

I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**x%**

LATINA: _____

ANGLICA: _____

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.**xlix%**

Līvius, magnus scrīptor Rōmānus, dē mōribus patriae antīquae in prīmō librō scrībēbat: “Hominēs in cīvitāte nostrā dē officiīs cōgitābant et multa cōnsilia bona habēbant; hodiē tamen tempora nostra sunt mala: nec culpās nostrās nec remedia tolerāre possumus.” Ex librīs scrīptōris dē Lucrētiā, fēminā magnōrum animōrum, quoque (*also*) discimus. Sextus Tarquinius, filius rēgis malī, Lucrētiam vincit; Lucrētia tum cōgitābat, “Vitium Tarquiniī tolerāre numquam poterō; sine morā, igitur, mē necābō!” Rōmānī Lucrētiaē cōpiam laudis semper dabant, et haec (*these*) verba erant in titulō (**titulus, -ī, epitaph**) fēminae:

Dīs mānibus Lucrētiaē, fīliae nostrae,
uxōris Collātīnī, fēminae bonae.
Semper virtūtem amābat.
Hīc sita est.

III. Scrībe casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā.**x%**

	CASUS:	USUS:
scrīptor (līnea i)	_____	_____
mōribus (i)	_____	_____
mala (ii)	_____	_____
rēgis (iv)	_____	_____
virtūtem (ix)	_____	_____

IV. Identify the specific use of *tolerāre* in line 3 (and 5): _____**ii%****V. Dēclīnā in Latīnā.****xi%**

mōs Graecus, m.,
in singulārī

carmen (gen. carminis) novum, n.,
in plūrālī

N	mōs	Graecus	_____	_____
G	mōris	_____	_____	_____
D	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ac	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ab	_____	_____	_____	_____
V	_____	_____	_____	_____

VI. Coniugā possum, posse in tempore praesentī et sum, esse in tempore imperfectō.

vii%

possum in praesentī:

sum in imperfectō:

Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

VII. Coniugā vincō, vincere in temporibus praesentī et futūrō et scribe duo imperātīva.

vii%

TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:

TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:

Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Imperātīvum singulāre: _____ Imperātīvum plūrāle: _____

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%

- To “extract” something is literally to _____ it _____ its location.
- “Regalia” is attire fit for a _____.
- A “postscript” is literally something _____ the main text.

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM +v% Which wrote biographies? (a) Catullus (b) Martial (c) Nepos (d) Livy
What in Cicero’s view (a position shared by Caesar as well, at least in his propaganda) was it a state’s moral responsibility to always demonstrate after a military victory? _____
Quid Mārtiliās Sabidiō dīcere poterat? (in Latīnā aut Anglicā) _____
Which was responsible for public works and entertainments? (a) aedīle (b) cōnsul (c) duumvir (d) lībertīnī
A **fulguriātor** was responsible for interpreting omens from what natural phenomenon? _____