Latin II – III Summer Review!

Goal: To be prepared for immediate success in Latin III!

This packet will be collected as a homework grade on the first day of school in August. Save it for late July and early August, just before school starts, so that you're ready to jump back into Latin!

I. Forms and Syntax.

A. List the five uses of the subjunctive we have learned thus far. For each, identify some clues or signals in a sentence that alert you to the presence of that subjunctive use.

1. *use = _____*

   how you recognize this = _____

2. *use = _____*

   how you recognize this = _____

3. *use = _____*

   how you recognize this = _____

4. *use = _____*

   how you recognize this = _____

5. *use = _____*

   how you recognize this = _____

B. Identify the four uses of *quam* and the translation of each.

1. *use = _____*   *translation = _____*

2. *use = _____*   *translation = _____*

3. *use = _____*   *translation = _____*

4. *use = _____*   *translation = _____*

C. Provide the comparative and superlative dictionary entry (nominative singular forms) of each positive adjective. One example is provided.

1. dulcis, dulce   dulcior, dulcius   dulcissimus, -a, -um

2. utilis, utile   _____   _____

3. clarus, -a, -um   _____   _____

4. miser, misera, miserum   _____   _____

5. magnus, -a, -um   _____   _____

6. humilis, humile   _____   _____

D. Identify C/N/G of each adjective. Provide the comparative and superlative forms in the same C/N/G.

	C/N/G	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1. mali	_____	_____	_____
2. altorum	_____	_____	_____
3. gracili	_____	_____	_____
4. pulchrae	_____	_____	_____
5. magnum	_____	_____	_____
6. acre	_____	_____	_____

E. Identify tense and mood of each verb.

1. feremus	_____	7. noluerim	_____
2. malint	_____	8. fiunt	_____
3. tuleras	_____	9. fiant	_____
4. fierem	_____	10. ferris	_____
5. volent	_____	11. lati sitis	_____
6. voles	_____	12. non vis	_____

F. Provide the form of each noun in the specified C/N/G. Define each noun.

1. aetas, aetatis f.; acc pl   _____   _____

2. iter, itineris n.; nom pl   _____   _____

3. otium, -i n.; abl sg   _____   _____

4. fides, fidei f.; gen pl   _____   _____

5. gloria, gloriae f.; acc sg   _____   _____

6. lumen, luminis n; gen pl   _____   _____

7. imperium, -i n.; dat pl   _____   _____

8. exercitus, -us m.; dat sg   _____   _____

9. pons, pontis m.; gen pl   _____   _____

10. glacies, glaciei f.; abl pl   _____   _____

G. Write each in Latin:

1. The boy spoke to his father so that his father might give a prize to him.

_____

2. The boy asked his father that his father give a prize to him.

_____

3. The boy asked why his father had not given a prize to him.

_____

4. "If only I were having a prize!" the boy thought.

