

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** *nāvīgābantur*. 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 rd | plural | imperfect | active | indic |
| dīxit (3) | 3 rd | sing | perfect | active | indic |
| territa est (3) | 3 rd | sing | perfect | passive | indic |
| veniet (4) | 3 rd | sing | future | active | indic |
| data erat (5) | 3 rd | sing | pluperfect | passive | indic |
| navigabāntur (7) | 3 rd | 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 (istius 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)

| | 1st Plural Active Indicative: mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mutatum | 3rd Singular Passive Indicative: 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*