

WORKSHEET: 4th and 5th Declensions / Supines / Locative Case

I. DECLENSIONS

1. What vowel distinguishes fourth declension nouns?
2. Most fourth declension nouns are _____ in gender, although _____ and _____ are feminine.
3. What vowel distinguishes fifth declension nouns?
4. With the exception of _____, all fifth declension nouns are _____.
5. Of the five declensions, which ones have adjectives?
6. Write out the boxes for the fourth and fifth declensions:
7. Give the following forms:
 - a. day Nom Pl:
 - b. hand Gen Sing:
 - c. hope Dat Pl:
 - d. horn Acc Sing:
 - e. soil Abl Pl:
 - f. heart Dat Sing:

Name: _____

Date: _____

LESSON 33 WORKSHEET: DEPONENT VERBS with Double Dative and Double Accusative

I. The Basics:

1. Deponent verbs are _____ in form, but _____ in meaning.

2. In what ways can a deponent verb be identified?

3. Give an example in English of a sentence with a double dative.

4. The five deponent verbs that take ablative direct objects are: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

5. What is the difference between a deponent verb and a semi-deponent verb?

6. List the verbs that commonly take a double accusative.

II. Formation – Give the following synopses:

utor – 2nd Pl.

potior – 3rd Sing.

moror – 1st Pl.

III. Translation

1. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the English:

a. They feared the horses.

1. Equum verita sunt.

2. Verent equi.

3. Equus vertitae erant.

4. Veriti sunt equos.

b. We used the fortifications as a hindrance to the enemies.

1. Moenibus impedimento hostibus usi sumus.

2. Moenia impedimentis hostium usi estis.

3. Moenias impedimento hostibus usi sumus.

4. Moeniam impedimentorum hosti usae eramus.

c. If you teach the band of men faith, I will allow it.

1. Si fidem manu docis, id patiebor. 2. Si manui fidei docebis, eis patiebar.

3. Si manum fidem doces, id patiar. 4. Si manu fides doctus es, id patiar.

d. He sent you the money to use.

1. Pecuniam tibi usu mittebit. 2. Pecuniam tibi usum misit.

3. Pecuniam te uti misit. 4. Pecuniam tibi usui misit.

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Frueris nunc rebus vitae quae tibi a deis datae sunt, sed cras tempus a te illas res, quae care amavisti, capiet.

b. Puellae, quae versuum Vergili meminerant, fabulā de Aeneā Elissāque parentibus functae sunt; parentes, qui filias omni cordis amaverunt, eā fructi sunt.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin:

Even if I rejoice at the appearance of your face, nevertheless we stand in awe of the fear which you stir up (excito-1) in our hearts.

Name: _____

Date:

LESSON 34 and 35 WORKSHEET: INFINITIVES

I. The Basics: Formation/Identification/Translation

Give all forms of the infinitive and their meanings:

1. cogo

2. audio

3. cesso

4. iubeo

Identify by tense and voice and then translate:

1. constituere

2. coepisse

3. cupi

4. fuisse

5. optatum esse

6. auditurum esse

II. Translation

1. Circle the Latin phrase that best translates the *italicized* English:

a. *You ought not to be fighting* with your friends.

1. non debuistis pugnari

2. non debes pugnari

3. non debetis pugnare

4. non debuisti pugnaturus esse

b. The children *began to fear* the lightning.

1. coeperunt verere

2. coepabant vereri

3. coepabant veritus esse

4. coeperunt vereri

c. *They ought to have been present* at the ceremony.

1. adfuisse debent

2. adesse debuerunt

3. adfuturus esse debent

4. adfuisse debuerint

d. *Those who had decided to live* there founded a town.

1. Qui habitare constituerunt

2. Quae habitare constituerant

3. Illi qui habitari constituerant

4. Qui habitaturi constituerunt

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. Quamquam timida erat, puella ducem de manu, quae ante impetum cessabat, monere temptare ausa est.

b. Mortem mei amici doleo sed virum, qui eum interficere ausus est, punire (*punish*) iuro et, donec id facere possum, dolebo.

3. Translate the following sentence into Latin:

a. The brave words of the king compelled the men to attack the enemy but, in their hearts, they do not expect to be able to conquer them.

Name: _____

Date:

LESSON 36 WORKSHEET: INDIRECT STATEMENTS

I. The Basics:

1. What Latin ingredients do you need to compose a sentence with an indirect statement?
2. Why are the verbs that introduce indirect statements called “shampoo verbs”?
3. In an indirect statement, the tense of the infinitive is relative to what?
4. Give an example of a English sentence with an indirect statement:

II. Translation – English to Latin:

1. His daughter says that the king will go tomorrow.
2. The soldiers will say that the enemies were not brave today.
3. The leader knows that the river was not able to be crossed by the enemy.

III. Translation – Latin to English to Latin to English

Latin: Mea soror inquit “Ad oppidum nostris parentibus donum emptum ibo sed nullam pecuniam habeo.”

Translate into English:

Change English above to English indirect statement:

Translate into Latin:

Name: _____

Date: _____

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS – WORKSHEET

I. The Basics

A. Fill in the missing information (nominative singular forms only):

POSITIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

Adjective: celer, celeris, celere

Meaning:

Adverb:

Meaning

Adjective: bonus, a, um

Meaning:

Adverb:

Meaning

B. Give the following forms:

ablative singular

(a) a brighter day

(b) the longest ship

accusative singular

(a) the more noble soldier

(b) the sharpest weapon

II. Choose the correct Latin phrase:

1. The horse ran as fast as possible.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. quam celerrimus cucurrit. | c. quam celerrime cucurrit. |
| b. ut celerrimus currit. | d. quam celerius currit. |

2. The soldier was older than his leader.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. senior quam dux eius erat. | c. senior duce fuit. |
| b. senior quam dux fuit. | d. seniore[m] quam ducem suum erat. |

3. I don't remember a battle fiercer than that.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Proelium acrius illo non memini. | c. Proelii acrioris quam illo non memini. |
| b. Proelii acrioris illo non memini. | d. Proelii acriorem illo non memini. |

4. This labor was much more difficult to do.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. multis difficilioribus factu. | c. multo difficilium facere. |
| b. multum difficiliorum factu. | d. multo difficilior factu. |

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Me numquam visurum esse diem pulchriorem clarioremque quam hunc puto.

2. Anna est altior harum feminarum, sed eam esse altissimam omnium in urbe non existimo.

3. Ubi senior sum, meos parentes cupere meam vitam esse meliorem vitam eorum scio.