

## 1 EXERCISES

- I. 1) Who built that temple?  
2) Which men have built that temple?  
3) What is in this temple?  
4) What woman does not love her children?  
5) To whom does Marcus give that cup?  
6) For which men is the country not dear?  
7) Which fields does that farmer plough?  
8) Whom do you praise?  
9) What does the servant have in the cup?  
10) Which girl does the master praise?  
11) By which plough has the farmer ploughed these fields?  
12) Whose arms has that boy?
- II. 1) Quis fuit nūntius deōrum?  
2) Cūius nūntius fuit Mercurius?  
3) Cūius scūtum habuit is puer?  
4) Cui scūtum dōnāvit?  
5) Quem superāvistis?  
6) Quibus armīs eōs virōs superāvistis?

## 2 REVIEW

1. The two personal endings are **-ērunt** and **-ere**.
2. The difference is that **vocāvit** is in the perfect tense and denotes a completed act (the act of calling is no longer happening), while **amābant** is in the imperfect tense and denotes an act going on, continued, or repeated (the act of loving is still happening).
3. The *present indicative*, *present infinitive*, *perfect indicative*, and *perfect participle* forms of the verb make up the principle parts.
4. The perfect stem of **sum** is **fu-**.
5. Five examples of **is** used as a pronoun: 141, I. 7, Eōsne, eōs, eōrum; 141, I. 8, ēius; 141, I. 9, ēius. Four examples of **is** used as an adjective: 141, I. 5, Ea arma, ea pecūnia; 141, I. 6, Ii viri; 141, I. 10, ei dominō.
6. The form **quod** is used interrogatively in the neuter as an adjective. The form **quī** is used in the masculine.