

**A. Vocabulary**

Give the dictionary form, including all principal parts.

1. to hold back \_\_\_\_\_
2. to fill \_\_\_\_\_
3. to be away \_\_\_\_\_
4. to restrain \_\_\_\_\_
5. to sustain \_\_\_\_\_
6. messenger \_\_\_\_\_
7. to alarm \_\_\_\_\_
8. to stretch to \_\_\_\_\_
9. to occupy \_\_\_\_\_
10. tribune \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Decline**

1st and 2nd Person Personal Pronouns

Case	1st Person		2nd Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
nom.	ego		tu	
gen.				
dat.				
acc.				
abl.				

3rd Person Personal Pronouns

Case	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom.	is	ea	id			
gen.						
dat.						
acc.						
abl.						

## Lesson 8 Quiz

### C. Translate

For Question 5, include the pronoun *she* in your Latin translation.

1. Reges metu líberi numquam sunt. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Miles a hibernis abest. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ipse pars exércitūs vidit. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Holy men do not praise themselves. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She will give us gifts. \_\_\_\_\_
6. that is (Include the abbreviated form in your answer.) \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Grammar

1. An intensive pronoun \_\_\_\_\_ another word in the sentence.
2. The reflexive pronoun reflects back on the \_\_\_\_\_, is always in the \_\_\_\_\_, and never in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
3. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT THING someone or something has been separated, the construction is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and the preposition is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When the ablative is used to show FROM WHAT PERSON someone or something has been separated, the above construction requires the preposition \_\_\_\_\_.