Intro to Latin Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Period\_\_\_\_\_\_

 *(1) Mīles ab oppidō currere optāvit. (2) Ad castra ā mātre cucurrit. (3) Togam cāram familiae gessit. (4) In castrīs, lēgātus revertere mīlitem ad oppidum petīvit quod erat iuvenis et dux familiae. (5) Iuvenis dīxit, “Nōn timeō! In bellō pugnābō et māter ā periculō carēbit!” (6) Lēgātus probāvit et quoque ferrum et scūtum mīlitī dedit. (7) Lēgātus dīxit, “Cum ceterīs mīlitum exercēbis. (8)Trāns flūmina natābis et virginēs ā periculō servābis. (9) Obsidēs liberābis et tyrannōs gladiō necābis.” (10) Mīles ferrum et scūtum cum gratiā tenuit**et tum ad flūmen cucurrit. (11) Scrība mīlitem in rīpā cum ceterīs mīlitum posuit. (12) Copiae prope flūmen exercuērunt et pugnāre cum studiō paravērunt.*

Choose the correct answer.

1. What case is “*Mīles*” in sentence (1)?

A. Nominative

B. Genitive

C. Accusative

D. Ablative

2. What tense is “*optāvit*” in Sentence (1)?

A. Present

B. Imperfect

C. Future

D. Perfect

3. Who is the subject of “*cucurrit*” in (2)?

A. castra

B. mātre

C. mīles

D. oppidō

4. What sort of genitive would “*familiae*” be in (3)?

A. Genitive of Possession

B. Genitive of Origin

C. Genitive of Material

D. Partitive Genitive

5. Who or what is the subject of “*petīvit*” in (4)?

A. castrīs

B. lēgātus

C. oppidum

D. militem

6. The word “*familiae*” in (4) would be best translated?

A. of the family

B. families

C. to the family

D. by the family

7. What case is “*Iuvenis*” in (5)?

A. Nominative

B. Genitive

C. Accusative

D. Ablative

8. What sort of Ablative is “*bellō*” in (5)?

A. Ablative of Place Where

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Separation

9. Who is the subject of “*carēbit*” (5)?

A. periculō

B. māter

C. mīles

D. bellō

10. What sort of ablative is “*periculō*” in (5)?

A. Ablative of Place Where

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Separation

11. What case is “*mīlitī*” in (6)?

A. Nominative

B. Genitive

C. Dative

D. Accusative

12. Who is the subject of the verb “*dedit*” in (6)?

A. Lēgātus

B. ferrum

C. scūtum

D. mīlitī

13. What sort of genitive is “*militum*” (7)?

A. Genitive of Possession

B. Genitive of Origin

C. Genitive of Material

D. Partitive Genitive

14. Which ablative is “*ceterīs*” in (7)?

A. Ablative of Place Where

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Separation

15. Who is the subject of “*servābis*” (8)?

A. You

B. Periculō

C. Virginēs

D. Flūminēs

16. What tense is “*servābis*” in (8)?

A. Present

B. Imperfect

C. Future

D. Perfect

17. What is “*Obsidēs*” in (9)?

A. Subject

B. Verb

C. Direct Object

D. Indirect Object

18. Which ablative is “*gladiō*” in (9)?

A. Accusative of Place to Which

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Means

19. Which Ablative is “*gratiā*” in (10)?

A. Ablative of Place Where

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Means

20. What tense is “*cucurrit*” in (10)?

A. Present

B. Imperfect

C. Future

D. Perfect

21. What construction is “*flūmen*” in (10)?

A. Accusative of Place to Which

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Means

22. Which Ablative is “*studiō*” in (12)?

A. Ablative of Place Where

B. Ablative of Accompaniment

C. Ablative of Manner

D. Ablative of Means