

Week 1 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Complete the chant chart with the present, future, and imperfect endings, then answer the questions.

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

1. A verb shows _____ or _____.
2. How do you find a verb's stem? _____
3. To find out which _____ (or _____) a verb is in, you look at its stem.
4. First conjugation verb stems end in _____. First conjugation verbs conjugate like _____.
5. Second conjugation verb stems end in _____. Second conjugation verbs conjugate like _____.
6. Third conjugation verb stems end in _____. Third conjugation verbs conjugate like _____.
7. Which conjugation of verbs doesn't conjugate like the others? _____

Fill in the principal parts for each verb.

8. videō, _____, _____, _____

9. dūcō, _____, _____, _____

10. _____, _____, _____, properātum

11. amō, _____, _____, _____

12. _____, _____, _____, cursum

13. _____, sedēre, _____, _____

Conjugate *dūcō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

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

B. Vocabulary

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

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	TRANSLATION
1.	culpa			
2.	fenestra			
3.	ōs			
4.	cinis			
5.	rota			
6.	audācia			
7.	nervus			
8.	collum			

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Vultus videt. _____

10. Carrī bene dūcunt. _____

Week 2 Quiz name: _____

A. Chants

Complete the chant for *possum* and translate it.

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

For each verb, circle its ending, translate it, and give its tense (P for present, F for future, I for imperfect).

	VERB	TRANSLATION	TENSE
1.	rīdēbit		
2.	lūcet		
3.	amābātis		
4.	portant		
5.	portābam		
6.	vidēbimus		

Fill in the blanks.

- To form a question in Latin, _____ is added to the _____ word in the sentence.
 - Another word for "command" is _____.
 - To give a Latin command, you first need to find the verb's _____.
 - To give a singular command, what do you add to the stem? _____
-

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

8. Does every regular verb have a second principal part? _____

B. Vocabulary

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

1. tendon _____

7. silver _____

2. digitus _____

8. not _____

3. capillus _____

9. poena _____

4. cuspis _____

10. I will lead _____

5. expression _____

11. thumb _____

6. horrendus _____

12. cervix _____

Translate these sentences into English.

13. Campus lūcēbit. _____

14. Dēbēmus currere bene. _____

14. Index rīdet. _____

16. Properāte! _____

17. Possumusne sedēre? _____

C. Quotation

Write "under penalty" in Latin: _____

Week 3 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

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

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

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

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

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

Complete the chant for *possum* and translate it.

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

B. Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

1. A noun _____ a _____, _____, or thing.
2. How do you find the base of a noun? _____

3. An adjective _____ a _____ or pronoun.
4. It matches the subject noun in _____, _____, and _____.
5. Adjectives that decline like first and second declension nouns are called _____

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

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
1. Fūmus	densum / densus	_____
2. Avāritia	horrenda / horrendā	_____
3. Prōvinciae	trepida / trepidae	_____
4. Rotae	ūmidae / ūmida	_____
5. Capillī	densī / densōs	_____
6. Laurī	horrendī / horrendae	_____

C. Quotation

Answer the questions.

1. What does the phrase *ad astra per ālās porcī* mean? _____

2. What is the declension and gender of *astra*? _____

Week 4 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

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

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		SINGULAR	PLURAL
		tigris	

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

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		SINGULAR	PLURAL
		vulnus	

Answer the following questions.

1. You can tell which declension a noun is in by looking at its _____ ending.
2. What is the genitive singular ending for the first declension? _____
3. What is the genitive singular ending for the second declension? _____

4. What is the genitive singular ending for the third declension? _____

5. What is the genitive singular ending for the fourth declension? _____

B. Vocabulary

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

	NOUN	GENITIVE	GENDER	DECLENSION	ENGLISH
1.	oppidum				
2.	cornū				
3.	avāritia				
4.	regiō				
5.	bōs				

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

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
6. Sanguis	fera / ferus	_____
7. Exercitūs	densus / densī	_____
8. Genua	trepidae / trepida	_____
9. Gladiātor	horrendus / horrendum	_____
10. Gradus	longus / longī	_____

Translate these sentences into English.

11. Leō ūmidus et trepidus currēbat et rudēbat. _____

12. Gladiātor bene pugnāre potest. _____

13. Exercitus currere nōn dēbet! _____

Week 5 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Conjugate each verb in the tense indicated.

Imperfect Active of <i>Sum</i>			Future Active of <i>Sum</i>		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1 ST					
2 ND					
3 RD					

1. Which conjugation is *sum* in? _____

B. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks.

1. An _____ modifies a noun or pronoun.
2. In Latin, a _____ adjective follows a linking verb and describes a subject noun.
3. It matches the subject noun in _____, _____, and _____.
4. Give an example in Latin of a linking verb: _____
5. A predicate _____ follows a linking verb and identifies or _____ the subject noun.
6. Which Latin case do you use for this part of speech? _____
7. Which Latin case do you use for the subject? _____

Translate these sentences into English.

