EXERCEĀMUS!

AN EXERCISE BOOK

to accompany

DISCE LATĪNAM!

An Elementary Latin Course for College and University Students

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MMX

DISCE LATĪNAM!

EXERCEĀMUS!

NOTE TO USERS: To save space in this field tester version of the text, we have not left space to answer some of the questions. When in doubt, answer on a separate piece of paper.

CAPUT XIII

WB XIII.A   Which Form Works?

Directions: Which of the following words completes the sentence based upon case and number? Then translate the sentence.

For example:

_____ (*fēminae, puerōs, temporis, homini*) *vīdī*:

Puerōs vīdī. I saw the boys.

(Only *puerōs* can be the direct object of *vīdī*. The other three nouns are in cases which don¢tø fit.)

1. _____ (*frāter, puerī, ancillae, sīmias*) *currit.*
2. _____ (*equīs, holera, discipulum, vīnōrum*) *pretium cārum est.*
3. _____ (*patrem, sorōrī, puerōs, sīmiās*) *pecūniam dat.*
4. _____ (*senātōrum, puerīs, discipulum, sorōribus*) *vōcēs audiunt.*
5. *Senatōrēs* _____ (s miae, *mercātōrēs, ōvibus, fēminīs*) *in Forō invenērunt.*
6. _____ (*nōmen, fēminārum, magistrōs, āctōrēs*) *in forum iērunt.*

WB XIII.B   Possibilities

Directions: Which of the two choices is the correct number and case for the given word? Careful! This one is designed to trick you ó always be aware of what declension a word belongs to.

1. ancill s (abl. pl., gen. sing.)
2. fratris (dat. pl., gen. sing)
3. homin s   (nom. pl, gen. sing., acc. pl.)
4. homin   (nom. pl, dat. sing.)
5. hominum (acc. sing., gen. pl.)
6. m trem   (acc. pl, acc. sing.)
7. m tr   (gen. sing., dat. sing)
8. matribus (dat. pl., nom. sing., abl. pl.)
9. serv (dat. sing., gen. sing.)

10. servum (acc. sing. gen. pl.)

WB XIII.C   GNC'ing 3rd Declension Nouns

Directions: In each sentence fill in the blank with the form of *suus, -a, -um* which agrees with the word marked in **bold**. Translate the sentence with this word.

sua	suam	su s
su	su rum	su
suae	su s	su rum
suam	su	suum

1.   Serv lius **uxōrem** _____ amat.
         Serv lius **uxōrem suam** amat. Servilius loves **his wife**.

2.   Fl via cum **dominā** _____ ambulat.

3.   Licinia **mātris** _____ pec niam n n habet.

4.   L cius **sororī** _____ passerem n n dat.

5.   Puer est L cius. N men **patris** _____ Serv lius est.

6.   Puer v c s **matrum** _____ audiunt.

7.   Puer **matrēs** _____ semper amant.

8.   Puella est Serv lia. N men **patris** _____ Serv lius est.

9.   Puer cum **matribus** _____ ambulant.

10.   Marcus **frātrī** _____ cibum dat.

11.   L cius **frātrem** _____ videt.

WB XIII.D   **Composition**
Directions: Review your 3rd declension endings by deciding what word best translates the underlined word in English.

1. This is <u>mother's</u> favorite.   a.) mātrēs b.) mātris c.) mātrum d.) mātrī.
2. Give the candy <u>to father</u>.   a.) patrī b) patrem c) patris d) patribus.
3. I know many <u>people</u>.   a.) hominem b.) hominēs c.) hominum
                 d.) homine.
4. What is his <u>name</u>?   a.) nōminis b.) nōmina c.) nōmen d.) nōminibus.
5. <u>No one</u> is here.   a.) nōminis b.) nēminem c.) nēmō d.) nēmine.
6. I heard my master's <u>voice</u>.   a.) vōcis b,) vōx c.) vōcibus d.). vōcem
7. I gave the money to my <u>sisters</u>.   a.) sorōris b.) sorōribus c.) sorōrēs d.) sorōrī.
8. I went with the <u>senators</u>.   a.) senātōrēs b.) senātōris c.) senātōribus
                 d.) senātōrum.
9. The <u>merchants'</u> shops.   a.) mercātor b.) mercātōris c.) mercātōribus
                 d.) mercātōrum.
10. The <u>barber's</u> shop.   a.) tonsor b.) tonsōris c.) tonsōribus d.) tonsōrum.

WB XIII.E   **Vocabulary**
Directions: While the third declension is introduced in this chapter, here are some third declension nouns you have seen already. **The ones marked in bold are now *Verba Discenda*.** Match the third declension nouns listed in Col. A. with their English equivalent in Col. B.

Col. A	Col B.
_____1. *homō, hominis* m./f.	A. barber
_____2. ***frāter, frātris* m.**	B. no one
_____3. *nōmen, nōminis* n.	C. time
_____4. *opus, operis* n.	D. sister
_____5. *tempus, temporis* n.	E. father
_____6. ***pater, patris* m.**	F. mouth, face
_____7. ***nēmō, nēminis* m./f.**	G. voice
_____8. *vōx, vōcis* f.	H. name
_____9. *soror, sorōris* f.	I. human being, person
_____10. *senātor, senātōris* m.	J. merchant
_____11. *mercātor, mercātōris* m.	K. actor
_____12. *tonsor, tonsōris* m.	L. brother
_____13. *āctor, āctōris* m.	M. vegetable
_____14. *latrō, latrōnis* m.	N. senator
_____15. *fullō, fullōnis* m.	O. reading
_____16. *holus, holeris* n.	P. mother
_____17. ***māter, mātris* f.**	Q. work
_____18. ***ōs, ōris* n.**	R. thief
_____19. *lectiō, lectiōnis* f.	S. dry cleaner

WB XIII.F *COLLOQUĀMUR*

Directions: Hold a conversation with another classmate in which one of you is Servilia and the other is Caecilia. As you go along fill in the blanks with whatever words you care to use. In some places we tell you what kind of word to use.

