

LATINA MI—Quīnta Probātiō (Capita XII-XIV)

Doctor Illa Flōra

Autumnus MMX

Nōmen: _____

MACRONS: -1 1st error, - 1/5 others

i. Dēscribē sententiā Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

1/word

LATINA: Nōs ipsī Latīnam semper amāvimus!

ANGLICA: We ourselves (have) always loved Latin!

ii. Trānsfer hanc fābulam in Anglicam.

xli%

98 words at 41% = 2/5 per word (1/5 for missing only a single aspect such as number, case, tense)

Cicerō fuit magnus cōsul Rōmānus. In senātum vēnerat et in Catilīnam, amīcum Caesaris, propter īnsidiās eius cum īrā dīxit. “Quid fēcistī?” dīxit; “Quid nunc cōgitās? Senātus et cōsul ipse vitia tua oculīs suīs nūper vidērunt. Nōbīs cum in hāc cīvitate remanēre nōn potes; tē, cum istīs amīcīs, ad mortem vī dūcere dēbēmus!” Cicerō sibi haec tum dīxit: “Ego ipse cōsiliū habeō et cum virtūte agere dēbeō; sī nōn agam, ego, ego ipse, errāverō!” Etiam aliī in urbe diū dīcēbant: “Cicerō nōn dēbet cōgitāre eōs malōs esse cīvēs; illī, propter facta mala sua, iūra cīvium numquam tenēre dēbent—iūra amīsērunt!”

Cicero was a great Roman consul. He had come into the senate and he spoke with anger (angrily) against Catiline [watch spelling], a friend of Caesar, because of his treachery/plot/conspiracy. “What have you done?” he said; “What are you now thinking? The senate and the consul himself have recently witnessed/seen your crimes with their own eyes. You cannot/are not able to remain with us in this state; we ought to/should/must lead you to death by force, (along) with those (despicable) friends of yours!” Cicero then said these things to himself: “I myself have a plan and I ought to/should/must act with courage/virtue; if I do/shall not act, I, I myself, shall have made a mistake!” Even others/other men in the city were long saying: “Cicero ought/should/must not consider these wicked men to be citizens; those men, on account of their (own) wicked deeds/actions, ought/should/must never have/hold/retain the rights of citizens—they have forfeited/lost (their) rights!”

iii. Scribē cāsū et ūsū hōrum nōminum et prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.

xii%

CASUS: ŪSUS:

1 + 1 @

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|
| a. amīcum (līnea i) | acc. | appositive (½ for obj. of prep.) |
| b. īrā (ii) | abl. | manner |
| c. oculīs (ii) | abl. | means (instrument) |
| d. nōbīs (iii) | abl. | accompaniment |
| e. vī (iii) | abl. | means (instrument) |
| f. sibi (iv) | dat. | ind. obj. (½ for reflexive pronoun: always give the specific case use) |

iv. Cinge quattuor i-stemmata nōmina (“circle the four i-stem nouns”).

iv%

I@

māter, mātris rēx, rēgis animal, animālis ars, artis auris, auris iūs, iūris nūbēs, nūbis

v. Scribe synopsis *mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī*, “to change,” in tertiā persōnā singulārī, in Latīnā et Anglicā.

xii%

I@

LATĪNA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

mūtat mūtābit mūtābat mūtāvit mūtāverit mūtāverat

ANGLICA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

s/he: changes ..will change ..was changing (has) changed will have c'd had changed

vi. Dēclīnā *animal* (gen. *animālis*) *ipsum* in singulārī et *pars* (gen. *partis*) *ipsa* in plūrālī.

xv%

I@

SINGULARIS

PLURALIS

Nom.	animal	ipsum	partēs	ipsae
Gen.	animālis	ipsūs	partium [i-stem]	ipsārum
Dat.	animālī	ipsī	partibus	ipsīs
Acc.	animal [neut.: acc.=nom.]	ipsum	partēs	ipsās
Abl.	animālī [neuter i-stem]	ipsō	partibus	ipsīs

vii. 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”).

vi%

- i. A “tenacious” person **holds/grasps** onto things firmly.
- ii. Something “inevitable” literally cannot be **avoided [shunned]**.
- iii. A “station” is literally a place to **stand**.
- iv. The legal term “ipso facto” literally means “by the **fact/deed itself [the very fact/deed]**.”
- v. An “acerbic” comment is a **bitter/harsh/grievous** one.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. i@

Cūr Alexander ille magnus scrīptōrēs sēcum semper habēbat? (Respondē in Anglicā.)

to chronicle, and thus immortalize, his deeds

Cūr Laecānia dentēs niveōs habuit? (Respondē in Anglicā.) **she had dentures**

What room in the House of the Gem did the imperial physician Apollinaris visit? **the bathroom/latrine**

The oplomachus and the ophthalmicus used different, but similarly shaped, instruments in their professions; describe the

shape: **long and pointed**

Pliny the Younger wrote hundreds of these, including one we read in Wheelock Ch. 12: **letters**