

Disce! Volume 1

Chapter 3 Test

3.01 Identify whether the bold word in each sentence is functioning as the subject, the object, or the verb.

1. <i>Hodiē negōtium bonum est.</i>	subject	object	verb
2. <i>Fīlia Valeriae pecūniam poscit.</i>	subject	object	verb
3. <i>Valē, Licinia!</i>	subject	object	verb
4. <i>Flāvia pecūniam nōn capit.</i>	subject	object	verb
5. <i>Virī bonum vīnum vident.</i>	subject	object	verb
6. <i>Magistra iēiūna aquam et cibum poscit.</i>	subject	object	verb
7. <i>Fēminae vīnum et pānem dant.</i>	subject	object	verb
8. <i>Semper multam aquam bibō.</i>	subject	object	verb
9. <i>“Dā mihi ficōs, domina,” magister inquit.</i>	subject	object	verb
10. <i>Merīdiēs est et sōl altus in caelō est.</i>	subject	object	verb

3.02 Read each sentence and choose the word that is acting as the predicate nominative.

1. Domina laeta est.

- a. Domina b. laeta c. est

2. Flāvia ancilla est.

- a. Flāvia b. ancilla c. est

3. Virī nōn bonī sunt.

- a. sunt b. Virī c. bonī

4. Valeria et Flāvia fēminae sunt.

- a. Valeria et Flāvia b. Flāvia c. fēminae

5. Vir semper laetus est quod pecūniam multam habet.

- a. multam b. laetus c. Vir

6. Valeria, “Hodiē,” inquit, “negōtium bonum est!”

- a. bonum b. Hodiē c. negōtium

3.03 Write the declension, case, and number for each Latin word. Follow the model.

	<u>Declension</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Number</u>
→ ficōs:	<u>2nd</u>	<u>accusative</u>	<u>plural</u>
1. fēminae:	_____	_____	_____
2. virī:	_____	_____	_____
3. cibum:	_____	_____	_____
4. magister:	_____	_____	_____
5. discipulās:	_____	_____	_____

3.04 Select the correct term for the given description.

____ 1. The subject of a sentence is in the ____ case. This is the person, place, or thing that is “being” or is doing an action.

- a. accusative b. nominative c. object

____ 2. This is the term used to indicate whether a Latin word is singular or plural.

- a. case b. gender c. number

- ____ 3. In order to differentiate between words that are subjects and objects, Latin employs different ____.
- a. cases b. numbers c. persons
- ____ 4. The direct object of a sentence is in the ____ case. This is the person or thing that receives the direct action of a verb.
- a. nominative b. objective c. accusative
- ____ 5. To show case in words (nominative or accusative), Latin employs different ____.
- a. endings b. numbers c. persons
- ____ 6. A transitive verb is one that _____. “To be” or “to seem” are examples of intransitive verbs.
- a. you cannot do directly to something else
- b. you can do directly to something else
- c. you cannot translate
- ____ 7. A group of nouns that uses the same endings is known as a ____.
- a. family b. denomination c. declension
- ____ 8. Because the word order of a Latin sentence does not decide the meaning as it does in an English sentence, it is best to look to these for meaning.
- a. endings b. declensions c. transitive verbs
- ____ 9. The word *vir* is an example of ____ in the sentence: *Magister **vir** est.*
- a. a verb b. an accusative c. a predicate nominative

____ 10. Identify the bold words in the order they appear in this sentence: *Fēmina*

***laeta** est quod multum **vīnum** vendit.*

- a. predicate nominative, direct object
- b. subject, direct object
- c. predicate nominative, verb

