

# Latin 3b Study Sets for Exams

## Exam #1

### Weeks 1-2

Livy, Battle of Cannae

Ovid, Pyramus & Thisbe lines 4.55-104



### Vocabulary:

<i>Babylōn, -ōnis (f)</i>	Babylon
<i>Pyramus, -ī (m)</i>	Pyramus
<i>virgō, virginis (f)</i>	maiden
<i>Thisbē, Thisbēs (f)</i>	Thisbe
<i>rixor, -ārī, -ātus sum</i>	to quarrel
<i>uterque, utraque, utrumque</i>	each (of two)
<i>rīma, -ae (f)</i>	crack
<i>ōsculum, -ī (n)</i>	kiss
<i>cōnsilium, -ī (n)</i>	plan
<i>cōnsilium capere</i>	to adopt a plan
<i>īnscius, -a, -um</i>	unknowing
<i>vultus, -ūs (m)</i>	face
<i>vēlāmen, vēlāminis (n)</i>	veil, shawl
<i>taeda, -ae (f)</i>	torch (marriage)
<i>spēlunca, -ae (f)</i>	cave
<i>nequiquam</i>	in vain
<i>exprimō, exprimere, expressī, expressus</i>	to press out, express
<i>valedīcō, valedīcere, valedīxī, valedictūrus</i>	to say goodbye
<i>aspergō, aspergere, aspersī, aspersus</i>	to sprinkle, splash, spatter
<i>prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum</i>	to go forward, advance
<i>postera</i>	next
<i>tingo, tingere</i>	stain
<i>ictus, -us</i>	blow
<i>rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum</i>	burst open
<i>perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditus</i>	to destroy; to lose

<i>haereo, haerere</i>	stick, cling, hesitate
<i>fletus, -us</i>	weeping, lamentation
<i>castra, castrorum</i>	camps
<i>sors, sortis f.</i>	fate, lot
<i>comes, -itis m/f</i>	companion
<i>naufragium, -i. n.</i>	shipwreck
<i>frequenter, adv.</i>	in throngs
<i>telum, -i, n.</i>	weapon
<i>dilectus, -i, m.</i>	levy, draft
<i>patres (conscripti)</i>	Senators, senate

### Rhetorical and poetic devices/terms to know

Be able to identify these in action! You have had examples in your readings.

**Chiasmus**—(from the Greek: χιάζω, chiázō, "to shape like the letter X") is the figure of speech in which two or more clauses are related to each other through a reversal of structures in order to make a larger point; the clauses display inverted parallelism. Ex. "He knowingly led and we followed blindly" Structure is A-B-B-A.

**Hendiadys**--The use of two words linked by a conjunction to express a single complex idea. Ex. "Learning Latin is part and parcel of being well educated."

**Apostrophe**--a rhetorical figure in which the speaker addresses either someone who is absent and therefore cannot hear the speaker or something that is nonhuman and cannot comprehend.

**Synchysis**--Interlocked word order A-B-A-B (compare to chiasmus)

**Transferred epithet**-- an epithet (or adjective) grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. Often involves shifting a modifier from the animate to the inanimate, as in the phrases "cheerful money," "sleepless night," and "suicidal sky."

