

Nomen _____

Latin Practice Challenge Test

Define the following key terms by explaining and/or giving examples

1. Noun: _____

2. Verb: _____

3. Adjective: _____

4. gender: _____

5. case: _____

6. declension: _____

7. tense: _____

8. voice: _____

9. person: _____

10. number: _____

11. conjugation: _____

1. Decline “puella, puellae” feminine 1st declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

2. Decline “filius, filii” masculine 2nd declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

3. Decline “donum, doni” neuter 2nd declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

6. Decline “pater, patris” masculine 3rd declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

Conjugate and Translate: amo, amare "to love" (1st conjugation)

Present Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

Future Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

Imperfect Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

13. Conjugate and Translate: sum "I am"

Present Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

Future Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

Imperfect Tense

	Singular		Plural	
Person	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 st				
2 nd				
3 rd				

Write the formula in ENGLISH for how to translate each tense

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis of *voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum* in the 1st person singular Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis of *moneo, monere, monui, monitum* in the 2nd person singular Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis *ago, agere, egi, actum* in the 3rd person singular Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis *cado, cadere, cecidi, casum* in the 1st person plural Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis *facio, facere, feci, factum* in the 2nd person plural Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Give a synopsis *dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum* in the 3rd person plural Conjugation: _____

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future perf	Pluperfect

Answer the following Multiple Choice questions

Rex copiam temporis non habebat.

1. Rex is the
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase
 2. Copiam is the
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase
 3. The tense of habebat is
 - a. Present
 - b. Future
 - c. Imperfect
-

Multos discipulos de civitate Romano doceo.

4. Discipulos is
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase
 - e. None of the above
5. Civitate is
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase
 - e. None of the above
6. The tense of doceo is
 - a. Present
 - b. Future
 - c. Imperfect

Propter amorem Dei, nostros fratres amamus.

7. Fratres is
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prep Phrase
 - e. None of the above
 8. Dei is
 - a. Indirect Object
 - b. Genitive
 - c. Verb
 9. The declension of amorem is
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
-

Tyrranus multos homines necare potest.

10. Which word is the complementary infinitive?
 - a. Tyrranus
 - b. Homines
 - c. Necare
 - d. Potest
11. Tyrannus is the
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase
12. Homines is the
 - a. Subject
 - b. Direct Object
 - c. Verb
 - d. Prepositional Phrase

Multi libri antiqui propter sapientiam consiliumque erant magni.

13. *Magni* is an example of a
- substantive
 - imperative
 - 3rd declension adjective
 - predicate nominative
14. The tense of *erant* is
- present
 - future
 - imperfect
 - perfect
15. The case of *libri* is
- Nominative
 - Genitive
 - Dative
 - Ablative
16. *Propter sapientiam consiliumque* is an example of
- Prepositional phrase
 - Complementary infinitive
 - Ablative of means
 - Relative clause
17. The sentence is best translated as
- Many free men of old were great because of their wisdom and judgment.
 - The antique books were much admired due to their wisdom and judgement.
 - Many free ancients proposed wise judgment and they were great.
 - Because of their wisdom and judgment, many ancient books were great.

Semper gloriam famamque laudabis.

18. *gloriam* is
- Subject
 - Direct Object
 - Verb
 - Prepositional Phrase
19. *Famam*
- Subject
 - Direct Object
 - Verb
 - Prepositional Phrase
20. The tense of *laudabis*
- Present
 - Future
 - Imperfect