

TEST IV (FINAL EXAMINATION): REVIEW

I. Write synopses of the following verbs in the persons and numbers given. (24 points)

Verb: tango P&N: 1s

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. _____

Impf. _____

Fut. _____

Perf. _____

Plup. _____

FPerf. _____

Verb: alo P&N: 2s

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. _____

Impf. _____

Fut. _____

Perf. _____

Plup. _____

FPerf. _____

II. Translate the following verb forms -- PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO TENSE AND VOICE! If necessary, write the tense and voice out to the side to show that you know it. (30 points)

1. missae eramus

2. iungeris

3. dabuntur

4. acta sunt

5. rape

6. rapi

7. rapui

8. sustuleris

9. tolleris

10. sublata eris

III. Match the grammatical use of the word (listed by letter) above to the word below. In other words, match the case of the words below to their possible use(s) above. THERE CAN BE MORE THAN ONE POSSIBLE GRAMMATICAL USE FOR A WORD, SO ... THERE CAN BE MORE THAN ONE POSSIBLE RIGHT ANSWER IN EACH BLANK. GIVE ALL POSSIBLE RIGHT ANSWERS. (HINT: there are sixteen total right answers).
(16 points)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. subject | f. object of the preposition <i>trans</i> |
| b. possession | g. separation |
| c. indirect object | h. object of the postposition <i>causa</i> |
| d. direct object | |
| e. object of the preposition <i>ab</i> | |

_____ 1. oculo

_____ 2. quae

_____ 3. rerum

_____ 4. senatus

_____ 5. poenas

_____ 6. veritas

_____ 7. amori

_____ 8. filii

IV. Translate the following sentences into cogent English which shows that you know the syntax of the Latin sentence. Answer the grammar questions appended. (30 pts.)

1. Illis diebus istae manus acres a quibus territi eratis vi copiarum debebantur.

What case is *diebus* and why? _____

What case is *quibus* and why? _____

What case is *vi* and why? _____

2. Quorum libertatis causa difficilia magna cum fide geretis?

What case is *libertatis* and why? _____

What case is *difficilia* and why? _____

What case is *fide* and why? _____

3. Propter quorum consilia ab hostibus vincebantur et sua libertate carebunt?

What case is *consilia* and why? _____

What case is *hostibus* and why? _____

What case is *libertate* and why? _____

ANSWERS

I. tango	tangor	2. alis	aleris
tangebam	tangebbar	alebas	alebaris
tangam	tangar	ales	aleris

tetigi	tactus sum	aluisti	altus es
tetigeram	tactus eram	alueras	altus eras
tetigero	tactus ero	alueris	altus eris

- II. 1. we (f.) had been sent 6. to be seized
2. you are joined 7. I have seized
3. they will be given 8. you will have raised
4. they (n.) have been done 9. you will be raised
5. seize! 10. you (f.) will have been raised

- III. 1. oculo: c, e, g (dat/abl. = IO, obj. of *ab*, sep.)
2. quae: a, d, f (nom/acc. = subj, DO, obj. of *trans*)
3. rerum: b, h (gen. = poss., obj. of *causa*)
4. senatus: a (nom. = subj)
5. poenas: d, f (acc. = DO, obj. of *trans*)
6. veritas: a (nom. = subj)
7. amori: c (dat. = IO)
8. filii: a, b, h (nom/gen. = subj, poss., obj. of *causa*)

IV. 1. In those days those (grrr!) ferocious bands (of men) by which you had been terrified were being destroyed by the force of troops.

diebus: abl. of (point in) time

quibus: abl. of personal agent

vi: abl. of impersonal agent or means

2. For the sake of whose (pl.) liberty will you (pl.) do difficult things with great trustworthiness?

libertatis: gen., obj of *causa*

difficilia: acc., DO

fide: abl. of manner

3. Because of whose plans were they conquered by the enemy and will they lose their (own) freedom?

consilia: acc., obj. of *propter*

hostibus: abl. of personal agent

libertate: abl. of separation