

LATINA MI—Exercitātiō I (Capita prīma et secunda) Autumnus MMIX

Nōmen

(praenōmen Latīnum, et nōmen Anglicum)

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MACRONS: -1 for 1st error, -1/5 for others

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.

v%

1 point/word

Puella tua rosās nōn amat. [remember to include MACRONS but NOT ACCENTS, e.g., *rosās* but not *túa*]

II. Lege fābulam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

xlii%

ca. 80 words at 42% = ½ point per word

☺♥ “A Poet in Love” ♥☺

Catullus est poēta; **fāma** poētae est magna. Catullus puellam amat; nōmen (“the name”) puellae est “Lesbia.” Lesbia **poētam** nōn amat sed poētam hodiē vocat. Quid Catullus respondēre dēbet? Poēta cōgitat, “Sī errō et **puellae** multās rosās nōn dō, Lesbia mē saepe monet et culpat; sī fōrmam **puellae** laudō, mē bāsiat, sed mē nōn amat. Quid cōgitāre dēbeō? Ō puella mea, cōservā mē, amābō tē!” Ō **poēta**, Lesbiam vidēre hodiē nōn dēbēs—sed sine **puellā** nōn valēs et vīta tua est nihil.

Catullus is a poet; the poet’s reputation/the fame of the poet is great. Catullus loves a girl; the name of the girl/the girl’s name is “Lesbia.” Lesbia does not love the poet but she calls/is calling the poet today. What/how ought Catullus to (What should Catullus) respond/reply? The poet thinks/is thinking, “If I err (make a mistake) and do not give many (a lot of) roses to the girl (give the girl a lot of roses), Lesbia often warns/admonishes and blames/criticizes me; if I praise the girl’s beauty, she kisses me, but (she) does not love me. What should/must (ought I to) think? Oh, my girl, save me, please!” Oh, poet, you should not see Lesbia today—but without the girl you are not well/strong (you don’t do very well) and your life is nothing/worthless.

/ : used for equally good alternative translations; other options may be acceptable as well

(...): used for explanations, for smoother and more idiomatic translations, and for words that are optional

X: an X through a word on your graded paper indicates two or more aspects of the word are wrong (e.g., translating amat as “you loved,” where both person and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here = -1/2)

~~~~~: a “squiggly” line UNDER a word indicates that only a single aspect of a word has been mistranslated (e.g., translating puellārum “of the girl” misses only one aspect, i.e. number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses half credit (here = -1/4)

**III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum sublineātōrum in fābulā.**

xii%

CASUS:

USUS:

**1 + 1 @**

a. fāma (līnea i): nom(inative) subject

**learn the CORRECT SPELLING of each of the cases; you may use the abbreviations indicated**

b. poētam (ii): acc(usative) dir(ect) obj(ect)

c. puellae (iii): dat(ive) ind(irect) obj(ect)

d. puellae (iv): gen(itive) ind(irect) obj(ect)

e. poēta (v): voc(ative) (direct) address

f. puellā (v): abl(ative) obj(ect) of prep(osition)

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

iv%

**½ per error up to total of 2 per word: comonest error involved syllables long “by position”; also -u- after -q- is a CONSONANT, not a VOWEL, and so does not make a separate syllable: REVIEW**

i. sententiās: sen-tén-ti-ās ii. antīquae: an-tī-quae

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/word [fyi: these items are often drawn from the WORKBOOK FOR WHEELLOCK’S LATIN]*

- i. A person who is “impecunious” has no **money**.
- ii. A “terrible” event is literally one that **frightens/scares** people. *Don’t answer such items with ANOTHER derivative of the SAME word, as that doesn’t demonstrate your knowledge of the root meaning; so “TERRifies” is not a good answer*
- iii. At a “convocation” people are literally **called/summoned/invited** together.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: *fortūna multa* (genitīvus, *fortūnae multae*), “much fortune.” xx%  
*1 + 1 @*

|     |                                      |                            |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|     | SINGULĀRIS                           | PLŪRĀLIS                   |
| NOM | <i>fortūna multa</i>                 | <i>fortūnae multae</i>     |
| GEN | <i>fortūnae multae</i>               | <i>fortūnārum multārum</i> |
|     | [NOTE: base = <i>fortūn- mult-</i> ] |                            |
| DAT | <i>fortūnae multae</i>               | <i>fortūnīs multīs</i>     |
| ACC | <i>fortūnam multam</i>               | <i>fortūnās multās</i>     |
| ABL | <i>fortūnā multā</i>                 | <i>fortūnīs multīs</i>     |
| VOC | <i>Ō, fortūna multa</i>              | <i>Ō, fortūnae multae</i>  |

VII. Coniugā *servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum* (“to save”) in tempore praesentī et dā duo imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā. xiv%  
*1 @*


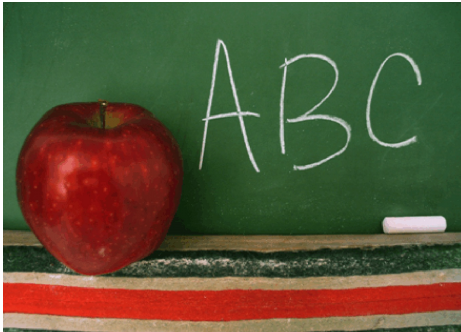
|               | SINGULĀRIS    |                         | PLŪRĀLIS        |                         |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
|               | <i>Latīna</i> | <i>Anglica</i>          | <i>Latīna</i>   | <i>Anglica</i>          |
| persōnā prīma | <b>servō</b>  | I save                  | <i>servāmus</i> | <i>we save</i>          |
| secunda       | <i>servās</i> | <i>you save</i>         | <i>servātis</i> | <i>you (pl.) save</i>   |
| tertia        | <i>servat</i> | <i>s/he/it saves</i>    | <i>servant</i>  | <i>they save</i>        |
| IMPERĀTĪVA:   | <i>servā</i>  | <i>(you, sg.) save!</i> | <i>servāte</i>  | <i>(you, pl.) save!</i> |

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM** (i@) *[These came chiefly from class activities, not the textbook.]*

- i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.) **optimē, bene, satis bene, male, pessimē, stercōsē (any 1 of these)**
- ii. Quae coniugātiō est “salvēre,” prīma aut secunda? **(est) secunda**

iii. Quid est Vergilius? nauta **poēta** pīrāta philosophia Maecēnās

iv-v. Dēpīnge (“draw”):

|                                                                                     |                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Magister<br/>Illa Flōra sedet:</p>                                               | <p>tabula:</p>                                                                       |
|  |  |