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

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday’s Homework

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

*(1) Mīlitēs Rōmae circum castra prope flūmen currēbant. (2) Mīlitēs in agrō magnā cum virtūte exercēbant. (3) Modo mīlitēs in agrō murōs oppidōrum ascendent. (4) Cēterī mīlitum ad castra revertent. (5) Posteā, dux cēterōs mīlitēs ad Rōmam mittet ubi perīculum nōn est. (6) Familiae mīlitum oppidum claudent quod virtūs mīlitum nōn est nōta. (7) Mīlitēs sine virtūte nōn erunt nōtī et nōn vincent.*

Answer questions.

1. Who is the subject in (1)?

a. castrīs

b. Rōmae

c. mīlitēs

d. flumen

2. What is the direct object in (1)?

a. Mīlitēs

b. castrīs

c. there isn’t one

d. flūmen

3. What is “magnā” in (2) modifying?

a. Mīlitēs

b. agrō

c. virtūte

d. cum

4. What tense is the verb in (2)?

a. present

b. imperfect

c. future

d. perfect

5. Who/what is the subject in (3)?

a. Murōs

b. oppidī

c. Mīlitēs

d. virtūte

6. Which genitive construction might “*oppidōrum*” in (3) be?

a. Possession

b. Origin

c. Material

d. Partitive

7. Who is the subject of (4)?

a. mīlitum

b. cēterī

c. castra

d. mīlitēs

8. Which genitive construction might “*mīlitum*” in (4) be?

a. Possession

b. Origin

c. Material

d. Partitive

9. What case is “*castra*” in (4)?

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Accusative

10. What tense is the first verb in (5)?

a. present

b. imperfect

c. future

d. perfect

11. What tense is the second verb in (5)?

a. present

b. imperfect

c. future

d. perfect

12. Which genitive construction might “*mīlitum*” in (6) be?

a. Possession

b. Origin

c. Material

d. Partitive

13. What tense is “*claudent*” in (6)?

a. present

b. imperfect

c. future

d. perfect

14. What tense are the verbs in (7)?

a. present

b. imperfect

c. future

d. perfect

15. Who/what is the subject of those verbs in (7)?

a. virtūte

b. sine

c. nōtī

d. mīlitēs

16. What case is your subject always in?

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Accusative

e. Ablative

17. How do you identify the case of a noun in Latin?

a. guess

b. see where it is in the sentence

c. ending

d. stem

18. What does the case of a noun tell you?

a. who’s on first

b. when the action is happening

c. what kind of verb it describes

d. its function in the sentence