LATINA MI–Exercitātiō I (Capita prīma et secunda)
Autumnus MMV

Nōmen **ANSWER KEY**   (*praenōmen Latīnum, nōmen Anglicum*)   *Doctor Illa Flōra* ☺

MACRONS: -1 for 1ˢᵗ error, -1/5 for others
I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.   **v%**
1 point/word

>   ***Puella mea mē nōn amat. [any spelling error loses full credit]***

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam.   **xlii%**
ca. 70 words at 40 points = 4/7 per word
Catullus est poēta; fāma **poētae** est magna. Catullus **puellam** amat; nōmen ("the name") puellae est "Lesbia." Lesbia poētam saepe vocat. Catullus Lesbiam videt et cōgitat, "Sī errō et **puellae** multās rosās nōn dō, īra Lesbiae est magna et mē monet; sī fōrmam et fortūnam puellae laudō, mē laudat et bāsiat. Quid hodiē cōgitāre dēbeō? Ō **puella** mea, cōnservā mē, amābō tē!" Catullus Lesbiam amāre nōn dēbet sed sine **puell**ā poēta nōn valet et **vīta** est nihil.

Catullus is a* (ROUTINELY SUPPLY THE ARTICLES a/an/the) *poet; the fame of the poet (the poet's reputation/fame) is great (considerable). Catullus loves (is in love with) a girl; the girl's name is "Lesbia." Lesbia often calls/summons the poet. Catullus sees Lesbia and thinks, "If I err (make a mistake/do something wrong) and do not give many (a lot of) roses to the girl (give the girl a lot of roses), Lesbia's anger is great (enormous/intense) and she warns (admonishes) me; if I praise the girl's beauty and fortune, she praises and kisses me. What ought I to think (should/must I think) today? Oh my girl, save me, please!" Catullus ought not to love (should not love) Lesbia– but without the (his:* ROUTINELY SUPPLY POSSESSIVES) *girl the poet is not well and (his) life is nothing (worthless).

/ :   **used for equally good alternative translations; other options are of course possible**

(…):   **used for explanations and esp. for smoother, more idiomatic translations**

X: **an X through a word on your graded paper indicates two or more aspects of the word are wrong (e.g., translating** <u>amat</u> **as "you loved," where person and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here = -4/7)**

⁓:   **a "squiggly" line UNDER a word indicates that only a single aspect of a word has been mistranslated (e.g., translating** <u>puellārum</u> **"of the girl" misses only one aspect, number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses half credit (here = -2/7)**

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā.   **xii%**
1 + 1 each   <u>CASUS:</u>   <u>USUS:</u>
NOTE ABBREVIATIONS YOU MAY USE IN THE FUTURE

a. poētae (līnea i):   ***gen(itive)***   ***possession***

b. puellam (i):   ***acc(usative)***   ***dir(ect) obj(ect)***

c. puellae (ii):   ***dat(ive)***   ***ind(irect) obj.***

d. puella (iv):   ***voc(ative)***   ***dir. address***

e. puellā (v):   ***abl(ative)***   ***obj. of prep(osition)***

f. vīta (v):   ***nom(inative)***   ***subj(ect)***

IV. Syllabify, mark the long syllables, and place the accent.   **iv%**
-1/2 per error, up to a total of 2 points for each word
i. nautārum   **nau/tā′/rum** ii. sententiae   **sen/te′n/ti/ae**

V. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., "A `laudatory' speech is full of praise").   **iii%**
1 each
      i. an "expatriate" lives outside her/his ***COUNTRY***
      ii. if you are "impecunious" you have no ***MONEY***
      iii. a ***SAILOR*** is expert in "nautical" matters

VI. Circle the English word that is NOT related to the Latin verb.   **ii%**
1 each
      i. terreō: ***a. territory*** b. terrify c. terrible d. terrorize
      ii. valeō: a. invalid b. valor c. prevail ***d. unveil***

VII. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: *fāma mea* (genitīvus, *fāmae meae*), "my report."   **xx%**
    SINGULARIS   PLURALIS
1 per word

	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
NOM	*fāma mea*	*fāmae meae*
GEN	*fāmae meae*	*fāmārum meārum*
DAT	*fāmae meae*	*fāmīs meīs*
ACC	*fāmam meam*	*fāmās meās*
ABL	*fāmā meā*	*fāmīs meīs*
VOC	*(Ō) fāma mea*	*(Ō) fāmae meae*

[The interjection "Ō" is not required.]

VIII. Coniugā *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum* ("to love": ☺) in tempore praesentī et dā duo imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā.   **xii%**

	SINGULARIS Latīna	Anglica	PLURALIS Latīna	Anglica
1 per Latin word, ½ per English word				
persōnā prīma	**amō**	**I love**	*amāmus*	*we love*
secunda	*amās*	*you love*	*amātis*	*you (pl.) love*
tertia	*amat*	*(s)he/it loves*	*amant*	*they love*
IMPERATIVA:	*amā*	*(you) love!*	*amāte*	*(you/pl.) love!*

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i@)   *[All these came from extra class activities, not the textbook.]*
i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.) any one: *optimē, bene, satis bene, male, pessimē*
[but HOPEFULLY everyone said OPTIME!!]

ii. Quae coniugātiō est "vocāre," prīma aut secunda? ***prīma***

iii. Quid est "chalk" in Latīnā? ***crēta***

iv. Dēpinge ("draw"): porta: *[draw a gate/door]*   magister: *[draw your professor]*   ☺