

I. Give the proper Latin form of the underlined word in each of the sentences below. Include prepositions if they are necessary. (20 pts.)

1. God helps those who help themselves. _____
 2. The troops went across the sea. _____
 3. The rights which we once had have now been lost. _____
 4. The sons whose fathers are alive will fight for freedom. _____
 5. He is the citizen to whom we entrusted our liberty. _____
 6. The force of the troops themselves will conquer. _____
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7. He loved the memory of his own mother. _____
 8. He was helped by the opinions of wiser men. _____
 9. He spoke with truth and conviction. _____
 10. In an age like ours no one knows the difference between who and whom. _____

II. Translate the following verb forms -- PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO TENSE!
If necessary, write the tense out to the side to show that you know it. (20 pts.)

1. coepistis
2. timent
3. current
4. dicite

5. sentire
6. iuimus
7. iaciebam
8. traxeras
9. fuisti
10. fugerint

III. Give the proper form of the adjective which agrees (in NUMBER, GENDER AND CASE) with the nouns to the left. (10 pts.)

EXAMPLE:

LONGUS

BREVIS

morti

longae

brevis

LONGUS

BREVIS

1. urbe

2. nomina

3. deorum

4. iuris

5. mare

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct PRINCIPAL PARTS (PRESENT INDICATIVE, PRESENT INFINITIVE, PERFECT INDICATIVE, PERFECT PARTICIPLE) of the Latin verbs below. (10 pts.)

<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Inf.</u>	<u>Perf.</u>	<u>Perf. Part.</u>
_____	incipere	_____	inceptum
deleo	_____	_____	deletum
committo	committere	_____	_____
iungo	iungere	_____	_____
_____	_____	ieci	iactum

V. Translate the following sentences into good English which shows that you know the syntax of the Latin sentences. Answer the grammar questions. (40 pts.)

1. Post haec tempora mala quibus ipsi vitam agimus, filii filiaeque nostrae bene vivere incipient.

What case is tempora and why? _____

What case is quibus and why? _____

What mood is vivere and why? _____

2. Ex Italiā mecum fūgit, quoniam veritatem ante Caesarem dicere non potuimus et iram istius timuimus.

What case is Italiā and why? _____

What case is me and why? _____

What case is Caesarem and why? _____

3. Cives quibuscum ad Asiam veniebas regi isti se commiserunt, et nunc omnes sunt miseri.

What case is Asiam and why? _____

What case is regi and why? _____

What case is miseri and why? _____

4. Ei qui sunt cari dis cum ratione animisque se semper gerunt.

What case is qui and why? _____

What case is dis and why? _____

What case is ratione and why? _____

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. | 1. qui | 6. ipsarum |
| | 2. mare | 7. suae |
| | 3. quae | 8. sentiatis |
| | 4. quorum | 9. cum veritate |
| | 5. cui | 10. aetate |
| II. | 1. you (pl.) have begun | 6. we have helped |
| | 2. they fear | 7. I was throwing |
| | 3. they will run | 8. you had drawn |
| | 4. say! (pl.) | 9. you have been |
| | 5. to feel | 10. they will have fled |
| III. | 1. longā (urbe) | brevi (urbe) |
| | 2. longa (nomina) | brevia (nomina) |
| | 3. longorum (deorum) | brevium (deorum) |
| | 4. longi (iuris) | brevis (iuris) |
| | 5. longum (mare) | breve (mare) |
| IV. | INCIPIO incipere | INCEPI inceptum |
| | deleo DELERE | delevi deletum |
| | committo committere | commisi commissum |
| | ~~iungo iungere~~ | ~~iunxi iunctum~~ |
| | IACIO IACERE | ieci iactum |

V. 1. After these bad times in which we ourselves are living (lit. lead life), our sons and daughters will begin to live well.

TEMPORA: Accusative, object of post

QUIBUS: Ablative of Point in Time

VIVERE: Infinitive, complementary with incipio

2. He fled with me out of Italy, since we were not able to speak the truth in front of Caesar and feared that (grrrr!) man's anger.

ITALIA: Ablative, object of ex

ME: Ablative of accompaniment

CAESAREM: Accusative, object of ante

3. The citizens with whom you came to Asia entrusted themselves to that (grrrr!) king, and now all are unhappy.

ASIAM: Accusative, object of ad

REGI: Dative, indirect object

MISERI: Nominative, predicate adjective

4. Those who are dear to the gods always conduct themselves with reason and courage.

QUI: Nominative, subject (in its own clause)

DIS: Dative, with carus ("dear to . . .")

RATIONE: Ablative of manner