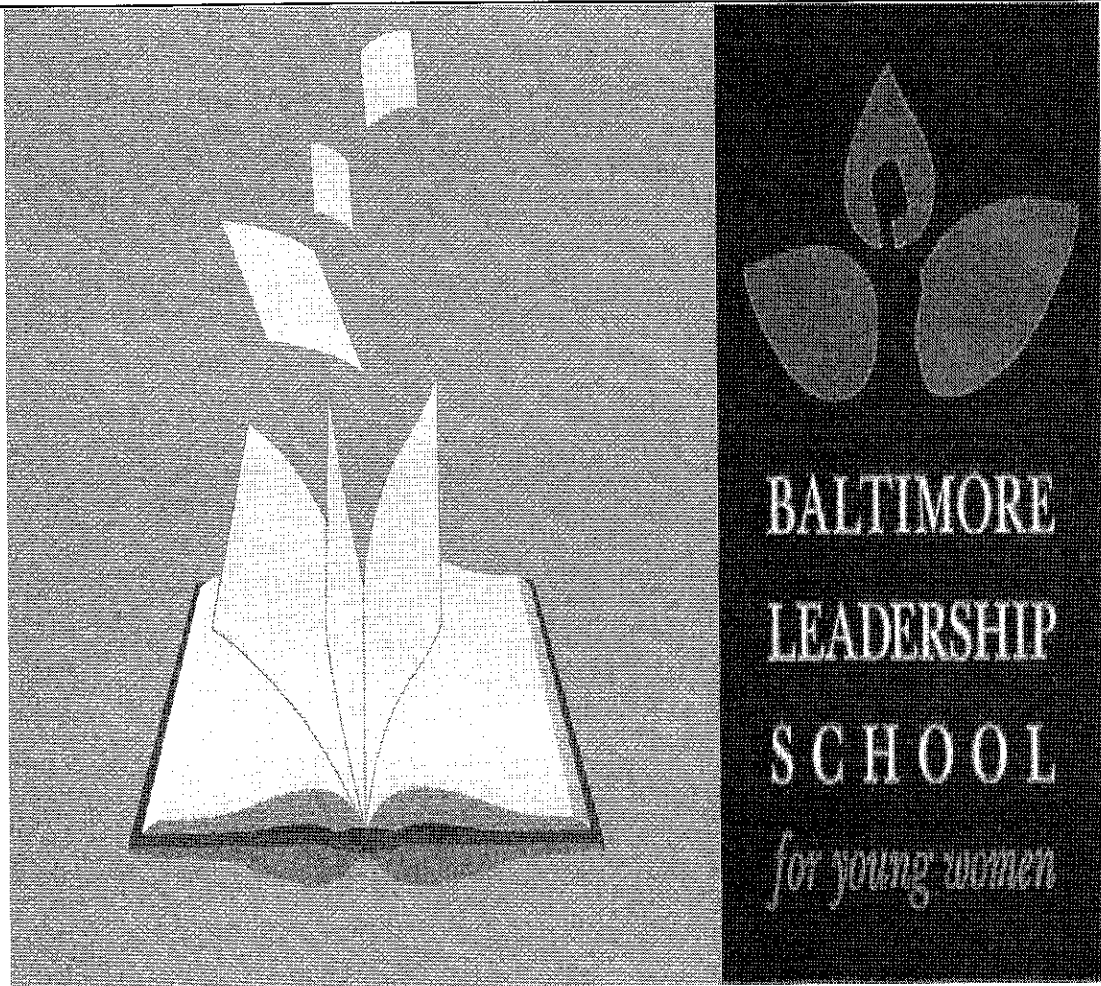


# 6th Grade Comprehensive Exam

## STUDY GUIDE

PACKET DUE DATE: Monday, January 9, 2012



# LATIN

**TEST DATE:** Wednesday, January 18, 2012

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

COLLEGE: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade LATIN Study Guide

Your Latin Exam will consist of five sections:

- 30 vocabulary translations; both Latin to English & English to Latin
- 14 comprehension questions from Stories I, II, and IV from your Latin textbook
- 17 grammar questions
- 5 multiple choice questions on Roman Dress & Styles
- 10 choose the correct term using a word bank on Roman Houses & Furnishings

### STORY I: TWO ROMAN GIRLS

Look! In the picture is a girl, named Cornelia. Cornelia is a Roman girl who lives in Italy. Also in the picture is a country house and farm where Cornelia lives in the summer. Cornelia is happy because she is now living in the country house. Also in the picture is another girl, named Flavia. Flavia is a Roman girl who lives in the neighboring country house. While Cornelia is reading, Flavia is writing. Flavia is happy because Cornelia is now living in the country house.

