Latin 102
Examinatio Ultima Practice

Part 1: Vocabulary: Give the English meaning for the following Latin words. You may omit 2.
Chapters 24-29.

Part 2: Gender, number and case
Give gender, number and case for the underlined words in the following passage:
[The passage I use here is from the textbook; on the test I will use a modified text about another labor of Hercules, with far fewer "new" words, with definitions of the less common words.]

hīs **verbīs** dictīs, Herculēs ad Vulcānum **sē** contulit, et **auxilium** ab eō petīvit. Vulcānus (quī ā fabrīs maxime colēbātur) crepundia quae ā**deō** ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant **Herculī** dedit. Hercules ad **lacum** sē tulit et hīs instrūmentīs **ūtēns** acrem crepitum fēcit. Statim avēs ē**lacūperterritae** actae sunt. **Ille** autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum **eārumsagittīs** transfixit et cum avibus mortuīs ad Eurystheum reversus est.

Word	Gender	Number	Case
verbīs	n	pl	abl.
in an ablative absolute			
sē	m	s	acc.
with contulit, as a direct object			
auxilium	n	s	acc.
direct object with petīvit			
deō	m	s	abl.
object of ā, ablative showing agency			
Herculī	m	s	dat.
indirect object, with dedit			
lacum	m	s	acc.
with preposition ad			
ūtēns	m		nom.
with Hercules, the subject			
lacū	n	s	abl.
preposition with ē			
perterritae	f	pl	nom.
describes aves, the subject			
Ille	m	s	nom.
describes Hercules, the subject			
eārum	f	pl	gen.
genitive (partative) with magnum numerum (…of them)			
sagittīs	f	pl	abl.
ablative of means			

Part 3: Verb Identification: Give the required information for the underlined verbs.

hīs verbīs dictīs, Herculēs ad Vulcānum sē **contulit**, et auxilium ab eō petīvit. Vulcānus (quī ā fabrīs maximē **colēbātu**r) crepundia quae ā deō ipsō ex aere **fabricāta erant** Herculī dedit. Hercules ad lacum se tulit et hīs instrūmentīs ūtēns acrem crepitum **fēcit**. Statim avēs ē lacū perterritae **actae sunt**. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittīs transfixit. deinde dixit sē avēs ad Eurystheum **latūrum esse**.
Fabula finita, Rufus **pollicitur**, "Hercule! sicut heroes Graeci, nos ipsi hunc gregem maximum avium **vincereconabimur**. Et nobis Vulcanus Minervaque ipsi auxilium dabunt.

Verb	Person	Number	Voice	Mood	Tense	
contulit	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	**sing.** plur. N/A	**active** passive deponent	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	Present Imperfect Future	**Perfect** Pluperfect Future perfect
colēbātur	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	**sing.** plur. N/A	active **passive** deponent	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	Present **Imperfect** Future	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect
fabricāta erant	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	sing. **plur.** N/A	active **passive** deponent	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	Present Imperfect Future	Perfect **Pluperfect** Future perfect
fēcit	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	**sing.** plur. N/A	**active** passive deponent	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	Present Imperfect Future	**Perfect** Pluperfect Future perfect
actae sunt	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	sing. **plur.** N/A	active **passive** deponent	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	Present Imperfect Future	**Perfect** Pluperfect Future perfect
latūrum esse	1st 2nd 3rd **N/A**	sing. plur. **N/A**	active **passive** deponent	indicative **Infinitive** Imperative	Present Imperfect **Future**	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect
pollicitur	1st 2nd **3rd** N/A	**sing.** plur. N/A	active passive **deponent**	**indicative** Infinitive Imperative	**Present** Imperfect Future	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect
vincere	1st 2nd 3rd **N/A**	sing. plur. **N/A**	**active** passive deponent	indicative **Infinitive** Imperative	**Present** Imperfect Future	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect
conabimur	**1st** 2nd	sing. **plur.**	active passive	indicative Infinitive	Present Imperfect	Perfect Pluperfect

	3rd N/A	N/A	deponent	Imperative	Future	Future perfect

Note: the only way to know deponent verbs from passive verbs is to know the vocabulary, where the dictionary form will tell you (e.g. conor, conari, conatus sum)

Part 4: Paradigms
  A. **Give the infinitives of: <u>credo, credere, credidi, creditum (to believe)</u>:**

Tense	Infinitive	English meaning
present active	*credere*	*to believe*
present passive	*credi*	*to be believed*
perfect active	*credidisse*	*to have belived*
perfect passive	*creditum esse*	*to have been believed*
future active	*crediturum esse*	*to be about to believe*

  B. **Give a synopsis of relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum (to leave behind) 3rd person plural: "amīcī"**

Active:

