

Latin 201
Midterm Exam
Recēnsiō ANSWERS

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 lacrimāns, lacrimantis
2. legere legēns, legentis
3. audīre audiēns, audientis
4. tenēre tenēns, tenentis
5. facere faciēns, facientis
6. cupere cupiēns, cupiēntis

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

1. Iūliī familia in domō decem cubicula continentī habitat.
Julius's family lives in a home containing ten bedrooms.
2. Mārcus cum amīcīs suīs propter gladiātōrem lacrimantem rīsit.
With his friends, Marcus laughs because of the crying gladiator.
3. Pāstor ovem fugientem capere valdē voluit.
The shepherd really wants to capture the fleeing sheep.
4. Aemilia hominibus vocantibus et cibum et aquam dābit.
Amilia will give food and water to the shouting men.
5. Dracōnem dormientem tītillāre numquam oportet. (a rephrasing of the Hogwarts motto)
It is never right to (you shouldn't ever) tickle a sleeping dragon.

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 melior, melius | optimus, -a, -um
adverbs: bene | melius | optimē
2. pulcher, -chra, -chrum pulchrior, pulchrius | pulcherrimus, -a, -um
adverbs: pulchrē | pulchrius | pulcherrimē
3. malus, -a, -um pēior, pēius | pessimus, -a, -um
adverbs: male | pēius | pessimē
4. fortis, forte fortiter, fortius | fortissimus, -a, -um
adverbs: forte (irregular, no macron) | fortius | fortissimē
5. stultus, -a, -um stultior, stultius | stultissimus, -a, -um
adverbs: stultē | stultius | stultissimē

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

1. Syra's nose is uglier than Aemilia's nose.
Nāsus Syrae foedior est nāsō Aemiliae (... quam nāsus Aemiliae).
2. Syra's nose is bigger than Aemilia's nose.
Nāsus Syrae māior est nāsō Aemiliae (... quam nāsus Aemiliae).
3. Aemilia's nose is smaller than Syra's nose.
Nāsus Aemiliae minor est nāsō Syrae (... quam nāsus Syrae).
4. Our town is bigger than your town.
Oppidum nostrum māius est oppidō tuō (... quam oppidum tuum).
5. Syra's nose is the biggest.
Nāsus Syrae māximus est.

6. Aemilia's nose is the smallest.

Nāsus Aemiliae minimus est.

7. Julia sings prettily.

Iūlia pulchrē cantat (canit)

8. Julia sings the most prettily.

Iūlia pulcherrimē cantat (canit).

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

1. The teacher is coming to read for us.

Magistra (magister) venit lēctum nōbīs.

2. This book is easy to read.

Hic liber facilis est lectū.

3. That song is difficult to sing.

Illud carmen difficile est cantū (cantātū).

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

Caesar mīlitēs mīsīt oppidum expugnātum.

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

1. Puerī Iūliam audiunt.

Iūlia ā puerīs audītur.

2. Puerī Iūliam audīvērunt.

Iūlia ā puerīs audīta est.

3. Equus aquam bibit.

Aqua equō bibitur.

4. Iūlius hoc oppidum expugnāvit.

Hoc oppidum ā Iūliō expugnātum est.

5. Aemilia accipit hanc trīstem epistulam.

Haec tristis epistula ab Aemiliā accipitur.

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.

“Mīlitēs meī oppidum expugnāvērunt.”

2. Sextus dīcit sē optimum discipulum esse.

“Optimus discipulus sum.”

3. Mārcus dīxit hunc librum difficilem esse lectū.

“Hic liber difficilis est lectū.”

4. Pāstor dīcit sē ovem suam capere velle.

“Ovem meam capere volō.”