

Disce! Volume 1  
**Chapter 3 Test**

**3.01** Identify whether the bold word in each sentence is functioning as the subject, the object, or the verb.

1. <i>Hodiē <b>negōtium</b> bonum est.</i>	subject	object	verb
2. <i>Fīlia Valeriae <b>pecūniam</b> poscit.</i>	subject	object	verb
3. <i><b>Valē</b>, Licinia!</i>	subject	object	verb
4. <i><b>Flāvia</b> pecūniam nōn capit.</i>	subject	object	verb
5. <i>Virī bonum <b>vīnum</b> vident.</i>	subject	object	verb
6. <i><b>Magistra</b> iēiūna aquam et cibum poscit.</i>	subject	object	verb
7. <i>Fēminae vīnum et pānem <b>dant</b>.</i>	subject	object	verb
8. <i>Semper multam aquam <b>bibō</b>.</i>	subject	object	verb
9. <i>“Dā mihi <b>fcōs</b>, domina,” magister inquit.</i>	subject	object	verb
10. <i>Merīdiēs <b>est</b> et sōl altus in caelō est.</i>	subject	object	verb

**3.02** Read each sentence and choose the word that is acting as the predicate nominative.

1. Domina laeta est.

- a. Domina                      b. laeta                      c. est

2. Flāvia ancilla est.

- a. Flāvia                      b. ancilla                      c. est

3. Virī nōn bonī sunt.

- a. sunt                                      b. Virī                                      c. bonī

4. Valeria et Flāvia fēminae sunt.

- a. Valeria et Flāvia      b. Flāvia      c. fēminae

5. Vir semper laetus est quod pecūniam multam habet.

- a. multam      b. laetus      c. Vir

6. Valeria, “Hodiē,” inquit, “negōtium bonum est!”

- a. bonum      b. Hodiē      c. negōtium

**3.03** Write the declension, case, and number for each Latin word. Follow the model.

	<u>Declension</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Number</u>
→ ficōs:	<u>2<sup>nd</sup></u>	<u>accusative</u>	<u>plural</u>
1. fēminae:	_____	_____	_____
2. virī:	_____	_____	_____
3. cibum:	_____	_____	_____
4. magister:	_____	_____	_____
5. discipulās:	_____	_____	_____

**3.04** Select the correct term for the given description.

\_\_\_\_ 1. The subject of a sentence is in the \_\_\_\_ case. This is the person, place, or thing that is “being” or is doing an action.

- a. accusative      b. nominative      c. object

\_\_\_\_ 2. This is the term used to indicate whether a Latin word is singular or plural.

- a. case      b. gender      c. number

- \_\_\_\_ 3. In order to differentiate between words that are subjects and objects, Latin employs different \_\_\_\_.
- a. cases                      b. numbers                      c. persons
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The direct object of a sentence is in the \_\_\_\_ case. This is the person or thing that receives the direct action of a verb.
- a. nominative                      b. objective                      c. accusative
- \_\_\_\_ 5. To show case in words (nominative or accusative), Latin employs different \_\_\_\_.
- a. endings                      b. numbers                      c. persons
- \_\_\_\_ 6. A transitive verb is one that \_\_\_\_\_. “To be” or “to seem” are examples of intransitive verbs.
- a. you cannot do directly to something else
- b. you can do directly to something else
- c. you cannot translate
- \_\_\_\_ 7. A group of nouns that uses the same endings is known as a \_\_\_\_.
- a. family                      b. denomination                      c. declension
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Because the word order of a Latin sentence does not decide the meaning as it does in an English sentence, it is best to look to these for meaning.
- a. endings                      b. declensions                      c. transitive verbs
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The word *vir* is an example of \_\_\_\_ in the sentence: *Magister vir est.*
- a. a verb                      b. an accusative                      c. a predicate nominative

\_\_\_ 10. Identify the bold words in the order they appear in this sentence: *Fēmina*

***laeta** est quod multum **vīnum** vendit.*

- a. predicate nominative, direct object
- b. subject, direct object
- c. predicate nominative, verb

**3.05** Match the English word to its Latin meaning.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Farewell! | a. <i>bonus, -a, -um</i>                             |
| ___ 2. see       | b. <i>capiō, capere, cēpī, captum</i>                |
| ___ 3. only      | c. <i>laetus, -a, -um</i>                            |
| ___ 4. but       | d. <i>mē</i>   |
| ___ 5. wine      | e. <i>nihil</i>                                      |
| ___ 6. money     | f. <i>nōn</i>  |
| ___ 7. good      | g. <i>nunc</i>                                       |
| ___ 8. then      | h. <i>pecūnia, -ae f.</i>                            |
| ___ 9. take      | i. <i>quod</i>                                       |
| ___ 10. always   | j. <i>respondeō, respondēre, respondi, responsum</i> |
| ___ 11. now      | k. <i>sed</i>  |
| ___ 12. me       | l. <i>solum</i>                                      |
| ___ 13. nothing  | m. <i>semper</i>                                     |
| ___ 14. you      | n. <i>tū</i>   |
| ___ 15. not      | o. <i>tunc</i>                                       |
| ___ 16. because  | p. <i>Valē!</i>                                      |

- \_\_\_ 17. respond                      q. *videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum*  
\_\_\_ 18. happy                         r. *vīnum, -ī n.*

**3.06** Read the description of transactions at the snack shop. Then match the correct word to the appropriate statement.

Valeria cibum et pōtum dat et ūnus vir “Grātiās,” inquit, “domina.” Aliī nihil dīcunt sed solum edunt et bibunt. Virī pecūniam dant et “Valē,” inquit, “Valeria.” “Valēte!” Valeria respondet. Tunc virī ad Forum ambulant.

Subitō, multī virī simul ad tabernam adveniunt et fēminās vident. Et cibum et pōtum simul poscunt. Valeria virōs videt et “Salvēte!” inquit. Valeria et Licinia et ancilla Flāvia strēnuē labōrant sed domina laeta est, quod multī virī multam pecūniam significant. Hodiē negōtium bonum est.

- \_\_\_ 1. At the shop, some men only eat and...  
\_\_\_ 2. After they leave the shop, where do some men go?  
\_\_\_ 3. What word do you use to say “Hello” to many people at once?  
\_\_\_ 4. Which Latin word tells how the women work?  
\_\_\_ 5. What Latin word describes Licinia’s mood?  
\_\_\_ 6. What Latin word describes how business is today?  
\_\_\_ 7. What Latin word is used for « Goodbye ! » when addressing one person ?  
\_\_\_ 8. The Latin word for “They say” is...

- a. *bonum*  
b. *Valē*  
c. drink

d. Forum

e. *laeta*

f. *salvēte*

g. *strēnuē*

h. *inquiunt*

**3.07** Select all of the 1<sup>st</sup> declension accusative nouns and adjectives, both singular and plural from the passage. If a form is repeated in the story, write it only once.

Valeria cibum et pōtum dat et ūnus vir “Grātiās,” inquit, “domina.” Aliī nihil dīcunt sed solum edunt et bibunt. Virī pecūniam dant et “Valē,” inquiunt “Valeria.” “Valēte!”

Valeria respondet. Tunc virī ad Forum ambulant.

Subitō, multī virī simul ad tabernam adveniunt et fēminās vident. Et cibum et pōtum simul poscunt. Valeria virōs videt et “Salvēte!” inquit. Valeria et Licinia et ancilla Flāvia strēnuē labōrant sed domina laeta est, quod multī virī multam pecūniam significant. Hodiē negōtium bonum est.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Answers

### 3.01

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. subject | 6. subject |
| 2. object  | 7. verb    |
| 3. verb    | 8. verb    |
| 4. subject | 9. object  |
| 5. object  | 10. verb   |

### 3.02

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. c |
| 2. b | 5. b |
| 3. c | 6. a |

### 3.03

1. 1<sup>st</sup>, nominative, plural
2. 2<sup>nd</sup>, nominative, plural
3. 2<sup>nd</sup>, accusative, singular
4. 2<sup>nd</sup>, nominative, singular
5. 1<sup>st</sup>, accusative, plural

### 3.04

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. b  |
| 2. c | 7. c  |
| 3. a | 8. a  |
| 4. c | 9. c  |
| 5. a | 10. a |

**3.05**

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. p  | 4. k  | 7. a  |
| 2. q  | 5. r  | 8. o  |
| 3. l  | 6. h  | 9. b  |
| 10. m | 13. e | 16. i |
| 11. g | 14. n | 17. j |
| 12. d | 15. f | 18. c |

**3.06**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. e |
| 2. d | 6. a |
| 3. f | 7. b |
| 4. g | 8. h |

**3.07**

*Selected items:*

Grātiās, pecūniam, tabernam, fēminās