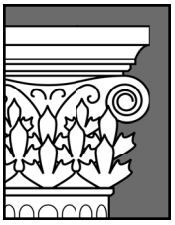

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CHAPTER 1

▶ EXERCISE 1

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

1. Rhēa Silvia **fīliōs** amat. _____
2. Amūlius Rōmulum et Remum **in** aquam pōnit. _____
3. Mars Rhēam Silviam **amat**. _____
4. Agricola **fīliōs** cūrat. _____
5. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum **bene** cūrat. _____
6. Nauta aquam **et** terram amat. _____

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

▶ EXERCISE 2

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**. _____
2. Puella **Rōmam** amat**.** _____
3. **Lupa** fīliōs cūrat. _____
4. Nauta **aquam** amat. _____
5. **Rōmulus et Remus** Rōmam aedificant. _____
6. **Āthlēta** ambulat. _____

▶ EXERCISE 3

Decline the following noun.

1. *aqua, aquae,* f.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____

▶ EXERCISE 4

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 _____
2. fīliae _____
3. terram _____
4. agricolīs _____
5. poētās _____
6. lupa _____
7. Rōmā _____
8. āthlētae _____

▶ EXERCISE 5

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 _____
2. puella _____
3. puellās _____
4. puellārum _____
5. puellīs _____
6. puellam _____

▶ EXERCISE 6

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 _____ amat.
2. Amūlius _____ nōn (*not*) amat.
3. Rhēa Silvia _____ cūrat.
4. Amūlius _____ nōn (*not*) cūrat.
5. Lupa _____ ambulat.
6. Lupa _____ amat.
7. Lupa _____ bene cūrat.

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

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 1, answer these questions.

1. Who were the founders of Rome?

   _____

2. Name the eight parts of the speech.

   _____

3. What three properties does every noun have?

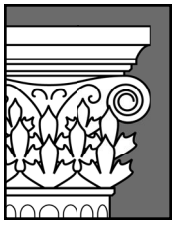
   _____

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

   _____

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

   _____



CHAPTER 21

▶ EXERCISE 1

Conjugate the following verbs in the future perfect passive and translate each form.

1. *accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptum*

Future Perfect Passive: *accipiō*

Singular

First person	_____	_____
Second person	_____	_____
Third person	_____	_____

Plural

First person	_____	_____
Second person	_____	_____
Third person	_____	_____

2. *accūsō, accusāre, accusāvī, accusātum*

Future Perfect Passive: *accūsō*

Singular

First person	_____	_____
Second person	_____	_____
Third person	_____	_____

Plural

First person	_____	_____
Second person	_____	_____
Third person	_____	_____

▶ EXERCISE 2

Decline the future active participle of the following verb.

1. *tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum*

Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			
Vocative			

Plural

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			
Vocative			

▶ EXERCISE 3

Translate into Latin.

1. The wheel will have been turned.

2. You (plural) will have descended.

3. We will have been rebuked.

4. You (singular) will have rebuked.

5. S/he will have raised up her/his hand.

6. You (plural) will have been raised up.

7. Nothing will have been changed.

_____

8. I will have changed many things.

_____

9. The rewards will have been snatched away.

_____

10. These men will have snatched away the rewards.

_____

▶ EXERCISE 4

Change the infinitives in the following indirect statements into future infinitives and translate the changed sentences.

Example: Tē multās rēs ā mē accipere crēdō.
Tē multās rēs ā mē acceptūrum/am esse crēdō.
I believe that you will receive many things from me.

1. Nōn multōs hominēs dīvitiās et honōrēs habēre scīmus.

_____

_____

2. Amīcī meī Fortūnam multa mihi dare sed mē nihil possidēre dīcēbant.

_____

_____

3. Fortūna cōnstantiam sē nōn amāre dīxit.

_____

_____

4. Cīvēs animālia sua prope urbem manēre dīxērunt.

_____

_____

5. Rēgīna sorōrem suam discēdere nōn putat.

_____

_____

6. Odium numquam esse bonum dīcō.

_____

_____