

**LATIN 201**  
**Sample Midterm Answers**

**Part I: Vocabulary** For each of the underlined words, give the complete Latin dictionary form and the English meaning as used in the sentence. NOTE: Your test will have only 5 vocab words; I am giving you more here for additional practice.

Priamus Laomedontis filius cum complures liberos haberet ex concubitu Hecubae Cissei sive Dymantis filiae, uxor eius praegnans in quiete vidit se facem ardentem parere, ex qua serpentes plurimos exisse. Id visum omnibus coniectionibus cum narratum esset, imperant, quicquid pareret, necaret, ne id patriae exitio foret. Postquam Hecuba peperit Alexandrum, datur interficiendus, quem satellites misericordia exposuerunt; eum pastores pro suo filio repertum expositum educarunt eumque Parim nominaverunt. Is cum ad puberem aetatem pervenisset, habuit taurum in deliciis; quo cum satellites missi a Priamo, ut taurum aliquis adduceret, venissent, qui in athlo funebri, quod ei fiebat, poneretur, coeperunt Paridis taurum abducere.

<i>Latin Dictionary Form</i>	<i>English Meaning in Sentence</i>
liberi, -orum m. pl.	children
sive	or
uxor, uxoris f	wife
exeo, exire, exii, exitum	to have come out of
neco, -are, -avi, -atum	she (should) kill
exitium, -i n	destruction
misericordia, -ae f	pity
educio, -ere, -duxi, ductum	they brought up
aetas, aetatis f	age
aliquis, aliquid	(some) one
pono, -ere, posui, positum	it would be placed (given)

**Part II: Verb recognition.** For each of the underlined words, give the person and number, tense, and mood of the verb. (The vocabulary section will cover only the words from your learning vocabularies through 9/25)

Is cum ad puberem aetatem pervenisset, habuit taurum in deliciis; quo cum satellites missi a Priamo, ut taurum aliquis adduceret, venissent, qui in athlo funebri, quod ei fiebat, poneretur, coeperunt Paridis taurum abducere.

1. Verb: venissent Meaning they had come

WHO?	WHEN?	MOOD?
1 <sup>ST</sup> SING. 2 <sup>ND</sup> SING. 3 <sup>RD</sup> SING. 1 <sup>ST</sup> PL. 2 <sup>ND</sup> PL. 3 <sup>RD</sup> PL.	PRESENT IMPERFECT FUTURE PERFECT PLUPERFECT FUT. PERF.	INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERATIVE INFINITIVE

2. Verb: fiebat Meaning it was held, it happened

WHO?	WHEN?	MOOD?
1 <sup>ST</sup> SING. 2 <sup>ND</sup> SING. 3 <sup>RD</sup> SING. 1 <sup>ST</sup> PL. 2 <sup>ND</sup> PL. 3 <sup>RD</sup> PL.	PRESENT IMPERFECT FUTURE PERFECT PLUPERFECT FUT. PERF.	INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERATIVE INFINITIVE

3. Verb: poneretur Meaning it would be placed

WHO?	WHEN?	MOOD?
1 <sup>ST</sup> SING. 2 <sup>ND</sup> SING. 3 <sup>RD</sup> SING. 1 <sup>ST</sup> PL. 2 <sup>ND</sup> PL. 3 <sup>RD</sup> PL.	PRESENT IMPERFECT FUTURE PERFECT PLUPERFECT FUT. PERF.	INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERATIVE INFINITIVE

4. Verb: abducere Meaning to lead away

WHO?	WHEN?	MOOD?
1 <sup>ST</sup> SING. 2 <sup>ND</sup> SING. 3 <sup>RD</sup> SING. 1 <sup>ST</sup> PL. 2 <sup>ND</sup> PL. 3 <sup>RD</sup> PL. N/A	PRESENT IMPERFECT FUTURE PERFECT PLUPERFECT FUT. PERF.	INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERATIVE INFINITIVE

Note: I realized that I needed to put a N/A “not applicable” category here for things like infinitives, so there is also an N/A category in this on your test.

**Part III: Gender, number and case.** For each of the underlined words, give the gender, number, and where applicable, the declension. NOTE: On your test there will only be 6 of these.

