conjugate *censeō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses and translate it.

1. What is the stem of *censeō*? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which conjugation is *censeō*? \_\_\_\_\_

Present Active

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Future Active

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Imperfect Active

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				



# Week 8 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

In the first blank, write the second principal part for each verb. In the second blank, write the verb's conjugation (1 or 2). And in the third blank, give the English translation of each verb.

	VERB	SECOND PRINCIPAL PART	CONJUGATION	TRANSLATION
1.	maneō			
2.	occultō			
3.	cibō			
4.	rīdeō			
5.	occupō			
6.	audeō			
7.	valeō			
8.	significō			

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

NOUN	VERB	TRANSLATION
9. Ventus / Ventī	augēbat.	_____
10. Noctua / Noctuae	occupābit.	_____
11. Cervus / Cervī	libat.	_____
12. Sciūrus / Sciūrī	rīdent.	_____
13. Agricola / Agricolae	manēbunt.	_____
14. Hydrus / Hydrī	pugnābit.	_____



# Week 9 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chant

Conjugate and translate *dūcō, dūcere* in the present tense, then answer the questions about it.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

1. Which conjugation is *dūcō, dūcere* in? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which family is it in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How do you find the stem of *dūcō* and other verbs in this conjugation? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do verbs in this conjugation act just like the other conjugations you've learned? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and translate *audeō, audēre* in the present tense, then answer the questions about it.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

5. Which conjugation is *audeō* in? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which family is it in? \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Vocabulary

In the first blank, give the genitive singular ending. In the second blank, write the noun's base. And in the third blank, tell which declension each noun is in.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	BASE	DECLENSION
1.	aurōra			
2.	rēmus			
3.	vēlum			
4.	nuntius			
5.	nausea			

Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter singular forms of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
6.	wide			
7.	strange			
8.	ready			

Below are noun and adjective phrases in Latin. For each phrase, underline the noun's ending and circle the adjective's ending. Then translate each phrase.

9. sciūrus mīrus \_\_\_\_\_

10. noctua serēna \_\_\_\_\_

11. morbī aliēnī \_\_\_\_\_

12. saxa gelida \_\_\_\_\_

13. unda ūmida \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 10 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

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

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
1. Inimīcus	quiētum / quiētus	_____
2. Alga	pūrpurea / pūrpureae	_____
3. Delphīnī	famēlicī / famēlicae	_____
4. Frāgum	pulchrus / pulchrum	_____
5. Folia	maculōsa / maculōsae	_____
6. Silvae	magna / magnae	_____
7. Nuntius	tardum / tardus	_____
8. Vēla	foedum / foeda	_____

Translate these sentences.

9. Hortus crescit. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Sunt quiētī. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Noctua maculōsa somniat. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Lūna suprā lūcēbat. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Somnus est bonus. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Pulvinī sunt pūrī. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Āla est alba. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Aptī estis. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Chant

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the present tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Decline *pūrus* in the neuter and *foedus* in the feminine.

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

### C. Review

Translate each of these verbs in three different ways.

1. significant \_\_\_\_\_

2. errās \_\_\_\_\_

3. augent \_\_\_\_\_

4. What tense are all of these verbs in? \_\_\_\_\_

5. *Significant* and *errās* are \_\_\_\_\_ conjugation verbs.

6. *Augent* is a \_\_\_\_\_ conjugation verb.

## Week 11 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Chants**Conjugate and translate *ducō* in the present tense.

	LATIN			ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>					
2 <sup>ND</sup>					
3 <sup>RD</sup>					

Conjugate and translate *ducō* in the future tense.

