Latin 102
Examinatio Prima

Part 1: Vocabulary
Give the English equivalent for the following Latin words. You may omit one.

Part 2: Vocabulary
Give the full Latin dictionary form and meaning as used in the sentence for FIVE of the underlined words below. If you do the others, you will get extra credit for them.

Semper ego **audītor** erō? Est turba **poētārum** in hāc **urbe** – ego igitur erō poēta! Sunt **mīlia** vitiōrum in urbe – dē istīs vitiīs scrībam! **Difficile** est saturam nōn **scrībere**. Sī nātūra mē adiuvāre nōn potest, facit indignātiō versum. In **librō** meō erunt omnia **facta** hominum: timor, īra, voluptās, culpa, cupiditās, īnsidiae. **Nunc** est plēna cōpia vitiōrum in hāc miserā urbe Rōmae!

Complete Latin Dictionary Form	***Meaning in Sentence***
auditor, auditoris, m	***listener***
First – you have to recognize that this is a noun. Noun dictionary forms are nominative, genitive, gender. The –or ending is not one of the ones from your regular paradigms -- the place where these unusual endings occur is usually 3rd declension nom. So you use the 3rd decl. genitive ending –is. The second form of all 3rd decl. nouns end in –is.	
poeta, -ae m	***(of) poets***
*This is another noun. The –**a**rum ending has the characteristic **–a** of the first declension (mensa, femina, puella, etc.). The form of all first declension nouns is an **–a** nominative, **-ae** genitive. Most are feminine in gender but this is the rare exception. The word is genitive plural. If you don't include the "of," that is OK this test, but do make sure you give the meaning as plural.*	
urbs, urbis f	***city***
This is another 3rd decl. noun. The –e is the ablative singular ending for 3rd decl. so that helps. As with auditor, the genitive ends in –is, and this is the stem you have with urb-e. You just have to remember the "wild card" nominative form. If you're not sure of the gender, hac might help, since it has that feminine –a- thing going. But a gender miss is not so bad. I just want to see you put a gender there regardless of whether you're sure about it, because that way I know you know the right form for a noun.	
milia	***thousands***
I would also take mille, which is just 1000. The proper dictionary form would also include the genitive and gender, but with numbers, we haven't really used the larger ones, so I let you off. (milium, n. pl.)	

difficilis, difficile	***difficult***
This is an adjective, giving a description rather than representing an object or idea. In the third declension, most adjectives have a m/f form, and a neuter form. The –is is m/f and comes first. There is no gender because adjectives take on the gender of the word they describe.	
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum	***to write***
The verb dictionary form has 4 parts (rarely 3). The translation should reflect the person, number , and tense, or if the verb is infinitive or imperative, that meaning. Here it is infinitive – to write.	
liber, libri, m	***book***
in usually takes ablative, so libro is ablative, the –o from the second declension. Is it librus, -i m or liber, libri m or librum, libri n? These are the choices and hopefully the right one will ring a bell. It's singular in the reading, so "book"	
factum, -i n	***deeds***
This is a neuter word, so the –a is plural. Here it is the subject: all the deeds will be … You have to ask yourself is it facta, -ae f or factum, -i n? The verb is oplural, so that might help you decide for factum.	
nunc	***now***
At last! Only nouns, adjectives, and verbs have complex dictionary forms. This isn't one. You only have to put it down and remember what it means.	

Part 3: Gender, Number, Case

For each of the underlined words, give the gender, number and case. (I will omit one or use it for extra credit.)

Semper ego **audītor** erō? Est **turba** **poētārum** in **hāc** urbe – ego igitur erō poēta! Sunt mīlia **vitiōrum** in urbe – dē istīs vitiīs scrībam! Difficile est **saturam** nōn scrībere. Sī nātūra mē adiuvāre nōn potest, facit indignātiō versum. In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum: timor, īra, voluptās, culpa, cupiditās, īnsidiae. Nunc est plēna cōpia vitiōrum in hāc miserā urbe Rōmae!

Word	***Gender***	***Number***	***Case***
audītor	***m.***	***s .***	***nom.***
Verb sum does not have a direct object – auditor is equivalent to "I" the subject.			
turba	***f.***	***s .***	***nom.***
turba is the first word, the verb is singluar, so the –a is fem. sing. instead of neuter plural. This makes it nominative i.e. the subject of the sentence.			
poētārum	***m***	***pl.***	***gen.***

