

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

x%

1/word

LATINA: Sententiās Latīnās scribere nunc possumus!

ANGLICA: Now we can (are able to) write Latin sentences!

**II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.**

xlix%

½ per word

Līvius, magnus scrīptor Rōmānus, dē mōribus patriae antīquae in p̄mō librō scribēbat: “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.

**Livy/Livius, an important/great Roman writer, was writing about the morals of the ancient fatherland/country in his [remember to ROUTINELY SUPPLY POSSESSIVES]] first book: “Men in our state used to think/were thinking about their duties/responsibilities and (they) had many good plans/ideas; today, nevertheless, our times are bad: we are able to/can tolerate/endure neither our faults/failings nor their/the remedies.” From the writer’s/author’s books we learn also about Lucretia, a woman of great courage/pride. Sextus Tarquinius, son of the wicked king, overcomes Lucretia; then Lucretia was thinking, “I shall never be able to endure Tarquinius’ crime; so/therefore, I shall kill myself without delay!” The Romans always gave/used to give/were giving Lucretia an abundance of praise, and these words were on/in the woman’s epitaph: “To the spirits of the dead of Lucretia, our daughter, wife of Collatinus, a good woman. She always loved virtue. Here she is buried/here she lies.”**

**III. Scribere casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā.**

x%

I + I@

scrīptor (līnea i)

CASUS:

nom.

ŪSUS:

aposition

mōribus (i)

abl.

obj. of prep.

mala (ii)

nom.

pred. nom./pred. adj.

rēgis (iv)

gen.

possession [spelling: 4 s’s]

virtūtem (ix)

acc.

dir. obj.

**IV. Identify the specific use of *tolerāre* in line 3 (and 5): comple[not I]mentary infinitive**

ii%

V. Dēclīnā in Latīnā.

xi%

|                 |                            |         |  |         |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|--|---------|
|                 | <b>mōs Graecus, m.,</b>    |         | <b>carmen (gen. carminis) novum, n.,</b> |         |
|                 | <b><u>in singulārī</u></b> |         | <b><u>in plūrālī</u></b>                 |         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ @ |                            |         |  |         |
| N               | mōs                        | Graecus | carmina                                  | nova    |
| G               | mōris                      | Graeci  | carminum                                 | novōrum |
| D               | mōrī                       | Graecō  | carminibus                               | novīs   |
| Ac              | mōrem                      | Graecum | carmina                                  | nova    |
| Ab              | mōre                       | Graecō  | carminibus                               | novīs   |
| V               | (Ō) mōs                    | Graece  | (Ō) carmina                              | nova    |

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

vi%

|                                    |                 |                                  |               |  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ @                    |                 |                                  |               |  |
| <b><u>possum in praesentī:</u></b> |                 | <b><u>sum in imperfectō:</u></b> |               |  |
| Sg.                                | Pl.             | Sg.                              | Pl.           |  |
| <b>possum</b>                      | <b>possumus</b> | <b>eram</b>                      | <b>erāmus</b> |  |
| <b>potes</b>                       | <b>potestis</b> | <b>erās</b>                      | <b>erātis</b> |  |
| <b>potest</b>                      | <b>possunt</b>  | <b>erat</b>                      | <b>erant</b>  |  |

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

vii%

|                         |                 |                        |                 |  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ @         |                 |                        |                 |  |
| <b>TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:</b> |                 | <b>TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:</b> |                 |  |
| Sg.                     | Pl.             | Sg.                    | Pl.             |  |
| <b>vincō</b>            | <b>vincimus</b> | <b>vincam</b>          | <b>vincēmus</b> |  |
| <b>vincis</b>           | <b>vincitis</b> | <b>vincēs</b>          | <b>vincētis</b> |  |
| <b>vincit</b>           | <b>vincunt</b>  | <b>vincet</b>          | <b>vincent</b>  |  |

Imperātīvum singulāre: **vince** Imperātīvum plūrāle: **vincite**

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. To “extract” something is literally to drag/draw it from/out of its location.

I ii. “Regalia” is attire fit for a king/queen.

I + I iii. A “postscript” is literally something written after the main text.

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**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? **clemency (clēmēntia)**

Quid Mārīālis Sabidiō dīcere poterat? (in Latīnā aut Anglicā) **Nōn amō tē OR I do not love you.**

Which was responsible for public works and entertainments? (**a) aedīle** (b) cōnsul (c) duumvir (d) lībērtīnī

A **fulguriātor** was responsible for interpreting omens from what natural phenomenon? **lightning**