	LATIN			ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>					
2 <sup>ND</sup>					
3 <sup>RD</sup>					

1. Which conjugation is *dūcō* in? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which family is it in? \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Quotations**

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. How do you say "the very words" in Latin? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which word means "words?" \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is its gender? \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Vocabulary

Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter singular forms of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	just			
2.	joyful			
3.	purple			

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

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
4. Verbum	bonus / bonum	_____
5. Deus	aeternus / aeternum	_____
6. Librī	parvus / parvī	_____
7. Turba	laetum / laeta	_____
8. Forum	iūstum / iūstus	_____

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Familia crescet. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Coquī tardī lūgēnt. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Noctua est caeca. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ventus flat. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Vir malus dūcet. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Verba sunt bona. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Statim dūcimus. \_\_\_\_\_



# Week 12 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

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		
1 <sup>ST</sup>	spērō		valeō		scribō			
2 <sup>ND</sup>								
3 <sup>RD</sup>								

### Future Active

FIRST CONJUGATION			SECOND CONJUGATION			THIRD CONJUGATION		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1 <sup>ST</sup>								
2 <sup>ND</sup>								
3 <sup>RD</sup>								

### Imperfect Active

FIRST CONJUGATION			SECOND CONJUGATION			THIRD CONJUGATION		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1 <sup>ST</sup>								
2 <sup>ND</sup>								
3 <sup>RD</sup>								

## B. Vocabulary

Translate these sentences.

1. Avī certātīm dēclārābant. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Germānus et germāna errābant. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Agricola herī serēbat. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nuntius semper parat. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Crās scribam. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nōn semper manēmus. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Minūtātīm crescētis. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ulmus antīquus vivēbat. \_\_\_\_\_

For each noun, list its genitive singular ending, gender, declension, and English translation. The first one is done for you.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	ENGLISH
1.	colōnus	-ī	M	2	settler
2.	aurōra				
3.	avus				
4.	littera				
5.	somnus				
6.	matrimonium				
7.	rēmus				
8.	avia				
9.	vēlum				

## Week 13 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Vocabulary**Decline *balatrō* and *ariēs* in the chart below, then answer the questions.

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

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

1. Which declension is *balatrō* in? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does *balatrō* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which declension is *ariēs* in? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does *ariēs* mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Translate these sentences into English.

5. Mannus maculōsus est tardus. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Elephantī simul rudēbant. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Germānae crās current. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Pābulum est aptum. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Balatrō nōn lūget. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Circī sunt magnī et aequī. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Chants

Conjugate and translate *rudō* in the present and future tenses.

Present Active

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Future Active

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## C. Review

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the present tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

1. Does *sum* conjugate regularly, like other verbs? \_\_\_\_\_

---

# Week 14 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

Fill in the blank with the correct translation. For Latin words, give the English. For English words, give the Latin.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I invite _____    | 9. plot _____     |
| 2. administrō _____  | 10. accūsō _____  |
| 3. tail _____        | 11. trochus _____ |
| 4. cavea _____       | 12. whip _____    |
| 5. matrimonium _____ | 13. hodiē _____   |
| 6. gradually _____   | 14. nuntiō _____  |
| 7. intrō _____       | 15. foedus _____  |
| 8. obsecrō _____     | 16. I think _____ |

Give the genitive singular form, gender, declension, and English translation for each Latin noun. The first one is done for you.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
1.	caelum	caelī	N	2	sky, heaven
2.	insidiae				
3.	balatrō				
4.	servus				
5.	pābulum				
6.	ariēs				

### B. Chants

Decline *rēx* and *servus* in the chart below, then answer the questions.

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

1. Which declension is *rēx* in? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which declension is *servus* in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which ending do you use to find a noun's declension? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and translate *ducō* in the future tense.

	LATIN			ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>					
2 <sup>ND</sup>					
3 <sup>RD</sup>					

4. Which conjugation is *ducō* in? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What family is it in? \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Quotations

1. What does *Vivat rēx!* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
-

# Week 15 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chant

Complete the chant below, then answer the questions.

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

1. What is the name of this chant? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are these endings for nouns or verbs? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the x's in the chant? \_\_\_\_\_

Decline *caput* and *corpus* and give each word's declension and gender.

DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_ GENDER \_\_\_\_\_

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

DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_ GENDER \_\_\_\_\_

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

Decline *cornix* and *tigris* and give each word's declension and gender.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	cornix		tigris	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

### B. Vocabulary

Give the stem of each verb, its conjugation, and its family.