8. Candentne lapidēs clārī? _____

9. Equus et hērōs erant ferī. _____

10. Leō quiētus nōn rudet. _____

11. Verū est longum et horrendum. _____

12. Incolae sunt indicēs. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

13. The sand is wet. _____

14. Is the quail able to run? _____

C. Quotation

Answer the following questions.

1. What does *i.e.* stand for in Latin and what does it mean in English? _____

2. What is the person, number, and tense of *est*? _____

D. Review

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

	VERB	SINGULAR COMMAND	PLURAL COMMAND	TRANSLATION
1.	candēō			
2.	rudō			

Conjugate each verb in the tense indicated.

3. Imperfect Active of *Sonō*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST		
2 ND		
3 RD		

4. Present Active of *Terreō*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

Week 6 Quiz

name: _____

A. Review

Fill in the principal parts for each verb.

1. emō, _____, _____, _____

2. _____, habēre, _____, _____

3. sum, _____, _____, _____

4. dēmonstrō, _____, _____, _____

5. _____, _____, _____, rudītum

6. _____, parāre, _____, _____

7. torreō, _____, _____, _____

8. _____, _____, lūxī, _____

9. vītō, _____, _____, _____

10. How do you find the stem of a verb? _____

11. Decline the phrase *fast horse* in Latin.

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

B. Vocabulary

For each noun, give its nominative and accusative forms.

	NOUN	NOMINATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
1.	crops		
2.	mob		
3.	gardens		
4.	feast		
5.	quail		
6.	master		
7.	building		
8.	storms		

Translate these sentences into English. Underline any direct objects.

1. Famula hortum bene parābit. _____

2. Index sanguinem et lapidem dēmonstrābat. _____

3. Equus fessus oppidum vītāt. _____

4. Gladiātor vultum horrendum et vulnus longum habet! _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

1. I will avoid the roaring mob. _____

2. Are you all fast and skilled? _____

Week 7 Quiz

name: _____

A. Vocabulary

Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs. A verb synopsis has two steps. First, write out all four principal parts for the verb. Second, give the verb forms specified and their translations.

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

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

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

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

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

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Flamma cita lūcernam, mensam, et sellam torret. _____

2. Custōs novus aedificium publicum explōrābat. _____

3. Habetne carrus rotam malam? _____

4. Lūcerna sumptuōsa nōn lūcet! _____

5. Ventus acūtus cinerēs portābit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

1. The tired hero will buy a bed. _____

2. Is the good horse expensive? _____

B. Chants

Decline the phrase *the public road* in Latin.

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

Week 8 Quiz

name: _____

A. Vocabulary

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

	NOUN	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION	SINGULAR ACCUSATIVE
1.	cinis				
2.	fenestra				
3.	argentum				
4.	cuspis				
5.	astrum				
6.	laurus				
7.	exercitus				
8.	latus				
9.	fulmen				
10.	tempestās				
11.	locus				
12.	via				
13.	coniunx				
14.	custōs				
15.	vīsus				
16.	grex				
17.	bōs				
18.	verū				

B. Chants

Complete the chants.

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

Possum, present active

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

Sum, imperfect active

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

C. Quotations

1. Give the English translation of *sub poenā*: _____

2. Give the Latin translation of "the well-worn way, the safe way": _____

Week 9 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Answer the questions, then decline *hostis* and *nox* in the chart below.

1. The genitive singular ending for the third declension is _____.
2. Third declension masculine and feminine i-stems have only one ending that is different from the regular third declension. Which ending is it? _____
3. Which declension are *hostis* and *nox* in? _____
4. Are they regular or i-stem nouns? _____

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

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

B. Vocabulary

1. Give a synopsis for *oppugnō* in the first person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

Fill in the principal parts for each verb.

2. mūtō, _____, _____, _____

3. mordeō, _____, _____, _____

4. spectō, _____, _____, _____

5. calcitrō, _____, _____, _____

Translate these sentences into English.

6. Hostis mīrus dracōnēs amat et portat serpentēs magicōs. _____

7. Monocerōtēs ferī gregem nōn terrēbunt. _____

8. Potesne viam obscūram vidēre? _____

9. Bovēs antrum novum et collem sumptuōsum emēbant. _____

10. Exercitus hostēs callidōs oppugnāre parat. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. Tigers have long claws and sharp teeth. _____

12. The horse kicks and bites, but he is fast. _____

Week 10 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Answer the questions.

1. The genitive singular ending for the third declension is _____.
2. How many endings in the third declension *neuter* i-stem chant are different from the regular third declension chant? _____

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

	DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____	DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	fēlēs		mare	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

B. Vocabulary

Fill in the principal parts for each verb.

