

Latin 1 Midterm (Stages 1-12)

3 November 2010

Vocabulary

tacet: tacuit	is silent
perterritus	terrified
avarus	miser
it: iit	goes
liber: librum	book
suus	his/her/its
omnis	all
intente	intently
dormit: dormivit	sleeps
emit: emit	buys
optimus	very good, excellent, best
tandem	at last
surgit: surrexit	gets up
igitur	therefore
convenit: convenit	gathers, meets
procedit: processit	advances, proceeds

Fill in the missing forms of the verb:

Present	Singular	Plural
First Person	portō	portāmus
Second Person	portās	portātis
Third Person	portat	portant

Perfect	Singular	Plural
First Person	portāvī	portāvimus
Second Person	portāvisti	portāvistis
Third Person	portāvit	portāverunt

Imperfect	Singular	Plural
First Person	portābam	portābāmus
Second Person	portābās	portābātis
Third Person	portābat	portābant

Fill in the missing forms of the noun:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puella	puellae
Dative	puellae	puellis
Accusative	puellam	puellas

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	servus	Servi
Dative	servo	servis
Accusative	servum	servos

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mercātor	mercātōrēs
Dative	mercātōrī	mercātōribus
Accusative	mercātōrem	mercātōrēs

Circle the word that properly completes the sentence and translate the sentences:

amīcus (canibus, canēs) spectat.

The friend watches the dogs.

nōs nōn (estis, sumus) asinī!

We are not asses!

(puellae, puellās) cēnam gustant.

The girls taste the dinner.

(fēmina, fēminae) in ātriō sedēbant.

The women were sitting in the atrium.

nōs in culīnā (dormīvistī, dormīvimus).

We slept in the kitchen.

ego in villā canem (cōspexistī, cōspexī).

I caught sight of a dog in the kitchen.

Metella (servīs, servōs) laudat.

Metella praises the slaves.

puellae in viā (ambulābant, ambulābat).

The girls were walking in the street.

vōs laetī (erāmus, erātis).

You all were happy.

librōs (tē, tibi) dō.

I give books to you.

pistōrēs (candidātō, candidātum) favent.

Bakers favor the candidate.

Multiple Choice

Vesuvius erupted in

- ☐ September, 14 AD
- ☐ September, 14 BC
- ☒ August, 79 AD
- ☐ August, 79 BC

Systematic excavation of Pompeii began in

- ☐ the Middle Ages
- ☐ 1594
- ☐ the 18th century
- ☒ the 19th century

The word "candidātus" comes from the candidates'

- ☐ shining honesty
- ☒ specially whitened toga
- ☐ bleached sandals
- ☐ special white wig worn at debates

The rewards that a successful candidate received included

- ☐ high pay
- ☒ special seats in the theater and amphitheater
- ☐ meals provided at state expense in the tholos in the center of town
- ☐ all of the above

At about age 7, a wealthy young Pompeian would have begun attending school with a teacher known as a

- ☐ grammaticus
- ☒ lūdī magister
- ☐ rhetor
- ☐ paedagōgus

The stick with which a student wrote on his wax tablet was called a

- ☐ strigil
- ☐ tabula
- ☒ stilus
- ☐ palaestra

A hypocaust is

- ☐ a cold room containing a pool of unheated water
- ☐ a hot room where patrons could soak in a pool or receive a massage
- ☐ a changing room
- ☒ an underfloor heating system

A gladiator fighting with net and trident was called

- ☐ a murmillō
- ☐ the suspīrium puellārum
- ☒ a rētiārius
- ☐ a bēstiārius

Tombs

- ☐ might have a dining room attached to them
- ☐ could be decorated with garlands of flowers
- ☐ were often located along busy roads
- ☒ all of the above

Slaves could be freed

- ☐ in their master's will
- ☐ in a legal ceremony before a judge
- ☐ by an invitation to recline at dinner
- ☒ all of the above

Freed slaves

- ☐ could stand as candidates in public elections
- ☐ could become high-ranking officers in the army
- ☒ could become very rich and powerful
- ☐ all of the above

Extra Credit: Bakers were walking into the forum. Suddenly the bakers caught sight of our candidate. The bakers shouted, "We do not trust the candidate!"

Pistorēs in forum ambulābant. Subitō pistorēs candidātum nostrum conspexērunt. Pistorēs clāmāverunt, "Nōs candidātō nōn crēdimus!"

Translate the following story:

"ō deī!" Clēmēns clāmāvit. "cūr vōs hās flammās mīsistis? cūr vōs urbem nostram dēlētis? nōs vōbīs semper crēdēbāmus. cūr cīvēs Pompēiānōs punītis? cūr dominum meum nēcāvistis?"

servus, postquam deōs Rōmānōs vituperāvit, per viam ad templum proximum contendit ubi dea Īsis habitābat.

"ō dea!" inquit. "hōdiē tū amīcum meum servāvistī, postquam ego eum in templum tuum portāvī. nunc ego Quīntum et Metellam et aliōs amīcōs quaerō. deīs Rōmānīs nōn iam faveō, sed tibi crēdō. amīcīne vīvunt? dā mihi signum!"

deī – gods

hās – these

dēlet: dēlēvit – destroys

punit: punīvit – punishes

proximum – nearby

aliōs – other

nōn iam – no longer

vīvit: vīxit – lives, is alive

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"O gods!" Clemens shouted. "Why have you sent these flames? Why are you destroying our city? We always used to trust in you. Why are you punishing the Pompeian citizens? Why have you killed my master?"

The slave, after he cursed the Roman gods, hurried through the street to the nearest temple where the goddess Isis was living.

"O goddess!" he said. "Today you saved my friend, after I carried him into your temple. Now I am seeking Quintus and Metella and my other friends. Now I do not favor the Roman gods, but I trust you. Do my friends live? Give me a sign!"