

Latin 102
Probātiō Prīma
Recēnsiō (review)

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

- I. Vocabulary.
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa B* from *Capitula XI-XIII*.
- II. Grammar.
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa A* from *Capitula IX-XIII*.
 - B. Study the various *exercitia* below:
 1. accusative-infinitive constructions (11-5, 11-6)
 2. dative of possession (12-1)
 3. comparatives & superlatives (12-7, 12-14, 13-5)
 4. 4th declension (12-10)
 5. 5th declension (13-6)
- III. Reading
 - A. There will be a reading section with a text you have never seen using the structures and vocab you already know. You will be asked to translate certain passages and you will be asked questions about this text to gauge your knowledge of Latin structures. You will additionally be asked questions in Latin about the content of the text. For the latter you must answer in Latin as well.

Review of the cases, translate the sentences below and GNC the underlined noun/noun phrase. Also state the reason why that case is being used.

1. **Annus** in duodecim mēnsēs dīviditur... (xiii.l.1)
The year is divided into twelve months (masculine singular nominative subject)
2. **Aemilia** apud filium aegrum sedet. (xiii.l.102)
Aemilia is sitting next to (her) ill son. (feminine, singular, nominative subject)
3. **Cubiculum** lūce sōlis illūstrātur. (xiii.l.103)
The bedroom is illuminated by the light of the sun. (neuter, singular, nominative subject)
4. Centum annī vel saeculum est **longum tempus**. (xiii.ll.8-9)
A hundred years or a century is a long time (neuter, singular, predicate nominative)
5. Iānus et Mārs sunt **deī Rōmānī**. (xiii.ll.14-15)
Janus and Mars are Roman gods. (masculine, plural, predicate nominative)
6. Diēs est tempus ā māne ad **vesperum**. (xiii.ll.36-37)

The day is the time from morning to evening. (masculine, singular, accusative object of the preposition ad)

7. Diēs tertius decimus post **kalendās** ‘īdūs’ nōminātur. (xiii.ll.61-62)

The thirteenth day after the Kalends is named the Ides. (feminine, plural, accusative object of the preposition post)

8. Mīlitēs nostrī contrā **Germānōs** pugnant... (xii.l.74)

Our soldiers fight against the Germans. (masculine, plural, accusative object of the preposition contrā)

9. December **ūnum** et **trīgintā diēs** habet. (xiii.ll.26-27)

December has thirty one days. (masculine, singular, accusative direct object of habet)

10. Hōra sexta vel merīdiēs **diem** dīvidit... (xiii.l.43)

The sixth hour or noon divides the day. (masculine, singular, accusative direct object of dīvidit)

11. Cornēlius Rōmā **Tūsculum** it.

Cornelius is going from Rome to Tusculum (neuter, singular, accusative of destination)

12. Homō sānus **nōnāgintā** vel etiam **centum annōs** vīvere potest... (xiii.ll.10-11)

A healthy person can live for ninety or even a hundred years. (masculine, plural, accusative of “time how long”)

13. November **trīgintā diēs** longus est. (xiii.ll.25-26)

November is thirty days long. (masculine, plural, accusative of “time how long”)

14. “Ō, quam longae sunt hōrae, cum necesse est **tōtum diem** in lectō iacēre!” (xiii.ll.112-113)

Oh how long are the hours, when it is necessary to lie in bed for the whole day! (masculine, singular, accusative of “time how long”)

15. Pīlum Aemiliī **sex pedēs** longum est. (xii.l.47)

Aemilius’s spear is six feet long. (masculine, plural, accusative of extent of space)

16. Iam necesse est **tē** dormīre. (xiii.ll. 138-139)

Now it is necessary that you sleep. (masculine/feminine, singular, accusative subject of an accusative-infinitive clause)

17. Aemilia **puerum** dormire velle putat. (xiii.ll.140)

Aemilia things (her) son wants to sleep. (masculine, singular, accusative subject of an accusative-infinitive clause)

18. Saeculum est centum **annī**. (xiii.l.8)

A centure is a hundred years. (masculine, plural, predicate nominative)

19. Sex mēnsēs sunt dīmidia pars **annī**, trēs mēnsēs quārta pars **annī**. (xiii.ll.33-34)

Six months are the half part of a year, three months are the quarter part of a year. (masculine, singular, partitive genitive)

20. Prīma pars **diēi** est māne, pars postrēma vesper. (xiii.ll.35-36)

The first part of the day is morning, the last part the evening. (masculine, singular, partitive genitive)

21. Exercitus est magnus numerus **mīlitum**... (xii.l.80)

An army is a large number of soldiers. (masculine, plural, partitive genitive)

22. Ūnus passus est quīnque pedēs, ergō mille passūs sunt quīnque mīlia **pedum**. (xii.ll.96-97)

One pace is five feet, therefore a thousand paces are five thousand(s) (of) feet. (masculine, plural, partitive genitive)

23. Diēs prīmus **mēnsis Iānuārii** dīcitur 'kalendae Iānuāriae'... (xiii.ll.57-59)

The first day of the month of January is called the January Kalends (Kalends of January) (masculine, singular, genitive of possession/origin)

24. Iānus est deus **cui** duae faciēs sunt. (xiii.l.15)

Janus is a god who has two faces. (masculine, singular, dative of possession)

