TO THE STUDENT

LATIN PROGRESS TESTS, SECOND YEAR, is based on SECOND YEAR LATIN and LATIN GRAMMAR, by Robert J. Henle, S.J. The book is designed to help you in understanding the lessons of the textbook, in reviewing the rules and forms that you have studied in previous lessons, and in discovering your individual strong and weak points. The tests are short. In most cases you write only one or two words or place a check mark in the proper space.

Each test on the lessons in the textbook is divided into five sections. The first section is devoted to COMPREHENSION—how well you understand what you read. The second section covers SYNTAX—the rules governing the use of words in sentences, such as the case of nouns, the agreement of adjectives, and the tense and agreement of verbs. The third section, FORMS, tests your knowledge of Latin declensions and conjugations; your ability to recognize case, number, person, and tense. The fourth section includes VOCABULARY—the meaning of words and DERIVATIVES or related English words. The final section in each test is a crossword puzzle. It is intended for those pupils who wish to secure extra credit.

One of Father Henle's instructions in the Introduction to FIRST YEAR LATIN is of particular importance to all who use these tests:

> "When your exercises are corrected, be sure to UNDERSTAND the corrections. Always try to learn WHY a thing is right or wrong."

The perfect score for each section of a test is clearly stated and space is provided for you to write your score. Thus you can compare your score with the perfect score to find out how well you have remembered the points studied. When you make a poor score, you know that you must concentrate on that particular skill in order to build a firm foundation for the future. There is also space at the beginning of each test for your total score on the test. On the inside back cover is a Score Sheet that will serve as a permanent record.

Your teacher will undoubtedly set a time limit for each test. Do not waste time. Learn to concentrate and to improve your scores each day.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ablative, abl.
absolute, abs.
active, act.
adjective, adj.
adverb, adv.
comparative, comp.
conjugation, conj.
conjunction, conj.
dative, dat.
deponent, dep.
direct, dir.
feminine, f. or fem.
future, fut.
genitive, gen.
gerund, ger.
gerundive, gerd.

imperative, imper.
imperfect, imp.
indeclinable, indecl.
indicative, indic.
indirect, indir.
infinitive, inf.
interjection, interj.
interrogative, interrog.
intransitive, intr.
LATIN GRAMMAR, Gr.
masculine, m. or masc.
neuter, n. or neut.
nominative, nom.
object, obj.
participle, part.
passive, pass.

perfect, perf. or p.
pluperfect, plup.
plural, pl.
positive, pos.
predicate, pred.
preposition, prep.
present, pres.
pronoun, pron.
reflexive, refl.
singular, sing.
subject, sub.
subjunctive, subj.
superlative, superl.
transitive, tr.
vocative, voc.
with, w.

TEST 1 (Lesson 1, pages 305-08)

A. COMPREHENSION

Read the following paragraph and answer in English the questions which follow.

Dē Mīlitibus Americānīs

Cīvitās Americāna ā mīlitibus fortibus cōnservātur et semper cōnservābitur. Mīlitēs Americānī etiam fortēs sunt sed bellī nōn sunt cupidī. Pācem enim laudant. Tamen et ācriter et fortiter bellum gerent. Perīcula mortis nōn timēbunt. Mīlitēs Americānī ab hostibus etiam fortibus nōn superābuntur. Mīlitēs Americānī propter fidem et virtūtem ā nōbīs et ab omnibus hominibus semper laudābuntur et memoriā tenēbuntur.

1. Who preserve America? ....

2. Who will preserve America in the future? ....

3. What adjective is used to describe American soldiers? ....

4. Do our soldiers desire war? ....

5. What do our soldiers praise? ....

6. What words describe how our soldiers will wage war? ....

....

7. What do our soldiers not fear? ....

8. Will American soldiers be overcome by a brave enemy? ....

9. Whom will all men praise? ....

10. For what things will they be praised? ....

Perfect score 50. My score ....

B. SYNTAX

Complete the following statements.

Example: Nouns naming individual male persons are ___masculine___ in gender.

