LATIN 101
Sample Test

Vocabulary:

Latin-English: Give the English meaning of the words below.
(use flash cards for practice)

Forms and Meanings: Give the full Latin dictionary form and English meaninga s used in the sentence.

Aeacus Aegīnam īnsulam <u>rexit</u>, quae nōmen cēperat ā nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre <u>iunxerat</u>. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc <u>factum</u> sēnsit et memoriā <u>tenuit</u>. Multōs post annōs <u>omnibus</u> quī in īnsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant mortem mīsit. "O Iuppiter <u>pater</u>," Aeacus vocāvit, "Iūnō, dea <u>potens</u>, omnes <u>cīvēs</u> urbis meae <u>dēlēvit</u>! Ego sum fīlium tuum, quem amās et <u>quem</u> neglegere nōn dēbēs. <u>Itaque</u> iuva me!" Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit <u>mille</u> formīcās in hominēs <u>mutāre</u>!

Word	*Full Latin Dictionary Form*	*English Meaning in Sentence*
rēxit	rego, -ere, rexī, rectum	he ruled
iunxerat	iungō, -ere, iunxī, iunctum	he had joined
factum	factum, -ī n	deed
tenuit	teneō, -ere, tenui, tentum	she held
omnibus	omnis, -e	to everyone
pater	pater, patris m	father
potens	potens, potentis	powerful
cīvēs	cīvis, cīvis m/f	citizens
dēlēvit	deleō, -ēre, dēlēvī, deletum	she (has) destroyed
quem	quī, quae, quod	whom
itaque	itaque	and so
mille	mille	1000
mūtāre	mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to change

Verb Recognition: Circle the correct information to give the verb information for each of the underlined verbs.

Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numqum tolerāre <u>potuerat</u>, hoc factum <u>sēnsit</u> et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post annōs omnibus quī in īnsulā Aegīnā <u>vīvēbant</u> mortem

mīsit. "O Iuppiter pater," Aeacus <u>vocāvit</u>, "Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit! <u>Iuvā</u> mē, fīlium tuum, quem amās et quem <u>neglegere</u> nōn <u>dēbēs</u>."

Verb	Person	Number	Tense
potuerat	3rd	singular	past perfect
sēnsit	3rd	singular	perfect
vīvēbant	3rd	plural	imperfect
vocāvit	3rd	singular	perfect
iuvā	2nd	singular	imperative
neglegere	N/A	N/A	infinitive
dēbēs	2nd	singular	present

Verb Tenses:

Perfect tense: Give the perfect tense of the following present tense verbs, keeping consistent in gender and number. *(Make these from the third principle part, dropping the –i to get the stem, plus the perfect ending. In the answers I have put a dash to clarify the stem from the ending, but you shouldn't in your answer.)*

Present tense	Perfect tense
1. nāvigant	nāvigāv-ērunt
2. cupiō	cupīv-ī
3. delet	dēlēv-it

Past perfect: Give the past perfect tense of the following present tense verbs, keeping consistent in gender and number. *(Make these from the third principle part, dropping the –i to get the stem, plus the past tense forms of the verb to be (sum, esse))*

Present tense	Past Perfect tense
1. timētis	timu-erātis
2. exspectāmus	expectāv-erāmus
3. currit	cucurr-erat

Future perfect: Give the future perfect tense of the following present tense verbs, keeping consistent in gender and number. *(Make these from the third principle part, dropping the –i to get the stem, plus the future tense forms of the verb to be (sum, esse) – except third plural is -erint rather than -erunt.)*

Present tense	Future Perfect tense
1. mūtat	mūtāv-erit
2. stant	stet-erint
3. āmittō	āmīs-erō

Relative Pronoun: For each sentence, (a) underline the relative pronoun, (b) put its clause in parentheses, (c) tell the antecedent, and (d) translate.

1. Iuvā fīlium tuum, (<u>quem</u> neglegere nōn dēbēs). (c) antecedent: fīlium (d)

translation: Help your son, whom you should not neglect.

2. Iūnō omnibus (<u>quī</u> in īnsulā Aeginā vīvēbant) mortem mīsit. (c) antecedent:

omnibus (d) translation: Juno sent death to everyone who lived in the island of

Aegina.

Gender, humber and case:

Aeacus erat <u>rēx</u> Aegīnae <u>īnsulae</u>, quae <u>nōmen</u> cēperat ā nōmine <u>mātris</u> Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in <u>amōre</u> iunxerat. Iūnō, quae malōs <u>mōrēs</u> Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et <u>memoriā</u> tenuit. Multōs post <u>annōs</u> <u>omnibus</u> quī in īnsulā Aeginā vīvēbant <u>mortem</u> mīsit. "O Iuppiter pater," Aeacus vocāvit, "Iūnō meum <u>populum</u> tōtum dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, fīlium tuum, <u>quem</u> amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs.

