ASSESSMENTS
for
Fabulae Graecae

A Companion to the CCC Workbook

Dr. Melissa Schons Bishop

Creative Classical Curriculum
13909 Bluebird Pond Road
Windermere, FL 34786
www.creative-classical-curriculum.com
info@creative-classical-curriculum.com

This volume of quizzes is designed to accompany the *Companion Curriculum for "Fabulae Graecae."* Like all Creative Classical Curriculum publications, these materials are "print and go" – tightly keyed to the curricular support materials in the workbook, and designed to assess student mastery of increasingly complex clause structures and texts.

For each unit in the Companion Curriculum, there are short vocabulary quizzes, some quizzes on isolated grammar topics, and a quiz on clauses and reading comprehension. There is an emphasis on identifying clauses and on breaking down the architecture of given sentences. Students who master these skills will achieve fluency and proficiency much more quickly than students who do not, and will retain it longer. Understanding subordinate clauses in Latin is mandatory for students in Latin 3 and 4, and the companion curriculum with quizzes are designed to give students the support and focused instruction they need to achieve this mastery.

Answer keys for all quizzes are at the back of the book.

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Chapters 1-3 Vocabulary – Quick Quiz

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. to call, name
b. moreover, however
c. kindness, service
d. gift
e. end, boundary
f. favor, gratitude
g. before, on behalf of
h. to find, discover
i. seat, home
j. safe

k. happy, blessed
l. advice, plan, purpose
m. to sed away, dispatch
n. young man
o. manliness, courage
p. to bring back, return
q. kindly
r. to drive to, bring to
s. to seize,catch

_____ 1.   beneficium

_____ 2.   reperio

_____ 3.   consilium

_____ 4.   iuvenis

_____ 5.   tutus

_____ 6.   dimitto

_____ 7.   pro

_____ 8.   sedes

_____ 9.   gratia

_____ 10.   donum

_____ 11.   virtus

_____ 12.   autem

_____ 13.   beatus

_____ 14.   appello

_____ 15.   finis

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Vocabulary Quiz - Chapters 4-7 – Quick Quiz

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. air
b. to fly
c. wonder, monster
d. sight, appearance
e. dreadful, terrible
f. altogether, entirely
g. sight
h. to cut down, kill
i. to turn
j. daily, every day
k. order, command
l. once upon a time
m. to reign, rule

n. fierce, savage
o. maiden
p. to stretch, exert oneself
q. to appoint a day
r. to set forth, explain
s. destiny, fate
t. tear
u. life
v. bind
w. cliff
x. to throw upon
y. in this way

____ 1.   cotidie

____ 2.   verto

____ 3.   volo

____ 4.   expono

____ 5.   lacrima

____ 6.   virgo

____ 7.   regno

____ 8.   occido

____ 9.   quondam

____ 10. saevus

____ 11. iussum

____ 12. contendo

____ 13. horribilis

____ 14. diem dicere

____ 15. aer

____ 16. species

____ 17. conspectus

____ 18. omnino

____ 19. fatum

____ 20. monstrum

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Chapters 8-11 - Vocabulary Quick Quiz

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. down from above
b. to put forth, give out
c. attack
d. delay
e. to perceive, feel
f. to lift, raise
g. to go to, approach
h. direction, country
i. safety
j. to loosen, unbind
k. hope
l. bond, chain
m. to find out, learn of; know (*perfect tense*)

n. to bring together
o. to stretch out before, show
p. palace
q. as soon as
r. fall, chance, accident
s. struggle, contest
t. that of yours, that
u. to burst into
v. to retreat
w. to dip, plunge
x. beast
y. deserved, just

____	1.	mora
____	2.	confero
____	3.	sentio
____	4.	solvo
____	5.	regia
____	6.	desuper
____	7.	vinculum
____	8.	cognosco
____	9.	edo
____	10.	adeo

____	11.	tollo
____	12.	casus
____	13.	simul atque
____	14.	spes
____	15.	iste
____	16.	impetus
____	17.	regio
____	18.	ostendo
____	19.	certamen
____	20.	salus

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Vocabulary Test

I.   Pictures

1.   Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. audio	b. litus	c. annus
d. rex	e. puella	f. deus
g. ad	h. insula	i. totus
j. dies	k. verto	l. video

II.   Fill-Ins
Choose the answer that best completes the sentence, based on the DEFINITION, not the grammatical form, of the word.

____   2. Acrisius Danaen, matrem Persei, _____ et in arca includit.
    a.   vidit   b.   quaesivit   c.   comprehendit

____   3. Propter oraculum Acrisius puerum Perseum _____ et eum necare volebat.
    a.   amabat   b.   iubebat   c.   timebat

____   4. Multos dies Perseus et mater trans _____ quod tempestas maxima turbabat vehebantur.
    a.   rem   b.   mare   c.   locum

____   5. Polydectes Danaën _____ suam facere volebat.
    a.   uxorem   b.   puellam   c.   regem

____   6. _____ maximo terrore rex Polydectes Perseum iussit e regno discedere.
    a.   Indutus   b.   Quaesitus   c.   Affectus

_____ 7. Perseus auxilium ab deis Minerva et Mercurio _____ - talaria et galeam magicam.
   a. habitabat   b. capiebat   c. accipiebat
_____ 8. Perseus _____ ubi Medusa habitabat a Gorgonibus quaesivit.
   a. mare   b. locum   c. uxorem
_____ 9. _____ Perseus ad Ethiopiam volabat, conspexit monstrum horribili specie quod saxa appropinquabat.
   a. Enim   b. Tum   c. Ubi
_____ 10. Conspectus beluae terrorem maximum _____ iniecit.
   a. ipsis   b. tantis   c. omnibus
_____ 11. Acrisius Perseum _____ timebat, postquam iuvenis caput Medusae portans ad urbem redierat, quod fatum suum vitare non poterat.
   a. magnopere   b. enim   c. itaque

III.   Etymology
Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence.   Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.

accipio   **mare**   **verto**   **quaero**   **insula**

           dies   **annus**   **afficio**   **locus**

maximus   **habito**   **dico**   **volo**   **totus**

12. The _____ of the community needed to decide what to do about the recent rash of burglaries, as the police were not very responsive.

13. The land mass of Florida is a _____.

14. The _____ capacity of the theater was 500 people.

15. The children were deeply _____ by the tragedy of Hurricane Sandra.

16. In the _____ the team of navy specialists stealthily searched for the lost Russian nuclear bombs.

17. The _____ in the library helped to reshelve books and read stories to the children after school.

18. The vice-president's assistant often had to write letters that he _____ to her.

19. At the end of the game, everyone _____ their points to see who won.

20. It was difficult to _____ the truth, but in order for her to move on with her life, she had to make the effort.

21. The neighborhood's _____ block party was always a very popular event.

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus – Grammar Test

I. Verbs: Choose the correct Latin verb for the English translation given.

_____ 1. he will see
a. videbit   b. videt   c. viderat   d. viderit

_____ 2. he has been seen
a. visus erit   b. visus est   c. vidit   d. videt

_____ 3. he will have been seen
a. visus erat   b. visus est   c. visus erit   d. videbitur

_____ 4. they were losing
a. amissi sunt   b. amittebantur   c. amiserant   d. amittebant

_____ 5. they had lost
a. amiserant   b. amiserunt   c. amissi sunt   d. amissi erant

_____ 6. they have lost
a. amittunt   b. amissi sunt   c. amiserunt   d. amittebant

_____ 7. she was living
a. habitabat   b. habitabit   c. habitaverat   d. habitavit

_____ 8. she will live
a. habitaverit   b. habitabat   c. habitat   d. habitabit

_____ 9. they understand
a. intellexerant   b. intellexerunt   c. intellegent   d. intellegunt

_____ 10. they have been understood
a. intellecti erant   b. intellecti sunt   c. intellexerunt   d. intellegebantur

_____ 11. they had understood
a. intellegentur   b. intellecti erant   c. intellexerunt   d. intellexerant

_____ 12. they will be understood
a. intellegentur   b. intellegebantur   c. intellecti erant   d. intellexerunt

_____ 13. he drives out
a. expellit   b. expellebat   c. expulerat   d. expulit

_____ 14. he has been driven out
a. expelletur   b. expulsus erat   c. expellebatur   d. expulsus est

_____ 15. he had driven out
a. expulerit   b. expulsus erat   c. expulerat   d. expulsus erit

II. Verbs – Tenses - Matching

a. Present
b. Imperfect
c. Future

d. Perfect
e. Pluperfect
f. Future Perfect

_____	16.	paravit		_____	31.	impeditus erit
_____	17.	acti sunt		_____	32.	egerunt
_____	18.	acti erant		_____	33.	habebat
_____	19.	iusserunt		_____	34.	fuit
_____	20.	iusserant		_____	35.	tractus est
_____	21.	parabatur		_____	36.	scitus erat
_____	22.	agunt		_____	37.	negati sunt
_____	23.	scivit		_____	38.	negantur
_____	24.	negaverit		_____	39.	parant
_____	25.	trahit		_____	40.	sciunt
_____	26.	fuerunt		_____	41.	sciverunt
_____	27.	egerat		_____	42.	agentur
_____	28.	erant		_____	43.	agebantur
_____	29.	impediverat		_____	44.	trahet
_____	30.	paratus erat		_____	45.	fuerant

Nouns
III. Choose the correct Latin noun for the underlined English word or phrase.

_____ 1.   The king loved his palatial <u>palace</u>.
a. regiarum   b. regiae   c. regia   d. regiam

_____ 2.   The king gave a message <u>to the messenger</u>.
a. nuntius   b. nuntium   c. nuntio   d. nuntios

_____ 3.   The people did not like <u>the king</u>, but they respected him.
a. rege   b. rex   c. regi   d. regem

_____ 4.   The golden fleece had been entrusted <u>to the king</u> of Colchis.
a. rex   b. regem   c. regi   d. regis

_____ 5.   The golden <u>fleece</u> had been entrusted to the king of Colchis.
a. vellus   b. velleris   c. vellere   d. velleribus

_____ 6.   The golden fleece had been entrusted to the king <u>of Colchis</u>.
a. Colchidem   b. Colcidis   c. Colchide   d. Colchidi

_____ 7.   The evil king gave a difficult task <u>to the young man</u>.
a. iuvene   b. iuvenis   c. iuvenem   d. iuveni

_____ 8.   The ambassadors <u>of the king</u> sent word to all the people in the land.
a. regis   b. rege   c. regem   d. regi

_____ 9.   The ambassadors of the king sent <u>word</u> to all the people in the land.
a. nuntium   b. nuntii   c. nuntio   d. nuntios

_____ 10.   The ambassadors of the king sent word <u>to all the people</u> in the land.
a. homines   b. hominibus   c. hominum   d. hominis

IV. Nouns – Matching - Cases

a. Nominative   d. Accusative
b. Genitive   e. Ablative
c. Dative

_____ 11.   casus (of)

_____ 12.   flumen (subject)

_____ 13.   negotia (direct object)

_____ 14.   casui

_____ 15.   rei (of)

_____ 16.   flumine

_____ 17.   casu

_____ 18.   patrum

_____ 19.   regiarum

_____ 20.   partes (direct object)

_____ 21.   regia

_____ 22.   negotium (subject)

_____ 23.   re

_____ 24.   patrem

_____ 25.   casibus (with)

_____ 26.   annos

_____ 27.   patri

_____ 28.   fluminibus (with)

_____ 29.   regiae (subject)

_____ 30.   rem

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Nouns & Pronouns Quiz

I. Relative Pronouns – Choose the correct translation for each relative pronoun.

____ 1. quem
a. who   b. whose   c. whom

____ 2. cuius
a. to whom   b. which   c. whose

____ 3. quae
a. with whom   b. who   c. to whom

____ 4. cui
a. to whom   b. whom   c. whose

____ 5. quorum
a. whose   b. for whom   c. who

____ 6. qui
a. with whom   b. whose   c. who

____ 7. quo
a. whose   b. for whom   c. by whom

____ 8. quibus
a. for whom   b. whose   c. whom

____ 9. quas
a. who   b. whose   c. whom

____ 10. quod
a. which   b. for whom   c. who

II. Case Identification – ID the correct case for each noun or relative pronoun.

a. nominative   d. accusative
b. genitive   e. ablative
c. dative

____ 11. cui   ____ 21. discos

____ 12. quos   ____ 22. uxore

____ 13. quarum   ____ 23. regiis (with)

____ 14. discus   ____ 24. qui

____ 15. ictus (subject)   ____ 25. partium

____ 16. capitis   ____ 26. morae (for)

____ 17. vinculum   ____ 27. dies (direct object)

____ 18. diei (for)   ____ 28. ictu

____ 19. matri   ____ 29. parte

____ 20. regiam   ____ 30. uxorum

III.   Choose the noun that each form of *hic* or *ille* could modify.   Some forms of *hic* and *ille* can modify more than one noun.

a.   huius
b.   hos
c.   haec
d.   hanc
e.   horum

f.   illi
g.   illum
h.   illas
i.   illo
j.   illae

_____   31.   partes

_____   32.   vinculi

_____   33.   discum

_____   34.   capita

_____   35.   matres (direct object)

_____   36.   ictus

_____   37.   uxori

_____   38.   regiam

_____   39.   die

_____   40.   vinculorum

_____   41.   regia

_____   42.   ictu

_____   43.   dies (subject)

_____   44.   partis

_____   45.   moras

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Reading Comprehension Quiz

Answer the following True/False questions about the Perseus stories (Chapters 1-11).

____**1.**   Propter oraculum Perseus regem magnopere timebat.

____**2.**   Magnum periculum erat quod tempestas magna mare turbabat.

____**3.**   Rex deorum filium suum servare volebat.

____**4.**   Perseus cum matre sua vivebat, ubi Polydectes eum referre caput Medusae iussit.

____**5.**   Ubi Perseus ad continentem advenit, naturam loci bene sciebat.

____**6.**   Apollo et Minerva talaria et galeam magicam Perseo dederunt.

____**7.**   Gorgones erant feminae pulcherrimae quae Perseum amabant.

____**8.**   Caput Medusae abscidere erat difficillima res quod conspectus Gorgonis homines in saxum vertebat.

____**9.**   Perseus hanc difficillimam rem efficere poterat quod tergum vertit et in speculo se spectabat.

____**10.**   Neptunus monstrum e mari miserat quod rex Aethiopi se offenderat.

____**11.**   Cepheus cives suos liberare e periculo volebat, itaque monstro tradere filiam constituit.

____**12.**   Perseus advenit postquam monstrum Andromeda ceperat.

____**13.**   Omnes cives maximo terrore affecti sunt ubi monstrum conspiciebatur.

____**14.**   Perseus in aera volavit et desuper monstrum vulneravit.

____**15.**   Monstrum statim in mare caput demersit, tum in Perseum impetum fecit.

____**16.**   Andromeda e vinculis se liberavit et ad patrem suam cucurrit.

____**17.**   Perseus Andromedam in matrimonium duxit.

____**18.**   Ubi Perseus domum advenit, matrem suam et Polydectem in regia invenit.

____**19.**   Perseus caput Medusae Polydecti ostendit et rex in saxum versus est.

____**20.**   Perseus discum iecit et statim suum avum occidit.

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 1
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 12-20)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. serpent
b. to kill
c. light
d. violence, force
e. to strengthen, establish
f. to take completely, use up
g. unhappy, unfortunate
h. to undertake
i. spear, weapon
j. attempt, effort
k. priest, priestess
l. to bind
m. race, people

n. to set free, release
o. to demand
p. to find out, learn; know (*perfect tense*)
q. to drive together, compel
r. army
s. flight
t. to fight
u. rage, fury, madness
v. to take back, recover
w. woman
x. wickedness, crime
y. to command

____ 1. scelus

____ 2. vincio

____ 3. telum

____ 4. femina

____ 5. infelix

____ 6. fuga

____ 7. gens

____ 8. postulo

____ 9. suscipio

____ 10. recipio

____ 11. cogo

____ 12. impero

____ 13. conatus

____ 14. interficio

____ 15. vis

____ 16. exercitus

____ 17. furor

____ 18. lumen

____ 19. sacerdos

____ 20. cognosco

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 1 (Chapters 12-20)
Clauses & Reading Quiz

I.   Clause Identification
    a. main   b. relative   c. temporal   d. causal

_____1.   Quondam ***dum iter facit,*** in fines Aegyptiorum venit.

_____2.   Quondam dum iter facit, ***in fines Aegyptiorum venit.***

_____3.   Linus Herculem quondam obiurgabat, quod non studiosus erat; ***puer iratus citharam subito***

        arripuit.

