

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Test Six to be taken after the completion of Chapter Twelve.**

**Vocabulary.**

*Define the following with as few words as possible..*

- |             |       |            |       |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. castra   | _____ | 9. vivo    | _____ |
| 2. peccator | _____ | 10. capio  | _____ |
| 3. aedifico | _____ | 11. cupio  | _____ |
| 4. deligo   | _____ | 12. nisi   | _____ |
| 5. conficio | _____ | 13. doceo  | _____ |
| 6. aegroto  | _____ | 14. opus   | _____ |
| 7. incipio  | _____ | 15. iustus | _____ |
| 8. ascendo  | _____ | 16. haec   | _____ |

**English Vocabulary Words.** *Give the Latin origin.*

- |               |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 17. congress  | _____ | _____ |
| 18. castle    | _____ | _____ |
| 19. operate   | _____ | _____ |
| 20. vivacious | _____ | _____ |
| 21. stellar   | _____ | _____ |

**22-30. Grammar.** *Decline the demonstrative pronoun is, ea, id.*

SINGULAR

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

PLURAL

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**Case Usage:** Circle the case usage of the underlined phrase.

31. Ioannes ad urbem equo venit.

1. ablative of place where 2. abl. of accompaniment 3. abl. of time when 4. abl. of means

32. Mater cum amica habitabat.

1. ablative of place where 2. abl. of accompaniment 3. abl. of manner 4. abl. of means

33. Prima nocte milites dormiebant.

1. ablative of time when 2. abl. of accompaniment 3. abl. of manner 4. abl. of means

34. Pueri magna cum diligentia laborabant.

1. ablative of place where 2. abl. of accompaniment 3. abl. of manner 4. abl. of means

**35 - Identifying Ablatives** If this were in Latin, what uses of the ablative would you find in this passage and what question does each answer?

The day after the battle we retreated with all our forces. The roads were deep with mud and the men were weary. To make matters worse, aviators attacked our crowded ranks with bombs.

The planes flew low, but with such speed that we could not hit them. At last with a sigh of relief, we entered a forest so thick with trees that we were well protected by the branches. Many miserable refugees with their wives and children sought shelter there.

42-67. **Reading Passage.** Translate this reading passage. Even if you forget a word, do your best to figure out what it might be.

### Poeta Romanus

Gaius (a name, *Gaius*) erat poeta Romanus, qui, puer, in parvo oppido Veron (the city of Verona) habitabat. Is et frater cum matre patreque semper ex illo oppido ad lacum (*lake*), cuius nomen erat Benacus (*Benacus* = the name of the lake), iter faciebant. In eo loco diu manebant. Ibi, mane, pater filios duos docebant. Pueri per reliquias horas aut (or) ad villas finitimorum (*of their neighbors*) ambulare aut per agros currere (*to run*) aut in lacu navigare poterant.

Post paucos annos pater constituit (*decided*) Gaium ad urbem Romam mittere (*to send*). Ille filio, "In e urbe," inquit, "vir clarus te docebit. Ausculta magn cum cur novi magistri tui." Gaius, ubi ad urbem venit (*came*), miser erat quod lacum et oppidum reliquerat (*had left*). Postea in ludo Romano magistros bonos auscultavit; multos libros poetarum antiquorum legit (*he read*); etiam carmina scripsit (*wrote*), quae hodie legi (*to be read*) possunt. Si ad Italianam navigaveris, et oppidum Veronam et lacum Benacum videre poteris. Tum scietis (*you will know*) illum poetam Romanum qui carminibus pulchris haec loca clara fecit.

-from the NAIS Exam. 1964.

#### \*Vocabulary:

**Gaius**, a name  
**currere**, to run  
**legit**, he read  
**finitimorum**, of neighbors

**Verona**, a city  
**scripsit**, wrote  
**legi**, to be read

**clarus**, -a, um, famous  
**aut**, or  
**Benacus**, name of the lake

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