

Latina Christiana I Worksheets

Additional Exercises for Latina Christiana I

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Worksheet 1 (covering Lessons 1 and 2)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

A. Translate the following from English into Latin.

1. You carry. _____

2. They pray. _____

3. We prepare. _____

4. She sails. _____

5. He works. _____

6. You (pl) love. _____

7. I look at. _____

B. Translate the following Latin into English.

1. Portamus. _____

2. Laborant. _____

3. Oro. _____

4. Spectamus. _____

5. Amat! _____

6. Navigatis. _____

7. Paras. _____

Grammar

1. What is a noun? _____

2. What is a verb? _____

3. To which kind of word is a personal ending added? _____

4. What is the 2nd Person Plural ending for the First Conjugation? _____

What is its translation? _____

Worksheet 2 (covering Lessons 3 and 4)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

Grammar

1. How many endings are there for each verb tense? _____
2. What is the characteristic feature of First Conjugation verbs? _____
3. What is the First Person Singular ending for First Conjugation verbs? _____
4. What is the Third Person Plural ending for First Conjugation verbs? _____
5. The pronoun "we" is what Person and Number? _____

Translate from English to Latin

1. You (all) do shout! _____
2. We look at. _____
3. They are preparing. _____
4. You prepare. _____
5. He is overcoming. _____
6. They do sail. _____
7. We are praying. _____
8. He is. _____
9. They are. _____
10. They love. _____

Worksheet 3 (covering Lessons 5, Review 1)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

Grammar

1. What are the suffixes on the end of Latin nouns called? _____
2. How many cases are there for each noun? _____
3. What are the names of these cases? _____
4. How many genders are there for Latin nouns? _____

Translate from English to Latin:

1. We are freeing. _____
2. You (pl) adore. _____
3. They do walk. _____
4. I am praising. _____
5. You (s) are preparing. _____
6. You (pl) are looking at. _____
7. He shouts! _____
8. She is working. _____

Worksheet 4 (covering Lessons 6, 7)

Nomen: _____

Date: _____

Grammar

1. How many personal endings are there for a Latin verb? _____
2. How many named declensions are there for a Latin noun? _____
3. In what order are the noun declensions listed? _____

4. Which noun case is used for the “subject” of a sentence? _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Judicamus. _____
2. Pugnatur. _____
3. Pugnatur. _____
4. Occupatis. _____
5. Occupas. _____
6. Judicat. _____

The Accusative case in noun declensions is used as the direct object in a sentence. This is so the reader knows who or what received the **action** of the verb.

Put the following feminine nouns into the Accusative Case, singular form:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Maria _____ | 4. puella _____ | 7. Italia _____ |
| 2. unda _____ | 5. Roma _____ | 8. femina _____ |
| 3. silva _____ | 6. terra _____ | 9. vita _____ |

Worksheet 5 (covering Lessons 8, 9)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

1. Give the case endings for the 2nd Declension Masculine nouns in order.

2. Why is it important to learn the genitive singular ending for nouns? _____

3. What 4 words have we learned so far which have endings that will not change?

4. What is the Accusative Singular ending for Second Declension Masculine nouns?

5. What is the Accusative Singular ending for all First Declension nouns? _____
6. Give the Accusative Plural endings for both First Declension nouns and Second Declension Masculine nouns: (1st decl): _____
(2nd decl): _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Puellam amat. _____
2. Deus ecclesiam amat. _____
3. Puellam vocant. _____
4. Puella vocat. _____
5. Puella saepe vocat. _____
6. Populum spectamus. _____
7. Deus discipulos vocat. _____
8. Christus servos liberat. _____
9. Puellae semper pugnant. _____

ON THE REVERSE: Decline one feminine noun and one masculine noun. (your choice)

Grammar

1. Give the Genitive Singular case ending for First Declension nouns: _____
2. Give the Genitive Singular case ending for 2nd Declension Masculine nouns:

3. Why is it important to know the Genitive Singular case ending for nouns?

4. What case ending is used to show the direct object in a sentence? _____

5. The direct object serves what purpose in a sentence? _____

6. What case ending is used after the preposition “in” when no movement or motion is indicated? _____

Translate from Latin to English. (You may use synonyms if you like.)

1. Deus mundum amat. _____
2. Nautae ventum adorant. _____ Try a synonym here
3. Christus tres annos laborat. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. He loves food! _____
2. We judge the ally. _____
3. I am conquering Latin. (Latina, ae) _____

Use all the memory aids you can to memorize your vocabulary. Draw pictures if it will help! **Work on it some, every day.**

Worksheet 7 (covering Lessons 11, 12)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

Grammar

1. Second Declension nouns have how many genders? _____
2. What are they? _____
3. What is the Singular Accusative case ending for the Neuter noun "regnum?"
_____ Plural? _____
4. What is the 1st Person Plural, Present Tense ending for the verb "pugno?"

5. What do you look for first when reading a Latin sentence? _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Deum laudant et amant. _____
2. Feminae Deum laudant. _____
3. Nuntii sunt in forum. _____

Translate from English to Latin. (watch for plurals)

1. The town loves the girls. _____
2. The sailors carry the sign. _____
3. The people (pl) look at the message. _____
4. They are looking at the school in town. _____

Grammar

1. How must an adjective match the noun it modifies? _____
2. What do each of these terms mean? _____

3. What is the “being” verb? _____
4. What is the Dative, Feminine Singular form of the adjective “malus?” _____
5. What is the Accusative, Neuter Singular form of the adjective “plenus?” _____
6. What is the Accusative, Masculine Plural form of the adjective “aeternus?” _____
7. What gender is not found in the 2nd declension? _____
8. With neuter nouns, which case endings are always the same as one another? _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Filius bonus Deum laudat. _____
2. Deus multos filios amat. _____
3. Deus multos barbaros vocat. _____
4. Jesus est Donum. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The son seizes the first sword. _____
2. The little son praises the eternal God. _____
3. God is the Word. _____
4. The woman is the queen. _____

Translate these incomplete sentences (phrases).

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Nauta est _____ | 4. Vinum est _____ |
| 2. Nautau sunt _____ | 5. Cibus non est _____ |
| 3. Donum est _____ | 6. Linguae sunt _____ |

Grammar

1. What 2 ways can the irregular verb “possum” be translated? _____

2. Conjugate the irregular verb “to be able” and translate: _____

3. What is the Accusative, Singular & Plural case endings for the First Declension noun “culpa?” _____
4. “stella?” _____
How about 2nd Declension Masculine noun “murus?” _____
“nuntius?” _____
And the 2nd Declension Neuter nouns “caelum?” _____
Praemium?” _____
5. List the words learned so far whose endings will never change. _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Femina et puella viam spectant. _____
2. Populi Deum laudant. _____
3. Socius nuntium non pugnat. _____
4. Roma Galliam superat. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. God watches the world. _____
2. God praises good words. _____
3. God is holy. _____
4. Grace and joy free the church. _____

Extra Challenge on Reverse

Extra Challenge Translations

1. Servi dominos saepe non pugnant. _____
2. Puella mala multas famas clamat. _____
3. Nuntius oppidum totum saepe vocat. _____
4. The good student often works. _____
5. The lieutenant shouts the whole message in the large forum. _____

6. A good friend prays often. _____

Worksheet 10 (covering Lessons 16, 17)

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

Grammar

1. How can you determine if a verb is a Second Conjugation verb? _____
2. What is the stem vowel in First Conjugation verbs? _____
3. What is the 2nd Person Plural form of the verb “doceo” and its meaning? _____

4. What is the 1st Person Plural form of the verb “habeo” and its meaning? _____

5. What question must be answered to determine number? _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Boni filii servos docent. _____
2. Populi sanctum Deum timent. _____
3. Regnum mala bella prohibet. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The good Word always judges. _____
2. Much anger is bad. _____
3. Christ gives grace. _____
4. God praises grace. _____

Extra Challenge Sentences.

1. Father warns the second messenger. _____
2. The master is teaching the greatest students. _____
3. The everlasting God speaks to good friends. _____
4. The grain sits in the kitchen. _____

Grammar

1. What is the 2nd Person, Singular future tense form for “lavo?” _____
2. What is the 1st Person, Plural future tense form for “do?” _____
3. What is the 3rd Person, Singular and Plural future tense forms for “pugno?” _____
_____ “ambulo?” _____
4. Does future tense ending show completed action? _____

**EXTRA POINTS FOR RIGOROUS READING. THAT IS:
MARKING YOUR
SENTENCES, MAKING NOTES IN THE MARGIN, SHOW YOUR
WORK!**

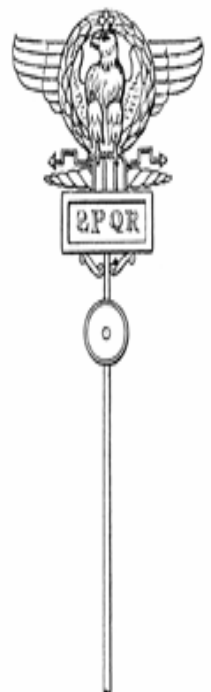
Translate from Latin to English.

1. Deus amabit. _____
2. Deum amabit. _____
3. Fenestram lavabo. _____
4. Cenam video! _____
5. Aurigas pugnabunt. _____
6. Agni sunt parvi et tuti. _____
7. Filia mea longum capillum habet. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The stars are not everlasting. _____
2. Gaul fears Rome. _____
3. Rome will conquer Gaul. _____
4. Caesar addresses the people (pl). _____
5. Caesar will address the people (pl). _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE



1. Caesar aquilam in signo habet. _____

Grammar

1. How are Second Conjugation verbs identified? _____
2. The suffixes for verbs are called what? _____
3. The suffixes for nouns are called what? _____
4. How many endings are there for verbs? _____
5. How many for nouns? _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Mater prope hortum sedebit. _____
2. Fenestra Regis est simper summum. _____
3. Cenam Mariae dabo. _____
4. Populi Caesaris parvum legatum monebunt. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. Mother will address the new students. _____
2. We will watch the battle through the window. _____
(per=through and is used with the Accusative form)
3. Brother will wash the tables near the plants. _____

Worksheet 13 Study Worksheet

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

1. Which question must be answered to determine gender? _____
 2. Which question must be answered to determine number? _____
 3. Which question must be answered to determine case? _____
 4. What do we know so far about the Nominative case? (for what part of speech does it serve in a sentence) _____
 5. What do we know so far about the Accusative case? _____
 6. What do we know so far about the Ablative Case? _____
 7. Conjugate both of the irregular verbs and translate. ("to be" & "to be able") _____

 8. In what 3 ways must an adjective match the noun it modifies? _____
 9. To what time does "imperfect" tense refer? _____
 10. Does "imperfect" tense show completion? _____
 11. How many verb tenses have we learned so far and what are they? _____

- Do any of these tenses show completion? _____
12. In this sentence, which word is the direct object: *John kicked the tree.* _____
 13. Which Case does the direct object usually take? _____
- Make up your own Latin sentence here: (with translation on the next line)

Worksheet 13 (Study Worksheet - continued)

Conjugate the verbs *porto* and *moneo* in all 3 tenses below: (identify each tense)

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| porto | portamus | portabo | portabimus | portabam | portabamus |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| moneo | monemus | monebo | monebimus | monebam | monebamus |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Decline these nouns: (label the cases in the left or right margin)

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Mensa | _____ | servus | _____ | bellum | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Before looking (!) Try to write your Latin numbers One-Ten: (working down)

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| unus | quinque | novem | |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| tres | _____ | _____ | (100) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | (1,000) |

Grammar

1. How many verb tenses have we learned so far? _____
2. Name them, please, and what they refer to. _____

3. Do any of these tenses show completion? _____
4. What is a direct object in a sentence? _____
5. What case ending is used to show possession (commonly referred to as the “of” case ending)? _____
6. What case ending is used when the noun is a direct object? _____
7. What case ending is the “to/for” case ending? _____
8. What case ending is the “by/with/from” case ending? _____
9. In Questions 6 and 8 above, what kind of word sometimes precedes these nouns?

10. Decline the First Person Pronouns in Singular and Plural. _____

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Nox famam portat. _____
2. Reginam in silva monebant. _____
3. Victoria fortunam ad dominum dabit. _____
4. Aquila est plenam gratiam. _____
5. Socii in plenas togas ambulabunt. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The good son praises God. _____
2. The good son praises God with joy. _____
3. The woman’s son walks. _____
4. The evil (or bad) woman’s son walks from (away from) town. _____

5. The woman’s third son was walking into town. _____

Nomen: _____

Hodie est: _____

Worksheet 15 (covering Lessons 25, Final Review)

1. How does one tell which declension a noun belongs to? _____
2. Which declension has only feminine nouns? _____
3. Which declension has no feminine nouns? (studied to-date) _____
4. Write the forms for Present Tense Verb conjugation. _____

5. Write the forms for the Second Verb conjugation using the verb 'moneo.' _____

6. Give noun case endings for the 1st Declension, Singular & Plural. _____

7. Give noun case endings for the 2nd Declension Masculine, Singular & Plural. _____

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The river calls the water carrier (L.14). _____
2. The dog will walk over (or across) the bridge. (bridge in Accusative case=pontem)

3. The enemy is fighting the battle. _____