

Nōmen KEY

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.

v%

Pars turbae Caesarem ipsum viderat.

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam.

xlix%

Post bellum, multī virī cum Ulixē trāns mare errāvērunt. Ōlim īnsulam invēnērunt. Virī īnsulam explōrāvērunt.

Tum ūnus ex virīs ad Ulixem cucurrit, et haec dīxit: “Deam pulchram, Circem, invēnimus; rogāvīt nōs cum eā cēnāre. Sed quandō quisque cēnāverat, suam fōrmam amīsit! Circe, **arte** doctā suā, tuīs virīs animum animālium dedit.”

Ulixēs erat īrātus! Virōs suōs dīlēxit. Ipse ad Circem magnā cum **īrā** appellāvit: “Dea, iūra hominum aut deōrum nōn tenēs! Nōn beatus erō, nisi **mihi** meōs virōs dederis, aut **tē** ad mortem trāxerō!”

Circe vīrēs Ulixis vīdit, et amor eam superāvīt. Ea Ulixī virōs reddidit, et Ulixēs cum eā diū remanēbat.

*Ulixēs, is – .m, Ulysses, a Greek king
īnsula, -ae – f., an island
explōrō (1) – to explore*

*Circe, es – f., Circe, a goddess (acc. Circem)
īrātus – a, -um – adj., angry
reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditum – to return*

*nisi – unless
aut – or*

After the war, many men wandered with Ulysses across the sea. One day they found an island. The men explored the island.

Then one of the men ran to Ulysses, and said this (thing): “We found a beautiful goddess, Circe; she asked us to eat with her. But whenever each one had eaten, he lost his own form! Circe, by her skilled art, gave the soul of animals to your men.”

Ulysses was angry! He esteemed/respected/loved his men. He himself called to Circe with great anger: “Goddess, you do not possess/hold the laws of men or gods! I will not be happy/fortunate/blessed, unless you will have given my men to me, or I will have dragged you to death!”

Circe saw the strength of Ulysses, and love conquered her. She gave the men back to Ulysses, and Ulysses remained with her for a long time.

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā.

x%

	CASUS	ŪSUS:
a. eā (line 4)	_Ablative_____	_accompaniment_____
b. arte (line 4)	_Ablative_____	_means_____
c. īrā (line 6)	_Ablative_____	_manner_____
d. mihi (line 7)	_Dative_____	_indirect object_____
e. tē (line 7)	_Accusative_____	_direct object_____

IV. Dēclīnā in Latīnā:

xii%

A. *urbs fortūnāta* (genitīvus, *urbis fortūnātae*), “the blessed city” in numerō singulāre.

B. *ipse cīvis* (*ipsīus cīvis*), “the citizen himself” in numerō singulāre.

C. *exemplar acerbum* (*exemplāris acerbī*), “a bitter example” in numerō plūrāle.

SINGULĀRIS

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NOM	urbs fortūnāta	ipse cīvis
GEN	_urbis fortūnātae _____	_ipsīus cīvis _____
DAT	_urbī fortūnātae _____	_ipsī cīvī _____
ACC	_urbem fortūnātam _____	_ipsum cīvem _____
ABL	_urbe fortūnātā _____	_ipsō cīve _____

PLŪRĀLIS

NOM	exemplāria acerba
GEN	_exemplārium acerbōrum _____
DAT	_exemplāribus acerbīs _____
ACC	_exemplāria acerba _____
ABL	_exemplāribus acerbīs _____

V. Dēclīnā haec prōnōmina reflexa in Latīnā:

x%

a. p̄ima persōna singulāris

b. tertia persōna plūrālis

NOM	_____	_____
GEN	_____mēi_____	_____suī_____
DAT	_____mihi_____	_____sibi_____
ACC	_____mē_____	_____sē_____
ABL	_____mē_____	_____sē_____

VI. Coniugā:

xii%

A. *iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctum* (“to join”) in tempore perfectō in Latīnā et trānsfer in Anglicam.

	<i>Latīna</i> SINGULĀRIS	<i>Anglica</i>	<i>Latīna</i> PLŪRĀLIS	<i>Anglica</i>
Persōnā prīmā	__ <i>iūnxī</i> __	__ i have joined __	__ <i>iūnximus</i> __	__ we joined __
Secundā	__ <i>iūnxistī</i> __	__ you joined __	__ <i>iūnxistis</i> __	__ you all joined __
Tertiā	__ <i>iūnxit</i> __	__ he joined __	__ <i>iūnxērunt</i> __	__ they joined __

B. *creō, creāre, creāvī, creātum* (“to create”) in tempore pluperfectō et futūrō perfectō, in Latīnā.

	<i>pluperfectum</i> SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS	<i>futūrum perfectum</i> SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS
Persōnā prīmā	__ <i>creāveram</i> __	__ <i>creāverāmus</i> __	__ <i>creāverō</i> __	__ <i>creāverimus</i> __
Secundā	__ <i>creāverās</i> __	__ <i>creāverātis</i> __	__ <i>creāveris</i> __	__ <i>creāveritis</i> __
Tertiā	__ <i>creāverat</i> __	__ <i>creāverant</i> __	__ <i>creāverit</i> __	__ <i>creāverint</i> __

VII. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A ‘laudatory’ speech is full of praise.”)

ii%

- To be “patronizing” is to act like a father towards someone.
- When a defendant “appeals” to the crowd, he is literally calling out to them.