

I. For each row, cite the name of the type of CUM clause and the mood of its verb plus any required main clause "flag." [13 pts]

a) CUM = "When"; clause name= TEMPORAL mood = INDICATIVE

b) CUM = "Although"; clause name= CONCESSIVE mood = SUBJUNCTIVE + (TAMEN)

c) CUM = "Because"; clause name= CAUSAL mood = SUBJUNCTIVE

II. Give A) the name or type of clause & B) English meaning(s) logically introduced by the Latin words below : [20 pts]

ubi: TEMPORAL WHEN quamvis: CONCESSIVE ALTHOUGH

post...quam: TEMPORAL AFTER ut (+ind.): TEMPORAL AS/WHEN

quamquam: CONCESSIVE ALTHOUGH donec: TEMPORAL UNTIL

quia: CAUSAL BECAUSE antequam: TEMPORAL BEFORE

dum: TEMPORAL WHILE/UNTIL etsi: CONCESSIVE ALTHOUGH

III. Give the appropriate Latin for each of the [bracketed] English expressions. Use space provided.

a) [Though] he allegedly does not [know] her, nevertheless he came to Rome [to see] her. [4]

QUAMVIS/CUM SCIAT UT VIDEAT

b) [When] Caesar [saw] the enemy [sailors], he attacked with [all] his [brave] soldiers. [5]

CUM/UT/UBI VIDIT NAUTAS OMNIBUS FORTIBUS

c) [Since] [she had told] you, you already knew [why] Randy [was absent]. [4]

CUM...DIXISSET/ QUIA/QUOD...DIXISSET/ DIXERAT CUR/QUAMOBREM ABESSET

d) [Because] he *really* [thinks] that all [war] [is] evil, he will never fight. [4]

QUOD/QUIA PUTAT (etc., BUT INDICATIVE) BELLUM ESSE

IV. Turn the first page over and translate on the back side all of the Latin text below, following directions.

1) Translate the following Latin carefully, with complete meanings and nuances, into English.

[43 words; 42 pts]

2) Then, *on this page*:

Draw a line under any Latin causal clause. [either one of the two]

[8 pts; 2 for each]

Circle any Latin concessive clause.

Box any Latin indirect question clause.

(Put parentheses)-IN GREEN around any Latin relative clause.

Cicero, *De Senectute* 22:

"...Sophocles made tragedies until his extreme old age. On account of this pursuit, when he seemed to be neglecting his family fortunes, he was summoned into court by his sons. He was in court so that (as is the custom--in our Roman fashion-- for fathers who are managing their familial wealth poorly to be removed from their property) the jury men might remove him (as though he were mentally incompetent) from his family fortunes. Then old man (Sophocles) is reported to have read to the jury the...

...tragoediam (**quam in manibus suis habēbat et nuperrimē scripserat**): *Oedipum Colonēum*.

Is dīcitur quaesīvisse num illud carmen dēsipientis hominis vidērētur. Ille, **cum id lēgisset**,

sententiis iūdicum liberātus est. **Quamquam Sophoclēs a iūdicibus liberātus erat**, filiī tamen

īratissimī erant **quod bona eius capere nōn poterant**.

[*carmen, carminis*, N. 'poem, song' ; *desipiens, desipientis*, 'foolish, insane'; *familiaris, -is, -e* 'pertaining to the family'; *nuper*, the positive adverb 'recently' ; *Oedipus Coloneus*, 'Oedipus at Colonus' (a tragedy written by Sophocles); *quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus*, = *rogo, rogāre, rogavi, rogatus* ; *senectus, senectutis*, F. 'old age' ; *Sophocles, -is* M. proper name 'Sophocles' ; *tragoedia, -ae* F., 'tragedy']