1. nāvīgō, _____, _____, _____
2. errō, _____, _____, _____
3. _____, vehere, _____, _____
4. _____, _____, momordī, _____
5. _____, _____, _____, spectātum
6. oppugnō, _____, _____, _____

7. Give a synopsis for *caveō* in the second person singular: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

Translate these sentences into English.

8. Fōns est gelidus et magicus. _____

9. Fēlēs obscūra avēs longinquās spectābat. _____

10. Ratis parva maria parvās solum nāvigābit. _____

11. Calcitrābisne canem quiētum? _____

12. Monocerōs fessus mare mīrum vītat. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

13. Is the big, beloved dog attacking a snake? _____

14. I am almost able to sail a raft. _____

C. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *Cavē canem* mean? _____

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

3. Make *cavē* plural: _____

Week 11 Quiz

name: _____

A. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *Deōrum cibus est* mean? _____
2. Which word is the predicate noun? _____
3. What is its gender, number, and case? _____

B. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks to complete the three i-stem questions.

1. Does the noun's nominative singular end in _____ or _____ *and* have the same _____ of _____ in the _____ and genitive _____? If so, then it is an i-stem.
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 neuter noun's _____ singular end in _____, _____, or _____? If so, then it is a neuter i-stem.

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).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. mōns, mōntis _____ | 9. lac, lactis _____ |
| 5. pānis, pānis _____ | 10. rēte, rētis _____ |
| 6. animal, animālis _____ | 11. avis, avis _____ |
| 7. fōns, fontis _____ | 12. canis, canis _____ |
| 8. serpēns, serpentis _____ | 13. ratis, ratis _____ |
-

Fill in the principal parts for each verb.

14. _____, _____, _____, datum

15. laudō, _____, _____, _____

Translate these sentences into English.

16. Animālia mīra ālās brūnās et dentēs parvōs habent. _____

17. Grex magnus lac et comās dabit. _____

18. Fēlēs obscūra avēs caeruleās oppugnābat. _____

19. Lardum est gelidum, et pānis maculās nigrās habet. _____

20. Laudāsne cāseōs et vīnum rubrum? _____

C. Chants

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

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

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

Week 12 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

1. Write out the fifth declension noun endings. Then give the gender of *fidēs* and decline it.

FIFTH DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

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

GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

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

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

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

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

B. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks.

1. The fifth declension genitive singular ending is either _____ or _____.
2. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a *vowel*, its genitive and _____ singular endings will be _____.
3. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a *consonant*, its genitive and _____ singular endings will be _____.
4. The gender of most fifth declension nouns is _____.
5. There are no fifth declension nouns that are _____ in gender.

Translate these sentences into English.

6. Cuniculī parvī hortum amant, et currunt et lactūcās edunt. _____

7. Puella fidem et audāciam mox habēbit. _____
8. Ratis est sēra, et nunc index dēbet esse obscūrus. _____

9. Gustā rēs parvās rubrās! _____
10. Iter est longum, et rēgīna est fessa, et mōntēs albī sunt longinquī. _____

C. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. Translate "It was the white rabbit" into Latin: _____
2. What is the gender and declension of the noun? _____

Week 13 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Fill in the blanks.

1. The fifth declension _____ ending is either *-ēī* or *-eī*.
2. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a _____, its _____ and dative _____ endings will be *-ēī*.
3. If a fifth declension noun's base ends in a _____, its _____ and dative _____ endings will be *-eī*.

4. Write out the fifth declension noun endings. Then give the gender of *glaciēs* and decline it.

FIFTH DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

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

GENDER _____

SINGULAR	PLURAL
glaciēs	

B. Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. proof _____ | 5. highwayman _____ |
| 2. sententia _____ | 6. delictum _____ |
| 3. now _____ | 7. we will swear _____ |
| 4. you all condemn _____ | 8. hope _____ |

For each adjective, give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *accusative plural* forms in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
9.	late			
10.	just			
11.	ignorant			
12.	severe			

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Reus est sērus, et iūdex hōrologium spectat. _____

10. Sententiane erat iūsta? _____

11. Cavēte latrōnēs! _____

12. Iūdex auctōritātem habet, sed poenam nōn tardābit. _____

13. Glaciem et lac bibere solum amō. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

14. The gangster has a horrible expression. _____

15. Faith and hope will not condemn. _____

C. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. Translate *at first sight* into Latin: _____

2. What is the gender, number, and case of the noun? _____

Week 14 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Decline these personal pronouns, then answer the questions.

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

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.				
GEN.	tuī		of you	of you all
DAT.			to, for you	to, for you all
ACC.		vōs		
ABL.			by, with, from you	by, with, from you all

1. A noun names a _____, _____, or _____.
2. A pronoun takes the place of a _____.
3. The first person pronouns are _____ (singular) and _____ (plural).
4. The second person pronouns are _____ (singular) and _____ (plural).
5. The nominative forms of *ego*, *nōs*, *tū*, and *vōs* are usually only used for _____.