Servilia: M ter mea, s tibi placeat, aud m d ___ (proper name)___.
Caecilia: Quid est, f lia?
S.:   Ego et ___ (proper name)___in peristȳli fu mus et
             ___ (proper name)___ intr vit. Expallu ! __(infinitive)__ n n potu ! Sonitus
             magnus in auribus me s fuit!! ___(infinitive)___ n n potu ! Et tunc í í í
C.   Tac , mea f lia! S rius! S rius d ___ (proper name)___! Nunc, m in
             ___(part of the house)__ re et cum __(family member) ___ d c n d cere
             oportet.
S.   N m m intellegit! N m d v t me c rat!   m __(vocative, name)!
             Quam ___(adjective)__ es! Quam ___(adjective)__ ! Quam vehementer t
             am !

CAPUT XIV
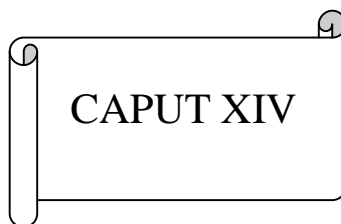
WB XIV.A   I-Stems

Directions: Use the parasyllabic, double consonant or neuter ending rules described above to determine whether each of the following third declension nouns are i-stem or not. We have done the first two for you.

noun	i-stem (*sīc aut nōn*)	rule
rēx, rēgis m. (õkingö)	*nōn* (õnoö)	
pars, partis f. (õpartö)	*sīc* (õyesö)	double consonant (*part-*)
dēns, dentis m. (õtoothö)		
mercātor, mercātōris m. (õmerchantö)		
ignis, ignis m. (õfireö)		
animal, animālis n. (õanimalö)		
soror, sorōris f. (õsisterö)		
exemplar, exemplāris n. (õmodelö)		
opus, operis n. (õworkö)		
nox, noctis f. (õnightö)		
urbs, urbis f. (õcityö)		

WB XIV.B   -er Words and Adjectives

Directions: What do these phrases mean in English? Hint: Pay attention to the macrons and to ó(e)ró in the stems in these very similar Latin words:

> liber, libr m. book (stem libr-)
> l ber, l bera, l berum free (stem l ber-)
> l ber , - rum m. pl. children (stem l ber-)

If you pronounce them aloud, it is much simpler!

puer l ber	libr pulchr
puer l ber	l ber pulchr
ager l ber	liber l ber
agr s l ber s	libr l ber
liber pulcher	l ber l ber

WB XIV.C   Noun Adjective Pairs -- 3rd Declension

Directions: Identify the gender, number and case of each of the following pairs. We have done the first one for you. Two empty rows means there are two answers to the pair in the first row.

	gender	number	case
tempest t s magnae	feminine	plural	nominative
tempest t s magn s			
tempest tis magnae			
tempest t magnae			
Dana territa			
m trem c ram			
pisc toribus nov s			
tranquillum mare			
tranquill mar			
hostem malum			
puerum bonum			
r gum bon rum			

WB XIV.D   Substantives

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Directions: Translate each of the underlined words as substantives as you translate the sentence

Example: Valeria *multa* videt. Valeria knows many things. Remember to translate a neuter as õthing/things,ö a feminine as õwoman/womenö and a masculine as õman/menö)

1. <u>Paucī paucaeque</u> dē the trī dīcunt.
2. <u>Paucī pauca</u> dē the trī dīcunt. <u>Multa</u> paedagōgus dīcit.
3. Dē <u>bonī</u> māter dīcit.
4. Marcus <u>rāra</u> vidēre vult.
5. <u>Bona</u> pecūniam dat.
6. <u>Bonae</u> pecūniam dant.
7. <u>Bonī</u> vīnum amat.
8. <u>Multae bonae</u> ad Subūram ambulant.
9. <u>Multōs</u> Iuppiter amat!

WB XIV.E Substantives

Directions: All of the words in Col. B are neuter plural substantives. So understand õthingsö with each. For example, *bona* means õgood things.ö Use the choices in Col. B to answer the questions in Col. A.

Hint: More than one choice in Col. B works for each question.

Col. A	Col B
1. Quid poČtae dē Perseō narrant?	bona
2. Quid Iuppiter vīdit?	mala
3. Quid Valeria et Licinia in viā vidērunt?	familiāria
4. Quid virī pronuntiant?	rara
5. Quid servī in mare coniciunt?	inūtilia
	multa
	multa dē multīs
	omnia
	ūtilia

WB XIV.F   *COLLOQUĀMUR*

Directions: Ask a classmate what he or she is learning about a given subject (Group 1 from list appended). You will turn this word into the ablative after *de.* Your classmate must respond using words from Group 2.

Example:
Quaestiō: Respōnsum:
Quid dē Perseō discis?   **Multa dē Perseō discō.**

Verba Ūtenda

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| Group 1	Group 2
animalia	*nihil discō*
Augustus	*pauca* (few things) *discō*
cibum	*nōnnūlla discō*
medicīna	*multa discō*
Perseus	*nōn discō*
pōtum	*nōlō discere*
Rōma	
Rōmānī	
sīmiae	
theātrum	

WB XIV.G *COLLOQUĀMUR*

Directions: One student volunteers to be Perseus and to tell his story to other members of the class. While Perseus tells his story, the audience should be preparing to ask him follow-up questions in Latin.