	VERB	STEM	CONJUGATION	FAMILY
1.	figō, figere			
2.	obsecrō, obsecrāre			
3.	gaudeō, gaudēre			
4.	mittō, mittere			
5.	intrō, intrāre			

Translate these words into English.

6. musca \_\_\_\_\_

10. crūs \_\_\_\_\_

7. opera \_\_\_\_\_

11. arō \_\_\_\_\_

8. agricola \_\_\_\_\_

12. liberō \_\_\_\_\_

9. improbus \_\_\_\_\_

13. servus \_\_\_\_\_



# Week 16 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

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
1 <sup>ST</sup>	reptō		timeō		figō	
2 <sup>ND</sup>						
3 <sup>RD</sup>						

### Future Active

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		THIRD CONJUGATION		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>						
2 <sup>ND</sup>						
3 <sup>RD</sup>						

### Imperfect Active

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		THIRD CONJUGATION		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>						
2 <sup>ND</sup>						
3 <sup>RD</sup>						

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the future active tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

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.	crūs		rēx	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

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 answers the questions \_\_\_\_\_ kind? \_\_\_\_\_ one? or how \_\_\_\_\_?
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ follows a \_\_\_\_\_ verb and describes a subject noun.

7. A \_\_\_\_\_ follows a linking verb and identifies or \_\_\_\_\_ the subject noun.

8. Which Latin case do you use for the part of speech in #7? \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Vocabulary

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

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	steadfast			
2.	satisfied			

For each noun, list its genitive singular, gender, declension, and English translation.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	ENGLISH
3.	lacrima				
4.	vulnus				
5.	insidiae				
6.	servus				
7.	tigris				
8.	astrum				

Translate these sentences into English. Circle any predicate nouns or adjectives.

9. Argūmentum firmum repudiābat! \_\_\_\_\_

10. Discipulus quiētus erit balatrō. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Caper brūnus semper currit. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Servus parvus sedet et flet. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Virī simul erunt magistrī. \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 17 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## A. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks.

1. The part of speech that \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb is called the direct object.
2. Which Latin case do you use for the direct object? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which Latin case do you use for the subject? \_\_\_\_\_

For each noun, list its declension, gender, and its singular and plural accusative forms.

	NOUN	DECLENSION	GENDER	SINGULAR ACCUSATIVE	PLURAL ACCUSATIVE
4.	captivus				
5.	habēna				
6.	flūmen				
7.	stimulus				
8.	magister				
9.	disciplīna				
10.	caput				
11.	pābulum				

In each English sentence, underline the verb and circle the direct object. Then translate the direct object into Latin and write it the blank.

12. A boy is saluting the lieutenant. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Our horses feared the spurs. \_\_\_\_\_

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14. A fire destroyed their farmhouse. \_\_\_\_\_

15. The captain loves the islands. \_\_\_\_\_

In each sentence underline the verb, circle the direct object, and translate the sentence into English.

16. Servus rēgem respondēbit. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Avus habēnam figit. \_\_\_\_\_

18. Arietēs ferum timēbant. \_\_\_\_\_

19. Argūmentum commemorō. \_\_\_\_\_

20. Magister bonus verbum declārābit. \_\_\_\_\_

On the lines below, give the Latin word for each animal.



21. \_\_\_\_\_



22. \_\_\_\_\_



23. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Chants

Conjugate *sum* in the future active tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## Week 18 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Chants**

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.	ōs			pābulum	
GEN.					
DAT.					
ACC.					
ABL.					

Now, go back and underline the nominative and accusative forms of each noun. Then answer the following questions.

1. Why do you have to be especially careful when translating neuter nouns? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When you translate a sentence, which part of speech should you locate first? \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Vocabulary**

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Adulēscētēs pinnās ūnā edunt. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Pulverem cumulābās. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Agricolae sēmina crās serent. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Adulēscēns fessus iūs commemorat. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Bovēs pulvereās iungēbamus. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Captīvus erit rēx. \_\_\_\_\_

For each adjective/noun phrase, give its gender (M, F, N) whether it is singular (S) or plural (P), then translate it.

