

Latin Placement Exam:

This exam consists of two parts. Part A asks you to parse Latin words. Instructions for parsing follow. Part B asks you to translate a sight passage and answer accompanying grammar question. Please answer all questions on the exam paper itself.

How to Parse a Latin Word:

Parsing is the technical term for identifying grammatical information about a form. The information required will differ depending the part of the speech of the form.

Nouns or Adjectives (3 points)

- Case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative)
 - **For the purposes of this exam, you do not need to identify the vocative**
- Gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter)
- Number (singular or plural)

Verbs (5 points)

- Person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd)
- Number (singular or plural)
- Tense (present, future, imperfect, perfect, future perfect, pluperfect)
- Mood (indicative, imperative, or subjunctive)
- Voice (active or passive)

Participles (5 points)

- Tense (present, future, imperfect, perfect, future perfect, pluperfect)
- Voice (active or passive)
- Case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative)
 - **For the purposes of this exam, you do not need to identify the vocative**
- Gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter)
- Number (singular or plural)

Be aware that in many cases there will be more than one correct answer for a given grammatical category (something could be both nominative and accusative, for example). You must give all possible correct answers. The number of points assigned to each question will reflect how many pieces of information are required.

e.g. *acto* (7): perfect passive singular masculine/neuter dative/ablative

The following items of vocabulary appear to be parsed on this exam:

laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum
moneo, monere, monui, monitum
ago, agere, egi, actum
audio, audire, audivi, auditum
capio, capere, cepi, captum

puella, puellae (f.)
homo, hominis (m.)
magnus, magna, magnum
fortis, forte

PART A: PARSING: Parse the following forms according to the instructions on the first page of the exam.

laudemus (5): _____

magnos (3): _____

cepissetis (5): _____

puellis (4): _____

agentes (7): _____

hominibus (4): _____

monitus eris (5): _____

fortia (4): _____

agatur (5): _____

audiverunt (5): _____

PART B: SIGHT TRANSLATION: Please translate the following passage and answer the questions that follow on the lined page provided. Underlined words are glossed below.

Hannibal and the Beginnings of the Second Punic War

In this passage adapted from his life of Hannibal, Nepos summarizes some major events in the life of the Carthaginian general who led the Carthaginians against the Romans in the Second Punic War, 218-202 B.C.

Dicunt Hannibalem, filium Hamilcaris, Carthagine natum esse. In adolescentia primum odium patris erga Romanos sic firme conservavit ut numquam id deponeret. Cum patre exiit Carthagine et in Hispaniam longo itinere profectus est; et post multos annos, Hamilcare interfecto, exercitus imperium ei tradidit. Sic Hannibal, quinque et viginti annos natus, imperator factus est. Tribus annis non requievit, sed omnes gentes Hispaniae superavit et tres exercitus maximos paravit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Ad Alpes adiit, quas nemo umquam ante eum cum exercitu transierat.

Vocabulary

<i>Hannibal, alis</i> (3 rd decl.)	Hannibal
<i>Hamilcar, aris</i> (3 rd decl.)	Hamilcar
<i>Carthago, inis</i> (3 rd decl.)	Carthage
<i>erga</i> (prep. + acc.)	towards, in relation to
<i>depono, deponere</i> (3 rd conj.)	put down, lay aside
<i>Hispania, ae</i> (1 st decl.)	Spain
<i>Africa, ae</i> (1 st decl.)	Africa
<i>Alpes, pium</i> (3 rd decl.)	the Alps

- 1) What type of syntactical construction does *dicunt* (line 1) introduce?
- 2) What is the mood of *deponeret* in line 2? Why is it in this mood?
- 3) What is the tense of *deponeret* in line 2? Why is it in this tense?
- 4) In what type of syntactical construction does *interfecto* (line 4) appear?
- 5) What is the case of *annis* (line 5)? Why is it in this case?
- 6) Explain the case, number, and gender of *quas* (line 8).

