

Latin 101A and B (2010)

Name _____

Final Examination: SAMPLE ONLY

ID# _____

These sample questions resemble the actual test in format, length, and difficulty as much as humanly possible without divulging the secrets of the instructor. Please note that questions shown here may be reused, or not, as the case may be.

Please feel free to ask questions as they arise. Remember to read over the exam before you begin and to check your work before handing it in. Please write your answers to sections I through VII on the answer sheet, but use the booklet provided for the remaining sections. You have two hours to complete this exam, which is out of 140 points. No aids are permitted. **Good luck and happy holidays!**

Please write sections I through VIII on the examination sheet and sections IX and X in the booklet provided.

General instructions on what to review:

Sections I, II and III.: Nouns, Adjectives, and Demonstratives. These sections will include any nouns covered in chapters 1 through 15 of Wheelock, including the examples of i-stem third declension nouns given in the text of chapter 14. Section I will include an adjective, which could be an ordinary first/second declension adjective, or an UNUS NAUTA adjective. Section II will include one of the following demonstratives: *hic (hic, haec, hoc)*, *ille (ille, illa, illud)*, *is (is, ea, id)* or *iste (iste, ista, istud)*. Dictionary listings and an English translation will be provided.

Section III: noun-adjective pairs. Anything from chapters 1 to 15 is fair game. This section will cover a wide variety of nouns and adjectives, **including irregular and easily confused forms.** Dictionary listings and an English translation will be provided.

Section IV: grammar of chapter 13. This section will cover forms of the intensive pronoun (*ipse, ipsa, ipsum*), the reflexive pronoun (first, second, and third person, with an emphasis on the third person reflexive pronoun), the forms and usage of the reflexive possessive adjective (*suus, -a, -um*, including a fairly neutral noun as shown here), and the contrast between reflexive and non-reflexive uses of the possessive (i.e., a form of *suus* versus *eius* or *eôrum/eârûm*). The type of questions shown is representative of those on the actual test; individual examples may or may not be repeated.

Section V: verb summary. Any verb covered in the entire semester is fair game for this section. The instructor will provide principal parts and a dictionary-style definition. The student will be asked to provide the active verb forms of a given person and number (e.g, first person plural) in the six tenses requested, along with the present infinitive and the singular and plural active imperatives. Note that several verbs have irregular singular imperatives; these are also fair game for the exam.

Section VI: verb drill. Please turn singular verbs into the corresponding form of the plural, and vice versa, and provide a dictionary-style English definition. Any verb covered from chapters 12 through 15 inclusive, along with *sum* and *possum*, is fair game for this section. Note that several verbs have irregular singular imperatives; any of these verbs covered in chapters 12-15 are also fair game for the exam.

Section VII: dictionary listings. These come from the nouns, adjectives, and verbs from chapters 12-15 of Wheelock, **INCLUDING** the examples given in the **text and footnotes** of chapter 14. Please provide the dictionary listings of **TEN** of the words provided. **N.B.: If you do more than ten, I will mark the first ten you have done.**

Section VIII. Please translate **EIGHT** of the following sentences. In addition, please completely identify the underlined word(noun/adjective by gender, number, case; verb by person, number, tense/infinitive/imperative) AND EXPLAIN ITS USAGE IN THE SENTENCE (direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, complementary infinitive etc.). If you do more than seven, I will mark the first seven you have done. This section will generally be drawn from material covered in chapters 12-15 of Wheelock and ALSO any material from *By Roman Hands* covered since the second midterm, **although I reserve the right to modify individual sentences or even compose new ones with similar vocabulary.**

Section IX: A passage approximately 5-6 lines in length from any of the longer passages at the end of chapters 12-15 of Wheelock. Vocabulary assistance provided as seen in Wheelock.

Section X: a sight (previously unseen) passage adapted from Latin literature. Assistance will be provided with obscure vocabulary (and grammar, if any).

I. Please decline the pair *urbs, urbis*, f. 'city' and *tôtus, -a, -um* 'whole' 'entire.'(12 points)

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
nom.	
gen.	
dat.	
acc.	
abl.	
voc.	

II. Please decline the noun-adjective pair *hic, haec, hoc* ‘this/that’ and *agricola, -ae, M.* ‘farmer.’ (12 points)

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
nom.	
gen.	
dat.	
acc.	
abl.	
voc.	

III. Please provide the following noun-adjective pairs in the cases requested. (10 points)

1. *noster, nostra, nostrum* (our) + *animal, animâlis, n.* (animal): ablative singular
2. *alius, -a, -um* (the other [of two], second) + *iûs, iûris, n.* (right, law): genitive singular
3. *îdem, eadem, idem* (the same) + *môs, môris, m.* (custom, manner[s]): genitive plural
4. *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* (beautiful) + *vîs, vîs, f.* (power, force, violence, pl. strength): dative plural
5. *dêns, dentis, m.* (tooth) + *magnus, -a, -um* (big): vocative singular

IV. Please provide the correct Latin forms of the words requested. (5 points)

1. *ipse, ipsa ipsum*, intensive pronoun (“myself,” “yourself,” “himself”, etc.): dative singular (all genders)
2. with themselves
3. the reflexive pronoun, first person: genitive singular

4. *suus, sua, suum* (“his own,” “her own,” “its own,” “their own” + *ars, artis, f. art:* accusative sg.

5. the reflexive pronoun, third person: dative singular

V. Please provide the requested tenses of the verb *currô, currere, cucurrî, cursum* “run” in the **first person plural**, as well as the imperatives and infinitive. (9 points)

imperative: _____ (sg.) and _____ (pl.)

infinitive: _____

future active _____ future perfect active _____

present active _____ perfect active _____

imperfect active _____ pluperfect active _____

VI. Please turn the singular forms given below into the plural or vice versa, and then provide a dictionary-style English translation of the new verb form. (15 points)

- Example: Example: *dúcêbâmus* becomes *dúcêbam*, ‘lead’

1. *dîlige*

2. *fuistis*

3. *alueram*

4. *committite*

5. *cecidêrunt*

6. *mûtâveritis*

7. potuerâmus

8. vîtâverit

9. êiêcit

10. stefi

VII. Please provide the dictionary listings of **TEN** of the following words. **N.B.: If you do more than ten, I will mark the first ten you have done.** (10 points)

1. amiserâtis

2. prîncipiôrum

3. iacite

4. doctô

5. dîvitiîs

6. exemplârium

7. civem

8. tenuêrunt

9. iûra

10. miserae

11. timêbam

12. tempestâte

13. maribus

14. factô

VIII. Please translate **EIGHT** of the following sentences. In addition, please completely identify the underlined word(noun/adjective by gender, number, case; verb by person, number, tense/infinitive/imperative) AND EXPLAIN ITS USAGE IN THE SENTENCE (direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, complementary infinitive etc.). (40 points)

N.B.: If you do more than eight, I will grade the first eight you have done.

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

1. Vôs nôbîs dê voluptâtibus adûlêscntiae tum scrîpsistis.

2. Nîl malî est, ubi nîl est.

- nîl = nihil

3. Ipse ad eôs contendêbat equitêsque ante sê mîsit. —Caesar

- *contendô, -ere*: hasten
- *equês, equitis, m.*: horseman, cavalry

4. Sententiae eius eum cârum mihi numquam fêcêrunt.

5. Nôn vîribus et celeritâte corporum magna gerimus, sed sapientiâ et sententiâ et arte. — Cicero

- *celeritâs, -tâtis, f.*: swiftness

6. Pân servat ovês et magistrôs fortunâtôs ovium. — Virgil

- *ovis, -is, f.*: sheep

7. Ipsî nihil per sê sine eô facere potuêrunt. — Cicero

8. Diû in istâ nâve fuî et propter tempestâtem nûbêsque semper mortem expectâbam. — Terence

- *nâvis, -is, f.*: ship

9. Nymphî<u>s subitâneâ morte necâtus, vîxit breve tempus an(nôs) V, m(ênsês) VI, d(iês) VIII.

- *subitâneus, -a, -um*: sudden
- *necô* (1): to kill. *Necâtus* means "having been killed."
- *mênsis, mênsis, m.*: month
- *diês*: days (here the word is in the accusative)

10. Septem hôrîs ad eam urbem vênimus. — Cicero

IX. Please translate the following passage adapted from a description of the tactics of Quintus Fabius Maximus. (13 points)

Etiam in senectûte Quîntus Fabius Maximus erat vir vêrae virtûtis et bella cum animîs adulêscentis gerêbat. Dê eô amîcus noster Ennius, magnus ille poêta, haec verba scrîpsit:

“Ûnus homô civitâtem nôbîs cunctâtione cônservâvit. Rûmôrês et fâmam nôn pônêbat ante salûtem Romae. Glôria eius, igitur, nunc bene valet et semper valêbit.

Notes:

Cunctator: the Delayer

Ennius: an early Roman poet

cunctatio, -onis, f.: delaying

rumor, rumoris, m.: rumor, gossip

pono, -ere, to put, place

salus, salutis, f.: safety

XI. Please translate the following sight passage. In this passage Lucretius, an Epicurean poet and philosopher, is arguing that life after death does not exist because the soul is not immortal. (This passage was used on an exam in a previous year.) (13 points)

Nihil igitur nôbîs mors est, quod nâtûra animî mortâlis est. Velut nihil tempore praeteritô sênsimus— bellum âcre inter Carthâginiensês Rômânôsque, difficile exitium et timôrem hominum omnium in terrâ marîque— sîc, quandô discidium corporis et animî fuerit, nûllum sênsu habêbimus, quod non erimus. Nihil sentiêmus, nôn sî terra cum marî miscuerit et mare cum caelô. (based on *de Rerum Natura*, III.830-842)

Notes:

Carthâginiensis, -e: noun or adj. (here used as noun): Carthaginian, a Carthaginian

discidium, -î, n.: division, separation

miscê, -êre, miscuî, mixtum: mix, mingle

mortâlis (masc./fem. nom. sg.), mortale (neuter nom. sg.): mortal (third declension adjective; take the instructor's word for the ending)

praeteritus, -a, -um: past

sênsu: perception, sense perception

sîc: thus

velut: just as