

LATINA MI-Exercitatio I (Capita prima et secunda)
Autumnus MMII

Nomen _____ **ANSWER KEY** _____ (primum nomen Latinum, secundum Anglicum)

Doctor Illa Flōra :)

I. Scribe sententiam Latinam.

v%

1 point per word: *Puella mea mē nōn amat.*

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latinam in Anglicam.

xliv%

Catullus est poēta; fāma **poētae** est magna sed **fortūna** est mala (“bad”). Catullus puellam amat, sed puella **poētam** nōn amat. Puella poētam hodiē vocat. Quid poēta respondere dēbet? Sī errat et **puellae** multās rosās nōn dat, puella poētam saepe monet et culpat; sī fōrmam puellae laudat, puella poētam laudat. Catullus cōgitat, “Puellam amāre nōn dēbeō—sed sine **puellā** nōn valeō et vīta mea est nihil. Ō **puella**, servā mē et bāsīā mē, amābō tē!”

4/7 point per word:

Catullus is a [SUPPLY ARTICLES] poet; the poet's reputation/fame [NOT report—choose meanings to SUIT CONTEXT] is considerable/great [not "large"], but his [SUPPLY POSSESSIVES] fortune/luck is bad. Catullus loves a girl, but the girl does not love the poet. The girl summons/calls/is calling the poet today. What/how should the poet reply/respond? If he makes a mistake and does not give the girl a lot of/many roses, the girl often admonishes and chastises the poet; if he praises the girl's beauty, the girl praises the poet. Catullus thinks, “I should/must [NOT owe] not love the girl—but without the girl I am not well and my life is nothing. Oh girl, save [NOT serve] me and kiss me, please!”

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā.

xii%

1 + 1 each/NOTE THAT THERE WAS ONE FOR EACH CASE

CASUS:

USUS:

Note correct spelling of CASE names

a. poētae (line 1): *genitive* *possession [note SPELLING]*

b. fortūna (1): *nominative* *subject*

c. poētam (2): *accusative* *direct object*

d. puellae (3): *dative* *indir. obj.*

e. puellā (4): *ablative [note long -ā]* *obj. of preposition [NOT adverb]*

f. puella (5): *vocative* *dir. address [NOT interjection/subject]*

IV. Syllabify, mark the long syllables, and place the accent.

iv%

1/2 per error

i. antiquae _____ [u after q NOT a vowel] ii. pecūnia _____

-ia NOT a diphthong]

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/THESE CAME FROM THE WORKBOOK

- i. to "annihilate" something is to turn it into *NOTHING*.
- ii. to "admonish" someone is to give him a stern *WARNING*.
- iii. an "irascible" person is prone to *ANGER*.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: **rosa mea** (genitīvus, **rosae meae**), "my rose." xx%
 SINGULARIS PLURALIS

1/word		
NOM rosa mea	_____	-----
GEN rosae meae	_____	_____
DAT _____	_____	_____
ACC _____	_____	_____
ABL _____	_____	_____
VOC _____	_____	_____

VII. Coniugā **videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum** ("to see") in tempore praesentī et dā imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā. xii%

	SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
	Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica
1/word				
persōnā prīma	_____	_____	_____	_____
secunda	_____	_____	_____	_____
tertia	_____	_____	_____	_____
IMPERATIVA:	_____	_____	_____	_____

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i@)

- i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.) *ANY ONE: optimē, bene, satis bene, pessimē, stercōsē*
- ii. Quae coniugātiō est "vocāre," prīma aut secunda? (Respondē in tōtā sententiā.)
"Vocāre" est prīma dēclēnsiō.
- iii. Quid est "chalk" in Latīnā? *crēta*
- iv. Dēpinge ("draw"): iānua/*DRAW PICTURE OF A door*:
 pecūnia/*PICTURE OF money*: magister/*PICTURE OF THE teacher*: