

# **LATIN 1B**

## **EXERCISE BOOK**

**By Dr. Nelson**

**Some exercises adapted from Our Latin Heritage,  
volume 1, by Lillian Hines.**

## REVIEW EXERCISE-A: 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Nouns

NOMEN \_\_\_\_\_

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

2. Write out the Endings used for First declension nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that FLAVIA would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. Give that mushroom to Flavia.
2. Maria is the grandma of Flavia.
3. That depends on Flavia.
4. Give Flavia the dog
5. You saw Flavia's house.
6. You heard Flavia.
7. The daughter is Flavia
8. . You arrived with Flavia.
9. . Flavia is a queen.
10. Let us reach beyond Flavia

## REVIEW EXERCISE-B: 2<sup>nd</sup> Masculine Nouns

NOMEN \_\_\_\_\_

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

2. Write out the Endings used for SECOND declension nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that TITUS would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. We smelled Titus.
2. Titus is a tyrant
3. You took Titus' hammer.
4. Show that turnip to Titus.
5. We left with Titus.
6. The tribune is Titus.
7. Decius is the uncle of Titus.
8. Let us hurry beyond Titus.
9. Give Titus the sword.
10. This rests in Titus.

## EXERCISE-1; Second Declension Neuter Case use exercise

NOMEN \_\_\_\_\_

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

2. Write out the Endings used for second declension NEUTER nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that **TEMPLUM** (temple) would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the **CASE** and the **FUNCTION**

1. Beware the door of the temple.
2. The temples are very large.
3. We saw the temple's roof.
4. . They gave the temple many offerings.
5. The strangers built statues for the temples
6. They approached the temple.
7. The building is a temple.
8. The singers walked around the temples.
9. They placed the offerings in the temples.
10. The tomb lies in the temple.

## EXERCISE-2: 2<sup>nd</sup> declension neuter nouns

1. viri nostri arma dura et tela magna habent.
2. in oppido, barbari multa monumenta argenti et auri laudabant.
3. trans mundum antiquum magistri dona pulchra et praemia bona dabant.
4. ex aedificio ad templum magna saxa in humo manent.
5. dominus enim apud Decimum mandata nova feminis prope speculum dabat.
6. odium vini caseique tui habebamus.
7. The remedy for war is wretched deeds.
8. Among the stones of the refuge we see the hard life of exile.
9. The beginning of modest wisdom is much kindness and great mercy.
10. From the right-hand camp to the left-hand walls proud men were holding swords and shields and spears.
11. Eagerness for victory, not uncertain words of mercy, is the firm way towards the death of war.
12. We love the deeds of a man of glory, not the talents of a man beyond danger.

### EXERCISE-3: Neuter Adjectives without nouns

If an adjective appears in a Latin sentence and is not modifying a noun, you must add a word to the English translation depending on the gender of the adjective.

If the adjective is masculine singular: add the word “man”

If the adjective is masculine plural: add the word “men” or “people”

If the adjective is feminine singular: add the word “woman”

If the adjective is feminine plural: add the word “women”

**If the adjective is neuter singular: add the word “thing.”**

**If the adjective is neuter plural: add the word “things”**

Example:

Bona ad populum movebant.

Good things were moving to the people.

Bona is neuter plural adjective with no noun, so you must add “things” to the sentence.

Exercises:

1—Patientia potest esse caecum.

2—Properare est vocare mala.

3—Napi cenae sunt non bonum.

4—Sub fidis sunt saepe vera.

5—aequa in humo videbamus.

6—Inter justa, ira non est.

7—Sunt multa in nostra villa.

8—Ira monstrat durum.

9---Digna numquam sunt ridicula.

10—Appius multa magna habet.

## **EXERCISE-4: Future Tense: Sum, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation**

1. sub lunam candidam non napos acerbos videbitis.
2. animae enim firmae patientiam ad victoriam magnam monstrabunt.
3. namque dominus cum sapientia erit magister noster.
4. in templo antiquo deis deabusque orabo.
5. ob morbum longum in oppidis Asiae manebimus.
6. Adeo regina nova dominum clarum videre egebit.
7. Therefore, the happy girls will be present in the full racetrack.
8. In your books you will see the stories of ancient years.
9. The tyrant will think the uncertain crowds to be in the garden.
10. From the nose of the elephant water will move toward the dirt.
11. Claudia and Julia will call the slaves for dinner.
12. The monkey will be uncertain because my hammer will be nearby.

## EXERCISE-5: Verb Conjugation Identification

1 _____ puto, putare	11 _____ capio, capere
2 _____ inveno, invenire	12 _____ servo, servare
3 _____ capio, capere	13 _____ audio, audire
4 _____ habeo, habere	14 _____ duco, ducere
5 _____ audio, audire	15 _____ ambulo, ambulare
6 _____ duco, ducere	16 _____ moneo, monere
7 _____ interficio, interficere	17 _____ habeo, habere
8 _____ do, dare	18 _____ audeo, audere
9 _____ jungo, jungere	19 _____ servio, servire
10 _____ rideo, ridere	20 _____ eripio, eripere



## **EXERCISE-6: 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>-io exercises**

1. Put your dinner onto the table.
2. Numerius was falling from the old stones of the temple.
3. With great anger, the teacher was throwing monkeys.
4. The students were writing and the teacher was reading.
5. They are dragging the worthy Greeks from the refuge.
6. The tribune of the tyrant needs to come to town.
7. The elephant hears the hammers of the slaves.
8. We are beginning to find the true signs.
9. My daughters were sleeping in the small hut.
10. Gods do not know, but the goddesses used to know.
11. The uncertain charioteer was making a firm spear.
12. In the garden the pirates were seeking good turnips.

## **EXERCISE-7: 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>-io –number 2**

### **Part One: English to Latin Sentences**

1. Drag our friends from the racetrack!
2. Tiberius was coming from the new towns of Gaul.
3. With great patience, the tyrant was serving the people.
4. The queens were speaking and the tribunes were listening.
5. They are leading the ancient women from their huts.

### **Part Two: Latin to English Sentences**

- 1 Adeo discipulus mox caseum eripit.
- 2 Servi parvi cum odio magno dominum interficiunt.
- 3 Fugite, ante exitium vestrum!
- 4 Caecus perfugium saluum invenire cupiebat.
- 5 In terra nostra viri liberi libros bonos liberis caris legunt.

### **Part Three: Verb Forms:**

Give the Present Tense of reperio, reperire in Latin and English

Give the Imperfect Tense of traho, trahere in Latin and English

Give the Imperatives and Infinitive of mitto, mittere in Latin and English

## **EXERCISE-8: 3<sup>rd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>-io, 4<sup>th</sup> Future Exercises**

1. I will push the angry monkeys from the great rock.
2. We will rule over the kingdom of the good.
3. Y'all will conquer the poets near the waters of the pirates.
4. Without patience the queen will desire to snatch the turnips.
5. The lords will make a camp beyond the fields.
6. They will know the hatred and envy of the proud tyrants.
7. Incolae Galliae ex viris veris fugient.
8. Neque hastis nec gladiis pecuniam rapiam.
9. puellae gloriam donaque accipere petent.
10. discipula parva pro regina barbaros firmos junget.
11. propter iram, magister multa facta recitare discipulos faciet.
12. Prae officio, monumentum sapientiae ponemus.

## EXERCISE-9: Perfect Tense Conjugation

A—Write out all 6 forms in the perfect tense (English and Latin) of both these verbs:

Sum, Esse, Fui “to be”

Capio, Capere, Cepi, Captus “to take”

B—Write the following words in Latin:

1. He made
2. We hurried
3. She gave
4. We were
5. I came
6. You (sing) saw
7. They covered
8. He was present
9. They fell
10. You (pl) hacked
11. He called
12. I was absent

## EXERCISE-10: Perfect Tense Sentences

1. The fame of book moved beyond the people of Italy.
2. The sickness hurt proud tyrants and bitter slaves.
3. You came to our town, but we feared your anger.
4. Angry Postumus stole the elephant from the ancient inhabitants.
5. The girl put the evil cheese on the dinner of the tribune.
6. Marcus founded a town when Tiberius drank your wine.
7. ex Roma liquimus et pecuniam nostram reliquimus.
8. Aqua Epiri quoque Italiam tetigit.
9. Elephantus napique mala cena advenis fuerunt.
10. In via Graeciae servi impedimenta tulerunt.
11. veni, vidi, vici.
12. Hasta gloriae simios in horto fungorum terruit.

## EXERCISE-11: SENTENCE PATTERNS (OLH, page 71)

1-- Tum servi et equi ex provinciis in Italiam impedimenta portaverunt.

2-- Heri templa spectavimus; cras in oppido manebimus.

3-- Dominus servis mandata dedit, sed auxilium non dedit.

4-- Pericula bellorum novorum magna fuerunt.

5-- Postea Romani multos servos et multam pecuniam habuerunt.

6-- Bella numquam amavi, sed pro patria mea laetus pugnabo.

7-- Laeti sunt viri quod mox in patria erunt.

8-- Saepe servi laborabant et Viam Appiam aedificabant.

9-- Feminae etiam in Via Sacra cum amicis ambulabant.

**Notes:** **Tum:** *then*; **Heri:** *yesterday*; **cras:** *tomorrow*; **postea:** *afterwards*; **Via Sacra:** *the Sacred Way* (central street in Rome); **Via Appia:** *the Appian Way* (first major Roman highway—went south to Campania);

## EXERCISE-12: PLUPERFECT TENSE (OLH, Sentence Patterns p77)

- 1-- Multi servi fuerant magistri puerorum Romanorum.
- 2-- Dominus signo servos monuerat et cum studio ex agris properaverant.
- 3-- In America equis et carris impedimenta ab oppido ad oppidum saepe non movemus.
- 4-- Viri clari magnum numerum templorum laudaverant.
- 5-- Populus Romanus multos deos et multas deas habebat
- 6-- Dederatne dominus servis fidis magna praemia?
- 7-- Romani gladiis telisque cum incolis vicorum pugnaverant.
- 8-- Ante bella Romani fuerant agricolae; sed post bella servi terram laborabant.
- 9-- Tum viri scuta et gladios ab provinciis in Italiam portaverant.

**Notes:** **Tum:** *then*; **-ne:** added to first word, makes sentence a question. **Provincia:** province; **equus, -i m.** horse; **numerus, -i m:** number;

### **EXERCISE-13: Future Perfect Tense (OLH p81-82)**

1-- Pro patria cum magno studio pugnaverint

2-- Romani antiqui multos deos habebant.

3-- Laeti ad ludum discipuli properaverint, quod magister fabulum narrabit.

4-- Dominus servis magnum praemium dabit, si cum diligentia laboraverint.

5-- Inter viros bonos amici amico juverint.

6-- Incolae oppidi barbaros mox viderint.

7-- Simius iratus vinum in villa nostra biberit.

8-- Magna cum cura feminae mensam paraverint.



## EXERCISE-14: PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLES

In each sentence, underline the perfect passive participle, and translate the whole sentence.

1. Timeo laudare viros ab tyranno necatos.
2. Manlius quoque gladium ab Lucio relictum ferebat.
3. auxilium igitur nostrum agricolis bello territis in regno vestro veniet.
4. In perfugio nautarum placitorum sunt multi piratae.
5. viri a barbaris oppugnati deis in caelo orare debent.
6. consilium ab reginis monstratum ad exitium duxerit.
7. insidias a servis negatas mox timebimus.
8. carrus avari apud Numerium necati est in ludo nostro.
9. The sickness of the Greeks, having been feared by the strangers, will be hard.
10. The lucky boy saw the daughter carried by the people.
11. The tribune will have taken the riches of the man hanged by the people.
12. They had given the mushrooms to the girls covered by dirt.

## EXERCISE-15: EO, IRE, II, ITUS REVIEW

TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES.

1. The angry men were going to the town with a new plan.
2. Lucius went into the temple because of mercy and wisdom.
3. Claudia will go across the sea with the pirates before our men.
4. The good women go through the doors of the camp without hatred.
5. Because of the anger of the tribune, the men will have gone to the battle without shields.
6. Even if Titus had gone to the fields, Mamercus was sitting in the hut.
7. Ubi Numerius ex horto ierat, napi manebant in humo.
8. Prae initio belli, Flavius ad tyrannum ierit.
9. Septimus cum amicis it, sed Decius cum barbaris errat.
10. Nautae ad Italiam ibunt, sed agricola ad Galliam veniet.
11. Caesar in antiquo vico in multas casas iit.
12. Simius ad copiam frumenti ibat, quod non cenam habuerat.

## EXERCISE-16: POSSUM REVIEW EXERCISES

1. Flavia ad hortum ire potest.
2. Titus et Claudia simios stultos necare poterant.
3. Marcus in viis vici arma videre poterit.
4. Numquam Ludovicus in ludo tacere potuit.
5. Julia Tiberium audire non potuerat, sed semper Publium audiebat.
6. Decimus et Cornelia ad villam Laurentiae venire potuerint, ante Johannes et Caesar caseum ement.
7. Steve is not able to hang the old weapons in the hut.
8. Frank was able to cover the windows for the queen.
9. Even if Emily will be able to come, we will not be able to remove the dirt.
10. Robert had been able to turn, but yielded to the tribune.
11. Spanky was able to sleep, but Slappy was wandering under the stars.
12. Truly, Shecky will have been able to leave before the beginning of the year.