

Nōmen (Latīnum praenōmen et Anglicum nōmen) ANSWER KEYMACRONS: -1 for 1st 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%

	mōs Graecus, m.,		carmen (gen. <u>carminis</u>) novum, n.,	
	<u>in singulārī</u>		<u>in plūrālī</u>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ @				
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%

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

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

vii%

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

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.

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**