_____4.   Linus Herculem quondam obiurgabat, ***quod non studiosus erat;*** puer iratus citharam subito

        arripuit.

_____5.   Hercules igitur, ***qui Apollinem praecipue colebat,*** huc venit.

_____6.   ***Sed ubi ad locum venit,*** rem miram vidit; Hercules enim ridebat.

_____7.   Sed ubi ad locum venit, rem miram vidi; ***Hercules enim ridebat.***

_____8.   consilium dabat eis ***qui ad oraculum venerant.***

_____9.   Hercules ***ubi haec audivit***, ad urbem illam contendit.

_____10.   ***duodecim labores,*** quos ille imperaverat, ***confecit.***

II.   Reading Comprehension – Answer the following True/False questions about the stories in this
      unit.

    _____1. Iuno Herculem servare volebat, quod matrem amabat.

    _____2. Iphicles serpentibus territus erat.

    _____3. Hercules magistrum interfecit quod Linus se obiurgabat.

    _____4. Hercules legatos Minyarum comprehendit et aures abscidit.

    _____5. Rex Minyarum iratissimus erat et in Thebanos impetum fecit.

    _____6. Hercules exercitum magnum coegit et Minyas fugavit.

    _____7. Propter uxoris iussa Hercules liberos suos interfecit.

    _____8. Hercules scelus expiare volebat et oraculum consuluit.

    _____9. In templo Apollonis sedebant tres feminae quae consilium dabant.

    _____10.Pythia Herculem ad regem Eurystheum ire iussit.

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 2
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 21-24)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. corpse, carcass
b. to embrace, grasp
c. to draw off, pull off
d. possibility, opportunity, chance
e. report, rumor
f. lion
g. shoulder
h. to be on fire, burn
i. to begin
j. fire

k. swamp
l. arrow
m. whence, from where
n. daring, boldness
o. horn
p. running, course
q. to announce
r. alive
s. even if, although
t. to lay waste

____   1.   etsi

____   2.   unde

____   3.   leo

____   4.   cadaver

____   5.   coepi

____   6.   fama

____   7.   facultas

____   8.   audacia

____   9.   cornu

____   10.   nuntio

____   11.   vasto

____   12.   palus

____   13.   vivus

____   14.   complector

____   15.   umerus

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 2
Grammar & Reading Quiz

I.   Nouns – Case Usage - Match the form to its correct translation.

_____1.   for the monster   _____6.   the region

_____2.   to the swamp   _____7.   of a fire

_____3.   to his friend   _____8.   the beast

_____4.   in this way   _____9.   with his arms

_____5.   with this attempt   _____10.   by the king

a.   monstri   h.   a rege   o.   conatus

b.   conatu   i.   monstro   p.   ignis

c.   a regibus   j.   ignibus   q.   belua

d.   armis   k.   amico   r.   amici

e.   ad paludem   l.   hoc modo   s.   ad regionem

f.   beluae   m.   regionem

g.   armorum   n.   his modis

II.   Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 21-24.

_____1.   Leo qui in valle Nemeaea vivebat terram infestam reddebat.

_____2.   Hercules sagittas et arcum secum non attulit, itaque clava magna leonem interfecit.

_____3.   Hydra erat monstrum cui capita centum erant.

_____4.   Quotiens Hercules caput Hydrae abscidit, magno cum dolore monstrum clamabat.

_____5.   Hercules cancrum mordebat.

_____6.   Hercules sanguine Hydrae usus est et sagittas mortiferas reddidit.

_____7.   Eurystheus perterritus erat, postquam de morte Hydrae cognovit.

_____8.   Cervus cornua aurea habebat et celeritate incredibili fuit animal.

_____9.   Totam noctem neque Hercules neque cervus dormiverunt.

_____10.   Cervus totum annum cucurrit et tandem cursu exanimatus est.

_____11.   Cervo dentes praeacutissimi erant, cum quibus Herculem mordere temptabat.

_____12.   Aper malus agros Erymanthios vastabat et incolas terrebat.

_____13.   Simul atque aper Herculem vidit, in silvam refugit.

_____14.   Hercules laqueo aprum cepit et in arbore eum suspendebat.

_____15.   Aper se liberare poterat quod laqueus non bene vinctus erat.

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 3
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 25-28)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a.   jar, bottle
b.   centaur
c.   to send together, entrust
d.   left, the remaining, the rest of
e.   cave
f.   approach, entrance
g.   to station oneself, take one's stand, consist
h.   smell
i.   to hold up, sustain
j.   poison

k.   to drink up, drain
l.   to lie
m.   to wonder (at)
n.   against
o.   river
p.   greatness, size
q.   business, matter, task
r.   to hold against
s.   work, task
t.   stall, stable

____   1.   contra

____   2.   aditus

____   3.   sustineo

____   4.   flumen

____   5.   committo

____   6.   obtineo

____   7.   magnitudo

____   8.   stabulum

____   9.   exhaurio

____   10.   amphora

____   11.   spelunca

____   12.   opus

____   13.   venenum

____   14.   reliquus

____   15.   negotium

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 3
Grammar & Reading Comprehension Quiz

I.   Forms – Identify whether the form given is indicative, subjunctive, infinitive or participle.

a.   indicative   b. subjunctive   c. infinitive   d. participle

____1.   fugerent   ____6.   incoluisset

____2.   venit   ____7.   egredi

____3.   interfectus esse   ____8.   secuturus

____4.   secuti sunt   ____9.   susciperetur

____5.   interfecisse   ____10.   fugientes

II.   Clause Identification – for each of these SUBORDINATE clauses, identify its type.
Identify each clause by type.   You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the
overall context of the sentence.
   a. *cum*-causal   d. relative clause
   b. *cum*-circumstantial   e. temporal clause
   c. indirect command
   _____1.   **Cum nox iam appeteret**, ad speluncam devertit in qua centaurus quidam habi-
            tabat.
   _____2.   Ubi Hercules, **qui reliquos centauros secutus erat,** ad speluncam rediit, magno
            cum dolore Pholum mortuum vidit.
   _____3.   **Cum reliqui fugissent**, Phocus ex spelunca egressus est, et corpora spectabat
            eorum qui sagittis interfecti erant.
   _____4.   Deinde Eurystheus Herculi imperavit **ut hunc laborem graviorem conficeret.**
   _____5.   **Ubi Hercules,** qui reliquos centauros secutus erat, **ad speluncam rediit**, magno
            cum dolore Pholum mortuum vidit.

III.   Reading Comprehension – Answer the following True/False questions about the stories in this unit.
       _____1.   Hercules Pholum vinum sibi dare volebat.
       _____2.   Nox appropinquante, Hercules in flumine dormire volebat.
       _____3.   Si Pholus vinum Herculi dabit, centauri eum interficient.
       _____4.   Centauri odorem senserunt et in speluncis suis manserunt.
       _____5.   Centauri irati erant quod Pholus vinum bibebat.
       _____6.   Multi centauri terga verterunt et fugerunt.
       _____7.   Pholus corpora multorum centaurum in terra iacentia vidit.
       _____8.   Hercules dolorem magnum sensit, cum Pholum mortuum vidisset.
       _____9.   Augeus tria milia boum in stabulo ingenti habebat.
       _____10. Hercules aquam de flumine portabat et stabulum purgavit.

Hercules - Units 1-3
Vocabulary Test

I. **Pictures**

1. Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. sanguis	b. vestigium	c. manus
d. serpens	e. terra	f. somnus
g. oppidum	h. avis	i. proximus
j. saxum	k. caelum	l. mitto

II. Etymology - *Fill in the blanks with English derivatives from the Latin root words in the word bank. Each root word is to be used only one time.*

alius   vulnus   civis   celeritas   cadaver   modus   consumo

summus   auxilium   crudelis   dimitto   fama   difficultas   appello

2. It is a _____ problem, but I know we can find a solution.

3. The history teacher emphasized the importance of _____ rights in our country, particularly in the 20th century.

4. After their house was robbed, the family felt _____ at night and now locked their doors even when they were at home.

5. The homework assignment was to _____ the main points of the chapter in order to review for the test.

6. During the thunderstorm, our power went out and the _____ generators had to be started.

7. In AP Biology, you will dissect the _____ of several animals, including a frog and a pig.

8. The boys _____ huge quantities of pizza and chips after their baseball game.

9. The celebrity's _____ stayed with her for her whole life, even after she stopped making movies.

10. The tyrant's _____ was legendary - people far and wide knew all about his torture chambers.

11. The _____ kidnapped my dog and took him into their spaceship to do tests on his brain.

III. Matching

a. soon
b. force, compel
c. effort, attempt
d. finish, accomplish
e. throw, hurl
f. troops, forces
g. go
h. awaken, rouse
i. serious, heavy
j. there
k. therefore
l. safe, unharmed
m. delay

n. seize, occupy
o. reach, arrive at
p. demand
q. a certain
r. find, discover
s. crime, wickedness
t. highest, greatest
u. strongly, violently, very
v. wound
w. take up, undertake
x. arrow
y. way, method

____ 12. igitur
____ 13. quidam
____ 14. mora
____ 15. gravis
____ 16. scelus
____ 17. copiae
____ 18. postulo

____ 19. pervenio
____ 20. cogo
____ 21. conicio
____ 22. excito
____ 23. conatus
____ 24. reperio

____ 25. occupo
____ 26. summus
____ 27. conficio
____ 28. incolumis
____ 29. ibi
____ 30. eo
____ 31. brevi tempore

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 29-35)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a.   sharp, shrill
b.   to cultivate, worship
c.   to pierce through, transfix
d.   to take back
e.   to loosen, set sail
f.   bull
g.   to get, obtain, find
h.   to beg, pray
i.   harbor
j.   reward

k.   punishment, torture
l.   storm, weather
m.   knowledge
n.   experience
o.   to draw up, equip
p.   to deny, refuse
q.   kind, nature
r.   to cross
s.   companion, comrade
t.   sun

_____   1.   genus

_____   2.   instruo

_____   3.   socius

_____   4.   solvo

_____   5.   supplicium

_____   6.   praemium

_____   7.   colo

_____   8.   recipio

_____   9.   transeo

_____   10.   taurus

_____   11.   acer

_____   12.   nego

_____   13.   scientia

_____   14.   sol

_____   15.   nanciscor

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4
Expressing Purpose in Latin

Each of the following sentences contains a purpose clause or a relative clause of purpose.   Change the purpose idea into an *ad* + gerundive construction.

1.   Hercules ad litus rediit ut navem conscenderet.

2.   Minerva crotala Herculi dedit ut aves Stymphalides repelleret.

3.   Hercules nuntium misit qui mortem regis nuntiaret.

4.   Equi Diomedis homines capiebant ut carne eorum vescerentur.

5.   Eurystheus Herculem misit qui balteum caperet.

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4 - Grammar & Reading Quiz

I. Choose the Latin word that matches each translation.   Pay attention to endings!

a.   pugnae
b.   vulneribus
c.   virorum
d.   virtutis
e.   pugnam
f.   virtute
g.   viri

h.   viris
i.   fuga
j.   fugae
k.   vulnera
l.   fugam
m.   pugnas
n.   virtuti

_____ 1. of the men

_____ 2. with courage

_____ 3. of courage

_____ 4. to the men

_____ 5. the men

_____ 6. of battle

_____ 7. by flight

_____ 8. by their wounds

_____ 9. the battle

_____ 10. of flight

II. Subordinate Clause IDs – *UT Clauses*.   Identify each *ut*-clause given below.

a.   purpose   b. result   c. indirect command

_____ 1.   Eurystheus Herculi mandavit ut bellum Amazonibus inferret.

_____ 2.   Hercules fortissimos socios persuasit ut secum iter facerent.

_____ 3.   Equi Diomedis tam feroces erant ut carne hominum vescerentur.

_____ 4.   Hercules ad mare rediit ut navem occuparet.

_____ 5.   Cives Thraciae Herculem oravit ut regnum susciperet

_____ 6.   Amazones contra omnium opinionem tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut multos eorum occiderent.

_____ 7.   Hercules milites cohortatus est ut pristinae virtutis memoriam retineret.

_____ 8.   Milites tantum cibum consumpserunt ut frumentum iam deficiebat.

_____ 9.   Animos omnium ita confirmavit ut multi proelium sine mora redintegrarent.

_____ 10.   Hercules navem celeriter conscendit ut statim solveret.

III. Reading Comprehension – Answer the following True-False questions about the stories in this unit.   The questions are in the same order as the stories.

_____ 1. Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut aves Stymphalides vivas referret.

_____ 2. Aves ita celeriter avolaverunt ut Hercules sagittis non transfigere posset.

_____ 3. Hercules cornibus taurum prehendit, collum eius compressit, et eum exanimavit.

_____ 4. Diomedes ab equis suis necatus est.

_____ 5. Amazones tantam virtutem habebant ut cum viris proelium commiserunt.

_____ 6. Regina Amazonum possedit balteum quem Mercurius ei dederat.

_____ 7. Hippolyte balteum Herculi dare nolebat.

_____ 8. Amazones omnes exercitum Herculis pugnare volebant.

_____ 9. Tandem Amazones fugerunt, et nullae captae sunt.

_____ 10.   Hercules balteum recepit, tum omnes captivas liberavit.

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 5
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 36-40)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. to drive together
b. walls
c. to bear to
d. herd, flock
e. to take beforehand, anticipate, order
f. to offer, propose
g. to arrive at, reach
h. to feel
i. to bring back word, report
j. Africa

k. pillar
l. to join
m. to separate
n. Europe
o. to perceive, understand
p. to hold forth, supply, show
q. inconvenience, harm
r. to send down, let fall
s. to hold back, prevent
t. to carry across

_____ 1. pecus

_____ 2. incommodum

_____ 3. columna

_____ 4. intellego

_____ 5. percipio

_____ 6. Europa

_____ 7. attingo

_____ 8. coniungo

_____ 9. renuntio

_____ 10. propono

_____ 11. moenia

_____ 12. divido

_____ 13. offero

_____ 14. compello

_____ 15. demitto

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 5
Comparative & Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

I.   **Fill in the blanks for each adjective.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	facilior	
fortis		
		laetissimus
tutus		
	miserior	

II.   **Fill in the blanks for each adverb.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
		acerrime
celeriter		
	altius	
longe		
	difficilius	

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 5
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 36-40)

I.   **For these nouns in Chapter 40, give the adjective that describes each.   The text of the story should be given with this quiz.   Line numbers correspond to the line numbers in the textbook.**

1. gens (3)   _____

6. tempore (9)   _____

2. copias (5)   _____

7. lapidum (10)   _____

3. res (6)   _____

8. vi (10) _____

4. locis (7)   _____

9. Hercules (12) _____

5. spem (8)   _____

10. rebus (12)   _____

II.   **Clause ID – for each of the subjunctive clauses, identify the clause type.**

a. purpose   b. result   c. *cum*-circumstantial
d. *cum*-causal   e. indirect question   f. indirect command

_____1.   Neptunus et Apollo Troiam venerunt ut ad moenia aedificanda auxilium offerrent.

_____2.   Neptunus et Apollo tam irati erant ut monstrum horribili specie e mari mitterent.

_____3.   Troiani perterriti oraculum rogaverunt quomodo e periculo tanto se liberarent.

_____4.   Cum Troiani oraculo paruissent, Apollo auxilio eis Herculem misit.

_____5.   Rex Herculem rogavit quod praemium vellet.

_____6.   Cum Hercules filiam regis conspexisset, statim eam amabat.

_____7.   Filia regis Herculi persuasit ut in regno maneret et se in matrimonium duceret.

_____8.   Hercules autem ad Eurystheum redire volebat ut labores duodecim conficeret.

_____9.   Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut Geryonem interficeret et boves reduceret.

_____10.   Hercules tam iratus erat ut arcum arriperet et solem sagittis peteret.

III. **Answer the following comprehension questions about your stories.**

_____1. Cur Graeci navem ad Troiam appulērunt?

a. magna tempestas coorta est   *b. frumentum deficiebat*   *c.monstrum Hercules interficere volebat*

_____2. Cur Laomedon oraculum consulere constituit?

a. Neptunum et Apollinem timebat   *b. filia sua monstro obiciebatur*   *c.monstrum homines et pecora devorabat*

_____3. Postquam monstrum occisum erat, quid Hercules fecit?

a. magnam gratiam Laomedontis rettulit   *b. caput horribile eius abscidit*   *c. Hesionem ad patrem reduxit*

_____4. Cur Geryon tam horribili specie erat?

a. tria corpora habebat   *b. cornua longa habebat*   *c. caput serpentis et corpus cervi habebat*

_____5. Quomodo sol Herculi auxilium obtulit?

a. arcum novum et sagittas aureas ei dedit   *b. lintrem auream ei dedit*   *c. e calore magno eum defendit*

_____6. Quomodo Iuppiter auxilium Herculi obtulit?

a. imbrum lapidum demisit   *b. galeam magicam et scutum ei dedit*   *c. viam ad Graeciam ei demonstravit*

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 6
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 41-44)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. on account of
b. to load, burden
c. food, fodder
d. to cover, conceal
e. to put away, hide
f. approach, arrival
g. to breathe out
h. worn out, exhausted
i. at night
j. mouth

k. to renew, repair, refresh
l. to send away, lose
m. to find out, learn; know (*perfect*)
n. pretended
o. to build against, block up
p. following, next
q. rock
r. to move away
s. to accomplish, effect
t. entrance

____ 1. abdo

____ 2. amitto

____ 3. os

____ 4. efflo

____ 5. tego

____ 6. reficio

____ 7. posterus

____ 8. introitus

____ 9. ob

____ 10. amoveo

____ 11. saxum

____ 12. falsus

____ 13. pabulum

____ 14. fessus

____ 15. efficio

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 6
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 41-44)

I. From your Chapter 42 story, give the Latin noun to which each pronoun refers.   You may refer to a photocopy of the story text.

