

## Latin 102: Review Materials for Test 3

### The test will cover:

#### I. Vocabulary

Vocabulary from chapters 23 through 27, plus review vocabularies 1-5: Latin to English equivalents

#### II. Forms: You will be asked to do one or more of the following:

1. give all 5 infinitives from a verb (given in full dictionary form)
2. make the comparative/superlative forms of regular adjectives plus bonus/melior/optimus, ---
3. form all four participles from a verb given in full dictionary form
4. give the declension of a participle
5. do a verb synopsis

#### 1. Infinitives

Give the infinitives and English meanings of **spērō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, to hope (for)

	<i>Present active infinitive</i>	<i>Present passive Infinitive</i>
<i>infinitive</i>	<i>sperare</i>	<i>sperari</i>
<i>meaning</i>	<i>to hope</i>	<i>to be hoped (for)</i>
	<i>Perfect active infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect passive Infinitive</i>
<i>infinitive</i>	<i>speravisse</i>	<i>speratum esse</i>
<i>meaning</i>	<i>to have hoped</i>	<i>to have been hoped (for)</i>
	<i>Future active infinitive</i>	
<i>infinitive</i>	<i>speraturum esse</i>	
<i>meaning</i>	<i>to be about to hope</i>	

**Comment 1:** the blue infinitives above have to agree with an accusative subject in indirect statement. *dicit puellam amatam esse*, he says that the girl was loved.

**Comment 2:** you would usually see these in indirect statement, so the “meanings” are not how you would usually put them into English. An example of each in indirect statement:

- *dicit nos libertatem sperare*, he says that we hope for freedom.
- *dicit libertas nobis sperari*, he says that freedom is hoped for by us. (Not good English, but it is good Latin)
- *dicit nos libertatem speravisse*, he says that we hoped for freedom.
- *dicit libertas nobis speratam esse*, he says that freedom was hoped for by us.
- *dicit nos libertatem speraturos esse*, he says that we will hope for freedom.

## 2. Comparisons:

Give the comparative and superlative forms, with meanings of the words below.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
nōvus, -a, -um meaning (new)	<b>novior, -ius</b> <i>newer, rather new</i>	<b>novissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>newest, extremely new</i>
salvus, -a, -um meaning (safe)	<b>salvior, -ius</b> <i>safer</i>	<b>salvissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>safest</i>
vērus, -a, -um meaning (true)	<b>verior, -ius</b> <i>more true</i>	<b>verissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>most true</i>
cārus, -a, -um meaning (dear)	<b>carior, -ius</b> <i>more dear, rather dear</i>	<b>carissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>dearest, most dear</i>
brevis, -e meaning (brief)	<b>brevior, -ius</b> <i>more brief</i>	<b>brevissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>briefest</i>
tristis, -e meaning (sad)	<b>tristior, -ius</b> <i>sadder</i>	<b>tristissimus, -a, -um</b> <i>saddest</i>
Irregular		
bonus, -a, -um meaning (good)	<b>melior, -ius</b> <i>better</i>	<b>optimus, -a, -um</b> <i>best</i>
parvus, -a, -um meaning (small)	<b>minor, minus</b> <i>smaller</i>	<b>minimus, -a, -um</b> <i>smallest</i>
multus, -a, -um meaning (many)	<b>plus, pluris</b> <i>more</i>	<b>plurimus, -a, -um</b> <i>most</i>
malus, -a, -um meaning (bad)	<b>peior, -ius</b> <i>worse</i>	<b>pessimus, -a, -um</b> <i>worst</i>

## 3. Participles:

Give all four participles and their meanings from **tangō, -ere, tetigī, tactum, to touch**

	Present Active	Perfect Passive
<b>form</b>	tangens, tangentis	tactus, -a, -um

<b>meaning</b>	touching	having been touched
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	<b>Future Active</b>	<b>Future Passive</b>
<b>form</b>	tactus, -a, -um	tangendus
<b>meaning</b>	about to touch	about to be touched

**Comment:** the future passive is usually found in the passive periphrastic with a form of sum: haec tangenda sunt, these things must be touched.