3.05 Match the English word to its Latin meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| ____ 1. Farewell! | a. <i>bonus, -a, -um</i> |
| ____ 2. see | b. <i>capiō, capere, cēpī, captum</i> |
| ____ 3. only | c. <i>laetus, -a, -um</i> |
| ____ 4. but | d. <i>mē</i> |
| ____ 5. wine | e. <i>nihil</i> |
| ____ 6. money | f. <i>nōn</i> |
| ____ 7. good | g. <i>nunc</i> |
| ____ 8. then | h. <i>pecūnia, -ae f.</i> |
| ____ 9. take | i. <i>quod</i> |
| ____ 10. always | j. <i>respondeō, respondēre, respondi, responsum</i> |
| ____ 11. now | k. <i>sed</i> |
| ____ 12. me | l. <i>solum</i> |
| ____ 13. nothing | m. <i>semper</i> |
| ____ 14. you | n. <i>tū</i> |
| ____ 15. not | o. <i>tunc</i> |
| ____ 16. because | p. <i>Valē!</i> |

- ____ 17. respond q. *videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum*
- ____ 18. happy r. *vīnum, -ī n.*

3.06 Read the description of transactions at the snack shop. Then match the correct word to the appropriate statement.

Valeria cibum et pōtum dat et ūnus vir “Grātiās,” inquit, “domina.” Aliī nihil dīcunt sed solum edunt et bibunt. Virī pecūniam dant et “Valē,” inquit, “Valeria.” “Valēte!”

Valeria respondet. Tunc virī ad Forum ambulant.

Subitō, multī virī simul ad tabernam adveniunt et fēminās vident. Et cibum et pōtum simul poscunt. Valeria virōs videt et “Salvēte!” inquit. Valeria et Licinia et ancilla Flāvia strēnuē labōrant sed domina laeta est, quod multī virī multam pecūniam significant. Hodiē negōtium bonum est.

- ____ 1. At the shop, some men only eat and...
- ____ 2. After they leave the shop, where do some men go?
- ____ 3. What word do you use to say “Hello” to many people at once?
- ____ 4. Which Latin word tells how the women work?
- ____ 5. What Latin word describes Licinia’s mood?
- ____ 6. What Latin word describes how business is today?
- ____ 7. What Latin word is used for « Goodbye ! » when addressing one person ?
- ____ 8. The Latin word for “They say” is...

- a. *bonum*
- b. Valē
- c. drink

d. Forum

e. *laeta*

f. *salvēte*

g. *strēnuē*

h. *inquiunt*

3.07 Select all of the 1st declension accusative nouns and adjectives, both singular and plural from the passage. If a form is repeated in the story, write it only once.

Valeria cibum et pōtum dat et ūnus vir “Grātiās,” inquit, “domina.” Aliī nihil dīcunt sed solum edunt et bibunt. Virī pecūniam dant et “Valē,” inquiunt “Valeria.” “Valēte!”

Valeria respondet. Tunc virī ad Forum ambulant.

Subitō, multī virī simul ad tabernam adveniunt et fēminās vident. Et cibum et pōtum simul poscunt. Valeria virōs videt et “Salvēte!” inquit. Valeria et Licinia et ancilla Flāvia strēnuē labōrant sed domina laeta est, quod multī virī multam pecūniam significant. Hodiē negōtium bonum est.

Answers

3.01

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. subject | 6. subject |
| 2. object | 7. verb |
| 3. verb | 8. verb |
| 4. subject | 9. object |
| 5. object | 10. verb |

3.02

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. c |
| 2. b | 5. b |
| 3. c | 6. a |

3.03

1. 1st, nominative, plural
2. 2nd, nominative, plural
3. 2nd, accusative, singular
4. 2nd, nominative, singular
5. 1st, accusative, plural

3.04

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. b |
| 2. c | 7. c |
| 3. a | 8. a |
| 4. c | 9. c |
| 5. a | 10. a |

3.05

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. p | 4. k | 7. a |
| 2. q | 5. r | 8. o |
| 3. l | 6. h | 9. b |
| 10. m | 13. e | 16. i |
| 11. g | 14. n | 17. j |
| 12. d | 15. f | 18. c |

3.06

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. e |
| 2. d | 6. a |
| 3. f | 7. b |
| 4. g | 8. h |

3.07

Selected items:

Grātiās, pecūniam, tabernam, fēminās