Review I: Chapters 1–7

Exercise Ia: The Elements of Sentences
REVIEW pp. 4, 8–9, 20–21, 26–27, 42

In the following sentences from the story in Chapter 7, identify each

subject
intransitive verb
linking verb
complement

transitive verb
direct object
complementary infinitive

1. In vīllā sedet vir Rōmānus.
2. Cornēlius est senātor Rōmānus.
3. Multās epistulās scrībere vult.
4. Dum pater occupātus est, Mārcus et Sextus et Cornēlia in agrīs errant.
5. Ibi multōs servōs labōrantēs spectant.
6. Flāvia ad urbem venīre nōn potest.

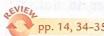## Exercise Ib: Nominative and Accusative
REVIEW pp. 40–43

Identify the declension of each noun. Then change nominatives to accusatives and accusatives to nominatives, keeping the same number (singular or plural):

1. cibus
2. lānam
3. fragōrem
4. aquae
5. lupus
6. virum
7. rīvī
8. vōcem
9. puerōs
10. patrem
11. rāmī
12. clāmōrēs

Exercise Ic: Agreement of Adjectives with Nouns
REVIEW pp. 14, 34–35

Select the appropriate adjective from the pool below to complete each of the following sentences. You may use adjectives more than once. Be sure to use the right ending on the adjective. Translate each sentence:

1. Dāvus _____ est quod puerī clāmant.
2. Sextus arborem ascendit quod _____ est.
3. Flāvia in vīllā _____ habitat.
4. Mārcus _____ rāmum arripit et lupum repellit.
5. Sextus _____ arborem ascendit.
6. Dāvus _____ est quod Sextus in hortō ambulat.
7. Flāvia et Cornēlia puellae _____ sunt et saepe in agrīs currunt.
8. Sextus est puer _____ et puellās terret.
9. Ubi lupus venit, Sextus in arbore sedet, quod puer _____ est.
10. Cornēlius _____ sedet quod epistulās scrībere vult.

sollicitus	vīcīnus	temerārius	strēnuus	ignāvus
sōlus	īrātus	molestus	magnus	

Exercise Id: Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow with full sentences in Latin:

AENEAS LEAVES TROY

Aenēās est vir Troiānus quī urbem Troiam contrā Graecōs dēfendit. Decem annōs Graecī urbem obsident. Decem annōs Troiānī Graecōs repellunt. Tandem per dolum Graecī urbem nocte intrant. Multōs Troiānōs capiunt, multōs necant. Nōn iam urbem dēfendere Aenēās potest. Necesse est igitur ex urbe effugere et urbem novam petere. Multī amīcī quoque ab urbe Troiā effugiunt. 5 Omnēs ad Italiam nāvigāre parant.

Aenēās, dum ex urbe effugit, senem portat. Senex est Anchīsēs, pater Aenēae. Portāre Anchīsēn necesse est quod senex ambulāre nōn potest. Aenēās Anchīsēn portat; portat Anchīsēs Penātēs, deōs familiārēs. Deī Aenēān et Anchīsēn et omnēs amīcōs servant. 10

Aenēās etiam parvum puerum dūcit. Puer est Ascanius, fīlius Aenēae. Dum ex urbe ambulant, Ascanius patrem spectat et manum tenet. Perterritus est Ascanius quod magnōs clāmōrēs, magnōs fragōrēs audit. Valdē Graecōs timet.

Ubi Aenēās et Anchīsēs et Ascanius ex urbe effugiunt, "Ubi est māter?" subitō clāmat Ascanius. Multī amīcī adveniunt, sed nōn advenit Creūsa, māter 15 Ascaniī. Aenēās sollicitus patrem et fīlium et Penātēs relinquit et in urbem redit. Graecī ubīque sunt. Creūsam frūstrā petit.

"Ēheu!" inquit. "Troiam habent Graecī. Fortasse tē quoque habent, Creūsa. Valdē amō Creūsam, valdē Troiam. Sed neque urbem neque Creūsam servāre iam possum. Ad amīcōs igitur redīre necesse est." 20

Tum ad amīcōs redit. Mox ad Italiam nāvigāre parant Aenēās et amīcī.

1 Aenēās: Greek nominative	9 deōs familiārēs, *household gods*
contrā Graecōs, *against the Greeks*	deī, *the gods*
2 decem annōs, *for ten years*	Aenēān: Greek accusative
obsident, *(they) besiege*	10 servant, *(they) protect*
3 per dolum, *through a trick*	11 parvus, *small*
nocte, *at night*	fīlius, *son*
intrant, *(they) enter; go into*	12 manum, *hand*
capiunt, *(they) capture*	tenet, *(he/she) holds*
4 necant, *(they) kill*	13 valdē, *very much*
5 effugere, *to flee, run away, escape*	16 Ascaniī, *of Ascanius*
novus, *new*	relinquit, *(he/she) leaves*
ab urbe, *from the city*	17 ubīque, *everywhere*
6 nāvigāre, *to sail*	frūstrā, *in vain*
7 senem, *old man*	18 habent, *(they) have, hold*
Aenēae, *of Aeneas*	fortasse, *perhaps*
8 Anchīsēn: Greek accusative	19 servāre, *to save*
	20 possum, *I am able*

1. Who is Aeneas?
2. What do the Greeks do for ten years?
3. How do the Greeks finally enter the city?
4. Why is it necessary for Aeneas to flee?
5. What does Aeneas prepare to do?
6. Whom is Aeneas carrying?
7. What is Anchises carrying?
8. Whom is Aeneas leading?
9. Why is Ascanius frightened?
10. Who is Creusa?
11. Who goes back into the city?
12. Whom does he seek?
13. Is Aeneas able to save Creusa?
14. To where do Aeneas and his friends prepare to sail?

Aeneas carrying his father, Anchises, from the sack of Troy
The Flight of Aeneas from Troy, *1729, Carle van Loo*