

Name..... Date..... Score.....

TEST 1 (Latin Grammar, pages 1-4)

PART 1. Write in the blank space the word or words which will correctly complete each sentence.

1. The stem is that part of a Latin word which, in declension, remains the same.
2. Those parts of words which change to show case and number are the endings
3. When a word refers to one person or thing it is singular number.
4. When a word refers to more than one it is plural number.
5. All Latin nouns are divided into five main groups called declensions
6. The declension of a Latin noun can be distinguished by the ending of the genitive singular
7. A noun is declined by adding the endings to the stem
8. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case.
9. All nouns whose genitive singular ends in -ae belong to the first declension.
10. To find the stem of a noun drop the ending of the genitive singular

PART 2. Put a check mark (✓) before each correct statement and a circle (O) before each incorrect statement.

11. The Latin alphabet is exactly the same as the English.
12. In words of two syllables the accent is on the first syllable.
13. A syllable is never long unless it contains a vowel that is long by nature.
14. There are three genders in Latin.
15. The Latin alphabet has no w or y.
16. The genitive is the "by-with-from" case.
17. In Latin the direct object is in the accusative case.
18. The only diphthongs are ae and oe.
19. There are six cases in Latin.
20. Nouns have gender, number, case, and declension.

Perfect score 23. My score

Name..... Date..... Score.....

TEST 2 (Lesson 1, pages 6-16)

A. COMPREHENSION

Read the following Latin sentences. Then answer in English the question after each sentence.

1. Nautae terram laudant.
Who praise the land? Sailors
2. Maria orat.
What does Mary do? She prays
3. Nauta silvas provinciae videt.
What does the sailor see? The forests of the province
4. Gloriam Mariae laudant.
Whose glory is praised? Mary's
5. Maria victoriam nautarum laudat.
Who praises the victory? Mary

Perfect score 10. My score

B. SYNTAX

PART 1. Give the case and number required in Latin for the word printed in italics in each of the following sentences. Use abbreviations as given on the inside front cover of this book.

	CASE AND NUMBER
Example: Mary praises the sailor.	acc. sing.
6. The sailors do not pray.	nom. pl.
7. They see the land.	acc. sing.
8. Mary praises the victory of the province.	gen. sing.
9. The sailors do not see the forests.	acc. pl.
10. They praise the sailors' victory.	gen. pl.
11. He sees the forests of the province.	acc. pl.
12. Mary and the sailors pray.	nom. pl.
13. The sailor does not see the gate.	acc. sing.
14. They praise Mary's glory.	gen. sing.
15. Mary does not praise the sailor.	nom. sing.

PART 2. Complete the following statements.

16. The case of the subject is the nominative.
17. The "to or for" case is the dative.
18. The case of the direct object is the accusative.

19. The case of the possessor is the genitive.
20. The case of the person addressed is the vocative.
21. The "by-with-from" case is the ablative.
22. The case of the indirect object is the dative.
23. The verb usually stands last in the sentence.
24. Adverbs usually stand before the word they modify.
25. When a Roman wishes to say "hello" to one person he says, "Salve!"

Perfect score 20. My score

C. FORMS

PART 1. Write the correct forms of the following nouns in the case and number indicated. Mark the long vowels.

		Example: terra	dat. sing. terrae		
26. silva	gen. sing.	<u>silvae</u>	31. Maria	dat. sing.	<u>Mariae</u>
27. terra	abl. pl.	<u>terrīs</u>	32. silva	nom. pl.	<u>silvae</u>
28. gloria	acc. sing.	<u>gloriam</u>	33. victoria	abl. sing.	<u>victoriā</u>
29. nauta	dat. pl.	<u>nautīs</u>	34. provincia	gen. pl.	<u>provinciarum</u>
30. porta	acc. pl.	<u>portās</u>	35. terra	nom. sing.	<u>terra</u>

PART 2. Identify each of the following forms by placing a check mark (✓) in the proper space. Some words will require more than one mark. Check all possible cases, both singular and plural number.

Example: terram Since this is accusative singular only, a mark should be made under the abbreviation Acc. in the singular.

	SINGULAR					PLURAL				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
36. victoria	✓									
37. gloriam				✓						
38. silvas									✓	
39. terrarum								✓		
40. portā					✓					
41. provinciis										✓
42. nautae		✓	✓			✓				
43. terris								✓		
44. Maria	✓									
45. portās										

Perfect score 24. My score

D. VOCABULARY

Find in the same line a translation of each Latin word and write its number in the parenthesis at the right.

- Example: terra 1 earth 2 water 3 terrier 4 terrible (1)
46. nōn 1 none 2 not 3 no 4 nothing (2)
47. nauta 1 ship 2 sailor 3 farmer 4 nautical (2)
48. videt 1 view 2 they see 3 widen 4 he sees (4)
49. silva 1 sylvan 2 nymph 3 forest 4 hunter (3)
50. porta 1 porter 2 port 3 gate 4 portable (3)
51. victōria 1 victor 2 victim 3 victory 4 victorious (3)
52. glōria 1 glory 2 great 3 glorious 4 greatness (1)
53. prōvincia 1 proverb 2 territory 3 province 4 provincial (3)
54. laudant 1 louder 2 laudable 3 they praise 4 he sings (3)
55. ōrat 1 oral 2 he prays 3 orations 4 they pray (2)

Perfect score 10. My score

E. DERIVATIVES

Write in the blank space a Latin word that is related to each of the following English words.

Example: terrain terra

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| 56. nautical | nauta | 61. orations | ōrat (ōrant) |
| 57. portals | porta | 62. provincial | prōvincia |
| 58. sylvan | silva | 63. laudatory | laudat (laudant) |
| 59. glory | glōria | 64. terrestrial | terra |
| 60. victorious | victōria | 65. Marian | Marīa |

Perfect score 10. My score

Name..... Date..... Score.....

TEST 3 (Lesson 2, pages 17-34)

A. COMPREHENSION

Read the following paragraph in order to find the answers to the questions which follow. Write the answers in English.

Rōmānī Rōmam incolunt. Rōmānī Gallōs in bellis vicērunt. Gladii nōn sunt in oppidīs Gallōrum quod Gallī post bellum gladiōs Rōmānīs dedērunt. Itaque post victōriās Rōmānōrum prōvincia in Galliā est. Prōvinciam Gallī et Rōmānī incolunt. Pericula sunt in silvis Galliae, quod Gallī nōn sunt amici Rōmānōrum. Gallī sunt servi Rōmānōrum, quod Rōmānī Gallōs vicērunt. Itaque Gallī imperiū Rōmānōrum nōn laudant.

- Who inhabit Rome? The Romans
- Who were conquered in the wars? The Gauls
- When did the Gauls give their swords to the Romans? After the war
- Where was the province after the Roman victories? In Gaul
- What two people live in the province? Gauls and Romans
- Where are there dangers? In the forests of Gaul
- Why do these dangers exist? Because the Gauls are not friends of the Romans
- Whose slaves are the Gauls? The Romans!
- Why are the Gauls in servitude? Because the Romans conquered the Gauls
- Do the Gauls praise the power of the Romans? No

Perfect score 50. My score 15/50

B. SYNTAX

PART 1. Give the case and number required in Latin for each word in italics. Use abbreviations as given on the inside front cover.

- | | CASE AND NUMBER |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Example: Caesar praises the <i>soldiers</i> . | acc. pl. |
| 11. Christians praise the <i>Son of Mary</i> . | acc. sing. |
| 12. The <i>friends</i> of God praise <i>Mary</i> . | nom. pl. |
| 13. Christ gave glory to <i>God</i> . | dat. sing. |
| 14. <i>Mary</i> is in heaven with <i>God</i> . | abl. sing. |
| 15. The <i>sailors</i> are <i>Christians</i> . | nom. pl. |
| 16. The <i>soldiers</i> are not in the <i>forests</i> . | abl. pl. |
| 17. They are <i>God's</i> friends. | gen. sing. |
| 18. Christ is the <i>Son of God</i> . | nom. sing. |
| 19. There are dangers in the <i>forests of Gaul</i> . | gen. sing. |
| 20. They are the friends of <i>Mary</i> . | gen. sing. |

PART 2. Complete the following statements.

21. All nouns whose genitive singular ends in -i belong to the second declension.
22. After a linking verb the predicate noun is put in the same case as the subject.
23. The indirect object is put in the dative case.
24. In Latin some prepositions are followed by the ablative case, some by the accusative case.
25. Nouns of the second declension whose nominative ends in -um are always neuter in gender.
26. Forms of the verb sum may stand anywhere in the sentence.
27. In all neuter nouns and adjectives the accusative is always the same as the nominative.
28. Nouns of the second declension whose nominative ends in -us are generally masculine gender.
29. The verb sum does not take an accusative object.
30. When a Roman thought something was excellent he said, "Optimē!"

Perfect score 21. My score

C. FORMS

PART 1. Write the correct forms of the following nouns in the case and number indicated. Mark the long vowels.

