LATINA MI—Probātiō III (Capita sexta-octāva): Autumnus MMX

Nōmen (Latīnum praenōmen et Anglicum nōmen) ______________________________

Doctor Illa Flōra

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam. x%

LATINA: ________________________________________________________________

ANGLICA: ______________________________________________________________

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam. xlix%

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

Dīs mānibus Lucrētiæ, filiae nostræ,
uxōris Collātīnī, fēminae bonae.
Semper virtūtem amābat.
Hīc sita est.

III. Scribe casum et ūsum rōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā. x%

scriptor (īnea i) CASUS: __________________ USUS: _____________________________
mōribus (i) __________________ ____________________________
malā (ii) __________________ ________________________________
rēgis (iv) __________________ ________________________________
virtūtem (ix) __________________ ______________________________

IV. Identify the specific use of tolerāre in line 3 (and 5): ________________ ________________ ii%

V. Déclīnā in Latīnā. xi%
mōs Graecus, m.,
in singulāřī
carmen (gen. carminis) novum, n.,
in plūrāřī

N mōs Graecus
G mōris
D
Ac
Ab
V

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>possum in praesentī:</th>
<th>sum in imperfectō:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Sg.</td>
<td>Pl.</td>
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VII. Coniugā vincō, vincere in temporibus praesentī et futūrō et scribē duo imperātīva.

TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:  

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<th>TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:</th>
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<td>Sg.</td>
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Imperātīvum singulāře: _______________  Imperātīvum plūrāľe: _______________

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").

i. To “extract” something is literally to __________ it _________ its location.

ii. “Regalia” is attire fit for a __________.

iii. 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 Mārtiālis 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?

️ Latinum semper amābō!!