Nomen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Latin 2

Semester Test Study Guide

December, 2013

OUTLINE

 1) Verb translations - 18 pts

 2) Derivatives - 16 pts

 3) Culture/History - 16 pts

 4) Fill in the blank + translation - 40 pts

 5) English to Latin - 30 pts

 6) Reading comprehension - 30 pts

* 1. Extra Credit

1. amabit: a) she was loving b) she was being loved

1. she will love d) she will be loved e) she has been loved

2. amabatur: a) she was loving b) she was being loved

1. she will love d) she will be loved e) she has been loved

3. amare: a) to love b) love!

1. she is loving d) they did love e) I will have loved
2. I do love: a) amo b) amas
3. amat d) amamus e) amatis
4. you are led: a) duco b) ducis

c) duceris d) ducēris e) ducitur

6. you will be led: a) duco b) ducis

1. duceris d) ducēris e) ducetur

2. Derivatives. Multiple choice from the derivatives studied in chapters 22-30.

innocuous: a) imposing rigorous standards of performance b) close to; lying near

c) of or relating to the eye d) having no adverse effect; harmless e) legal or allowed

greatly pleasing; delightful: a) delectable b) circuitous

c) ludicrous d) mendicant e) stringent

1. Culture/History. For the culture & history section, you should study the following:

Aqueducts (chapter 23), pages 207 - 209

The 1st and 2nd Punic Wars (chapter 24), pages 216 - 218

Rome in the Mediterranean World (chapter 26), pages 244 - 247

The ***Ludi Circenses*** (chapter 27), page 249.

Hairstyles of Roman Girls and Women (chapter 28), pages 7 - 9

Town House and Apartment (chapter 29), pages 16 - 18

History IV: Deadly Struggles (chapter 30), pages 26 - 29

Choose the response that best answers the following question:

\_\_\_\_\_1. An “**insula**” would most likely be found in/on an ancient Roman

a) farm b) city c) aqueduct d) ampitheater

\_\_\_\_\_2. The turning posts of the Circus Maximus were called

1. **metae**. b) **factiones**. c) **spinae**. d) **mappae**.

\_\_\_\_\_3. The chariot races in ancient Rome were held in the

1. Colosseum b) Forum c) Capitol d) Circus Maximus

\_\_\_\_\_4. The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and

1. Carthage b) Athens c) Alexandria d) Sparta

\_\_\_\_\_5. Which ancient civilization had the **most** influence on ancient Roman culture?

a) Persian b) Egyptian c) Greek d) Etruscan

\_\_\_\_\_6. As a Tribune of the Plebs, Tiberius Gracchus’ main responsibility was to

1. ensure the senate remained as powerful as possible.
2. ensure that grain made its way into Rome from places like Sicily and Egypt.
3. ensure that the best interests of the working poor were addressed.

d) ensure that the “gentlemen’s” clubs in Rome stayed open past midnight.

4. Fill in the blank with choice of translation (10 + 30 = 40 pts). Answer the fill in the blank portion for all 10 questions, but translate any 6 sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_1. ego in villā rusticā \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) habitabam b) habitabas c) habitabamus d) habitabatis

\_\_\_\_\_2. pater multas fabulas longas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narrabat.

a) filius b) filii c) filiīs d) filios

\_\_\_\_\_3. Titus puerīs multa de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narrabat.

a) Circus b) Circi c) Circum d) Circo

\_\_\_\_\_4. Marcus et Cornelia sunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cornelii

1. liberi b) liberorum c) liberīs d) liberos

\_\_\_\_\_5. ego multas fabulas fratri \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narrabo.

a) meus b) mei c) mihi d) meo

\_\_\_\_\_6. est periculosum in vias huius urbis sine custode \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. exit b) exeunt c) exite d) exire

\_\_\_\_7. nos ad Arcum Tiberii \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ puellas videbimus.

a) quidam b) quaedam c) quosdam d) quasdam

\_\_\_\_\_8.Marcus et Sextus, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sunt pueri Romani, semper ad Circum ire volunt.

a) qui b) quos c) quibus d) quarum

\_\_\_\_\_9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Russatīs favebant?

a) quis b) qui c) quem e) quos

\_\_\_\_\_10. nos ad Circum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pueros non spectabamus.

a) ille b) illi c) illis d) illos

5. English to Latin. Circle the word that best translates each of the following.

1. We are allowed to read the stories of that poet.

nos licet legere fabula ille poeta

nostrum licebat legimus fabulae illius poetae

nobis licebit legebamus fabulas illum poetam

2. I like your dinner, but she likes mine.

ego tui cena amo et is mei amo

mihi tuam cenae amas sed ea meam amas

me tuae cenam amat quod id meae amat

3. Marcus was walking in the woods, but Sextus had run into the garden

Marcus in silvae ambulat nam Sextus in hortus currit

Marco ad silvas ambulabat sed Sextum ad hortum cucurrit

Marcum de silvis ambulabit cur Sexto ab horto cucurrerat

4. Those men, who had reclined on the couches, were ordering some slaves

ille homo qui ad lectos recumbebant quidam servi iubent

illis hominis quae ab lectīs recubuerunt quosdam servos iubebunt

illi homines quorum in lecto recubuerant quibusdam servīs iubebant

to bring the food to the dining room.

afferre cibus ad triclinium

auferre cibo ab triclinii

auferte cibum de triclinio

1. Which slaves were carrying the little pig?

quis servi parvulus porcus portabant

qui servorum parvulum porcum portabunt

quae servī parvulo porcīs portaverint

6. Reading comprehension. I will give you a brief Latin passage (approx. 10 lines) and ask you questions about that passage. The questions may be content, grammar, syntax, or vocabulary in nature.

7. Extra credit. If you get all the extra credit, you could raise your grade one letter grade.

For the grammar parts of the exam you should know the following:

 **NOUNS PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJ**

nominative: personal:

 subject **ego (meus -a -um)**

 predicate noun/adj (complement) **tu (tuus -a -um)**

genitive: **nos (noster -ra -rum)**

 possession **vos (vester -ra -rum)**

 partitive **is, ea, id**

 **sui, sibi, se, se (suus -a -um)**

dative: demonstrative:

 indirect object **hic haec hoc**

 with impersonal verbs: **ille illa illud**

 (**necesse est, periculosum est, licet**)

 with intransitive verbs:

 (**appropinquo, appareo, noceo, faveo**)

accusative: interrogative pn and adj:

 object of prepositions **quis, quid,** etc.

 direct object relative pronoun:

ablative: **qui, quae, quod**

 means indefinite pronoun:

 cause **quidam, quaedam, quoddam**

 place where OTHER STUFF

 place from where appositives

 accompaniment substantives

 manner agreement of nouns and adjectives

 time when **Quam**

 personal agent

 **VERBS**

Active voice of all 6 tenses

Passive voice of the present, imperfect, and future tenses

Active and passive infinitives

Imperatives (positive and negative)

agreement of subject and verb

**N.B. You will need to bring a number 2 pencil for certain parts of the semester test.**