

Name: _____

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LESSONS 17-20 WORKSHEET: VERB FORMS

Take the following sentence and translate it into English, identify the conjugation of the verb, name the vowel that appears in its present tense form, identify the voice of the verb and list all of the personal endings in that voice, do two synopses of the verb, one in active voice, the other in passive, identify the characteristic letters which appear in the imperfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses, and identify all of the words in the sentence.

Puer dona ad sororum urbem mittet.

1. Translation:
2. Conjugation:
3. Present tense vowel:
4. Voice:
5. Personal endings:
6. Active synopsis:

7. Passive synopsis:

8. Characteristic Imperfect letters:
9. Characteristic Pluperfect letters:
10. Characteristic Future Perfect letters:
11. Identify:
 - a. puer
 - b. dona
 - c. sororum
 - d. urbem
 - e. mittet

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LESSON 23 WORKSHEET: DEMONSTRATIVES

I. The Basics:

1. Why are they called “demonstratives”?
2. What two functions might a demonstrative perform in a sentence?
3. To indicate the book right next to me I would use a form of _____, but for the book all the way across the room, I would use a form of _____.
4. Demonstrative adjectives, like other adjectives, must agree in _____, _____, and _____ with the noun they modify.
5. To indicate the first person mentioned in a group of two I would use a form of _____, but for the second person mentioned, I would use a form of _____.

II. Translation

1. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the *italicized English*:
 - a. *Their journey to that mountain* was long.
 1. Eorum iter ab illum montem
 2. Earum iter ad illum montem
 3. Eius iter ad hanc montem
 4. Eorum iterum ad illam mortem

b. That man *was walking from his villa* to this town.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ambulabat ab eius villā | 2. ambulabit ab eorum villā |
| 3. ambulabat ad eius villam | 4. ab eā villā ambulabat |

c. *This young woman always* impresses others with her virtue.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Haec iuvenis semper | 2. Haec iuvenis femina saepe |
| 3. Hic iuvenis puella semper | 4. Haec iuvena semper |

d. *The nearer town has a new leader.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hic oppidus novum ducem habet. | 2. Hoc oppidum novem ducem habet. |
| 3. Hoc oppidum novum ducem habit. | 4. Hoc oppidum novum ducem habet. |

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Aeneas, ille notus vir, ad Italiam venit ubi hanc miram urbem aedificavit.

b. Fratres illis castris haec arma iterum mittent.

c. Hi viri pecuniam, illi virtutem amant: illi laetam vitam nunc ducunt; vitae horum, autem, longum tempus laetae erunt.

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LESSON 24 WORKSHEET: CLAUSES

I. The Basics:

1. What is a dependant or subordinate clause?
2. “Ubi” is used to introduce what two clauses?
3. What question is answered by a conditional clause?
4. What two words introduce more than one clause? What are the clauses they introduce?
5. What is the difference between the two comparative clauses?

II. Translation [See pg. 504]

1. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the English:
 - a. “*Where do you come from?*” is a commonly asked question.
 1. Ubi de loco venit?
 2. Unde venit?
 3. Unde tu venis?
 4. Ubi devenis?
 - b. *As the man was soon taken to the town, we went there first.*
 1. Ut ad oppidum virum mox cepit,
 2. Ut vir ad oppidum mox captus est,
 3. Ut ad oppidam virus mox captus est,
 4. Ut vir oppidum mox captus erat,

c. *If it pleases you, I will allow it.*

1. Si te placet,

2. Si tibi placit,

3. Si tibi placet,

4. Si tibi placetur,

d. *The king will rule the land as his father did.*

1. Rex terram ut pater regit.

2. Rex terram ut patrem reget.

3. Rex terram ut pater regebit.

4. Rex terram ut pater reget.

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Etsi arma hostium gravia sunt, viri ea capient et ad eorum urbem portabunt.

b. Puellae donum mittam quia mater eius me vocavit rogavitque.

c. Cum pater sum, meum filium amabo ut Aeneas Ascanium.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin:

When you take the girl to the camp, even if the leader has a serious face after he sends her forth, nevertheless seek his help because he will conquer all enemies, even where they are living.

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LESSON 25 WORKSHEET: PERSONAL/REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I. The Basics:

1. What is an antecedent?
2. In what three ways do pronouns agree with their antecedents?
3. How do reflexive pronouns differ from personal pronouns?
4. The antecedent of a reflexive pronoun is always the _____ of the clause in which the pronoun is found.

II. Translation

3. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the indicated English phrase:

a. *He gave me* a small amount of money.

1. dedit me

2. dedit se

3. dedit mihi

4. dedit mei

b. The letter was delivered *by me*.

1. me

2. ab mihi

3. mihi

4. ab me

c. *Many of you* have walked along that road.

1. multa vestrum

2. multi vestrorum

3. multi vestri

4. multi tui

d. The allies were fighting *with each other*.

1. cum se

2. inter se

3. se

4. sui

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Quamquam ego et is cum vobis in litore hoc nocte ambulabimus, cras fuget.

b. Si nunc tu hunc civem vincis et eum in tuā villā tenes, ceteri te non petent.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin, using pronouns:

When I do this (singular), if you (plural) also do that (singular), then we will be successful, even if they do not like you or me or even themselves.

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RELATIVE CLAUSE WORKSHEET

1. In the blanks to the right, fill in the Latin equivalent of the indicated English:

- a. I was talking to the man, ¹ to whom I gave ² that gift. 1.
2.
- b. The snake, ³ which Anna saw in the grass, scared ⁴ her. 3.
4.
- c. The house, in ⁵ which he lives, is not near ⁶ this temple. 5.
6.
- d. The woman, ⁷ who looks in the river, will see ⁸ her own image in the water. 7.
8.
- e. ⁹ I am going with his friend, ¹⁰ whose father is Consul. 9.
10.

2. For the following sentences, underline the relative pronoun, draw an arrow from the relative pronoun to its antecedent, and then translate.

- a. Narrabo fabulam de Aenae fugā quae ā Vergilio scripta est.
- b. Iuvenis clarum virum vocavit cuius imaginem in aedibus viderat.
- c. Troianus miles cui pecuniam dabam est fortis.
- d. Veteres naves in quibus navigabant erant parvae.
- e. Aeneas, quem Elissa amat corde, ad eius regnum nave venerat.