

Test 1 Outline

1. Vocabula: Provide the dictionary entry including all forms and the English definition from vocab journals 1-3 (ch. 9-11)
2. Grammatica
 - a. Verb chart- Present Active or Passive
 - b. Noun/Adjective Pair (All declensions)
 - c. Hic/Haec/Hoc OR Qui/Quae/Quod
 - d. Grammar/Culture Questions
3. Responde Latine: Answer questions in Latin from ch. 9-11
 - a. See workbook exercise 3 p.27, exercise 2 p. 31, and exercise 7 p.35-36
 - b. Pensum C for each chapter (in the book)
4. Translation: Sentences to translate from ch. 9-11

Grammatica: NOUNS

Nominative =	subject, predicative	the _____
Genitive =	possession	of _____
Dative =	indirect object	to / for _____
Accusative =	direct object	the _____
Ablative =	most prepositional phrases	by, with, from _____
Vocative =	direct address	Oh _____

	<i>1st Declension (mostly f)</i>		<i>2nd Declension – masculine</i>		<i>2nd Declension – neuter</i>	
	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Nom.	-a	-ae	-us, -r	-i	-um	-a
Gen.	-ae	-arum	-i	-orum	-i	-orum
Dat.	-ae	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is
Acc.	-am	-as	-um	-os	-um	-a
Abl.	-a	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is
Voc.	-a	-ae	-e (or -r)	-i	-um	-a

	<i>3rd Declension – m/f</i>		<i>3rd Declension – n</i>		<i>3rd Declension ISTEM</i>	
	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Nom.	--	-es	--	-a	--	-es/ia
Gen.	-is	-um	-is	-um	-is	-ium
Dat.	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-es	--	-a	-em/—	-es/ia
Abl.	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus	-e/i	-ibus

*Apposition: One noun renaming another, set off by commas ex: My friend, Jane

VERBS:

- 1st Conjugation: (A) -o, **-are**, -avi, -atum
- 2nd Conjugation: (E) -eo, **-ere**, -ui, -itum
- 3rd Conjugation: **-o**, **-ere**, -i, -itum
- 3rd io Conjugation: **-io**, **-ere**, -i, -itum
- 4th Conjugation: (I) **-io**, **-ire**, -ivi, -itum
- The stem comes from dropping the **-RE** (1st/2nd) or **-O** (3rd/4th)

video, videre - Active	Singular	Plural
1st *Drop -RE	video I see	videmus We see
2nd	vides You see	videtis Y'all see
3rd	videt He/She/It sees	vident They see

reperio, reperire - Passive	Singular	Plural
1st *O, E, I, U fish hook	reperior I am found	reperimur We are found
2nd	reperieris You are found	reperimini Y'all are found
3rd	reperitur He/She/It is found	reperiuntur They are found

OTHER CHARTS:

***Hic, Haec, Hoc:* This, These (demonstrative)**

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

***Qui, Quae, Quod:* Who, Which (relative)**

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Cultural Info:

Medicine Generally

- 2nd CE/AD (time of our story)
- Medical schools existed
- Hospitals in cities and military camps (valetuduniaria)
- Common treatments included rest, diet, herbs, surgery, and, bloodletting.

Galen (Galenus)- same time of our story

- Born in Pergamon, Turkey, 2nd century CE
- Discovered the anatomy of the body
- Emphasized the role of the heart, brain, and blood

Hippocrates- 700 years before our story

- Greek, 5th century BCE
- The founder of modern medicine
- Hippocratic Oath: “Do no harm”

Apollo Medicus- 1000 years before our story, temple built 600 years before

- Greek/Roman God of Medicine
- Romans built the Temple of Apollo Medicus in Rome in 431 BCE

Asclepius- 300 years before our story

- Romans adopted Asclepius as a demigod in 292 BCE
- Son of Apollo, mother from Thessaly
- Tutored by Chiron- centaur
- Studied and healed at Epidaurus, sanctuary in Greece
- He “stole” the god's sacred snake (used for caduceus symbol)
- Gained famous healing powers