B. Vocabulary

For the nouns, give their base. For the verbs, give their stem.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. adulēscēns _____ | 5. vulnerō _____ |
| 2. compleō _____ | 6. frangō _____ |
| 3. socius _____ | 7. mulier _____ |
| 4. crūs _____ | 8. vir _____ |

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Medicus irātus tē nōn laudābat. _____
10. Vir nōs et socium cavet. _____
11. Virgō hōrologium celeriter reparāre potest. _____

12. Mulier brācchium acerbum habet, sed erit grāta. _____

13. Serpētēs horrendae mē et tē mordēbant! _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

14. The grateful young men were filling up the town. _____
15. Does the gangster see us? _____

C. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *Vēritās vōs liberābit* mean in English? _____
2. What is the person, number, and case of *vōs*? _____
-

Week 15 Quiz

name: _____

A. VocabularyFor each adjective, give the masculine, feminine, and neuter *nominative singular* forms in Latin.

	ADJECTIVE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1.	rough			
2.	first			
3.	safe			
4.	feeble			

Translate these sentences into English.

6. Pīrāta ratem frangit, sed lītus videt. _____

7. Adulēscētēs nāvem purgābunt, et dux est grātus. _____

8. Pīrāta ignārus glaciem edēbat. _____

9. Dux horrendus carcerēs complēbat et virōs bonōs et mulierēs damnābat. _____

10. Cavēte! Leō vōs spectat, sed latet. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. Will the medicine restore the feeble parrot? _____

12. The citizens are safe and grateful. _____

B. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. Write "God pilots the ship" in Latin: _____
2. What is the person, number, and tense of the verb? _____

C. Chants

Complete the chants for these personal pronouns.

	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

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	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

D. Review

Conjugate and translate *sum* in the future tense.

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

Week 16 Quiz

name: _____

A. Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. celsus _____ | 11. crūs _____ |
| 2. lettuce _____ | 12. dēlictum _____ |
| 3. medicine _____ | 13. pity _____ |
| 4. whirlpool _____ | 14. unguis _____ |
| 5. lac _____ | 15. blue _____ |
| 6. opinion _____ | 16. proelium _____ |
| 7. fair _____ | 17. you ask _____ |
| 8. fōns _____ | 18. mox _____ |
| 9. vir _____ | 19. ignis _____ |
| 10. bitter _____ | 20. journey _____ |

Translate these sentences into English.

21. Dux cibōs legit et nāvēs complet. _____

22. Pīrāta dentem frangit, sed medicus dentem nōn reparābit. _____

23. Calcitrābit monocerōs ferus mē? _____

24. Puella parva fābulam legere nōn potest. _____

25. lūrābitne reus? _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

26. The big snake is frightening us. _____

27. Gather (sg.) the pieces! _____

B. Chants

1. 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.	spēs			classis	
GEN.					
DAT.					
ACC.					
ABL.					

2. Give a synopsis of *incendō* in the first person plural: _____

	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT ACT.		
FUTURE ACT.		
IMPERFECT ACT.		

Week 17 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Answer the following questions.

1. List the principal parts of *audiō*: _____
2. Which conjugation is *audiō* in? _____
3. Which family is it in? _____
4. How do you find the stem of *audiō*? _____
5. What is the stem of *audiō*? _____

Conjugate and translate *audiō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

Present

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

Future

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

Imperfect

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

B. Vocabulary

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Vulpēs rubrae aurēs magnās et dentēs acūtōs habent. _____

2. Tē vincere numquam possumus! _____

3. Mulier tardē ambulābat et ligna et panem simul portābat. _____

4. Hērōs dracōnem magnum et nigrum inveniet et vincet. _____

5. Iūdex vestīgia videt et testimōnium audit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

6. Did the winner beat me? _____

7. It is a late night, but the guards will not sleep. _____

Week 18 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Answer the following questions.

1. List the principal parts of *capiō*: _____
2. Which conjugation is *capiō* in? _____
3. Is it a third conjugation *-iō* verb? _____
4. How do you know? _____

5. Do third conjugation *-iō* verbs conjugate more like the third conjugation or the fourth conjugation? _____

Conjugate and translate *capiō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses.

Present

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

Future

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

Imperfect

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

B. Vocabulary

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Faciēsne calidum vel gelidum iūs? _____

2. Ovēs grāmen longum edunt et vulpēs cūriōsās vītant. _____

3. Vir dicēbat, "Custōdēs mē numquam capient!" _____

4. Comitēs rēs bonās simul faciēbant. _____

5. Leō ovem capit, et pastor malus arborem scandit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

6. The white cliffs are far away. _____

7. Will the architect and the guide ever meet together? _____

Week 19 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Conjugate *cupiō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses. Then answer the questions.

