

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

**nōmen:**

~ i. scribe 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 victus est. Ille enim nōn terrērī ab animālibus potuit. Pugna\* magna gerēbātur ab **eīs** et cum\* termināta\* est pugna, leō necātus erat. Miser leō! Necārī nōn cupīvit, sed vēnit Hērculēs, et, cum eō, mors leōnis.” Secundus tum dīxit, “**Quōs** labōrēs aliōs fēcit Hērculēs?” “Sunt multī **versūs** dē Hērcule, 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%

	<u>casus, genus numerusque</u>			<u>ūsus aut verbum dēscrīptum</u>	
2 virtūte	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 metū	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 eīs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7 quōs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7 versūs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	<u>persona:</u>	<u>numerus:</u>	<u>tempus:</u>	<u>vōx:</u>	<u>modus:</u>
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 praise )

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, first person plural.

Active:

Passive:

Pres. \_\_\_\_\_

Pres. \_\_\_\_\_

Impf. \_\_\_\_\_

Impf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut. \_\_\_\_\_

Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Pluperf. \_\_\_\_\_

Pluperf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut.Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut.Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum all six tenses, indicative, third person singular.

Active:

Passive:

Pres. \_\_\_\_\_

Pres. \_\_\_\_\_

Impf. \_\_\_\_\_

Impf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut. \_\_\_\_\_

Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Pluperf. \_\_\_\_\_

Pluperf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut.Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

Fut.Perf. \_\_\_\_\_

~ vi dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xii%

ille sēnsus ācris, illius sēnsūs ācris, m: "that bitter feeling"

singularis

pluralis

Nom. ille sēnsus ācris

\_\_\_\_\_

Gen. illius 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.)

dēpīnge: digitus īnfāmis

canis, canis

mālum, -ī



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

**nōmen: KEY**

~ 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 Herculīs multa et magna fuērunt. Ille **virtūte** numquam caruit. Duodecim gravēs labōrēs fēcit quōs Eurystheus eī dederant. In fābulā dē labōribus Herculīs, quae in classe\* nostrā lēcta est, dē bellō cum leōne didicimus. Ingēns erat leō; Herculēs autem **metū** nōn **victus est**. Ille enim nōn **terrērī** ab animālibus potuit. Pugna\* magna **gerēbātur** ab **eīs** et cum\* termināta\* est pugna, leō necātus erat. Miser leō! Necārī nōn **cupīvit**, sed vēnit Herculēs, et, cum eō, mors leōnis.” Secundus tum dīxit, “**Quōs** labōrēs aliōs fēcit Herculēs?” “Sunt multī **versūs** dē Herculē, 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, 1/2 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 <i>labōrēs</i> , 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>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sg	perf.	pass	indic
2 <u>terrērī</u>	N/A	N/A	pres.	pass	infin
3 <u>gerēbātur</u>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	sg	impf	pass	indic
3 <u>cupīvit</u>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	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.	<b>parāmus</b>	Pres.	<b>parāmur</b>
Impf.	<b>parābāmus</b>	Impf.	<b>parābāmur</b>
Fut.	<b>parābimus</b>	Fut.	<b>parābimur</b>
Perf.	<b>parāvimus</b>	Perf.	<b>parātī sumus</b>
Pluperf.	<b>parāverāmus</b>	Pluperf.	<b>parātī eramus</b>
Fut.Perf.	<b>parāverimus</b>	Fut.Perf.	<b>parātī erimus</b>

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

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

~ dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xii%

ille sēnsus ācris, illius sēnsūs ācris, m: "that bitter feeling"

	singularis	pluralis
Nom.	<b>ille sēnsus ācris</b>	<b>illī sēnsūs ācrēs</b>
Gen.	<b>illius sēnsūs ācris</b>	<b>illōrum sēnsuum ācrum</b>
Dat.	<b>illī sēnsuī ācrī</b>	<b>illīs sēnsibus ācribus</b>
Acc.	<b>illum sēnsū ācrem</b>	<b>illōs sēnsūs ācrēs</b>
Abl.	<b>illō sēnsū ācrī</b>	<b>illīs sēnsibus ācribus</b>

~ 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

