exercitātiō ultima (capita xviii, xix, xx)   *nōmen:*
magister Andreas Lasater

~ i. scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~   v%

Latīna:

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~   xli%

  "Quis fuit Herculēs et quid fēcit?" dīcit Secundus. Pūblius, "Nōn audīvistī dē factīs eius?" respondet*, "Facta Hērculis multa et magna fuērunt. Ille **virtūte** numquam caruit. Duodecim gravēs labōrēs fēcit quōs Eurystheus eī dederant. In fābulā dē labōribus Hērculis, quae in classe* nostrā lēcta est, dē bellō cum leōne didicimus. Ingēns erat leō; Hērculēs autem **metū** nōn <u>victus est</u>. Ille enim nōn <u>terrērī</u> ab animālibus potuit. Pugna* magna <u>gerēbātur</u> ab **eīs** et cum* termināta* est pugna, leō necātus erat. Miser leō! Necārī nōn <u>cupīvit</u>, sed vēnit Hērculēs, et, cum eō, mors leōnis." Secundus tum dīxit, "**Quōs** labōrēs aliōs fēcit Hērculēs?" "Sunt multī **versūs** dē Hercule, sed nunc satis est fābulārum."
  Magister autem nunc dīcit, "Classem tēcum dīlēxī. Latīnam semper amā! Valē!"
  *(**respondeō, -ēre**: answer; **classis, -is** *f*: class; **pugna, -ae** *f*: fight; **cum**: when; **terminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**: complete)

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~   xv%

	casus, genus numerusque	ūsus aut verbum dēscrīptum
2 **virtūte**	_____	_____
4 **metū**	_____	_____
3 **eīs**	_____	_____
7 **quōs**	_____	_____
7 **versūs**	_____	_____

	persona:	numerus:	tempus:	vōx:	modus:
2 <u>victus est</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 <u>terrērī</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 <u>gerēbātur</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 <u>cupīvit</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~   iii%

*complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A **'laudatory'** speech is full of <u>praise</u>)*

Hostile actions are usually exhibited by an _____.

A **cornucopia** is literally a _____ of _____.

To **genuflect** is to bend one's _____.

~ v. coniugā in Latīnā ~   xxiv%
Give a **synopsis**

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum **all six tenses**, **indicative**, **<u>first person plural</u>**.

	Active:		Passive:
Pres.	_____	Pres.	_____
Impf.	_____	Impf	_____
Fut.	_____	Fut.	_____
Perf.	_____	Perf.	_____
Pluperf.	_____	Pluperf.	_____
Fut.Perf.	_____	Fut.Perf.	_____

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum **all six tenses**, **indicative**, **<u>third person singular</u>**.

	Active:		Passive:
Pres.	_____	Pres.	_____
Impf.	_____	Impf	_____
Fut.	_____	Fut.	_____
Perf.	_____	Perf.	_____
Pluperf.	_____	Pluperf.	_____
Fut.Perf.	_____	Fut.Perf.	_____

~ vi dēclīnā in Latīnā ~   xii%
ille sēnsus ācris, illīus sēnsūs ācris, *m*: "that bitter feeling"

	singularis	pluralis
Nom.	**ille sēnsus ācris**	_____ _____ _____
Gen.	**illīus sēnsūs ācris**	_____ _____ _____
Dat.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Acc.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Abl.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

~ vii. praemium additum ~   up to v% but no more, *cannot* subtract points. ~
To whom did Paris give the apple?

Who said, "alea iacta est," and what does it mean? (ii possible pts.)

dēpinge: digitus īnfāmis   canis, canis   mālum, -ī

~ Worksheet for translation ~

~ i. scrībe et trānsfer sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~   v%

Latīna: *Semper a tē Latīna amābitur.*

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~   xli%

 "Quis fuit Herculēs et quid fēcit?" dīcit Secundus. Pūblius, "Nōn audīvistī dē factīs eius?" respondet*, "Facta Hērculis multa et magna fuērunt. Ille **virtūte** numquam caruit. Duodecim gravēs labōrēs fēcit quōs Eurystheus eī dederant. In fābulā dē labōribus Hērculis, quae in classe* nostrā lēcta est, dē bellō cum leōne didicimus. Ingēns erat leō; Hērculēs autem **metū** nōn <u>victus est</u>. Ille enim nōn <u>terrērī</u> ab animālibus potuit. Pugna* magna <u>gerēbātur</u> ab **eīs** et cum* termināta* est pugna, leō necātus erat. Miser leō! Necārī nōn <u>cupīvit</u>, sed vēnit Hērculēs, et, cum eō, mors leōnis." Secundus tum dīxit, "**Quōs** labōrēs aliōs fēcit Hērculēs?" "Sunt multī **versūs** dē Hercule, sed nunc satis est fābulārum."

