

Exercitium VIII. 9. Use the correct form of **quī-quaе-quod** determined by clue words in the sentence. REMEMBER: the antecedent decides ONLY gender and number; the CASE is determined by the pronoun’s use in ITS OWN CLAUSE [...]. WRITE THE CHART FIRST:

	SG			PL				
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
NOM	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	(who, which)	
ACC	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	(whom, which)	
GEN	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	(whose, of which)	
DAT	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	(to whom/ which)	
ABL	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	(from/ with/ by/ in whom)	

Chapter VIII. SECTION III: lines 112-161

Exercitium VIII. 9. Use the correct form of **quī-quaе-quod** determined by clue words in the sentence. REMEMBER: the antecedent decides ONLY gender and number; the CASE is determined by the pronoun’s use in ITS OWN CLAUSE [...].

WRITE THE CHART FIRST:

	SING			PL			
	M	F	N	M	F	N	
NOM	quī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	who, which
ACC	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	whom, which
GEN	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	whose, of which
DAT	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	to whom, to which
ABL	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	from/with/by/in whom/which

Translate ONLY the underlined pronoun!

- The man [who loves Lydia] is Medus. _____
- The woman [who loves Medus] is Lydia. _____
- The man [whom Lydia loves] is Medus. _____
- The woman [whom Medus loves] is Lydia. _____
- Whose girlfriend is Lydia? _____
- The man [from whom Lydia receives a ring] is Medus. _____
- The woman [from whom Medus receives a kiss] is Lydia. _____
- The man [to whom Lydia gives a kiss] is Medus. _____

How are the “to whom” in #8 _____ and #9 _____ different?

9. The man [to whom Julia runs] is Julius. _____
10. The ring [which Medus buys] is beautiful. _____
11. The ring [which delights Lydia] hās a jewel. _____
12. The money [which is in Medus' purse] is Julius'. _____
13. The money [which Medus hās] is Julius'. _____
14. The ōrnāment [which Lydia likes] is a ring. _____
15. The price [which Albinus gives Medus] is too great. _____
16. The man [by whom the ring is bought] is Medus. _____
17. The house [in which Julius lives} is large. _____
18. The sack [in which there are apples] is carried by Syrus. _____

BELOW ARE SOME PLURALS:

19. The rings [which are in Albinus' shop] are pretty. _____
20. The roses [which Julia likes] are in the garden. _____
21. The rings [which Albinus sells] are pretty. _____
22. The women [who have money] buy jewelry. _____
23. The men [who have money] buy jewelry. _____
24. The boys [whom Aemilia loves] are Marcus and Quintus. _____
25. The maids [whose mistress is Aemilia] are Syra and Delia. _____
26. The slaves [whose master is Julius] are Syrus and Leander. _____
27. The slaves and maids [to whom Julius *gives* apples] are happy. _____

Max 6-7X

Exercitium VIII. 10. Choose the correct form of the irregular adjective *hic* and *ille* to agree with each noun in gender, number, and case.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|---|
| -us | hic | ille | 1. H_____ servus est Lēander; ill_____ est Sȳrus. |
| -um | hunc | illum | 2. Lēander h_____ saccum portat; Sȳrus ill_____ saccum portat. |
| -ī | huius | illīus | 3. H_____ saccus ab h_____ servō portātur; ill_____ ab ill_____. |
| -ō | huic | illī | 4. Saccus h_____ servī magnus est; saccus ill_____ servī est |
| -ō | hōc | illō | parvus. |
| | | | 5. In h_____ saccō māla sunt; in ill_____ pira sunt. |
| -a | haec | illa | 6. Iūlius h_____ servō mālum dat , sed ill_____ servō pirum dat . |
| -am | hanc | illam | 7. H_____ fēmina est Lȳdia; ill_____ est Helena. |
| -ae | huius | illīus | 8. Mēdus h_____ fēminam amat, nōn ill_____. |
| -ae | huic | illī | 9. Ab h_____ fēminā Mēdus amātur, nōn ab ill_____. |
| -ā | hāc | illā | 10. Mēdus amīcus h_____ fēminae est, nōn ill_____. |
| | | | 11. Mēdus h_____ fēminae anulum dat , nōn ill_____. |
| -um | hoc | illud | 12. H_____ cubiculum magnum est; ill_____ est parvum. |
| -um | hoc | illud | 13. Fenestra h_____ cubiculī nōn tam parva est quam ill_____. |
| -ī | huius | illīus | 14. Iūlius et Aemilia in h_____ cubiculō dormiunt, nōn in ill_____. |
| -ō | huic | illī | 15. Aemilia in h_____ cubiculum intrat ; Sȳra in ill_____. |
| -ō | hōc | illō | 16. Fluvius Tiberis h_____ oppidō aquam dat , nōn ill_____. |