#### GIVE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN WORDS:

1. Puella: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Habitat: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Aestate: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sub arbore: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Vicina: \_\_\_\_\_

#### GIVE THE LATIN MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH WORDS:

1. Named: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Country house: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Happy: \_\_\_\_\_
4. reads: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Writes: \_\_\_\_\_

#### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN LATIN:

1. Quis est Cornelia? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ubi habitat Cornelia? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Cur est Cornelia laeta? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ubi habitat Flavia? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Cur est Flavia laeta? \_\_\_\_\_

#### PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS

**nouns**: names of persons, places, things, qualities, or acts;

**adjectives**: words that describe persons, places, things, qualities, or acts;

**verbs**: words that denote actions (e.g., *sits*) or existence (e.g., *is*).

**WHAT PART OF SPEECH IS EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS?**

1. PUELLA: \_\_\_\_\_
2. SCRIBIT: \_\_\_\_\_
3. LEGIT: \_\_\_\_\_
4. LAETA: \_\_\_\_\_
5. FLAVIA: \_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH SENTENCES INTO LATIN:**

1. In the picture is a country house and farm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Cornelia is happy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Cornelia is sitting under the tree.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Flavia is a Roman girl.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Cornelia now lives in a country house.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**STORY II: A SUMMER AFTERNOON**

Cornelia is a Roman girl. Flavia is also a Roman girl. Cornelia and Flavia are Roman girls who live in Italy. Cornelia and Flavia are friends. Today, the girls are not sitting but are walking in the fields. In a short time, Cornelia is tired. She is no longer walking but is sitting under a tree. Flavia, who is an energetic girl, is running in the fields. Soon, Flavia is also tired. Now Flavia and Cornelia are sitting under the tree because they are tired. While the girls are sitting under the tree, Cornelia reads and Flavia writes. At last, the girls slowly walk out of the fields toward the country house and farm.

**GIVE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN WORDS:**

1. Quoque: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Amicae: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ambulant: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Defessa: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Currit: \_\_\_\_\_

**GIVE THE LATIN MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH WORDS:**

1. Today: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Soon: \_\_\_\_\_
3. No longer: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Out of the fields: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Slowly: \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN LATIN:**

1. Ubi habitant Cornelia et Flavia? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quid faciunt puellae hodie? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Quid facit Cornelia quod defessa est? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Quid faciunt puellae sub arbore? \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECTS, VERBS, LINKING VERBS, AND COMPLIMENTS:**

**In STORY I, TWO ROMAN GIRLS, you were introduced to the definitions of nouns and verbs. In STORY II, A SUMMER AFTERNOON, you are introduced to new definitions:**

**subjects:** persons or things that are doing something;

**linking verbs:** “link” the subjects with nouns or adjectives;

**compliments:** these nouns or adjectives that complete the pattern of the sentence

**EXAMPLE:**

*Cornelia est puella.*

In this sentence, *Cornelia* is the subject, *est* is the linking verb, and *puella* is the compliment.

**IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT (S), LINKING VERB (LV), AND COMPLIMENT (C):**

1. Flavia est laeta. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Puellae sunt Romanae. \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS:** THE ENDINGS IN *-t* and *-nt*

If the subject of the verb is singular (e.g., *Cornelia*), the verb ends in *-t*. If the subject of the verb is plural (e.g., *puellae*), the verb ends in *-nt*.

**EXAMPLES:**

*Cornelia in Italia habitat.*

*Puellae in villae rusticae habitant.*

**IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, DECIDE WHICH VERB MAY COMPLETE THE SENTENCE, then CIRCLE the CORRECT VERB:**

1. Flavia in villa vicina \_\_\_\_\_, habitat/habitant
2. Puellae in agris non iam \_\_\_\_\_, currit/currunt
3. Flavia et Cornelia sub arbore \_\_\_\_\_, sedet/sedent
4. Flavia strenua \_\_\_\_\_, est/sunt

5. Cornelia et Flavia puellae Romanae ----- est/sunt

**TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH SENTENCES INTO LATIN:**

1. Cornelia and Flavia live in Italy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cornelia and Flavia are walking in the fields. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Flavia is running. \_\_\_\_\_
4. In a short time, the girls are tired and sit under a tree. \_\_\_\_\_
5. At last, the girls slowly walk to the country house. \_\_\_\_\_

**STORY FOUR: A MISCHIEF-MAKER**

Sextus is an annoying boy who always annoys Cornelia. Cornelia, therefore does not like Sextus. Today, Cornelia is sleeping under a tree. Sextus catches sight of the girl and stealthily approaches. He climbs the tree and, suddenly, shouts in a loud voice. Cornelia hears the voice but does not see Sextus. The loud voice frightens Cornelia. She is anxious.