## Exam #2

### Weeks 3-4

Ovid, Pyramus and Thisbe lines 4.105-166

Daedalus & Icarus lines 8.183-235

### Vocabulary:

<i>agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnitus</i>	recognize, realize, discern; acknowledge,
<i>alo, alere, alui, altus</i>	feed, nourish; cherish; support, maintain
<i>alumnus, -a, -um</i>	nourished, brought up; reared/fostered by
<i>castus -a -um</i>	pure, moral; chaste, virtuous, pious
<i>daps, dapis F</i>	sacrificial feast/meal; feast, banquet
<i>demo, demere, dempsi, demptus</i>	take/cut away/off, remove, withdraw;
<i>devoveo, devovere, devovi, devotus</i>	devote, consecrate; vow, promise
<i>ensis, ensis M</i>	sword
<i>erudio, erudire, erudivi, eruditus</i>	educate, teach, instruct
<i>exagito, exagitare, exagitavi, exagitatus</i>	drive out; stir up, disturb, harass;
<i>exsolvo, exsolvere, exsolvi, exsolutus</i>	unfasten/undo/loose; open; thaw; let flow
<i>frango, frangere, fregi, fractus</i>	break, shatter, crush; discourage
<i>frequento, frequentare, frequentavi, frequentatus</i>	frequent; repeat often; haunt; crowd
<i>frustro, frustrare, frustravi, frustratus</i>	frustrate, deceive; escape; evade
<i>fulvus, fulva, fulvum</i>	yellow
<i>funditus</i>	utterly/completely; from the bottom
<i>ignotus, ignota, ignotum</i>	unknown, strange; ignorant of
<i>madeo, madere, madui, -</i>	be wet, be dripping/sodden
<i>mollio, mollire, mollivi, mollitus</i>	soften, make easier; civilize, tame,
<i>munus, muneris N</i>	service; duty; gift; tribute; bribes
<i>munusculum, munusculi N</i>	small present or favor
<i>nitor, niti, nixus sum</i>	lean upon; struggle; depend on; strive,
<i>pendeo, pendere, pependi</i>	hang, hang down; depend
<i>perosus, perosa, perosum</i>	detesting

<i>proles, prolis F</i>	offspring, descendant
<i>prosterno, prosternere, prostravi, prostratus</i>	knock over, lay low; overthrow;
<i>quisvis, cuiusvis</i>	INDEF, whom you please; any whatever
<i>ruricola, ruricolae</i>	one who tills the land, country-dweller
<i>saxum, saxi N</i>	stone
<i>tacitus, tacita, tacitum</i>	silent, secret
<i>torreo, torrere, torrui, tostus</i>	parch, roast, scorch, bake, burn; dry up;
<i>tremulus, tremula, tremulum</i>	trembling
<i>vexo, vexare, vexavi, vexatus</i>	shake, toss violently; annoy, trouble,
<i>vicinia, viciniae F</i>	neighborhood, nearness
<i>rusticus, rustica, rusticum</i>	country, rural; plain, homely, rustic

### Terms to know

Be able to identify these in action!

Look at your “Scansion Rules” handout (email me if you did not get a copy). You should be able to identify the following terms:

- Dactylic hexameter
- Dactyl
- Spondee
- Anceps
- Thesis
- Arsis
- Elision
- Caesura
- Syllables that are long by position
- Syllables that are long by nature

## Quiz #3

### Weeks 5-6

Ovid *Midas & the Golden Touch* 11.85-145

Catullus 1, 2, 3, 5

### Vocabulary:

<i>acquiesco, acquiescere, acquievi, acquietus</i>	rest/relax; assent/submit; subside
<i>aestimo, aestimare, aestimavi, aestimatus</i>	value, assess; estimate; consider
<i>ardor, ardoris M.</i>	fire, flame, heat; brightness; love
<i>doctus, a, um</i>	learned, educated
<i>dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitus</i>	sleep, rest; be idle, do nothing
<i>fleo, flere, flevi, fletus</i>	cry for; cry, weep
<i>levo, levare, levavi, levatus</i>	lift/raise up; support; set up; comfort
<i>ludo, ludere, lusi, lusus</i>	play, mock, tease, trick
<i>mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus</i>	bite; hurt; eat
<i>soleo, solere, solitus sum</i>	be in the habit of; become accustomed to
<i>passer, passeris N.</i>	sparrow
<i>semel</i>	once, on one occasion
<i>sinus, sinus M.</i>	curved surface; bending, fold; bosom, lap
<i>solvo, solvere, solvi, solutus</i>	loosen, release, free; open; scatter
<i>tenebra, tenebrae</i>	F, darkness; night; dark corner; concealment;

### Rhetorical and poetic devices/terms to know

Be able to identify these in action! You have had examples in your readings.