-arum is a genitive plural ending – enough said. poeta, though, is one of the rare 1st declension masculine words.			
hāc	***f.***	***s .***	***abl.***
This is an adjective (demonstrative adjective, to be specific) so it agrees with something. urbe – the –e is usually an ablative ending, and it follows in, which takes the ablative. –a is a typical vowel for feminine adjectives, so go with that.			
vitiōrum	***n.***	***pl.***	***gen.***
-orum is genitive plural. Is it masculine or neuter? You just have to know it's vitium not vitius.			
saturam	***f.***	***s .***	***acc.***
-am is accusative singular 1st declension, i.e. almost always feminine.			
nātūra	***f.***	***s .***	***nom.***
natura, -ae ƒ or naturum, naturi neuter. The first; feminine words are more common than neuter anyway.			
mē	***m. f.***	***s .***	***acc.***
In this occurrence it's masculine, but me can be either gender. "Me," by definition singular. no reason for it to be ablative so it is accusative.			
librō	***m.***	***s .***	***abl.***
object of in, -o is a common ablative ending, and you probably remember that "book" is masculine.			
facta	***n.***	***pl.***	***nom.***
is it facta, –ae ƒ or factum, -i n? If you remember the dictionary form, you will realize that it is neuter plural.			
hominum	***m. f.***	***pl.***	***gen.***
The infamous –um genitive plural ending for third declension words.			
īnsidiae	***f.***	***pl.***	***nom.***
from the –ae form, you know it's first declension, but which occurrence of –ae? Is there any reason for it to be dative or ablative? No? Is the verb plural which likely makes it the subject? Yes.			

Part 4: Paradigms

Give the masculine/feminine forms of **fortis, forte,** brave.

Case	*Singular*	*Plural*
nom.	***fortis***	***fortes***
gen.	***fortis***	***fortium***
dat.	***forti***	***fortibus***

acc.	***fortem***	***fortes***
abl.	***forti***	***fortibus***
Adjectives have the –ium endings in genitive plural. With 3rd declension words, whether nouns or adjectives, you always drop an –is to get the stem.		

Give the neuter forms of **qui, quae, quod**.

Case	*Singular*	*Plural*
nom.	***quod***	***quae***
gen.	***cuius***	***quorum***
dat.	***cui***	***quibus***
acc.	***quod***	***quae***
abl.	***quibus***	***quibus***
You just have to know them. Remember that neuters are always the same nominative and accusative.		

Give the future tense and meanings of the verb **currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum**, I run

Person/ #	*Future Tense*	*Meaning*
I	***curram***	***I will run***
you s.	***curres***	***you will run***
s/he, it	***curret***	***s/he, it will run***
we	***curremus***	***we will run***
you pl.	***curretis***	***you will run***
they	***current***	***they will run***
Remember that 3rd, 3rd-io and 4th conjugation verbs have their futures with a vowel change ratehr than –bo, bis, bit etc. (used by 1st and 2nd conj. verbs)		

Part 5: Forms

Fill out the chart with the appropriate present, imperfect, or future verbs. NOTE: You do NOT need to put the definition as I assume you know how to translate present, imperfect, and future tenses.

Present	*Imperfect*	*Future*
navigant	**nāvigābant** they sailed	**navigabunt**
dēlēs you destroy	**delebas**	**delebitis**
cupimus	**cupiebamus**	**cupiēmus** we will desire
recitat *he recites*	**recitabat**	**recitabis**
incipit	**incipiēbat** *he began*	**incipiet**
exspecto	**exspectabam**	**exspectābō** *I will await*

Give the genitive singular and plural, of the following words:

Word	*Genitive Singular*	*Genitive Plural*
poeta, -ae m	**poetae**	**poetarum**
tempestās, tempestātis f	**tempestatis**	**tempestatum**
iūs, iūris n	**iuris**	**iurum**
stilus, -ī m	**stili**	**stilorum**

Give the accusative singular and plural of the following words:

Word	*Accusative Singular*	*Accusative Plural*
animal, animālis n	***animal***	***animalia***
clementia, -ae f	***clementiam***	***clementias***
mens, mentis f	***mentem***	***mentes***
annus, -ī m	***annum***	***annos***
With third declension, remember that you drop an –is to get the stem.		

Part 7: Translation

Juvenal describes how the amount of vice and crime in Rome makes him decide to become a satyric poet.

1. Semper ego audītor erō? Will I always be a listener?

2. Est turba poētārum in hāc urbe – ego igitur erō poēta! There is a crowd of poets in this city – I will also be a poet!

3. Sunt mīlia vitiōrum in urbe – dē istīs vitiīs scrībam! There are thousands of crimes in the city – I will write about those crimes!

4. Difficile est saturam nōn scrībere. It is hard not to write satire.

5. Sī nātūra mē adiuvāre nōn potest, facit indignātiō versum. If nature will nto help me, indignation will make the verses.

6. In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum: timor, īra, voluptās, culpa, cupiditās, īnsidiae. In my book will be all the deeds of men [people]: fear, rage, indulgence, fault, greed, treachery.

7. Nunc est plēna cōpia vitiōrum in hāc miserā urbe Rōmae! Now there is a full abundance of crimes in this city of Rome.