**ANOTHER Ch 2 Packet nōmen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(DO NOT LOSE THIS PACKET Section \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**OR THE OTHER PACKET)**

**For each English sentence, CIRCLE the SUBJECT of the sentence and UNDERLINE the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence.**

1. The dog enters the dining room.

2. Metella praises the merchant.

3. The father curses the dog.

4. The merchant praises Metella.

5. The master counts money.

6. The slave-girl greets the cook.

7. The cook greets the slave-girl.

8. Clemens carries the wine.

9. The mother tastes the food.

10. Grumio sees the table.

**Match the number of each English sentence above with the correct Latin sentence below. Write the number of the English sentence in the correct blank.**

\_\_\_\_ a.) māter cibum gustat.

\_\_\_\_b) canis triclīnium intrat.

\_\_\_\_ c.) Clēmēns vīnum portat.

\_\_\_\_d.) pater canem vituperat.

\_\_\_\_ e.) Metella mercātōrem laudat.

\_\_\_\_f.) coquus ancillam salūtat.

\_\_\_\_g.) Grumiō mensam spectat.

\_\_\_\_h.) mercātor Metellam laudat.

\_\_\_\_i.) dominus pecuniam numerat.

\_\_\_\_j.) ancilla coquum salūtat.

**CLC 2 Grammar Practice and Review**

*Choose the correct form of the noun:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ est in tablīnō.

(a) Caecilius (b) Caecilium (c) Caeciliō

2. Metella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laudat.

(a) ancilla (b) ancillam (c) ancillā

3. Clēmēns in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labōrat.

(a) hortus (b) hortum (c) hortō

4. pater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salūtat.

(a) mercātor (b) mercātōrem (c) mercātōre

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in culīnā dormit.

(a) canis (b) canem (c) cane

*Choose the best answer for the following questions:*

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case indicates a direct object in a Latin sentence.

(a) nominative (b) accusative (c) ablative

7. This case indicates the object of certain prepostions.

(a) nominative (b) accusative (c) ablative

8. The case marks the subject of a Latin sentence.

(a) nominative (b) accusative (c) ablative

9. Which term refers to the “type” or “family” to which a noun belongs? (like 1st, 2nd, or 3rd)

(a) case (b) declension (c) preposition

**CLC 2 TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR**

Fill in each box by labeling the word below the box as the nominative (Nom.), accusative (Acc.), ablative (Abl.), or verb (V). Then, give the best English translation you can for each sentence:

1. amīcus mercātōrem salūtat. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Metella in mensā dormit. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. dominus cibum gustat. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Caecilius togam spectat. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. servus quoque cēnam laudat. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CLC 2 - TRY TRANSLATING THESE INTO LATIN.**

1. The friend greets the merchant.

2. Metella praises the dinner.

3. The master tastes the food.

4. The slave-girl enters the house.

5. The happy master praises the toga.

**DECLENSIONS**

Try placing these nouns in the correct shape! Place the 1st declension nouns in the circle; 2nd declension nouns in the square; and 3rd declension nouns in the triangle. There are FIVE examples of each declension.

NOUN LIST

triclīnium culīna Caecilius

pavō hortus mercātor

Metella canis vīlla

Pater māter coquus

ancilla cibus cēna