

Nomen: _____

I. Translate TWO of the following THREE passages into good English on a separate sheet of paper. Identify the bolded grammatical constructions and for bonus answer the grammar questions from the passage you don't translate.

Choice One: Nōlīte mē iocārī putāre! Postquam lupus factus est, **ululāre** coepit et in silvās fūgit. Ego p̄rimitus nesciēbam ubi **essem**, deinde accessī ut vestīmenta eius **tollerem**: illa autem lapidea facta sunt! Gladium tamen strinxī et -- matauitatau! – umbrās cecīdī, donec ad vīllam amīcae meae pervenīrem. Melissa mea mīrārī coepit quod tam sērō ambulārem, et "Sī ante," inquit, "**vēnissēs**, saltem nōbīs adiūtāssēs (= adiutavissēs)..."

adiutāre	<i>to help</i>	matauitatau	<i>abracadabra (not actual Latin)</i>
donec	<i>until</i>	p̄rimitus	<i>at first</i>
iocārī	<i>to joke</i>	saltem	<i>at least</i>
lapideus-a-um	<i>made of stone</i>	sērō	<i>late</i>

Grammar:

1. Parse **ululāre**: _____
2. Parse **essem**: person: _____ number: _____ tense: _____ voice: _____
mood: _____ use: _____
3. Parse **vēnissēs**: person: _____ number: _____ tense: _____ voice: _____
mood: _____ use: _____

Choice Two: Ita bellīs tōtō orbe **cōfectīs**, Octāviānus Augustus Rōmam rediit, duodecimō annō postquam cōsul fuerat. Nūllō tempore ante eum magis Rōmāna rēs flōruit. Nam exceptīs cīvīlibus bellīs, in quibus invictus fuit, Rōmānō adiēcit **imperīō** Aegyptum et plurēs cīvitatēs. Armeniam ā Parthīs recēpit. Obsidēs, quod nūllī anteā, Persae eī dedērunt. Reddidērunt etiam signa Rōmāna, quae Crassō victō adēmerant.

excipere,-ceptum	<i>to take out</i>	obses, obsidēs	<i>hostage</i>
flōrēre	<i>to flourish</i>	Persae	<i>Persians/Parthians</i>
invictus-a-um	<i>unconquered</i>		

Grammar:

1. Identify case and use of **cōfectīs**: _____
2. Identify two relative clauses and their antecedents: _____
3. Identify case and use of **imperīō**: _____

Choice Three: "...Altera autem die, quae est post Parasceven, convenerunt principes sacerdotum et pharisaei ad Pilatum, **dicentes**, "Domine, recordati sumus, quia seductor ille dixit adhuc vivens, 'Post tres dies **resurgam**.' Jube ergo custodiri sepulchrum usque in diem tertium, ne forte veniant discipuli eius, et furentur eum, et dicant plebi, 'Surrexit a mortuis' et erit novissimus error pejor **priore**."

furari, atus	<i>to steal, plunder</i>	Parasceven	<i>Day of Preparation</i>
ne forte	<i>lest</i>	recordor, ari, atus	<i>to recall, remember</i>
novissimus-a-um	<i>latest, last</i>	seductor, -oris, m	<i>seducer</i>

Grammar:

1. Parse **dicentes**: _____
2. Parse the verb **resurgam**: person: ____ number: ____ tense: _____ voice: _____
mood: _____ use (given): Main Verb
3. Identify the case and use of **priore**: _____

II. Identify the following vocabula nova. For verbs with infinitives you only need to translate the present active infinitive.

1. hortārī _____
2. cīvīlis-e _____
3. adicere, -iēcisse,-iectum _____
4. avāritia _____
5. dēdecus,-oris,N. _____
6. iūdicāre _____
7. thermae _____
8. infīnitus-a-um _____
9. miliārium _____
10. obīre _____

III. Answer all of the following questions to explain some of what you have learned about the early Roman Empire.

1. What year do historians credit as the first year of the Roman Empire?
2. Who was the first emperor of the Roman Empire?
3. Many people refer to the time period of the Roman Empire from A.D. 27-180 in Latin as the _____. What does this mean in English?

4. Name two of the four very famous writers during the time that the emperor Augustus ruled?

5. What important work did St. Jerome write in A.D. 384?

6. Who was the Roman Emperor during the time of Jesus' birth? _____
 During Jesus' death? _____

7. Which emperor was thought to be insane by most historians?

8. Name 2 or more ways that you saw evidence of the Roman occupation in Jerusalem at the time of Jesus?

9. A terrible tragedy struck Rome in 64 A.D. under the emperor Nero for which he blamed the Christians. What was it?

10. Why are the first emperors called the Julio-Claudian dynasty? With whom did this dynasty end?

IV. Answer the following questions about Latin dictionary use.

1. When you are looking at a dictionary entry of a noun, what does the second ending indicate? For example, look at the underlined ending of the following entry: *pannus, i, m = rags, swaddling clothes.*

2. When you are looking at a dictionary entry for a verb, what do ALL the endings listed indicate? Please tell them in order according to following example: *plecto, ere, exī, ectus = to weave, to braid.* (You should write down all four endings given and explain each.)

3. Circle the dictionary entry that you would use to translate the underlined word in the following sentence. *Illi autem abeuntes, munierunt sepulchrum.*
 - a. munero, -are, -avi, -atus
 - b. munio, -ire, -ivi/ -ii, -itus
 - c. munis, -is, -e
 - d. munitio, -onis

4. Circle the dictionary entry that you would use to translate the underlined word in the following sentence. *Haec descriptio prima facta est a praeside.*
 - a. praeses, -idis
 - b. praesidens, -entis
 - c. praesideo, -sidere, -sedi
 - d. praesidium, -ī