Word	Gender	Number	Case
rēx	m	s	nom.
īnsulae	f	s	gen. (king **of** the island)
nōmen	n	s	acc. (d.o. of cēperat)
mātris	f	s	gen. (the name **of** the mother)
amōre	m	s	abl.
mōrēs	m	pl	acc. (direct object of tolerare; the –ōs ending of malōs helps with gender and case)
memoriā	f	s	abl.(notice the macron; also, it's a special meaning ablative – "with his memory"
annōs	m	pl	acc.
omnibus	m or f	pl	dat. (Juno sent death **to** everyone – indirect object)
mortem	f	s	acc. (-em ending has to be accusative; d.o. of

				mīsit)
quem	*m*	*s*	*acc.*	*(quem can only be accusative, and in its clause, it is the d/o/ of "you love")*

Ablatives: In the following sentences, (a) underline the ablative word and (b) translate with attention to the special meaning of the ablative.

1. hoc factum sēnsit et <u>memoriā</u> tenuit. <u>She felt this deed and kept it in/with her</u> <u>memory.</u> *(Ablative of means showing how she kept it)*

2. sine <u>morā</u> coepit formīcās in hominēs mutāre. <u>Without delay he began to change</u> <u>ants into men.</u> *(Ablative following the preposition sine)*

3. eō tempore Aeacus erat rēx Aeginae insulae. <u>at that time Aecus was king of the</u> <u>island of Aegina.</u> *(Ablative to show the time when something happened.)*

4. magnā sapientiā iram Iūnōnis ēvāsit. <u>With/by means of great wisdom, he escaped</u> <u>the wrath of Juno.</u> *(Ablative of means showing the means by which/how he escaped Juno's anger.)*

Multiple choice: give the letter of the correct answer.

1. The poet <u>had written</u> many letters Poeta multās litterās _____ (a) scrībit (b) scrīpsit (c) scrībebat **(d) scrīpserat** *(had written means you need the past perfect tense – perfect step plus past tense of sum,esse)*

2. I saw <u>all</u> the men in the forum. _____ virōs in forō vīdī. (a) omnōs **(b) omnes** (c) omnibus (d) omnia   *(omnos is not a real form. omnes agrees as masculine, plural and accusative, as is viros. omnibus is dative/ablative and omnia would be "everything")*

3. <u>These men </u>are my friends. _____ sunt amīcī meī. **(a) hī** (b) illī (c) aliī (d) haec *(hi is "these," illi is "those," alii is "other," and haec is neuter plural, "these things.")*

4. <u>At the seventh</u> hour, we will come. _____ veniēmus. (a) septimae horae (b) septimus horās **(c) septimā horā** (d) septem horās *(Ablative is used to show the time when something happens.)*

5. She is the friend <u>of no</u> women. amīca est _____ fēminae (a) nūlla (b) nūllae **(c) nūllius** (d) nūllam *(of means you are looking for a genitive. nullus, -a, -um is from the –ius declension, so the genitive is nullius. I'd give half credit for (c))*

6. <u>He was running</u> out of the city. ex urbe (a) currit (b) curret **(c) currēbat** (d) cucurrit *(The imperfct tense shows continuing actions.)*

7. 469: _____ **(a) quadringinta sexagintī novem** (b) quadringus sexagonis novem (c) quatrocento septingenta novem (c) quinquaginta sexaginta novem *(The killer. Look for correct numerical roots, which would at least eliminate (c) and (d). (b) is totally made up.)*

Translation: (Note: this is the Myrmidon reading from 38 Latin Stories. It is more difficult than the reading I will use on the test, but as on the test, I will take all of the word analysis exercises from it.) *(In the passages below, I have given color coding to help in the sentence analysis.)* subject and words describing the subject accusatives genitives *(also linked to the word they go with by an = sign)* ablatives verbs

1. Aeacus erat rēx=Aegīnae īnsulae, quae nōmen cēperat (ā nōmine=mātris=Aeacī), (quācum) Iuppiter sē (in amōre) iunxerat.

   Aeacus was the king of the island of Aegina, which hd taken its name from the name of the mother of Aeacus, with whom Juppiter had joined himself in love.

2. Iūnō, quae malōs-mōrēs=Iovis numquam tolerāre-potuerat, hoc-factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit.

   Juno, who could never tolerate the bad habits of Juppiter, sensed this act and held it in her memory.

3. (Multōs post annōs) omnibus quī (in īnsulā Aeginā) vīvēbant mortem mīsit.

   After many years, she sent death to everyone who lived on the island of Aegina. *(Marking the relative clause is important in this sentence in order to get the main sentence "after many years she sent death to everyone.)*

4. "O Iuppiter pater," Aeacus vocāvit, "Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit!

   O father Juppiter, Aeacus called, "Juno has destroyed my whole population!

5. Iuvā mē, fīlium-tuum, quem amās et quem neglegere-nōn-dēbēs."

   Help me, your son, whom you should not neglect."

6. Deus eum audīvit et (sine morā) coepit formīcās (in hominēs) mutāre!

   The god heard him and without delay began to turn ants into men!

7. Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis difficile, virōs fēmināsque fēcit (parvis ex animālibus.)

And so Juppiter, for whom nothing is too difficult, made men and women from small animals.

8. Fīlius=Aeacī erat Peleus, cuius=fīlius erat Achillēs, dūx=Myrmidonum.

The son of Aeacus was Peleus, whose son was Achilles, leader of the Myrmidons.