

Exercitationes: Unit 1

Nouns

1. Identification of Nouns

Give the Latin case name for each of the specified nouns and pronouns in the following English sentences.

1. Aelia loves Apollonius.

Aelia: _____

Apollonius: _____

2. I am the daughter of Publius.

I: _____

daughter: _____

Publius: _____

3. We live in Africa.

We: _____

Africa: _____

4. Often Aelia is able to go to the forum.

Aelia: _____

forum: _____

5. I hear the speeches of wise men.

I: _____

speeches: _____

wise men: _____

6. Monica and Hilarianus worship Roman gods.

Monica: _____

Publius: _____

gods: _____

7. You can see the cults of different gods in Carthage.

You: _____

cults: _____

gods: _____

Carthage: _____

8. Apollonius does not speak to his father often.

Apollonius: _____

father: _____

9. Sophronius is an enslaved person.

Sophronius: _____

enslaved person: _____

10. Sophronius has learned many things from Greek literature.

Sophronius: _____

things: _____

literature: _____

2. Declension Identification

Apply what you have learned about identifying declensions and identify the declensions of the following unfamiliar nouns.

1. procurator, procuratoris m.: _____

2. philosophia, -ae f.: _____

3. focus, -i m.: _____

4. dux, ducis m.: _____

5. pretium, -i n.: _____

6. canis, canis m./f.: _____

7. superstitio, -tionis f.: _____

8. libum, -i n.: _____

9. morbus, -i m.: _____

10. lingua, -ae f.: _____

3. Add the Ending

Give the correct ending to the noun stem that reflects the designated case and number.

1. nomin _____ (abl. sing.)
2. ir _____ (acc. sing.)
3. de _____ (nom. pl. fem.)
4. cael _____ (dat. sing.)
5. arbor _____ (gen. pl.)
6. pecuni _____ (nom. sing.)
7. uxor _____ (abl. pl.)
8. vir _____ (gen. sing.)
9. urb _____ (dat. pl.)
10. fili _____ (nom. pl. masc.)
11. puell _____ (abl. sing.)
12. matr _____ (acc. sing.)
13. serv _____ (gen. pl.)
14. soror _____ (dat. sing.)
15. sermon _____ (acc. pl.)

Verbs

4. Conjugation Identification

Apply what you have learned about identifying conjugations and identify the conjugations of the following unfamiliar verbs.

1. doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctum: _____
2. optō, optāre, optāvī, optātum: _____
3. veniō, venīre, vēmī, ventum: _____
4. vinco, vincere, vīcī, vīctum: _____
5. faciō, facere, fēcī, factum: _____
6. dō, dare, dedī, datum: _____
7. aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxī, aspectum: _____

8. careō, carēre, caruī, caritum: _____
9. conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum: _____
10. legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum: _____

5. Separating Stems and Endings: Verbs

Separate the stem and the ending for the following verbs:

	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Ending</u>
1. fuit	_____	_____
2. errat	_____	_____
3. cupit	_____	_____
4. amavit	_____	_____
5. habeo	_____	_____
6. iubent	_____	_____
7. dicit	_____	_____
8. subiit	_____	_____
9. audivit	_____	_____
10. habes	_____	_____

6. Translating Verbs Practice

Identify the tense and then translate into Latin.

	Tense	Translate
1. erro, errare, erravi, erratum		
a. I have wandered:	_____	_____
b. You (s.) wander:	_____	_____
c. We wander:	_____	_____
d. She has wandered:	_____	_____
e. They wander:	_____	_____

2. dico, dicere, dixi, dictum

- a. He said: _____
- b. You (pl.) say: _____
- c. They said: _____
- d. I said: _____
- e. I say: _____

3. sum, esse, fui, futurum

- a. She is: _____
- b. We were: _____
- c. They are: _____
- d. You (s.) are: _____
- e. I was: _____

4. eo, ire, ii, itum

- a. They go: _____
- b. They went: _____
- c. He goes: _____
- d. You (pl.) go: _____
- e. I went: _____

Translation

7. Multiple Choice: Translating Phrases.

Choose the correct translation into Latin of the underlined phrase. Remember to think about the case you would need to express the underlined words.