	Example: terra	dat. sing. terrae		
31. servus	nom. pl. servī		36. Rōma	nom. sing. Rōma
32. Deus	dat. sing. Deō		37. caelum	dat. pl. caelīs
33. rēgnum	acc. sing. rēgnū		38. bellum	acc. pl. bella
34. Gallus	gen. pl. Gallōrum		39. amicus	gen. sing. amicī
35. oppidum	abl. sing. oppidō		40. filius	abl. pl. filiīs

PART 2. Identify each of the following forms by placing a check mark (✓) in the proper space. Some words will require more than one mark. Check all possible cases, both singular and plural number.

Example: terram Since this is accusative singular only, a mark should be made under the abbreviation Acc. in the singular.

	SINGULAR					PLURAL				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
41. bella						✓			✓	
42. servum				✓						
43. filius	✓									
44. amici		✓				✓				
45. caelōrum							✓			

	SINGULAR					PLURAL				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
46. rēgnis								✓		✓
47. amīcōs									✓	
48. imperiō			✓		✓					
49. rēgnī		✓								
50. perīcula						✓			✓	
51. gladiō			✓		✓					
52. Rōmam				✓						
53. Gallia	✓									
54. praemium	✓			✓						
55. glōriae		✓	✓			✓				
56. servōrum							✓			
57. amīcis								✓		✓
58. Christus	✓									
59. servō			✓		✓					
60. Deus	✓									

Perfect score 41. My score

D. VOCABULARY

Find in the same line a translation of each Latin word and write its number in the parenthesis at the right.

	Example: terra	1 earth	2 water	3 terrier	4 terrible	(1)
61. amicus	1 ally	2 friendship	3 enemy	4 friend		(4)
62. itaque	1 now	2 sometimes	3 therefore	4 why		(3)
63. gladius	1 glad	2 glade	3 arrow	4 sword		(4)
64. cum	1 by	2 with	3 without	4 where		(2)
65. imperium	1 attack	2 command	3 emperor	4 imperial		(2)
66. post	1 place	2 post	3 after	4 afterwards		(3)
67. filius	1 filial	2 son	3 boy	4 felicity		(2)
68. servus	1 service	2 slave	3 safe	4 servile		(2)
69. rēgnum	1 regal	2 kingdom	3 rule	4 region		(2)
70. bellum	1 battle	2 bell	3 rebel	4 war		(4)

Perfect score 10. My score

Name..... Date..... Score.....

TEST 4 (Lesson 3, pages 35-55)

A. COMPREHENSION

Read the following paragraph in order to find the answers to the questions which follow. Write the answers in English.

Christiāni in terrā sunt, sed Christus et Maria in Caelō cum Deō sunt. Pericula Christiānōrum in terrā sunt, sed praemia sunt in Caelō. Maria cum Christiānis orat quod Christiāni filiī Mariae sunt. Christum laudant quod filius Dei est.

- Where are Christians? On the earth
- Where are Christ and Mary? In heaven with God
- What do Christians have on earth? Dangers
- What may they expect in heaven? Rewards
- Why do they praise Christ? Because He is the Son of God

Perfect score 25. My score

B. SYNTAX

PART 1. Give the case and number required in Latin for each word in italics.

	CASE AND NUMBER
Example: Caesar praises the <i>soldiers</i> .	acc. pl.
6. A leader of the <i>Romans</i> is in Gaul.	gen. pl.
7. The commander gave the <i>soldiers</i> gifts.	dat. pl.
8. There is no light in the <i>forest</i> .	abl. sing.
9. The men are <i>sailors</i> .	nom. pl.
10. The <i>Romans</i> praised the <i>law</i> .	acc. sing.
11. Christ, the <i>Son of God</i> , is the Son of Mary.	nom. sing.
12. The <i>soldiers</i> fortified the towns.	nom. pl.
13. Caesar is in Gaul with his <i>soldiers</i> .	abl. pl.

PART 2. Complete the following statements.

- All nouns of the third declension have a genitive singular ending in -is
- An appositive agrees with its noun in number and case
- Nouns of the third declension ending in -s, -o, and -x (SOX) are usually feminine gender.
- Nouns naming individual male persons are masculine gender.
- The nouns *lēx* and *pars* have exactly the same endings except in the nominative singular and the genitive plural

Perfect score 15. My score

C. FORMS

PART 1. Write the correct forms of the following nouns in the case and number indicated. Mark the long vowels.

19. salūs	gen. pl.	salūtum	24. hostis	dat. pl.	hostibus
20. vōx	dat. sing.	vōcī	25. pater	acc. pl.	patrēs
21. miles	nom. pl.	mīlitēs	26. mōns	nom. pl.	montēs
22. via	abl. sing.	viā	27. homō	abl. pl.	hominibus
23. populus	acc. sing.	populum	28. pāx	gen. sing.	pācis

PART 2. Identify each of the following forms by placing a check mark (✓) in the proper space. Check all possible cases, both singular and plural number.

