

Latin 101A and B (2010)

name _____

Mid-term Hour Examination: November 12, 2009: SAMPLE ONLY. This sample test resembles the actual examination in all respects without divulging the intention of the instructor. Questions may or may not be reused. Answer key follows below.

This examination covers what we have done from Wheelock chapters 6 through 11 in their entirety, as well as relevant materials in *From Roman Hands* on the REVISED syllabus. There will be NO English to Latin translation on this exam.

This examination is out of 100 points (96 points + 4 "free" points) and is designed to take 50 minutes. Please look the test over before you begin and check your work over before you hand it in. **No aids are permitted. Good luck!**

I. Please provide the forms of the demonstrative-noun-adjective pair **iste, ista, istud** "that... of yours," **homô, hominis**, "human being," m. , and **sôlus, -a, -um** "alone" in all cases of the singular and plural. **This section will have a third declension noun, a first/second declension adjective from chapter 9, and a demonstrative from chapter 9 or 11.** (12 points)

sg.

pl.

nom.

gen.

dat.

acc.

abl.

II. Please provide the forms of the personal pronouns and demonstratives given below in the case(s) requested. **This material is drawn from chapters 9 and 11.** (8 points)

1. ego "I": dative sg.

2. îdem, eadem, idem ("the same"): genitive pl., masculine, feminine, and neuter

3. is, ea, id ("he/she/it"): accusative pl. masculine, feminine, neuter

4. ûllus, -a, -um: dative sg., all genders

5. is, ea, id ("he/she/it"): genitive sg., all genders
6. with nōs "we" (preposition and a pronoun in the appropriate case)
7. hic, haec, hoc ("this"): nominative pl., masculine, feminine, and neuter
8. vōs "you (pl.): genitive pl. _____ AND _____

III. Please provide the forms of the verb **fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fūgitūrum** "to flee," "fly away" in the imperfect and future tenses, as well as the present imperatives and infinitive. **All verbs from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game, including irregular imperatives.** (14 points)

<u>future</u>		<u>present</u>	
sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
1 st			
2 nd			
3 rd			
imperative (sg): _____		imperative (pl.): _____	
infinitive: _____			

IV. Please turn the verbs which are in the singular into the same tense and person of the plural, and please turn the plural verbs into the corresponding form of the singular, and then provide a dictionary-style definition of the word in question. **All verbs and all forms of verbs from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game, including irregular imperatives.** (10 points)

Example: *vidēbit: vidēbunt:* to see, watch

1. discam
2. audiēbant
3. mittit
4. vīvēmus

5. age

6. invenîs

7. facite

8. potest

9. sentiêtis

10. eram

V. Please provide the complete dictionary listings, including at least one English translation, for **EIGHT** of the following words. Note: if you do more than eight, I will mark the first eight you have done. **All nouns, adjectives, and verbs from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game.** (12 points)

1. laudem
2. intellegêbâmus
3. pâcî
4. cârô
5. voluptâtibus
6. poterant
7. viîs
8. beâtâs
9. audent
10. capitum

VI. Please translate the following Latin sentences into English and identify and explain the usage of the underlined words (e.g., noun in ablative sg. feminine, abl. with preposition *in*). (30 points)

All Latin to English sentences (Practice and Review and *Sententiae Antiquae*) from chapters 6 through 11 that are included on the course outline and revised syllabus (Nov. 5-15) are fair game for this section. In addition, there will be one previously unseen sentence and one sentence from *By Roman Hands*.

1. Hic dê senectûte scrîbêbat; ille, dê amôre; et alius, dê lîbertâte.
2. Nôn omnês eadem amant aut eâsdem cupiditâtês studiaque habent. —Horace
 - *Omnês*: all people, everyone

3. Terra tenet corpus, nomen lapis atque animam aer. (Note: this sentence is NOT one of the ones we might have on the exam, due to changed on Nov. 5)

- *atque*: and, and also
- *teneô, tenêre, tenuî, tentum*: to hold, keep, possess
- *lapis, lapidis*, m.: stone
- *anima, -ae*, f.: soul, spirit
- *aer, aeris*, m.: air, the air

4. Propter vitia tua multî tē culpant et nihil tē in patriâ tuâ dēlectâre nunc potest.

—Cicero

- *dēlectô* (1): to delight, charm, please

5. Sî nēmô vêra dīcere audêbit, nōn etiam cōsulês senectûtem in cīvitâte līberâ agent.

6. Hī igitur illîs deâbus herî grâtiâs agêbant.

VII. Please translate into English the following passage. Note: this passage is provided for the purposes of illustration only; **the one on the exam will be drawn from chapters 9, 10, or 11.** (10 points)

Tarquinius Superbus erat rēx Rômânôrum, et Sextus Tarquinius erat fīlius malus tyrannî. Sextus Lucretiam, uxôrem Collâtînî, rapuit, et fēmina bona, propter magnum amôrem virtûtis, sê necâvit. Rômânî antîquî virtûtem animôsque Lucretiae semper laudâbant et Tarquiniôs culpâbant.

