Latin I

Mrs. Dunn/Ms. Zocchi

FINAL EXAM

School Year 2008-09

Name:

Date:

DIRECTIONS – PLEASE READ! This exam is multiple choice. For each question, choose the best answer and circle the letter for that answer. **MAKE SURE YOUR NAME IS ON THE FRONT OF THE BOOKLET.** Questions left unanswered will be considered wrong and points will be deducted.

Use the margins of the test or the blank pages attached to the back as scrap paper to jot down declension charts, verb formulas or translations.

Remember: Even though you are not required to write out any translations, you should work out translations in your head or on your scrap paper. Many questions about a given sentence cannot be answered correctly without first working out a translation for that sentence.

GOOD LUCK!

VOCABULARY

1. **proelium** means
2. *produce*
3. *battle*
4. *progeny*
5. *country*
6. **puer** means
7. *girl*
8. *pious*
9. *boy*
10. *power*
11. The preposition **per** takes which case?
12. nominative
13. genitive
14. dative
15. accusative
16. The verb **habeo** belongs to which conjugation?
17. 1st
18. 2nd
19. 3rd
20. 4th
21. What gender is the noun **nauta**?
22. masculine
23. feminine
24. neuter
25. spayed
26. The verb **audio** means
27. *see*
28. *taste*
29. *understand*
30. *hear*
31. The third principal part of **mitto** is
32. **missi**
33. **misi**
34. **missus**
35. **mittus**
36. The gender of the word **arma** meaning *weapons* is
37. masculine
38. feminine
39. neuter
40. mysterious
41. The genitive singular of **vir** is
42. **virae**
43. **virorum**
44. **virusi**
45. **viri**
46. The verb **memini, meminisse** is defective because
47. it has only perfect forms
48. it only occurs in the singular
49. it is never passive
50. it don’t work right
51. When **in** means *into* or *onto* it takes the
52. genitive case
53. dative case
54. accusative case
55. ablative case
56. **dico, dicere, dixi, dictus** means
57. lead
58. say
59. direct
60. octopus
61. **incola**
62. means *inhabitant* and is 1st declension
63. means *island* and is 1st declension
64. means *inhabitant* and is 2nd declension
65. means *island* and is 2nd declension
66. **pecunia** means
67. danger
68. safety
69. money
70. girl
71. **tuli** is the 3rd principal part of
72. **tulo**
73. **tullo**
74. **timeo**
75. **fero**

DICTIONARY SKILLS

16. The 1st principal part of a verb is the

1. indicative present active 1st person singular
2. infinitive present active
3. indicative perfect active 1st person singular
4. indicative present passive 1st person singular
5. From which principal part can you consistently determine the conjugation of a verb?
6. 1st
7. 2nd
8. 3rd
9. 4th
10. In the dictionary entry for a noun, the declension can consistently be determined by the
11. nominative singular
12. gender
13. genitive singular
14. nominative plural

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

1. The case of **viam** is
2. nominative
3. genitive
4. dative
5. accusative
6. The case of **agricolae**  could be
7. nominative
8. genitive
9. dative
10. all of the above
11. the ending **–orum** is used for the
12. genitive plural
13. nominative singular
14. dative plural
15. all of the above
16. **ā** (with a macron/long mark) is an ending for which case?
17. accusative
18. ablative
19. dative
20. nominative
21. What gender noun uses –**a** as a plural nominative ending?
22. feminine
23. masculine
24. neuter
25. Heath Bar Crunch
26. Nouns and the adjectives that modify them must agree in
27. case and gender
28. number
29. declension, gender and number
30. case, number and gender
31. In the neuter gender
32. there are no plurals
33. all cases end in **–m**
34. nominatives and accusatives are identical
35. declension is impossible to determine without a dictionary

VERBS

1. The tense of **dabunt** is
2. present
3. imperfect
4. future
5. perfect
6. The sign of the imperfect tense is
7. **–bi**-
8. –**ba-**
9. **–e-**
10. **–re**
11. The voice of **habetur** is
12. active
13. passive
14. present
15. imperfect

1. For 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs, the sign of the future is
2. –**bo or -bi-**
3. **–ba-**
4. **–e-** or **-ie-**
5. **-i**
6. Which of the following is pluperfect?
7. **optaverant**
8. **optabant**
9. **optare**
10. **optavisti**
11. To make any perfect, pluperfect, or future perfect verb, get the perfect stem from the
12. 1st principal part.
13. 2nd principal part.
14. 3rd principal part.
15. 4th principal part.
16. The tense of **vocant** is
17. present
18. imperfect
19. future
20. perfect
21. The best translation for **audiebare** is
22. *to hear*
23. *you were hearing*
24. *you were being heard*
25. All of the above
26. The correct way to write “*She will speak”*  in Latin is
27. **dicetur**
28. **dicet**
29. **dicit**
30. **dicebit**
31. The correct way to write *“they have been able”* in Latin is
32. **potuerunt**
33. **poterant**
34. **potuerant**
35. **potuerint**
36. Which tense is consistently translated with the English word *“had”*
37. present
38. imperfect
39. pluperfect
40. future
41. The correct way to write *“lead!”*  in the imperative singular is
42. **duce**
43. **duc**
44. **duci**
45. **ducit**
46. **tenērī**  is best described as
47. Infinitive Present Passive
48. Indicative Present Active
49. Infinitive Future Passive
50. the perfect stem
51. The best translation for **tulit** is
52. *She carries*
53. *They carried*
54. *He carried*
55. *He is carried*
56. **dixi** is best described as (circle all that apply)
57. Indicative Future Perfect Active
58. Indicative Future Passive
59. Indicative Perfect Active
60. a good name for a dog
61. **ponere** can be
62. Active
63. Infinitive
64. Future
65. All of the above
66. The best translation of **es**
67. *it is*
68. *you are*
69. *to be*
70. *I go*
71. **cedi** is best described as
72. Indicative Perfect Active
73. Imperative Present Passive
74. Infinitive Present Passive
75. Indicative Imperative Active
76. An alternate form for **vocabaris** is
77. **vocāre**
78. **vocabas**
79. **vocabare**
80. **Federal Form 1040A**
81. The tense of the 3rd conjugation verb **gerent** is
82. present
83. imperfect
84. future
85. perfect

TRANSLATION, SYNTAX and GRAMMAR

(Again) Remember: Even though you are not required to write out any translations, you should work out translations in your head or on your scrap paper. Many questions about a given sentence cannot be answered correctly without first working out a translation for that sentence.

Read each Latin sentence and answer the questions that follow. All questions refer to the Latin sentence after which they appear **even if this not explicitly stated in the question.**

1. **Si socii in provinciā bellum gerent, auxilia mittemus.**
2. The protasis of this sentence is
3. **auxilia mittemus**
4. **Si socii in provinciā bellum gerent**
5. **gerent**
6. there is no protasis in this sentence
7. The tense of **gerent**  and **mittemus** is
8. future
9. present
10. passive
11. imperfect
12. The type of conditional sentence above is
13. Present Simple
14. Past Simple
15. Future More Vivid
16. Future More Vivid with Emphatic Protasis
17. C+R of **provinciā**
18. accusative place to which
19. genitive partitive
20. ablative place from which
21. ablative place in which/place where
22. **Aurum poetae bono mox a reginā dabitur**.
23. C+R of **aurum**
24. nominative subject
25. genitive possession
26. accusative d.o.
27. ablative agent
28. C+R of **poetae**
29. nominative subject
30. dative indirect object
31. accusative direct object
32. accusative place to which
33. C+R of **reginā**
34. nominative subject
35. genitive possession
36. accusative d.o.
37. ablative agent
38. **bono** modifies/agrees with
39. **aurum**
40. **poetae**
41. **reginā**
42. **mox**
43. M or F TV of **dabitur**
44. Indicative Future Passive
45. Indicative Present Passive
46. Infinitive Present Active
47. Indicative Perfect Active
48. **Cur multi nautae ex oppido eunt? Regina eos vela dare sine morā iubet.**
49. **multi** modifies/agrees with
50. **nautae**
51. **oppido**
52. **eunt**
53. it is very disagreeable.
54. C+R **oppido**
55. ablative place to which
56. ablative place in which/place where
57. ablative place from which
58. ablative agent
59. C+R of **Regina**
60. nominative subject
61. genitive subjective
62. dative indirect object
63. accusative direct object
64. C+R of **eos**
65. nominative subject
66. accusative direct object
67. accusative place to which
68. ablative manner
69. **Feminīs erant curae de bello**.
70. The best translation for sentence IV is
71. *The women were the cause of war.*
72. *The concern of the women was for war.*
73. *To the women there were concerns about war*
74. *War is of little concern to the women*
75. C+R of **Feminīs**
76. nominative subjective
77. dative of the possessor
78. ablative place in which
79. ablative of agent
80. **Si nautae pericula sentiunt, ab insulā discedunt**.
81. Gender of **pericula**
82. masculine
83. feminine
84. neuter
85. other
86. C+R **insulā**
87. ablative place in which
88. ablative place from which
89. ablative accompaniment
90. ablative agent
91. What type of conditional is sentence V
92. Present Simple
93. Past Simple
94. Future More Vivid
95. Future More Vivid with Emphatic Protasis
96. **Ipsi discesseramus e provinciā et ad oppidum laeti accedebamus.**
97. The best translation for **Ipsi** in the sentence VI is
98. *themselves*
99. *ourselves*
100. *himself*
101. *yourselves*
102. **laeti** is
103. nominative plural
104. genitive singular
105. dative plural
106. accusative singular
107. **Puella misera mihi videtur**.
108. The best translation for **videtur**  in sentence VII is
109. *was seen*
110. *is seen*
111. *seems*
112. *had seemed*
113. C+R **mihi**
114. dative reference
115. dative indirect object
116. genitive possession
117. genitive subjective
118. **Nisi Caesar suos bene duxerit, in ipso proelio cum suīs interficietur**.
119. The best translation for **suos** in sentence VIII is
120. *himself*
121. *his men*
122. *them*
123. *you*
124. The best translation for the **apodosis** in sentence VIII is
125. *If Caesar himself does not do well,*
126. *If Caesar leads well*
127. *in his own battle along with you he will be killed*
128. *in the battle itself along with his men he will be killed*
129. Sentence VIII is which type of conditional
130. Present Simple
131. Past Simple
132. Future More Vivid
133. Future More Vivid with Emphatic Protasis.
134. **Bona facta deorum cecinistis.**
135. C+R **deorum**
136. genitive possession
137. genitive partitive
138. genitive subjective
139. genitive objective
140. The person of **cecinistis** is
141. 1st singular
142. 2nd plural
143. 3rd singular
144. 3rd plural
145. **Cur multum errabat per terras pius Aeneas?**
146. The best translation for this sentence is

