

LA 101B (2007)

Name _____

Second Hour Examination: SAMPLE ONLY

I.D. _____

ANSWER KEY

NOTE: please let me know if you find typos.

I. Please provide the declension of the noun-adjective pair *homô, hominis*, m. “human being” and *alius, alia, aliud* “another,” “other” in all cases of the singular and plural except the vocative. **This question may include any third declension nouns covered so far, along with the adjectives from chapter 9.** (10 points)

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
nom. alius homô	aliî hominês
gen. alterîus hominis (alîus rare)	aliôrum hominum
dat. alterî hominî	aliîs hominibus
acc. alium hominem	aliôs hominês
abl. aliô homine	aliîs hominibus

II. Please put the forms of the pronouns below into the cases requested. **The material for this section will come from chapter 11.** (6 points)

- ego (abl. sg.) mê
- tû (dat. sg.) tibi
- nôs (acc. pl.) nôs
- is, ea, id (gen. sg. all genders) eius
- îdem, eadem, idem (gen. pl. fem.) eâsdem
- vôs (gen pl.; both answers) vestrum, vestrî

III. Please provide the forms of the following pairs of words in the cases requested. **Any noun, pronoun, or demonstrative from chapters 6 through 11 is fair game here, along with any UNUS NAUTA adjective from chapter 9.** (10 points)

- ûnus, -a, -um “one” + corpus, corporis, n. “body”: dat. sg.
ûnî corporî

2. iste, ista, istud “that... of yours” + cōsul, cōsulis, m. “consul”: gen. pl.
istōrum cōsulum
3. hic, haec, hoc “this” + nomen, nominis, n. “name” : dat. pl.
hīs nominibus
4. tōtus, -a, -um “whole,” “entire” + ratiō, ratiōnis, f. “reason”: gen. sg.
tōtūis ratiōnis
5. ille, illa, illud “that” + caput, capitis, n. “head”: acc. sg.
illud caput

IV. Please put the verb *sentiō, sentiōre, sēnsi, sēnsū* “feel,” “perceive” into the imperfect active indicative, and then provide the active imperatives and the infinitive (technically the present active infinitive, but it is the only one you have had at this point). **This section will be drawn from the third, third -iō, and fourth conjugation verb paradigms. Any relevant verb through chapter 11 of Wheelock may be included.** (9 points)

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
first sentiēbam	sentiēbāmus
second sentiēbās	sentiēbātis
third sentiēbat	sentiēbant
imperative sg. <u>senti</u>	imperative pl. <u>senti</u>
infinitive <u>sentiōre</u>	

V. Please put singular verb forms into the plural, or vice versa, and then provide a dictionary-style English translation. **ALL verbs and verb forms from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game for this section.** (10 points)

- Example: dūcēbāmus: dūcēbam, ‘lead’

1. gerēbātis gerēbās, “carry (on),” etc.
2. sentiet sentient “perceive,” etc.
3. scrībēbās scrībēbātis “write,” “compose”
4. mitte mittite, “send”
5. erunt erit, “be,” “exist”
6. invenient inveniet “come upon,” “find”

7. intellegam intellegêmus “understand,” etc.
8. facite fac (irregular singular imperative), “do,” “make,” etc.
9. poteritis poteris, “be able”
10. vîvam vîvêmus, “live”

VI. Please provide the dictionary listings of **SEVEN** of the following words, including at least one English meaning. Note: if you do more than seven, I will mark the first ten you have done. **Any nouns, adjectives, and verbs from chapters 6 through 11 may be included here.** (10.5 points)

1. audent: audeô, audêre, ausus sum, dare
2. necâbunt necô (1), murder, kill
3. morbî: morbum, -î, n.: disease, sickness
4. trahêbam: trahô, trahere, trâxî, tractum, draw, drag; derive, acquire
5. utrô: uter, utra, utrum, either, which (of two)
6. rêge: rêx, rêgis, m., king
7. môribus: môs, môris, m., habit, custom, manner; môrês, môrum, habits, morals, character
8. côipiâs: côipia, -ae, f., abundance, supply; côipiae, -ârûm, supplies, troops, forces
9. timôrum: timor, timôris, m. fear
10. capiêmus: capiô, capere, cêpî, captum: take, capture, seize, get

VII. Please translate **SIX** of the following sentences into English and provide an identification and explanation of the usage of the underlined words. Note: if you answer more than six questions, I will mark the first six you have done. (30 points)

The sentences will be pulled from any or all of the following:

- All Practice and Review sentences covered from chapters 6 through 11.
- For Chapter 9 you are responsible for all *Sententiae Antiquae*.
- Otherwise, for even-numbered chapters, you are responsible for even-numbered *Sententiae Antiquae*, and for the remaining odd-numbered chapters you are responsible for the odd-numbered *Sententiae Antiquae*.
- Material from chapters 8 and 10 from *38 Latin Stories*.