1. se (3) _____

4. qui (8)_____

2. qua (5)_____

5. hos (10)_____

3. hic (6)_____

II.   Clause Architecture – Put each clause in this chunk of text on its own line, and then identify what type of clause it is, using the options from the word bank below.   Clauses may occur more than one time, and each clause in the word bank occurs at least once.   The text is modified from Chapter 44.

Hercules cum nullum alium introitum reperire posset, hoc saxum amovere conatus est.   Sed Cacum ipsum vix cernere potuit, quod spelunca plena erat fumi, quem ille more suo efflabat.   Hercules inusitata specie turbatus paulisper haesitabat.   Cacus etsi multum repugnavit, nullo modo se liberare potuit cum nulla facultas respirandi daretur.

a. concessive
b. *cum-* causal
c. main

d. relative
e. participial phrase
f. *cum*-circumstantial

g. causal

_____1.   _____

_____2.   _____

_____3.   _____

_____4.   _____

_____5.   _____

_____6.   _____

_____7.   _____

_____8.   _____

_____9.   _____

_____10.   _____

III.   Reading Comprehension
From the Chapter 42 story, give the Latin word or words that corresponds to each English translation.   Include ONLY the words that apply to the English translation – they are not necessarily in order.

1. by their tails   _____

2. had been founded   _____

3. where they had been hidden   _____

4. exhausted from the journey   _____

5. he breathed fire   _____

6. not far from the valley   _____

7. who had heard   _____

8. he decided to stay   _____

9. a rumor about Hercules' arrival _____

10. of great size   _____

Hercules - Units 4-6
Vocabulary Test

I. **Pictures**

1.   Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. nihil	b. corpus	c. ignis
d. ventus	e. bos	f. pauci
g. postquam	h. do	i. iratus
j. murus	k. arcus	l. vestis

II. **Etymology** - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence. Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

aufero	vita	traho	animus	reliquus	causa	peto
coepi	commotus	finis	doceo	custodio	nullus	ignis	libero

2. One of the principles upon which America was founded is _____.

3. During the ice storm, the car could not get any _____ on the slippery road and it slid into the ditch.

4. The students all signed a _____ protesting the new dress code.

5. The _____ exam for this class will consist of multiple choice questions and two essays.

6. There was great _____ in the streets during the riots.

7. She realized she was pregnant at the very moment of _____.

8. Always remember the long mark over the A when you form the _____ singular in the first declension.

9. They were unable to locate the _____ of the patient's illness, but they worked to alleviate the symptoms.

10. _____ from the archaeological dig were kept on display in the museum.

11. In the divorce, the judge granted _____ to both parents equally.

III. Matching

a. battle line; line
b. golden
c. move, upset
d. try
e. plan, advice
f. then
g. possibility, chance, means
h. daughter
i. have
j. man, person
k. put in, place on
l. custom, way, manner
m. tell, describe
n. name
o. well-known, familiar
p. no, none
q. kill, cut down
r. before
s. although
t. withstand, endure
u. life
v. go across, cross
w. bring back, fetch
x. return, go back
y. battle

____ 12. commoveo

____ 13. filia

____ 14. facultas

____ 15. habeo

____ 16. occido

____ 17. narro

____ 18. consilium

____ 19. sustineo

____ 20. nomen

____ 21. mos

____ 22. deinde

____ 23. acies

____ 24. aureus

____ 25. quamquam

____ 26. priusquam

____ 27. nullus

____ 28. impono

____ 29. homo

____ 30. notus

____ 31. conor

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 7
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 45-48)

a. desire, longing
b. dragon, serpent
c. appearance, beauty
d. surpassing, remarkable
e. placed, situated
f. to explain, teach
g. last
h. to go under, bear, endure

i. otherwise
j. successive
k. weight
l. to be of advantage, profit
m. voluntarily
n. to encourage, urge
o. pace

____ 1.   hortor

____ 2.   praestans

____ 3.   aliter

____ 4.   situs

____ 5.   forma

____ 6.   doceo

____ 7.   sponte

____ 8.   pondus

____ 9.   passus

____ 10. continuus

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 7
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 45-48)

I. Create the present subjunctives in the 3rd person singular for the following verbs:

1. invenio, invenire   _____

2. sum, esse   _____

3. porto, portare   _____

4. maneo, manēre   _____

5. eo, ire   _____

II. Clause Identification – identify each subordinate clause. Some have subjunctives, some have indicatives.

a. causal
b. purpose
c. *cum-* causal
d. temporal

e. relative clause
f. participial phrase
g. *cum*-circumstantial

h. relative clause of purpose
i. indirect command

_____1. Atlas abierat, et ad hortum Hesperidum, *qui pauca milia passuum aberat…*

_____2. *Eo cum venisset,* causam veniendi exposuit.

_____3. Filias vehementer hortatus est *ut mala traderent.*

_____4. Nolebant enim hoc facere, *quod ab ipsa Iunone hoc munus acceperant.*

_____5. Atlas eis persuasit *ut sibi parerent.*

_____6. Cum nuntium de reditu Atlantis non audivisset, hac mora Hercules commotus est.

_____7. Quinto die *Atlantem redeuntem* vidit.

_____8. Nemo nuntium misit *qui de mora Atlantis Herculem certiorem faceret.*

_____9. *Postquam gratias pro beneficio egit,* ad Graeciam profectus est.

_____10. Atlas ad hortum Hesperidum advenit *ut mala nancisceretur.*

III. Reading Comprehension – Answer the following multiple choice questions about the stories in this unit.

_____ 1.   Quae erant Hesperides?
a. terribilia monstra quae in   b.   filiae Atlantis   c.   amicae Iunonis
    horto habitabant

_____ 2.   Quis mala aurea in horto Hesperidum custodiebat?
a. monstrum qui ex ore   b.   nymphae quae in terra   c.   draco cui erant capita
    ignem efflabat   propinqua habitabant   centum

_____ 3.   Cur Hercules hortum Hesperidum invenire non poterat?
a. nemo eum adiuvare   b.   nemo sciebat ubi hortus   c.   Hercules e Graecia
    volebat   esset   numquam iter faciebat

_____ 4.   Cur Atlas caelum in umeris sustinebat?
a. ut caelum montem   b.   ne Iuppiter iratus fieret   c.   ne in terram decideret
    Olympum et terram
    divideret

_____ 5.   Cur Hercules Atlantem admiratus est?
a. Atlas sciebat ubi   b.   Atlas erat ingenti corpore   c.   Atlas erat fortissimus
    Hesperides habitarent

_____ 6.   Cur Atlas sciebat ubi Hesperides habitarent?
a. Atlas erat pater   b.   Atlas hortum earum videre   c.   Iuppiter Atlantem dixerat
    Hesperidum   poterat ex loco ubi stabat   ubi hortus esset

_____ 7.   Quid Atlas ab Hercule petivit, dum ipse abesset?
a. ut caelum in umeris   b.   ut monstra horribilia   c.   ut magna cum voce
    sustineret   exspectaret   clamaret, usque ad Atlas
                                                                   rediret.

_____ 8.   Cur Hesperides mala tradere nolebant?
a. nesciebant quis Hercules   b.   ira Iunonis timebant   c.   Iuno eas hoc munus
    esset   dederat

_____ 9.   Quid Atlas filiis suis persuadit ut facerent?
a. ut Iunoni parerent   b.   ut mala sibi darent   c.   ut mala custodirent

_____ 10.   Quomodo Hercules post complures dies sentiebat?
a. defessus   b.   laetus   c.   commotus

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 7
Grammar Quiz – Irregular Comparatives & Superlatives (Adjectives & Adverbs)

I.   **Fill in the irregular adjective chart below:**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
magnus		
	peius	
		optimus
parvus		

II.   **Fill in the irregular adverb chart below:**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
magnopere		
	peius	
		optime
parum		

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 8
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 49-53)

a.   mention
b.   to go away, depart
c.   spirit, shade
d.   each
e.   anyone, anything
f.   riverbank
g.   carry across

h.   seat, throne
i.   right, justice, law
j.   various
k.   to join to
l.   farther
m.   to promise

____   1.   ripa

____   2.   ulterior

____   3.   quisque

____   4.   ius

____   5.   manes

____   6.   varius

____   7.   quisquam

____   8.   polliceor

____   9.   solium

____   10.   decedo

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 8
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 49-53)

I.   **For each adjective or participle given, locate the noun (or pronoun) that it modifies.   Refer to the text of chapter 50.**

1.   huius (3)   _____   6.   quodam (10)   _____

2.   deducti (6)   _____   7.   parva (10)   _____

3.   quo (6)   _____   8.   hoc (11)   _____

4.   nullus (9)   _____   9.   sepulti (16)   _____

5.   factus (9)   _____   10.   centum (17)   _____

IV. **Clause Architecture – Put each clause in this chunk of text on its own line, and then identify what type of clause it is, using the options from the word bank below.   Clauses may occur more than one time, and each clause in the word bank occurs at least once.   The text is modified from Chapter 50.**

Manes a Mercurio deducti primum ad ripam veniebant Stygis, quo flumine regnum Plutonis continebatur.   Hoc transire necesse erat priusquam in Orcum venire possent. Cum tamen in hoc flumine nullus pons factus esset, manes transvehebantur a Charonte quodam, qui cum parva lintre ad ripam exspectabat.   Cum manes ad Styga venissent, pretium traiectus solvere poterant.

a. temporal   c. main   e. participial phrase
b. *cum-* causal   d. relative   f. *cum*-circumstantial

_____1.   _____

_____2.   _____

_____3.   _____

_____4.   _____

_____5.   _____

_____6.   _____

_____7.   _____

_____8.   _____

_____9.   _____

_____10.   _____

III. Answer the following True/False questions about the stories in this unit.

_____1.   Cerbero erant capita centum draconibus cincta.

_____2.   Hercules in Orco numquam antea ingressus est.

_____3.   Apollo manes ad ripam Stygis deducebat.

_____4.   Etsi cadaver non sepultum erat, Charon id in lintre parva transvexit.

_____5.   Si manes aquam Lethes bibebat, omnia e memoria deponebant.

_____6.   Tres iudices constituebant ubi manes irent.

_____7.   Minerva et Mercurius se Herculi socios coniunxerunt.

_____8.   Hercules timebat ne Charon in flumen caderet.

_____9.   Pluto de Herculis factis audiverat et Cerberum ei libenter dedit.

_____10. Eurystheus laetus erat ubi Hercules Cerberum sibi monstravit

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 54-56)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. age
b. exile
c. end, boundary; (*pl.*) borders, territory
d. heart, chest
e. to do thoroughly, accomplish
f. to carry forward, advance
g. to turn back, return
h. love
i. on the ground
j. evil, mischief

k. chance, opportunity
l. to put back, store up
m. to suspect
n. to wet, soak, dye
o. to avenge
p. to drive on, urge
q. shepherd
r. as if
s. funeral pyre
t. to put under, apply

_____ 1. pectus

_____ 2. perficio

_____ 3. revertor

_____ 4. subdo

_____ 5. occasio

_____ 6. humi

_____ 7. tinguo

_____ 8. malum

_____ 9. aetas

_____ 10. rogus

_____ 11. finis

_____ 12. ulciscor

_____ 13. impello

_____ 14. amor

_____ 15. quasi

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Participial Phrase Quiz

Choose the translation which is NOT the correct translation of the participial phrase given.

_____ 1.   Charon manes in lintre portans

a. when Charon was carrying b. Charon who had carried the c. Charon carrying ghosts in
ghosts in his boat   ghosts in his boat   his boat

_____ 2.   pretium a manibus solutum

a. the price paid by the ghosts b. after the price had been   c. the price which the ghosts
paid by the ghosts   were paying

_____ 3.   manes in ripa errantes

a. while the ghosts were   b. the ghosts wandering on the c. the ghosts who wandered on
wandering on the riverbank   riverbank   the riverbank

_____ 4.   manes a Mercurio deducti

a. the ghosts being led down b. when the ghosts had been c. the ghosts having been led
by Mercury   led down by Mercury   down by Mercury

_____ 5.   manes trans flumen transvecti

a. the ghosts which had been b. when the ghosts had been c. the ghosts being carried
carried across the river   carried across the river   across the river

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 54-56)

I. **Pronoun References – Give the Latin word to which each pronoun refers. These come from the Chapter 54 story- you may refer to the text of the story to work out your answers.**

1.quae (1)   _____   4.qui (10)   _____

2.cui (4)   _____   5.eius (11)   _____

3.quo (8)   _____   6.ipse (11)   _____

II. **Result Clauses – Identify whether these result clauses are adverbial or noun result clauses.**

       a. **adverbial**   b. **noun**

_____1. Tanta tempestas coorta est ut navis cursum tenere non posset.

_____2. Accidit ut Hercules puerum casu occidisset.

_____3. Hercules tantum dolorem sensit ut vix perferre posset.

_____4. Iuppiter effecit ut Hercules deus fieret.

_____5. Mos erat ut vir in exsilium iret, si quem casu occidisset.

_____6. Iuppiter Herculem tam amabat ut eum deum faceret.

_____7. Tantus furor Herculem impulit ut in rogum vivus se imponeret.

_____8. Post multos annos accidit ut Hercules Deianiram in matrimonium duceret.

Reading Comprehension

From the Chapter 54 story, give the Latin word or words that corresponds to each English translation. Include ONLY the words that apply to the English translation — they are not necessarily in order.

1. he aimed his bow _____

2. since it was the custom _____

3. from the borders of the city _____

4. he offered to the travelers _____

5. many other famous things _____

6. he hurried to leave _____

7. on his back _____

8. having gone out a little way _____

9. whose name _____

10. to cross the river _____

Hercules - Units 7-9
Vocabulary Test

I.   Pictures

1.   Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. sol	b. tempus	c. aqua
d. pars	e. hortus	f. vinum
g. canis	h. vir	i. curro
j. ingens	k. pes	l. navis

II. Etymology - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence. Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

alter	prehendo	constituo	paene	curro	pes	dolor
progredior	expono	region impero		trado	navis	periculum

2. It was a _____ at this school to welcome the returning seniors with a special assembly.

3. The nation's _____ included the foundations for its legal system.

4. All vehicles must yield to _____, even when they do not cross in the crosswalk.

5. They planned a two-pronged attack, using the army to attack the land side of the city and the _____ to blockade the harbor.

6. The tabloids _____ the secrets of the famous couple, who spent more time together than with their actual spouses.

7. It is absolutely _____ that you follow these directions - otherwise, you will fail the assignment.

8. The terrain in that _____ is very rough and impassable by car - you will have to hike through the mountains.

9. Despite the _____ he faced on his journeys, Hercules never gave up and he always achieved his goals.

10. The _____ cuisine of that part of Mexico is surprisingly not spicy at all.

11. Every Friday, the class discussed _____ events based on newspaper clippings that the students brought in to class.

III. Matching

a. bring, bring along
b. put in
c. approach
d. war
e. head
f. fall, chance, accident
g. bring together
h. decide
i. hurry, rush
j. also, even
k. even if, although
l. wear
m. suitable, fit, favorable

n. kill
o. journey
p. mountain
q. obtain, get, find
r. be unwilling, not wish
s. set out
t. suddenly
u. go forth, advance, proceed
v. recognize, know, learn
w. hope
x. appearance
y. messenger, news

____	12.	idoneus	____	19.	casus	____	26.	appello
____	13.	iter	____	20.	etiam	____	27.	appropinquo
____	14.	nolo	____	21.	nanciscor	____	28.	proficiscor
____	15.	etsi	____	22.	bellum	____	29.	gero
____	16.	confero	____	23.	subito	____	30.	affero
____	17.	constituo	____	24.	caput	____	31.	interficio
____	18.	mons	____	25.	contendo			

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 1
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 57-62)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. to bear away, carry off
b. opinion, purpose
c. pleasure
d. shoe
e. to come together, gather
f. any, anyone, anything
g. to pass away, perish
h. to hope
i. fleece
j. care

k. to bear, endure
l. to be in charge of
m. experience
n. to consider, think
o. to delay, linger
p. newness, novelty
q. to throw away
r. hospitality
s. unfriendly, hostile
t. to carry

____ 1. sententia

____ 2. voluptas

____ 3. convenio

____ 4. quis

____ 5. pereo

____ 6. vellus

____ 7. perfero

____ 8. praesum

____ 9. arbitror

____ 10. commoror

____ 11. novitas

____ 12. abicio

____ 13. hospitium

____ 14. inimicus

____ 15. veho

Infinitives and Participles Quiz

1. paro, parare, paravi, paratus

PARTICIPLE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		
INFINITIVE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

2. impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditus

PARTICIPLE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		
INFINITIVE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

3. iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus

PARTICIPLE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		
INFINITIVE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

Jason – Unit 1
Indirect Statement Quiz

I. INDIRECT STATEMENT I– CHOOSE THE CORRECT LATIN VERB FOR THE UNDERLINED ENGLISH PHRASE

_____1.   He said that the ugly dog <u>was running</u> down the street.

   A. cucurrisse   B. currere   C. cursurum esse

_____2.   He said that the ugly dog <u>would run</u> down the street.

   A. cucurrisse   B. currere   C. cursurum esse

_____3.   The ugly dog says thathe <u>killed</u> the rat.

   A. necare   B. necavisse   C. necaturum esse

_____4.   The rat said that the ugly dog <u>had not seen</u> him.

   A. vidisse   B. visurum esse   C. videre

_____5.   The ugly dog says that <u>he will find</u> the rat.

   A. invenire   B. invenisse   C. inventurum esse

_____6.   The rat says that the dog <u>is</u> ugly.

   A. fuisse   B. futurum esse   C. esse

II. INDIRECT STATEMENT II – CHOOSE THE CORRECT TRANSLATION FOR THE SENTENCE.

_____7.   Iason dicit Argonautas morituros esse.

   A. Jason says that the Argonauts died.

   B. Jason says   that the Argonauts will die

   C. Jason says that the Argonauts are dying.

_____8.   Iason dixit Argonautas mortuos esse.

   A. Jason said that the Argonauts had died.

   B. Jason said that the Argonauts would die.

   C. Jason said that the Argonauts were dying.

_____9.   Argonautae   sciunt Harpyias infestas esse.

   A. The Argonauts know that the Harpies were dangerous.

   B. The Argonauts know that the Harpies will be dangerous.

   C. The Argonauts know that the Harpies are dangerous.

_____10.   Harpyiae sciebant Argonautas infestos esse.

   A. The Harpies knew that the Argonauts   were dangerous.

   B. The Harpies knew that the Argonauts   had been dangerous.

   C. The Harpies knew that the Argonauts   would be dangerous.

_____11.   Iason dixit Harpyias necatas esse.

   A. Jason said that the Harpies were being killed.

   B. Jason said that the Harpies would be killed.

   C. Jason said that the Harpies had been killed.

_____12.   Iason dixit Argonautas Harpyias necaturas esse.

   A. Jason said that the Argonauts were killing the Harpies.

   B. Jason said that the Argonauts would kill the Harpies.

   C. Jason said that the Harpies had been killed by the Argonauts.

Jason – Unit 1
Ablative Absolute Quiz

I.   **Identify the tense that the participle should be if the sentence was written in Latin.**

b.   **present**   b. **perfect**

_____1.While the storm was brewing, the Argonauts prepared the ship.
_____2.After they had set sail, a giant sea monster poked its head up from the water.
_____3.When the sea monster was following them, the Argonauts tried to paddle faster.
_____4.Although the Argonauts escaped, the sea monster was not upset.
_____5.When the sea monster has summoned its friends, the Argonauts begin to worry.
_____6.When the ship was sinking, the sea monsters formed a circle.
_____7.As the Argonauts try to escape, the sea monsters easily catch them.
_____8.After the sea monsters had eaten all the Argonauts, the sea grew calm.
_____9.Since Jason failed to retrieve the Golden Fleece, Pelias was able to continue being the king.
_____10.   After many years had gone by, the Greeks realized that the Argonauts would never
    return.

II.   **Choose the translation that is NOT correct for each ablative absolute.**
_____1.Monstro viso, Argonautae celerius navigabant.
           a. when the monster had been seen
           b. when the monster was being seen
           c. after they had seen the monster
_____2.Monstro ex aqua oriente, Argonautae effugere conati sunt.
           a.   as the monster rises out of the water
           b.   when the monster was rising out of the water
           c.   afer the monster rose out of the water
_____3.Argonautis captis, monstrum laetum est.
           a.   when the Argonauts have been captured
           b.   after capturing the Argonauts
           c.   since the Argonauts were captured
_____4.Argonautis consumptis, monstrum laetissimus erat.
           a.   when the Argonauts had been eaten
           b.   after he had eaten the Argonauts
           c.   while eating the Argonauts
_____5.Argonautis mortuis, vellus aureum tutum erit.
           a.   since the Argonauts have died
           b.   because the Argonauts died
           c.   when the Argonauts are dying

.

Jason – Chapters 57-59
Reading Comprehension

I. True/False – answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 57-59.

_____ 1. Quidam ex Aesonis amicis noctu Iasonem ex urbe abstulerunt.

_____ 2. Rex magnum dolorem sentiebat quod Iason mortuus erat.

_____ 3. Pelias re vera voluptatem percipiebat cum puerum mortuum esse audivisset.

_____ 4. Amici Aesonis fabulam de morte pueri finxerunt.

_____ 5. Pelias veritus est ne regnum amitteret.

_____ 6. Oraculum Peliam monuit ut periculum in praesentia caveret.

_____ 7. Oraculum dixit Peliam hominem cavere qui cum uno calceo veniret.

_____ 8. Nuntii in omnes partes dimissi erant ut diem certam ad sacrificandum nuntiarent.

_____ 9. Die constituta ad sacrificium pauci convenerunt.

_____ 10. Dum Iason iter facit, calceos in transeundo flumine amiserat.

_____ 11. Pelias Iasonem non vidit, itaque periculum suum non intellexit.

_____ 12. Regi Peliae vellus aureum commissum erat.

_____ 13. Pelias Iasonem misit ut vellere potiretur.

II. Multiple Choice - *Identify the letter of the choice that best answers the question.*

_____ 14. Cur Pelias fratrem expulit?
a. He wanted to be king.
b. His brother had offended him unforgivably.
c. He had nothing better to do that day.

_____ 15. Fratre expulso, quid Pelias in animo habebat facere?
a. To marry the queen.
b. To kill Jason.
c. To expand the kingdom.

_____ 16. Quid amici Aesonis fecerunt?
a. They ousted the illegal king.
b. They saved Aeson's son.
c. They secretly sent a representative to Delphi.

_____ 17. Quid amici Aesonis regem de Iasone dixerunt?
a. He had fallen into the river and lost a shoe.
b. He was planning to marry a foreign princess and never return.
c. He was dead.

_____ 18. Quid Pelias amicos Aesonis rogavit?
a. How the boy had died.
b. If they would kill the boy.
c. Why they hadn't returned sooner.

_____ 19. Cur Pelias oraculum consulere constituit?
a. It was his usual custom to consult the oracle every year.
b. He wanted to know if he would win a battle.
c. He was concerned about losing the kingdom.

_____ 20. De quo Pythia Peliam monuit?

a. A man with one shoe.   b. No immediate danger.   c. That he should make a sacrifice soon.

_____ 21. Qui ad urbem die constituta veniebant?

a. Many people.   b. A centaur.   c. Jason and his friends.

_____ 22. Quid accidit ubi Iason ad urbem ibat?

a. He was living with a centaur.   b. He lost a shoe.   c. He figured out his true lineage.

_____ 23. Cur Pelias timebat ubi Iasonem vidit?

a. He thought Jason would seek revenge.   b. He feared that he would soon die.   c. He knew the oracle was true.

_____ 24. Quid consilium Pelias cepit?

a. To send Jason on an impossible mission.   b. To poison Jason's food.   c. To convince Jason to help him, then secretly kill him.

_____ 25. Quomodo Iason respondit?

a. He refused and went to go look for his other shoe.   b. He was scared, but he decided to try anyways.   c. He was willing to undertake the challenge.

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 2
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 63-66)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. anchor
b. fountain, spring
c. that...not, but that
d. blind
e. to turn out, happen
f. to put near, set beside

g. bird
h. space, time
i. hunger
j. oar
k. to doubt, hesitate

____   1.   fons

____   2.   appono

____   3.   caecus

____   4.   fames

____   5.   quin

____   6.   volucris

____   7.   dubito

____   8.   evenio

____   9.   remus

____   10.   spatium

Jason – Unit 2 (Chapters 63-66) - Clauses & Reading Comprehension

I. Clauses – Identify each subordinate clause in the sentences below. There are more answer choices than questions, and no clause is used more than once.

a. indirect statement	f. noun result	k. *cum*-causal
b. ablative absolute	g. fear	l. relative clause
c. participial phrase	h. indirect command	m. relative clause of
d. purpose	i. indirect question	purpose
e. adverbial result	j. *cum*-circumstantial	

_____1. Phineus audivit eos pervenisse.

_____2. Sciebat quantam opinionem virtutis Argonautae haberent.

_____3. Misit nuntium qui Iasonem sociosque ad regiam vocaret.

_____4. Eo cum venisset, Phineus magnopere gavisus est.

_____5. Phineus demonstravit quanto in periculo suae res essent.

_____6. Rex pollicitus est se magna praemia daturum esse.

_____7. Hoc nihil prodesse viderunt.

_____8. In aera Zetes et Calais se sustulerunt ut desuper impetum facerent.

_____9. Harpyiae rei novitate perterritae statim fugerunt.

_____10. Iason sublatis ancoris brevi tempore saxis illis appropinquavit.

II. Comprehension – Answer the following questions about the stories in this unit.

_____ 1. Cur Iason Cyzico profectus est?
a. magna tempestas veniebat   b. copia aquae et frumenti deficiebat   c. tranquillitas erat

_____ 2. Quid erant Symplegades?
a. saxa ingentia quae celeritate incredibili concurrebant   b. monstra in mari quae nautas persequebantur   c. montes in Mysia siti

_____ 3. Quomodo Harpyiae Phineum excruciabant?
a. filiam rapuerunt   b. cibum auferebant   c. eum mordebant

_____ 4. Quomodo Argonautae Harpyias vicerunt?
a. crotalis eas cruciaverunt   b. saxa in eas iecerunt   c. desuper impetum fecerunt

_____ 5. Cur Iasoni columba erat?
a. ut ventum temptare posset   b. ut videret quam celeriter saxa concurrerent   c. ut Harpyias terreret

_____ 6. Quid Phineus pollicitus est, si Argonautae sibi auxilium ferrent?
a. multae pulcherrimae feminae   b. praemia magna   c. perpetua amicitia

_____ 7. Quid Phineus perferebat?
a. terribilis fames   b. mors mala   c. crudelis uxor

_____ 8. Cur Hercules et Polyphemus cum Iasone non discesserunt?
a. vestigia Hylae sequebantur   b. Hylam invenerunt et cum puero discesserunt   c. nymphas adamaverunt et manere constituerunt

_____ 9. Quid Phineus putabat Argonautas facturos esse?
a. eum trans mare vehent   b. ei auxilium dabunt   c. Harpyias necabunt

_____ 10. Quid Nymphae fecerunt, Hyla viso?
a. eum oraverunt ut unam ex nymphis in matrimonium duceret   b. eum ceperunt et domum reduxerunt   c. puero persuadere conatae sunt ut secum maneret

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 3
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 67-70)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. to plow
b. tooth
c. to join, yoke
d. before, first
e. with difficulty
f. herb, plant
g. unknowing, unaware
h. to show; surpass
i. to think

j. ointment
k. to produce, bring forth
l. midday, noon, south
m. to arise, spring up
n. to scatter, sprinkle
o. to be strong, prevail
p. quarrel, dispute
q. weariness, fatigue

____ 1. unguentum

____ 2. spargo

____ 3. prius

____ 4. controversia

____ 5. gigno

____ 6. dens

____ 7. meridies

____ 8. valeo

____ 9. aro

____ 10. aegre

____ 11. praesto

____ 12. lassitudo

____ 13. insciens

____ 14. puto

____ 15. orior

Jason – Unit 3 (Chapters 67-70)
Passive Periphrastic Quiz

Change each of the following Latin sentences into a passive periphrastic, then give the correct translation.

1. Iason tauros iungere debet.

Passive Periphrastic: _____

English Translation: _____

2. Iason agrum arare debebat.

Passive Periphrastic: _____

English Translation: _____

3. Medea unguentum Iasoni dare debebit.

Passive Periphrastic: _____

English Translation: _____

4. Iason consilium Medea neglegere non debebat.

Passive Periphrastic: _____

English Translation: _____

5. Iason dentes draconis serere debet.

Passive Periphrastic: _____

English Translation: _____

Jason – Unit 3 (Chapters 67-70)
Subjunctive Quiz

I.   Create the subjunctives for the following verbs.

1. puto, putare, putavi, putatus – 3rd singular

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

2. pono, ponere, posui, positus – 3rd plural

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

Jason – Unit 3 (Chapters 67-70)
Clauses & Reading Comprehension

I. **COMPREHENSION** – Answer the following True/False questions about your stories.

_____1.   Ubi Iason dentes draconis in agro sparsit, draco magnus gignebatur.

_____2.   Argonautae a rege postulaverunt ut regnum sibi daret.

_____3.   Postquam agrum aravit, Iason draconis dentes sevit (from *sero*).

_____4.   Ubi Iason ad agrum advenerat, tauros in stabulo repperit.

_____5.   Iason non fortis vir erat, itaque necesse erat vires confirmare.

_____6.   Medea Iasoni dedit unguentum quod nervos et vires confirmaret.

_____7.   Aeetes miratus est quod Iason celeriter interfectus est.

_____8.   Ubi audivit quam ob causam Argonautae venissent, rex laetus erat.

_____9.   Iasonem Aeetes iussit Medeam in matrimonium ducere.

_____10.   Medea iussit Iasonem e regno fugere.

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES & OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS

a. Indirect Statement	d. Relative Clause	g. *Cum*-Causal
b. Ablative Absolute	e. Result Clause	h. Indirect Question
c. Purpose Clause	f. *Cum*-Circumstantial	i. Passive Periphrastic

_____1.   Ubi ea dies venit **quam rex ad arandum agrum dixerat,** Iason orta luce cum sociis ad locum constitutum se contulit.

_____2.   Ibi stabulum ingens repperit, in quo tauri erant inclusi; tum **ostio aperto** tauros in lucem traxit

_____3.   At Aeetes **cum videret** tauros nihil contra Iasonem valere, magnopere miratus est; nesciebat enim filiam suam auxilium ei dedisse.

