

LATN 1001: Final Exam

Nōmen \_\_\_\_\_

I. **Translate** the following Latin passage into clear English. (50 points)

Catiline's Thoughts During *In Catilinam*

Cōnsilia mea ab istō Cicerōne prōnūntiantur! Cicerō dīcit: “Quae scelera vidēmus?” Quid putat? Quis eī dīxit? Suntne ūlla scelera quae nōn scit? Crēdēturne ā senātū? Metū superātus sum. Manlius et aliī coniūrātī dēbent monērī, ante senātus manum, quae eōs capiet, mittit. Ubi Cicerō perfēcit, hāc nocte ex urbe discēdam. Mox hāc gravī sēnsū metūs carēbō, quod urbs ā mē victa erit. ...Istum Cicerōnem verō ōdī.

Notes:

Sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum, to know

Crēdētur = “he will be believed”

Ante, before

Perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectum, to complete, finish

Nox, noctis, f., night

Mox, soon

Vērō, truly, really

II. **Answer** questions about the following Latin words from the story. (13 points)

1. What are the case and usage of cōnsilia mea (line 1)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of ablative is ab istō Cicerōne (line 1)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is quae (line 1) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is quid (line 1) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is quis (line 2) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What kind of ablative is metū (line 2)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Parse superātus sum (line 3). \_\_\_\_\_
8. What kind of ablative is nocte (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What kind of ablative is ex urbe (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What kind of ablative is hāc gravī sēnsū (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What are the case and use of metūs (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Parse victa erit (line 5). \_\_\_\_\_
13. What else do you think Catiline might have been thinking at this time?

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III. In the space provided below, **write out** one of the Latin sentences from the story which contains a relative pronoun. Then **bracket** the relative clause, **draw an arrow** from the pronoun to the antecedent, and **identify** the case, number, gender, and usage of the pronoun. (5 points)

Case, number, gender, and usage = \_\_\_\_\_

IV. **Decline** quī sēnsus gravis (quī, interrogative adjective; sēnsus, sēnsūs, m., feeling, sense; gravis, grave, heavy, serious, important). (15 points)

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____

V. Give a **synopsis** of prōnūntiō (1) in the **3rd person, plural, passive**, then translate each form into **English**. (12 points)

Present	_____	=	_____
Imperfect	_____	=	_____
Future	_____	=	_____
Perfect	_____	=	_____
Pluperfect	_____	=	_____
Future Perfect	_____	=	_____

VI. **Dictation**. Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. (5 points)

VII. Extra Credit.

1. When there are numbers written next to graffiti of gladiators, what did the numbers usually represent? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The funerary inscription for the child Genga was also an acrostic. What does acrostic mean? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What event does the Arch of Titus commemorate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does SPQR stand for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give an English derivative for fluō: \_\_\_\_\_