Here is Danaë's script.

Fīlius Danaēs sum. Mea māter fīlia regis Acrisiī est. Unā nocte māter in torō est, cum Iuppiter ad eam in nimbō aureō venit. In uterō dē fīlium recipit et decem post mēnsēs puerum pulchrum, Perseum nōmine, parit. Ego Perseus sum. Sed māter īnfantem celat quod avus meus mē interficere vult. Sed in arcā līgneā hūc venimus. Māter, magnopere territa est. Autem in bracchiīs mātris cūrae dormiō. Pater Iuppiter tamen omnia videt, et mē servāre cupit. Igitur mare tranquillum facit et arcam ad insulam Serīphum perdūcit. Polydectes tunc insulae rēx est. Postquam in arcā ad lītus adveniunt, māter mē in harēnā quiēscit. Post breve tempus piscātōrēs quīdam, mātrem territam inveniunt et nōs per agrōs ad regiam rēgis Polydectis addūcunt.

And here is one sample follow up questions.

Quid nōmen mātrī est?

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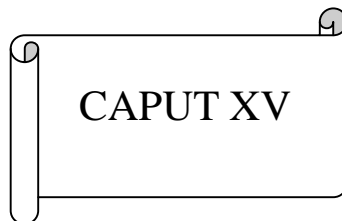
WB XV.A   GNC'ing 3rd Adjectives

Directions: Identify the GNC of each noun-adjective pair. (Each can be only one thing.)
Then translate the phrase into English. We have done the first one for you.

	Gender	**N**umber	**C**ase	**Translation**
1. f minae fort s	fem.	pl.	nom.	strong women
2. f minae fortis				
3. f minae fort				
4. puer rum fortium				
5. puer s fortibus				
6. puer fort s				

WB XV.B   3rd Adjectives Manipulation
Directions: Change the number of the following noun/adjective pairs. If it is singular, make it plural, and vice versa. Keep everything else the same.

1. puer s fort s
2. puellae fort s
3. puell s fort s
4. puellam fortem
5. v n a omnia
6. v num omne
7. hominem fortem
8. homin fort
9. homine fort

WB XV.C   Forming 3rd Adjectives
Directions: Use the chart declining *fortis, forte* on the left as a guide, make a chart declining *intellegēns, intellegentis.*

Singular		
Gender	m./f.	n.
Nominative	fortis	forte
Genitive	fortis	fortis
Dative	fort	fort
Accusative	fortem	forte
Ablative	fortī	fortī
Vocative	fortis	forte
Plural		
Nominative	fort s	fort**ia**
Genitive	fort**ium**	fort**ium**
Dative	fortibus	fortibus
Accusative	fort s	fort**ia**
Ablative	fortibus	fortibus
Vocative	fort s	fort**ia**

Singular		
Gender	m./f.	n.
Nominative	intelleg ns	
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		
Plural		
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

WB

XV.D   Third-Declension Substantives

Directions: Translate each of the following third-declension adjectives **as substantives**. Hint: You identified the GNC and meanings in Exercise XV.B. For example, *intellegēns* can mean õan intelligent manö or õan intelligent womanö or õan intelligent thing.ö

1. intelleg ns
2. omn s
3. difficilia
4. tristibus
5. n bilium
6. cr d lis
7. fortia

8. celer
9. potent
10. facilia
11. difficil s
12. f l cis
13. omn s
14. miser bilia

WB XV.E   Third Declension Adjectives, GNC

Directions: Identify the GNC of each noun/adjective pair. Remember that some have more than one possibility. The skill this exercise gives you is one that you need as you read, identifying words as you read through the sentence.

	G	N	C	Trans.
merc t r s fort s	f	pl.	nom.	the brave merchants
mare pot ns	n	s.	nom. or acc.	the powerful sea
ancill s cr d libus				
r gum intellegentium				
noctem difficilem				
sor ris dulcis				
anim lia celeria				
fr ter f lix				

WB XV.F   Third Declension Adjectives   GNC

Directions: Supply the correct adjective form to modify each of the following 3rd-declension nouns. Then translate the phrase into English.

For example, *rēgum* (*fortis*) = *rēgum fortium* õof the brave kingsö

soror (*trīstis*)
ōrātiōnēs (*intellegēns*)
amōre (*dulcis*)
hostium (*crūdēlis*)
hominibus (*potēns*)
nōmina (*nōbilis*)
mātrum (*intellegēns*)

mare (*potēns*)
animālia (*fortis*)
iuvene (*celer*)
patrī (*fēlīx*)
furōris (*gravis*)
parentis (*omnis*)
parentum (*omnis*)

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WB XV.G   Third Declension Adjectives, GNC
Directions: Now use GNC to supply the correct form of the third-declension adjective for each first- or second-declension noun. Then translate the phrase into English.

> Remember: the adjective and noun forms will not have identical endings, but they will GNC! Some forms have more than one possible correct answer. We have supplied the correct number of blanks.

Example: *virī* (*fortis*) = *virī fortēs* õthe brave menö or *virī fortis* (of the brave man)

vīna (*dulcis*)   _____
puellā (*nōbilis*)   _____
puerī (*trīstis*)   _____ _____
viam (*facilis*)   _____
fēminīs (*intellegēns*)   _____
amīcōrum (*crūdēlis*)   _____
virōs (*potēns*)   _____
discipulō (*fortis*)   _____ _____
Rōmānō (*celer*)   _____ _____
poētās (*fēlīx*)   _____
vītae (*difficilis*)   _____ _____ _____
verba (*fortis*)   _____
familia (*omnis*)   _____
familiārum (*omnis*)   _____

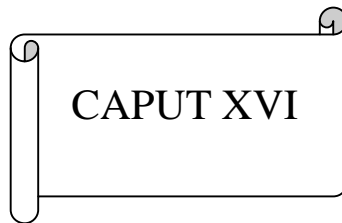## WB XV.H   Reading Comprehension
Directions: All of the following sentences are false based upon the *lectiōnēs*. Make them true. We have done the first one for you.
Hint: Use the reading to check your facts.

