

Name _____ Date _____

Test Four to be taken after the completion of Chapter Eight

Review of Cases - Tell which use of accusative or ablative is shown in the following sentences. (Abl. Manner, Abl. Place Where, Abl. Accompaniment, Abl. Time When, Acc. Place to Which, Acc. Duration of Time, Infinitive with Subject Acc.)

1. Magister nos epistulam nunc mittere iubet. *Infinitive with Subject Accusative*
The teacher is ordering us to send the letter now.
2. Septem dies iter fecerunt. *Accusative of Duration of Time – For seven days they traveled.*
3. Terti hor milites tradiderunt. *Ablative of Time When – At the third hour the soldiers surrendered.*
4. Cum Israelitis non pugnabamus. *Ablative of Accompaniment – We were not fighting with the Israelites.*
5. Ad oppidum hodie imus-ne? *Accusative of Place to Which – Are we going to town today?*

Vocabulary - Give the other three principal parts for these verbs.

6. sedeo *sedere, sedi, sessus*
7. impedio *impedire, impedi, impeditus*
8. habeo *habere, habui, habitus*
9. dormio *dormire, dormivi, dormitus*
10. accipio *accipere, accepi, acceptus*
11. iacio *iacere, ieci, iactus*
12. ago *agere, egi, actus*
13. pono *ponere, posui, positus*
14. gero *gerere, gessi, gestus*

Research - Answer the following questions about Roman homes.

15. What is the impluvium used for? *It is used to collect rainwater.*
16. What were bedrooms called? *cubiculum, or in plural, cubicula.*
17. What was the father's office called? *tablinum*

Translation

18. Monete vestros fratres. *Warn (or advise) your brothers.*

19. Multi viri fossam altam aqua compleverunt. *Many men filled the deep ditch with water.*

20. Non timeo milites quoniam mei filii sunt milites.

I am not afraid of soldiers because my sons are soldiers.

21. Paulo post ad urbem appropinquabant. *A little later they approached (arrived at) the city.*

22. Cras te videbimus postquam (after) flores in horto posueris. *Tomorrow we will see you after you will have placed the flowers in the garden.*

23. Gubernator gratias egit bonis magistris. *The governor gave thanks (or thanked) the good teachers.*

24. Montes mare circumdederunt. *Mountains surrounded the sea.*

25. Cantare discam hoc anno. *I will learn to sing this year.*

26. Nupta multa dona coegerat. *The bride had collected many gifts.*

25-35. Marcus and Quintus

QUINTUS: Quid audivisti, Marce, de magno bello quod consul noster in Germani nunc gerit?

MARCUS: Bona fama venit. Consul magnas copias Germanorum crebris proeliis superavit et eos trans flumen Rhenum egit. Rex Germanorum, vir barbarus et inimicus, in silvas fugit. Et mater et soror eius, quae in castris Germanis erant, captae sunt.

QUINTUS: Si fama est vera, grata populo Romano erit. Quomodo de victori audivisti?

MARCUS: Et pater et frater meus cum militibus pugnant. Hodie litteras a patre accepimus.

QUINTUS: Animum meum confirmavisti. Sed tempus fugit. Vale!

Recognition Vocabulary

barbarus, *barbarian*

captae sunt, *have been captured*

castris, *camp, abl. pl.*

eius, *his.*

et...et, *both...and*

crebris, *constant, abl. case*

Rhenus, *Rhine (river)*

Translation:

Q: What have you heard about the great war which our consul is now waging in Germany, Marcus?

M: A good report has come. The consul has defeated the great troops of the Germans with constant battles, and he has led them across the Rhine River. The king of the Germans, a barbarian and unfriendly, has fled into the forests. Both his mother and sister, who were in the German camp, have been captured.

Q: If the report is true, it will be pleasing to the Roman people. How did you hear about the victory?

M: Both my father and brother fight with the soldiers. Today we received a letter from father.

Q: That encourages me. (Lit., You have strengthened my heart.) But time flies! Good-bye!