	Present		Future		Imperfect	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST						
2 ND						
3 RD						

- List the principal parts of *cupiō*: _____
- Which conjugation is *cupiō* in? _____
- Is it a third conjugation *-iō* verb? _____
- How do you know? _____

- Does *cupiō* conjugate more like the second, third, or fourth conjugation? _____

Conjugate *sciō* in the present, future, and imperfect tenses. Then answer the questions.

	Present		Future		Imperfect	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST						
2 ND						
3 RD						

- List the principal parts of *sciō*: _____

7. Which conjugation is *sciō* in? _____

8. How do you know? _____

B. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. Translate *Senātus Populusque Rōmānus* into English: _____

2. Can *-que* be used on its own as a word? _____

C. Vocabulary

Translate these sentences into English.

1. *Coquus iūra nova facit et labōrem amat.* _____

2. *Eruntne cunīculus vulpēsque amīcī?* _____

3. *Māter testūdinem vel serpēntem nōn accipiet.* _____

4. *Liberī squāmās asperās sentiēbant.* _____

5. *Dux pōntem pulchrum vidēre cupiet.* _____

Translate these sentences into Latin. Use *-que* when possible.

6. The trembling explorer does not wish to climb the cliff. _____

7. The shepherd will be on guard against wild dogs and lions. _____

Week 20 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST		
2 ND		
3 RD		

- Which tense are these endings for? _____
- Which stem do these endings attach to? _____
- How do you find the perfect stem of any verb? _____

For each verb, give the person (1, 2, or 3), number (S or P), tense, and translation.

	VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
4.	fōdī				
5.	occultāvērunt				
6.	docuistī				
7.	sciet				
8.	iēcit				
9.	aperuistis				
10.	lūsimus				

B. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī* mean in English? _____
2. What is the person, number, and tense of *vīcī*? _____

C. Vocabulary

Fill in the principal parts for each of the following verbs, and circle the perfect stem.

1. fodiō, _____, _____, _____
2. doceō, _____, _____, _____
3. occultō, _____, _____, _____
4. iaciō, _____, _____, _____
5. aperiō, _____, _____, _____

Translate these sentences into English. Underline all perfect endings.

6. Avis caerulea vermem ēdit. _____
7. Liberī ferī limum et lapidēs iēcērunt. _____

8. Vīdistīne vel audistī nōs? _____
9. Ēricius dōnum celeriter accēpit. _____
10. Canis malus liberōs momordit et cavum magnum fōdit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. Did you all hide the bacon? _____
12. I wanted to catch the magical unicorn. _____

Week 21 Quiz

name: _____

A. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. How do you say "the law of retaliation" in Latin? _____
2. Give a phrase from the Bible that is an example of this: _____

B. Chants

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST		
2 ND		
3 RD		

1. Which stem do these endings attach to? _____
2. How do you form the perfect stem of any verb? _____

Give a synopsis of *gerō* in the second person singular: _____

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

C. Vocabulary

Fill in the principal parts for each of the following verbs, and circle the perfect stem.

1. mittō, _____, _____, _____

2. occidō, _____, _____, _____

4. equitō, _____, _____, _____

4. clāmō, _____, _____, _____

Translate these sentences into English. Underline all perfect endings.

6. Occiditne imber celeriter vel tardē? _____

7. Vulturēs amāvī, sed psittacōs nunc amō. _____

8. Aedīlis equum album equitāvit et multa sclopēta portāvit. _____

9. Puella parva vestēs rubrōs gessit et magnum et malum lupum pugnāvit. _____

10. Liberī pulvereī cucurrērunt et clāmāvērunt, "Nōs capere nōn potes!" _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. The cowboy has a favorite brown hat. _____

12. Did the horrible outlaw send a letter? _____

Week 22 Quiz

name: _____

A. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. Which part of speech tells you *to whom* or *for whom* the verb is done? _____
2. Which case do you use for this part of speech? _____
3. Which two English words do you often use to translate Latin indirect objects? _____

B. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *solī Deō glōria* mean? _____
2. Which word(s) are in the dative case? _____

C. Vocabulary

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

	NOUN	GENDER	SINGULAR DATIVE	PLURAL DATIVE	TRANSLATION
1.	cor				
2.	venēfica				
3.	nānus				
4.	comes				
5.	vultur				
6.	rēgulus				
7.	vēnātor				
8.	aedīlis				

Translate these sentences into English. Underline all dative endings.

9. Rēgulus prīmō vĕnātōrī secūrem novam dat. _____

10. Mulier liberōs multōs lūdōs docuit. _____

11. Proscrīptus ferus equō clāmābat. _____

12. Carmina pulchra nānō gaudium dedērunt. _____

13. Avis magna avibus parvīs vermem habet. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

14. The White Witch only sends snow to the people! _____

15. The dwarves showed the prince the letter. _____

D. Chant

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST		
2 ND		
3 RD		

1. Which stem do these endings attach to? _____

2. How do you form the perfect stem of any verb? _____

Week 23 Quiz

name: _____

A. Quotation

Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. How do you say "Thus always to tyrants" in Latin? _____
2. What part of speech is "always"? _____
3. Which word is in the dative case? _____

B. Grammar

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)."

