

**I. Translate the passage into English. (50 pts)**

In urbe Rōmae multī fuērunt quī ad lūdōs venīre *cupiēbant*. Antīquus locus lūdōrum erat Circus Maximus, cuius subsellia tenēre potuērunt multa mīlia **virōrum**. Dē hōc locō acerbus vir suō amīcō *dīxit*. “Equōs celerēs quī prō victōriā currunt vidēre amō, sed mea uxor **sonō** animālium *terrīta est*. Mēcum illa numquam *veniet*. Illa autem ad arēnam semper venīre dēlectāt. Gladiātōrēs celerēs esse vidēntur immortalēs!” Post Caesaris mortem terra quae trāns flūmen erat **cīvitātī** *data erat*. Ibi Augustus ingentem Naumachiam creāvīt, quae copiam aquae tenuit et in quā nāvēs parvae ab **nautīs** *nāvigābantur*. Dum Rōmānī voluptātem suam exclāmāvērunt, illī miserī **nautae** prō suīs vītīs pugnāvērunt, et multae nāvēs dēlētae sunt.

**Augustus**, -ī, m. ‘the emperor Augustus’; **subsellium**, -ī, n. ‘row of seats’; **sonus**, -ī, m. ‘sound, noise’; **arēna**, -ae, f. ‘arena, amphitheater’; **Naumachia**, -ae, f. ‘aquatic arena’; **nāvis**, **nāvis**, f. ‘boat’; **pugnō** (1) to fight

*In the city of Rome there were many men who were desiring to come to the games. The ancient site of the games was the Circus Maximus, whose seats were able to hold many thousands of men. A bitter man spoke to his friend about this place: “I love to see the swift horses which run for the victory, but my wife was terrified by the noise of the sound of the animals. She will never come with me. She, however, always desires to come to the arena. The quick gladiators seem to be immortal!” After the death of Julius Caesar, land which was across the river was given to the city. There Augustus created a huge aquatic arena, which held a huge supply of water and in which little boats were sailed by sailors. While the Romans exclaimed their own pleasure, those poor sailors fought for their own lives, and many ships were destroyed.*

**II. Provide the case, number, gender, and use of the following from the passage. (20)**

word/line #	CASE	NUMBER	GENDER	USE
virōrum (2)	GEN	PL	MASC	partitive gen.
sonō (3)	ABL	SING	MASC	abl. of means
cīvitātī (5)	DAT	SING	FEM	indirect object
nautīs (7)	ABL	PL	MASC	abl. of agent
nautae (7)	NOM	PL	MASC	subject

**III. Parse the following verbs from the passage above. (30)**

verb/line #	person	number	tense	voice	mood
cupiēbant (1)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	plural	imperfect	active	indic
dīxit (3)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sing	perfect	active	indic
territa est (3)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sing	perfect	passive	indic
veniet (4)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sing	future	active	indic
data erat (5)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sing	pluperfect	passive	indic
navigabāntur (7)	3 <sup>rd</sup>	plural	imperfect	passive	indic

**IV. Provide number, gender, and antecedent for each relative pronoun in the passage. (12)**

word/line #	NUMBER	GENDER	ANTECEDENT	USE IN REL. CLAUSE
quī (1)	plural	masc	multī	subject of clause
cuius (2)	singular	masc	Circus	possession
quī (3)	plural	masc	equōs	subject of clause
quae (5)	singular	fem	terra	subject of clause
quae (6)	singular	fem	Naumachiam	subject of clause
quā (6)	singular	fem	Naumachiam	object of preposition in

**V. Provide the requested forms of the given noun/adjective combinations (15).**

	ABLATIVE SINGULAR	GENITIVE PLURAL	ACCUSATIVE PLURAL
iste metus (istīus metūs)	istō metū	istōrum metuum	istōs metūs
scelus gravē (sceleris gravis)	scelere gravī	scelerum gravium	scelera gravia
certa vēritas (certae vēritātis)	certā vēritāte	certārum vēritātum	certās vēritātēs
hic hostis (huius hostis)	hōc hoste	hōrum hostium	hōs hostēs
suum signum (suī signī)	suō signō	suōrum signōrum	sua signa

**VII. Give the synopsis for the requested verbs. READ THE DIRECTIONS. (12)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Plural Active Indicative:</b> mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mutatum	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Singular Passive Indicative:</b> videō, vidēre, vīsī, vīsum
PRESENT	<i>mūtāmus</i>	<i>vidētur</i>
FUTURE	<i>mūtābimus</i>	<i>vidēbitur</i>
IMPERFECT	<i>mūtābāmus</i>	<i>vidēbātur</i>
PERFECT	<i>mūtāvimus</i>	<i>vīsus, -a, -um est</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>mūtāverimus</i>	<i>vīsus, -a, -um erit</i>
PLUPERFECT	<i>mūtāverāmus</i>	<i>vīsus, -a, -um erat</i>

**VIII. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A laudatory speech is full of praise”). (11)**

1. A “manuscript” is literally written by hand.
2. To “manufacture” is to make by hand.
3. To “contradict” someone is to speak against him.
4. The “confluence” of two streams is the place at which they flow together.
5. An “indelible” memory can not be destroyed.
6. To “alleviate” a burden is to make it lighter.

**IX. Extra credit (+5).**

What goddess was not invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis? *Discordia*

What did she throw because of her anger over this? *a golden apple*

Between which 3 goddesses did Paris judge? *Juno, Minerva, and Venus*

Who prosecuted Sophocles in the Ch.19 Wheelock story? *his neglected sons*

According to Ovid, to what is life equivalent? *vīta est flūmen*