

i. Dēscrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

ii. Trānsfer hanc fābulam in Anglicam.

xli%

Cicerō fuit magnus cōsul Rōmānus. In senātum vēnerat et in Catilīnam, **amīcum** Caesaris, cum **irā** propter īnsidiās eius dīxit. “Quid fēcistī?” dīxit, “Quid nunc cōgitās? Senātus et cōsul ipse vitia tua **oculīs** suīs nūper vīdērunt. **Nōbīscum** in hāc cīvitate remanēre nōn potes; tē, cum istīs amīcīs, ad mortem **vī** dūcere dēbēmus!” Cicerō **sibi** haec tum dīxit: “Ego ipse cōsiliū habeō et cum virtūte agere dēbeō; sī nōn agam, ego, ego ipse, errāverō!” Etiam aliī in urbe diū dīcēbant: “Cicerō nōn dēbet cōgitāre eōs malōs esse cīvēs; illī, propter facta mala sua, iūra cīvium numquam tenēre dēbent—iūra amīsērunt!”

iii. Scrībe cāsū et ūsū hōrum nōminum et prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.

xii%

CASUS:

ŪSUS:

a. amīcum (līnea i)

b. irā (i)

c. oculīs (ii)

d. nōbīs (iii)

e. vī (iii)

f. sibi (iv)

iv. Cinge quattuor i-stemmata nōmina (“circle the four i-stem nouns”).

iv%

māter, mātris rēx, rēgis animal, animālis ars, artis auris, auris iūs, iūris nūbēs, nūbis

v. Scribe synopsis *mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī*, “to change,” in tertiā persōnā singulārī, in Latīnā et Anglicā.

xii%

LATĪNA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

ANGLICA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

vi. Dēclīnā *animal* (*gen. animālis*) *ipsum* in singulārī et *pars* (*gen. partis*) *ipsa* in plūrālī.

xv%

SINGULARIS

PLURALIS

Nom.	animal	ipsum	partēs	ipsae
Gen.	animālis	_____	_____	_____
Dat.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Acc.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Abl.	_____	_____	_____	_____

vii. Fill in each blank with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A ‘laudatory’ speech is full of praise”).

vi%

SAME TYPE of items as usual, drawn from ch. 12-14 Vocab

- i. A “tenacious” person _____ onto things firmly.
- ii. Something “inevitable” literally cannot be _____.
- iii. A “station” is literally a place to _____.
- iv. The legal term “ipso facto” literally means “by the _____.”
- v. An “acerbic” comment is a _____ one.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. i@

ITEMS drawn from Wheelock passages and SCRIBBLERS readings