 Magister autem nunc dīcit, "Classem tēcum dīlēxī. Latīnam semper amā! Valē!"

 *(**respondeō, -ēre**: answer; **classis, -is** *f*: class; **pugna, -ae** *f*: fight; **cum**: when; **terminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** complete)

Rough/basic translation ~ to really go over it, meet with Magister Lasater or a tutor.

 "Who was Hercules and what did he do?" says Secundus. Publius answers, "Have you not heard about his deeds? The deeds of Hercules were both many and great. That man never lacked for virtue. He did twelve heavy labors which Eurystheus had given to him. In the story about the labors of Hercules, which was read in our class, we learned about the battle with a lion. The lion was huge, Hercules however was not conquered by fear. That man in fact was not able to be scared by animals. A great fight was waged by them and when the fight was finished, the lion had been killed. Poor lion! He did not want to be killed, but Hercules came, and with him, the death of the lion." Secundus then said, "What other labors did Hercules do?" "There are many verses about Hercules, but not is enough of stories."

 The teacher however now says, "I have enjoyed class with you. Always love Latin! Favewell!"

Roughly 90 words, ½ point per word.

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~   xv%

	<u>casus, genus numerusque</u>	<u>ūsus aut verbum dēscrīptum</u>
2 **virtūte**	**abl, fem, sg.**	**abl. of separation**
4 **metū**	**abl, masc, sg.**	**abl. of means/agent**
3 **eīs**	**abl, masc, pl.**	**abl of personal agent**
7 **quōs**	**acc, masc, pl.**	**interrog. adj, (with *labōrēs*, d.o.)**
7 **versūs**	**nom, masc, pl.**	**subj.**

	<u>persona:</u>	<u>numerus:</u>	<u>tempus:</u>	<u>vōx:</u>	<u>modus:</u>
2 <u>victus est</u>	**3rd**	**sg**	**perf.**	**pass**	**indic**
2 <u>terrērī</u>	**N/A**	**N/A**	**pres.**	**pass**	**infin**
3 <u>gerēbātur</u>	**3rd**	**sg**	**impf**	**pass**	**indic**
3 <u>cupīvit</u>	**3rd**	**sg**	**perf**	**act**	**indic**

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~   iii%

complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise)

Hostile actions are usually exhibited by an _____.   **enemy**

A **cornucopia** is literally a _____ of _____.   **horn, plenty**

To **genuflect** is to bend one's _____.   **knee**

~ v. coniugā in Latīnā ~   xxiv%

Give a **synopsis**

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum **all six tenses**, **indicative**, **first person plural**.

	Active:		Passive:
Pres.	**parāmus**	Pres.	**parāmur**
Impf.	**parābāmus**	Impf	**parābāmur**
Fut.	**parābimus**	Fut.	**parābimur**
Perf.	**parāvimus**	Perf.	**parātī sumus**
Pluperf.	**parāverāmus**	Pluperf.	**parātī erāmus**
Fut.Perf.	**parāverimus**	Fut.Perf.	**parātī erimus**

legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum **all six tenses**, **indicative**, **third person singular**.

	Active:		Passive:
Pres.	**legit**	Pres.	**legitur**
Impf.	**legēbat**	Impf	**legēbatur**
Fut.	**legat**	Fut.	**legatur**
Perf.	**lēgit**	Perf.	**lēctus est**
Pluperf.	**lēgerat**	Pluperf.	**lēctus erat**
Fut.Perf.	**lēgerit**	Fut.Perf.	**lēctus erit**

~ dēclīnā in Latīnā ~   xii%

ille sēnsus ācris, illīus sēnsūs ācris, *m*: "that bitter feeling"

	singularis	**pluralis**
Nom.	**ille sēnsus ācris**	**illī sēnsūs ācrēs**
Gen.	**illīus sēnsūs ācris**	**illōrum sēnsuum ācrum**
Dat.	**illī sēnsuī ācrī**	**illīs sēnsibus ācribus**
Acc.	**illum sēnsum ācrem**	**illōs sēnsūs ācrēs**
Abl.	**illō sēnsū ācrī**	**illīs sēnsibus ācribus**

~ vii. praemium additum ~   up to v% but no more, *cannot* subtract points. ~

To whom did Paris give the apple? **Aphrodite/Venus**

Who said, "alea iacta est," and what does it mean? (ii possible pts.) **Julius Caesar, "the die is cast"**

depinge: canis, canis   mālum, -ī