25. **Mārcō** ūna soror est. **Iūliae** duo frātrēs sunt. (xii.l.6)

Marcus has one sister. Julia has two brothers. (masculine/feminine, singular, dative of possession)

26. Lȳdia: “Dā **huic tabernāriō** centum sēstertiōs!” (viii.l.97)
Lydia: “Give a hundred sesterces to this shopkeeper!” (masculine, singular, dative indirect object)
27. Spīrāre necesse est **hominī**. (x.l.58)
It is necessary for a person to breathe. (masculine/feminine, singular, dative of interest)
28. Diēs est dum sōl in **caelō** est. (xiii.l.35)
The day is while/when the sun is in the sky. (neuter, singular, ablative object of the preposition in)
29. Ab **hōrā prīmā** diēs initium facit. (xiii.ll.40-41)
Day starts from the first hour. (feminine, singular, ablative object of the preposition ab)
30. Imber est aqua quae dē **nūbibus** cadit. (xiii.l.90)
Rain and water fall from the clouds. (feminine, plural, ablative object of the preposition dē)
31. Eques est mīles quī ex **equō** pugnat... (xii.l.43)
A knight is a soldier who fights from a horse. (masculine, singular, ablative object of the preposition ex)
32. **Nocte** sōl nōn lūcet, sed lūna et stēllae lūcent. (xiii.l.46)
At night the sun does not shine, but the moon and stars shine. (feminine, singular, ablative of “time when”)
33. **Diē quīntō decimō** post lūnam novam lūna plēna est... (xiii.ll.54-55)
On the fifteenth day after the new moon the moon is full. (masculine, singular, ablative of “time when”)
34. **Hieme** nōn solum imber, sed etiam nix dē caelō cadit. (xiii.l.89)
In the winter not only rain, but also snow falls from the sky. (feminine, singular, ablative of “time when”)
35. **Eō tempore** multī Rōmānī urbem relinquunt... (xiii.ll.99-100)
At that time many Romans leave the city. (neuter, singular, ablative of “time when”)

36. Sōl est stēlla clārissima, quae **lūce suā** et terram et lūnam illūstrat. (xiii.ll.48-49)
The sun is the brightest star, which illuminates the earth and moon with its light. (feminine, singular, ablative of means/instrument)
37. Hieme montēs et campī **nive** operiuntur. (xiii.l.91)
In the winter the mountains and plains are covered with snow. (feminine, singular, ablative of means/instrument)
38. Puer **digitīs** numerāre incipit... (xiii.ll.130-131)
The boy starts to count with his fingers. (masculine, plural, ablative of means/instrument)
39. Mārcus perterritus ad vīllam currit et **magnā vōce** clāmat: “Age! Venī, pater!” (x.l.111-112)
Terrified, Marcus runs to the country house and yells with a great voice: “Come on! Come, father!” (feminine, singular, ablative of means/instrument/manner)
40. [Quīntus] nec modo **pede**, sed etiam **capite** aeger est. (xi.l.155)
Quintus is ill/hurt not only in his foot, but also in his head. (masculine/neuter, singular ablative of respect)
41. Is nōn **Tūscolō**, sed **Rōmā** venit (vi.l.53-54)
He is coming not from Tusculum but from Rome. (neuter/feminine, singular, ablative of separation)
42. ... dux **ab exercitū** metuitur. (xii.l.83)
The leader is feared by the army. (masculine, singular, ablative of personal agent)
43. Castra et oppida nostra ab **hostibus** oppugnantur neque expugnantur... (xii.ll.123-124)
Our camp(s) and towns are attacked by the enemies, but not conquered (masculine, plural, ablative of personal agent).
44. Tanta gemma sōla **octōgintā sēstertiīs** cōnstat. (viii.ll.64-65)
Such a great gem alone costs eighty sesterces. (masculine, plural, ablative of price)

45. Et quae sunt illa ōrnāmenta quae in illīs tabernīs **parvō pretiō** emuntur? (viii.ll.103-104)
And what are those ornaments that are bought in those shops at a small price? (neuter, singular, ablative of price)
46. Lȳdia: “Ō **Mēde!** ... Pōne ānulum in digitō quārtō!” (viii.ll.123-124)
Lydia: “Oh, Medus! ... Put the ring on my fourth finger!” (masculine, singular, vocative)
47. Iūlia: “Cape pilam, **Margarīta!**” (x.l.78)
Julia: “Catch the ball, Margarita!”
48. Pater filiōs salūtat: “Salvēte, **fili!**” (vii.l.31)
The father greets his sons: “Hello, sons!” (masculine, plural, vocative)
49. Quīntus: “Etiam servīs dā māla et pira, **pater!**” (vii.l.58)
Quīntus: “Also give apples and pears to the slaves, father!” (masculine, singular, vocative)
50. Medicus **Tūsculī** habitat. (xi.l.44)
The physician lives in Tusculum. (neuter, singular, locative)
51. Mēdus **Tūsculī** nōn est; neque **Rōmae** est Mēdus, sed in viā Latīnā inter Rōmam et Tūsculum.
(vi.ll.47-48)
*Medus is not in Tusculum; and he is not in Rome, but on the Via Latina between Rome and Tusculum.
(neuter/feminine, singular, locative)*