

LATĪNA MI—Exercitātiō I (Capita prīma et secunda)
Autumnus MMX

Nōmen _____ (praenōmen Latīnum, et nōmen Anglicum)

Doctor Illa Flōra ☺

I. Scībe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.

v%

II. Lege fābulam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

xli%

☺♥ “Which Poet Will Spendusa Love?” ♥☺

Vergilius (*Vergil*) est poēta; magnam fāmam et fortūnam habet (**habēō, habēre, to have**). Horātius quoque (*also*) est poēta; fāmam habet sed nōn multam pecūniam. Horātius puellam amat; nōmen (*name*) puellae est “Spendūsa.” Horātius Spendūsam laudat et saepe vocat, sed est sine pecūniā et puellae rosās nōn dat. Vergilius Spendūsam videt, puellae multās rosās dat, et vocat: “Salvē, O puella! Habē rosās et bāsīā mē, amābō tē!” Ira Spendūsae est magna; obdūrat et poētā culpat. Quid puella respondēre dēbet?—“Mē terrēs! Errās—rosās tuās nōn amō! Pecūnia tua est nihil! Fōrmam meam laudās, sed mē nōn amās! Horātius multam pecūniam nōn habet, rosās nōn dat, sed mē vērē (*truly*) amat! Valē, poēta!!!”

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum sublīnēātōrum in fābulā.

xii%

CASUS:

ŪSUS:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| a. fortūnam (līnea i) | _____ | _____ |
| b. puellae (iii) | _____ | _____ |
| c. pecūniā (iv) | _____ | _____ |
| d. puellae (iv) | _____ | _____ |
| e. puella (v) | _____ | _____ |
| f. puella (vi) | _____ | _____ |

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

iv%

i. cōnservant:

ii. pecūniae:

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%

- i. An “expatriate” lives outside of her _____.
ii. A “subpoena” demands your appearance in court under _____ of law.
iii. An “invalid” argument literally lacks _____.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: *rosa mea* (genitīvus, *rosae meae*), “my rose.”

xx%

	SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS
NOM	<i>rosa mea</i>	_____
GEN	<i>rosae meae</i>	_____
DAT	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____

VII. Coniugā *videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum* (“to see”) in tempore praesentī et dā duo imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā.

xv%

	SINGULĀRIS		PLŪRĀLIS	
	<i>Latīna</i>	<i>Anglica</i>	<i>Latīna</i>	<i>Anglica</i>
persōnā p̄rīma	videō	_____	_____	_____
secunda	_____	_____	_____	_____
tertia	_____	_____	_____	_____
IMPERĀTĪVA:	_____	_____	_____	_____

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (I@)

- i. Quid hodiē agis? (Dēbēs respondēre in Latīnā, nōn in Anglicā.) _____
ii. Quae coniugātiō est “valēre,” p̄rīma aut secunda? _____
iii. What momentous event occurred in August A.D. 79? _____
iv. Dēpinge (“draw”) an abecedaria:

- v. A floor mosaic you have seen from the entrance to a Pompeian house bore the inscription “SALVE LVCRVM,” declaring the home-owner’s interest in _____.