Notes:

Superbus: "the Proud"

Collâtînus, -î, m.: a Roman nobleman and friend of Tarquinius

rapiô, rapere, rapuî, raptum: rape

sê: herself

necâvit: a past tense form (covered in chapter 12)

Space for translation:

ANSWER KEY:

I. Please provide the forms of the demonstrative-noun-adjective pair **iste, ista, istud** "that... of yours," **homô, hominis**, "human being," m., and **sôlus, -a, -um** "alone" in all cases of the singular and plural. **This section will have a third declension noun, a first/second declension adjective from chapter 9, and a demonstrative from chapter 9 or 11.** (12 points)

<u>sg.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
nom. iste homô sôlus	istî hominês sôlî
gen. istîus hominis sôlîus	istôrum hominum sôlôrum
dat. istî hominî sôlî	istîs hominibus sôlîs
acc. istum hominem solum	istôs hominês sôlôs
abl. istô homine sôlô	istîs hominibus sôlîs

The majority of mistakes on nouns come from not knowing the case endings. Adjectival errors are of several types: omitting the special genitive and dative singular endings from chapter 9, using the wrong gender, and putting third declension endings on first/second declension adjectives. Note that I have omitted the vocative case here, although sometimes the adjective requested for this section will have a special vocative ending.

If you have trouble isolating irregular forms or keeping third declension nouns from contaminating adjective endings (or vice versa), work on each set of words individually.

II. Please provide the forms of the personal pronouns and demonstratives given below in the case(s) requested. **This material is drawn from chapters 9 and 11.** (8 points)

- ego "I": dative sg.:
mihi
- îdem, eadem, idem ("the same"): genitive pl., masculine, feminine, and neuter
eôrundem, eârundem, eôrundem
- is, ea, id ("he/she/it"): accusative pl., masculine, feminine, and neuter
eôs, eâs, ea
- ûllus, -a, -um: dative sg., all genders
ûllî
- is, ea, id ("he/she/it"): genitive sg., all genders
eius (same for all genders)
- with *nôs* "we" (preposition and pronoun in appropriate case)
nôbîscum (NOTE ORDER OF PRONOUN AND PREPOSTION)
- hic, haec, hoc ("this"): nominative pl., masculine, feminine, and neuter

hî, hae, haec

8. vôs "you (pl.): genitive pl. vestrî (objective) AND vestrum (partitive)

Mistakes in this section are highly variable, but mostly come from either insufficient memory work or pulling in the answer from the case above or below the right one in the chart (e.g., an ablative supplied instead of the requested accusative, or vice versa).

Note: Make sure you review the rules for the partitive genitive and for the ablative + *cum*.

III. Please provide the forms of the verb **fugiô, fugere, fûgî, fûgitûrum** "to flee," "fly away" in the imperfect and future tenses, as well as the present imperatives and infinitive. **All verbs from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game, including irregular imperatives.** (14 points)

<u>future</u>		<u>present</u>	
sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
1 st fugiam	fugiêmus	fugiô	fugimus
2 nd fugiês	fugiêtis	fugis	fugitis
3 rd fugiet	fugient	fugit	fugiunt

imperative (sg): fuge imperative (pl.): fugite

infinitive: fugere

Believe it or not, the most common mistake in this section is not to read the instructions to determine which tenses I want done. I may or may not ask for the same ones on the actual test. Likewise, I basically flip a coin to determine whether I will use a given conjugation of verb. Please make sure that you use the correct stem vowels and type of future for the conjugation requested. Just a reminder: the present active infinitive is the same as the second principal part, which will be given to you.

IV. Please turn the verbs which are in the singular into the same tense and person of the plural, and please turn the plural verbs into the corresponding form of the singular, and then provide a dictionary-style definition of the word in question. **All verbs and all forms of verbs from chapters 6 through 11 are fair game.** (10 points)

Example: *vidêbit: vidêbunt: to see, watch*

1. discam: discêmus, to learn

2. audiêbant: audiêbat, to hear, listen to

3. mittit: mittunt, to send, let go
4. vîvêmus: vîvam, to live
5. age: agite, to drive, lead, do, act; pass, spend (time), etc.
6. invenîs: invenîtis, to find, come upon
7. facite: fac (irregular singular imperative), to make, do, accomplish
8. potest: possunt, to be able
9. sentiêtis: sentiês, to feel, perceive, think, experience
10. eram: erâmus, to be, exist

Mistakes here include forgetting to provide the translation, or else forgetting to provide the verb form. (Believe me, these are common types of errors.) Other common errors include switching tenses when switching from the singular to the plural, switching from the second to the third person (or other errors of that ilk), or forgetting which conjugation is requested.

