

I. For the below, complete the requested Latin forms, observing gender & number: (1/2 pt each= 36 pts)

Demonstrative "THIS"

<u>HIC</u>	<u>HAEC</u>	<u>HOC</u>	hi	hae	haec
<u>HUIUS</u>	<u>HUIUS</u>	<u>HUIUS</u>	horum	harum	horum
<u>HUIC</u>	<u>HUIC</u>	<u>HUIC</u>	his	his	his
<u>HUNC</u>	<u>HANC</u>	<u>HOC</u>	hos	has	haec
<u>HOC</u>	<u>HAC</u>	<u>HOC</u>	his	his	his

Personal pronoun: he, she, it

<u>IS</u>	<u>EA</u>	<u>ID</u>	ei	eae	ea
<u>EIUS</u>	<u>EIUS</u>	<u>EIUS</u>	eorum	earum	eorum
<u>EI</u>	<u>EI</u>	<u>EI</u>	eis	eis	eis
<u>EUM</u>	<u>EAM</u>	<u>ID</u>	eos	eas	ea
<u>EO</u>	<u>EA</u>	<u>EO</u>	eis	eis	eis

Relative Pronoun

qui	quae	quod	<u>QUI</u>	<u>QUAE</u>	<u>QUAE</u>
cuius	cuius	cuius	<u>QUORUM</u>	<u>QUARUM</u>	<u>QUORUM</u>
cui	cui	cui	<u>QUIBUS</u>	<u>QUIBUS</u>	<u>QUIBUS</u>
quem	quam	quod	<u>QUOS</u>	<u>QUAS</u>	<u>QUAE</u>
<u>QUO</u>	<u>QUA</u>	<u>QUO</u>	quibus	quibus	quibus

Demonstrative "THAT"

<u>ILLE</u>	<u>ILLA</u>	<u>ILLUD</u>	illi	illae	illa
<u>ILLIUS</u>	<u>ILLIUS</u>	<u>ILLIUS</u>	illorum	illarum	illorum
<u>ILLI</u>	<u>ILLI</u>	<u>ILLI</u>	illis	illis	illis
<u>ILLUM</u>	<u>ILLAM</u>	<u>ILLUD</u>	illos	illas	illa
<u>ILLO</u>	<u>ILLA</u>	<u>ILLO</u>	illis	illis	illis

(gen)	<u>MEI</u>	(gen)	<u>TUI</u>	(gen)	<u>NOSTRI/UM</u>	(gen)	<u>SUI</u>
(acc)	<u>ME</u>	(acc)	<u>TE</u>	(acc)	<u>NOS</u>	(acc)	<u>SIBI</u>
(abl)	<u>ME</u>	(abl)	<u>TE</u>	(abl)	<u>NOBIS</u>	(abl)	<u>SE</u>

II. Give the **Latin** for each of the *italicized* English expressions. Be certain that your answers reflect the context.

- a) I think that *these wretched* women *love themselves*. [4]
HAS MISERAS AMARE SE
- b) Men, to *which soldiers* did *your sailors* give the swords? [4]
QUIBUS MILITIBUS VESTRI NAUTAE
- c) Martha hated *him* (i.e., James), *her* (Mary's) mother, *my* brothers and *these* women. [4]
EUM EIUS MEOS HAS
- d) I think *these* women were killed while defending *our gates which* they loved. [4]
HAS NOSTRAS PORTAS QUAS
- e) *Who* is *this* (woman) and *what* money did you give *her*? [4]
QUIS HAEC QUAM (-AS) EI

III. Translate each of the following carefully, with complete meanings. (More overleaf.)

- a) Quinque horis nos fratrem vestrum quem amavimus videbimus. [10]

(WITH)IN FIVE HOURS, WE WILL SEE YOUR [PL] BROTHER WHOM WE (HAVE) LOVED.

- b) Rex non solum amicōs filiī meī terruit, sed etiam mē et matrem suam. [10]
THE KING NOT ONLY TERRIFIED THE FRIENDS OF MY SON, BUT ALSO ME AND

HIS OWN MOTHER.

c) Tiberius scivit feminās (quās in urbe videretis) esse mātres militum quī
TIBERIUS KNEW <THAT> THE WOMEN (WHOM YOU SEE IN THE CITY) WERE THE MOTHERS OF THE SOLDIERS WHO

prō patriā suā pugnārent ut filiae essent liberae. [20]
FOUGHT FOR THEIR OWN COUNTRY SO THAT THE DAUGHTERS MIGHT BE FREE.

d) Julia, quī viri fuerunt illī quōs māter nostra in viā urbis tēcum vīdit? [10]
JULIA, WHICH MEN WERE THOSE WHOM OUR MOTHER SAW ON THE STREET OF THE CITY WITH YOU?

e) Is the speaker a father, sibling or uncle to Julia? Or unrelated?
SIBLING; WHY? (...māter nostra)

IV. Up to 8 extra points

Describe how in Latin you can distinguish between a ‘relative pronoun’ vs. an ‘interrogative adjective’?

SINCE THE FORMS ARE IDENTICAL, POSITION IS THE KEY TO DISTINGUISHING THEM. ANY TERM WITHIN ITS OWN CLAUSE, WITH AN ANTECEDANT EARLIER, IS A RELATIVE PRONOUN. AN INITIAL FORM [IN THE SENTENCE] SUGGESTS AN INTERROGATIVE. THE PRESENCE OF A NOUN (FOR THE INTERROGATIVE TO MODIFY) CLINCHES THE IDENTIFICATION.