#### 4. Participle declension

Give the declension of the participle **ducēns, ducentis**, *leading*

Case	Masculine/feminine	Neuter
Singular		
nom.	ducens	ducens
gen	ducentis	
dat.	ducenti	
acc.	ducentem	ducens
abl.	ducenti (ducente)	
Plural		
nom.	ducentes	ducentia
gen	ducentium	
dat.	ducentibus	
acc.	ducentes	ducentia
abl.	ducentibus	

#### 5. Verb Synopsis

Give the synopsis of the verb **moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum** to move 3<sup>rd</sup> singular

Tense	Active	Passive
<b>present</b>	movet	movetur
<b>meaning</b>	s/he, it moves	is moved
<b>imperfect</b>	movebat	movabatur

<b>meaning</b>	<i>s/he, it moved</i>	<i>s/he, it was moved</i>
<b>future</b>	<i>movebit</i>	<i>movebitur</i>
<b>meaning</b>	<i>s/he, it will move</i>	<i>s/he, it will be moved</i>
<b>perfect</b>	<i>movit</i>	<i>motus est</i>
<b>meaning</b>	<i>s/he, it moved</i>	<i>s/he, it was moved</i>
<b>pluperfect</b>	<i>moverat</i>	<i>motus erat</i>
<b>meaning</b>	<i>s/he, it had moved</i>	<i>s/he, it had been moved</i>
<b>future perfect</b>	<i>moverit</i>	<i>motus erit</i>
<b>meaning</b>	<i>s/he, it will have moved</i>	<i>s/he, it will have been moved</i>

### 3. Multiple choice

This will cover elements such as translations for ablative absolutes and passive periphrastics, reading/translating infinitives and indirect statement, recognizing and using correct forms of comparatives and superlatives.

1. Which is **NOT** an appropriate translation for **hīs rēbus dictīs, Cassandra dēsperāvit**.

(a) After these words were said, Cassandra despaired (b) Although she had said these words, Cassandra despaired. (c) **Cassandra said these words, then despaired.** (d) After she had said these words, Cassandra despaired.

2. Which is the best translation for **Catullus dixit sē pessimus poetārum esse**: (a) **Catullus said that he was the worst of poets.** (b) Catullus said that he had been the worst of poets. (c) Catullus said he would be an extremely bad poet. (d) Catullus said they were the worst of poets.

3. Which is **NOT** an appropriate way to say the phrase, “a girl dearer to me than my eyes”?

(a) puella cārīor mihi oculīs (b) **puella carior mihi quam oculīs** (c) puellam cārīorem mihi quam oculōs (d) puella cārīor mihi quam oculi

4. The enemy was defeated by the courage of (our) soldiers. hostēs \_\_\_\_\_ victī sunt. (a) **virtūte militum** (b) a virtūte militum (c) virtūtem militum (d) prō virtūte mīlitum

**Verbs:** You will be given a chart (as with the last test), to identify person/number, tense, mood, voice, of verbs in a reading passage.

## Verbs

Adulēscēns **est** cārior mihi quam ego ipse! Atque hic nōn est filius meus sed ex frātre meō. Studia frātris iam diu sunt dissimillima meis! Ego vītā urbānam **ēgi** et ōtium petīvī et, id quod quidam fortunātius **putant**, uxōrem numquam habuī, nec umquam **habēbo**. Ille, autem, haec omnia fēcit: nōn in forō sed in agrīs vitā ēgit, parvum pecūniae **accēpit**, uxorem pudicā duxit, duōs filiōs habuit. Ex illō ego hunc maiōrem adoptāvī mihi, ēdūxiā parvō puerō, amāvī prō meō. his omnibus factis, ille puer mihi iuvandus est. In eō adulēscēnte est dēlectātiō mea; solum id est cārum mihi. === hic vir **putābat** illum puerum ab eō diū **amātum esse**; dixit puerum numquam ab eō **relicturum esse**; sperābat puerum vītā salvā nunc **agere**.

	person / number	tense	voice	meaning
<b>est</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>ēgi</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>putant</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>habēbo</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>accēpit</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>putābat</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>amātum esse</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>relicturum esse</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl. 3 <sup>rd</sup> s. 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. inf. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
<b>agere</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> s. 1 <sup>st</sup> pl. 2 <sup>nd</sup> s. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect	active	

	3 <sup>rd</sup> s. infin.	3 <sup>rd</sup> pl. imper.	past perfect future perfect	passive	
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**est:** well, duh.

**egi:** if you know your principle parts, you recognize this as ago, -ere, egi, actum. In any case, if the situation shows you a first person speaker, which this one does on several occasions, you can figure “I” is a good subject. Where is an –I the first person singular? Perfect tense.

**putant:** the –a makes this a 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation present tense.

**habebo:** the bo, bis, bit pattern makes this future tense.

**accepit:** with the –it ending you could be in a present or perfect tense. Again, if you know the dictionary forms, you would recognize that it is accipio, -ere, accepti, acceptum, and be able to choose the perfect tense.

**putabat:** the –ba- makes this imperfect.

**amatum esse:** this is an infinitive; and I am underlining both parts of it. So if you recall the perfect passive (amatus est ...) then with esse, this is the infinitive form: so, perfect passive infinitive

**relictum esse:** the –urum plus esse makes this the future active infinitive.

**agere:** present active infinitive.

## Gender Number Case

Adulēscēns est cārior mihi quam ego ipse! Atque hic nōn est filius meus sed ex frātre meō. Studia frātris iam diū sunt dissimillima meīs! Ego vītam urbānam ēgi et ōtium petīvī et, id quod quidam fortunātius putant, uxōrem numquam habuī. Ille, autem, haec omnia fēcit: nōn in forō sed in agrīs vitam egit, parvum pecūniae accēpit, uxorem pudicam duxit, duōs filiōs habuit. Ex illō ego hunc maiōrem adoptāvi mihi, ēdūxiā parvō puerō, amāvī prō meō. his omnibus factis, ille puer mihi iuvandus est. In eō adulēscēnte est dēlectātiō mea; sōlam id est cārum mihi. === hic vir putat illum puerum ab eō diū amātum esse; dīcit puerum numquam ab eō relictum esse; sperat puerum vītam salvam nunc agere.

Word	Gender	Number	Case
1. <u>cārior</u>	<b>m</b> f n	<b>s</b> pl	<b>nom.</b> gen. dat. acc. abl.
2. <u>frātre</u>	<b>m</b> f n	<b>s</b> pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. <b>abl.</b>
3. <u>Studia</u>	m f <b>n</b>	s <b>pl</b>	<b>nom.</b> gen. dat. acc. abl.
4. <u>fratris</u>	<b>m</b> f n	<b>s</b> pl	nom. <b>gen.</b> dat. acc. abl.

5. <b>meīs</b>	m f <b>n</b>	s <b>pl</b>	nom. gen. dat. acc. <b>abl.</b>
6. <b>vītam</b>	m <b>f</b> n	<b>s</b> pl	nom. gen. dat. <b>acc.</b> abl.
7. <b>omnia</b>	m f <b>n</b>	s <b>pl</b>	nom. gen. dat. <b>acc.</b> abl.
8. <b>agrīs</b>	<b>m</b> f n	s <b>pl</b>	nom. gen. dat. acc. <b>abl.</b>
9. <b>pecūniae</b>	m <b>f</b> n	<b>s</b> pl	nom. <b>gen.</b> dat. acc. abl.
10. <b>omnibus</b>	m f <b>n</b>	s <b>pl</b>	nom. gen. dat. acc. <b>abl.</b>
11. <b>mihi</b>	<b>m</b> f n	<b>s</b> pl	nom. gen. <b>dat.</b> acc. abl.

**carior** – it agrees with adulescens and is the subject of the sentence.

fratre – it is the object of the preposition ex, and has the –e ending for third declension nouns.

**studia** – the word is studium, -ii n. If you aren't sure whether you have a 1<sup>st</sup> declension noun like puella – look at the verb. Since the verb is sunt, studia has to be plural, which leaves us with **neuter nominative or accusative. It is the subject here.**

**fratris:** it has the –is ending (no macron) which makes it very likely to be genitive. In the sentence, it is following another noun (studia) so it makes sense to see it as a noun-genitive phrase, the occupations of my brother.

**meis:** this one is hard. The –īs (with macron) can get you to plural, dative or ablative. But what gender? It actually describes studies – “my brothers occupations are very different from mine.” So it is neuter because it describes the occupations. Between dative and ablative – well, I did say this one was hard. It is the ablative of separation, “from mine.” You can try meanings for each case: to/for with the dative, by/with/from for ablatives.

**vitam:** this one is straightforward: feminine singular accusative.

**omnia:** the –a ending makes this neuter plural. But is it nominative or accusative? Once again, look at the verb. It is singular, and you find “ille” as a stated subject – he did everything. So, accusative.

**agrīs** The –īs ending makes this dative or ablative plural. Which one? it is the object of the preposition in, so it is ablative.

**pecuniae:** another tricky one. Look at the verb. It is singular so pecuniae is not likely to be a plural subject. That makes it genitive or dative. Does a to/for meaning work? Not really, and there are not any dative-requiring verbs like dare, ostendere, dicere, etc. But does an “of” meaning work? Not in English idiom. But this is the “partative genitive” meaning that it is a part of something – the expression here is “little of money” but in English, you would say, “a little money.”

**omnibus:** the –ibus ending makes this dative or ablative plural. But look – all these words look pretty ablative, and there is a comma separating them from the rest of the sentence! That makes this an ablative absolute. For gender – what does omnibus mean here? It is used as a substantive, i.e. a noun meaning “all things” so “with all these things having been done” or “after all these things were done.” In any case, it is ablative, and neuter plural because it refers back to a list of “things” so just means everything.

**mihi:** yes, this is a grammar review. with the passive periphrastic, to show who must do the action (by whom the action must be done) you use a dative. He must be helped by me.