

Latin 101: Sample Final Exam Spring 2010

Part I: Vocabulary

(This is from 38 Latin Stories, Ch. 17. Extra vocabulary will be there. It describes why & how Juno wiped out the population of Aegina, and how Jupiter repopulated it from ants.)

olim Aeacus erat rēx Aegīnae īnsulae, quae nōmen cēperat ā nōmine māt̄ris Aecī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre **iūxerat**. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc **factum** sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. **Itaque** multōs post annōs **omnibus** quī in īnsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant **mortem** mīsīt. “O Iuppiter pater,” **miser** Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtum **dēlēvit**! Iuvā mē, filium tuum, quem amās et quem **neglegere** nōn dēbēs.” Deus **ipse** eum audīvit et sine morā **coepit** formīcās in hominēs **mūtāre**! Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis **difficile**, multa **mīlia** virōrum fēminārumque fēcīt parvīs ex **animālibus**. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?) Filius Aecī erat Peleus, cuius filius erat Achillēs, dūx Myrmidonum.

Nouns:

Noun	Nominative	Genitive	Gender
factum	factum	facti	n
Meaning in Sentence: <i>deed</i>			
mortem	mors	mortis	f
Meaning in Sentence: <i>death</i>			
animālibus	animal	animalis	n
Meaning in Sentence: <i>(from) the animals</i>			

Adjectives: NOTE: for adjectives with only 2 forms, (3rd declension), leave the feminine space blank as it would be the same as the masculine.

Adjective	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
omnibus	omnis		omne
Meaning in Sentence: <i>to everyone (dative)</i>			
miser	miser	misera	miserum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>miserable, unfortunate</i>			
ipse	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>(the god) himself</i>			
difficile	difficilis		difficile

Meaning in Sentence: *difficult*

Verbs:

Verb	First pp.	Second pp.	Third pp.	Fourth pp.
iūxerat	iungo	iungere	iunxi	iunctum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>he had joined</i>				
dēlēvit	deleo	delere	delevi	deletum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>he destroyed</i>				
neglegere	neglego	neglegere	neglexi	neglectum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>to neglect</i>				
coepit	coepi	coepisse		
Meaning in Sentence: <i>he began</i>				
mūtāre	muto	mutare	mutavi	mutatum
Meaning in Sentence: <i>to change</i>				

Other words:

Word	Meaning
olim	once
Itaque	and so
mīlia	thousands

Part II: Paradigms

Fill out the paradigm charts below with the appropriate noun or verb.

Noun: mors, mort-is, f, death (i-stem)

Case	Singular	Plural
nom.	mors	mortes
gen.	mortis	mortium
dat.	morti	mortibus
acc.	mortem	mortes
abl.	morti	mortibus

Adjectives: MASCULINE forms of doctus, docta, doctum (educated)

Case	Singular	Plural
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nom.	doctus	docti
gen.	docti	doctorum
dat.	docto	doctis
acc.	doctum	doctos
abl.	docto	doctis

Verb: alo, alere, alui, altum, to nourish: future tense

Person	Future tense form
I	alam
you (s)	ales
s/he	alet
we	alemus
you (pl.)	aletis
they	alent
<i>3rd conj. makes future with vowel change</i>	

Verb: sto, stare, steti, statum, imperfect tense

Person	Future tense form
I	stabam
you (s)	stabas
s/he	stabat
we	stabamus
you (pl.)	stabatis
they	stabant

Verb: teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, to hold, pluperfect tense

Person	Pluperfect tense form
I	tenueram
you (s)	terueras
s/he	tenuerat
we	tenueramus
you (pl.)	tenueratis

they	ternuerant
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Verb: rego, regere, rexi, rectum, to rule, *perfect tense*

Person	Perfect tense form
I	rexī
you (s)	rexiſti
s/he	rexiſt
we	rexiſimus
you (pl.)	rexiſtiſ
they	rexiſerunt

PART III: Multiple Choice

(I will have a collection of these for practice on Monday)

PART IV: Gender, number, case

For each underlined word, give the correct gender, number and case.

olim Aeacus erat rēx Aegīnae īnsulae, quae nōmen cēperat ā nōmine mātrīs Aeci, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnxerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Itaque multōs post annōs omnibūs quī in īnsulā Aegīnā vivēbant mortem mīsit. “O Iuppiter pater,” miser Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtū dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, filiū tuū, quem amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs.” Deus ipse eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formicās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis difficile, multa milia virōrum fēminārumque fēcit parvīs ex animālībūs. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?) Filius Aeci erat Peleus, cuius filius erat Achillēs, dūx Myrmidonum.

Word	Gender	Number	Case
<u>rēx</u>	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
<i>dictionary form, naturally masculine, all you need.</i>			
<u>nōmine</u>	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
<i>nomen is neuter (just have to know it) and -e is the 3rd neuter ending, so the form is all you need for the case.</i>			
<u>mātrīs</u>	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
<i>naturally feminine, and the -is (no macron) is 3rd decl. gen.</i>			
<u>mōrēs</u>	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
<i>-es could be no, or acc., but Iuno is the subject, and malos gives you what you need to know it's masculine, plural, acc.</i>			
<u>factum</u>	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.

<i>Juno is still the subject to factum (same form, nom. or acc., because it's neuter) has to be acc. here.</i>				
annōs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>The ending (on a 2nd declension word) is all you need.</i>				
omnibus	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>Juno sends death TO everybody – dative indirect object. Also no prepositions around.</i>				
mortem	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>the form is all you need, and you just have to know it's feminine</i>				
quem	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>the form is all you need</i>				
morā	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>object of sine (and note macron on final a)</i>				
hominēs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>object of preposition in (into, so takes accusative)</i>				
animālibus	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.	
<i>object of preposition ex</i>				

PART V: Verb Identification

olim Aeacus erat rēx Aegīnae insulae, quae nōmen **cēperat** ā nōmine māttris Aecī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūxerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam **tolerāre** potuerat, hoc factum **sēnsit** et memoriā tenuit. Itaque multōs post annōs omnibus quī in insulā Aegīnā **vivēbant** mortem misit. “O Iuppiter pater,” miser Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtū dēlēvit! **Iuvā** mē, filium tuum, quem **amās** et quem negligere nōn dēbēs.” Deus ipse eum audivit et sine morā coepit formicās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis difficile, multa milia virōrum fēminārumque **fēcit** parvis ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne **dīcō**, an nōn?) Filius Aecī erat Peleus, cuius filius erat Achillēs, dūx Myrmidonum.

Verb	Person	Number	Tense	
cēperat	1 st	sing. plur.	Present	Perfect
	2 nd		Imperfect	Pluperfect
	3rd	N/A	Future	Future perfect
	N/A		Infinitive	Imperative
tolerāre	1 st	sing. plur.	Present	Perfect
	2 nd		Imperfect	Pluperfect
	3rd	N/A	Future	Future perfect
	N/A		Infinitive	Imperative
sēnsit	1 st	sing. plur.	Present	Perfect
	2 nd		Imperfect	Pluperfect
	3rd	N/A	Future	Future perfect
	N/A		Infinitive	Imperative

<u>vivēbant</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<u>luvā</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<u>amās</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<u>fēcit</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<u>dīcō</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative

Part VI: Relative Pronoun: There will also be a relative pronoun section similar to the one we are working on in class but there is enough of that to give you practice on the review sheet.

PART VII: Translation: The translation will be a mythological story of the sort you are getting in 38 Latin stories. If you can do the Myrmidon translation used on this sample test, you're in good shape.