C. Vocabulary

For each noun, give its nominative, genitive, and dative singular forms.

	NOUN	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	DATIVE
1.	hedge			
2.	old man			
3.	field			
4.	tyrant			
5.	young person			
6.	rope			

	NOUN	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	DATIVE
7.	example			
8.	axe			

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Auctōritās tyrannō gaudium horrendum dedit. _____

10. Iuvenis laudem virginī semper dabat. _____

11. Mercātōrēs senī callidō pecuniam mandāvērunt. _____

12. Circumdeditne armentārius fūnem equō ferō? _____

13. Prosc̄riptus cīvibus dīxit, "Date mihi aurum et argentum, vel occidētis!" _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

14. We were putting a white fence around the field. _____

15. The old men gave many examples to the sheriff. _____

Week 24 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Give a synopsis for each of the following verbs.

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

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

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

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

B. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. Which case do you use for indirect objects? _____
 2. An indirect object tells you _____ *whom* or _____ *whom* the verb is done.
 3. Do third conjugation *-iō* verbs conjugate more like the third conjugation or the fourth conjugation? _____
-

C. Vocabulary

Underline the adjective that correctly matches each noun, and then translate the phrase. (Hint: Watch those endings! They could be nominative, dative, or accusative.)

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
1. līmus	multus / multa / multum	_____
2. arboribus	āridus / āridīs / āridī	_____
3. vulturī	venēnātī / venēnātō	_____
4. vermem	longum / longō / longam	_____

Translate these sentences into English.

6. Rēgīna famulae vestēs pulchrās mandāvit. _____

7. Agricola līmum holeribus circumdat. _____

8. Puella lupō dīxit, "Aurēs magnās habēs!" _____

9. Explōrātorēs fessī cibum aquamque invenīre cupīvērunt. _____

10. Vocāvitne nānus venēficam vel leōnem? _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. Was the hunter catching many foxes? _____

12. The children were throwing nuts to the little squirrels. _____

Week 25 Quiz

name: _____

A. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. A preposition connects a _____ or pronoun to the rest of a sentence.
2. That noun or pronoun is called the _____ of the preposition.
3. *Prepositional phrase* is another name for a _____ and its _____ (and any modifiers).
4. The preposition *trans* always takes a noun in the _____ case.
5. The preposition *per* always takes a noun in the _____ case.
6. The preposition *in* means "_____" when paired with a noun in the _____ case.

B. Vocabulary

Translate these prepositional phrases into English. Underline the object of each Latin preposition.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>trans urbem</i> _____ | 4. <i>per famēs</i> _____ |
| 2. <i>per cōpiās</i> _____ | 5. <i>in legiōnem</i> _____ |
| 3. <i>in turrem</i> _____ | 6. <i>trans marmor</i> _____ |

Translate these prepositional phrases into Latin. Underline the object of each English preposition.

7. through the doorways _____
8. across the castle _____
9. into the apple _____

Translate these sentences into English.

10. *Cōpiae trans vallem stetērunt.* _____

11. Rēx mīlitem ignārum nōn accusābit. _____

12. Nix in turrem sōlam occidit. _____

13. Vir fessus per līmen ambulāvit. _____

14. Famēs trans prōvinciās pergīt. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

15. A soldier jumped into the lake. _____

16. Deer are running across the field again. _____

C. Quotation

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *in mediās rēs* mean in English? _____

2. What part of speech is *in*? _____

3. What part of speech is *mediās*? _____

4. What part of speech is *rēs*? _____

D. Chants

Give a synopsis of *secō* in the third person plural: _____

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

Week 26 Quiz

name: _____

A. Grammar

Answer true (T) or false (F) for each statement.

- _____ 1. Prepositions are words like *before*, *after*, *toward*, *into*, *through*, and *across*.
- _____ 2. Together, a preposition and its object are called a *prepositional phrase*.
- _____ 3. The preposition *post* always takes a noun in the dative case.
- _____ 4. In Latin, a direct object is always in the accusative case.
- _____ 5. In Latin, an indirect object is always in the dative case.
- _____ 6. A noun must always match an adjective in gender, number, and case.
- _____ 7. The preposition *ad* always takes the accusative case.
- _____ 8. In Latin, you can only use one preposition in a sentence.
- _____ 9. To find a noun's base, you take the genitive singular form and remove the ending.
- _____ 10. To translate a Latin sentence, start by finding the direct object.

