

**LATINA MI-Exercitatio I (Capita prima et secunda)**  
**Autumnus MMII**

Nomen \_\_\_\_\_ **ANSWER KEY** \_\_\_\_\_ (primum nomen Latinum, secundum Anglicum)

Doctor Illa Flōra :)

I. Scribe sententiam Latinam.

v%

**1 point per word:** *Puella mea mē nōn amat.*

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latinam in Anglicam.

xlii%

Catullus est poēta; fāma **poētae** est magna sed **fortūna** est mala (“bad”). Catullus puellam amat, sed puella **poētam** nōn amat. Puella poētam hodiē vocat. Quid poēta respondere dēbet? Sī errat et **puellae** multās rosās nōn dat, puella poētam saepe monet et culpat; sī fōrmam puellae laudat, puella poētam laudat. Catullus cōgitat, “Puellam amāre nōn dēbeō—sed sine **puellā** nōn valeō et vīta mea est nihil. Ō **puella**, servā mē et bāsiā mē, amābō tē!”

**4/7 point per word:**

*Catullus is a [SUPPLY ARTICLES] poet; the poet's reputation/fame [NOT report—choose meanings to SUIT CONTEXT] is considerable/great [not "large"], but his [SUPPLY POSSESSIVES] fortune/luck is bad. Catullus loves a girl, but the girl does not love the poet. The girl summons/calls/is calling the poet today. What/how should the poet reply/respond? If he makes a mistake and does not give the girl a lot of/many roses, the girl often admonishes and chastises the poet; if he praises the girl's beauty, the girl praises the poet. Catullus thinks, “I should/must [NOT owe] not love the girl—but without the girl I am not well and my life is nothing. Oh girl, save [NOT serve] me and kiss me, please!”*

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā.

xii%

**1 + 1 each/NOTE THAT THERE WAS ONE FOR EACH CASE**

CASUS:

USUS:

**Note correct spelling of CASE names**

a. poētae (line 1):      *genitive*      *possession [note SPELLING]*

b. fortūna (1):      *nominative*      *subject*

c. poētam (2):      *accusative*      *direct object*

d. puellae (3):      *dative*      *indir. obj.*

e. puellā (4):      *ablative [note long -ā]*      *obj. of preposition [NOT adverb]*

f. puella (5):      *vocative*      *dir. address [NOT interjection/subject]*

IV. Syllabify, mark the long syllables, and place the accent.

iv%

**1/2 per error**

i. antiquae \_\_\_\_\_ [u after q NOT a vowel] ii. pecūnia \_\_\_\_\_

**-ia NOT a diphthong]**

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

iii%

**1 each/THESE CAME FROM THE WORKBOOK**

- i. to "annihilate" something is to turn it into *NOTHING*.
- ii. to "admonish" someone is to give him a stern *WARNING*.
- iii. an "irascible" person is prone to *ANGER*.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: **rosa mea** (genitīvus, **rosae meae**), "my rose." xx%  
 SINGULARIS PLURALIS

1/word		
NOM <b>rosa mea</b>	_____	-----
GEN <b>rosae meae</b>	_____	_____
DAT _____	_____	_____
ACC _____	_____	_____
ABL _____	_____	_____
VOC _____	_____	_____

VII. Coniugā **videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum** ("to see") in tempore praesentī et dā imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā. xii%

	SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
	Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica
1/word				
persōnā p̄rīma	_____	_____	_____	_____
secunda	_____	_____	_____	_____
tertia	_____	_____	_____	_____
IMPERATIVA:	_____	_____	_____	_____

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i@)**

- i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.) *ANY ONE: optimē, bene, satis bene, pessimē, stercōsē*
- ii. Quae coniugātiō est "vocāre," p̄rīma aut secunda? (Respondē in tōtā sententiā.)  
*"Vocāre" est p̄rīma dēclēnsiō.*
- iii. Quid est "chalk" in Latīnā? *crēta*
- iv. Dēpīnge ("draw"): *iānua/DRAW PICTURE OF A door:*  
*pecūnia/PICTURE OF money:* *magister/PICTURE OF THE teacher:*