



Latin Saying

Senatus Populusque Romanus
S.P.Q.R.

The Senate and People of Rome

Vocabulary

1. gládus, gladii	sword
2. murus, i	wall
3. ludus, i	game, school
4. pópulus, i	people
5. ánimus, i	mind, spirit
6. pecúnia, ae	money
7. ecclésia, ae	church
8. áquila, ae	eagle
9. coróna, ae	crown
10. mora, ae	delay

Grammar Forms

2nd Declension Case Endings Masculine

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-us	-i
-i	-orum
-o	-is
-um	-os
-o	-is

EXERCISES *for Lesson 9*



A. Translation

1. How are you? _____
2. Semper fidelis _____
3. Surgite _____
4. Pray and work. _____
5. In the year of Our Lord, A.D. _____
6. Valete, discipuli _____

B. Grammar

The _____ case is always used for the subject of a sentence.

C. Circle plural endings and translate.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. gladii _____ | 6. walls _____ |
| 2. servi _____ | 7. students _____ |
| 3. filii _____ | 8. friends _____ |
| 4. legati _____ | 9. years _____ |
| 5. ludi _____ | 10. crowns _____ |

D. Singular and Plural subjects. Translate these sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Gladius superat. _____ | 5. Servus pugnat. _____ |
| 2. Gladii superant. _____ | 6. Servi pugnant. _____ |
| 3. Legatus portat. _____ | 7. Puella laudat. _____ |
| 4. Legati portant. _____ | 8. Puellae laudant. _____ |

E. Derivatives

1. _____ fought in the Colosseum. (**gladius**)
2. The candidate was _____ with the people. (**populus**)

Advanced Derivatives

3. The _____ of Charlemagne took place on Christmas day in Rome. (**corona**)
4. A _____ on homework would be nice. (**mora**)
5. His _____ comment caused everyone to laugh. (**ludus**)
6. His _____ interests were reflected in his large bank account. (**pecunia**)
7. A wall painting is called a _____ (**murus**)
8. The _____ nose is a characteristic Roman feature. (**aquila**)