

Henle Test Lessons 26-29

name: _____

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The mood in Indirect Questions is always _____.

In the Primary Sequence:

2. Use the _____ subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens at the same time as the action of the _____ verb.

3. Use the _____ subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens before the action of the main verb.

In the Secondary Sequence:

4. Use the _____ subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens at the same time as the action of the main verb.

5. Use the _____ subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens before the action of the main verb.

6. _____ is always used with direct quotations; that is, with quotations enclosed in quotation marks.

7. The vocative of all nouns and adjectives is always like the _____ except in singular nouns in -us of the _____ declension: these have _____.

8. Proper nouns ending in -ius and filius, son, have only -____ in the vocative singular.

9. The vocative singular of Deus, God, is _____; the vocative singular of meus is _____.

10. The vocative in Latin generally does not stand _____ in the sentence.

11. The _____ mood is used in giving commands.

12. In wishes the _____ (tense) subjunctive in main clauses is to be translated by a verb with the auxiliary verb _____.

_____ is often used as a sign of wishes in Latin; it need not be translated. The negative is _____.

13. In English we urge others to do something with us by using the auxiliary verb _____. Latin uses the _____ (person) _____ (number) of the present _____ (mood). In translating such verbs, use the English form _____.

14. Sui (sibi, se, se) is used for *himself (him), herself (her), itself (it), themselves (them)*, when these words refer to the _____.

When so used, *sui* is called a _____.

15. **Suus, a, um** is a _____ adjective corresponding to *sui*. It is used to mean *his (his own), her (her own), its (its own), their (their own)*, according to the word to which it refers. Since **suus, a, um** is an adjective, it agrees in _____, _____, and _____ with the word it modifies.

16. When his, her, its, etc., do not refer to the subject of their own clause, _____ and _____ (the possessives _____ [case] of **is, ea, id** are to be used.

17. When a personal pronoun of the THIRD person is in a SUBORDINATE PURPOSE clause or INDIRECT QUESTION and REFERS to the SUBJECT of the MAIN verb, _____ (not **is, ea, id** or **ejus, eorum**) should be used. In this use, **sui and suus** are called _____ (**direct or indirect**) reflexives.

18. **Do** with _____ means **put to flight**.

19. With proper names the ablative _____, *by name*, is frequently used.

20. The ablative of **causa** is used as a _____. it governs the genitive and always stands _____ (**before or after**) the word it governs.

21. An _____ (direct or indirect) question is one that depends on a verb of *saying, asking, knowing, etc.*. As a noun clause it may be used as a **subject, object, appositive or predicate noun**. It is introduced by the same interrogative particles, adverbs, pronouns, and

adjectives as direct questions.

22. **Num** and **-ne** mean _____ (if).

23. **Cum**, when in the _____ sequence (*primary or secondary*) usually takes the _____.

24. When the ablative without a preposition is used to express CAUSE or REASON, it is called the ABLATIVE of _____.

25. The perfect tenses of the passive subjunctive OF ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, are formed in the same way. They are _____ tenses:

- a. Find the _____, _____, participle.
- b. Add as a separate word the proper form of _____.

Identify the Forms: Give person, number, tense, voice, and mood.

1. cognovisset _____.

2. vicerint _____.

3. egissent _____.

4. miserim _____.

5. cesseris _____.

6. pacata esset _____.

7. det _____.

8. dat _____.

9. sustineretur _____.

10. viderentur _____.

Vocabulary:

1. munitio, munitionis means _____.
2. genus, generis means _____,
and is _____(gender).
3. cogo, cogere, _____, coactus means _____.
4. verus, a, um means _____.
5. doceo, docere, docui, doctus means _____.
6. tollo, tollere, _____, sublatus means _____
_____.
7. mens, mentis means _____.
8. dolor, doloris means _____.
9. adoro, adorare, adoravi, adoratus means _____.
10. diligo, diligere, _____, dilectus means _____.
11. ante means _____ and takes the _____ case.
12. pervious, a, um
means _____.
13. mos, moris means _____.
14. scio, scire, scivi, scitus means _____.
15. subito means _____.
16. relinquo, relinquere, _____, relictus means
_____.

Translate:

1. Te, Caesar, non adjuabimus.

2. Ave, Jesu Christe, qui pro nobis multos labores atque mortem miseram sustinuisti.

3. Defendite, legati, agros nostros!

4. Porta, serve, frumentum in castra ne inopia sit.

5. Ne eos occidat!

6. Utinam veniat.

7. Comparemus arma. _____.

8. Caesar equites misit qui legatos suos defenderent.

9. Caesar Gallos vicit atque eorum duces occidit.

10. Imperator legiones clam in fines hostium deduxit ne ab hostibus viderentur.
