

I. DICTIŌ - Write the Latin sentence, as spoken by Magistra. (5pts)

Fāmam magnam poētae servāre dēbēmus.

II. TRANSLĀTIŌ – Read the Latin story and translate into English. (35 pts)

1 Mūcius Scaevola est antīquus hērōs. Porsennam, hostem Rōmae, necāre cōgitat, sed Porsenna
 2 Scaevolam capit. Porsenna multā irā monet, “Sī Rōmam valēre cōgitās, errās! Sōlus valeō. Iam
 3 poenās dare dēbēs. Necā Scaevolam in flammīs!” Sed Scaevola vocat, “Nōn mē terrēs. Patriam
 4 meam amō, et vītam meam Rōmae dō!” Scaevola dextram flammīs dat. Porsenna nōn Scaevolam
 5 necat, sed laudat, “Ō Scaevola, īnsānia magna tē servat. Discēde sine poenā. Fāma tua est
 6 aeterna.”

Vocabulary

LINE 1 - Mūcius Scaevola: Scaevola, -ae, m:

a legendary soldier of Rome

Porsenna, -ae, m: a king of the

Etruscans, who led a war against

Rome

Hostem (Masc., Sing., Acc.): Enemy

Necō, Necāre, Necāvī, Necātum: To Kill

LINE 2 - Capit (3rd person, Sing.): Captures

Sōlus, -a, -um: Alone, Only; here

modifying the understood

subject of “valeō”

Iam (Adv.): Now

LINE 3 – Flamma, -ae, f: Flame, Fire

LINE 4 - Dextra, -ae, f: Right Hand

LINE 5 - Discēde: (Imperative, Sing.):

Depart!

III. DĒSCRĪPTIŌ – Give the CASE and USE of each underlined word from the passage above.

(10pts)

	Case	Number	Gender	Use
Rōmae (Line 1)	Gen.	Sing.	Fem.	Possession
Patriam (line 3)	Acc.	Sing.	Fem.	Direct Object
Flammīs (line 4)	Dat.	Pl.	Fem.	Indirect Object
Īnsānia (Line 5)	Nom.	Sing.	Fem.	Subject
Poenā (Line 5)	Abl.	Sing.	Fem.	Obj. of the Prep.

IV. PRŌNŪNTIĀTIŌ - Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and add the accent. (9pts)

a. ANTĪQUĀRUM - AN/TĪ/QUĀ/RUM

b. AMANT – Á/MANT

c. PATRIAE – PÁ/TRI/AE

V. ETYMOLOGIA – Complete each sentence with an English word that shows your knowledge of the Latin etymology (i.e. A laudatory speech is one that expresses praise.) (5pts)

a. A subpoena can force you to testify in court, under threat of Punishment; Penalty

b. The valedictorian tearfully spoke one final Good-bye.

c. Taking daily vitamins can promote a healthy Life.

d. When the truth is evident, you are able to See; Understand; Observe it clearly.

e. A magnanimous person has a Large; Great; Big personality.

VI. DĒCLĪNĀ- Decline the noun/adjective phrase in Latin. (20pts)

Fortūna Mea, “My Fortune; My Luck”

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Fortūna Mea	Fortūnae Meae
Gen.	Fortūnae Meae	Fortūnārum Meārum
Dat.	Fortūnae Meae	Fortūnīs Meīs
Acc.	Fortūnam Meam	Fortūnās Meās
Abl.	Fortūnā Meā	Fortūnīs Meīs
Voc.	Fortūna Mea	Fortūnae Meae

VII. CONIUGĀ – Conjugate the Latin Verb in the Present Tense, and Translate into English (16pts)

Cōservō, Cōservāre, Cōservāvī, Cōservātum

	Singular		Plural	
	Latin	English	Latin	English
1	Cōservō	I Preserve; Conserve; Maintain	Cōservāmus	We Preserve
2	Cōservās	You Preserve	Cōservātis	You All Preserve
3	Cōservat	He/She/It Preserves	Cōservant	They Preserve
Imperative	Cōservā!	(You) Preserve!	Cōservāte!	(You all) Preserve!

(1) Mucius Scaevola is an ancient (old time) hero. He thinks (ponders, considers, plans) to
Kill Porsenna, but Porsenna (2) captures Scaevola. With much anger, Porsenna warns
(Advises, reminds), “If you think (ponder, consider) Rome to be strong (to have power, to be
Well), you make a mistake (err, wander, go astray, are mistaken)! I alone am strong (am
Powerful). Now (3) you ought to pay the penalty (must pay the penalty). Kill Scaevola in
The flames!” But Scaevola calls, “You do not frighten (terrify) me. (4) I love my fatherland
(Native land, country), and I give (offer) my life to Rome!” Scaevola gives (offers) his right
Hand to the flames. Porsenna does not kill Scaevola (5), but he praises him, “Oh Scaevola,
A great insanity saves (preserves, guards, protects) you. Depart without punishment. Your
Fame is (6) eternal.”

Extra Credit

(+5pts)

1) How do we know what Latin sounds like?

Misspelled Inscriptions; Oratory Handbooks

2) What kind of items would customarily be buried with a deceased Roman in the funeral rite? Give at least two examples.

Personal Ornaments (Comb); Clothes; Food; Coin; Oils; Perfumes

3) Describe the origin of the names of the months “January” and “February”.

January – Janus, the god of doorways; February – “Fever”, when disease was most prevalent