	PHRASE	GENDER	NUMBER	TRANSLATION
7.	latus pulvereum			
8.	bovēs fessae			
9.	ōs magnum			
10.	sēmina caerulea			
11.	magister contentus			
12.	pēs pulvereus			
13.	pinnae flavae			
14.	captīvī firmī			

### C. Derivatives

Give one English derivative for each Latin word.

1. pēs \_\_\_\_\_ 2. quiescō \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Quotation

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *pulvis in pulverem* mean? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What case is *pulvis*? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What case is *pulverem*? \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 19 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

For each noun, list its declension, gender, and its singular and plural accusative forms.

	NOUN	DECLENSION	GENDER	SINGULAR ACCUSATIVE	PLURAL ACCUSATIVE
1.	oppidum				
2.	luxuria				
3.	tectum				
4.	pulvis				
5.	latus				
6.	lĕgātus				
7.	bōs				

For each adjective/noun phrase, give its gender (M, F, N) whether it is singular (S) or plural (P), then translate it.

	PHRASE	GENDER	NUMBER	TRANSLATION
8.	adulēscētēs fessī			
9.	sēminem pulvereum			
10.	victōriāe firmāe			
11.	mūnicipium honestum			
12.	hastam magnam			
13.	oppida pulverea			



Translate these sentences into English.

14. Lēgātī improbī mūnicipium obsidēbunt. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Equus stabulum pulvereum commemorat. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Hastās dēmonstrābimus. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Adulēscēns tectum figit. \_\_\_\_\_

18. Captīvī luxuriās nōn commemorant. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Chants

Conjugate and translate *ducō* in the present tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

Label each declension and complete the chants. Then circle the accusative endings.

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION

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

3RD DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Week 20 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

Give the genitive singular form, gender (M, F, N), declension, and the English translation for each Latin noun.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
1.	flōs				
2.	vox				
3.	lyra				
4.	virgō				
5.	tempus				
6.	vesper				
7.	carmen				
8.	cor				

Underline the adjective that matches the noun's number, gender, and case. Then translate the phrase.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
9. Cor	contenta / contentum	_____
10. Virgō	quiētōs / quiēta	_____
11. Lūcem	flavam / flavum	_____
12. Prōvinciās	apricam / apriās	_____
13. Carmen	pulcher / pulchrum	_____
14. Tempus	rīdīculus / rīdiculum	_____

Give each verb's second principal part, conjugation (1, 2, 3), and English translation.

	VERB	SECOND PRINCIPAL PART	CONJUGATION	TRANSLATION
15.	portō			
16.	habeō			
17.	cantō			
18.	exerceō			
19.	lūdō			
20.	quiescō			

Translate these English sentences into Latin.

21. A cow was eating the flowers. \_\_\_\_\_

22. The king loves peace. \_\_\_\_\_

23. The daughter watches the large waves. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Chants

Label each declension and complete the chants. Then circle the accusative endings.

	_____ DECLENSION		_____ DECLENSION		2ND DECLENSION _____	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.		-ae		-ī		-a
GEN.			-ī		-ī	
DAT.						
ACC.						
ABL.	-ā					

# Week 21 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

Answer the following questions about Latin sentences.

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.
3. To form a question in Latin, \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the first word in the sentence.
4. The first word in a Latin question is usually the \_\_\_\_\_.

For each verb, give its person (1, 2, 3), number (singular: S or plural: P), and tense (present, future, imperfect). Then translate it. The first one is done for you.

	VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
5.	retinēbam	1	S	imperfect	I was holding back
6.	vibrāmus				
7.	habētis				
8.	flōrēbis				
9.	imperābant				
10.	quiescēs				
11.	vehēbāmus				
12.	lūdam				
13.	movēbō				
14.	cantābit				
15.	obsidet				

Underline the subject noun that matches the verb. Then translate the question into English.