- Previously unseen sentences will also be included.

How to complete this section:

- Example: Paucî veniunt ad senectûtem. —*Cicero
Few (people) come to old age.
senectûtem: noun, acc. sg. f.; object of preposition *ad*

1. Nûllî magistrî, tamen, sub istô vêra docêre audêbant.

Nevertheless, no teachers dared to teach true (things) under that so-and-so of yours.

docêre: verb, present active infinitive; used as complementary infinitive with *audêbant*

2. Sî mê dúcês, Mûsa, corônâ magnâ cum laude capiam. —Lucretius

- Mûsa, -ae, f.: Muse
- corônâ, -ae, f.: crown

If you will lead me, muse, I will take the crown with great praise.

magnâ: adjective, abl. sg. f.; agrees with *laude*, which is in turn the object of the preposition *cum*

3. Soror mea fraterque istûs eâsdem voluptâtês inveniêbant.

My sister and the brother of that (so-called) man of yours found the same pleasures.

istûs: demonstrative pronoun, gen. sg., any gender (here assume masculine); used as substantive

4. Ubi lêgês valent, ibi populus lîber potest valêre. —Publilius Syrus

Where laws are strong, there a free people is able to be strong.

valêre: verb, present active infinitive; used as complementary infinitive

5. Nêmô praeter Euryalum cârus Nîsô poterat esse, quod Nîsus amîcum sôlum amâbat.

No one except Euryalus was able to be dear to Nisus, because Nisus loved his friend alone.

sôlum: adjective, accusative sg. masc.; agrees with direct object *amîcum*

6. Populus stultus virîs indignîs honôrês saepe dat. —Horace

- honor, honôrîs, m.: honor
- indignus, -a, -um: unworthy

The foolish people often give honors to unworthy men.

virîs: noun, dative pl. m.; indirect object

7. Nôn sôlum êventus hoc docet —iste est magister stultôrum— sed etiam ratiô. —Livy

- *eventus*: outcome

Not only does the outcome teach this —**that** is the teacher of fools— but also reason.

stultôrum: adjective, gen. pl. masc.; used as substantive (“fools”/“foolish people”)

8. Eum ad eam cum aliô agricolâ mittêbant.

They sent/kept sending him to her with another farmer.

Eum: pronoun, acc. sg. masc.; used as direct object of *mittêbant*

VIII. Please translate the following passage into English. **Material under consideration for this passage includes all long prose passages at the ends of chapters 7 through 11, and readings from chapters 8 and 10 in 38 Latin Stories.** (10 points)

Sî vîs studêre philosophiae animôque, hoc studium nôn potest valêre sine frûgâlîtâte. Haec frûgâlîtâs est pupertâs voluntâria. Tolle, igitur, istâs excûsâtiônês: “Nôndum satis pecûniae habeô. Sî quandô illud ‘satis’ habêbô, tum mê tôtum philosophiae dabô.” Incipe nunc philosophiae, nôn pecûniae, studêre.

Notes:

vîs: (irreg.) you wish

studêre + dat., be eager for, devote oneself to

frûgâlîtâs, -tâtis, f.: frugality

paupertâs, -tâtis, f.: poverty

voluntârius, -a, -um: voluntary

tollere: to take away

excûsâtiô, -ônis, f.: excuse

nôndum: not yet

incipe: begin (imperative)

Space for translation:

If you wish to devote yourself to study and the spirit, this pursuit cannot be strong without frugality. This frugality is voluntary poverty. Take away, therefore, those excuses of yours: “I don’t yet have enough money. If and when I will have that ‘enough,’ I will give myself total(ly) to philosophy.” Begin now to devote yourself to philosophy, not to money.