Priamus Laomedontis filius cum complures liberos haberet ex concubitu Hecubae Cissei sive Dymantis filiae, uxor eius praegnans in quiete vidit se facem ardentem parere, ex qua serpentes plurimos exisse. Id visum omnibus coniectionibus cum narratum esset, imperant, quicquid pareret, necaret, ne id patriae exitio foret. Postquam Hecuba peperit Alexandrum, datur interficiendus, quem satellites miserordia exposuerunt; eum pastores pro suo filiio repertum expositum educarunt eumque Parim nominaverunt. Is cum ad puberem aetatem pervenisset, habuit taurum in deliciis; quo cum satellites missi a Priamo, ut taurum aliquis adduceret, venissent, qui in athlo funebri, quod ei fiebat, poneretur, coeperunt Paridis taurum abducere.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Declension</i>
1. filius	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
2. liberos	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
3. uxor	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
4. quiete	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
5. exitio	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
6. satellites	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
7. misericordia	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
8. filio	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>
9. taurum	<i>m f n</i>	<i>s pl</i>	<i>nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup></i>

**Part IV: Subjunctive Forms.** For each of the following present tense verbs, give the forms of the subjunctives requested, keeping consistent in person and number.

1. cogito (cogito, -are, -avi, -atum)

present subj. **cogitam**

imperfect subj. **cogitarem**

perfect subj. **cogitaverim**

pluperfect subj. **cogitavissem**

2. quaerimus (quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum)

present subj. **quaeramus**

imperfect subj. **quaereremus**

perfect subj. **quaesiverimus**

pluperfect subj. **quaerivissemus**

3. ardetur (ardeo, -ere, arsi, arsum)\*\*\* This had a typo – arditur should have been ardetur. Sorry. So if you had –a- instead of –ea- as your present tense vowel, that would have made sense given what you had.

present subj. **ardeatur**

imperfect subj. **arderetur**

perfect subj. **arsus sit**

pluperfect subj. **arsus esset**

**Part V: Distinguishing meaning:** For each of the following sentences, match the translation to the Latin sentence. and put the letter of the correct translation in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Paris Veneri pomum dedit ut feminam pucherrimam in matrimonium duceret.

- (a) Since Paris gave Venus the apple, he married a beautiful woman.
- (b) Since Paris will give Venus the apple, he will marry a beautiful woman.
- (c) Paris gave Venus the apple so that he would marry a beautiful woman.
- (d) Paris gave Venus the apple when he had married a beautiful woman.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Helena a Paride abducta, Graeci ad Troiam festinaverunt.

- (a) Since Helen was abducted by Paris, the Greeks hurried to Troy.
- (b) The Greeks hurried to Troy to abduct Helen from Paris.
- (c) During the abduction of Helen from Paris, the Greeks hurried to Troy.
- (d) When Helen and Paris were abducted, the Greeks hurried to Troy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. si illam fabulam audissem, omnia de bello Troiano scirem.

- (a) if I hear that story, I will know everything about the Trojan war.
- (b) If I had heard that story, I would know everything about the Trojan war.
- (c) If I had heard that story, I would have known everything about the Trojan war.
- (d) If I am about to hear that story, I must know everything about the Trojan war.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. cum Graeci ad Troiam navigavissent, Troiani magnopere timebant.

- (a) While the Greeks were sailing to Troy, the Trojans were really afraid.
- (b) Although the Greeks were sailing to Troy, the Trojans were not afraid.
- (c) If the Greeks sail to Troy, the Trojans will be very afraid.
- (d) Since the Greeks had sailed to Troy, the Trojans were very afraid.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. amici, nunc ad Troiam navigemus!

- (a) Friends, we are now sailing to Troy.
- (b) Our friends are now sailing to Troy.
- (c) Our Trojan friends are now sailing.
- (d) Friends, let us now sail to Troy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Iuppiter Paridi dixit tres deas pulcherrimas mox aventuras esse.

- (a) Juppiter told Paris that three beautiful goddesses were going to come soon.
- (b) Juppiter told the three beautiful goddesses to go to Paris soon.
- (c) Juppiter told Paris that three beautiful goddesses had just arrived.
- (d) Juppiter told Paris that the adventures of the three beautiful goddesses would be found soon.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which one would NOT be a good (or at least correct) translation of the following: navibus Graecorum prope litum visis, Troiani se in bellum parant.

- (a) Having seen the Greek ships near the shore, the Trojans prepared themselves for war.
- (b) When they saw the Greek ships near the shore, the Trojans prepared themselves for war.
- (c) When the Greeks saw the ships by the shore, the Trojans prepared themselves for war.
- (d) The Greek ships having been seen by the shore, the Trojans prepared themselves for war.

VI: Translation: There will be a translation of a story from Greek myth, based on Hyginus, but using only the words from the lists I have specified. It will be broken into 10 sentences; part credit will be given for what you do know.