VERB	SUBJECT NOUN	TRANSLATION
15. Habēsne	nōmen / nōminem ?	_____
16. Cantābitne	tībiās / tībiae ?	_____
17. Quiescēbatne	dux / ducēs ?	_____
18. Augentne	querēlae / querēla ?	_____
19. Arābatne	asinum / asinus ?	_____
20. Lūcēbuntne	lux / lūcēs ?	_____
21. Vibrantne	palmā / palmae ?	_____

Translate the following sentences into English.

22. Asinus ducem firmum vehēbat. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Exercēsne lupōs et ferōs? \_\_\_\_\_
24. Ventus gelidus vēlum flat. \_\_\_\_\_
25. Cantābantne ūnā principa lyrās? \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Derivatives

Use your knowledge of Latin to answer the following questions about derivatives.

- To be *mobile* means you have the ability to move. *Mobile* is a derivative of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - An *itinerary* is a travel plan. *Itinerary* is a derivative of the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A *principal* is the head of a school. *Principal* is a derivative of the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A car is a type of *vehicle*. *Vehicle* is a derivative of the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - An *imperative* is an order or command. *Imperative* is a derivative of the word \_\_\_\_\_ .
-

## Week 22 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Vocabulary**

Answer the following questions about commands.

1. When you tell a horse, "Giddy-up!", you're giving it a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is a command a verb, a noun, an adverb, or an adjective? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is another word for "command"? \_\_\_\_\_
4. To give a Latin command, you start by find the verb's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. To give a plural command using a first or second conjugation verb, what do you add to the stem? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How do you give a plural command using a third conjugation verb? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. To give a singular command, what do you add to the stem? \_\_\_\_\_

Change each verb into a singular command and the plural command in Latin. Then translate the plural command into English.

	VERB	SINGULAR COMMAND	PLURAL COMMAND	TRANSLATION
8.	captō			
9.	removeō			
10.	lūdō			
11.	respondeō			
12.	iungō			
13.	commūnicō			

	VERB	SINGULAR COMMAND	PLURAL COMMAND	TRANSLATION
14.	nō			
15.	quiescō			

Translate the following sentences into English. If there are commands, write next to them whether they are singular or plural.

16. Pēgasum mīrum veham. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Grȳphēs pacāte. \_\_\_\_\_

18. Dux architectōs fessōs commūnicat. \_\_\_\_\_

19. Elephantum vehite. \_\_\_\_\_

20. Vidēsne funga rubra et alba? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Carmen aliēnum cantā. \_\_\_\_\_

22. Satyrus foedus virginem captābat. \_\_\_\_\_

23. Litterās scribe. \_\_\_\_\_

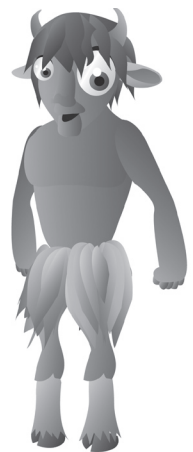
On the lines below, give the Latin word for each creature.



24. \_\_\_\_\_



25. \_\_\_\_\_



26. \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 23 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

Complete the fourth declension chant, then answer the questions about it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

1. The genitive singular ending for the fourth declension is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The genitive ending for the third declension is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The genitive ending for the second declension is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The genitive ending for the first declension is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

	DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	portus		lacus	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				



DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	nix		vīcus	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

Now go back and circle the nominative and accusative endings for each word.

### B. Vocabulary

Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *accusative plural* forms of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	dark			
2.	new			
3.	fiery			

Translate the following sentences into English.

4. Arcūs sunt rubrī, flavī, et caeruleī. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Frūctusne est ruber? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Nauta novus portūs obsidēbit. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Somnum rēx vītat. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Fovēsne nivem? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Dux dracōnem videt et nōn movet. \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 24 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_ DECLENSION

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

## B. Vocabulary

Underline the adjective that matches the noun. Then translate the phrase into English.

NOUN

ADJECTIVE

TRANSLATION

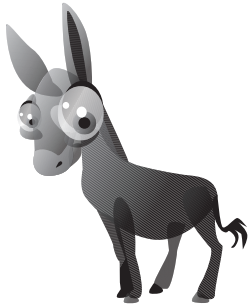
1. Lacus

caldus / caldum

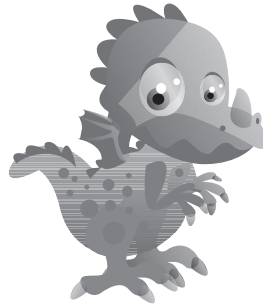
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Frāter      fīdus / fīdum      \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nivem      novum / novam      \_\_\_\_\_
4. Domūs      ruber / rubrae      \_\_\_\_\_
5. Manūs      pulvereōs / pulvereas      \_\_\_\_\_
6. Tellūs      opācae / opāca      \_\_\_\_\_
7. Spīritus      contenta / contentus      \_\_\_\_\_

On the lines below, give the Latin word for each creature.



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

Translate these sentences into English.

11. Mātrēs et patrēs ūnā edent. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Sorōrem quiētam appellā. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Erratne mīnōtaurus labyrinthum foedum? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Iesus cantum antīquum cantābat. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Frāter metūs superābit. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Querēlās repente crēdēmus. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Movēbatne īnsula mīra? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Cyclōpem malum nōn commūnicāte. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Week 25 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

Write the chant for this week and answer the questions about it.

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

1. The genitive singular ending for the fourth declension is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How can you tell if a noun is in the fourth declension neuter? \_\_\_\_\_

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

DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_ GENDER \_\_\_\_\_

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

DECLENSION \_\_\_\_\_ GENDER \_\_\_\_\_

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

**B. Vocabulary**

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Alba rēgīna nivēs et gelū cumulat. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bonus satyrus albam rēgīnam nōn fovet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Satyrus puellam cūrābat et vigilābat. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mīrus leō clam exspectat. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rēgīna et leō pugnābunt. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Improba rēgīna leōnem fīdum exanimat. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Leō repente vīvit! \_\_\_\_\_
8. Rēgīnane erō tūta? \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Quotation**

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. Write in Latin, "The wolf attacks with his fang, the bull with its horn." \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which word means "horn"? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is its gender and number? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which word means "wolf"? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is its case and number? \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Derivatives**

Give one derivative for each of the following Latin words.

1. grex \_\_\_\_\_
  2. cornū \_\_\_\_\_
-

# Week 26 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

Complete the noun ending chants. Then circle all of the nominative and accusative endings.

		2ND DECLENSION NEUTER		3RD DECLENSION NEUTER		4TH DECLENSION NEUTER	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.							
GEN.							
DAT.							
ACC.							
ABL.							

Conjugate *incendō* in the future tense.

		LATIN		ENGLISH	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>					
2 <sup>ND</sup>					
3 <sup>RD</sup>					

## B. Quotation

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. Write in Latin, "A tree is known by its fruit." \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which word means "tree"? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is its case and number? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which word means "fruit"? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What is its case and number? \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Vocabulary

Underline the adjective that matches the noun's number, gender, and case. Then translate the phrase.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
1. Pastōrēs	fīdum / fīdōs	_____
2. Tempestās	opācās / opāca	_____
3. Cornua	nova / novum	_____
4. Verū	caldum / calda	_____
5. Rādīcēs	tūtae / tūtōs	_____

Give the genitive singular form, gender (M, F, N), declension, and the English translation for each noun.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
1.	fulmen				
2.	tonitrus				
3.	cornū				

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Porcī laetī lutum fovēbant. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Agricola gregēs mox tondēbit. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fulmen domum parvam nōn tanget. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Caditne foliī? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Cultrum nōn tange! \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 27 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Vocabulary**

Translate each verb, then write whether it is in the first (1), second (2), or third conjugation (3).

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dāre _____      | 6. rogāre _____      |
| 2. iacēre _____    | 7. incendere _____   |
| 3. cūrāre _____    | 8. cavēre _____      |
| 4. dēbere _____    | 9. commūnicāre _____ |
| 5. expectāre _____ | 10. quaerere _____   |

Fill in the blanks.