1. Servīlia laeta in cubiculō suō sedet.
   Servīlia trīstis in cubiculō suō sedet.

2. Crūdēlis Servīliae pater est.

3. Naevius frater Marcī est

4. Naevius Servīliam in domū suā vīdit.

5. Vōx Naevī crūdelis fuit!

6. Servīlia intellegēns in studiō rhētoricō est.

7. Lucius in gymnasiō fortis et celer est.

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8. Naevi mater et imper tor Augustus am c sunt.

9. Naevius in dom   Serv li mox labor re cupit.

10. In peristȳli   Serv lia Marc   multa d xit.

11. Pater Naevi semper d cit õFest n   lent !ö

12. Parent s R m n semper magistr s n bil s fili bus su s deligunt.

13. Catullus n minem d   per cul s gravibus am ris admonet.

14. L cius post fratrem stat et omnia audit.

15. Marcus matr d   Naevi   post c nam d cere vult.

CAPUT XVI

WB XVI.A Identifying Verb Tenses
Directions: Indicate whether each of the following verbs is present or future. Be careful!
Know your conjugation before you decide! Then translate the verb into English. We have
done the first one for you.

1. v sit b	future	I will visit
2. poterit		
3. scr b mus		
4. placet		
5. faci s		
6. hab bimus		
7. sedent		
8. estis		
9. bimus		
10. duc tis		
11. v sit		

12. bunt
13. eris
14. circumambul bitis
15. d cent
16. port bimus
17. adiuv bit
18. dormi mus
19. audi tis
20. d b mus

WB XVI.B Reading Comprehension

Directions: Rearrange these sentences so that they retell the events in *Lectiō Prīma* and *Lectiō Secunda* in the order in which they occurred. Go back and look at the *lectiōnēs* to help you. We have started you off by putting the very first event in bold.

1. L cius parentibus d s mi n rrat et omn s r dent.
2. Serv liae pater rogat d am c Naevi .
3. Serv lia parentibus omnia d Naevi n rr vit.
4. Marcus d Valgi R f , rh tore su , d cit.
5. Pater magis et magis d xit.
6. Cr s Marcus nimium lab ris hab bit.
7. Mox serv cibum, v numque ad m ns s port bunt.
8. Serv liae verba Serv li et Caeciliae n ll mod placent.
9. **In trīclīniō tōta familia Servīliī cēnam exspectat.**
10. F liam n ndum auscult vit.
11. Tandem pater f liae d cit: õF liola, id facere n n poteris.ö

WB XVI.E   *COLLOQUĀMUR*

Directions: Use your answers for Exercise WB XVI.D for this exercise. Take each sentence, now arranged in order, and turn it into a question that you address to another member of your class. The person addressed has to respond appropriately. Here are some sample questions and answers based on the first sentence:

Q. Familiane in perist li Serv li c nam exspectat?
A. N n, in tr cl ni exspectat.

Q. Qu in tr cl ni c nam exspectant?
A. Familia c nam exspectant.
Q. Quid familia exspectat?

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    Q.   Familia c nam exspectant.

WB XVI.F   *Verba Discenda*

Directions: Each of the words listed below may or may not be related to one of the *Verba Discenda*. Use an English dictionary to determine the etymology of the word. Then write down its meaning and the language and word from which it derives. The front of the dictionary will have a guide to the abbreviations it uses.

1. arterial
2. artesian (well)
3. artisan
4. artistic
5. expectations
6. expectorate
7. laborious
8. mesa
9. parenthetic
10. parietal
11. science
12. scintilla

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CAPUT XVII
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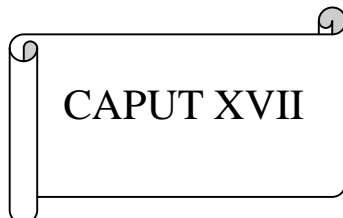
WB XVII.A   Participles

Directions: Use the *Verba Omnia* to determine which of the listed verbs each participle belongs with. Hint: In each case, only one form is a real verb in Latin. The first is done for you.

1. *interficiēns*   from *interficō* or *interficiō*?
     Answer: *interficiō, -icere*
2. *manentibus*   from *maneō, manēre* or *manō, manere*?
3. *iacientēs*   from *iaciō, iacere* or *iaciō, iacīre*?
4. *cadentis*   from *cadō, cadere* or *cadēo, cadēre*?
5. *madentem*   from *madeō, madēre* or *madō, madere*?

For the next two examples, determine which is the correct participle for the verb given. Again, check in your *Verba Omnia*.

6. *pīpiō*   *pīpiāns* or *pīpiēns*?
7. *circumsiliō*   *circumsiliāns* or *circumsiliēns*?

Motto: õWhen in doubt, look it up.ö

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WB XVII.B   Participles In Agreement

Directions: In the following English sentences, underline each participle once. Underline the word it modifies twice.

The <u>cook</u> <u>making</u> the cake, is my aunt.
> Here, notice that the participle can also take a direct object (õcakeö).

<u>Running</u> down the street, <u>the children</u> didnøt have a care in the world.
> Here, note that the antecedent can actually come second in English.