V. Please provide the complete dictionary listings, including at least one English translation, for **EIGHT** of the following words. Note: if you do more than eight, I will mark the first eight you have done. **All nouns, adjectives, and verbs from chapters 1 through 5 are fair game.** (12 points)

1. laudem: laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, fame
2. intellegêbâmus: intellegô, intellegere, intelligêxî, intelligêctum, to understand
3. pâcî: pâx, pâcis, f., peace
4. cârô: cârus, -a, -um, dear
5. voluptâtibus: voluptâs, voluptâtis, f., pleasure
6. poterant: possum, posse, potuî, to be able
7. viîs: via, -ae, f., way, road, street
8. beâtâs: beâtus, -a, -um, happy, fortunate, blessed
9. audent: audeô, audêre, ausus sum, to dare
10. capitum: caput, capitis, n., head; leader; beginning; life; heading; chapter

The most common errors here are of two types: insufficient work on the vocabulary list and confusions of similar words. You should have a list in your notebook of words and word forms that you tend to confuse. Also, please follow the instructions for the number of words for which I require answers.

VI. Please translate the following Latin sentences into English and identify and explain the usage of the underlined words (e.g., noun in ablative sg. feminine, abl. with preposition *in*). (30 points)

1. Hic dê senectûte scrîbêbat; ille, dê amôre; et alius, dê lîbertâte.
This (person/man) wrote about old age; that (one), about love; and another, about freedom.
lîbertâte: noun, abl. sg., fem.; object of preposition *dê*
2. Nôn omnês eadem amant aut eâsdem cupiditâtês studiaque habent. —Horace
 - *Omnês*: all people, everyone
 Not all people love the same (things) or have the same desires and pursuits.
eadem: substantive adjective, acc. pl. neuter, used as direct object of *amant*

3. Terra tenet corpus, nomen lapis atque animam aer.

- *atque*: and, and also
- *teneô, tenêre, tenui, tentum*: to hold, keep, possess
- *lapis, lapidis*, m.: stone
- *anima, -ae*, f.: soul, spirit
- *aer, aeris*, m.: air, the air

The earth holds the body, the stone (holds) the name, and the air (holds) the soul. (on tombstone)

corpus: noun, acc. sg. neuter, direct object of *tenet*

4. Propter vitia tua multî tē culpant et nihil tē in patriâ tuâ dēlectâre nunc potest.

—Cicero

- *dēlectô* (1): to delight, charm, please

On account of your vices many (people) blame you and nothing in your homeland can now delight you. (said by Cicero to the conspirator Catiline)

dēlectâre: verb, present active infinitive, complementary infinitive

5. Sî nēmô vêra dīcere audêbit, nōn etiam cōsulês senectūtem in cīvitâte liberâ agent.

If no one will dare to speak true (things), not even consuls will spend (their) old age in a free state. (previously unseen passage; that fact will not be announced on the exam)

vêra: substantive adjective, acc. pl. neuter, used as direct object of *audêbit*

6. Hī igitur illīs deâbus herî grātiâs agêbant.

Therefore, these (men/people) yesterday gave thanks to those goddesses.

deâbus: noun, dative pl. fem., indirect object

The single most common error in this section is to leave out the underlined words. After that, the most common problem is leaving an entire sentence blank. Even if you know only a few words, write down the translation. If you know the part of speech, put in blanks for the words you do not know (e.g., direct object, indirect object). There is no penalty for guessing. You should also review any issues of grammar or syntax that are likely to cause you grief, along with frequently confused words. Finally, answers you wrote down last week in your homework may look wrong after further reflection. When studying for the exam, make sure you look at the sentences in the book with fresh eyes. In particular, make sure that the information you can deduce from the verb corresponds with what you think is the subject; people are more likely to get the subject right if they have done a reality check on the verb first. You should also make sure that the verb is in the right tense.

VII. Please translate into English the following passage. Example only. (10 points)

Tarquinius Superbus erat rēx Rômânôrum, et Sextus Tarquinius erat fīlius malus tyrannī. Sextus Lucretiam, uxôrem Collâtīnī, rapuit, et fēmina bona, propter magnum amôrem virtūtis, sē necâvit. Rômânī antīquī virtûtem animôsque Lucretiae semper laudâbant et Tarquiniôs culpâbant.

Notes:

Superbus: "the Proud"

Collâtīnus, -ī, m.: a Roman nobleman and friend of Tarquinius

rapiô, *rapere*, *rapuī*, *raptum*: rape

sē: herself

necâvit: a past tense form (covered in chapter 12)

Space for translation:

Tarquin the Proud was the king of the Romans, and Sextus Tarquinius was the evil son of the tyrant. Sextus raped Lucretia, Collatinus's wife, and the good woman, on account of her great love of virtue, killed herself. The ancient Romans always used to praise the courage and pride of Lucretia and blamed the Tarquini (i.e., the whole dynasty).

The single biggest problem with this type of passage is to fall behind in the readings for the course. After that, the general advice is to handle the passage strategically. If you have an issue with the first sentence, proceed to the second; as they work through an extended passage, people frequently discover information that will fill in gaps in their memory in earlier sections. Also, do not forget to make use of any vocabulary or grammatical notes provided.