

Name _____ Date _____

Test Two to be taken after the completion of Chapter Four

Vocabulary

Give the remaining three principal parts of the following verbs:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. honoro | honorare | honoravi | honoratus |
| 2. lacrimo | lacrimare | lacrimavi | lacrimatus |
| 3. ausculto | auscultare | auscultavi | auscultatus |
| 4. laboro | laborare | laboravi | laboratus |
| 5. do | dare | dedi | datus |
| 6. confirmo | confirmare | confirmavi | confirmatus |

Tell the genitive singular form, then the gender, and then the meaning of each:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 7. stella | stellae, f. star |
| 8. turba | turbae, f., crowd |
| 9. puella | puellae, f., girl |
| 10. iustitia | iustitiae, f., justice, or righteousness |

Grammar Section

11. In what case is the subject of a verb? nominative case
12. In what case is the indirect object of a verb? dative case
13. Is Latin a structured or an inflected language? inflected language
14. A chart or pattern is called a paradigm
15. How do you find the stem of a Latin noun? Remove the ending of the genitive singular.
16. How do you find the stem of a first conjugation Latin verb?
Remove the -re from the second principal part.

17. When we want to express Place Where, in what case is the noun following the preposition?

Ablative Case

18. A noun after a linking verb is called a Predicate Nominative and is in the

Nominative case.

History and Culture Section

19. What is the name of the Egyptian style of writing? Egyptian writing is called hieroglyphics.

20. Which nation added vowel sounds to their alphabet? The Greeks added vowel sounds to the alphabet

21. What is a bulla? A bulla is a good luck charm worn by boys and girls.

22. What is the name of the group of people who came to Italy from the Mediterranean region and settled there? Etruscans settled in Italy, probably coming from the region near Troy.

Translation Section

20. Decline in Latin one of these two nouns in all five commonly used cases: **forest** or **water**.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
silva	silvae	aqua	aquae
silvae	silvarum	aquae	aquarum
silvae	silvis	aquae	aquis
silvam	silvas	aquam	aquas
silva	silvis	aqua	aquis

21. Conjugate one of these two verbs in Latin: **greet** or **work**

saluto	salutamus	laboro	laboramus
salutas	salutatis	laboras	laboratis
salutat	salutant	laborat	laborant

Translate these sentences, writing the case and number above the word. If there are several possibilities, consider each until you look at the rest of the sentence and determine the context.

nom.pl. 3/pl. acc.s.
22. Spectat balaenas. He (or she) watches the whales. (or, *is watching*)

nom.s. 3/s. in + abl.s.
23. Familia est in vill . The family is in Gaul.

acc.s. 1/s.
24. Poetam ausculto. I am listening to the poet. (or *I listen to the poet.*)

Vocabulary Work

Looking at the following words, and you will notice that the word in capital letters has part of a Latin word in it. Circle that root word and then figure out what the word probably means. Then circle the closest meaning of the possible definitions given:

25. SPECTACLES a). spectacular b). eyeglasses c). unusual

26. PATRIOT a). one who displays love of country b). father of a large family c). Revolutionary War soldier d). a buyer

27. TERRAIN a). a landscape b). a type of car c). flat, plateau-like d). belonging to Teresa

28. LAUDATORY a). notable b). praiseworthy c). high volume, loud d). a washroom

29. INTERROGATE a). ignore b). revolve c). question

Map Work

30. Locate the following places on the attached map: Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, Carthago, the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Adriatic Sea, Roma. You may use these Latin forms for the names or the English forms. (Rome instead of Roma, etc.) (Teacher, they are shown on the map in the textbook .)