_____4.   At Aeetes cum videret tauros nihil contra Iasonem valere, magnopere miratus est; nesciebat enim **filiam suam auxilium ei dedisse.**

_____5.   Tum Iason omnibus inspectantibus agrum arare coepit, qua in re tantam di-ligentiam adhibuit **ut ante meridiem totum opus conficeret.**

_____6.   **Hoc facto** ad locum ubi rex sedebat adiit, et dentes draconis postulavit

_____7.   Horum autem dentium natura erat talis ut in eo loco **ubi sementes factae essent** viri armati miro quodam modo gignerentur.

_____8.   Consilium quod Medea Iasoni dedisset non **omittendum est.**

_____9.   Iason saxum ingens coniecit **ut viri armati inter se pugnarent.**

_____10. Brevi tempore **gladiis destrictis** inter se pugnare coeperunt.

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 4
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 71-75)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. crisis, danger
b. trick
c. to remember
d. to draw up, beach
e. to snatch away, pull off
f. to fortify

g. protection, guard
h. anxious
i. leader, commander
j. to consider, think
k. limb

_____ 1. subduco

_____ 2. anxius

_____ 3. praesidium

_____ 4. existimo

_____ 5. discrimen

_____ 6. dux

_____ 7. membrum

_____ 8. dolus

_____ 9. munio

_____ 10. memoria tenere

JASON – UNIT 4 – CHAPTERS 70-75
CLAUSES & READING COMPREHENSION

I. Comprehension – Put the sentences in chronological order, from 1-10.

_____   Medea membra Absyrti in mare coniecit.

_____   Iason et Medea in silvam ambulaverunt.

_____   Rex Aeetes domum revertit ut filium suum sepeliret.

_____   Medea in draconem venenum sparsit et monstrum dormivit.

_____   Iason pollicitus est se Medeam navi sua avecturum esse.

_____   Argonautae lucem in silva elucens viderunt.

_____   Argonautae magno cum gaudio ducem suum exceperunt.

_____   Draco faucibus apertis eius adventum exspectabat.

_____   Iason vellus aureum de arbore deripuit.

_____   Multi milites in longa navi Argonautas insecuti sunt.

II.   Clause ID

_____1.   At rex Aeetes, ubi Iasonem laborem **propositum confecisse** cognovit, graviter commotus est.

A. INDIRECT COMMAND   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. INDIRECT QUESTION   D. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

_____2.   *id enim per dolum factum esse* intellegebat, nec dubitabat quin Medea ei auxilium tulisset.

A. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. INDIRECT QUESTION   D. PURPOSE CLAUSE

_____3.   Medea autem **cum intellegeret** se in magno fore periculo si in regia maneret, fuga salutem petere constituit.

A. *CUM*-CIRCUMSTANTIAL   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. PURPOSE CLAUSE   D. *CUM*-CAUSAL

_____4.   **Omnibus rebus ad fugam paratis** media nocte insciente patre cum fratre Absyrto evasit

A. RESULT CLAUSE   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. INDIRECT QUESTION   D. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

_____5.   **Eo cum venisset,** se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret quae ei tantum profuisset.

A. *CUM*-CIRCUMSTANTIAL   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE D. *CUM*-CAUSAL

_____6.   Eo cum venisset, se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit **ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret** quae ei tantum profuisset.

A. INDIRECT COMMAND   B. INDIRECT STATEMENT   C. INDIRECT QUESTION   D. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

_____7.   Eo cum venisset, se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret **quae ei tantum profuisset.**

A. RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC   B. RESULT   C. RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE   D. FEAR

_____8.   Ille quod memoria tenebat **se eius auxilio e magno periculo evasisse,** libenter eam excepit.

A. INDIRECT STATEMENT   B. INDIRECT QUESTION   C. FEAR   D. RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

Respondit Pythia nullum esse in praesentia periculum; monuit tamen Peliam ut, si quis cum uno calceo veniret, eum caveret.   Paucis post annis accidit ut Pelias sacrificium facturus esset; nuntios in omnes partes dimiserat, et certam diem conveniendi dixerat.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 5
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 76-80)

Match each English definition to its Latin word.

a. speech
b. to stretch out before, show
c. ram
d. song, charm
e. vessel

f. to put back, restore
g. injury, wrong, harm
h. madness
i. chariot

_____ 1. aries

_____ 2. currus

_____ 3. iniuria

_____ 4. vas

_____ 5. restituo

_____ 6. amentia

_____ 7. ostendo

_____ 8. carmen

_____ 9. oratio

Jason – Unit 5

Forms Quiz

Identify each of the following forms.   They are from verbs that you have seen repeated in the Jason stories.

_____1. solveret
A) imperfect subjunctive   B) present participle   C) imperfect indicative   D) future indicative

_____2. provecta
A) imperfect subjunctive   B) present infinitive   C) perfect participle   D) perfect infinitive

_____3. postulando
A) gerund   B) perfect participle   C) perfect infinitive   D) present participle

_____4. intellecto
A) gerund   B) perfect participle   C) perfect   subjunctive   D) present infinitive

_____5. permitterent
A) imperfect indicative   B) present participle   C) imperfect subjunctive   D) present infinitive

_____6. capere
A) present infinitive   B) present participle   C) imperfect subjunctive   D) gerundive

_____7. mittentem
A) present indicative   B) present participle   C) present infinitive   D) future participle

_____8. narravit
A) pluperfect subjunctive   B) imperfect indicative   C) perfect infinitive   D) perfect indicative

_____9 facturum esse
A) perfect participle   B) imperfect indicative   C) future participle   D) future infinitive

_____10. retulisset
A) pluperfect subjunctive   B) imperfect indicative   C) perfect infinitive   D) perfect indicative

_____11. confectum esse
A) gerund   B) perfect participle   C) perfect infinitive   D) present participle

_____12. constituentes
A) present infinitive   B) present participle   C) imperfect subjunctive   D) gerundive

_____13. locutus sit
A) gerund   B) perfect participle   C) perfect   subjunctive   D) present infinitive

_____14. intellecti essent
A) perfect subjunctive   B) perfect infinitive   C) pluperfect   subjunctive   D) perfect participle

_____15. capiebant
A) imperfect indicative   B) present participle   C) imperfect subjunctive   D) present infinitive

Jason – Unit 5

Reading Comprehension Quiz – OPEN BOOK

Translate each question and then give the answer in English (doesn't have to be a complete sentence), with 1 or 2 words from the text to support your answer.

Chapter 76

1. Quid Iason fecit ubi ad Peliam se contulit?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

2. Quid Pelias a Iasone petivit?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

Chapter 77

3. Cur Medea regem necare constituit?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

4. Quomodo regem Medea necavit?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

5. Quid Medea fecit ut aries rursus viveret?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

Chapter 78

6. Quid filiae cum membris Peliae fecerunt?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

Chapter 79

7. Quid Medea pollicitus est?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

8. Quod consilium Medea cepit ut se ulcisceretur?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

Chapter 80

9. Quomodo Glauce sentiebat cum vestem induisset?   Cur?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

10. Quomodo Sol Medeae auxilium ferebat?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

_____

Proof: _____

Fabulae Graecae - Jason
Final Vocabulary Test

I.   Pictures

1.   Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. dormio	b. senex	c. sto
d. ignis	e. malus	f. carmen
g. umbra	h. vita	i. novus
j. aqua	k. gravis	l. scientia

II. Etymology - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence. Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

accidit	afficio	aqua	civis	creo	dormio	gravis
ignis	iuvenis	licet	loquor	malus	novus	vita
obtineo	ostendo	paro	pater	pereo	quantus	rogo
scientia	sentio	sto	supremus	umbra	utor	

2. It was so windy that her _____ turned inside out and the rain soaked her completely.

3. There will be _____ consequences if you break these rules.

4. The parrot's _____ chatter began to drive the man nuts and he put a cloth over its cage to make it go to sleep.

5. She had a car _____ when her foot hit the gas pedal instead of the brake.

6. When they play our national anthem, everyone in the auditorium will _____.

7. The _____ mounted a special exhibit about seahorses and jellyfish.

8. Students who live in the _____ can also have their meals in the dining halls.

9. The boy was tried in family court and sentenced to a _____ detention facility until he turned 18.

10. Because she was so _____, her teachers expected her to become a great artist or writer.

11. The suspect confessed when the detectives _____ him.

III. Matching

a. age
b. otherwise
c. approach
d. but
e. depart
f. also, even
g. become, happen
h. now, already
i. it is allowed
j. for
k. and not
l. now
m. promise

n. how much
o. how
p. wickedness, crime
q. but
r. ever
s. from where, whence
t. live
u. wife
v. if
w. what
x. air
y. prepare

____ 12. licet	____ 19. scelus	____ 25. neque
____ 13. at	____ 20. vivo	____ 26. unde
____ 14. fio	____ 21. umquam	____ 27. appropinquo
____ 15. nam	____ 22. nunc	____ 28. iam
____ 16. aliter	____ 23. polliceor	____ 29. discedo
____ 17. aetas	____ 24. quantus	____ 30. etiam
____ 18. sed		____ 31. quo modo

Ulysses - Lotus Eaters
Vocabulary Test

I. Pictures

1. Draw pictures to illustrate the following words. Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. tempestas	b. inter	c. urbs
d. patria	e. bellum	f. omnis
g. annus	h. dico	i. traho
j. dulcis	k. puella	l. navis

II. Etymology

Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence.   Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.

consto	**gusto**	**paro**	**omnis**
defero	**capio**	**urbs**	**conor**
insidiae	**bellum**	**mitto**	**inter**
patria	**summus**	**navis**	

2. The captured soldiers were _____ and refused to answer the interrogator's questions about enemy troops and supplies.

3. They were on a _____ to capture the enemy's flag.

4. Even though she _____ reminded her husband to do things, he never remembered.

5. They set traps in the jungle to _____ wild beasts for the gladiatorial games in Rome.

6. The _____ of the mountain had never been reached by climbers because of the icy cliffs just below it.

7. _____ schools face different challenges than rural schools.

8. The _____ was happy to acquire several new submarines to bolster their fleet.

9. When the band played "America the Beautiful," they felt very _____.

10. They made careful _____ for the banquet and party, attending to every conceivable detail.

11. They were starving after a long day at the amusement park, and they dug into their dinner with great _____.

III. Matching

a. put in
b. and
c. moreover, however
d. try
e. several, some
f. while
g. out of
h. shore
i. never
j. after
k. go forth, proceed
l. go back, return
m. kingdom
n. rest of, remaining
o. enough
p. but
q. suddenly
r. finally
s. so great, so much
t. courage, manliness
u. treachery
v. thing, matter
w. send
x. between
y. persuade

____	12.	progredior	____	19.	regnum	____	26. tantus
____	13.	appello	____	20.	autem	____	27. dum
____	14.	sed	____	21.	subito	____	28. numquam
____	15.	reliquus	____	22.	tandem	____	29. satis
____	16.	ex	____	23.	atque	____	30. postquam
____	17.	nonnulli	____	24.	redeo	____	31. litus
____	18.	virtus	____	25.	conor		

Ulysses – Lotus Eaters
Clauses & Reading Comprehension Quiz

I. Identify the clause type for each of the highlighted subjunctives below. Each clause type occurs ONLY ONCE

a.	*cum*-circumstantial	e.	noun result	i.	*cum*-causal
b.	adverbial result	f.	*cum*-concessive	j.	indirect command
c.	relative clause of purpose	g.	purpose		
d.	indirect question	h.	fearing		

_____**1.** Cum iam decem annos quasi in exsilium **consumpsisset**, magna cupiditate patriae uxorisque videndae ardebat.

_____**2.** Tanta tempestas coorta est ut nulla navium cursum tenere **posset**.

_____**3.** Ulixes nonnullos e sociis in terram exponere qui aquam ad navem **referrent** et qualis esset natura eius regionis cognoscerent.

_____**4.** Ulixes nonnullos e sociis in terram exponere qui aquam ad navem referrent et qualis **esset** natura eius regionis cognoscerent.

_____**5.** Accidit ut maior pars victus in miro fructu **consisteret.**

_____**6.** Cum Graeci paulum huius fructus **gustassent**, patriae tamen et sociorum statim obliti sunt.

_____**7.** Dixerunt se in illa terra semper mansuros, ut dulci illo cibo in perpetuum **vescerentur**.

_____**8.** Ulixes cum ad vesperum **exspectasset**, non nullos misit.

_____**9.** Ulixes veritus est ne socii sui in periculo **versarentur**.

_____**10.** Socios suos hortatus est ut sua sponte **redirent**.

II. Reading Comprehension – Answer the following questions about the events in these chapters.

____ 1. Qualis vir erat Ulixes?
a. vir magni magnitudinis corporis
b. vir summae virtutis et prudentiae
c. vir saevus et crudelis

____ 2. Ubi regnum Ulixes obtinuerat?
a. Ithaca
b. Africa
c. Troia

____ 3. Quomodo Troia capta est?
a. factis deorum
b. dolo et insidiis
c. navibus multis

____ 4. Cur Graeci in Africa naves appulerunt?
a. omnes Graeci defessi erant et quietem cupiebant
b. tempestas magna naves disiecit
c. copia aquae in navibus deficiebat

____ 5. Cur Ulixes exploratores in terram misit?
a. ut auxilium a rege Africae peteretur
b. ut naturam eius loci cognoscerent
c. ut templum invenirent et sacrificium facerent

____ 6. Quomodo incolae terrae huius exploratores accipiebant?
a. sagittis et telis
b. hospitio
c. timore et furore

____ 7. Quid accidit cum Graeci lotum gustassent?
a. mortui sunt
b. sociorum et patriae obliti sunt
c. plures lotos gustare volebant

____ 8. Cur Graeci in Africa manere volebant?
a. navigare diutius nolebant
b. incolas amabant
c. ut loto in perpetuum vescerentur

____ 9. Quis sociis hortari ut ad navem reducerent conatus est?
a. Ulixes
b. nuntii
c. incolae Africae

____ 10. Quomodo suos ad navem Ulixes reduxit?
a. eis persuadit
b. eos pedibus traxit
c. manus vinxit

Ulysses - Cyclops
Vocabulary Test

I.   Pictures

1. Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. ovis	b. gladius	c. uter
d. ignis	e. vox	f. pars
g. audio	h. video	i. oculus
j. lux	k. nox	l. exeo

III. Etymology - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence. Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

debitus	interior	periculum	arbitror
dedo	lateo	nox	animus
exploro	video	lux	ius
humanus	socius	intellego	

2. Scientists still hold out hope that they will find _____ life on Mars.

3. You can use this card either for credit or to _____ directly from your account.

4. _____ animals usually sleep all day long.

5. The town _____ the war memorial to all the soldiers who died in Iraq.

6. Some traces of blood at the crime scene were not _____ to the human eye; the detectives need a special type of light to reveal them.

7. On the _____ trek up the mountain, five climbers fell to their death.

8. The _____ characters looked so real that at times we forgot the movie was a cartoon.

9. The _____ was unable to reach a unanimous verdict.

10. When they remodelled their family room, they chose _____ windows so that they could have light, but lots of privacy.

11. Spanish _____ sailed the Atlantic to try to find India, but they ended up in the Caribbean.

IV. Matching

a. to fill
b. to drive away
c. to look over, examine
d. before
e. to finish
f. to decide
g. to show
h. indeed
i. last, final
j. so, thus
k. under
l. place
m. mountain

n. to overwhelm
o. almost
p. pleasure
q. especially
r. without
s. however
t. wineskin
u. reply, answer
v. have
w. man, person
x. night
y. go out

____ 12. locus
____ 13. spes
____ 14. sub
____ 15. praecipue
____ 16. depello
____ 17. extremus
____ 18. conficio

____ 19. ita
____ 20. demonstro
____ 21. constituo
____ 22. voluptas
____ 23. tamen
____ 24. perlustro

____ 25. enim
____ 26. paene
____ 27. antea
____ 28. mons
____ 29. opprimo
____ 30. sine
____ 31. compleo

Chapter 84 – Clause Quiz

Break it Down – Write the verbal idea (finite verb, infinitive or participal) for each clause on its own line, IN ORDER as it occurs in the sentence and identify what kind of clause it belongs to.

