

Latin 101

Examinatiō Secunda

PART I: Vocabulary (22%)

For each of the underlined words, give the full Latin Dictionary form and the meaning as used in the sentence.

propter cupiditatem rēgis malī, Perseus caput Gorgonis Medūsae capere debēbat. sed quōmodo* id faciet? oculī Gorgonum hominēs in saxum* mutāre* poterant. “ego tamen” adulescēns sibi dīxit, “hanc magnam victōriam petere* audēbō... Sī rēx me ad Medūsam miserit, numquam fugiam.” ... itaque Perseus sōlus ad locum vēnit ubi Medūsa et aliae Gorgonēs domiēbant.* Medūsam vicit necāvitque; cum capite eius ad rēgem malum vēnit.

Nouns:

Noun	Nominative	Genitive	Gender
<u>cupiditatem</u>	cupiditas	cupiditatis	f
Meaning in Sentence: greed			
locum	locus	loci	m
Meaning in Sentence: place			

Adjectives:

Adjective	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>sōlus</u>	solus	sola	solum
Meaning in Sentence: alone			
<u>aliae</u>	alius	alia	aliud
Meaning in Sentence: other			

Verbs:

Verb	First pp.	Second pp.	Third pp.	Fourth pp.
<u>miserit</u>	mitto	mittere	misi	missum
Meaning in Sentence: he will have sent OR he sends				
<u>vicit</u>	vinco	vincere	vici	victum
Meaning in Sentence: he conquered/defeated				

Other words:

Word	Meaning
numquam	never

Part II: Paradigms (22%)

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

Noun: caput, **capit**-is, n, head (**stem highlighted**)

Case	Singular	Plural
nom.	caput	capita
gen.	capitis	capitum
dat.	capite	capitibus
acc.	caput (neuter nom & acc. always the same)	capita
abl.	capite	capitibus

Verb: **ger**-ō, gerere, gessi, gestum to bear/wage, future tense (future of 3rd, 3rd -io, and 4-th conjugation verbs made with a vowel change)

Person	Future tense form
I	geram
you (s)	geres
s/he	geret
we	geremus
you (pl.)	geretis
they	gerent

Verb: sentiō, sentire, **sens**-ī, sensum, to feel, perfect tense

Person	Perfect tense form
I	sensi
you (s)	sensisti
s/he	sensit
we	sensimus
you (pl.)	sensistis
they	senserunt

PART III: Multiple Choice (4%)

Put the letter of the answer that will make the Latin match the English into the blank.

1. **He went** to his mother's house every day. Cotidiē ad casam mātris _____. (a) veniet (b) vñerat (c) vñit **(d) veniēbat** (imperfect tense to show continuing/repeated action)

2. We saw the friend of that woman. amīcum ____ fēminae vīdimus. (a) illius (b) illi (c) illa (d) illam (-ius declension genitive to go with feminae)

3. They had lived in Rome for two years. duōs annōs Rōmae ____ . (a) vixerant (b) vīvent (c) vīvunt (d) vixerint (pluperfect for “had __ed” meaning)

4. She sent a letter to us. litterās ____ mīsit. (a) nōs (b) ad nōs (c) nōbīs (d) eīs (dative indirect object with a verb of showing, saying, giving, sending, etc. something to someone)

PART IV: Gender, number, case (12%)

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

propter cupiditatem rēgis malī, Perseus caput Gorgonis Medūsae capere debēbat. sed quōmodo* id faciet? oculi Gorgonum hominēs in saxum* mutāre* poterant. “ego tamen” adulescēns sibi dīxit, “hanc magnam victōriam petere* audēbō... Sī rēx mē ad Medūsam mīserit, numquam fugiam.” Sed dea Minerva, soror Perseī (pater illōrum erat Iuppiter), eum adiūvit. eī speculum* dederat...

Word	Gender	Number	Case
cupiditatem	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
rēgis	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
hominēs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
soror	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
illōrum	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
eī	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.

PART V: Translation (36%)

Once again, we commemorate the monumentous April 2 release of *Clash of the Titans* with a scene from the *real* story of the hero/demigod Perseus. Having been given the impossible task of bringing back Medusa’s extremely dangerous head by the king of Seriphos (who hoped he would be killed in the process), Perseus gets divine help in fulfilling the task. **Note:** Perseus’s speech runs from #3-#4.

Vocabulary:

Names	Words
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gorgon, Gorgonis f = a Gorgon (there are 3), scary flying women with very dangerous supernatural powers Iuppiter, Iovis, m = Jupiter, king of the gods Medūsa, -ae f = the most dangerous of the 3 Gorgons Minerva, -ae f = the goddess Minerva, Jupiter’s favorite daughter Perseus, -eī, m = Persus, son of Jupiter, refugee in Seriphos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dormiō, -īre, dormīvī, dormītum = to sleep mutō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = to change petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum = to seek quōmodo = how saxum, -ī n = a stone

1. (propter cupiditatem+rēgis-malī), Perseus caput+Gorgonis-Medūsae capere debēbat.
(Because of the greed of+the evil-king), // Perseus had to capture the head of+the Gorgon-Medusa.

2. sed quōmodo* id faciet? oculī+Gorgonum hominēs (in saxum*) mutāre*-poterant.

But how will he do it? The eyes+of the Gorgon were able-to turn men (into stone.)

3. “ego tamen” adulescēns sibi dīxit, “hanc-magnam-victōriam petere*-audēbō...

“I however,” the young man said to himself, “will dare-to seek this-great-victory ...

4. Sī rēx mē (ad Medūsam) mīserit, numquam fugiam.”

If the king sends me (to Medusa), I will never flee.”

5. Sed dea Minerva, soror Perseī (pater illōrum erat Iuppiter), eum adiūvit.

But the goddess-Minerva, the sister+of Perseus (their+ father was Juppiter), helped him.

6. eī speculum* dederat; (in illō) Perseus Medūsam vidēre-poterat.

She gave a mirror to him; (in it) Perseus was able-to see Medusa.

7. itaque Perseus-sōlus (ad locum) vēnit ubi Medūsa et aliae-Gorgonēs domiēbant.*

And so Perseus came alone (to the place) where Medusa and the other –Gorgons were sleeping.

8. Medūsam vīcit necāvitque; (cum capite eius) (ad rēgem-malum) vēnit.

He conquered and killed Medusa, (with her+head) he came (to the evil-king).

Extra credit: nōn est “Kraken” (in fābulīs+poetārum-antīquārum).

There is no “Kraken” (in the stories + of the ancient –poets)