LET'S PRACTICE! -

a. <i>cauda, caudae, f.</i>		b. <i>caput, capitis, n.</i>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. cauda	caudae	Nom. caput	capita
Gen. caudae	caudarum	Gen. capitis	capitum
Dat. caudae	caudis	Dat. capiti	capitibus
Acc. caudam	caudas	Acc. caput	capita
Abl. cauda	caudis	Abl. capite	capitibus
b. <i>mare, maris, n.</i>		b. <i>campus, campi, m.</i>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. mare	maria	Nom. campus	campi
Gen. maris	marium	Gen. campi	camporum
Dat. mari	maribus	Dat. campo	campis
Acc. mare	maria	Acc. campum	campos
Abl. mari	maribus	Abl. campo	campis

venio, venire- Active	Singular	Plural
1st *Use fish hook	venio = I come	venimus = We come
2nd	venis = You come	venitis = Yall come
3rd	venit = He/She/It comes	veniunt = They come

pono, ponere- Passive	Singular	Plural
1st *Use tw. fish hook	Ponor - I am put	Ponimur- We are put
2nd	Poneris - You are put	Ponimini - Yall are put
3rd	Ponitur- He/She/It is put	Ponuntur- They are put

Iubeo, iubere- Active	Singular	Plural
1st *Use fish hook		
2nd		
3rd		

1. Complete the dictionary entry for each vocab word.

mons, montis, (m.): mountain; large hill
 collis, collis, (m.): hill
 arbor, arboris, (f.): tree
 silva, silvae, (f.): forest
 supra (+ acc.) above
 sub (+ abl.) below
 noster, nostra, nostrum: our
 stultus, stulta, stultum: foolish
 spiro, spirare, spiravi, spiratus: to breathe
 sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentum: to lift
 volo, volare, volavi, volatus: to fly

2. Fill in the blank:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom.	hic	HAEC	hoc	hi	hae	HAEC
Gen.	HUIUS	huius	huius	HORUM	harum	horum
Dat.	huic	huic	HUIC	his	his	his
Acc.	hunc	HANC	hoc	hos	HAS	haec
Abl.	HOC	hac	hoc	his	his	his

3. Give the case number and gender of the underlined words.

Hae sunt feminae quas videmus. _____ acc. pl. fem. _____
 Diligo puellam quae ex Italia venit. _____ nom. s. fem. _____
 Liber quem legis est meus. _____ acc. s. masc. _____
 Homo de quo dicebas est amicus. _____ abl. s. masc. _____
 Quid timetis, quod etiam timeo _____ acc. s. neuter _____

I. Pars Duo: Responde Latine. Answer in a complete Latin sentence.

1. Cur medicus Quintum oculos claudere iubet? - Why does the doctor order Quintus to close his eyes?

_____ Quia Quintus timet cultrum- because Quintus fears the knife. _____

2. Suntne sani dentes Quinti? - Are Quintus' teeth healthy?

_____ Non sunt. They are not. _____

3. Ambulatne servus qui medicum arcessit? - Does the servant who fetches the doctor walk?

_____ Non ambulat, sed currit. He doesn't walk, but he runs. _____

4. Qui color est sanguinis? - What color is blood?

_____ Sanguinis est rubra ut rosa. Blood is red as a rose. _____

5. Quot aures et oculi sunt in capite? - How many ears and eyes are in the head?

_____ Duos aures et oculi sunt. There are two eyes and ears. _____

6. Quot oves habet pastor? - How many sheep does the shepard have?

_____ Centum habet. He has 100. _____

7. Ubi sunt valles? - Where are valleys?

_____ valles sunt inter montes. Valleys are between mountains. _____

8. Ubi it pastor? Cur? - Where does the shepherd go? Why?

Pastor it in silvam quia quaerit ovem. The shepherd goes into the woods bc. he seeks the sheep.

9. Cur lupus ovem nigram non edit? - Why does the wolf not eat the black sheep?

_____ Quia canis timet lupum. Because the dog scares the wolf. _____

10. Num Neptunus homo est? - Is Neptune a human?

_____ Non, sed deus est. No, but he is a god. _____

11. Quid pisces possunt facere? - What are fish able to do?

_____ Pisces possunt natate- Fish can swim. _____

12. Quid est in nidis? - What is in the nests?

_____ Ova in nidis sunt. - Eggs are in the nest. _____

13. Cur ramus Quintum sustinere non potest? - Why is the branch not able to lift Quintus?

Quintus est magnus et ramus est parvus/tenuis. - Quintus is large and the branch is small/thin.