

Nōmen _____

I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.

v%

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam.

xlix%

Post bellum, multī virī cum Ulixē trāns mare errāvērunt. Ōlim īnsulam invēnērunt. Virī īnsulam explōrāvērunt.

Tum ūnus ex virīs ad Ulixem cucurrit, et haec dīxit: “Deam pulchram, Circem, invēnimus; rogāvit nōs cum eā cēnāre. Sed quandō quisque cēnāverat, suam fōrmam amīsit! Circe, **arte** doctā suā, tuīs virīs animum animālium dedit.”

Ulixēs erat īrātus! Virōs suōs dīlēxit. Ipse ad Circem magnā cum **īrā** appellāvit: “Dea, iūra hominum aut deōrum nōn tenēs! Nōn beatus erō, nisi **mihi** meōs virōs dederis, aut **tē** ad mortem trāxerō!”

Circe vīrēs Ulixis vīdit, et amor eam superāvit. Ea Ulixī virōs reddidit, et Ulixēs cum eā diū remanēbat.

*Ulixēs, is – m, Ulysses, a Greek king
īnsula, -ae – f., an island
explōrō (1) – to explore*

*Circe, es – f., Circe, a goddess (acc. Circem)
īrātus –a, -um – adj., angry
reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditum – to return*

*nisi – unless
aut – or*

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā.

x%

	CASUS	ŪSUS:
a. eā (line 4)	_____	_____
b. arte (line 4)	_____	_____
c. īrā (line 6)	_____	_____
d. mihi (line 7)	_____	_____
e. tē (line 7)	_____	_____

IV. Dēclīnā in Latīnā:

xii%

A. *urbs fortūnāta* (genitīvus, *urbis fortūnātae*), “the blessed city” in numerō singulāre.

B. *ipse cīvis* (*ipsīus cīvis*), “the citizen himself” in numerō singulāre.

C. *exemplar acerbum* (*exemplāris acerbī*), “a bitter example” in numerō plūrāle.

SINGULĀRIS

SINGULĀRIS

NOM urbs fortūnāta

ipse cīvis

GEN _____

DAT _____

ACC _____

ABL _____

PLŪRĀLIS

NOM exemplāria acerba

GEN _____

DAT _____

ACC _____

ABL _____

V. Dēclīnā haec prōnōmina reflexa in Latīnā:

x%

a. p̄ima persōna singulāris

b. tertia persōna plūrālis

NOM _____

GEN _____

DAT _____

ACC _____

ABL _____

VI. Coniugā:

xii%

A. *iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctum* (“to join”) in tempore perfectō in Latīnā et trānsfer in Anglicam.

	<i>Latīna</i> SINGULĀRIS	<i>Anglica</i>	<i>Latīna</i> PLŪRĀLIS	<i>Anglica</i>
Persōnā prīmā	_____	_____	_____	_____
Secundā	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tertiā	_____	_____	_____	_____

B. *creō, creāre, creāvī, creātum* (“to create”) in tempore pluperfectō et futūrō perfectō, in Latīnā.

	<i>pluperfectum</i> SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS	<i>futūrum perfectum</i> SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS
Persōnā prīmā	_____	_____	_____	_____
Secundā	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tertiā	_____	_____	_____	_____

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

ii%

- To be “patronizing” is to act like a _____ towards someone.
- When a defendant “appeals” to the crowd, he is literally _____ to them.