

LATIN ONE I-XVIII EXAM

Part One:

NOUNS (objectives 1-4)

Below the following Latin nouns write 1, 2-M, 2-N, 3, 4, or 5 to indicate what DECLENSION each is: rēs, ōstium, canis, sella, manus, ventus, lūx.

MAX 2

WRITE THE DECLENSION CHARTS (endings only)

MAX 1X for 1-2-3 decl. MAX 3X for 4-5 decl.

	FIRST DECL.	SECOND MASC	SECOND NEUTER
NOM	_____	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____	_____
GEN	_____	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____	_____

	THIRD DECL. (M-F)	FOURTH DECL.	FIFTH DECL.
NOM	any _____	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____	_____
GEN	_____ or _____	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____	_____

GENDER: Label the following M, F, or N

- ___ 1. nouns ending -us (pl. -ī or -ūs))
- ___ 2. except manus
- ___ 3. nouns ending -a in the singular
- ___ 4. except nauta
- ___ 5. nouns ending -en (nōmen, flūmen)
- ___ 6. nouns ending -ēs (faciēs, rēs)
- ___ 7. except diēs and merīdiēs
- ___ 8. nouns ending -um
- ___ 9. nouns ending -x (vōx, lūx, nix, nox)
- ___ 10. except dux

___ 11. nouns and adjs with Nom ending -e (mare, grave)

___ 12. nouns ending -us (pl. -ora)

___ 13. nouns ending -ō (homō, pulmō)

___ 14. nouns ending -tās (tempestās)

___ 15. most 3rd decl. nouns which begin A V O N

___ 16. except animal

___ 17. nouns ending -or or -er

___ 18. except arbor, soror, māter

___ 19. and cor

___ 20. nouns ending short -es (mīles)

MAX 4 X

PLURALS of 3-4-5th decl. nouns: Write out the plural form of each IN FULL. Watch the neuters!

faciēs _____

mōns _____

lūx _____

nōmen _____

homō _____

mare _____

exercitus _____

mīles _____

tempus _____

pars _____

ōs _____

nox _____

aestās _____

māter _____

animal _____

cor _____

arbor _____

caput _____

vallis _____

pēs _____

MAX 4X

Give a suitable meaning for these prepositions:

post -
ā -
prope -
sub-
ante-
ad -
sine -
infrā -
per -
ē -
ab (2) -
suprā -
contrā -
inter -
dē -
ex -
praeter -
apud -
circum -
cum -
in (3) -

MAX 5X

CIRCLE or UNDERLINE the correct case after each word.

circum (castra, castrīs)
inter (maria, maribus)
Pēs (Quīntum, Quīntō) dolet.
ab (Aemiliam, Aemiliā)
ex (peristylum, peristylō)
sub (arborem, arbore)
Mēdus (Iūlium, Iūliō) nōn pāret.
praeter (faciem, faciē)
ad (merīdiem, merīdiē)
In (vīllam, vīllā) habitat.
suprā (campum, campō)
apud (dominum, dominō)
infrā (caput, capite)
cum (līberōs, līberīs)

ā (Iūlium, Iūliō)

ē (lectum, lectō)

Dominus (servōs, servīs) imperat.

prope (montem, monte)

numerus (servī, servōrum)

ante (sellam, sellā)

contrā (hostēs, hostibus)

per (ātrium, ātriō)

in (fluvium, fluviō) intrat

Iūlius (servōs, servīs) māla dat.

FILL IN ALL BLANKS:

Prīmus mēnsis "Iānuāri___" nōminātur.

(With appellātur-nōminātur-dīcitur use the _____ case.)

Iūlius mult___ serv___ habet. (Between subject and action verb, use _____ case)

(CAREFUL: mult- means it has to be _____)

Av___ in aere volant. (A plural verb needs a _____ subject.)

Neptūnus est deus mar___. (To say "of" use the _____ case.)

Diodōrus: "Venī, Mārc___!" (The person's name set off by commas is _____ case)

Servus cum pecūniā est Mēd___. (With any form of est-sunt, use the _____ case)

MAX 7X

PART TWO**ADJECTIVES (objectives 5-6):**

An adjective has to agree with the noun it modifies in _____, _____, and _____.

Adjectives like longus and latus take endings of which declension? (Circle one: 1-2, 3, 4-5)

Adjectives like fortis and gravis take endings of which declension? (1-2 3 4-5)

but the Ablative Singular ending is -___ and the Gen. Pl. is always -_____.

