

**LATINA MI—Quīnta Probātiō (Capita XII-XIV)**  
**Doctor Illa Flōra**

**Autumnus MMVIII**  
**Nōmen: \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. Dēscrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**

**x%**

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

**ii. Trānsfer hanc fābulam in Anglicam.**

**xxxix%**

Scrīptōrēs antīquī multās fābulās dē deīs, hominibus, animālibusque in carminibus suīs magnā cum **arte** ōlim creāvērunt. Trēs ex hīs fābulīs nūper lēgimus (*legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum*, “to read”); p̄rīma dīxit dē Trōiā, urbe in Asiā ubi Priamus fuit rēx; Paris, fīlius eius, Helenam ipsam **vī** cēperat, et Graecae cōpiae multōs cīvēs Trōiānōs propter id factum acerbum post multōs annōs necāvērunt. In secundā fābulā, Narcissus **sē** in aquā **oculīs** suīs vīdit et in eōdem locō diū remānsit; ubi adulēscēns ipse ante fuerat, nunc stat flōs pulcher—hunc flōrem appellāmus “Narcissus.” In tertiā fābulā Iuppiter Eurōpam cum **turbā** aliārum virginum vīderat et **sibi** dīxit: “Mē in fōrmam taurī mūtābō; eam ab hīs locīs per agrōs et trāns maria cum cūrā geram.”

**iii. Scrībe cāsum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.**

**xii%**

CASUS:

USUS:

a. arte (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. vī (3)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. sē (4)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. oculīs (5)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e. turbā (6)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f. sibi (7)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

iv%

ōs, ōris, n.	pars, partis, f.	mōs, mōris, m.
vīs, vīs, f.	auris, auris, f.	exemplar, exemplāris, n.

v. Scribe synopsis *stō, stāre, stetī*, “to stand,” 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 plūrālī.

xvii%

	<u>SINGULARIS</u>	<u>PLURALIS</u>		
Nom.	animal	ipsum	_____	_____
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%

- Something “inevitable” cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ and something “immutable” cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A “tenacious” person \_\_\_\_\_ onto things firmly.
- An “artifact” is something \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.
- “Alimony” is literally meant to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for a family.

**PRAEMIA ADDITA.** i@ After failing as a doctor, Martial’s Dialulus became a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

What literary AND archaeological evidence do we have regarding the death of Fundanus’ daughter? (be specific)

\_\_\_\_\_

Why did Alexander the Great believe Achilles was so fortunate, even though he died young? (be specific)

\_\_\_\_\_

An “ipse dixit” is an argument based on \_\_\_\_\_, which may very well be fallacious.