PLURALS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|--|
| -ī | hī | illī | 17. Lȳdia: “Aspice ill_____ ōrnāmenta , Mēde, ill_____ anulōs et
ill_____ margarītās! ” |
| -ōs | hōs | illōs | 18. Lȳdia: “Nonne pulchra sunt ill_____ ōrnāmenta , ill_____
anulī , et ill_____ margarītāe! ” |
| -ōrum | hōrum | illōrum | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | 19. Mēdus: “Nimis magnum est pretium ill_____ ōrnāmentōrum ,
ill_____ anulōrum , et ill_____ margarītārum. ” |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |
| ae | hae | illae | 20. Albīnus: “Aspicite h_____ ōrnāmenta , h_____ anulōs , et
h_____ margarītās! ” |
| -ās | hās | illās | 21. Albīnus: “Nōne pulchra sunt h_____ ōrnāmenta , h_____
anulī , et h_____ margarītāe? ” |
| -ārum | hārum | illārum | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | 22. Albīnus: “Neque magnum est pretium h_____
ōrnāmentōrum , h_____ anulōrum , et h_____ margarītārum. ” |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |
| -a | haec | illa | 23. Albīnus: “Fēminae Rōmānae h_____ ōrnāmentīs , h_____
anulīs , et h_____ margarītīs dēlectantur.” |
| -a | haec | illa | |
| -ōrum | hōrum | illōrum | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |

Max 11X

Exercitium VIII. 9. Use the correct form of **quī-quae-quod** determined by clue words in the sentence. REMEMBER: the antecedent decides ONLY gender and number; the CASE is determined by the pronoun's use in ITS OWN CLAUSE [...]. WRITE THE CHART FIRST:

	SG			PL			
	M	F	N	M	F	N	
NOM	<u>quī</u>	<u>quae</u>	<u>quod</u>	<u>quī</u>	<u>quAE</u>	<u>quAE</u>	(who, which)
ACC	<u>quem</u>	<u>quAm</u>	<u>quod</u>	<u>quōS</u>	<u>quĀS</u>	<u>quAE</u>	(whom, which)
GEN	<u>cuius</u>	<u>cuius</u>	<u>cuius</u>	<u>quōrum</u>	<u>quĀrum</u>	<u>quorum</u>	(whose, of which)
DAT	<u>cui</u>	<u>cui</u>	<u>cui</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	(to whom/ which)
ABL	<u>quō</u>	<u>quā</u>	<u>quō</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	(from/ with/ by/ in whom/which)

Translate ONLY the underlined pronoun!

- The man [who loves Lydia] is Medus. man= m. sing quī
- The woman [who loves Medus] is Lydia. woman= f. sing. quae
- The man [whom Lydia loves] is Medus. man= m. sing. quEM
- The woman [whom Medus loves] is Lydia. woman= f. sing. quAM
- Whose girlfriend is Lydia? Cuius
- The man [from whom Lydia receives a ring] is Medus. ā quō
- The woman [from whom Medus receives a kiss] is Lydia. ā quā
- The man [to whom Lydia **gives** a kiss] is Medus. cui

How is the "to whom" in #8 **gives to** and #9 **goes to** different?

- The man [to whom Julia runs] is Julius. ad quem
- The ring [which Medus buys] is beautiful. ring=m.sing.,Mēdus=subj. quEM
- The ring [which delights Lydia] hās a jewel. ring=m.sing.,which=subj. quī
- The money [which is in Medus' purse] is Julius'. money=f.sing., "is"needs subj. quAE
- The money [which Medus hās] is Julius'. money=f.sing., Medus=subj. quAM
- The ōrnāment [which Lydia likes] is a ring. ornament=N.,Lydia=subj, quod
- The price [which Albinus gives Medus] is too great. price=N. Albinus=subj quOD
- The man [by whom the ring is bought] is Medus. ā quō
- The house [in which Julius lives} is large. in quā house=f
- The sack [in which there are apples] is carried by Syrus. in quō sack=m

BELOW ARE PLURALS

- The rings [which are in Albinus' shop] are pretty. m. subj. quī
- The roses [which Julia likes] are in the garden. F/DO quĀS
- The rings [which Albinus sells] are pretty. M/DO quōS
- The women [who have money] buy jewelry. F/Subj. quAE

23. The men [who have money] buy jewelry. M/ Subj. quī
24. The boys [whom Aemilia loves] are Marcus and Quintus. M/DO quōS
25. The maids [whose mistress is Aemilia] are Syra and Delia. F/poss. quĀRUM
26. The slaves [whose master is Julius] are Syrus and Leander. M/poss. quōRUM
27. The slaves and maids [to whom Julius **gives** apples] are happy. quibus

Max 6-7X

Exercitium VIII. 10. Choose the correct form of the irregular adjective hic and ille to agree with each noun in gender, number, and case.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|---|
| -us | hic | ille | 1. H <u>ic</u> servus est Lēander; ill <u>e</u> est Sȳrus. |
| -um | hunc | illum | 2. Lēander h <u>unc</u> saccum portat; Sȳrus ill <u>um</u> saccum portat. |
| -ī | huius | illīus | 3. H <u>ic</u> saccus ab h <u>oc</u> servō portātur; ill <u>e</u> ab ill <u>o</u> . |
| -ō | huic | illī | 4. Saccus h <u>uius</u> servī magnus est; saccus ill <u>ius</u> servī est |
| -ō | hōc | illo | parvus. |
| | | | 5. In h <u>oc</u> saccō māla sunt; in ill <u>o</u> pira sunt. |
| -a | haec | illa | 6. Iūlius h <u>uic</u> servō mālum dat, sed ill <u>i</u> servō pirum dat. |
| -am | hanc | illam | 7. H <u>aec</u> fēmina est Lȳdia; ill <u>a</u> est Helena. |
| -ae | huius | illīus | 8. Mēdus h <u>anc</u> fēminam amat, nōn ill <u>am</u> . |
| -ae | huic | illī | 9. Ab h <u>ac</u> fēminā Mēdus amātur, nōn ab ill <u>A</u> . |
| -Ā | hāc | illĀ | 10. Mēdus amīcus h <u>uius</u> fēminae est, nōn ill <u>ius</u> . |
| | | | 11. Mēdus h <u>uic</u> fēminae anulum dat, nōn ill <u>i</u> . |
| -um | hoc | illud | 12. H <u>oc</u> cubiculum magnum est; ill <u>ud</u> est parvum. |
| -um | hoc | illud | 13. Fenestra h <u>uius</u> cubiculī nōn tam parva est quam ill <u>ius</u> . |
| -ī | huius | illīus | 14. Iūlius et Aemilia in h <u>oc</u> cubiculō dormiunt, nōn in ill <u>o</u> . |
| -ō | huic | illī | 15. Aemilia in h <u>oc</u> cubiculum intrat; Sȳra in ill <u>ud</u> . (into) |
| -ō | hōc | illō | 16. Fluvius Tiberis h <u>uic</u> oppidō aquam dat, nōn ill <u>i</u> . |

Pluralis

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|---|
| -ī | hī | illī | 17. Lȳdia: “Aspice ill <u>a</u> ōrnāmenta, Mēde, ill <u>os</u> anulōs et ill <u>as</u> margarītās!” |
| -ōs | hōs | illōs | 18. Lȳdia: “Nonne pulchra sunt ill <u>a</u> ōrnāmenta, ill <u>i</u> |
| -ōrum | hōrum | illōrum | anulī, et ill <u>ae</u> margarītāe!” |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | 19. Mēdus: “Nimis magnum est pretium ill <u>orum</u> |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | ōrnāmentōrum, ill <u>orum</u> anulōrum, et ill <u>arum</u> margarītārum.” |
| ae | hae | illae | 20. Albīnus: “Aspice h <u>aec</u> ōrnāmenta, h <u>os</u> anulōs, et h <u>as</u> margarītās!” |
| -ās | hās | illās | 21. Albīnus: “Nōnne pulchra sunt h <u>aec</u> ōrnāmenta, h <u>i</u> |
| -ārum | hārum | illārum | anulī, et h <u>ae</u> margarītāe?” |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | 22. Albīnus: “Neque magnum est pretium h <u>orum</u> |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | ōrnāmentōrum, h <u>orum</u> anulōrum, et h <u>arum</u> margarītārum.” |
| -a | haec | illa | 23. Albīnus: “Fēminae Rōmānae h <u>is</u> ōrnāmentīs, h <u>is</u> |
| -a | haec | illa | anulīs, et h <u>is</u> margarītīs dēlectantur.” |
| -ōrum | hōrum | illōrum | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |
| -īs | hīs | illīs | |

Max 11X

