

LATIN III/IV: MIDTERM REVIEW MMXI

The following material will be covered on the MMXI midterm exam. Some of this exam will be multiple choice where all answers should be put onto a Scantron. This exam is based out of 150 points. Note the following sections and point distribution. You will have a single sheet of paper onto which you can put any grammatical information only. The numbers after the words below indicate points and number of questions asked.

SUMMARY OF THE EXAM

- I. VOCABULARY (50)
 - Deponents - 15
 - Verbs for Mastery - 20
 - Catullus - 15
- II. CULTURE (20)
 - Catullus' Biography - 10
 - Figures in Early Roman Myth/History - 10
- III. GRAMMAR (50)
 - Infinitives - 5
 - Participles: Present, Perfect and Future - 10
 - Identifying Subjunctive Constructions - 10
 - Verbs: Active and Passive Voice - 15
 - Noun Cases: Nom., Gen., Dat., Acc., Abl. and Voc. - 10
- IV. TRANSLATION (20)
 - Two passages - 20
- V. PHRASES (10)
 - Translating and explaining - 10

DETAILS OF THE EXAM

I. VOCABULARY

DEPONENT VERBS

adipīscor, adipīscī, adeptus	to	morior, morī, mortuus	to
aggredior, aggredī, aggressus	to	moror, morārī, morātus	to
audeō, audēre, ausus sum	to	nascor, nascī, natus	to
collābor, collābī, collāpsus	to	obliscor, obliscī, oblitus	to
congregdior, congregdī, congressus	to	orior, orīrī, ortus	to
cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus	to	patior, patī, passus	to
consequor, cōnsequī, cōnsecūtus	to	persequor, persequī, persecūtus	to
ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus	to	polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus	to
experior, experīrī, expertus	to	potior, potīrī, potītus	to
fidō, fidere, fīsus sum	to	precor, precārī, precātus	to
gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum	to	proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus	to
hortor, hortārī, hortātus	to	prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus	to
ingredior, ingredī, ingressus	to	queror, querī, questus	to
irascor, irāscī, iratus	to	regredior, regredī, regressus	to
labor, labī, lapsus	to	sequor, sequī, secūtus	to
loquor, loquī, locūtus	to	soleō, solēre, solitus sum	to
mentior, mentīrī, mentītus	to	ūtor, ūtī, ūsus + abl	to
minor, minārī, minātus	to	vereor, verērī, veritus	to
miror, mirārī, mirātus	to	videor, vidērī, vīsus	to

VERBS FOR MASTERY

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, *to*
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, *to*
bibō, bibere, bibī, *to*
cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsus, *to*
clamō, clamāre, clamāvī, clamātus, *to*
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus + *dat.*, *to*
cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātus, *to*
cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītus, *to*
currō, currere, cucurrī, cursus, *to*
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, *to*
dō, dare, dedī, datus, *to*
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus, *to*
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, *to*
emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to*
eō, īre, / īvī, itus, irreg., *to*
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, *to*
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, irreg., *to*
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitus, *to*
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, *to*
habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus, *to*
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, *to*
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus, *to*
iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus, *to*
lacrimō, lacrimāre, lacrimāvī, lacrimātus, *to*
legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus, *to*
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus, *to*
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, *to*
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus, *to*

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, *to*
noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitus + *dat.*, *to*
petō, petere, petīvī, petītus, *to*
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus, *to*
possum, posse, potuī, irreg., *to*
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus, *to*
quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, *to*
rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus, *to*
relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus, *to*
rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsus, *to*
rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus, *to*
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *to*
scribō, scribere, scripsī, scriptus, *to*
sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus, *to*
stō, stāre, stetī, status, *to*
sum, esse, fuī, futurus, irreg., *to*
taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitus, *to*
tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus, *to*
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus, *to*
terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus, *to*
timeō, timēre, timuī, *to*
tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus, irreg., *to*
trādō, trādere, trādīdī, trādītus, *to*
trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractus, *to*
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus, *to*
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus, *to*
vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus, *to*
volō, velle, voluī, irreg., *to*

VOCABULARY FROM CATULLUS

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vivo, vivere, vixi, victurus- to live; to live (in the full sense of the word), really live, enjoy life.

rumor, rumoris, m.-rumor; gossip.

severus, -a, -um -severe in judgment, stern, strict

aestimo, -are, -avi, -atus – to estimate the worth of, value.

as, assis, m.-copper Roman coin, penny, cent.

soles: from **sol, solis, m.**, sun.

occido[ob-, against + **cado, cadere, cecidi, casurus, to fall**], **occidere, occidi, occasurus,** - to fall; to die; to sink, set (of celestial bodies)

semel, adv., -once, once and for all

perpetuus, -a, -um – everlasting, continuous, uninterrupted.

basium, -i, n., -kiss

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basatio, basiationis, f., - act of kissing, kiss

satis superque: idiom, enough and over, enough and more than enough.

Libyssa, -ae, f. , -adjective, of Libya (the common term for the whole North Africa); of North Africa, African.

harena, -ae, f.,- sand; in collective sense, sands.

Iasarpicifer, -a, -um, - producing **Iasarpicium/Iaserpicium** (a plant thought to have extraordinary curative powers for a wide variety of ailments)

Cyrenae, -arum, f. pl- Cyrene

oraclum, -i, n. - [syncope for **oraculum**], oracle.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter

aestuosus, -a, -um – [**aestus, -us, m.**,- heat; the fire of love, passion], vry hot, sweltering; perhaps, passionate.

sacer, sacra, sacrum- sacred

sidus, sideris, n.- star

amor, amoris, m. – love; pl. here, love affairs

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bellus, -a, -um – [colloquial, cf. the more formal **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum**- beautiful, handsome, lovely], handsome, pretty, charming.

ocellus, -i, m. – [dim. Of **oculus, -i, m.**- eye], little eye.

siccus, -a, -um – dry

sane, adv. – certainly, truly, really.

nimis, adv.- too much, especially, very.

decoctor, decoctoris, m. – [**decoquo, decoquere, decoxi, decoctus**,- to boil down; to melt down; to squander money; to go bankrupt], insolvent debtor; bankrupt.

comparo [**compar, comparis** – similar, alike], **-are, -avi, -atu** – to place together; to treat as equal; to compare

saeclum, -i, n.- age, lifetime, generation

insipiens, insipientus- unwise, foolish

infectus, -a, -um – boorish, humorless, tasteless

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odi, I hate

quare, why

requiro (re/quaero), requirere, requisivi, requisitum, to ask

excrucior (ex/crucio), exruci, to be in torment

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formosus, -a, um – beautiful, gorgeous

candidus, -a, -um – white, fair-skinned, pretty

longus, -a, -um – long, tall

venustas, -atus- charm, attractiveness

mica, -ae, f. -particle, grain

sal, salis, m.- salt

cum . . . tum- both . . . and

surripio, surripere- to steal

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tantum. . . quantum- as much . . . as

foedus, -eris, n. – formal agreement, treaty

reperio- to find

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quisquam- anyone, anything

cupidus, -a, -um – passionately longing

optingo – to happen
insperans, -tis – not hoping
propire adv.- privately, personally
carus, -a, -um – dear, precious
restituo- to bring back, to restore
lux, lucis, f.- light, day
candidus, candida, candidum- white, bright, dazzling

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iucundum- a pleasant thing
propono- to set forth, declare
perpetuus, -a, -um – everlasting, continuous
facite ut- to see to it that
sincere – faithfully, truly
perduco- to lead, to protract, to prolong
aeternus, -a, -um – eternal, everlasting
amicitia, -ae, f. – friendship

II. CULTURE

IDENTIFICATIONS

1184BCE	Creusa	Lavinia	Numitor	Romulus
753 BCE	Faustulus	Lavinium	Penates	<i>The Aeneid</i>
Aeneas	Homer	Livy	Proca	Tiber
Amulius	Latium	lupa	Remus	Venus
Anchises	Laurentia	Mars	Rhea Silvia	Vergil
Ascanius				

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

Visit Latin III/IV on crabbylatin.com for two helpful links in answering the following questions.

How many poems did Catullus write?

When did Catullus live? How old was he when he died?

Who was the ruler of Rome at the time?

What was the financial state of Catullus' family?

Who was Clodia? Why was she so famous, or rather "infamous"?

Where is Bithynia? What did Catullus do there? For whom did he work?

Who was Mamurra?

Who were the *Novi Poetae* (*neoteroi*)? How and why did Catullus fall into this category?

What are four major themes in Catullus' poetry?

III. GRAMMAR

Questions will be taken directly from old National Latin Exams. Google "NLE Exams" to access all old exams.

NOUNS

INDICATIVE VERBS

SUBJUNCTIVE VERBS/CONSTRUCTIONS

INFINITIVES

PARTICIPLES

IV. TRANSLATION: STORIES FROM LIVY AND POEMS

I will ask you to translate two short passages (5-10 lines each), one from each column. Minimal vocabulary will be provided for this section.

PASSAGE #I	PASSAGE #II
Aeneas Arrives in Italy	Catullus #5
The Founding of Alba	Catullus #7
Romulus and Remus	Catullus #43
The Founding of Rome	Catullus #85
The Sabine Women	Catullus #86
Horatius Cocles	Catullus #87
Cloelia (w/ Mucius Scaevola)	Catullus #107
	Catullus #109

V. PHRASES

You should be able to translate and explain the following phrases.

amor nihil mollius nihil violentius
si vis amari, ama
amare et sapere vix deo conceditur
amor animi arbitrio sumitur, non ponitur
amans iratus multa mentitur sibi
amor caecus est
amor vincit omnia et nos cedamus amori
amori finem tempus, non animus facit
amor tussisque non celantur
blanditia non imperio fit dulcis venis
littore quot conchae tot sunt in amore dolores
non amore ab ancilla est incipienda
odi et amo
cum ames non sapias aut cum sapias non ames
varium et mutabile semper femina
nex et amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadet
iuppiter ex alto periuriae ridet amantium
homo totiens moritur quotiens amittit suos
fabas indulcet fames
succesore novo vinciturn omnis amor
arte perennat amor
insequeris, fugio; fugis, insequor; haec mihi mens est
sine cerere et libero figet venus
sine amore, nihil est vita