I. Tum, quod naturam eius regionis ignorabat, ipse Ulixes cum duodecim sociis in terram egressus locum explorare constituit. [main, participial phrase, causal]

1. _____   3. _____

2. _____

II. Etsi intellegebant se non sine periculo hoc facturos, tamen speluncam intraverunt; quod cum fecis-sent, magnam copiam lactis in vasis ingentibus conditam invenerunt.   [main (2), indirect statement, *cum*-circumstantial, concessive]

1. _____   4. _____

2. _____   5. _____

3. _____

III. Exploratores paulum a litore progressi ad speluncam ingentem pervenerunt, quam incoli senserunt; eius enim introitum et natura loci et manu munitum esse animadverterunt.   [relative clause, indirect statement, main (2), participial phrase]

1. _____   4. _____

2. _____   5. _____

3. _____

IV. Dum mirantur quis in ea sede habitaret, sonitum terribilem audiverunt, et oculis ad ostium tortis monstrum horribile viderunt, humana quidem specie et figura, sed ingenti magnitudine corporis. [main (2), indirect question, temporal]

1. _____   3. _____

2. _____   4. _____

Ulysses – Cyclops
Dealing with *UT* (After Chapter 91)

For the following sentences, DO NOT TRANSLATE – Look for clues to identify the clause.

a. purpose
b. adverbial result
c. noun result

d. fear
e. indirect command

_____1. Oravit ut sibi sine iniuria abire liceret.

_____2. Tantus terror animos Graecorum occupavit ut ne vocem quidem edere possent.

_____3. Ille hortatus est ne animos demitterent.

_____4. Magnitudo tanta erat eius saxi ut ne a decem quidem hominibus amoveri posset.

_____5. Saxum amovit ut pecus in agros exiret.

_____6. Ovium terga manibus tractabat ne homines inter oves exirent.

_____7. Accidit ut res feliciter evenisset.

_____8. Ulixes veritus est ne Polyphemus dolum cognosceret.

_____9. Socii relicti erant ut navem protegerent.

_____10. Polyphemus tantum clamorem sustulit ut Cyclopes omnes ad speluncam convenirent.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Ulysses – Cyclops
Reading Comprehension (After Chapter 91)

_____ 1.   Quomodo Graeci cognoverunt speluncam incoli?
a. introitus manu munitus   b. ignis in spelunca ardebat   c. incolas conspexerunt
erat

_____ 2.   Quomodo Graeci senserunt ubi Cyclopem viderunt?
a. irati   b. territi   c. laeti

_____ 3.   Quo carne Polyphemus vescebatur?
a. carne Cyclopum   b. carne hominum   c. carne ovium

_____ 4.   Quid Graeci exspectaverunt post Polyphemus cenam finivit?
a. mors   b. cibus et vinum   c. salus in fuga

_____ 5.   Cur Graeci e spelunca effugere non poterant?
a. tam perterritus erant ut   b. saxum magnum introitum c. Polyphemus eos magna
currere non possent   obstruxit   cum cura spectabat

_____ 6.   Cur Ulixes consilium capere poterat?
a. magni consilii erat et non b. intellegebat deos sibi   c. socii spem magnam
desperabat   auxilium laturos esse   habebant

_____ 7.   Quomodo clave magno Ulixes usus est?
a. in igne clavem incendit   b. clavem praeacutam fecit   c. clave saxum removit

_____ 8.   Cum Polyphemus rogavit quis Ulixes esset, quomodo Ulixes respondit?
a. Ulixes nomen suum   b. Ulixes nihil dicebat   c. Ulixes respondit nomen
dicebat   suum esse "neminem"

_____ 9.   Quid Ulixes fecit postquam clavem in igne calefecit?
a. oculum Polyphemi   b. socios conveniebat et eos c. oves ad introitum
perfodit   hortabatur   speluncae agebat

_____ 10.   Cur Ulixes quam celerrime profectus est?
a. non tutum erat in eo loco b. Cyclopes omnes in navem c. Polyphemus Graecos
manere   impetum faciebant   persequebatur

Name: _____

Date: _____

Ulysses - Aeolus
Vocabulary Test

I. Pictures

1. Draw pictures to illustrate the following words. Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points. Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. carcer	b. cupidus	c. turbo

d. antrum	e. portus

II. Etymology - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence. Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

guberno	statuo	premo
excludo	navigatio	carcer
ventus	portus	

2. The criminal faced _____ for life, unless he accepted the district attorney's deal.

3. Peer _____ often has a negative influence on teenagers.

4. The _____ of the state can grant pardons to criminals who face the death penalty.

5. The compass helped the sailors _____ and steer a straight course.

6. Many commercial ships docked at the city's _____, and occasionally you could see a cruise ship there too.

III. Matching

a. column
b. silver
c. agreement
d. shut out, prevent
e. almost
f. recently
g. harbor
h. check, restrain
i. rush
j. favorable

k. decide
l. whirlwind
m. wineskin
n. huge, enormous
o. wind
p. steer
q. voyage
r. desirous
s. prison
t. cave

_____ 7.   premo

_____ 8.   nuper

_____ 9.   argentum

_____ 10.   statuo

_____ 11.   ventus

_____ 12.   consensus

_____ 13.   agmen

_____ 14.   secundus

_____ 15.   ruo

_____ 16.   vastus

_____ 17.   excludo

_____ 18.   portus

_____ 19.   uter

_____ 20.   fere

_____ 21.   turbo

Name: _____

Date: _____

Ulysses – Aeolus
Clauses & Comprehension Quiz

I. Identify the clauses in these sentences from Chapter 94. There may be more than one occurrence of a clause type and each clause type occurs at least once.

a. *cum*-circumstantial
b. *cum*-causal
c. ablative absolute

d. indirect statement
e. noun result clause
f. indirect question

g. relative clause
h. relative clause of
    characteristic

_____1. **Brevi spatio intermissio** Graeci insula appropinquabant, in qua Circe habitabat.
_____2. Brevi spatio intermissio Graeci insula appropinquabant, **in qua Circe habitabat.**
_____3. **Quo cum Ulixes navem appulisset,** in terram egrediendum esse statuit.
_____4. Cognoverat **frumentum quod in navi haberet iam deficere.**
_____5. Itaque sociis ad se convocatis, **quo in loco res esset** ostendit.
_____6. **Itaque sociis ad se convocatis,** quo in loco res esset ostendit.
_____7. **Cum tamen omnes memoria tenebant** quam crudeli morte affecti essent ei qui nuper e navi egressi essent, nemo repertus est qui hoc negotium suscipere vellet.
_____8. Cum tamen omnes memoria tenebant quam crudeli morte affecti essent ei qui nuper e navi egressi essent, nemo repertus est **qui hoc negotium suscipere vellet.**
_____9. **Quae cum ita essent,** res in controversiam deducta est.
_____10. Eurylocho sorte evenit **ut cum duobus et viginti sociis rem susciperet.**

II. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 92-94.

_____1. Aeolia erat patria ventorum.
_____2. Rex Aeolus Graecis persuasit ut dies paucos morarentur.
_____3. Aeolus Ulixem adiuvare nolebat.
_____4. Omnes venti in utre quem Aeolus Ulixi dederat inclusi erant.
_____5. Secundo vento Graeci celerrime ad Graeciam navigabant.
_____6. Cum Ulixes dormiret, socii utrem aperuerunt et omnes ventos ruerunt.
_____7. Venti Graecos ad insulam ubi Sol habitabat portabant.
_____8. Non nulli nautae in terram descenderunt ut frumentum quaererent.
_____9. Nemo e navi egredi volebant, quod omnes Cyclopem et socios mortuos memoria tenuerunt.
_____10. Duo partes inter se sortiti sunt uter e navi egrederetur.

Ulysses - Circe
Vocabulary Test

I. Pictures

    1.   Draw pictures to illustrate the following words.   Do NOT use the English word as part of the image or you will lose points.   Your picture should clearly show that you understand the word's definition.

a. caput	b. porcus	c. sol
d. poculum	e. litus	f. sequor
g. bibo	h. vox	i. ianua
j. brevis	k. tango	l. gladius

II. Etymology - *Fill in the blank with an English derivative that completes the sentence.   Each Latin root may be used only ONCE.*

vox	**gladius**	**brevis**	**ignarus**
tango	**ianua**	**porcus**	**efficio**
sequor	**caput**	**opus**	**sol**

2. She had a snubby, pug nose that gave her a very _____ profile.

3. She was able to program her computer to do the morning's tasks so _____ that she now finished all her work by noon.

4. There was an _____ sense of urgency in the room, even though there was no visible reason to be afraid.

5. The _____ of each state is the city where the governor resides and where the headquarters for the state's government and legal systems are located.

6. The _____ looked to the emperor to see if it was thumbs up or thumbs down for the opponent he had pinned to the arena floor.

7. The _____ singers train from a very young age to be able to sing tremendous ranges of notes and to project their voices well.

8. In _____, many people make New Year's resolutions.

9. The chemistry lab focused on identifying the _____ of the acid on various materials.

10. The _____ of his speech was appreciated by everyone in the audience, because they had just had to listen to ten other speakers and they were all ready to go home.

11. There once were nine planets in our _____ system, until Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet.

III. Matching

a. somewhat
b. and
c. plan
d. unsheathe
e. ignorant of
f. stay
g. get, obtain
h. beseech, entreat
i. show
j. prayer
k. set out
l. knock, strike
m. a certain
n. feel, notice
o. lot, chance
p. suddenly
q. so great
r. fear, panic
s. strongly, violently
t. anxious
u. cup, goblet
v. door
w. drink
x. follow
y. shore, coast

____	12.	anxius	____	19.	vehementer	____	26.	consilium
____	13.	aliquantum	____	20.	sors	____	27.	timor
____	14.	quidam	____	21.	pulso	____	28.	sentio
____	15.	proficiscor	____	22.	obsecro	____	29.	destringo
____	16.	ostendo	____	23.	atque	____	30.	maneo
____	17.	prex	____	24.	tantus	____	31.	nanciscor
____	18.	ignarus	____	25.	subito			

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fabulae Graecae – Ulysses Chapter 95 – Multiple Choice Quiz
The House of the Enchantress

_____1.   In line 1, we find out that the men who set out onto Circe's island:
   a.   went willingly
   b.   were part of a selected group
   c.   were persuaded by Ulysses to go
   d.   were afraid to go

_____2.   The subjunctive *dubitarent* in line 3 is in what kind of clause?
   a.   purpose
   b.   fear
   c.   adverbial result
   d.   indirect command

_____3.   What is the antecedent of *cuius* (line 7)?
   a.   *itineris* (line 6)
   b.   *villam* (line 7)
   c.   *ostium* (line 8)
   d.   *cantum* (line 8)

_____4.   What is the best translation of *ut nullo modo retineri possent quin ianiam pulsarent* (lines 9-10)?
   a.   That there was no way to keep them from knocking on the door
   b.   That no one was able to keep them from knocking on the door in any way
   c.   That they were in no way able to keep from knocking on the door
   d.   That they were in no way able to be kept from knocking on the door.

_____5.   In line 11, *summa* modifies what?
   a.   *Circe* (line 10)
   b.   *foras* (line 10)
   c.   *benignitate* (line 11)
   d.   *sibi* (line 12)

_____6.   Who are the *reliqui* (line 13)?
   a.   Eurylochus and his companions
   b.   Everyone who left the boat, except Eurylochus
   c.   Everyone who stayed on the boat
   d.   Eurylochus and Ulysses

_____7.   In line 15, we find out that the men felt
   a.   happy
   b.   nervous
   c.   frightened
   d.   angry

_____8.   What is the subject of *miscuerat* (line 16)?
   a.   *Circe* (line 15)
   b.   *vinum* (line 15)
   c.   *servi* (line 16)
   d.   *Graeci* (line 17)

_____9.   What effect does the *medicamento* (line 16) have?
   a.   It kills the men
   b.   It makes them turn into pigs
   c.   Those who drink it fall asleep
   d.   It makes them feel happy

_____10.   What form is *bibissent* (line 17)?
   a.   perfect active infinitive
   b.   perfect active subjunctive
   c.   pluperfect active indicative
   d.   pluperfect passive subjunctive

Fabulae Graecae – Ulysses Chapter 96 – Multiple Choice Quiz
The Charm

_____1.   In line 2, we find out that Circe has

    a.   a black cloak
    b.   artistic talent
    c.   a magic wand
    d.   many visitors

_____2.   In line 3, what is the subject of *conversi sunt*?

    a.   *capita* (line 2)
    b.   *omnes* (line 3)
    c.   *porcos* (line 3)
    d.   *Eurylochus* (line 4)

_____3.   What decision does Eurylochus make in line 6?

    a.   to return to the ship
    b.   to give his friends a little more time
    c.   to consult Ulysses
    d.   to attack the evil witch

_____4.   In lines 7-8, how does Eurylochus' fear affect him?

    a.   He can barely speak
    b.   He can barely walk
    c.   He can't hold his wine cup steady
    d.   He begins having paranoid delusions

_____5.   In line 10, *ut* introduces…

    a.   a noun result clause
    b.   a purpose clause
    c.   a fear clause
    d.   indirect command

_____6.   In line 11, who is *ille*?

    a.   Ulysses
    b.   Circe
    c.   Eurylochus
    d.   The Pig

_____7.   In line 12, what does Eurylochus ask Ulysses?

    a.   not to leave his companions in such danger
    b.   not to put himself in danger
    c.   not to put the ship in danger
    d.   not to stay on the island in such danger

_____8.   What construction is *se….suscepturum* (lines 15-16)?

    a.   ablative absolute
    b.   purpose clause
    c.   indirect question
    d.   indirect statement

_____9.   What does Ulysses do in lines 17-18?

    a.   Leaves the ship to find his friends
    b.   Jumps off the ship and lands on his head
    c.   Gathers his men and leaves to find Circe
    d.   Follows the ship around the coastline

_____10.   What construction is *nullo sequente* (line 17)?

    a.   ablative absolute
    b.   purpose clause
    c.   indirect question
    d.   indirect statement

Fabulae Graecae – Circe
Final Test

I. Story – answer the following questions about your Chapter 100 story.   The text of the story should be provided.

____1. In line 1, the best translation of *quam celerrime* is:
   a. quickly
   b. as quickly as possible
   c. very quickly
   d. more quickly than the rest

____2. In line 4, Circe wants
   a. Ulysses to stay with her for a few days
   b. Ulysses to take her with him
   c. Ulysses to find his home as quickly as possible
   d. Ulysses to leave in a few days

____3. In line 4, *moraretur* is subjunctive because it is in a(n)
   a. indirect question
   b. indirect command
   c. fear clause
   d. purpose clause

____4. In line 6, *persuaderetur* is subjunctive because it is in a(n)
   a. adverbial result clause
   b. indirect question
   c. indirect command
   d. purpose clause

____5. In lines 7-8 we learn that Ulysses is feeling
   a. in love with Circe
   b. nervous
   c. bored
   d. homesick

____6. In line 8, *se* refers to
   a. Ulysses
   b. Circe
   c. the Greeks
   d. the ship

____7. In lines 9-11 we learn that Ulysses cannot sail immediately because
   a. his ships are lost
   b. he needs to build new ships
   c. he needs to repair his damaged fleet
   d. the weather is not suitable for sailing

____8 In lines 12-13 we learn that the Greeks are able to set sail on the third day because
   a. they worked so hard to finish their jobs
   b. Circe cast a spell on them
   c. that was the day of the good wind
   d. the third day was when the propitious sacrifices happened

____9. In line 14, *parata* refers to what?
   a. *Circe* (line 14)
   b. *omnia* (line 14)
   c. *aegre* (line 15)
   d. *consilio* (line 15)

____10. Why was it important for Ulysses to leave as soon as he could (lines 16-18)?
   a. he was afraid Circe would make him forget about Penelope
   b. he wasn't so sure about how long the repairs on the ships would last
   c. he had a timeline from the gods
   d. if he stayed longer, the inclement weather would delay his trip further

II. Clause Identification (Chapters 95-100)

a. Ablative Absolute
b. Indirect Statement
c. Indirect Question
d. Indirect Command
e. Adverbial Result Clause
f. *Cum*-Circumstantial

g. Temporal Clause
h. Relative Clause
i. Relative Clause of Purpose
j. Relative Clause of Characteristic
k. Participial Phrase

_____ 1. **his rebus ita constitutis**

_____ 2. ei **qui sorte ducti erant** in interiorem partem insulae profecti sunt.

_____ 3. Tantus timor animos occupaverat **ut non dubitarent...**

_____ 4. credebant **se socios suos numquam postea visuros**

_____ 5. **cuius ad ostium cum adissent**

_____ 6. **hoc facto**

_____ 7. **Illi autem aliquantum itineris progressi**

_____ 8. virga aurea **quam gerebat** capita eorum tetigit.

_____ 9. Eurylochus ignarus **quid in aedigus ageretur** ad ostium sedebat.

_____ 10. **Postqam ad solis occasum exspectavit,**

_____ 11. intellexit **suos socios in periculo versari.**

_____ 12. **gladio arrepto**

_____ 13. obsecrare coepit **ne in tantum periculum se committeret**

_____ 14. **cum limen intraret**

_____ 15. **Ubi fames cibo depulsa est,**

_____ 16. tanta vis erat eius herbae **ut neque venenum neque verba quicquam efficere possent.**

_____ 17. postulavit **ut socios suos sine mora in humanam speciam restitueret**

_____ 18. **eos in porcos conversos esse**

_____ 19. nuntium ad litus misit, **qui reliquis Graecis socios receptos esse diceret**

_____ 20. **ab odio ad amorem conversa**

III. Translation – select the correct translation from the choices given.   These questions are from the stories in Chapters 97-99.

_____1. intellexit hanc esse eandem domum de qua Eurylochus mentionem fecisset
   a.   He understood that this was the same house which Eurylochus had mentioned
   b.   He understood that this was the same house about which Eurylochus had made mention
   c.   He understood that this had been the same house about which Eurylochus had made mention

_____2.   Hic inclusi sunt amici tui ex humana specie in porcos conversi
   a.   Your friends who have been changed from human shape into pigs have been shut up in here
   b.   Here she has enclosed your human friends who have been changed from human shape into pigs
   c.   Here have been enclosed the pigs which were once your transformed human friends

_____3.   Ulixes ad omnia pericula subeunda paratus ianuam pulsavit
   a.   Ulysses, prepared to undergo all dangers, knocked on the door
   b.   Ulysses prepared to knock on the door, in order to undergo all dangers
   c.   Ulysses knocked on the door which had been prepared for undergoing all dangers

_____4.   Ille etsi suspicabatur venenum sibi paratum esse,
   a.   Although he suspected that she had prepared poison for him
   b.   Although he suspected that poison had been prepared for him
   c.   Although he suspected that the poison was being prepared for him

_____5.   gladio destricto impetum in eam fecit
   a.   While he was drawing his sword, he attacked her
   b.   After he had drawn his sword, he attacked her
   c.   After he had drawn his sword, he was attacked by her

_____6.   Circe cum artem suam nihil valere sensisset
   a.   When Circe had realized that her magical skill had no power
   b.   When Circe had realized that she had no power with her magical skill
   c.   When Circe had realized that her magical skill had been rendered powerless

_____7. postulavit ut socios suos sine mora in humanum speciem restitueret,
   a.   He demands that she restore his friends to their human shapes without delay
   b.   He demanded that his friends be restored to their human shapes without delay
c. He demanded that she restore his friends to their human shapes without delay

_____8. confirmavit omnia quae ille imperasset se facturam.
   a.   She promised to do all the things that he had commanded
   b.   She promised that all the things which he had commanded would be done.
   d.   She promised that she would do all the things that he had commanded

_____9. magno dolore affecti sunt
   a.   They were affected by great sorrow
   b.   Great sorrow afflicted them
   d.   They put aside their great sorrow

_____10. his rebus cognotis celeriter in domum Circes se contulerunt
   a.   When these things had been brought quickly to Circe's house
   b.   When she had learned these things, Circe quickly went into her house
c. When they had learned these things, they went quickly to Circe's house

ANSWER KEYS

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Chapters 1-3 Vocabulary – Quick Quiz

1. C
2. H
3. L
4. N
5. J
6. M
7. G
8. I
9. F
10. D
11. O
12. B
13. K
14. A
15. E

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Vocabulary Quiz - Chapters 4-7 – Quick Quiz

1. J
2. I
3. B
4. R
5. T
6. O
7. M
8. H
9. L
10. N
11. K
12. P
13. E
14. Q
15. A
16. D
17. G
18. F
19. S
20. C

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Chapters 8-11 - Vocabulary Quick Quiz

1. D
2. N
3. E
4. J
5. P
6. A
7. L
8. M
9. B
10. G
11. F
12. R
13. Q
14. K
15. T
16. C
17. H
18. O
19. S
20. I

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Vocabulary Test

NB: *Students may produce answers in the etymology section that differ from the key. If the word is English and derives from one of the Latin roots in the word bank and the answer makes sense, then by all means give the student full credit.*

1. PICTURES	FILL-INS		ETYMOLOGY
a. audio - to hear, listen			
b. litus - shore	2.	B	12.inhabitants
c. annus - year	3.	A	13.peninsula
d. rex - king	4.	A	14.maximum
e. puella - girl	5.	B	15.affected
f. deus - god	6.	B	16.submarine
g. ad - to, toward	7.	C	17.volunteer(s)
h. insula - island	8.	B	18.dictated
i. totus - whole, entire	9.	C	19.totaled
j. dies - day	10.	A	20.accept
k. verto - to turn	11.	B	21.annual
l. video - to see			

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus – Grammar Test

I. Verbs: Choose the correct Latin verb for the English translation given.

1.	A	5.	A	9.	D	13.	A
2.	B	6.	C	10.	B	14.	D
3.	C	7.	A	11.	D	15.	C
4.	D	8.	D	12.	A		

II. Verbs – Tenses - Matching

16.	D	24.	F	32.	D	40.	A
17.	D	25.	A	33.	B	41.	D
18.	E	26.	D	34.	D	42.	C
19.	D	27.	E	35.	D	43.	B
20.	E	28.	B	36.	E	44.	C
21.	B	29.	E	37.	D	45.	E
22.	A	30.	E	38.	A		
23.	D	31.	F	39.	A		

III. Choose the correct Latin noun for the underlined English word or phrase.

1.	D	4.	C	7.	D	10.	B
2.	C	5.	A	8.	A		
3.	D	6.	B	9.	A		

IV. Nouns – Matching - Cases

11.	B	16.	E	21.	A	26.	D
12.	A	17.	E	22.	A	27.	C
13.	D	18.	B	23.	E	28.	E
14.	C	19.	B	24.	D	29.	A
15.	B	20.	D	25.	E	30.	D

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Nouns & Pronouns Quiz

I. Relative Pronouns – Choose the correct translation for each relative pronoun.

1.	C	5.	A	9.	C
2.	C	6.	C	10.	A
3.	B	7.	C		
4.	A	8.	A		

II. Case Identification – ID the correct case for each noun or relative pronoun.

11.	C	18.	C	25.	B
12.	D	19.	C	26.	C
13.	B	20.	D	27.	D
14.	A	21.	D	28.	E
15.	A	22.	E	29.	E
16.	B	23.	E	30.	B
17.	A or D	24.	A		

III. Choose the noun that each form of *hic* or *ille* could modify.   Some forms of *hic* and *ille* can modify more than one noun.

31.	C or H	36.	A, B or F	41.	C
32.	A	37.	F	42.	I
33.	G	38.	D	43.	F
34.	C	39.	I	44.	A
35.	H	40.	E	45.	H

Fabulae Graecae – Perseus
Reading Comprehension Quiz

Answer the following True/False questions about the Perseus stories (Chapters 1-11).

1.	F	6.	F	11.	T	16.	F
2.	T	7.	F	12.	F	17.	T
3.	T	8.	T	13.	T	18.	F
4.	T	9.	T	14.	T	19.	T
5.	F	10.	T	15.	F	20.	T

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 1
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 12-20)

1. X	6. S	11. Q	16. R
2. L	7. M	12. Y	17. U
3. I	8. O	13. J	18. C
4. W	9. H	14. B	19. K
5. G	10. V	15. D	20. P

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 1 (Chapters 12-20)
Clauses & Reading Quiz

I.   Clause Identification

1. C	5. B	9. C
2. A	6. *C*	10. A
3. A	7. A	
4. D	8. B	

II.   Reading Comprehension

1. F	5. T	9. F
2. T	6. T	10. T
3. T	7. F	
4. T	8. T	

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 2
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 21-24)

1. S	6. E	11. T
2. M	7. D	12. K
3. F	8. N	13. R
4. A	9. O	14. B
5. I	10. Q	15. G

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 2
Grammar & Reading Quiz

I. Nouns – Case Usage - Match the form to its correct translation.

1.	I	5.	B	9.	D
2.	E	6.	M	10.	H
3.	K	7.	P		
4.	L	8.	Q		

II. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 21-24.

1.	T	6.	T	11.	F
2.	F	7.	T	12.	T
3.	F	8.	T	13.	T
4.	F	9.	T	14.	F
5.	F	10.	T	15.	F

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 3
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 25-28)

1.	N	6.	R	11.	E
2.	F	7.	P	12.	S
3.	I	8.	T	13.	J
4.	O	9.	K	14.	D
5.	C	10.	A	15.	Q

Fabulae Graecae – Hercules – Unit 3
Grammar & Reading Comprehension Quiz

I. Forms

1.	B	6.	B
2.	A	7.	C
3.	C	8.	D
4.	A	9.	B
5.	C	10.	D

II. Clause Identification

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. E

III. Reading Comprehension

1.	T	5.	F	9.	T
2.	F	6.	T	10.	F
3.	T	7.	T		
4.	F	8.	T		

Hercules - Units 1-3
Vocabulary Test

1. PICTURES

a. sanguis - blood
b. vestigium - footprint
c. manus - hand
d. serpens - serpent
e. terra - land, earth
f. somnus - sleep
g. oppidum - town
h. avis - bird
i. proximus - next, nearest
j. saxum - rock
k. caelum - sky
l. mitto - send

ETYMOLOGY

2. difficult
3. civil
4. vulnerable
5. summarize
6. auxiliary
7. cadavers
8. consumed
9. fame
10. cruelty
11. aliens

MATCHING

12. K
13. Q
14. M
15. I
16. S
17. F
18. P
19. O
20. B
21. E
22. H
23. C
24. R
25. N
26. T
27. D
28. L
29. J
30. G
31. A

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 29-35)

1. Q
2. O
3. S
4. E
5. K
6. J
7. B
8. D
9. R
10. F
11. A
12. P
13. M
14. T
15. G

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4
Expressing Purpose in Latin

1. ad navem conscendendum
2. ad aves Stymphalides repellendas
3. ad mortem regis nuntiandum
4. ad carnem eorum vescendum
5. ad balteum capendum

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 4 - Grammar & Reading Quiz

I. Choose the Latin word that matches each translation.

1. C
2. F
3. D
4. H

5. G
6. A
7. I
8. B

9. E
10. J

II. Subordinate Clause IDs – *UT Clauses*. Identify each *ut*-clause given below.

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A

5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B

9. B
10. A

III. Reading Comprehension

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. F

5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T

9. F
10. T

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 5
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 36-40)

1. D
2. Q
3. K
4. O
5. H

6. N
7. G
8. L
9. I
10. F

11. B
12. M
13. C
14. A
15. R

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 5
Comparative & Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

I.   Fill in the blanks for each adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
FACILIS	facilior	FACILLIMUS
fortis	FORTIOR	FORTISSIMUS
LAETUS	LAETIOR	laetissimus
tutus	TUTIOR	TUTISSIMUS
MISER	miserior	MISERRIMUS

II.   Fill in the blanks for each adverb.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ACRITER	ACRIUS	acerrime
celeriter	CELERIUS	CELERRIME
ALTE	altius	ALTISSIME
longe	LONGIUS	LONGISSIME
difficili ter	difficilius	DIFFICILLIME

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 5
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 36-40)

I.   For these nouns in Chapter 40, give the adjective that describes each.   The text of
        the story should be given with this quiz.   Line numbers correspond to the line
        numbers in the textbook.

1. bellicosissima (4)
2. magnas (5)
3. haec (6)
4. superioribus (7)
5. omnem (8)

6. opportunissimo (9)
7. ingentium (10)
8. tanta (10)
9. ipse (11)
10. talibus (12)

II.   Clause ID – for each of the subjunctive clauses, identify the clause type.
1. A
2. B
3. E
4. D

5. E
6. E
7. F
8. A

9. F
10. B

III.   Answer the following comprehension questions about your stories.
1. B
2. C

3. C
4. A

5. B
6. A

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 6
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 41-44)

1. E
2. L
3. J
4. G
5. D

6. K
7. P
8. T
9. A
10. R

11. Q
12. N
13. C
14. H
15. S

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 6
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 41-44)

I. **From your Chapter 42 story, give the Latin noun to which each pronoun refers.**

    6. Hercules
    7. spelunca
    8. Cacus (*or* monstrum)

    9. Cacus
    10. boves

II. **Clause Architecture**

    1. cum nullum alium introitum reperire posset (F)
    2. Hercules hoc saxum amovere conatus est (C)
    3. Sed Cacum ipsum vix cernere potuit, (C)
    4. quod spelunca plena erat fumi, (G)
    5. quem ille more suo efflabat.   (D)

    6. inusitata specie turbatus (E)
    7. Hercules paulisper haesitabat. (C)
    8. Cacus etsi multum repugnavit (A)
    9. nullo modo se liberare potuit (C)
    10. cum nulla facultas respirandi daretur. (B)

III. **Reading Comprehension**

1. caudis
2. condita erat
3. quo in loco abditi essent
4. itinere fessus
5. ignem efflabat

6. non procul a valle
7. qui audiverat
8. constituit morari
9. de adventu Herculis famam
10. ingenti magnitudine

Hercules - Units 4-6
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES

1. a. nihil - nothing
b. corpus - body
c. ignis - fire
d. ventus - wind
e. bos - cow
f. pauci - few
g. postquam - after
h. do - give
i. iratus - angry
j. murus - wall
k. arcus - bow
l. vestis - clothes, dress

ETYMOLOGY

2. liberty
3. traction
4. petition
5. final
6. commotion
7. conception
8. ablative
9. cause
10. Relics
11. custody

MATCHING

12. C		23. A	
13. H		24. B	
14. G		25. S	
15. I		26. R	
16. Q		27. P	
17. M		28. K	
18. E		29. J	
19. T		30. O	
20. N		31. D	
21. L			
22. F			

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 7
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 45-48)

1. N	5. C	9. O
2. D	6. F	10. J
3. I	7. M	
4. E	8. K	

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 7
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 45-48)

I. Create the present subjunctives in the 3rd person singular for the following verbs:
1. inveniat
2. sit
3. portet
4. maneat
5. eat

II. Clause ID

1. E	5. I	9. D
2. G	6. C	10. B
3. I	7. F	
4. A	8. H	

III. Reading Comprehension

1. B	4. C	7. A
2. C	5. C	8. C
3. B	6. A	9. B
		10. C

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules - Unit 7
Irregular Comparatives & Superlatives (Adjectives & Adverbs)

I.   Fill in the irregular adjective chart below:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
magnus	MAIOR	MAXIMUS
MALUS	peius	PESSIMUS
BONUS	MEIOR	optimus
parvus	MINOR	MINIMUS

II.   Fill in the irregular adverb chart below:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
magnopere	MAIUS	MAXIME
MALE	peius	PESSIME
BENE	MELIUS	optime
parum	MINUS	MINIME

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 8
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 49-53)

1.	F	5.	C	9.	H
2.	L	6.	J	10.	B
3.	E	7.	D		
4.	I	8.	M		

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 8
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 49-53)

I. For each adjective or participle given, locate the noun (or pronoun) that it modifies.   Refer to the text of chapter 50.

1.   regionis
2.   manes
3.   flumine
4.   pons
5.   pons
6.   charonte
7.   lintre
8.   officio
9.   ei
10.   annos

II. Clause Architecture

1. a Mercurio deducti (E)
2. Manes primum ad ripam veniebant Stygis, (C)
3. quo flumine regnum Plutonis continebatur.   (D)
4. Hoc transire necesse erat (C)
5. priusquam in Orcum venire possent. (A)
6. Cum tamen in hoc flumine nullus pons factus esset, (B)
7. manes transvehebantur a Charonte quodam, (C)
8. qui cum parva lintre ad ripam exspectabat.   (D)
9. Cum manes ad Styga venissent, (F)
10. pretium traiectus solvere poterant.   (C)

III. Answer the following True/False questions about the stories in this unit.

1.	F	5.	T	9.	T
2.	T	6.	T	10.	F
3.	F	7.	T		
4.	F	8.	F		

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 54-56)

1.	D	6.	I	11.	C
2.	E	7.	N	12.	O
3.	G	8.	J	13.	P
4.	T	9.	A	14.	H
5.	K	10.	S	15.	R

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Participial Phrase Quiz

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C

- -

Fabulae Graecae - Hercules – Unit 9
Grammar & Reading Quiz (Chapters 54-56)

I.   Pronoun References

1. multa

2. puerum

3. flumen

4. centaurus *or* Nessus

5. Nessus

6. Hercules

II.   Result Clauses

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B

5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B

III.   Reading Comprehension

1. arcum intendit
2. cum mos esset
3. e finibus civitatis
4. viatoribus obtulit
5. multa alia praeclara

6. exire maturavit
7. in tergum eius
8. paulum progressus
9. cui nomen
10. flumen transire

- -

Hercules - Units 7-9
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES	ETYMOLOGY	MATCHING	
1. a. sol - sun	2. tradition	12. M	23. T
b. tempus - time	3. constitution	13. O	24. E
c. aqua - water	4. pedestrians	14. R	25. I
d. pars - part	5. navy	15. K	26. B
e. hortus - garden	6. exposed	16. G	27. C
f. vinum - wine	7. imperative	17. H	28. S
g. canis - dog	8. region	18. P	29. L
h. vir - man	9. perils	19. F	30. A
i. curro - run	10. regional	20. J	31. N
j. ingens - huge	11. current	21. Q	
k. pes - foot		22. D	
l. navis - ship			

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 1
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 57-62)

1. B	6. I	11. P
2. C	7. K	12. Q
3. E	8. L	13. R
4. F	9. N	14. S
5. G	10. O	15. T

Infinitives and Participles Quiz

1. paro, parare, paravi, paratus

PARTICIPLE		
	Active	Passive
Present	PARANS	
Perfect		PARATUS
Future	PARATURUS	PARANDUS
Infinitive		
	Active	Passive
Present	PARARE	PARARI
Perfect	PARAVISSE	PARATUS ESSE
Future	PARATURUS ESSE	

2. impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditus

PARTICIPLE		
	Active	Passive
Present	IMPEDIENS	
Perfect		IMPEDITUS
Future	IMPEDITURUS	IMPEDIENDUS
Infinitive		
	Active	Passive
Present	IMPEDIRE	IMPEDIRI
Perfect	IMPEDIVISSE	IMPEDITUS ESSE
Future	IMPEDITURUS ESSE	

3. iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus

PARTICIPLE		
	Active	Passive
Present	IUBENS	
Perfect		IUSSUS
Future	IUSSURUS	IUBENDUS
Infinitive		
	Active	Passive
Present	IUBERE	IUBERI
Perfect	IUSSISSE	IUSSUS ESSE
Future	IUSSURUS ESSE	

Jason – Unit 1
Indirect Statement Quiz

I. INDIRECT STATEMENT I– CHOOSE THE CORRECT LATIN VERB FOR THE UNDERLINED ENGLISH PHRASE

1. B
2. C
3. B

4. A
5. C
6. C

II. INDIRECT STATEMENT II – CHOOSE THE CORRECT TRANSLATION FOR THE SENTENCE.

1. B
2. A
3. C

4. A
5. C
6. B

Jason – Unit 1
Ablative Absolute Quiz

I. Identify the tense that the participle should be if the sentence was written in Latin.

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B

5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B

9. B
10. B

II. Choose the translation that is NOT correct for each ablative absolute.

1. A
2. B
3. A

4. A
5. A

Jason – Chapters 57-59
Reading Comprehension

I. True/False – answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 57-59.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

6. F
7. T
8. T
9. F
10. F

11. F
12. F
13. T

II. Multiple Choice - *Identify the letter of the choice that best answers the question.*

14. A
15. B
16. B
17. C

18. A
19. C
20. A
21. A

22. B
23. C
24. A
25. C

<div align="center">

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 2
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 63-66)

</div>

1.	B	5.	C	9.	J
2.	F	6.	G	10.	H
3.	D	7.	K		
4.	I	8.	E		

Jason – Unit 2 (Chapters 63-66) - Clauses & Reading Comprehension

II.   **Clauses – Identify each subordinate clause in the sentences below.**

1.	A	5.	I	9.	C
2.	I	6.	A	10.	B
3.	M	7.	A		
4.	J	8.	D		

II. Comprehension – Answer the following questions about the stories in this unit.

1.	C	5.	B	9.	B
2.	A	6.	B	10.	C
3.	B	7.	A		
4.	C	8.	A		

<div align="center">

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 3
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 67-70)

</div>

1.	J	6.	B	11.	H
2.	N	7.	L	12.	Q
3.	D	8.	O	13.	G
4.	P	9.	A	14.	I
5.	K	10.	E	15.	M

<div align="center">

Jason – Unit 3 (Chapters 67-70)
Passive Periphrastic Quiz

</div>

6.   Passive Periphrastic: Tauri Iasoni iungendi sunt.
English Translation: The bulls must be yoked by Jason.   (*or* Jason must yoke the bulls.)

7.   Passive Periphrastic: Ager Iasoni arandus erat.
English Translation: The field had to be plowed by Jason. (*or* Jason had to plow the field.)

8.   Passive Periphrastic: Unguentum Medeae dandum erit Iasoni.
English Translation: An ointment will have to be given to Jason by Medea. (*or* Medea will have to give Jason an ointment.)

9.   Passive Periphrastic: Consilium Medeae neglegendum erat Iasoni.
English Translation: Medea's plan was not to be neglected by Jason.   (*or* Jason was not to neglect Medea's plan.)
Alternatively: Medea's plan did not have to be neglected by Jason – *this is awkward English, but technically correct.*

10.   Passive Periphrastic: Dentes draconis Iasoni serendi sunt.
English Translation: The dragon's teeth have to be sown by Jason.   (*or* Jason has to sow the dragon's teeth.)

II.   Create the subjunctives for the following verbs.

3. puto, putare, putavi, putatus – 3rd singular

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	putet	putetur
IMPERFECT	putaret	putaretur
PERFECT	putaverit	putatus sit
PLUPERFECT	putavisset	putatus esset

4. pono, ponere, posui, positus – 3rd plural

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	ponant	ponantur
IMPERFECT	ponerent	ponerentur
PERFECT	posuerint	positi, ae, a sint
PLUPERFECT	posuissent	positi, ae, a essent

Jason – Unit 3 (Chapters 67-70)
Clauses & Reading Comprehension

I. **COMPREHENSION** – Answer the following True/False questions about your stories.

1. F	5. F	9. F
2. F	6. T	10. F
3. T	7. F	
4. T	8. F	

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES & OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS

1. D	5. E	9. C
2. B	6. B	10. B
3. F	7. H	
4. A	8. I	

....

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 4
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 71-75)

1. D	5. A	9. F
2. H	6. I	10. C
3. G	7. K	
4. J	8. B	

....

Jason – Unit 4 - Chapters 70-75
Clauses & Reading Comprehension

I. Comprehension – Put the sentences in chronological order, from 1-10.

9	1	5
2	6	8
10	7	
4	3	

IV. Clause ID

1. B	4. D	7. A
2. B	5. A	8. A
3. D	6. A	

V. Sentence Diagramming - put each clause on its own line.   There are 9 clauses total.

1. Respondit Pythia
2. nullum esse in praesentia periculum;
3. monuit tamen Peliam
4. si quis cum uno calceo veniret,
5. ut eum caveret.
6. Paucis post annis accidit
7. ut Pelias sacrificium facturus esset;
8. nuntios in omnes partes dimiserat,
9. et certam diem conveniendi dixerat.

....

Fabulae Graecae - Jason – Unit 5
Vocabulary Quick Quiz (Chapters 76-80)

1.	C	4.	E	7.	B
2.	I	5.	F	8.	D
3.	G	6.	H	9.	A

Jason – Unit 5
Forms Quiz

Identify each of the following forms.

1.	A	6.	A	11.	C
2.	C	7.	B	12.	B
3.	A	8.	D	13.	C
4.	B	9	D	14.	C
5.	C	10.	A	15.	A

Jason – Unit 5
Reading Comprehension Quiz – OPEN BOOK

Answers to the questions and proofs may vary – the basic answer is provided here – the Latin proof should specifically relate to the answer.

6. Quid Iason fecit ubi ad Peliam se contulit?

Question: What did Jason do when he went to Pelias?

Answer: He asked for the kingdom.

7. Quid Pelias a Iasone petivit?

Question: What did Pelias ask from Jason?

Answer: He asked Jason to let him finish out his reign until he died.

8. Cur Medea regem necare constituit?

Question: Why did Medea decide to kill the king?

Answer: She did not want to wait to have power.

9. Quomodo regem Medea necavit?

Question: How did Medea kill the king?

Answer: She convinced his daughters she could make him young again; killed a ram and put him in a pot with magical herbs and he jumped out alive and younger. Pelias' daughters agreed to do this for their father, but when Medea prepared the magical potion, she used different herbs.   His daughters killed him and he never revived.

10.   Quid Medea fecit ut aries rursus viveret?

Question: What did Medea do so that the ram would live again?

Answer: She applied magical herbs to its corpse.

6. Quid filiae cum membris Peliae fecerunt?

Question: What did the daughters do with the limbs of Pelias?

Answer: They threw them into a pot.

7.   Quid Medea pollicitus est?

Question: What did Medea promise?

Answer: To avenge herself.

11.   Quod consilium Medea cepit ut se ulcisceretur?

Question: What plan did Medea make to avenge herself?

Answer: She planned to kill the king's daughter.

12.   Quomodo Glauce sentiebat cum vestem induisset? Cur?

Question: How did Glauce feel when she

Answer: She felt great pain because Medea had enchanted the dress so that it would set its wearer on fire.

13.   Quomodo Sol Medeae auxilium ferebat?

Question: How did the Sun help Medea?

Answer: He sent a chariot to help her escape

Fabulae Graecae - Jason
Final Vocabulary Test

PICTURES	ETYMOLOGY	MATCHING	
1.a. dormio - sleep	2. umbrella	12. I	23. M
b. senex - old man	3. grave	13. D	24. N
c. sto - stand	4. loquacious	14. G	25. K
d. ignis - fire	5. accident	15. J	26. S
e. malus - bad, evil	6. stand	16. B	27. C
f. carmen - song, charm	7. aquarium	17. A	28. H
g. umbra - shade, shadow	8. dormitories	18. Q	29. E
h. vita - life	9. juvenile	19. P	30. F
i. novus - new	10. creative	20. T	31. O
j. aqua - water	11. interrogated	21. R	
k. gravis - heavy, serious		22. L	
l. scientia - knowledge			

Ulysses - Lotus Eaters
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES	ETYMOLOGY	MATCHING	
1.a. tempestas - storm, weather	2. belligerent	12. K	23. B
b. inter - between	3. mission	13. A	24. L
c. urbs - city	4. constantly	14. P	25. D
d. patria - fatherland, country	5. capture	15. N	26. S
e. bellum - war	6. summit	16. G	27. F
f. omnis - all	7. Urban	17. E	28. I
g. annus - year	8. navy	18. T	29. O
h. dico - say, speak	9. patriotic	19. M	30. J
i. traho - drag - pull	10. preparations	20. C	31. H
j. dulcis - sweet	11. gusto	21. Q	
k. puella - girl		22. R	
l. navis - ship			

Ulysses – Lotus Eaters
Clauses & Reading Comprehension Quiz

1. I	**5.** E	**9.** H
2. B	**6.** A	**10.** J
3. C	**7.** G	
4. D	**8.** A	

II. Reading Comprehension – Answer the following questions about the events in these chapters.

1. B	5. B	9. A
2. A	6. B	10. C
3. B	7. B	
4. B	8. C	

- -

Ulysses - Cyclops
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES	ETYMOLOGY	MATCHING	
1.a. ovis - sheep	2. intelligent	12. L	23. T
b. gladius - sword	3. debit	13. S	24. C
c. uter - wineskin	4. Nocturnal	14. K	25. H
d. ignis - fire	5. dedicated	15. Q	26. O
e. vox - voice	6. visible	16. B	27. D
f. pars - part	7. perilous	17. I	28. M
g. audio - to hear	8. animated	18. E	29. N
h. video - to see	9. jury	19. J	30. R
i. oculus - eye	10. translucent	20. G	31. A
j. lux - light	11. explorers	21. F	
k. nox - night		22. P	
l. exeo - go out			

- -

Ulysses – Cyclops
Chapter 84 – Clause Quiz

I.
- 3. ignorabat – causal   3. constituit – main
- 4. egressus – participial phrase

II.
- 4. intellegebant – concessive   4. fecissent – *cum*-circumstantial
- 5. facturos – indirect statement   5. invenerunt – main
- 6. intraverunt – main

III.
- 4. progressi – participial phrase   4. munitum esse – indirect statement
- 5. pervenerunt – main   5. animadverterunt – main

IV.
- 3. mirantur – temporal   3. audiverunt – main
- 4. habitaret – indirect question   4. viderunt – main

- -

Ulysses – Cyclops
Dealing with *UT* (After Chapter 91)

1. E		5. A		9. A	
2. B		6. A		10. B	
3. E		7. C			
4. B		8. D			

Ulysses – Cyclops
Reading Comprehension (After Chapter 91)

1. A		5. B		9. A	
2. B		6. A		10. A	
3. B		7. B			
4. A		8. C			

Ulysses - Aeolus
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES
1. a. carcer - jail
   b. cupidus - desirous
       of
   c. turbo - whirlwind
   d. antrum - cave
   e. portus - harbor

ETYMOLOGY
2. incarceration
3. pressure
4. governor
5. navigate
6. port

MATCHING
7. H
8. F
9. B
10. K
11. O
12. C
13. A
14. J
15. I
16. N
17. D
18. G
19. M
20. E
21. L

Ulysses – Aeolus
Clauses & Comprehension Quiz

I. Identify the clauses in these sentences from Chapter 94. There may be more than one occurrence of a clause type and each clause type occurs at least once.

1. C		5. F		9. B	
2. G		6. C		10. E	
3. A		7. B			
4. D		8. H			

II. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 92-94.

1. T		5. T		9. T	
2. T		6. T		10. T	
3. F		7. F			
4. F		8. T			

Ulysses - Circe
Vocabulary Test

PICTURES

1. a. caput - head
   b. porcus - pig
   c. sol - sun
   d. poculum - cup, goblet
   e. litus - shore
   f. sequor - follow
   g. bibo - drink
   h. vox - voice
   i. ianua - door
   j. brevis - short
   k. tango - touch
   l. gladius - sword

ETYMOLOGY

2. porcine
3. efficiently
4. intangible
5. capital
6. gladiator
7. opera
8. January
9. effect(s)
10. brevity
11. solar

MATCHING

12.	T	23.	B
13.	A	24.	Q
14.	M	25.	P
15.	K	26.	C
16.	I	27.	R
17.	J	28.	N
18.	E	29.	D
19.	S	30.	F
20.	O	31.	G
21.	L		
22.	H		

Fabulae Graecae – Ulysses Chapter 95 – Multiple Choice Quiz
The House of the Enchantress

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. C

6. B
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. D

Fabulae Graecae – Ulysses Chapter 96 – Multiple Choice Quiz
The Charm

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. D

6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. A

Fabulae Graecae – Circe
Final Test

I. Story – answer the following questions about your Chapter 100 story.

1. B	5. D	9. B
2. A	6. A	10. D
3. B	7. C	
4. D	8. A	

II. Clause Identification (Chapters 95-100)

1. A	6. A	11. B	16. E
2. H	7. K	12. A	17. D
3. E	8. H	13. D	18. B
4. B	9. C	14. F	19. I
5. F	10. G	15. G	20. K

III. Translation – select the correct translation from the choices given.   These questions are from the stories in Chapters 97-99.

1. B	5. B	9. A
2. A	6. A	10. C
3. A	7. C	
4. B	8. C	