



CHAPTER 1

► EXERCISE 1

Identify the part of speech of the word in bold in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

1. Rhēa Silvia **filiōs** amat. noun
2. Amūlius Rōmulum et Remum **in** aquam pōnit. preposition
3. Mars Rhēam Silviam **amat**. verb
4. Agricola **filiōs** cūrat. noun
5. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum **bene** cūrat. adverb
6. Nauta aquam **et** terram amat. conjunction



Mars, god of war and father of Romulus and Remus.

► EXERCISE 2

Choose the response that completes the statement, answers the question, or means the same as the bolded word(s).

1. My **affectionate** little neighbor certainly lived up to her name.
 - a. Sophia
 - b. Victoria
 - c. Bella
 - d. **Amy**
2. Who would belong to an **agrarian** society?
 - a. sailors
 - b. **farmers**
 - c. doctors and dentists
 - d. senior citizens

3. The city **aquatics** director is in charge of the
- a. public gardens.
 - b. tennis courts.
 - c. swimming pools.**
 - d. baseball fields.
4. Which of the following describes a person performing filial duties?
- a. Sam, who cuts grass for his neighbor
 - b. Agatha, who takes her mother to doctor appointments**
 - c. Joe, who tutors students after school
 - d. Noreen, who babysits the children on her block
5. A sailor measures distance in _____ miles.
- a. English
 - b. Roman
 - c. nautical**
 - d. international
6. A **werewolf** reputedly has a(n) _____ cast to its features.
- a. lupine**
 - b. equine
 - c. piscine
 - d. serpentine
7. Which dogs gained their name from being used to drive game out of their holes in the ground?
- a. bloodhounds
 - b. greyhounds
 - c. collies
 - d. terriers**
8. Which word is **NOT** derived from *terra*?
- a. terrace
 - b. territory
 - c. terror**
 - d. extraterrestrial
9. What is a **parterre**?
- a. a ghostly apparition
 - b. an ornamental flower bed**
 - c. a group that opposes anarchists
 - d. a type of bug repellent
10. Which of the following describes a person **perambulating**?
- a. Juan, who is on a walking tour**
 - b. Hope, who is attempting to climb Mt. Everest
 - c. Massimo, who is driving a tourist bus
 - d. Serena, who is on the track team
11. A student who **cares about** learning new things is _____.
- a. intelligent
 - b. amiable
 - c. irritating
 - d. curious**
12. Which of the following describes a **benefactor**?
- a. the woman who donated paintings to the museum**
 - b. the city council that raised utility rates
 - c. the logging company that clear-cut the land
 - d. the man who paid his taxes regularly

► EXERCISE 3

Identify whether the word in bold is the subject, predicate nominative, or direct object in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted. (The word *nōn* means “not.”)

1. Amūlius nōn est **deus**. predicate nominative
2. Puella **Rōmam** amat. direct object
3. **Lupa** filiōs cūrat. subject
4. Nauta **aquam** amat. direct object
5. **Rōmulus et Remus** Rōmam aedificant. subject
6. **Āthlēta** ambulat. subject

► EXERCISE 4

Decline the following noun.

1. *aqua, aquae, f.*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<u>aqua</u>	<u>aquae</u>
Genitive	<u>aquae</u>	<u>aquārum</u>
Dative	<u>aquae</u>	<u>aquīs</u>
Accusative	<u>aquam</u>	<u>aquās</u>
Ablative	<u>aquā</u>	<u>aquīs</u>

► EXERCISE 5

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. For some, more than one answer is possible. Translate each form into English.

Example: terrae

genitive singular of the land dative singular to/for the land nominative plural the lands

1. nautārum genitive plural: of the sailors, sailors'
2. filiae genitive singular: of the daughter; dative singular: to/for the daughter; nominative plural: the daughters
3. terram accusative singular: the land
4. agricolīs dative plural: to/for the farmers; ablative plural: by/with the farmers
5. poētās accusative plural: the poets
6. lupa nominative singular: the she-wolf
7. Rōmā ablative singular: by/with/from Rome
8. āthlētae genitive singular: of the athlete; dative singular: to/for the athlete; nominative plural: the athletes

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► EXERCISE 6

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. Change the singular forms into plural and the plural forms into singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: puellā

ablative singular puellīs

1. puellae genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural; puellārum/puellīs/puella
2. puella nominative singular; puellae
3. puellās accusative plural; puellam
4. puellārum genitive plural; puellae
5. puellīs dative plural, ablative plural; puellae/puellā
6. puellam accusative singular; puellās

► EXERCISE 7

Complete the following sentences by consulting the Latin reading passage and Reading Vocabulary. Make your answers grammatically correct.

Example: Mārs Rhēam Silviam amat.

1. Rhēa Silvia filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum amat.
2. Amūlius Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum nōn (*not*) amat.
3. Rhēa Silvia filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum cūrat.
4. Amūlius Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum nōn (*not*) cūrat.
5. Lupa ad aquam ambulat.
6. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum amat.
7. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum bene cūrat.



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Ancient coin showing Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf.

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CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 1, answer these questions.

1. Who were the founders of Rome?

Romulus and Remus.

2. Name the eight parts of speech.

Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.

3. What three properties does every noun have?

Every noun has case, number, and gender.

4. List the names of the five cases in order.

Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.

5. What is the usual gender of nouns of the first declension?

Feminine.



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