11. The infinitive of a Latin verb is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Does every Latin verb have an infinitive? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Give the infinitive of *dēbeō*: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Give the infinitive of *possum*: \_\_\_\_\_

In each sentence, underline the main verb and circle subject nouns. Then translate the sentences into English.

15. Dux militēs dēbet curāre. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Latrō avārus pecūniam nōn meret. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Elephantum nōn expectābāmus vehere! \_\_\_\_\_
18. Miles sepulchrum intrābit. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Nōn dēbēmus peccāre. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Ligna ūmida possum incendere. \_\_\_\_\_



### B. Derivatives

Use your knowledge of Latin to match the English derivatives on the left with their definitions on the right! Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank.

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. cautious   | a) able to do anything    |
| _____ 2. debtor     | b) on guard, careful      |
| _____ 3. omnipotent | c) against the law        |
| _____ 4. illegal    | d) someone who owes money |

### C. Chants

Conjugate and translate *possum*.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

For each noun, write its declension and gender on the line above, then decline it.

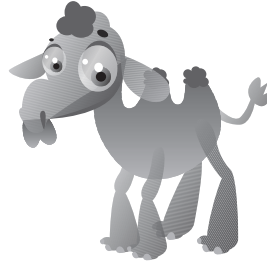
	DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
NOM.	pecū		SINGULAR	PLURAL
GEN.			metus	
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

# Week 28 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

On the lines below, give the Latin word for each animal!



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *nominative plural* forms of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
5.	outstanding			
6.	greedy			
7.	safe			

Translate the following infinitives into English.

8. incendere \_\_\_\_\_

11. fovēre \_\_\_\_\_

9. crēdere \_\_\_\_\_

12. captāre \_\_\_\_\_

10. terrēre \_\_\_\_\_

13. imperāre \_\_\_\_\_

Translate these infinitives into Latin.

14. to beware \_\_\_\_\_

16. to sting \_\_\_\_\_

15. to tame \_\_\_\_\_

17. to strike \_\_\_\_\_

Give the genitive singular form, gender (M, F, N), declension, and the English translation for each noun.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
18.	psittācus				
19.	serpēns				
20.	carō				
21.	sīmia				
22.	tonitrus				

Translate these sentences into English.

23. Hyaenae et pardī carnem edunt. \_\_\_\_\_

24. Ursōs numquam cibāte! \_\_\_\_\_

25. Amantne edere herbam hippopotāmī? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Serpēns dominum nōn mordēbat. \_\_\_\_\_

27. Psittācum salsum dēbemus appellāre. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Chants

Conjugate *sum* in the present tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

# Week 29 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the present and future tenses.

### Present Tense

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

### Future Tense

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## B. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks.

1. A *verb* shows \_\_\_\_\_ or state of \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The part of speech that *renames or identifies the subject* is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Which Latin case do you use for this part of speech? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which Latin case do you use for the subject? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The second principal part of a verb is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .

Translate these sentences into English.

6. Carthāgō est oppidum magnum. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Muscae rhīnocerōtem fessum vexābant. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Hiems numquam est calda. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Adulēscēns Rōmam dēbet vītāre. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Potesne habēre serpentem? \_\_\_\_\_

Give the genitive singular form, gender (M, F, N), declension, and the English translation for each noun.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
11.	Carthāgō				
12.	aestās				
13.	Gallia				
14.	terminus				
15.	sīmia				

### C. Derivatives

Use your knowledge of Latin to match the English derivatives on the left with their definitions on the right! Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank.