Then Marcus runs toward the tree. Marcus catches sight of the annoying boy and shouts, "Come down, Sextus!"

Sextus shouts, "Marcus, who don't you climb the tree? Nothing frightens me. What frightens you?"

"Be careful, Sextus!" shouts Marcus. "The branches are shaky."

Suddenly, Marcus and Cornelia hear a loud crash; Sextus falls out of the tree. Marcus and Cornelia laugh but Sextus does not laugh.

**GIVE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN WORDS:**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dormit: _____ | 4. conspicit: _____ |
| 2. vexat: _____  | 5. Ascendit: _____  |
| 3. amat: _____   |                     |

**GIVE THE LATIN MEANINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH WORDS:**

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. annoying: _____  | 4. nothing: _____ |
| 2. therefore: _____ | 5. branch: _____  |
| 3. voice: _____     |                   |

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN LATIN:**

1. Quid facit Cornelia hodie? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quid facit Sextus? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Quid audit Cornelia? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Quid clamat Sextus? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Quid audiunt Marcus et Cornelia? \_\_\_\_\_

## **DIRECT OBJECTS AND THE ENDING -m**

A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action of a verb. In Latin, the ending *-m* usually indicates the direct object in a sentence.

### **EXAMPLES:**

*Vocem* Cornelia audit. Cornelia hears a *voice*. In this sentence, *Vocem* (voice) is the direct object of the verb audit (hears).

Sextus *Corneliam* vexat. Sextus annoys Cornelia. In this sentence, *Corneliam* is the direct object of the verb vexat (annoys).

**In the following sentences, UNDERLINE the direct objects of the verbs. Then translate the sentences into English:**

1. Sextus Flaviam saepe vexat. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Arborem Sextus ascendit. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Magna vox puellam terret. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marcus et Cornelia fragorem audiunt. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Cornelia villam conspicit. \_\_\_\_\_

## **ROMAN CULTURE**

### **ROMAN CLOTHING AND STYLES:**

**In your first project, ROMAN CLOTHING AND STYLES, you opened a clothing chain that featured the latest styles in Roman clothing and fashions. Please choose the response that best describes the article of clothing:**

1. The *intusium* was:
  - a. a sleeveless under-tunic
  - b. a full-length tunic worn by married woman
  - c. a sari bodice
2. The *stola* was:
  - a. a sleeveless under-tunic
  - b. a full-length tunic worn by married woman
  - c. a sari bodice
3. The *strophium* was:
  - a. a sleeveless under-tunic
  - b. a full-length tunic worn by married woman
  - c. a sari bodice
4. The lower border of the *stola* was called:
  - a. tunica
  - b. insita
  - c. Cornelia

5. The *stola* was:
  - a. worn only on special occasions
  - b. worn only by single women
  - c. an everyday dress

**ROMAN HOUSES AND FURNISHINGS:**

**In your second project, ROMAN HOUSES AND FURNISHINGS, you began a real-estate firm that markets beautiful Roman houses and furnishings. Roman houses may contain 15 rooms or areas:**

- |                      |                          |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>atrium</i>     | 11. <i>ala</i>           | 6. <i>cubiculum</i> |
| 2. <i>peristylum</i> | 12. <i>triclinium</i>    | 7. <i>andron</i>    |
| 3. <i>vestibulum</i> | 13. <i>tablinum</i>      | 8. <i>posticum</i>  |
| 4. <i>fauces</i>     | 14. <i>exhedra/oecus</i> | 9. <i>bathroom</i>  |
| 5. <i>impluvium</i>  | 15. <i>taberna</i>       | 10. <i>cucina</i>   |

**Identify which of the above 15 rooms or areas the following phrase describes:**

1. a small passage way which led from the main door into the *atrium* \_\_\_\_\_
2. An entrance used by visitors, servants and, sometimes, the owner of the house \_\_\_\_\_
3. The bedroom of the mother of the family \_\_\_\_\_
4. A shallow pool sunk into the floor to catch the rainwater \_\_\_\_\_
5. A large reception room \_\_\_\_\_
6. The Roman dining room \_\_\_\_\_
7. A spacious room that acted as a large communal dining room or lounge \_\_\_\_\_
8. The bedroom of the Roman house \_\_\_\_\_
9. Little rooms used as shops \_\_\_\_\_
10. A room open to the sky letting in fresh air to circulate among the corridors and doors  
\_\_\_\_\_