

I. IN GENERAL:

This test will have two major sections 1.) Lectio passage with questions to answer that are tied to the passage 2.) A forms + multiple-choice section. Each section will be given on two separate days and should take the entire class period. Details for each section have been provided below. You will also be given a review packet that you should complete in part of your efforts to prepare for our end-term exam.

This will be the only test for term 5, which means you should **take the test seriously since it will count for 27% of your grade**. Because this test will have such a significant impact on your grade, students who score below 60% on either section of the test will retake it on June 16th. You will see the score you earned from June 5th and 8th exam on June 15th, the day before the test.

II. LECTIO

There will be one passage that will take the majority of the class period. You will answer a total of 15 questions about the passage. Six of the questions will have you **translating brief selections** from the passage. The other nine will have you answering **comprehension questions** on what you read. The passage will be accompanied with a thorough gloss.

- The more familiar you are with the grammar concepts described below, the better you will perform on this part of the exam.
- You will receive an English reading on Wednesday or Thursday that will introduce you to the main character who features in the passage. READ IT! This will be especially helpful as you answer the comprehension questions.

III. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. For the first part you will be asked to provide the forms for any **three** of the following:

- Any indicative form, active or passive, for a verb that we have learned from any recent vocab list or from list 6. (pres., impf., perf, plu perf., fut., fut. perf.)
- Any pronoun or adjective form (e.g. is, ea, id; aliquis; qui, quae, quod)
- Any subjunctive form, active or passive, for a verb that we have learned from any recent vocab list or from list 6. (pres., impf., perf, plu perf., fut., fut. perf.)
- Any noun form for a 1st – 5th declension word.

2. The second part will consist of 25 multiple choice questions on the grammar concepts described below:

Grammar/concepts covered in terms 1 - 2:

1. Translating the ablative by using BWIOFAT
2. Ablative uses: means, manner, time when, respect
3. Accusative extent of time
4. Relative pronoun
5. Interrogative pronoun vs. interrogative adjective
6. Participles as their own clause (when, since, after, because, if)
7. Ablative absolute
8. 3rd declension
9. 3rd declension i-stem
10. adjective/noun agreement
11. 3rd declension adjectives
12. irregular 1st/2nd adjectives (UNUS NAUTA)
13. 4th declension
14. hic + ille
15. possum
16. is, ea, id
17. idem, eadem, idem
18. ipse, ipsa, ipsum
19. suus, a, um
20. 5th declension
21. participles: present active, perfect passive, future active

Grammar/concepts covered in term 3:

22. Tenses of the infinitive (active and passive)
23. Indirect statement
24. Regular comparative, superlative adjectives/adverbs
25. Irregular comparative adjectives/adverbs
26. Ablative of comparison
27. Present subjunctive (active and passive)
28. Hortatory and Jussive subjunctive
29. irregular forms of eō/volō
30. purpose clauses
31. jussive/hortatory subjunctive
32. indicative tenses
33. subjunctive tenses (present and imperfect)
34. imperfect subjunctive of sum
35. sequence of tenses (i.e. tense of a subjv verb in a purpose clause)
36. ferō in all tenses (indicative and subjunctive)

2. (cont.)

Grammar/concepts covered in term 4:

37. Result clauses
38. The difference between purpose and a result clause
39. Review of 5th declension
40. Subjunctive forms for sum and possum
41. Pluperfect subjunctive
42. Time clauses (ubi, postquam, cum)
43. Perfect subjunctive
44. Passive forms of the subjunctive
45. Sequence of tenses
46. Deponent verbs
47. Personal and Reflexive pronouns
48. Indirect Questions
49. indefinite pronouns and adjectives (quīdam, aliquis, quis)
50. eō, īre in all indicative and subjv forms
51. Participles (review)
52. Future PASSIVE participle (formation and use - especially gerundive of obligation/passive periphrastic)

3. To help focus your efforts on the second part of the exam, please note that:

- Reviewing prior quizzes, HW assignments and notesheets will be helpful
 - Knowing your vocabulary will be extremely helpful in performing well on the test
 - There will be 8 questions of several varieties (multiple choice/fill in the blank/translation)
 - You will need to know basic grammar that you learned last year. Chapters 14 and earlier in your current textbook provide a review of this material.
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Grammar/concepts covered in term 5:

53. Indirect commands
54. The gerund
55. Uses of the gerund (as verbal noun, to express purpose)
56. Gerundive of purpose
57. irregular verb forms: fiō, vōlō and nōlō

Grammar/concepts to take special note of from last year

58. Indicative verb tenses (Pres, impf, perf, plu perf, future, future perf)
59. Imperatives
60. case endings (1st – 5th declension)
61. case meanings and uses (NOM, GEN, DAT, ACC, ABL, VOC)
62. Roman numerals I – XX
63. Numerals 1 – 20

Instructions: complete #1 and #2 below and then complete one additional review activity of your choice that have been provided below the dotted line. Please note that ALL of these activities will help you review for the test. The more of them that you complete the more prepared you will be for the exam.

1. Complete each of the following steps:

- Examine the list of grammatical topics provided on the study guide and highlight the two items from each term that you think will be the hardest for you to remember.
- Next, find the pages where the book talks about these concepts and write the pages next to the concepts you highlighted.
- Finally, read the page numbers you have written down, seeking to determine what it is about this concept that you don't understand or find most difficult.