**Alliteration**--the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginnings of nearby words.

**Anaphora**--a repeating a sequence of words at the beginnings of neighboring clauses.

**Assonance**--the repetition of the same vowel sound in nearby words.

**Asyndeton**--a stylistic scheme in which conjunctions **are deliberately omitted** from a series of related clauses (compare to **polysyndeton**)

**Golden Line**—**abVAB** (a agrees with A, b agrees with B, Verb in the middle):

*Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae.* (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.147)

**Historical Present**--The use of a present tense verb phrase to refer to past event to create an effect of immediacy.

**Metonymy**--something closely associated with a subject is substituted for it.

**Onomatopoea**--the use of a word that resembles the sound it denotes (e.g., quack, buzz, rattle, bang etc.)

**Polysyndeton**--the unusual use of several conjunctions in close succession/

**Synecdoche**--a figure of speech in which part of something is used to signify the whole.

## Quiz #4

### Weeks 7-9

Catullus 7, 8, 14, 45, 49, 51, 65, 70, 72

### Vocabulary:

<i>alloquor, alloqui, allocutus sum</i>	speak to; address, make a speech; call on; console
<i>angustus, -a -um</i>	narrow, steep, close; scanty; narrow-minded
<i>appeto, appetere, appetivi, appetitus</i>	seek/grasp after, desire; strive /long for
<i>cinis, cineris</i>	ashes; embers, spent love/hate; ruin; the dead
<i>complecto, complectere, complecti, complexus</i>	embrace, hug; welcome; encircle, encompass
<i>cortex, corticis</i>	bark; cork; skin, rind, husk, hull; outer covering
<i>declino, declinare, declinavi, declinatus</i>	decline/conjugate/inflect; change word form, modify
<i>decus, decoris N</i>	glory/splendor; honor/distinction; deeds; dignity
<i>errabundus, errabunda, errabundum</i>	wandering
<i>exardesco, exardescere, exarsi, exarsus</i>	flare/blaze up; break out; glow; be enraged
<i>excrucio, excruciare, excruciaui, excruciatum</i>	torture; torment
<i>flavus, flava, flavum</i>	yellow, golden, gold colored; flaxen, blond
<i>foedus, foederis N</i>	treaty, league, formal agreement, alliance
<i>fortasse</i>	perhaps, possibly
<i>imus, ima, imum</i>	inmost, deepest, bottommost, last
<i>innuptus, innupta, innuptum</i>	unmarried
<i>jacto, jactare, jactavi, jactatus</i>	throw away, throw out, throw, jerk about; disturb
<i>labellum, labelli N</i>	bowl; basin; sink
<i>mano, manare, manavi, manatus</i>	flow, pour; be shed; be wet; spring
<i>medulla, medullae F</i>	marrow, kernel; innermost part; quintessence
<i>mollis, molle</i>	soft; flexible/loose/pliant; mild/tolerable; easy; calm
<i>potior, potior, potius</i>	better/preferable/superior; more useful/effective
<i>praecingo, praecingere, praecinxi, praecinctus</i>	gird, surround, encircle
<i>praemium, praemi(i) N</i>	prize, reward; gift; recompense
<i>priscus, prisca, priscum</i>	ancient, early, former
<i>proicio, proicere, projecit, projectus</i>	throw down, throw out; abandon; throw away

<i>quandoquidem</i>	since, seeing that
<i>quercus, quercus F</i>	oak, oak-tree
<i>reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus</i>	discover, learn; light on; find/obtain/get; find out
<i>sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessus</i>	sit, remain; settle; encamp

## Review your grammar for exam #4

- Ablative absolute
- Ablative of comparison
- Ablative of means
- Ablative of personal agent
- Indirect question
- Indirect statement
- Jussive
- Relative clause of characteristic

## Quiz #5

### Weeks 11-12

Catullus 85, 87, 101, 64 (excerpt)

Cicero, *De Officiis*, lines 1-80

### Vocabulary:

<i>aliquantus, -a, -um</i>	certain quantity/amount; quite a quantity of
<i>antecessio, antecessiois F</i>	going forward; what leads to action
<i>beneficentia, beneficentiae F</i>	beneficence, kindness; honorable treatment
<i>calumnia, calumniae F</i>	sophistry, sham; false accusation/claim
<i>dignus, -a -um</i>	appropriate/suitable; worthy, deserving
<i>doceo, docere, docui, doctus</i>	teach, show, point out
<i>exuscito, exuscitare, exuscitavi, exuscitatus</i>	awaken; kindle; stir up, excite
<i>fides, fidei F</i>	faith, loyalty; honesty; credit; confidence, trust
<i>forensis, forensis, forense</i>	public; pertaining to the courts
<i>fundamentum, fundamenti N</i>	foundation; beginning; basis
<i>honestus, -a -um</i>	reputable, respected, honorable, upright
<i>incido, incidere, incidi, incisus</i>	cut into, cut open; inscribe, engrave inscription
<i>indecorus, -a, -um</i>	unbecoming; disgraceful
<i>inprimo, inprimere, inpressi, inpressus</i>	impress, imprint; press upon; stamp
<i>intersum, interesse, interfui, interfuturus</i>	be/lie between, be in the midst; be present
<i>laccio, laccio, laccio, laccio</i>	provoke, harass, challenge, attack
<i>latus, -a -um</i>	wide, broad; spacious, extensive

<i>magnopere</i>	greatly; very much; especially
<i>malitiosus, -a, -um</i>	wicked; crafty
<i>noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus</i>	harm, hurt; injure
<i>perturbatio, perturbationis F</i>	disturbance; commotion
<i>placeo, placere, placui, placitus</i>	please, satisfy, give pleasure to
<i>praebeo, praebere, praebei, praebitus</i>	present/show; offer; submit/allow
<i>praecipio, praecipere, praecepi, praeceptus</i>	take in advance; anticipate; warn; order; teach
<i>praecipuus, -a, -um</i>	particular, especial
<i>praetereo, praeterire, praeterivi(ii), praeteritus</i>	pass/go by; disregard, omit; surpass
<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	depart, set out; proceed
<i>proprius, propria, proprium</i>	own; individual; special
<i>ratio, rationis F</i>	account; plan; method; reasoning; rule
<i>sollers, sollertis (gen.)</i>	clever, expert, skilled, ingenious
<i>statuo, statuere, statui, statutus</i>	set up, establish, set, place, build; decide, think
<i>tempero, temperare, temperavi, temperatus</i>	combine, temper; make mild; control oneself
<i>tueor, tueri, tutus sum</i>	see, look at; protect, watch; uphold
<i>ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum</i>	avenge; punish
<i>vitium, viti(i) N</i>	fault, vice, crime, sin

## Quiz #6

Weeks 13-14

Cicero, *De Officiis*, lines 81-136, 161-178; Orations against Verres lines 1-61; 74-91

## Vocabulary: Many of these are “Cicero-specific” meanings

<i>genus, -eris, n.</i>	kind, origin, sort, manner
<i>inferus, -a, um</i>	lower
<i>propulso, -are</i>	drive back, ward off, repel
<i>infimus, -a, um</i>	lowest
<i>praecipio, praecipere, -cepi, -ceptum</i>	anticipate, instruct
<i>iudicium</i>	judgement, court, jury
<i>ordinis</i>	rank



<i>sermo</i>	speech
<i>absolvo</i>	acquit
<i>causa</i>	case
<i>actor</i>	prosecuting attorney
<i>reconcilio</i>	win back
<i>indicia</i>	proof, evidence
<i>institutio, -onis, f.</i>	education, instruction, teaching
<i>bonum, -i</i>	good, profit, advantage (plural=goods)
<i>testis</i>	witness
<i>in vitio</i>	at fault
<i>crimen</i>	charge, accusation
<i>quam ob rem</i>	on account of this fact, therefore
<i>forensis</i>	of the forum, public, forensic
<i>potissimum</i>	adv., chiefly
<i>finem bonorum</i>	the end, goal (summit of good things)
<i>tantum quantum</i>	adv. only to the extent that
<i>paulum admodum</i>	very little
<i>praegressus, -us</i>	previous development, antecedent
<i>adnectere</i>	to connect, associate
<i>instituto, instituere</i>	to undertake; determine; appoint; educate

### Term to Know:

**Praeteritio** ("passing over") where a speaker says that he will not talk about something and then proceeds to do so.