11. The nominative singular of the .... declension has no model ending.

12. The .... singular ending of all nouns tells us the declension to which the noun belongs.

13. The key word .... helps us to remember nouns of the third declension that are feminine gender.

14. The vocative case of third-declension nouns is always like the ....

15. The genitive singular ending of the third declension is ....

16. The key word LANCET helps us to identify the nouns of the third declension which are .... gender.

17. Nouns of the third declension that have the same number of syllables in the genitive singular as in the nominative singular have the ending .... in the genitive plural.

18. A third-declension noun which names a male person and ends in -x in the nominative singular (such as **dux** or **rēx**) is .... gender.

19. The neuter noun **tempus** has the ending .... in the genitive plural.

20. The key word .... helps us to remember nouns of the third declension that are masculine gender.

21. Masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension whose .... ends in two consonants have the ending -**ium** in the genitive plural.

22. In a Latin sentence the .... is placed last.

23. A predicate noun agrees with its .... and an appositive agrees with its

    noun in ....

24. Words are put in unusual position for ...., balance, or other rhetorical effects.

25. Forms of the verb **sum** may stand .... in the sentence.

Perfect score 16.   My score ....

C. FORMS

PART 1. *Before each form of the verb* **sum** *in Column 2 write the number of the phrase in Column 1 which correctly translates the verb.*

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Example: 100. you are	_100_ **estis**
26. you will be	.... **sum**
27. he is	.... **fuit**
28. they were	.... **eris**
29. I was	.... **fuerāmus**
30. they will have been	.... **erant**
31. they are	.... **fueris**
32. I am	.... **erō**
33. they have been	.... **est**
34. we are	.... **eram**
35. you had been	.... **fuerat**
36. we shall be	.... **erunt**
37. we had been	.... **fuerint**
38. they will be	.... **sunt**
39. he has been	.... **fuērunt**
40. I shall be	.... **fuerātis**
41. you will have been	.... **erimus**
42. he had been	.... **sumus**

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

	SINGULAR					PLURAL				
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
Example: **partēs**						√			√	
43. **flūmina**										
44. **cōnsulibus**										
45. **rēgēs**										
46. **lībertās**										
47. **prīnceps**										
48. **timōrī**										
49. **lēgēs**										
50. **partium**										
51. **classem**										
52. **virtūte**										
53. **cohors**										
54. **auctōritātis**										
55. **gentium**										
56. **lēgum**										
57. **crucis**										

Perfect score 36.   My score ....
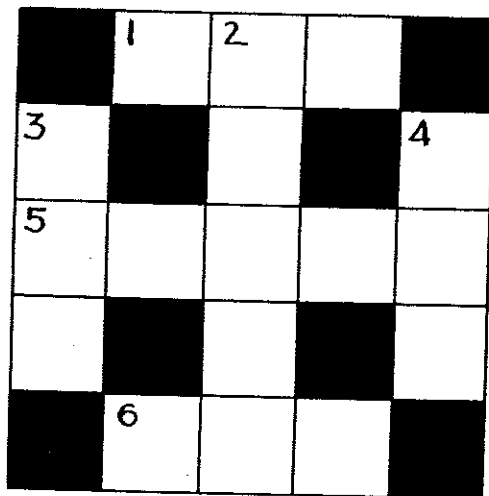
D. VOCABULARY

For each of the Latin nouns listed here write the genitive singular, the gender, and the English meaning in the spaces provided.

	GENITIVE SINGULAR	GENDER	ENGLISH MEANING
Example: **lēx**	lēgis	fem.	law
58. **clāmor**			
59. **obses**			
60. **cōnsul**			
61. **vōx**			
62. **mōns**			
63. **crux**			
64. **dux**			
65. **homō**			

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	Genitive Singular	Gender	English Meaning
66. rēx			
67. eques			
68. iter			
69. vulnus			
70. collis			
71. cohors			
72. classis			

Perfect score 45. My score ....

E. LATIN FOR FUN AND EXTRA CREDIT: LATIN CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1. An interjection used when we say the "Hail Mary" in Latin
5. Nominative singular of the noun *hostage*
6. Nominative plural of the personal pronoun *you*

VERTICAL

2. First person singular, present tense, of the verb *to lay waste*
3. A common negative adverb
4. Third person singular, present tense, of *sum*

Perfect score 30. My score ....