- |                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. inevitable  | a) shaped or winding like a snake    |
| _____ 2. serpentine  | b) having to do with winter          |
| _____ 3. incarcerate | c) a creature which eats only plants |
| _____ 4. hiemal      | d) unavoidable                       |
| _____ 5. herbivore   | e) to put in prison                  |

# Week 30 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Chants

Conjugate and translate *eram*. Then answer the questions about it.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>	eram			
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

1. *Eram* is the \_\_\_\_\_ tense of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Is *eram* an action verb or a being verb? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and translate *possum* in the present tense.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## B. Quotations

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. Translate *Mihine crūstula coquēs?* into English. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Is the verb present, future, or imperfect tense? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Is the verb in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which Latin word is the direct object? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the gender and number of the direct object? \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Vocabulary

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Rhīnocerōs est ferus. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Nōn frange pōcula sive patellās! \_\_\_\_\_

3. Puellane erit rēgina? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Gigantēs rubram carnem coquēbant. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Farinam et ōva dēbēmus emere. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Adulēscentēs erunt finitimī. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Serpentēs lactem nōn possunt bibere. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Estne cēna calda sive gelida? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Consecābisne mala et pira? \_\_\_\_\_

Decline *celsus* in the neuter and *avārus* in the feminine.

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

# Week 31 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Vocabulary

Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *accusative singular* forms of these adjectives in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	lofty			
2.	outermost			

Provide the infinitive, conjugation, and English translation of each verb.

	VERB	INFINITIVE	CONJUGATION	TRANSLATION
3.	iaceō			
4.	equitō			
5.	mordeō			
6.	emō			
7.	habitō			

Give the Latin translation for each word.

8. trumpet \_\_\_\_\_

11. flour \_\_\_\_\_

9. Spain \_\_\_\_\_

12. duty \_\_\_\_\_

10. formerly \_\_\_\_\_

13. parrot \_\_\_\_\_

In each sentence, underline the main verb and circle the subject. Then translate the sentence into English.

14. Quondam exercitus eram ēgregius. \_\_\_\_\_



15. Hydrum magnum dēbēs pugnāre. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Rēgīna lactem et saccarum habēbit. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Germāniane est longinquum regnum? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Pontum nōn amātis bibere. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Chants

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the future and imperfect tenses.

### Future Tense

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

### Imperfect Tense

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup>				
2 <sup>ND</sup>				
3 <sup>RD</sup>				

## C. Quotations

1. Write in Latin, "A better horseman than Bellerophon himself": \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What kind of "horse" did Bellerophon ride? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Week 32 Quiz

name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Vocabulary**

For each noun, give its genitive singular, gender (M, F, or N), declension (1, 2, 3, or 4), and English meaning.

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	ENGLISH
1.	vadum				
2.	patella				
3.	fulmen				
4.	carcer				
5.	pardus				
6.	genū				
7.	manus				
8.	rādix				

For each verb, write its infinitive and which conjugation (1, 2, or 3) it's in.

9. dīrigō \_\_\_\_\_

12. equitō \_\_\_\_\_

10. vincō \_\_\_\_\_

13. praedicō \_\_\_\_\_

11. tondeō \_\_\_\_\_

14. pōnō \_\_\_\_\_

In each sentence, find the main verb. Then underline subjects, circle direct objects, and draw a box around predicate nouns and predicate adjectives. Finally, translate each sentence into English.

15. Exercitus spērat vincere Britanniam. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Īnsulae extrēmae sunt longinuae. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Frātres audent astāre rēgem. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Potesne emere pēgasum sīve grȳphem? \_\_\_\_\_
19. Argūmentum captīvum nōn liberābit. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Māter flōrēs nōn videt statim. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Derivatives

Use your knowledge of Latin to match the English derivatives on the left with their definitions on the right! Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank.

- |       |               |                                       |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. saccharine | a) a monk's haircut                   |
| _____ | 2. deposit    | b) money placed in the bank           |
| _____ | 3. tonsure    | c) rotten meat, usually a dead animal |
| _____ | 4. carrion    | d) to momentarily kneel on one knee   |
| _____ | 5. genuflect  | e) sweet, in a fake or unnatural way  |

### C. Chants

Complete the noun ending chants.

	3RD DECLENSION		4TH DECLENSION		4TH DECLENSION NEUTER	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.						
GEN.						
DAT.						
ACC.						
ABL.						