	SINGULAR					PLURAL				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
29. vērītās	✓									
30. partium							✓			
31. rēgibus								✓		✓
32. lūcēs						✓			✓	
33. homine					✓					
34. imperātōris		✓								
35. flūmen	✓			✓						
36. vōcī			✓							
37. salūtem				✓						
38. Caesar	✓									
39. vōx	✓									
40. mīlitis		✓								
41. flūmina						✓			✓	
42. populī		✓				✓				
43. viīs								✓		✓
44. collis	✓	✓								
45. partēs						✓			✓	
46. mātrum							✓			
47. terrā					✓					
48. Deus	✓									
49. amicōs									✓	
50. hominis		✓								
51. lūx	✓									

Perfect score 41. My score

D. VOCABULARY

Find in the same line a translation of each Latin word and write its number in the parenthesis at the right.

Example:	terra	1 earth	2 water	3 terrier	4 terrible	(1)
52. homō	1 home	2 man	3 house	4 soldier		(2)
53. mīles	1 miles	2 soldier	3 general	4 military		(2)
54. pāx	1 pay	2 piece	3 pace	4 peace		(4)
55. lēx	1 law	2 legal	3 king	4 league		(1)
56. hostis	1 host	2 enemy	3 hostile	4 soldier		(2)
57. mōns	1 mount	2 valley	3 monster	4 mountain		(4)
58. flūmen	1 flue	2 flower	3 grain	4 river		(4)
59. corpus	1 body	2 head	3 corporal	4 corpuscle		(1)
60. pars	1 parse	2 part	3 equal	4 prepare		(2)
61. nōmen	1 gnome	2 women	3 name	4 nominal		(3)
62. virtūs	1 virtue	2 truth	3 virtual	4 violence		(1)
63. post	1 place	2 post	3 after	4 afterwards		(3)
64. pater	1 patron	2 father	3 paternal	4 patronize		(2)
65. vōx	1 caller	2 vocal	3 speaker	4 voice		(4)
66. gēns	1 gentle	2 genius	3 gains	4 tribe		(4)
67. māter	1 mate	2 mother	3 maternal	4 motherly		(2)
68. audīvit	1 she heard	2 applaud	3 they praise	4 audible		(1)
69. iter	1 again	2 among	3 between	4 journey		(4)
70. prīnceps	1 princess	2 prime	3 chief	4 principle		(3)
71. imperium	1 attack	2 king	3 emperor	4 empire		(4)

Perfect score 20. My score

E. DERIVATIVES

Write in the blank space a Latin word that is related to each of the following English words.

Example:	terrain	terra	
72. regal	rex	77. nominate	nomen
73. vocal	vox	78. paternal	pater
74. fraternity	frāter	79. nautical	nauta
75. corporal	corpus	80. amicable	amicus
76. Christian	Christus	81. vulnerable	vulnus

Perfect score 10. My score

Name..... Date..... Score.....

TEST 5 (Lesson 4, pages 56-61)

A. COMPREHENSION

Read the following paragraph in order to find the answers to the questions which follow. Write the answers in English.

Deus spīritus est. In Caelō et in terrā est. Mundum videt. Hominēs videt. Militēs et nautās et servōs videt. Matrēs et patrēs et frātrēs et filiōs videt. Hominēs propter virtūtem laudat sed propter caedem nōn laudat.

1. What is God? A spirit
2. Where is God? In heaven and on earth
3. Name nine things that God sees. (1) The world (2) men
(3) soldiers (4) sailors (5) slaves (6) mothers
(7) fathers (8) brothers (9) sore
4. On account of what good trait does God praise men? Courage (virtue)
5. Because of what action does God not praise men? Slaughter

Perfect score 65. My score

B. SYNTAX

PART 1. Give the case and number required in Latin for each word in italics.

6. They made an attack on the *enemy*. acc. sing.
7. Caesar was with the *army*. abl. sing.
8. The sailors see the *harbor*. acc. sing.
9. Christians are *friends* of Christ. nom. pl.
10. Mary is in *heaven* with God. abl. sing.
11. After the *arrival* of Caesar the soldiers made an attack. acc. sing.
12. They are the *friends* of Caesar. gen. sing.
13. The Roman *army* is in the harbor. nom. sing.
14. They gave water to the *soldiers*. dat. pl.
15. *Christ's* coming brought joy to the world. gen. sing.

PART 2. Translate the word printed in italics in each sentence. Be sure to use the correct case and number and to mark all long vowels.

- Example: Mary praises the *sailor*. nautam
16. The sailors see the *harbor*. portum
 17. Caesar came into the *province*. provinciam
 18. They are the *friends* of Caesar. amicī
 19. They praised the law of the *Senate*. senātū