

Test 6, Chapters 15-17

Nōmen \_\_\_\_\_

I. **Translate** the following Latin passage into clear English. (43 points)

## How Theseus Met the Minotaur

Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque pater quī rēx Aegeus erat. Illō tempore in quō potentī rēgī Crētae poenās dabant cīvēs septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad Crētā mittēbant. Hae quattuordecim erant victimae ingentis Mīnōtaurī. Multum populī Mīnōtaurum timuit, sed fortis Thēseus dīxit, “Sī poterō, istum ingentem vincam, et quattuordecim ex nostrīs cīvibus servābō. Hoc erat primum magnum factum Thēseī.

Notes:

Athēnae, Athēnārum, f. pl., Athens (Athēnīs = Abl. of place where)

Thēseus, Thēseī, m., Theseus

Aegeus, Aegeī, m., Aegeus

Crēta, Crētae, f., the island Crete

Victima, victimae, f., sacrificial beast, victim

Mīnōtaurus, Mīnōtaurī, m., the Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature

Theseus and his father, who was king Aegeus, were living in Athens. At that time, in which (when) they were paying the penalty to the powerful king of Crete, the citizens were sending 7 boys and the same number of girls to Crete. These 14 were victims of the huge Minotaur. Much of the people feared the Minotaur, but brave Theseus said, “If I am able, I will conquer that huge thing, and I will save 14 of our citizens. This was the first great deed of Theseus.

II. **Answer** questions about the following Latin words from the story. (6 points)

1. What are the case and usage of illō tempore (line 1)? \_\_\_Abl., time when\_\_\_
2. What are the case and usage of potentī rēgī (line 2)? \_\_\_Dat., ind. obj\_\_\_
3. What are the case and usage of populī (line 3)? \_\_\_gen. of the whole\_\_\_
4. What are the case and usage of nostrīs cīvibus (line 5). \_\_\_abl. with card. #\_\_\_
5. Parse servābō (line 5): \_\_\_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> p., sing., future, act., ind. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write down one of the cardinal numbers from the story: septem, quattuordecim And one of the ordinal numbers: \_\_\_ primum \_\_\_

III. **Identify** the relative clauses from the story. **Bracket** the relative clause in the sentence, **draw an arrow** from the relative clause to the antecedent, and give the **number, gender, case, and usage** of the relative pronoun. (10 points)

1. Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque **pater** [**quī** rēx Aegeus erat].

Quī = nom, sing, masc, subject

2. Illō **tempore** [in **quō** potentī rēgī Crētae poenās dabant] cīvēs septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad Crētā mittēbant.

Quō = abl, sing, neu, obj of a prep (abl. of time when)

IV. List **cardinal** numbers 1-6, and **ordinal** numbers 7-12. (6 points)

     ūnus     

     duo     

     trēs     

     quattuor     

     quīnque     

     sex     

     septimus     

     octāvus     

     nōnus     

     decimus     

     ūndecimus     

     duodecimus     

V. **Dictation.** Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. Then **translate** the sentence into English. (5 points)

Libellus quem laudās est difficilis.

The book which you praise is difficult.

VI. Give a **synopsis** of “incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptum, to begin” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural. (6 points)

Present	<u>incipitis</u>	Perfect	<u>incēpistis</u>
Imperfect	<u>incipiēbātis</u>	Pluperfect	<u>incēperātis</u>
Future	<u>incipiētis</u>	Future Perfect	<u>incēperitis</u>

VII. **Decline** ūna potēns satura in the **singular** (ūnus, ūna, ūnum, one; potēns, (gen.) potentis, powerful, mighty; satura, saturaē, f., satire). (12 points)

**Singular**

Nominative	<u>ūna potēns satura</u>
Genitive	<u>ūnūs potentis saturaē</u>
Dative	<u>ūnī potentī saturaē</u>
Accusative	<u>ūnam potentem saturam</u>
Ablative	<u>ūnā potentī saturā</u>
Vocative	<u>ūna potēns satura</u>

VIII. **Decline** tria iūcunda maria in the **plural** (trēs, tria, three; iūcundus, iūcunda, iūcundum, pleasant; mare, maris, n., sea). (12 points)

**Plural**

Nominative	<u>tria iūcunda maria</u>
Genitive	<u>trium iūcundōrum marium</u>
Dative	<u>tribus iūcundīs maribus</u>
Accusative	<u>tria iūcunda maria</u>
Ablative	<u>tribus iūcundīs maribus</u>
Vocative	<u>duo iūcunda maria</u>

**IX. Extra Credit.**

1. In his poem *Bōlēti* why might Martial say that it is difficult to give mushrooms to a guest? \_they might be poisonous, or very expensive\_\_\_\_
2. Which Roman general did both Cicero and Ennius admire? In what work did Cicero write about him? \_Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator, De Senectute\_
3. Juvenal and Martial both wrote in Rome around the same time. What is one difference in their styles? \_\_\_indignatio vs humor, large vs small themes and scale, grand style vs punch lines\_\_\_\_
4. Titus Cissonius' epitaph commanded the reader: "bibite vōs, quī vīvitis!" What is he telling us to do? Who set up his epitaph? \_\_\_\_\_drink now while we're alive so enjoy life, his brother\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give an English derivative for omnis: \_omnibus, bus, omnipresent, omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous\_