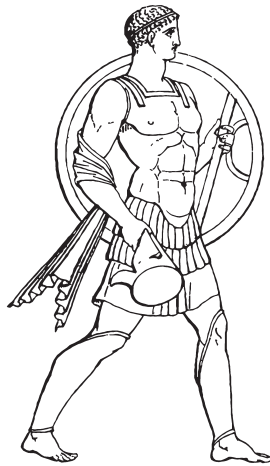


CHAPTER 1

► EXERCISE 1

Identify the part of speech of the words in bold in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

1. Rhēa Silvia **filiōs** amat. noun
2. Amūlius Rōmulum et Remum **in** aquam pōnit. preposition
3. Mars Rhēam Silviam **amat**. verb
4. Agricola **filiōs** cūrat. noun
5. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum **bene** cūrat. adverb
6. Nauta aquam **et** terram amat. conjunction



Mars, god of war and father of Romulus and Remus.

► EXERCISE 2

Identify whether the word in bold is the subject, predicate nominative, or direct object in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted. (The word *nōn* means “not.”)

1. Amūlius nōn est **deus**. predicate nominative
2. Puella **Rōmam** amat. direct object
3. **Lupa** filiōs cūrat. subject
4. Nauta **aquam** amat. direct object
5. **Rōmulus et Remus** Rōmam aedificant. subject
6. **Āthlēta** ambulat. subject

► EXERCISE 3

Decline the following noun.

1. *aqua, aquae, f.*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<u>aqua</u>	<u>aquae</u>
Genitive	<u>aquae</u>	<u>aquārum</u>
Dative	<u>aquae</u>	<u>aquīs</u>
Accusative	<u>aquam</u>	<u>aquās</u>
Ablative	<u>aquā</u>	<u>aquīs</u>

► EXERCISE 4

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. For some, more than one answer is possible. Translate each form into English.

Example: *terrae*

genitive singular, of the land; dative singular, to/for the land; nominative plural, the lands

1. *nautārum* genitive plural: of the sailors
2. *filiae* genitive singular: of the daughter; dative singular: to/for the daughter; nominative plural, the daughters
3. *terram* accusative singular: the land
4. *agricolīs* dative plural: to/for the farmers; ablative plural: by/with the farmers
5. *poētās* accusative plural: the poets
6. *lupa* nominative singular: the she-wolf
7. *Rōmā* ablative singular: by/with/from Rome
8. *āthlētae* genitive singular: of the athlete; dative singular: to/for the athlete; nominative plural: the athletes

► EXERCISE 5

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. Change the singular forms into plural and the plural forms into singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: *puellā*

ablative singular *puellīs*

1. *puellae* genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural; puellārum/puellis/puella
2. *puella* nominative singular; puellae
3. *puellās* accusative plural; puellam
4. *puellārum* genitive plural; puellae
5. *puellis* dative plural, ablative plural; puellae/puellā
6. *puellam* accusative singular; puellās

► EXERCISE 6

Complete the following sentences by consulting the Latin reading passage and Reading Vocabulary. Make your answers grammatically correct.

Example: Mārs Rhēam Silviam amat.

1. Rhēa Silvia _____ filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum _____ amat.
2. Amūlius Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum nōn (*not*) amat.
3. Rhēa Silvia _____ filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum _____ cūrat.
4. Amūlius Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum nōn (*not*) cūrat.
5. Lupa _____ ad aquam _____ ambulat.
6. Lupa _____ Rōmulum et Remum _____ amat.
7. Lupa _____ Rōmulum et Remum _____ bene cūrat.



Ancient coin showing Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 1, answer these questions.

1. Who were the founders of Rome?

Romulus and Remus.

2. Name the eight parts of the speech.

Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.

3. What three properties does every noun have?

Every noun has case, number, and gender.

4. List the names of the five cases in order.

Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.

5. What is the usual gender of nouns of the first declension?

Feminine.