

Latin 101

Probātiō terminālis (final exam)

Recēnsiō (review)

This review sheet is indicative, but may not exhaustively list all things covered on the exam.

- I. Studia Rōmāna
 - A. Know the major points from Capitula VIII-X.
- II. Vocabulary
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa B* From Capitula VIII-X. You will see things like these again.
- III. Grammar
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa A* From Capitula VIII-X.
 - B. Study these grammar points and *Exercitia*:
 1. preposition and their cases (5-4, 5-8, 6-3, 6-4, 7-4)
 2. declensions (9-1, 9-4, 9-5, 10-3, 10-7)
 3. numbers (4-1, 4-2)
 4. yes/no questions, *-ne, num, nōnne* (8-5)
 5. possessives (2-10, 4-5)
 6. partitive genitive (2-8)
 7. indicative mood and conjugations (3-2, 4-8, 5-3, 5-7, 6-7, 8-8)
 8. active vs. passive voice (6-8)
 9. imperative mood and conjugations (4-8, 5-7, 8-8)
 10. relative pronouns (3-7, 6-5, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14)
 11. interrogative pronouns (3-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14)
 12. interrogative adjectives (8-12, 8-13, 8-14)
 13. vocative case (4-6)
 14. dative case (7-7)
 15. ablative case (8-3)
 16. *is, ea, id* (5-6, 7-3, 8-12)
 17. *hic, haec, hoc* (7-8, 8-15)
 18. *ille, illa, illud* (8-15)
 19. infinitives (10-4, 10-5, 10-9)
- IV. Reading section and questions.
 - A. There will be a reading section using a passage you have never seen. You will have to answer questions about its meaning in English and translate certain passages. You will also be required to GNC several noun phrases and discuss the use of their case.

I. Translation. The following are example sentences and phrases from your textbook. Translate them and then give the GNC of the underlined nouns and adjectives, stating why they are in the given case.

1. Syra cibum puerō dat.
Syra gives food to the boy.
cibum: m,s,acc, direct object
puerō: m,s,dat, indirect object
2. Ūnus vir ad tabernam advenit.
One man arrives at the shop.
Ūnus vir: m, s, nom, subject
tabernam: f, s, acc, object of prep. ad
3. Multī virī ad tabernam adveniunt.
Many men arrive at the shop.
Multī virī: m, pl, nom, subject
4. Syra ūnum virum videt.
Syra sees one man.
Ūnum virum: m. s. acc. Direct object
5. Syra multōs virōs videt.
Syra sees many men.
Multōs virōs: m, pl, acc, direct object
6. Fēmina bene laborat.
The woman works well.
Fēmina: f, s, nom, subject
7. Vir fēminam videt.
A man sees a woman.
Fēminam: f, s, acc, direct object
8. Syra et Delia ancillae sunt.
Syra and Delia are female slaves.
Ancillae: f, pl, nom, linked to subject
9. Syra magnum nāsum habet.
Syra has a big nose.
Nāsum: m, s, acc, direct object
10. Delia Syrae pānem dat.
Delia gives bread to Syra.
Syrae: f, s, dat, indirect object
pānem: m, s, acc, direct object
11. Dominus equō vehitur.
The master is born by a horse. (= The master rides a horse.
Equō: m, s, abl, ablative of means
12. Canis in tabernam currit.
The dog runs into the shop.
Tabernam: f, s, acc, object of prep. In (with movement into)
13. Canis in tabernā sedet.
The dog sits in the shop.
Tabernā: f, s, abl, object of prep in (without movement)

14. Nēmō virōrum vidētur.

None of the men are seen.

Virōrum: m, pl, gen, partitive genitive or
genitive of the whole

15. Margarita nōnāgintā sēstertiīs constat.

The pearl costs ninety sesterces.

Sēstertiīs: m, pl, abl, ablative of cost

16. Syrae laborāre necesse est.

It is necessary for Syra to work.

Syrae: f, s, dat, dative of interest

17. Iūlius ā puerīs in viā audītur .

Julius is heard by the boys in the street.

Iūlius: m, s, nom, subject

18. Ovibus herbam dat pāstor.

The shepherd gives grass to the sheep.

Herbam: f, s, acc, direct object

19. Puerī puellam canere audiunt.

The boys here the girl singing

puellam: f, s, acc, subject in an accusative
infinitive clause

20. Aemilia filiū suū ā Iūliō portārī videt.

Aemilia sees her son being carried by Julius.

Iūliō: m, s, abl, ablative of personal agent

II. Decline the following.

“deep sea”
(mare, maris, n. | altus, -a, -um)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>mare altum</u>	<u>maria alta</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>mare altum</u>	<u>maria alta</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>maris altī</u>	<u>marium altōrum</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>marī altō</u>	<u>maribus altīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>marī altō</u>	<u>maribus altīs</u>

“good sheep”
(ovis, ovis, f. | bonus, -a, -um)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>ovis bona</u>	<u>ovēs bonae</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>ovem bonam</u>	<u>ovēs bonās</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>ovis bonae</u>	<u>ovium bonae</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>ovī bonae</u>	<u>ovibus bonīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>ove bonā</u>	<u>ovibus bonīs</u>

“this bad animal”
(hic, haec, hoc | animal, animālis, n. | malus, -a, -um)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>hoc animal malum</u>	<u>haec animalia mala</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>hoc animal malum</u>	<u>haec animalia mala</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>huius animalis malī</u>	<u>hōrum animalium malōrum</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>huic animalī malō</u>	<u>hīs animalibus malīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>huic animalī malō</u>	<u>hīs animalibus malīs</u>

“that ugly tree”
(ille, illa, illud | arbor, arboris, f. | foedus, -a, -um)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>illa arbor foeda</u>	<u>illae arborēs foedae</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>illam arborem foedam</u>	<u>illās arborēs foedās</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>illīus arboris foedae</u>	<u>illārum arborum foedārum</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>illī arborī foedae</u>	<u>illīs arboribus foedīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>illā arbore foedā</u>	<u>illīs arboribus foedīs</u>

“the slave himself”
(servus, ī, m. | ipse, ipsa, ipsum)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>servus ipse</u>	<u>servī ipsī</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>servum ipsum</u>	<u>servōs ipsōs</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>servī ipsīus</u>	<u>servōrum ipsōrum</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>servō ipsī</u>	<u>servīs ipsīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>servō ipsō</u>	<u>servīs ipsīs</u>

“which boy... ?”
(quī, quae, quod | puer, puerī, m.)

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<u>quī puer</u>	<u>quī puerī</u>
<i>acc.</i>	<u>quem puerum</u>	<u>quōs puerōs</u>
<i>gen.</i>	<u>cuius puerī</u>	<u>quōrum puerōrum</u>
<i>dāt.</i>	<u>cui puerō</u>	<u>quibus puerīs</u>
<i>abl.</i>	<u>quō puerō</u>	<u>quibus puerīs</u>

III. Cases and number. First identify the GNC of the given noun-adjective pair. Then, change its number in the blank provided. If it is singular, make it plural and if it is plural, make it singular. Do not change the case!

1. pāstor bonus pāstorēs bonī
2. canis improbī canum improbōrum
3. ovem nigram ovēs nigrās
4. avium malārum avis malae
5. corpora foeda corpus foedum
6. mālōrum pulchrōrum mālī pulchrī
7. animal bonum animalia bona
8. flūmine foedō flūminibus foedīs
9. hominis pulchrī hominum pulchrōrum