To make fortis or gravis neuter, change the -is to -_____ (Neut. Pl. -_____).

The adjectives **hic** (F:_____, N:_____) and **ille** (F:_____, N:_____)

use endings much like 1-2 declensions,

but have h_____ and ill_____ in the Genitive Sing. and

h_____ and ill_____ in the Dative Sing.

To make longus or fortis comparative, change the -us or -is to -_____ (Neut. -_____)

Comparative adjectives take what declension endings? (1-2 3 4-5)

You can tell to use a comparative when you see the Latin word _____ (meaning "_____") in the sentence.

To make longus or fortis superlative, change the -us or -is to -_____.

to make an -er adjective like pulcher superlative, add _____.

MAX 5X

Refer to the preceding information, as well as any charts so far on this exam, to make the following adjectives agree with the given noun.

sellam parv_____ et lev_____

Lýdia h_____ gemmam amat, nōn ill_____.

cum pāstōre magn_____ et fort_____

Mēdus amīcus h_____ fēminae est, nōn ill_____.

in fluviō lat_____ et brev_____

Pīlum brev_____ et lev_____ quam hasta est.

Rosārum pulchr_____ et lev_____

hasta long_____ et grav_____ quam pīlum est.

Bacula sunt long_____ et grav_____

Hastae sunt long_____ et grav_____ quam pīla.

Vēlum magn_____ et grav_____ est.

Pīla sunt brev_____ et lev_____ quam hastae.

Arbor alt_____ et fort_____

Id quod Mārcus dīcit vēr_____ nōn est.

Mārcus discipulus pigri_____ et stult_____ est quam cēterī puerī; ergo hic puer pig_____ et stult_____ omnium est.

MAX 7X

PART THREE

ADVERBS

to make an **-us-a-um** adjective into an adverb. change the ending to - _____

rectus-a-um "correct" --> **rect**_____ "correctLY"

to make an **-is-e** adjective into an adverb, change the ending to - _____

fortis-e "brave" --> **fort**_____ "bravely"

to make an adverb COMPARATIVE, change its ending to - _____.

Militīes Rōmānī fort_____ pignant quam Germānī.

to make an adverb SUPERLATIVE, change its ending to - _____

except that an -er adjective becomes - _____. Sextus rēct_____ et pulch_____ scrībit.

MAX 2X

PART FOUR

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT pronouns are used ONLY when _____.

Write the subject pronouns:

I _____	we _____
you _____	y'all _____
he, she, it _____, _____, _____	they _____

MAX 1X

VERBS

The ending on a Latin verb depends on the _____.

Write the verb endings:

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
I - _____	we - _____	I - _____	we - _____
you - _____	y'all - _____	you - _____	y'all - _____
he - _____	they - _____	he - _____	they - _____
(she, it)		(she, it)	

You know to use a passive verb ending because 99% of the time you see the _____ case meaning " _____ " in the sentence.

The Latin infinitive "to be" is _____.

Give the Latin forms which mean

I am _____	we are _____
you are _____	y'all are _____
he is _____	they are _____

NO ERRORS ALLOWED THIS FAR!

The basic fourth conjugation verbs are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

The basic third-I verbs are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

MAX 1

***What conjugation verb is edere? _____

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
I ed_____	we ed_____	I ed_____	we ed_____
you ed_____	y'all ed_____	you ed_____	y'all ed_____
he ed_____	they ed_____	he ed_____	they ed_____

Infins: Act: ed____ Pass: ed_____

Imperatives: ed___! ed___!

Participle: ed_____ MAX 3X

***What conjugation verb is excitāre? _____

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
I excit_____	we excit_____	I excit_____	we excit_____
you excit_____	y'all excit_____	you excit_____	y'all excit_____
he excit_____	they excit_____	he excit_____	they excit_____

Infins: Act: excit____ Pass: excit_____

Imperatives: excit___! excit___!

Participle: excit_____ MAX 3X

***What conjugation verb is reperīre? _____

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
I reper____	we reper_____	I reper____	we reper_____
you reper____	y'all reper_____	you reper____	y'all reper_____
he reper____	they reper_____	he reper____	they reper_____

Infins: Act: reper____ Pass: reper_____

Imperatives: reper___! reper___!

Participle: reper_____ MAX 3X

***What conjugation verb is movēre?

ACTIVE

I mov___ we mov____
 you mov___ y'all mov____
 he mov___ they mov____

PASSIVE

I mov___ we mov____
 you mov___ y'all mov____
 he mov___ they mov____

Infins: Act: mov___ Pass: mov____

Imperatives: mov___! mov___!

Participle: mov_____

MAX 3X

USING VERB ENDINGS. Fill in ALL blanks below:

1. Quī nāvīgā___ vult ad nautam adit. (A verb before vult must be a/an _____)
2. Dum castra oppugnantur, mīlītēs pugna___. (Pl. subject needs a/an _____ verb)
3. Magister: "Cōnsīd___, Sexte!" (Inside "...!" the verb must be a/an _____)
4. Magister recitā___ potest. (Use a/an _____ before potest-possunt)
5. Quīntus surge___ solet antequam Mārcus. (Before solet use a/an _____)
6. Iūlius Mārcum rēs suās portā___ iubet. (Verb before iubet must be a/an _____)
7. Multī hominēs nāvibus porta___. (Abl "by" needs a/an _____ verb)
8. In scholā necesse est vigilā___. (Use _____ with necesse est)
9. Medicus Quīntum dentem nigrum habē___ dīcit.
 (dīcit & other "head verbs" use Acc. + _____)
10. "Cūr librum nōn habē___, Tite?" (When we talk to a person, we call that person
 "_____")
11. Mēdus: "Lydiam am___." (When a person talks about himself, he calls himself
 "_____")

MAX 5

PART FIVE**WRITING LATIN Fill in ALL blanks and circle one choice when a choice is given.**

- Julius gives **Aemilia** a kiss. The person you give-show-tell something to must be _____ case. Iūlius Aemili_____ ōsculum dat.
- Lydia loves Medus **because Medus is buying a ring**. The answer to a “Why?” question uses a new sentence, which always starts with a _____ case, then usually _____ case, ending with a _____.
Lÿdia Mēdum amat, quia Mēd_____ anul_____ em_____.
- Julius is **Julia’s** father. The punctuation ‘s in English shows _____. In Latin that is the _____ case. Iūlius est pater Iūli_____.
- The sun shines **in the summer**. “In the summer” tells _____ the sun shines. In Latin use the _____ case (CHOOSE ONE: with, without) the preposition in. (____) aestāt_____ sōl lūcet. If you **MUST HAVE** a preposition, put it inside (____). if you **DON’T** use a preposition, leave the (____) blank.
- He walks **for two hours**. “For two hours” tells _____ he walks, which in Latin is _____ case. Du_____ hōr_____ ambulat.
- Medus gives Albinus the **money**. “Money” in this sentence is the _____ of the verb, in Latin the _____ case. Mēdus pecūni_____ dat.
- A student **stands** when he **sees** the teacher.
Discipulus st_____ quum magistrum vid_____.
- The men **can begin**. This has to be reworded to “Men _____ begin,” which makes “begin” a(n) _____. Virī incip_____.
- Sextus says **Marcus has** no book. With dicit and other “head verbs,” drop any “...” punctuation, make Marcus the _____ case, and change the verb to a(n) _____.
Sextus Mārc_____ nūllum librum hab_____ dicit.
- Medus is walking **to Rome to Lydia**. The direction a person is going is shown in Latin by the preposition _____ plus the _____ case, but when going to aTOWN, omit the _____. Mēdus (____) Rōm_____ (____) Lÿdi_____ ambulat.
If you **MUST HAVE** a preposition, put it inside (____). if you **DON’T** use a preposition, leave the (____) blank.

11. Julia is delighted **by the stars**. "By the stars" tells _____ Julia is delighted. In Latin this is the _____ case, but because stars are the thing used, you (CHOOSE ONE: do, or don't) need a word for "by."
Iūlia (____) stell____ dēlectātur.
12. Julius has **one** brave dog. Only the **Latin** numbers _____, _____, and _____ change endings. All others stay the same.
Iūlius ūn____ canem fortem habet.
13. Quintus is **in the house**. "In the house" tells _____ Quintus is; Latin uses the _____ case (CHOOSE ONE: with, without) a word for in.
Quīntus (____) vīll____ est.
14. Lydia lives **in Rome**. When you are IN a TOWN, use the _____ case (CHOOSE ONE: with, without) a word for in.
Lȳdia (____) Rōm____ habitat.
15. Medus flees **from Tusculum from his master**. Where you go FROM in Latin is the preposition _____ or _____ plus the _____ case, but when you come from a TOWN, you omit the _____.
Mēdus (____) Tūscul____ (____) domin____ fugit.
16. **I like** you and **you like** me. The ending on a verb must change to go with its _____.
Ego tē am____ et tū mē amas.