_____

II. Synopses. Please complete each synopsis.

A.   **Verb:**   loquor, loqui, locutus sum – to speak

            Person and Number: 1st singular

PASSIVE INDICATIVE

Present   _____   _____

Imperfect   _____   _____

Future   _____   _____

Perfect   _____   _____

Pluperfect   _____   _____

Future Perfect   _____   _____

PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Present   _____

Imperfect   _____

Perfect   _____

Pluperfect   _____

INFINITIVES

Present Passive _____   _____

Perfect Passive _____   _____

Future Active   _____   _____

PARTICIPLES

Perfect Passive _____   _____

Future Active   _____   _____

B.   **Verb:**   addo, addere, addidi, additum – to add

         Person and Number: 3rd plural

ACTIVE INDICATIVE

Present   _____   _____

Imperfect   _____   _____

Future   _____   _____

Perfect   _____   _____

Pluperfect   _____   _____

Future Perfect   _____   _____

PASSIVE INDICATIVE

Present   _____   _____

Imperfect   _____   _____

Future   _____   _____

Perfect   _____   _____

Pluperfect   _____   _____

Future Perfect   _____   _____

ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Present   _____

Imperfect   _____

Perfect   _____

Pluperfect   _____

PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Present _____

Imperfect _____

Perfect _____

Pluperfect _____

INFINITIVES

Present Active _____ _____

Present Passive _____ _____

Perfect Active _____ _____

Perfect Passive _____ _____

Future Active _____ _____

IMPERATIVES

Singular _____ _____

Plural _____ _____

Negative Singular _____ _____

Negative Plural _____ _____

PARTICIPLES

Perfect Passive _____ _____

Future Active _____ _____

III. Translation. Please translate on the back. A complete vocabulary list follows the excerpt.

This excerpt describes the sixth labor of Heracles, the defeat of the Stymphalian birds. The labors were given to Heracles by his cousin Eurystheus, who was advised by the goddess Hera.

1 Post paucos dies Hercules ad oppidum Stymphalum iter fecit; hortatus erat enim Eurystheus ut aves

2 Stymphalides interficeret. Hae aves rostra aenea habebant, et carne hominum vescebantur. Postquam ad

3 locum pervenit, lacum vidit; in hōc lacū, qui non procul erat ab oppidō, aves habitabant. Hercules tamen

4 hunc lacum nullō modō appropinquare poterat: lacus enim non ex aquā, sed ē limō factus est. Hercules igitur

5 nec pedibus nec lintre ad aves ire potuit. Postquam magnam partem diei frustra consumpserat, hoc negotium

6 reliquit et ad Minervam venit, ut auxilium ab eā peteret. Ea ei crotala dedit quae Volcanus (qui ab fabrīs

7 maxime colebatur) ex aere fecerat. Postquam Hercules hīs crotalīs crepitum acerrimum fecerat, aves

8 perterritae avolaverunt. Ille autem, dum avolabant, magnum numerum earum sagittīs transfixit.

Vocabulary

acer, acris, acre – keen, fierce
aeneus, -a, -um – bronze
aes, aeris n. – copper, bronze
appropinquo, -are, -avi -atum – to approach
aqua, -ae f. – water
autem – however
auxilium, -i n. – help
avolo, -are, -avi, -atum – to fly away
avis, -is f. – bird
caro, carnis f. – flesh, meat
colo, -ere, colui, cultum – to worship
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum – to consume
crepitus, -us m. – clatter, noise
crotalum, -i n. – rattle, castanet
dies, diei m./f. – day
do, dare, dedi, datum – to give
dum – while
enim – in fact, for
eo, ire, ivi, itum – to go
Eurystheus, -i m. – Eurystheus
faber, fabri m. – smith
facio, facere, feci, factum – to make, do
frustra – in vain
habeo, -ere, habui, habitum – to have
habito, -are, -avi, -atum – to live
Hercules, -is m. – Hercules, Heracles
homo, hominis m. – man, person
hortor, hortari, hortatus sum – to urge, exhort
interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfactum – to kill
igitur – therefore
iter, itineris n. – journey
lacus, -us m. – lake

limus, -i m. – mud
linter, lintris f. – boat, skiff
locus, -i m. – place
magnus, -a, -um – great, large, big
maxime – the most
Minerva, -ae f. – Minerva
modus, -i m. – way, method
nec . . . nec – neither . . . nor
negotium, -i n. – task, assignment, work
nullus, -a, -um – no, none
numerus, -i m. – number
oppidum, -i n. – town
pars, partis f. – part
pauci, -i, -ae – a few
perterritus, -a, -um – terrified
pervenio, -ire, perveni, perventum – to arrive
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum – to seek
pes, pedis m – foot
post (+ acc) – after
postquam – after
procul – far off, far away
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relicum – to abandon, leave behind
rostrum, -i n. – beak
sagitta, -ae f. – arrow
Stymphalis, Stymphalidis – Stymphalian
Stymphalus, -i f. – Stymphalus
tamen – however
transfigo, -ere, transfixi, transfixum – to pierce, transfix
venio, -ire, -ivi, -itum – to come
vescor, vesci, vescitus sum (+ abl) – to eat
video, videre, vidi, visum – to see
Volcanus, -i m. – Vulcan

Translation