a)*Through what lands did much of pious Aeneas’ wanderings take place?*

b) *Why was pious Aeneas wandering a lot through the lands?*

c) *Was pious Aeneas wandering through many lands?*

d) *Was pious Aeneas curing much through terror?*

1. What part of speech is **multum** in sentence X
2. adverb
3. adjective
4. substantive
5. noun
6. **Agricola vitam in agrīs sine periculo agebat. Nam multum oderat bellum atque arma.**
7. C+R **agrīs**
8. genitive possession
9. dative of reference
10. ablative place in which/place where
11. ablative agent
12. C+R **periculo**
13. ablative means
14. ablative respect
15. ablative manner
16. ablative agent
17. The best translation for **multum**  in sentence XI is
18. *many a thing*
19. *many men*
20. *always*
21. *much*
22. **Etsi servi magnā diligentiā laborāre debent, nil tamen agunt.**
23. What type of clause does **Etsi**  begin?
24. temporal
25. causal
26. concessive
27. santa
28. C+R **servi**
29. nominative subject
30. genitive subjective
31. ablative agent
32. ablative means
33. C+R **diligentiā**
34. nominative subject
35. genitive subjective
36. ablative means
37. ablative manner
38. **Ubi in agros cum agricolīs vēnimus, servos vocavimus**.
39. C+R **agros**
40. accusative direct object
41. accusative place to which
42. ablative place in which/place where
43. ablative accompaniment
44. C+R **agricolīs**
45. accusative direct object
46. accusative place to which
47. ablative place in which/place where
48. ablative accompaniment
49. C+R **servos**
50. accusative direct object
51. accusative place to which
52. ablative place in which/place where
53. ablative accompaniment
54. **Puero est aurum**.
55. C+R **puero**
56. nominative subject
57. genitive possession
58. dative of the possessor
59. ablative of the possessor
60. MTV of **est**
61. indicative present active
62. indicative imperfect active
63. indicative perfect active
64. imperative present active
65. **Servi dominos irā ad reginam superaverunt.**
66. The best translation for sentence XV is
67. *The slaves of the masters conquered the anger at the queen*.
68. *The slaves surpassed the masters in their anger toward the queen.*
69. *The masters overcame the slaves with anger toward the queen.*
70. *The slaves angrily conquered the masters and the queen*.
71. C+R **irā**
72. accusative place to which
73. ablative of respect
74. accusative direct object
75. ablative manner.
76. **Cur, pueri, sententiam sociorum audīre non potueratis?**
77. C+R **pueri**
78. nominative subject
79. vocative direct address
80. genitive possession
81. genitive subjective
82. What is the reason for the genitive **sociorum**?
83. genitive possession
84. genitive objective
85. genitive subjective
86. genitive schmenitive
87. **audīre**  in sentence XVI is
88. Indicative
89. Future
90. Infinitive
91. Imperative
92. **potueratis** in sentence XVI is from
93. **sum**
94. **possum**
95. **pono**
96. **Mars**
97. **Venimus** **propter studium belli**.
98. In sentence XVII **studium** is
99. nominative
100. accusative
101. ablative
102. all of the above
103. In sentence XVII **belli** is
104. genitive objective
105. genitive subjective
106. genitive possession
107. genitive partitive
108. **Quamquam cupidi gloriae erant, multi incolarum iram deorum senserant.**
109. **Quamquam cupidi gloriae erant** is a
110. temporal clause
111. concessive clause
112. causal clause
113. apodosis
114. Reason for the genitive **gloriae**
115. objective
116. subjective
117. partitive
118. genitive? what genitive?
119. C+R **multi**
120. nominative subject
121. nominative predicate
122. genitive partitive
123. dative indirect object

(Sentence XVII is reprinted here for your convenience)

**Quamquam cupidi gloriae erant, multi incolarum iram deorum senserant.**

1. C+R **incolarum**
2. nominative subject
3. nominative predicate
4. genitive partitive
5. dative indirect object
6. C+R **iram**
7. accusative place to which
8. accusative direct object
9. genitive subjective
10. ablative means
11. C+R **deorum**
12. accusative direct object
13. genitive subjective
14. accusative place to which
15. paranoid anadiplosis
16. My Latin teacher is . . . (circle all that apply)
17. Ms. Dunn
18. Ms. Zocchi
19. Super-cool
20. Nuts

Go back and make sure you have left no questions unanswered. Double-check your answers if you have time.

If time remains, draw an opossum here: