

Name _____ Date _____

Test Three to be taken after the completion of Chapter Six

Grammar Section. 75 possible points.

1. Give four examples of conjunctions in English. *for, nor, or, so yet, after, although, as, because, before, if, since, when, where, while.*
2. Give an example of a linking verb in English. *is, are, were, was, will be, seems*
3. What is the difference in the two words, **complement** and **compliment**? *Complement means complete, and compliment is a nice thing someone says.*
4. What is the genitive case called in English? *the possessive case*
5. What does the suffix **-tor** mean? *It means the doer of the action.*
6. What is the noun called that describes another noun or pronoun? *an appositive*

Noun and Verb Work

7. Decline one of these two second declension nouns in Latin: **boy** or **horse**.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL	CASE	SINGULAR.	PLURAL
Nom.	puer	pueri	Nom.	equus	equi
Gen.	pueri	puerorum	Gen.	equi	equorum
Dat.	puero	pueris	Dat.	equo	equis
Acc.	puerum	pueros	Acc.	equum	equos
Abl.	puero	pueris	Abl.	equo	equis

8. Decline one of these two first declension nouns in Latin: **sailor** or **friendship**.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL	CASE	SINGULAR.	PLURAL
Nom.	nauta	nautae	Nom.	amicitia	amicitiae
Gen.	nautae	nautarum	Gen.	amicitiae	amicitiarum
Dat.	nautae	nautis	Dat.	amicitiae	amicitiis
Acc.	nautam	nautas	Acc.	amicitiam	amicitias
Abl.	nauta	nautis	Abl.	amicitia	amicitiis

9. Give the four principal parts for the verb **to be**. *sum, esse, fui, futurus*

10. Conjugate the verb **to be** in all three persons, singular and plural, with meanings.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st PERSON	<i>sum, I am</i>	<i>sumus, we are</i>
2 nd PERSON	<i>es, you are</i>	<i>estis, you (pl.) are</i>
3 rd PERSON	<i>est, he, she, or it is</i> <i>or there is</i>	<i>sunt, they are, there are</i>

Translate the following sentences. First, underline the subject of the verb with one line, then the verb (or predicate) with a double line, and put either a wavy or dotted line under the direct objects if there are any. Note any other cases, and THEN translate.

11. The handmaiden is giving a tunic to the boy. *Ancilla puero tunicam dat.*

12. We ask the teacher for a book. *Magistrum librum rogamus.*

13. The boys are carrying swords. *Pueri gladios portant.*

Word Work

Write the Latin word from which the underlined word is derived and write a brief meaning or synonym of the underlined word.

14. Some children are puerile. *puer - acting like boys*

15. Take the medicine sublingually. *lingua – tongue (under the tongue)*

16. It is a travesty when a nation deifies its leaders. *deus – makes like a god*

17. An animated story features cartoon characters. *animus – a drawing having “spirit”, i.e., moving.*

18. The flowers we planted are not perennials, but biennials. *annus, -year (bi = twice)*

19. What is the definition of good literature? *littera - letter*

20-30. Translation Exercise

Puellae in vill laborant. Nunc sunt laetae. Natare amant. Aqua est pura in Itali .

Pueri in agris laborant. Etiam sunt laeti. Poetae stellas spectant, et non laborant.

NOTE TO TEACHER: You might want to put the recognition vocabulary on the board since it is “alone” on page 3 of the student test.
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Recognition Vocabulary

laeti, laetae = *happy*

natare = *to swim*

nunc = *now*

pura = *pure, clean*

The girls are working in the house. Now they are happy. They like to swim. The water is pure in Italy. Boys are working in the fields. They also are happy. Poets look at the stars, and do not work.