

N men (Lat num praen men et Anglicum n men) ANSWER KEYMACRONS: -1 for 1<sup>st</sup> error, -1/5 for others**I. Scr be sententiam Lat nam et tr nsfer in Anglicam.**

x%

1 point/word

LATINA: Sententiam Lat nam scr bere nunc potes!

ANGLICA: Now you are able to (you can) write a Latin sentence!

[remember to include MACRONS but NOT ACCENTS, e.g., *laud bimus* but not *sémper*]**II. Tr nsfer f bulam in Anglicam.**

xlix%

1/2 per word

Scr pt r s libr rum nostr rum f bul s d hominibus mal s scr bunt. Tantalus, r x Graecus, f lium hab bat; n men f li erat “Pelops,” et f li Pelopis erant Atreus et Thyest s. Tantalus Pelopem nec re tempt bat (**tempt re**, “to try”) et, propter vitium, poen s perpetu s dabat. F li Pelopis mal s m r s multaque vitia hab bant. Thyest s ux rem Atre corrumpit; ra Atreum vincit, et post parvam moram puer s fr tris necat, corpora secat, et fr tr c nam tum dare audet. L vius (“Livy”) d Tarquini (5) Superb , r ge R m n rum, et d Sext Tarquini , f li r gis, scr b bat. Sextus L cr tiam, f minam magnae virt tis, rapuit, et f mina bona vitium toler re n n poterat. R m n ant qu r gem Tarquinium et f lium semper culp bant, et Graec Tantalum et Atreum Thyestemque saepe culp bant. (9)

**The authors/writers of our books compose/write stories about wicked men. Tantalus, a Greek king, had a son; the son’s name was “Pelops,” and the sons of Pelops[NOT “sons of Pelopis”: you MUST translate NAMES into NOMINATIVE form] were Atreus and Thyestes. Tantalus tried to slay Pelops[NOT “slay Pelopem”; see above] and, because of his[“the” ok, but better to ROUTINELY SUPPLY POSSESSIVES] crime, he was paying an eternal/perpetual penalty. The sons of Pelops had bad character/morals and many vices[multA modifies vitia, not morES]. Thyestes seduces the wife of Atreus; anger overcomes Atreus, and after a little delay[MORA=delay; MORS=death, MOS=habit] he slays his brother’s sons, cuts up/butchers the(ir) bodies, and then dares to serve/give [them as] dinner to his brother. Livy wrote about Tarquinius[NOT “TarquiniO”: see reminder about NAMES above] Superbus, king of the Romans, and about Sextus Tarquinius, the king’s son. Sextus raped Lucretia, a woman of great virtue/courage, and the good woman was not able to/could not endure/tolerate the crime. The ancient Romans always used to blame/condemn/were always condemning king Tarquinius and his son, and the Greeks often censured/blamed Tantalus and Atreus and Thyestes.**

**III. Scr be casum et sum h rum n minum et adiect v rum in f bul .**

x%

I + I @

hominibus (l nea i)

CASUS:

abl.

USUS:

obj. of prep.

r x (i)

nom.

appositive/apposition (“subject” = - 1/2 )

m r s (iii)

acc.

dir. obj.

fr tr (v)

dat.

indir. obj.

r gis (vi)

gen.

possession/possessive (no points deducted, but note that these words are spelled with 4 s’s)

**IV. Find in the passage two “complementary infinitives.”**

ii%

I @

nec re(2)

dare(5)

toler re(7)

[ANY 2 of these 3]

V. Declension in Latin .

xi%

**amor** v rus,  
in singular r

**carmen** (gen. carminis) Graecum,  
in plural r l  PLURAL not SINGULAR

1/2 per word

N amor v rus

carmina Graeca

[BASE is carmin-]

G am ris v r

carminum Graecum

D am r v r

carminibus Graecis

Ac am rem v rum

carmina Graeca

Ab am re v r

carminibus Graecis

V ( ) amor v re  
[the “ ” is not required, though common]

( ) carmina Graeca

VI. Coniug possum, posse in tempore praesent et sum, esse in tempore fut r .

vii%

1/2 per word

possum in praesent :

sum in fut r :

Sg. Pl.  
possum possumus

Sg. Pl.  
er erimus

potes potestis

eris eritis

potest possunt

erit erunt

VII. Coniug trah , trahere in temporibus praesent et fut r et scr be duo imper t va. vii%

1/2 per word

TEMPUS PRAES NS:

TEMPUS FUT RUM:

Sg. Pl.  
trah trahimus

Sg. Pl.  
traham trahimus

[REMEMBER: o-i-i-i-i-u]

trahis trahitis

trah s trah tis

[the i's are NOT long]

[the e's are long, except before -t/nt]

trahit trahunt

trahet trahent

Imper t vum singular re: **trahere** Imper t vum plural le: **trahite** [NOT trahete]

VIII. 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”).

v%

I + I i. A “belligerent” person favors waging/carrying on/conducting war.

I ii. The name of each “conscript” was literally written onto a list.

I iii. “Insidious” persons often engage in plot(s)/treachery/ambush(es).

I iv. An “uxorious” man is especially submissive to his wife.

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**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM** +v% = +I @

Quis (“who”) erat frater Bitonis? **Cleobis** [only +1/2 if misspelled]

Quid Cydippus vidit? **statue** [1/2] of **Juno** [1/2] [must include BOTH for +1]

Murtilis et Catullus erant Romanis (a) reges (b) historici (c) **poetae** (d) tyranni c

Quid erat in equo Trinum? (respond in Latin) **Graecus/vir/hominis/c** **piae** (any 1; 1/2 if misspelled)

Quid Murtilis Sabidi diceret poterat? (in Latin aut Anglic) **non amo t** /I don't love[like] you