

**Latin 102**  
**Examinatio Ultima Practice**

**Part 1: Vocabulary:** Match the Latin words with their English meanings. (Chapters 24-29.)

- |       |                                |                                 |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. auxilium, -ii n             | A. although                     |
| _____ | 2. dies, diei, m               | B. door                         |
| _____ | 3. ianua, -ae f                | C. enter                        |
| _____ | 4. iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum  | D. at the same time, altogether |
| _____ | 5. morior, mori, mortuus sum   | E. turn                         |
| _____ | 6. pax, pacis f                | F. order                        |
| _____ | 7. salvus, -a, -u,             | G. safe                         |
| _____ | 8. simul                       | H. sound                        |
| _____ | 9. verito, -ere, verti, versum | I. help                         |
| _____ | 10. ubique                     | J. everywhere                   |
|       |                                | K. die                          |
|       |                                | L. day                          |
|       |                                | M. become                       |
|       |                                | N. smooth, soft                 |
|       |                                | O. peace                        |

## Part 2: Gender, number and case

Give gender, number and case for the underlined words in the following passage:

[The passage I use here is from the textbook; I will use a modified text with far fewer “new” words and define words you have not seen.]

hīs verbis dictis, Herculēs ad Vulcānum sē contulit, et auxilium ab eō petivit. Vulcānus (quī ā fabrīs maxime colēbātur) crepundia quae ā deō ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant Herculī dedit. Hercules ad lacum sē tulit et hīs instrūmentis ūtēns acrem crepitem fēcit. Statim avēs ē lacū perterritae actae sunt. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittis transfixit et cum avibus mortuīs ad Eurystheum reversus est.

| Word               | Gender | Number | Case                     |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| <u>verbis</u>      | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>sē</u>          | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>auxilium</u>    | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>deō</u>         | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>Herculī</u>     | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>lacum</u>       | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>ūtēns</u>       | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>perterritae</u> | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>Ille</u>        | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>eārum</u>       | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |
| <u>sagittis</u>    | m f n  | s pl   | nom. gen. dat. acc. abl. |

## Part 3: Verb Identification: Give the required information for the underlined verbs.

hīs verbis dictis, Herculēs ad Vulcānum sē contulit, et auxilium ab eō petivit. Vulcānus (quī ā fabrīs maxime colēbātur) crepundia quae ā deō ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant Herculī dedit. Hercules ad lacum se tulit et hīs instrūmentis ūtēns acrem crepitem fēcit. Statim avēs ē lacū perterritae actae sunt. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittis transfixit. deinde dixit sē avēs ad Eurystheum latūrum esse.

Fabula finita, Rufus pollicitur, “Hercule! sicut heroes Graeci, nos ipsi hunc gregem maximum avium vincere conabimur. Et nobis Vulcanus Minervaque ipsi auxilium dabunt.

| Verb             | Person   | Number                | Voice                         | Mood                                   | Tense   |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| <u>contulit</u>  | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future<br>Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <u>colēbātur</u> | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future<br>Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |

|                        |  |                           |                               |  |                                |   |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>fabricāta erant</b> | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>fēcit</b>           | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>actae sunt</b>      | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>latūrum esse</b>    | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>pollicitur</b>      | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>vincere</b>         | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
| <b>conabimur</b>       | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup><br>3 <sup>rd</sup><br>N/A | sing.<br>plur.<br><br>N/A | active<br>passive<br>deponent | indicative<br>Infinitive<br>Imperative | Present<br>Imperfect<br>Future | Perfect<br>Pluperfect<br>Future perfect |
|                        |  |                           |                               |  |                                |   |

#### Part 4: Verb synopsis

Give a synopsis of *relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictum*, leave  
3<sup>rd</sup> person plural: “*amīcī*”

Active:

| Tense             | Latin form | English meaning |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| <i>present</i>    |            |                 |
| <i>imperfect</i>  |            |                 |
| <i>future</i>     |            |                 |
| <i>perfect</i>    |            |                 |
| <i>pluperfect</i> |            |                 |
| <i>fut. perf.</i> |            |                 |

**Passive:**

| <b>Tense</b>      | <b>Latin form</b> | <b>English meaning</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| <b>present</b>    |                   |                        |
| <b>imperfect</b>  |                   |                        |
| <b>future</b>     |                   |                        |
| <b>perfect</b>    |                   |                        |
| <b>pluperfect</b> |                   |                        |
| <b>fut. perf.</b> |                   |                        |

**Part 5: Multiple choice:** *Since there are already a number of these in other review materials, use those for practice.*

**Part 6: Translation**

*This translation contains a lot more unknown words than there will be in the test reading, because I adapted it pretty closely from the Aves Ubique reading (28B). Use the verba utenda there for translating. In the test, you will have the definitions of both people and words you have not encountered before, and a brief introduction to the reading. It will be on a labore of Hercules. NOTE: I have stacked this heavily for indirect statement and ablative absolute, for practice. Both will be in your test reading, but not as substantial a part of it.*

1. Olim Eurystheus Herculi allocutus est: "Putō labōrem sextum tuum facillimum futurum esse.
2. Aliquī mihi referunt populōs oppidum Stymphalum habitantēs paucōs avēs timere.
3. Dicunt mutlōs hominēs ab hīs avibus necatōs esse; quoque dicunt avēs carne hominum edisse. Tē hās avēs dispergere iubeō.
4. Sī tē gesseris bene et sī ad mē cum hīs avibus mortuīs reversus eris, dimidium labōrum tuōrum conficiētur."
5. hīs verbīs dictīs, Herculēs ad Vulcānum sē contulit, et auxilium ab eō petīvit. (...)
6. Vulcānus (quī fabrīs maxime colēbātur) crepundia quae ā deō ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant Herculi dedit.
7. Herculēs ad lacum sē tulit et hīs instrumentīs utēns acrem crepitum fecit.
8. Statim avēs ē lacū perterritae actae sunt.
9. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittīs trānsfixit et cum avibus mortuīs ad Eurystheum reversus est.