1. The flag, flying in the breeze, was visible for miles.
2. The sparrow, leaping and chirping to its heartøs content, kept awake the neighbors seeking rest in the next room.
3. Struggling anxiously against the clock, the team made basket after basket.
4. Singing out of tune, the choir was not praised by its conductor.
5. The policeman, swerving into the lane, was anxious to catch the speeder driving at high speed. [Note: There are two participles in this sentence.]

WB XVII.C   Antecedents

Directions: The following phrases based on *Lectiō Prīma* all have participles (marked in bold). Find the word each participle agrees with and translate both words into English. We have done the first one for you. Hint: Ask yourself who is performing the action of the participle.

1. Post c nam Serv lia in cubicul s la **lacrimāns** sedet.
> Answer: Serv lia **lacrimāns** // õcrying Serviliaö
2. Serv lia s l ciolum su dol ris **petēns** triste r det.
3. Serv lia, s l ciolum su dol ris pet ns, passerem **sedentem** in gremi tenet.
4. Iullum in vi **ambulantem** numquam v d !
5. Passer **circumsiliēns** et **pīpiāns** nihil d cit.
6. Passer nihil puellae **lacrimantī** d cit.
7. Serv lia r det per lacrim s **cadentēs**.

WB XVII.D   Participial Substantives

Directions: The words marked in bold below are participles which stand alone. Since they are adjectives, this means they are substantives ó adjectives acting like nouns. Try translating each sentence. Pay attention to number and gender.

Example: Vide **ambulantēs**.
> I see the people walking.
1. **Labōrantēs** in cul n fess sunt.
2. **Labōrantēs** in cul n fessae sunt.
3. Passer nihil **lacrimantī** d cit.
4. **Ambulantem** in vi numquam v d !
5. Sol ciolum su dol ris **petens** r det.
6. **Circumsiliens** et **pīpiāns** nihil d cit.

7. **Lacrimāns** sōla in cubiculō sedet. (**Hint:** *sōla* tells you the gender of the person crying),
8. Audī lacrimāns. (Careful: there are two ways to translate this.)
9. Pecūniam lacrimantī fēmina dedit.
10. Vōcem lacrimantis omnēs audīvērunt.

WB XVII.E   Substitutions

Directions: Complete this *ŪNUS NAUTA* acronym by adding the genitive singular ending to each stem. Then translate the word. The first one is done for you.

ūllus ō of any

nūll

ūn

sōl

neutr

al

utr

tōt

alter

WB XVII.F   Word Hunt

Directions: See how many *ŪNUS NAUTA* words you can find in *Lectiō Prīma.* Find their antecedents. What do the antecedent and adjective mean?

WB XVII.G   Matching

Directions: Match the phrases with *ŪNA NAUTA* words in Col. A with their translations in Col. B.

Col. A.	Col. B
_____1. sōla lacrimāns	A. to that man
_____2. illa ipsa	B. crying alone
_____3. iste senex	C. the only family
_____4. illīus senis	D. of both of them
_____5. nūllī aliī	E. of that old man
_____6. neutrī eōrum	F. to neither of them
_____7. illīus familiae	G. of the family alone
_____8. familiae sōlīus	H. they themselves
_____9. illī vir	I. to no other woman
	J. that old man
	K. none of them
	L. of that family
	M. of no other
	N. to that family
	O. that woman herself

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WB XVII.H   Future Review

Directions: All of the verbs in Col. A appeared in the *lectiōnēs* in this chapter. Match the form in Col. A with the best translation in Col. B

Col. A		**Col B**
1.	dabit	A. he/she/it will be
2.	dab	B. he/she/it will give
3.	deb bimus	C. he/she/it will go out
4.	d cam	D. I will give
5.	erit	E. I will have
6.	erunt	F. I will lead
7.	ex bit	G. I will live
8.	hab b	H. I will see
9.	hab bunt	I. I will work
10.	habit b	J. they will be
11.	bimus	K. they will come
12.	bis	L. they will fight
13.	lab r b	M. they will have
14.	pugn bunt	N. we will go
15.	spect bitis	O. we will have to
16.	venient	P. we will see
17.	vid bimus	Q. you will go
18.	vid bitis	R. you will see
19.	vid b	S. you will watch

CAPUT XVIII
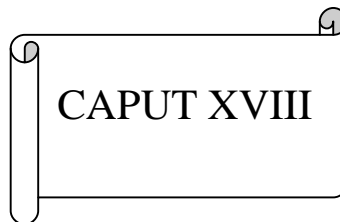
WB XVIII.A   Relative Pronouns and Antecedents

Directions: Identify the relative pronouns and their antecedents in each of the following sentences based upon *Lectiō Secunda*. We have done the first one for you.

1. Valeria litter s quae in coll r erant l git: õTMQF.ö
    relative pronoun: *quae*; antecedent *litterās*

2. C v s R m n serv s qu f g runt n llum auxilium dare possunt.

3. Mend x et Valeria cic tr c s, quae in dors serv sunt, aspiciunt.

4. Cibum, quem in macell mit, e dat.

5. Mend x celeriter servum sub pann s f tid s, qu pr lect sunt, abdit.

6. Fugit vus, qu sub pann s tremet, silentium tenet.

7. F lix f l s, quae subs dit in angul , fremit.

WB XVIII.B   Perfect or Imperfect?

Directions: Read the following story in English and indicate in the parentheses whether the action would be perfect or imperfect in Latin.

Marcus was driving (   ) his chariot along the Via Appia one day. He was listening (   ) to the birds chirping. The sun was shining (   ) brightly. He saw (   ) a man at the side of the road. This man was selling (   ) wine while his wife sang (   ). A dog was sleeping (   ) next to them. Marcus halted (   ) and got out (   ) of his chariot. As Marcus came (   ) near, the dog growled (   ). Marcus was scared (   ). He shouted (   ), turned (   ) quickly and remounted (   ) his chariot. The man was angry (   ) at his dog. Meanwhile Marcus continued (   ) his ride.

WB XVIII.C   Relative Pronouns

Directions: For each sentence CIRCLE the antecedent and underline the relative pronoun.

1. Bertha is the   (woman)   to whom Titius sent the flowers.

2. Titius hit the man who had been making a pass at Bertha.
3. No one really knows the man whose daughter married Titius.
4. Watch out for the women whose shoes are off!
5. The gifts which you sent to Bertha have been returned.
6. We know the weapon with which you disposed of Colonel Titius.
7. Show me the person who did this to you and I'll fix him!
8. These are the times which try men's souls.
9. The girls whom you love are leaving town.
10. Titius is following the girls whom you love.

WB XVIII.D   Relative Pronouns

Directions: Now go back to the previous exercise and indicate, based on your circles and underlines, what GNC the relative pronoun would be in Latin for each sentence.

Example: 1. Feminine (antecedent)   dative singular (indirect object in clause)

WB XVIII.E   Relative Pronouns

Directions: Now go back one final time and indicate what the actual Latin form of the relative pronoun would be.

Example: 1.   Fem. dat. sing. → **cui**

WB XVIII.F   Relative Pronouns

Directions: Use GNC to choose the correct relative pronoun for each of the following sentences.

   Example: Marcus et L cius d cunt d m neribus (quae, qu , quibus) v d runt.
            The answer is õquaeö because the antecedent *mūneribus* is neuter plural
            and the use of the relative is accusative (the games which they saw).

   1. Licinia, Valeria, et Fl via adveni bant ad insulam in (quae, qu , quam) habitant.
   2. N men un us eg n est Mend x (cui, quem, qu) lim n men õQu ntusö erat.
   3. Mend x est mendicus vir (quibus, qu , c ius) pec niam ab ali s poscit.
   4. Mend x, (qu , quae, quod) n llam pec niam habet, cellam propriam inven re n n poterat.
   5. Mend x spatium (qu , quae, quod) parvum et f tidum, sed siccum, est, hab re poterat.
   6. In h c spati habitat Mend x cum f le su (cui, quae, quod) F lix n men est.
   7. Hodi haec f les (qu , quae, quod) quinque m r s c pit, in amphithe tr esse d bet.

## WB XVIII.G   Interrogative Pronouns

Directions: Use the information in the *lectiōnēs* to answer these questions in Latin.

   Example: Qu d m neribus d cunt?
            Marcus et L cius d m neribus d cunt.

   1. Qu ad insulam in Sub r adveni bant?
   2. Quibuscum habitant Aelius et Pl tia?
   3. Qu s in pistr n lab r bat?
   4. Quid Qu ntus Romae inven re n n poterat?
   5. Quid Qu ntus ab ill s in vi ambulantibus posc bat?
   6. Cuius õdomusö sub sc l s est?
   7. Qu cum Mend x tr s ann s habitat?
   8. Quem Valeria sal tat cum in insulam intrat?
   9. Quem incolae omn s amant?
   10. Quid F lix in insul capi bat?
   11. Cui Valeria cibum dat?
   12. Quis in insulam r pit?
   13. Qu attonit sunt quod fugit vus servus est?

CAPUT XIX
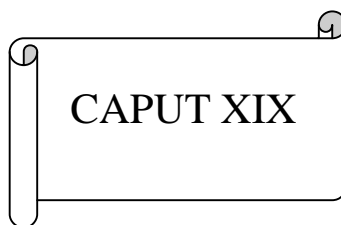
WB XIX.A   *Hic, haec, hoc* **as a Demonstrative Adjective**
Directions: Use GNC to determine which form of ***Hic Haec Hoc*** in parentheses best fits with the word marked in bold in each of the following sentences.

1. (Hic, haec, hoc) **servus** i i nus est.
2. Mend x (huic, huius, hic) **fugitīvō** auxilium dat.
3. F minae ad (hunc, hanc, hoc) **fugitīvum** pec niam mittunt.
4. (Huius, h rum, huic) **virī** f lius ad Forum bat.
5. (H , hae, haec) **vōcēs** fort s sunt.
6. Mult homin s (haec, hae, h c) **mūnera** v d runt.
7. M nera in (h c, h c, h s) **terrā** pulchra sunt.
8. (Huius, hanc, hae) **familiae** c nae bonae erant.
9. Puer (huic, h s, haec) **animālibus** n mina dedit.
10. (Hic, haec, hoc) **imperātor** popul m nera dabit.

WB XIX.B   *Hic, haec, hoc* **as a Substantive (i.e. acting as a noun)**
Hic, haec, hoc is very often used as a demonstrative pronoun or substantive. Look at these examples:

hic	this man	*hī*	these men
haec	this woman	*hae*	these women
hoc	this thing	*haec*	these things

Directions: Which form of ***hic, haec, hoc*** in parentheses best translates the words marked in **bold** in each sentence?

1. Give the bread to **this man** (hunc, huius, huic).
2. I am the maidservant **of this woman** (h rum, hae, huius).
3. The woman sent a letter **to these men** (h rum, h , h s).
4. **These things** (hoc, haec, hae) are difficult to do.
5. I am looking for **this man** (hunc, hanc, hoc).
6. **This man's** son is smart (huius, huic, hunc).
7. The son **of this man** is a fast runner (huius, huic, hunc)..

WB XIX.C   **Making Comparisons**
Directions: Change the *quam* comparison to an ablative of comparison. Hint: Remove *quam* in each sentence and change the word(s) marked in bold to the ablative case.

Example: 1.   Ille mult minor est quam **ego**.
               Ille mult minor m est.

1.   nus gladi tor mult m ior est quam **aliī**.
2. Haec pulchrior est quam **illae**.
3. Me f li intelligenti r s quam **tuī** sunt.
4. Pl s pec niae habe quam **amīcōs**.
5. Domus eius grandior est quam **meus**.
6. Haec anim lia meli ra sunt quam **illa omnia alia animālia**.
7. Iuvenior et minor eram quam **tū**.
8. Fortasse omnia anim lia fer ci ra quam **passer** Serv liae tim s?
9. N lla m nera meli ra aut m i ra sunt quam **haec** in urbe.

WB XIX.C   Scribāmus -- Comparisons

Directions: Using this picture describe the family in a paragraph using the words provided. Use *quam* to make the comparisons. We have done the first few sentences for you. Be sure to make each family member the subject of the sentence at least once.

Verba Ūtenda: magnus -a, um; m ior, m ius
                        parvus, -a, um; minor, minus
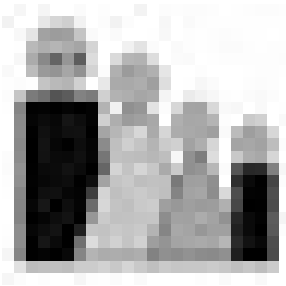
Haec familia patrem, m trem filiam, et f lium habet. Pater m ior quam f lia est. Pater quoque m ior quam f lius estí í etc.

WB XIX.D   Scribāmus -- Comparisons

Directions: Now retell your desription of this family, but this time use ablative of comparison instead of *quam.* We have done the first sentence for you.

Haec familia patrem, m trem filiam, et f lium habet. Pater m ior f li est. í í etc.

EXERCEĀMUS!

WB XIX.E   Comparisons Cont.

Directions: Now consider this depiction of the relative worth of some of the characters in the *lēctiōnēs*.   Fill in the blanks using the *Verba Ūtenda* and either a *quam* phrase or an ablative of comparison.

Verba Ūtenda: multus, -a, um; pl s;
                   paucus,-a,um; minor, minus

Mend x	Valeria	Serv lius

Serv lius <u>multam</u> pec niam habet.   Valeria <u>pl s</u> pec niae quam _____ sed _____ quam Mend x habet.   Mend x _____ pec niae Valeri___ et Serv li___ habet.

WB XIX.F   What is the GNC?

Directions: Determine the GNC of each of the following adjectives. Watch out. Some words have more than one possible GNC. The number in parentheses after the word to indicate the number of possibilities. For example,

magnī (2)   <u>masc. gen. sing.</u>   <u>masc. nom. pl.</u>

1. pulcher (1):   _____
2. nov s (1)   _____
3. altae (3)   _____ _____ _____
4. mal (2):   _____ _____
5. mult s (3):   _____ _____ _____
6. territum (3):   _____ _____ _____
7. magn s (1):   _____
8. celeri (3):   _____ _____ _____
9. difficil s (4):   _____ _____ _____ _____
10. potentium (3):   _____ _____ _____
11. praeclar (1):   _____
12. bonum (3):   _____ _____ _____
13. parva (3):   _____ _____ _____
14. superus (1):   _____

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WB XIX.G   **Making Comparatives**

Directions: Now change each of the adjectives in Exercise XIX.G to their equivalent comparative form; i.e., keep GNC the same.

Example:
magnī (2)   m ioris   m ior s

1. pulcher (1):   _____
2. nov s (1)   _____
3. altae (3)   _____ _____ _____
4. mal (2):   _____ _____
5. mult s (3):   _____ _____ _____
6. territum (3):   _____ _____ _____
7. magn s (1):   _____
8. celeri (3):   _____ _____ _____
9. difficil s (4): _____ _____ _____   _____
10. potentium (3):   _____ _____ _____
11. praeclar (1):   _____
12. bonum (3):   _____ _____ _____
13. parva (3):   _____ _____ _____
14. superus (1):   _____

WB XIX.H   *Hic* and *Ille*

Directions: *Hic* (õthisö) and *ille* (õthatö) are opposites in Latin. Determine the GNC of each word and then change it to the GNC equivalent of the other word.

Again, watch out. Words with more than one possible GNC have numbers in parentheses to indicate the number of possibilities.

Example, *hic* (1): masc. nom. sing.   *ille*

1. hoc (2):   _____ _____
2. ille (1):   _____
3. illae (1):   _____
4. haec (3):   _____ _____ _____
5. h rum (2):   _____ _____
6. ill us (3):   _____ _____ _____
7. h s (1):   _____
8. ill s (6):   _____ _____ _____
                  _____ _____ _____
9. h c (1):   _____
10. huic (3):   _____ _____ _____
11. illa (3):   _____ _____ _____
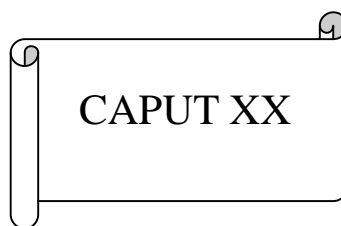12. ill rum (1): _____

WB XIX.I   *Fac Falsum Vērum!*

Directions: Each of the following sentences is False (*Falsum*) based upon the events in *Lectiō Prīma*. Rewrite the sentence to make each on True (*Vērum*).

