

**Pars Prima - Ablatives Absolute - 2 pts each**

Directions: **CHOOSE FOUR** to Translate into English, paying close attention to the tense and voice of the participle (present active or perfect passive).

- a. militibus convocatīs with soldiers (having been) called together  
b. Caesare interfectō with Caesar (h.b.) killed  
c. equis currentibus with the horses running  
d. discipula cogitante with the student thinking  
e. tergo verso with the back (h.b.) turned

Directions: **CHOOSE THREE** of the following to translate in to Latin.

- a. With the battles having been finished proeliis confectis  
b. With the soldiers doubting militibus dubitantibus  
c. After the disaster was prevented clade prohibita  
d. With the girl calling\* puella vocante

\*call = voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum

**Pars Secunda - Abbreviations - 1 pt each**

Directions: Match the abbreviations on the left with the proper definition on the right. Write the corresponding letter in the blank. **N.B.** - You will not use all the definitions on the right!

D 1. etc.

H 2. ab init.

G 3. e.g.

I 4. i.e.

F 5. ad fin.

C 6. p.a.

A. note well

B. Rest in peace

C. for a year / per year

D. and other things / and the rest

E. confer

F. to the end

G. for example

H. from the beginning

I. "that is..."

/ 20 pts



**Pars Quarta - Translation -**

Directions: Translate **as literally as possible** the following text in the lines provided. Underlined words are given to you below the text.  
Approx. 3 words / point

- (1) Brutus Cassiusque duobus exercitibus coniunctis ex Asia in Graeciam
- (2) contenderunt.
- (3) Antoniō Octavianōque prope Philippos occurrerunt. Proeliō commissō, in
- (4) dextro cornu Brutus Octavianum vicit. In sinistro Cassius victus est ab Antonio
- (5) tantaque clade acceptā desperavit et se interfecit.
- (6) Plurimi in campo occisi erant, inter quos legatus ipse decimae legionis
- (7) mortuus erat fortissime pugnans.

plausurunt = (+dat.) applauded  
obviam iit = (+dat.) came to meet  
duodecim = twelve  
exercitibus = *exercitus, -us m.* = army  
occurrerunt = *occurro* = (+dat.) I meet  
decimae = 10<sup>th</sup>

See notes translations  
from in class starting  
Chp. 37 at line 21.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 15 pts

Grammar and Analysis -

Here is the SAME TEXT so you can to answer questions below

- (1) Brutus Cassiusque duobus exercitibus coniunctis ex Asia in Graeciam
- (2) contenderunt.
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plausuerunt = (+dat.) applauded

obviam iit = (+dat.) came to meet

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exercitibus = *exercitus, -us m.* = army

occurrerunt = *occurro* = (+dat.) I meet

decimae = 10<sup>th</sup>

Grammar and Analysis questions about the text:

1. Once the battle was joined, what happened on the right flank?

Brutus defeated Octavian

2. ...on the left flank? Cassius was defeated by Antony

3. What is the legionary commander doing when he dies at the end of the battle (lines 6-7)?

He was fighting most bravely

4. Analyze the verb *interfecit* from the text above for:

PERSON / NUMBER / TENSE / MOOD / VOICE

3<sup>rd</sup> / Singular / Perfect / Indicative / Active

5. Analyze the verb *mortuus erat* from the text above for:

PERSON / NUMBER / TENSE / MOOD / VOICE

3<sup>rd</sup> / Sing. / Pluperf. / Indicative / Dependent (Active)

Remember: PERSON= 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> NUMBER= Sing. / Pl. TENSE= Future, etc.

MOOD= Indicative, Subjunctive or Imperative VOICE= active / passive ( \_\_\_/16)

**Pars Quinta - Deponent verbs**

Directions: Directions: translate the following verbs from English to Latin or Latin to English, pay close attention to tenses:

**CHOOSE FOUR!**

**CHOOSE THREE!**

passi sumus - We suffered	Y'all followed - <i>secuti/ae estis</i>
oribamini - y'all were arising	They comfort - <i>consolantur</i>
conati estis - y'all tried	I will try - <i>conabor</i>
morabitur - s/he will delay	S/He will speak - <i>loquetur</i>
loquimur - We speak	

Translate these sentences which utilize deponent verbs: 3 pts each

1. Equi pii in foro Romano currere conabantur.

The good horses were trying to run in the Roman forum.

2. Mane ortus sum et in agro cum amicis diu loquebar.

I arose in the morning and I was talking for a long time in the field  
(early) speaking with friends.

3. She delayed in the house and then\* set out.

\*then = tum

In casa morata est tum profecta est.

This page 23 pts

Scoring:

P1 \_\_\_\_ / 20 P2 \_\_\_\_ / 10 P3 \_\_\_\_ / 15 P4 \_\_\_\_ / 16 P5 \_\_\_\_ / 23

Total \_\_\_\_ / 84 pts \_\_\_\_ %

11



# Clavis

1/5/18 - Exam 2 - Study Guide Supplement

Attach this to your existing study guide for more practice.

## Practice forming these ablatives absolute:

- a. Once the words were said (*verbum, i n. = words*)

verbis dictis

- b. With the table having been seen (*mensa, ae f. = table*) (*video, videre, vidi, visum = see*)

mensā visā

- c. after the water was consumed (*aqua, ae f = water*) (*consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum*)

aquā consumptā

- d. with the boys hiding (**N.B. use a present active participle!**)

pueris celantibus

- e. with the king lingering (**N.B. use a present active participle!**) (*rex, regis m.*)(*cesso, cessare*)

rege cessante

## Deponent verb Practice:

Conentur s/he may try

y'all arose orti estis

Morabimur We will delay

he comforted consolatus est

Verita est she feared

s/he slips labitur

Loqueris You will speak/say

s/he will slip labetur

Loquiris You speak say

they seem videntur

Egrediemini Y'all will go out

I tried conatus sum

Egrediamini Y'all may go out

I had tried conatus eram

Passi sunt They suffered

you (sing.) will not suffer Non patieris

Declension Practice:

N	sacerdos bonus		sacerdotes boni
G	sacerdotis boni		sacerdotum bonorum
D	sacerdoti bono		sacerdotibus bonis
ACC	sacerdotem bonum		sacerdotes bonos
ABL	sacerdote bono		sacerdotibus bonis

Telum, -i n.

N	telum malum		tela mala
G	teli mali		telorum malorum
D	telo malo		telis malis
ACC	telum malum		tela mala
ABL	telo malo		telis malis

-āre  
-ēre  
-ere  
-ire

-āri  
-ēri  
-iri