Latin 1 Practice Final (Stages 1-20) Fall 2014

Two hours

I. Vocabulary

agricola, agricolae, m.	
plaustrum, plaustrī, n.	
	again
quondam	
graviter	
fessus, fessa, fessum	
	say
cotīdiē	
	beg for, ask for
dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī	
	night
tamen	
tandem	
	where?
	for a long time
haereō, haerēre, haesī	

II. Verb Synopsis

Fill in the forms of portō, portāre, portāvī

Present	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Imperfect	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Perfect	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Pluperfect	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

III. Irregular Verbs

Fill in the missing forms of the indicative active of sum, esse, fuī

Present	Singular	Plural
First Person	sum	
Second Person		
Third Person		

Imperfect	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

Fill in the missing forms of the indicative active of volō, velle, voluī

Present	Singular	Plural
First Person	volō	
Second Person		
Third Person		

IV. Noun Declension

Fill in the missing forms of the noun (possible nouns are puella, servus, templum, leō, nōmen, portus, and rēs; I will choose 3):

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

V. Complete the Sentences

Circle the word that properly completes the sentence and <u>translate</u> the sentences:

domina per turbam (ancillae, ancillārum) festīnāvit.

necesse est (nōs, nōbīs) ad templum deōrum currere.

vōs in culīnā (dormīverātis, dormīverāmus).

ego operās superāre (potueram, potuerāmus).

in viā prōcēdunt puella (quās, quae) rōsās spargunt.

tū fēmīnās irātissimās superāre nōn (poterās, poterātis).

(puella, puellae) in viā ambulāvit.

ancillae cēnam parāre (nōn vult, nōlunt).

Helena ad vīllam amīcōs invītat (quōs, quī) patrem vexant.

VI. Multiple Choice (Stages 13-20 only)

The first Roman to lead his troops into Britain was
❑ Julius Caesar
❑ Augustus Caesar
❑ Claudius
❑ Vespasian

Our stories are set in the time of Britain's most famous governor
❑ Mons Graupius
❑ Gnaeus Julius Agricola
❑ Aulus Plautius
❑ Publius Cornelius Tacitus

Before the coming of the Romans, British huts were usually made of
❑ plaster and tile
❑ wattle and daub
❑ bricks and mortar
❑ skittles and beer

Romans brought _____ to Britain.
❑ oranges
❑ watermelon
❑ kiwi
❑ cherries

The leader of the Iceni who led a rebellion against the Romans in Britain was

❏ Cartimandua

❏ Cogidubnus

❏ Boudica

❏ Caratacus

After Roman troops pacified an area, they moved on and left a town with farm allotments for veterans called a

❏ strigil

❏ colōnia

❏ praesidium

❏ fossa

The palace at Fishbourne may have belonged to

❏ the emperor Vespasian

❏ Queen Cartimandua

❏ Cogidubnus

❏ Aulus Plautius, the Roman governor

Alexander conquered Egypt in

❏ 480 BC

❏ 331 BC

❏ 31 BC

❏ 27 AD

Alexander was succeeded as ruler of Egypt by

❑ Cleopatra

❑ Titus

❑ Ptolemy

❑ Antigonus Monophthalmos

The Caesareum was

❑ a shrine begun by Cleopatra in honor of Marc Antony and completed by Augustus

❑ a library established by Ptolemy Philadelphos

❑ an obelisk which now stands in New York's Central Park

❑ the largest of Alexandria's three harbors

The technique that revolutionized glassmaking by making glass vessels more available and affordable was

❑ the addition of mineral oxides to the glass

❑ core-forming

❑ glassblowing

❑ casting and cutting

The earliest Egyptian glass vessels, discovered in tombs, date from about

❑ 10,000 BC

❑ 5,000 BC

❑ 1500 BC

❑ 27 BC

VII. Translate a short story. To practice for this, reread some of the stories from the later Stages of Unit II.