Example: **Mendāx** in insulam rēpit et Publiō Secundō appropinquāvit.
          Publius Secundus in insulam rēpit et Mendācī appropinquāvit.

1. Mendāx rīdēns õFugit vum,ö inquit, õin hāc insulā vīdī.ö

2. Mendāx servum in cloācā abdidit.

3. Mendāx pannōs fētidōs tangere nōluit.

4. Servus sub pannōs diū nōn manserat.

5. Mendāx in pistrīnō huius Secundō multōs annōs labōrāverat.

6. Cotīdiē servī uxor molās prōpellēbat.

7. Publius Secundus Mendācis uxōrem āmīsit.

8. Fugitīvus lībertātem vendere spērāverat.

9. Fugitīvus sine uxōre laetus erat.

10. Perīculōsum nōn erat uxōrem invenīre.

11. Heri fugitīvus ad hunc malum dominum revēnit.

12. Mendāx fugitīvō grātiās permaximās ēgit.

13. Mendāx in noctem abiit.

CAPUT XX

WB XX.A   **Perfect System Tenses ID**

Directions: Identify the correct tense for each of the following verb forms. Be careful of False Indicators!

Example: *vīceris*: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
            Answer is c.): *vīceris* is future perfect.

1. vocāvit: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
2. vocāverat: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
3. vocāverit: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
4. dīxeram: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
5. dīxerō: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
6. dīxit: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
7. vīcistī: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
8. vīceritis: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
9. vīcerātis: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
10. potueram: a) imperfect; b) perfect; c) pluperfect.
11. poterās a) imperfect; b) perfect; c) pluperfect.
12. voluerit: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.
13. fēcerit: a.) perfect; b.) pluperfect; c.) future perfect.

WB XX.B   **False Friends -- Tenses ID**

Directions: Some verbs can fool you if you do not consider the stem carefully. This is especially true for some of the irregular verbs. When in doubt, check the stem!

1. erat   a) pluperfect   b) perfect   c) pluperfect d) impefect
2. fuerit   a) future   b) pluperfect   c) future perfect
3. fuerat   a) pluperfect   b) future perfect   c) imperfect
4. poter   a) future   b) future perfect c) present
5. eris   a) future   b) future perfect   c) imperfect   d) pluperfect
6. potuerimus a) future   b) future perfect   c) imperfect   d) perfect
7. potuit   a) perfect   b) present   c)future perfect d) pluperfect
8. potuḗmus   a) future   b) future perfect   c) imperfect   d) perfect
9. potes   a.) future   b) perfect   c) present   d.) imperfect

WB XX.C   **Perfect System Fill-In**

Directions: Without changing the person and number of the verb, fill in the following chart by writing in the correct perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tense forms to match the ones we give you. The first one is done for you, marked in **bold**.

Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
salutāvit	**salutāverat**	**salutāverit**
	habuerās	
		vīderimus
fuī		
	intrāverant	
dīdistis		
		fēceris
potuit		

WB XX.D   Perfect System Fill-In

Directions: Without changing the person and number of the verb, fill in the following chart of verbs in the three perfect tenses for each verb in the first column. The first one is done for you.

	Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
am s	am vist	am ver s	am veris
mitt s			
incipi b mus			
emit			
lacrim bunt			
sciunt			
accipiet			

WB XX.E   Verb Translation

Directions: Select the correct answer for the given form. Be careful of False Indicators! Hint: Person and number are the same for each set of forms. Only the tense is changing.

Example: v nerat: a.) he will come; b.) he had come; c.) he will have come;
                 d.) he came.
      The answer is c.) he had come.

1.) v neris: a.) you will come; b.) you come; c.) you will have come;
                        d.) you came.

2.) scr pserant: a.) they wrote; b.) they will have written; c.) they will write;
                        d.) they had written.

3.) ambul vit: a.) he had walked; b.) he walked; c.) he will walk;
                        d.) he will have walked.

4.) ambul bit: a.) he will walk; b.) he had walked; c.) he walked;
                        d.) he will have walked.

5.) vid s: a.) you saw; b.) you see; c.) you will have seen;
                        d.) you will see

6.) mitt mus: a.) we will send; b.) we will have sent; c.) we send;
                        d.) we were sending.

7.) exspect vimus: a.) we had expected; b.) we expected; c.) we expect:
                        d.) we will have expected.

8.) inc perit: a.) he will begin; b.) he was beginning; c.) he will have begun;
                        d.) he had begun.

9.) merat: a.) he buys; b.) he will have bought; c.) he had bought;
                        d.) he bought.

10.) ferent: a.) they carry; b.) they were carrying; c.) they carried;
                        d.) they will carry.

11.) tulist :   a.) you had carried; b.) you carried; c.) you will have carried;
                        d.) you are carrying.

12.) invenis: a.) you find; b.) you will find; c.) you found; d.) you had found.
13.) invēnimus: a.) we find; b.) we will find; c.) we found; d.) we had found.

WB XX.F   **Derivatives**

Directions: Each of the English words marked in bold in the story below is derived from a Latin comparative or superlative. Identify this Latin word and use its meaning to create an appropriate definition for the English word at it is used in context.

Suggestion: Use these English words to help you memorize the irregular comparatives and superlatives

Example: a **pejorative** remark (*pēior, pēius*). A õpejorativeö remark is one which is õrather badö (*pēius*)

> Charley was in an **optimistic** mood when he **minimized** his computer screen, stood up, and strode into the meeting. Here he hoped to **maximize** the companyøs profits by swaying a **majority** of the shareholders and winning a **plurality** of the voters. First, though, he would have to explain his **prior** statements about a **pessimistic** financial future for the country. His only fear is that someone in the audience would make a **pejorative** remark.