

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, -āvi, -ātum**, to hope (for)

	<i>Present active infinitive</i>	<i>Present passive Infinitive</i>
<i>infinitive</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
	<i>Perfect active infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect passive Infinitive</i>
<i>infinitive</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
	<i>Future active infinitive</i>	
<i>infinitive</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		

2. Comparisons:

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

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
nōvus, -a, -um		
<i>meaning (new)</i>		
salvus, -a, -um		
<i>meaning (safe)</i>		
vērus, -a, -um		
<i>meaning (true)</i>		

cārus, -a, -um		
meaning (dear)		
brevis, -e		
meaning (brief)		
tristis, -e		
meaning (sad)		
Irregular		
bonus, -a, -um		
meaning (good)		
parvus, -a, -um		
meaning (small)		
multus, -a, -um		
meaning (many)		
malus, -a, -um		
meaning (bad)		

3. Participles:

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

	Present Active	Perfect Passive
<i>form</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
	Future Active	Future Passive
<i>form</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		

4. Participle declension

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

Case	Masculine/feminine	Neuter
Singular		
<i>nom.</i>		
<i>gen</i>		
<i>dat.</i>		
<i>acc.</i>		

<i>abl.</i>		
<i>Plural</i>		
<i>nom.</i>		
<i>gen</i>		
<i>dat.</i>		
<i>acc.</i>		
<i>abl.</i>		

5. Verb Synopsis

Give the synopsis of the verb *moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum* to move, 3rd person singular

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>present</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
<i>imperfect</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
<i>future</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
<i>perfect</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
<i>pluperfect</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		
<i>future perfect</i>		
<i>meaning</i>		

III. 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 cārior mihi oculīs (b) puella carior mihi quam oculīs (c) puellam cāriorem mihi quam oculōs (d) puella cārior mihi quam oculī

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 militum

IV. 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.

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
est	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future----- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
ēgi	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future----- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
putant	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future----- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
habēbo	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future----- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	

accēpit	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
vir putābat	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
amātum esse	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
relicturum esse	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	
agere	1 st s. 1 st pl. 2 nd s. 2 nd pl. 3 rd s. 3 rd pl. infin. imper.	present ---- imperf. future---- perfect past perfect future perfect	active passive	

V. Gender Number Case

Adulēscēns est **cārior** mihi quam ego ipse! Atque hic nōn est filius meus sed ex **frātre** meō. **Studia Studia** iam diū sunt dissimillima **meīs**! Ego **vītam** urbānam ēgi et ōtium petivī 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 adoptāvī 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; dicit puerum numquam ab eō relicturum esse; sperat puerum vītam salvam nunc agere.

Word	Gender	Number	Case
1. cārior	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
2. frātre	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
3. Studia	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
4. Studia	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
5. meīs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
6. vītam	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
7. omnia	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
8. agrīs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
9. pecūniae	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
10. omnibus	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
11. mihi	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.