1. I am often able to go to the forum.

- a) eo ab foro
- b) ire ad forum
- c) it de foro
- d) ire foro

2. My brother's name is Apollonius. (See note on Fabula 1.1 regarding how to say someone's name)

- a) fratri
- b) fratris
- c) frater
- d) fratrem

3. After my studies, I help mother in the house.
- a) matrem prodest
 - b) matrem prosum
 - c) matrem profui
 - d) matri prosum
4. I sit under the huge tree with Apollonius.
- a) cum Apollonio
 - b) Apollonio
 - c) cum Apollonium
 - d) Apolloniis
5. My wife is a good woman.
- a) feminam
 - b) feminā
 - c) feminae
 - d) femina
6. She has much learning, but not wisdom.
- a) sed non sapientiam
 - b) sed non sapientia
 - c) sed non sapientiae
 - d) sed non sapientiis
7. Good children learn their studies well.
- a) liberos
 - b) liberorum
 - c) liberi
 - d) liberis
8. Wisemen often speak about love to men.
- a) ab amore ad viros
 - b) de amore viris
 - c) in amore viris
 - d) pro amore in viros
9. Girls ought not to learn too much.
- a) puellae
 - b) puella
 - c) puellarum
 - d) puellas

10. I am the son of the head of the household.
- a) dominus
 - b) de domino
 - c) domini
 - d) ad dominum

8. Latin to English Sentences

1. Aelia est filia Publii Aelii Hilariani et paedagogum habet.
2. Apollonius est frater Aeliae. Paedagogus Aeliae et Apollonii est Sophronius.
3. In studiis Apollonius saepe errat sed soror Apollonii numquam errat.
4. Aelia et Apollonius de litteris sub arbore dixerunt.
5. Hilarianus nunc abit ab urbe cum uxore et filiā et filio.
6. Hilarianus pecuniam atque divitias habet.
7. Filius sapientiam matris cognoscere cupit.
8. Pater puellae sermonem in urbe audit.
9. Filia paedagogum amavit.
10. Pater saepe a foro abfuit.
11. Mater ad sororis urbem adiit.
12. Filius dixit, "Pater, dominus fuisti, sed nunc dominus sum."
13. Filios scribere matri patrique litteras iubemus.
14. Ad sermones paedagogi non adfuistis.

9. English to Latin Sentences

1. In the family of Apollonius there is a mother, father, son and daughter.
2. My sister's name is Aelia.
3. My brother is speaking about literature in the forum.
4. Sophronius is the tutor of Hilarianus' children
5. Because he has wisdom, we desire to hear his conversation.

6. I write letters to my father in the city.
7. Men desire riches and often go astray.
8. If you go to the city, I also go there.

10. Cloze Exercises

Fill in the correct ending for the words in the Latin translation (remember that often possessives like “my” or “his” are left out in Latin as they can simply be implied):

1. The name of my pedagogue is Sophronius.

Nom___ paedagog___ est Sophroni___.

2. I do not want to learn about literature now. I am writing a letter to my father.

De litter___ nunc cognosc___ non cupi___. Litter___ patr___ scrib___.

3. I order my son to listen to Sophronius and not to wander in his studies.

Fili___ audi___ Sophroni___ iube___ et in studi___ non erra___.

4. Aelia did not help her mother, but went out to the forum with her brother.

Aeli___ matr___ non prof___, sed ad for___ cum frat___ exi___.

5. I want to see the city of my family and return to my household.

Urb___ gent___ vid___ cupi___ et red___ ad famili___.

6. The children are able to understand their father’s conversations.

Liber___ serm___ patr___ intelleg___ pos___.

7. The mother of the girl has ordered the brothers to go out of the city.

Mat___ puell___ fratr___ ex urb___ exire iuss___.

8. When the children went to the forum, the mother showed the homes of the families to the children.

Ubi liber___ ad for___ ad___, mat___ dom___ gent___ liber___ ostend___.

9. You (pl.) say, "Father never had riches."

Dici___, "Pat___ numquam diviti___ habu___."

10. You (sg.) are able to help your sister and brother.

Soror___ frat___ que prod___ pot___.