

Nōmen (semper scribe Latīnum praenōmen et Anglicum nōmen) ANSWER KEYMACRONS: -1 for 1<sup>st</sup> error, -1/5 for others**I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**

x%

1/wordLATINA: *Latīnam amāmus et semper amābimus!*

ANGLICA: We love Latin and (we) always will (love Latin)!

**II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.**

xlili%

94 words @ 43% = ½ point per word

Mārtiālis est magnus **poēta** Rōmānus. In ūnō carmine (abl. of **carmen**, *poem*) dē **Caeciliānō** nārrat (**nārrāre**, *to tell*): Caeciliānus, **vir** stultus, paucōs amīcōs vērōs habēbat sed sine aprō numquam (*never*) cēnābat!—esne sānus, Ō **Caeciliāne**? Es avārus, et avārī parvum numerum amīcōrum semper habēbunt! Mārtiālis in aliō (*another*) carmine dē Philaene (abl. of **Philaenis**), fēminā fāmae malae, nārrat; rogat (**rogāre**, *to ask*), “Cūr herī nōn bāsiābam tē, Philaenī? Cūr hodiē nōn amō tē, Philaenī? Cūr mē et crās et semper terrēbis, Philaenī?—nōn es satis bona, nōn es satis pulchra, sed calva es et ūnum **oculum** habēs!” Saturae (**satura**, *-ae, satire*) poētae culpās **populī** vident, sed saepe multam īram habent et nōn sunt hūmānae!

**Martial/Martialis is a great Roman poet. In one poem he tells about/of Caecilianus [NOT “Caeciliano”: ALWAYS translate NAMES into their proper NOMINATIVE form]: Caecilianus, a foolish man, had/used to have (was having) few true/real friends but he never used to dine without a boar!—are you sufficiently sane, (O) Caecilianus? You are greedy, and greedy men will always have a small number of friends! Martial in another poem tells of/about Philaenis [NOT “Philaene”: ALWAYS translate NAMES into their proper NOMINATIVE form], a woman of ill repute/bad reputation; he asks, “Why wasn’t I kissing you yesterday, Philaenis? Why do I not/don’t I love you today, Philaenis? While will you scare me both tomorrow and forever/always, Philaenis?—you are not sufficiently good/good enough, you are not/nor are you sufficiently lovely/lovely enough, but you ARE bald and have one/a single eye!” The poet’s satires see/understand people’s faults, but they often contain much vehemence/anger and are not refined/humane[better choices than “human”].**

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

xii%

	<u>CASUS:</u>	<u>ŪSUS:</u>
<u>1 + 1 @</u>		
a. poēta (līnea i):	nom.	pred. nom./pred. noun
b. Caeciliānō (i):	abl.	obj. of prep.
c. vir (ii):	nom.	appositive/apposition
d. Caeciliāne (iii):	voc.	dir. address
e. oculum (vi):	acc.	dir. object
f. populī (vii):	gen.	possessive/possession <i>[spell with 4 s’s]</i>

**IV. Invenī ūnum exemplum in fābulā.**

ii%

1 @

a substantive adjective: avārī (line 3) a predicate adjective: ANY ONE of these: sānus/avārus (3), bona/pulchra/calva (6), hūmānae (8)

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

iv%

2 @: - ½ per error up to a total of 2 per word

- i. caelōrum cae-lō-rum      ii. officium of-fi-ci-um

VI. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A ‘laudatory’ speech is full of praise”).

v%

1 @

- i. An “insuperable” difficulty cannot be overcome.  
 ii. A person who is “culpable” is worthy of blame/censure/being faulted.  
 iii. A “bellicose” nation is one inclined to war.  
 iv. A “parvicellular” organism has small/tiny/little cells.  
 v. To have a “paucity” of friends is to have very few.

VII. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā).

x%

(Follow the instructions; you’re declining one noun-adj. pair in the singular, the other in the plural)

SINGULĀRIS: agricola pulcher,      PLŪRĀLIS: bellum malum (gen. bellī malī),

½ @

NOM	agricola	pulcher	bella	mala
GEN	agricolae	pulchrī	bellōrum	malōrum
DAT	agricolae	pulchrō	bellīs	malīs
ACC	agricolam	pulchrum	bella	mala
ABL	agricolā	pulchrō	bellīs	malīs

VOC (Ō) agricola pulcher (Ō) bella mala  
 [Adj. agrees w. noun in gen./#case, not necessarily in spelling of endings.]      [Review NEUTERS if necessary.]

VIII. Coniugā cēnō, cēnāre in temporibus praesentī, futūrō, et imperfectō.

ix%

Praesēns:      Futūrū:      Imperfectum:

½ @

cēnō	cēnāmus	cēnābō	cēnābimus	cēnābam	cēnābāmus
cēnās	cēnātis	cēnābis	cēnābitis	cēnābās	cēnābātis
cēnat	cēnant	cēnābit	cēnābunt	cēnābat	cēnābant

[remember: bobibibibu!]

[Lady Baba: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiYkVL6qPS4>]

IX. Coniugā sum, esse (“to be”) in tempore praesentī, et in Latīnā et in Anglicā.

v%

Sing.: Latīna      Anglica      Plūr.: Latīna      Anglica

½ @

i	sum	I am	sumus	we are
ii	es	you are	estis	you (pl.) are
iii	est	she/he/it/there is	sunt	they/there are



PRAEMIA ADDITA (I@)

What is the difference between a graffito and a dipinto? graffiti are incised, dipinti are painted

The Pompeian whose floor mosaic read LVCRVM GAVDIVM was interested in profit/gain[money ½].

What nation won the Battle of Thermopylae but failed in its ultimate mission? Persia/Persians

Dēpinge (draw):

<p>pūpa:</p> 	<p>sagitta:</p> 
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