Tense	Latin form	English meaning
present	*relinquunt*	*they leave behind*
imperfect	*relinquebant*	*they left behind*
future	*relinquent*	*they will leave behind*
perfect	*reliqerunt*	*they left behind*
pluperfect	*reliquerant*	*they had left behind*
fut. perf.	*reliquerint*	*they will have left behind*

Passive:

Tense	Latin form	English meaning
present	*relinquuntur*	*they are left behind*
imperfect	*relinquebantur*	*they were left behind*
future	*relinquentur*	*they will be lieft behind*
perfect	*relictī sunt*	*they were left behind*
pluperfect	*relictī erant*	*they had been left behind*

fut. perf.	relictī erint	they will have been left behind

Note:
- **you need to know the gender and number of the subject (amici, m. pl.) for the forms of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive because they agree.**
- **watch for small differences in the present and perfect stems (relinqu-o, reliqu-i)**
- **note that for present system passives, all you have to do is change the ending of the same tense (e.g. relinquent -> relinquentur**

Part 5: Translation
(reading used in the verb and gnc section)

Part 6: Translation
This translation contains a lot more unknown words than there will be in the test reading, because I adapted it pretty closely from the Aves Ubique reading (28B). Use the verba utenda there for translating. In the test, you will have the definitions of both people and words you have not encountered before, and a brief introduction to the reading. It will be on a labore of Hercules. NOTE: I have stacked this heavily for indirect statement and ablative absolute, for practice. Both will be in your test reading, but not as substantial a part of it.

1. Olim Eurystheus Herculī allocutus est: "Putō labōrem sextum tuum facillimum futurum esse.
Once Eurystheus announced to Heracles, I think that your sixth labor will be very easy.
(alloquor is deponent so has active meaning; puto introduces indirect statement, literally I think your sixth labor to be about to be very easy, facillimus, -a, -um is a superlative.)

2. Aliquī mihi referunt populōs oppidum Stymphalum habitantēs paucōs avēs timere.
Some people say that the people living in the village Stymphalis are afraid of a few birds.
(referunt introduced indirect statement; literally, some people say the people living in the town to be afraid …)

3. Dicunt mutlōs hominēs ab hīs avibus necatōs esse; quoque dicunt avēs carne hominum edisse. Tē hās avēs dispergere iubeō.
They say that many men have been killed by these birds; they also say the birds have eaten people. I order you to chase these birds away.
Dicunt introduces an indirect statement (both times); the first infinitive is perfect passive and the second perfect active: Literally, They say many men to have been killed ….. they say the birds to have eaten people.

4. Sī tē gesseris bene et sī ad mē cum hīs avibus mortuīs reversus eris, dimidium labōrum tuōrum conficiētur."
If you act well and if you return to me with these birds, half of your labors will be completed.
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum has a lot of translations; this idiom is "act" and is defined in the vocabulary. This is the if … then statement that uses the future perfect: Literally, If you will have acted well and if you will have returned (both future perfect) to me with these birds, half of your labors will be completed (just future)

5. hīs verbīs dictīs, Herculēs ad Vulcānum sē contulit, et auxilium ab eō petīvit. (…)

After these words were said, Hercules went (took himself) to Vulcan, and asked help from him.
his verbis dictis is ablative absolute – a precondition not attached to the rest of the grammar of the sentence. After is the best translation here, but elsewhere you might use because, since, although, while (for present participles).

6. Vulcānus (quī fabrīs maxime colēbātur) crepundia quae ā deō ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant Herculī dedit.
Vulcan, who was greatly worshipped by craftsmen, gave to Hercules rattles which had been made from bronze by the god himself.
This sentence has 2 relative clauses so you have to know what they are to break into its great sea of words. Vulcānus ((quī fabrīs maxime colēbātur)) crepundia ((quae ā deō ipsō ex aere fabricāta erant)) Herculī dedit. So the main sentence is, Vulvan have Hercules rattles. fabricata erant – erant makes this perfect passive. a deo – a plus ablative to show who is doing the action.

7. Herculēs ad lacum sē tulit et hīs instrumentīs utēns acrem crepitum fecit.
Hercules went to the lake and using these tools made a rattling sound.
utens, as a puffy verb, has an ablative direct object.

8. Statim avēs ē lacū perterritae actae sunt.
Immediately the terrified birds were driven out of the lake.
ago, agere, egi, actum. This is perfect passive.

9. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittīs trānsfixit et cum avibus mortuīs ad Eurystheum reversus est.
He however, while they were flying away, transfixed a great number of them with arrows and with the dead birds returned to Eurystheus.
ille is the subject (singular) so that and the context should tell you that the birds, not Hercules, are flying away. The first clause ends with transfixit. sagittis is ablative to show the means by which the birds are transfixes (ablative without a or ab)