B. Chants

Give a synopsis of *veniō* in the first person plural: _____

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

C. Vocabulary

Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ad caelum _____ | 4. post scūta _____ |
| 2. ante proelium _____ | 5. trans palūdem _____ |
| 3. in tenebrās _____ | 6. ante nuntiōs _____ |

Translate these prepositional phrases into Latin.

7. toward the white cliffs _____
8. before the enchanted hideout _____
9. after the sharp arrows _____

Translate these sentences into English.

10. Dux fessus ante tyrannum stetit. _____
11. Mīles amicum aegrum in urbem portāvit. _____
- _____
12. Avēs magnae nigrae caelum complēvērunt et ad castellum volāvērunt. _____
- _____
13. Mūrem parvam et brūnam post lectum invēnī! _____
- _____
14. Per palūdēs horrendās ambulāre nōn cupīvimus. _____
- _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

15. The eagle will carry the mouse to a steep cave. _____
- _____
16. The messenger came to the hiding place behind the rocks. _____
- _____
- _____

Week 27 Quiz

name: _____

A. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

- _____ is another name for a preposition and its object (and any modifiers).
- The preposition *propter* always takes an object in the _____ case.
- To find the base of a noun, take the _____ singular form and remove the _____.

B. Quotation

Translate "after this, therefore because of this" into Latin: _____

C. Vocabulary

Give the base, gender (M, F, or N), declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5), and translation for each noun.

	NOUN	BASE	GENDER	DECLENSION	TRANSLATION
1.	cauda				
2.	nāsus				
3.	manus				
4.	caput				

Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

5. per pānem dūrum _____

6. propter nuntiōs ignārōs _____

7. ad sīmiās et strūthiocamēlōs _____

8. propter hippopotamum venēnātum _____

Translate these sentences into English.

9. Mulier oculōs brūnōs propter patrem habet. _____

10. Rēx bonus tyrannum trans faciem pulsat. _____

11. Māter per oppidum ambulat, et līberis mēlōnem emet. _____

12. Hippopotamus ad litus propter multōs crocodīlōs appropinquat. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

13. The monkey put a banana behind an ear. _____

14. The ostrich pulled the little cart across the field. _____

D. Chants

Give a synopsis of tollō in the second person singular: _____

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

1. Which conjugation is *tollō* in? _____

2. How can you tell? _____

Week 28 Quiz

name: _____

A. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Cum* always takes a noun in the _____ case.
2. *In* means “in, on” when paired with a noun in the _____ case.
3. In a prepositional phrase with an adjective, *cum* likes to go _____ the object and the adjective.
4. When *cum* is paired with a first or second person pronoun (*mē, tē, nōbis, vōbis*), it attaches to the _____ of the pronoun.

B. Quotation

Answer the following questions about this week’s quotation.

1. What does *cum laude* mean in English? _____
2. Which case is *laude* in? _____

C. Vocabulary

Label each noun’s declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5) and gender (M, F, or N), then decline it. Circle the ablative endings.

	DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	lōdix		arcanum	
GEN.				
DAT.				
ACC.				
ABL.				

Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

1. in pulvere _____ 3. tēcum _____

2. cum captīvō _____ 4. in forō _____

Translate these sentences into English. Underline the prepositional phrases.

5. Sīmiae stultae cum petasīs herī dēcēpērunt! _____

6. Liberīs placentam cum leōnibus et camēlopardalibus ēmī. _____

7. Hospes bonus multās lōdīcēs pulchrās in lectō semper tenet. _____

8. Famulus horrendō cum arcanō tyrannum hilarāvit. _____

9. Nuntius in arcā parvā stat et catervae clāmat. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

10. The noble family spent the winter in the mountains. _____

11. A man with riches gave yellow slippers to me. _____

Week 29 Quiz

name: _____

A. Quotation

Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *cum grānō salis* mean in English? _____
2. What part of speech is *cum*? _____
3. What case does the object of *cum* always take? _____

B. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Sine* means " _____ " and always takes a noun in the _____ case.
2. *Propter* means " _____ " or " _____ " and always takes a noun in the _____ case.

C. Chants

Decline *noster* in the feminine and *vester* in the neuter.

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

D. Vocabulary

Fill in the principal parts for each verb, then circle each verb's perfect stem. At the end of the line, write which conjugation the verb is in (1,2, 3, 3io, or 4).

1. gustō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

2. _____, agere, _____, _____ (_____)

3. coquō, _____, _____, _____ (_____)

Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

4. sine farīna _____

6. multīs cum ūvīs _____

5. in mālō _____

7. sine pipere _____

Translate these sentences into English. Underline the prepositional phrases.

8. Piperem in nasō meō habeō! _____

9. Armentārii carnem in lardō cum sale et pipere coxērunt. _____

10. In ludō tuō agam, et mihi partem magnam dare debēs. _____

11. Sine bütürō solum sumus animālia. _____

12. Coquēbāsne amīcīs tuīs et familiae tuae iūs cum holeribus? _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

13. Did you (sg.) break the eggs in the box? _____

14. Mother loves to put sugar and spice into the cake. _____

Week 30 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

For each Latin phrase, give the gender (M, F, or N), number (S or P), and English translation. Then decline it.

1. GENDER: _____ 2. GENDER: _____ 3. GENDER: _____

NUMBER: _____ NUMBER: _____ NUMBER: _____

ENGLISH: _____ ENGLISH: _____ ENGLISH: _____

	LATIN
NOM.	una hiems
GEN.	
DAT.	
ACC.	
ABL.	

	LATIN
	duo ōva

	LATIN
	trēs vesperēs

B. Quotation & Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. The phrase *primā lūce* means " _____ " and is an example of the _____ of _____.

2. Is the ablative of time formed using a preposition? _____

3. The ablative of time always formed using nouns that describe _____.

C. Vocabulary

Each of these phrases uses the ablative of time. Translate them into English, giving at least two translations of each.

1. vĕre _____

2. nocte _____

3. decem diĕbus _____

Underline any uses of the ablative of time, then translate these sentences into English.

4. Virī peritī per angustiās hieme nāvīgāvērunt. _____

5. Duās vel trēs pinnās rubrās in petasis nostrīs semper gerimus. _____

6. Annō explorātorēs mōntem dūrum scandent et urbem obscūram invenient. _____

7. Tigridēs primā lūce surrēxērunt, et erant famēlicī. _____

8. Novem vesperibus autumnō multī vespertiliōnēs brūnī per caela volāvērunt. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin. (Hint: Both will use the ablative of time.)

9. The prisoners will break many rocks during the summer. _____

10. On a good day, the cook is able to make five wonderful cakes. _____

Week 31 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Label each noun's declension (1, 2, 3, 3i, 4, or 5) and gender (M, F, or N), then decline it by adding the correct endings to the noun's base.

	DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____		DECLENSION _____	GENDER _____
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	sōl	sōl		lūna	lūn
GEN.	sōl	sōl		lūn	lūn
DAT.	sōl	sōl		lūn	lūn
ACC.	sōl	sōl		lūn	lūn
ABL.	sōl	sōl		lūn	lūn

B. Grammar

Answer the following questions.

- Do you need a preposition to form the ablative of time? _____
- Can the ablative of time be translated in different ways? _____
- Using the ablative of time, give three possible translations of *hōrā*: _____

- Can the ablative of time be formed using any Latin noun? Explain. _____

- Why is the quotation *prīmā lūce* an example of the ablative of time? _____

C. Vocabulary

Each of these phrases uses the ablative of time. Translate them into English, giving at least two translations of each.

1. paucīs hōrīs _____

2. septimō diē _____

3. ultimīs mensibus _____

Underline any uses of the ablative of time, then translate these sentences into English.

4. Indicī litterās octāvō diē mīsērunt. _____

5. Sorōrēs tuae in hippopotamō stultē saliunt. _____

6. Monocerōs ad vallem pulchram et longinquam nōnīs et decimīs mensibus errat. _____

7. Secundō diē tempestās per vallem sonāvit, et fulmen in caelō canduit. _____

8. Duo frātrēs meī saepem rubram domuī vēre circumdābit. _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

9. In a few years, the fifth boy will be a young man. _____

10. Is the girl with brown hair your (sg.) sister? _____

Week 32 Quiz

name: _____

A. Chants

Fill in the present, future, imperfect, and perfect tense endings.

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

IMPERFECT			PERFECT		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST					
2 ND					
3 RD					

B. Grammar

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Prepositional phrase* is another name for a _____ and its _____ (and any modifiers).
 2. A preposition connects a _____ or _____ to the rest of a sentence.
 3. The prepositions *trans*, *ad*, *propter*, and *per* always take an object in the _____ case.
 4. The prepositions *cum* and *sine* always take an object in the _____ case.
 5. The _____ of _____ tells you the time *when* or *within which* something happened.
-

C. Vocabulary

Translate these phrases into English. Underline the ending of each noun.

1. octāvō mense _____

2. in ultimā insulā _____

3. trans angustiās _____

4. multīs cum mēlōnibus flāvīs _____

Underline any uses of the ablative of time, then translate these sentences into English.

6. Quartō diē Deus sōlem, lūnam, astraque fēcit. _____

7. Placenta erat pulchra, et puella parva prīmam partem accēpit. _____

8. Frāter meus rīdet et dominō cum sale magnō dīcit. _____

9. Iter per mōntēs in viīs asperīs mulierī nōn placuit. _____

10. Vīdistīne strūthiocamēlum sine pinnīs vel elephantum sine nāsō? _____

Translate these sentences into Latin.

11. Did I give you the right gift? _____

12. The ignorant cook is not able to hide the mistake in time. _____
