

Latin 201
Midterm Exam
Recēnsiō (review)

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

General Review

- I. Vocabulary
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa B* from *Capitula XX-XXIV*. You remain responsible for vocabulary from previous chapters—of course!
 - B. Make sure you know the following vocab:
 1. as, assis, m.
 2. sēstertius, ī, m.
 3. dēnārius, -ī, m.
- II. Grammar.
 - A. Study the various *Pēnsa A* from *XX-XXIV*
 - B. Know the following grammar points:
 1. all the tenses, but pay particular attention to the present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect
 2. accusative-infinitive constructions
 3. supines
 4. present participles
 5. comparatives & superlatives

Written Exam

This exam will consist of a reading you have never seen, but which will use the same vocabulary that you have seen up to the end of *Capitulum XXIV*. You will then be asked to:

1. answer general questions about the story and plot (in English).
2. translate certain phrases and sentences into English.
3. parse certain verb forms (i.e. indicate person, number, voice, tense, mood).
4. GNC certain noun forms ***and*** give a reason why they are in that case.
5. transform a sentence from active to passive voice.
6. transform a sentence from direct discourse to indirect discourse (i.e., accusative-infinitive constructions).

Present Participles. Give the nominative and genitive singular forms of the present participle for the following verbs.

1. lacrimāre _____

2. legere _____

3. audīre _____

4. tenēre _____

5. facere _____

6. cupere _____

Translating present participles. Translate the following sentences containing present active participles into English.

1. Iūliī familia in domō decem cubicula continentī habitat.

2. Mārcus cum amīcīs suīs propter gladiātōrem lacrimantem rīsit.

3. Pāstor ovem fugientem capere valdē voluit.

4. Aemilia hominibus vocantibus et cibum et aquam dābit.

5. Dracōnem dormientem tīillāre numquam oportet. (a rephrasing of the Hogwarts motto)

Adjectives to adverbs. For each positive degree adverb given below, give its comparative and superlative degrees. Then, transform the adjectives into positive, comparative, and superlative degree adverbs.

1. bonus, -a, -um _____

adverbs: _____

2. pulcher, -chra, -chrum _____

adverbs: _____

3. malus, -a, -um _____

adverbs: _____

4. fortis, forte _____

adverbs: _____

5. stultus, -a, -um _____

adverbs: _____

Translating comparatives and superlatives. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

1. Syra's nose is uglier than Aemilia's nose.

2. Syra's nose is bigger than Aemilia's nose.

3. Aemilia's nose is smaller than Syra's nose.

4. Our town is bigger than your town.

5. Syra's nose is the biggest.

6. Aemilia's nose is the smallest.

7. Julia sings prettily.

8. Julia sings the most prettily.

Translating Supines. Translate the following sentences into Latin using supines.

1. The teacher is coming to read for us.

2. This book is easy to read.

3. That song is difficult to sing.

4. Caesar sent the soldiers in order to conquer the town.

Active to passive. Transform the following active voice sentences to passive voice.

1. Puerī Iūliam audiunt.

2. Puerī Iūliam audīvērunt.

3. Equus aquam bibit.

4. Iūlius hoc oppidum expugnāvit.

5. Aemilia accipit hanc trīstem epistulam.

Indirect to direct discourse. Transform these indirect discourse constructions to direct discourse by transforming the accusative-infinitive clauses to main clauses with nominative subjects and conjugated verbs.

1. Caesar dīxit mīlitēs suōs oppidum expugnāvisse.

2. Sextus dīcit sē optimum discipulum esse.

3. Mārcus dīxit hunc librum difficilem esse lectū.

4. Pāstor dīcit sē ovem suam capere velle.