2. Fill in the blank with the appropriate tense of the subjunctive then **translate**. Use the notesheet you received on sequence of tenses to determine what options you have.

- tantus erat clāmor ut nēmō verba Magistrī _____ [SAME TIME]
[audiō (4)]
- militem adeō timeō ut ad castra redīre nōn _____ [SAME TIME]
[audeō (2)]
- ancillae tam dīligerter labōrābant ut eās saepe nōs _____ [SAME TIME]
[laudō (1)]
- tot servōs habēs ut eōs numerāre nōn _____ [SAME TIME]
[possum]
- dūx rogāvit militēs suōs utrum veritātem _____ [TIME BEFORE]
[dicō (3)]
- dūx rogat militēs suōs utrum veritātem _____ [TIME BEFORE]
[dicō (3)]
- discipulī mirātī sunt cūr magister ad classem flagellum _____ [TIME BEFORE]
[portō (1)]
- discipulī mirāntur cūr magister ad classem flagellum _____ [TIME BEFORE]
[portō (1)]

3. Match the pronoun/adjective in the parentheses to the gender, number and case indicated to the right of the blank by the noun

Example: (*hic, haec, hoc*) ____ *hī* OR *huius* ____ [*librī*]

- (is, ea, id) _____ [muleris] (īdem, eadem, idem) _____ [puellam]
(quī, quae, quod) _____ [quaestorī] (quīdam, quaedam, quoddam) _____ [exercitū]
(aliquis, aliqua, aliquid) _____ [patrem] (nōs) _____ [ablative case]
(ipse, ipsa, ipsum) _____ [puerōs] (ille, illa, illud) _____ [exercitūs]

4. Take the word *postulāmus* and keeping the same 1nd person plural ending, put it into the forms listed below:

- present active indicative
- perfect passive indicative
- present passive infinitive
- imperfect active indicative
- future active indicative
- pluperfect active infinitive
- imperfect passive indicative
- future passive indicative
- pluperfect passive infinitive
- perfect passive indicative
- present active infinitive
- perfect passive participle

5. Take the word *dēligis* and keeping the same 2nd person singular ending, put it into the forms listed below:

- present active subjunctive
- present passive subjunctive
- imperfect active subjunctive
- imperfect passive subjunctive
- perfect passive subjunctive
- perfect passive subjunctive
- pluperfect active subjunctive
- pluperfect passive subjunctive

6. Match the noun in the parentheses to the gender, number and case indicated to the right of the blank by the adjective

Example: (*puella*) ____ *puellae* OR *puellās* ____ [*fortēs*]

(*pater*) _____ [*magnum*] (*aditus*) _____ [*facilī*]
(*puella*) _____ [*fēlicī*] (*agricola*) _____ [*omnium*]
(*mater*) _____ [*quietā*] (*puer*) _____ [*fortibus*]
(*quaestor*) _____ [*mortuīs*] (*diēs*) _____ [*bonārum*]

7. Working from memory, provide the comparative and superlative forms for the words below. Watch out! Some are adjectives others are adverbs!

<i>benē</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>facilis</i>	<i>fortis</i>
<i>dignus</i>	<i>dignē</i>	<i>multus</i>	<i>fēlix</i>
<i>parvus</i>	<i>parum</i>	<i>fortiter</i>	<i>vēhemēns</i>

- Highlight the ones that you had to look up. These are the ones that you should review more closely as you finish preparing for the test.

8. Rephrase the following sentences so that they are in indirect statement then translate

- *magister dicit "discipulī linguam Latīnam discere volunt"*
- *Godzilla, in dolore, clāmat "omnia dēvorāvī"*
- *discipulus putat "Romānī Bostōniam eunt"*

9. Review the notes you have taken on indirect question and take a closer look at the grammar descriptions on pp. 103 – 104. Once you have done both of these circle the sentences that contain examples of indirect question, then translate.

- *Rogāvērunt utrum dūx verba senātūs audīret.*
- *Romānī saepe inter sē mirātī sunt "quōmodo Hannibal in Italia sedecim annōs mānsit?"*
- *Rogābant utrum dūx verba senātūs audīvisset.*
- *Rogāvit ubi discipulus haec vidisset*
- *senātūs scīre voluērunt ubi dūx esset.*
- *Cicero inquit "quis Caesārem interficiet? Brutus an Patrēs ipsī?"*
- *Q. Fabius Maximus, irātus "cūr agrum meum nōn iste vāstāvit?" clāmat.*
- *vidēbit quanta fuerit vīs illōrum verbōrum*

10. Find the answers to each of these smaller questions:

1. What do the Roman numerals 1 – 20 look like? What are the words that Romans used for saying 1 – 20?
2. What are the basic key words you should use to translate the six cases (NOM, GEN, DAT, ACC, ABL, VOC) that any noun can have?
3. What are the rules for forming an imperative (singular and plural) for a 1st, 2nd or 4th conjugation verb? What about a 3rd or 4th conjugation verb?
4. Provide at least 3 examples of verbs that have irregular imperative forms: