LATINA MI—Exercitatio I (Capita prima et secunda)

Nomen ANSWER KEY (praenomen Latinum, nomen Anglicum)

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MACRONS: -1 for 1st error, -1/5 for others

I. Scribe sententiam Latinam quam professor prōnāntiat.

1 point/word

Puella mea mē nōn amat. [any spelling error loses full credit]

II. Transfer fābulam Latinam in Anglicam.

ca. 70 words at 40 points = 4/7 per word

Catullus est poēta; fāma poētae est magna. Catullus puellam amat; nōmen (“the name”) puellae est “Lesbia.” Lesbia poētam saepe vocat. Catullus Lesbiam videt et cōgitat, “Si errō et puellae multās rosās nōn dō, īra Lesbiae est magna et mē monet; si fārman et fortānam puellae laudō, mē laudat et bāsiat. Quid hodiē cōgitāre dēbeō? Ō puella mea, cōnservā mē, amābō tē!” Catullus Lesbiam amāre nōn debēt sed sine puellae nōn valet et vita est nihil.

Catullus is a (ROUTINELY SUPPLY THE ARTICLES a/an/the) poet; the fame of the poet (the poet’s reputation/fame) is great (considerable). Catullus loves (is in love with) a girl; the girl’s name is “Lesbia.” Lesbia often calls/summons the poet. Catullus sees Lesbia and thinks, “If I err (make a mistake/do something wrong) and do not give many (a lot of) roses to the girl (give the girl a lot of roses), Lesbia’s anger is great (enormous/intense) and she warns (admonishes) me; if I praise the girl’s beauty and fortune, she praises and kisses me. What ought I to think (should/must I think) today? Oh my girl, save me, please!” Catullus ought not to love (should not love) Lesbia— but without the (his: ROUTINELY SUPPLY POSSESSIVES) girl the poet is not well and (his) life is nothing (worthless).

/ : used for equally good alternative translations; other options are of course possible

(...): used for explanations and esp. for smoother, more idiomatic translations

X: an X through a word on your graded paper indicates two or more aspects of the word are wrong (e.g., translating amat as “you loved,” where person and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here = -4/7)

__: a “squiggly” line UNDER a word indicates that only a single aspect of a word has been mistranslated (e.g., translating puellārum “of the girl” misses only one aspect, number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses half credit (here = -2/7)

III. Da casum et āsum hārum nōminum in fābulā.

1 + 1 each

NOTE ABBREVIATIONS YOU MAY USE IN THE FUTURE

a. poētae (linea i): gen(itive) possession

b. puellam (i): acc(usative) dir(ect) obj(ect)

c. puellae (ii): dat(ive) ind(irect) obj.

d. puella (iv): voc(ative) dir. address

e. puellā (v): abl(ative) obj. of prep(osition)

f. vita (v): nom(inative) subj(ect)
IV. Syllabify, mark the long syllables, and place the accent. -1/2 per error, up to a total of 2 points for each word
i. nautārum naut/i rum ii. sententiae sen/i ti ae

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%
i. an “expatriate” lives outside her/his COUNTRY
ii. if you are “impecunious” you have no MONEY
iii. a SAILOR is expert in “nautical” matters

VI. Circle the English word that is NOT related to the Latin verb. ii%
i. terreō: a. territory b. terrify c. terrible d. terrorize
ii. valeō: a. invalid b. valor c. prevail d. unveil

VII. Declinā in Latinā: fāma mea (genitīvus, fāmae meae), “my report.” xx%
SINGULARIS PLURALIS
1 per word
NOM fāma mea fāmae meae
GEN fāmae meae fāmārum meārum
DAT fāmae meae fāmis meis
ACC fāmam meam fāmās meās
ABL fāmā meā fāmis meās
VOC (Ó) fāma mea (Ó) fāmae meae
[The interjection “Ó” is not required.]

VIII. Coniugā amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum (“to love”: ⊕) in tempore praesentī et dā duo imperātīva, in Latinā et Anglica. xii%

SINGULARIS PLURALIS
1 per Latin word, ½ per English word
Latīna Latina Anglica Anglica
persōnā prīma amō I love amāmus we love
secunda amās you love amātis you (pl.) love
tertia amat (s)he/it loves amant they love
IMPERATIVA: amā (you) love! amāte (you/pl.) love!

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (ii@) [All these came from extra class activities, not the textbook.]
i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latinā.) any one: optimē, bene, satis bene, male, pessimē [but HOPEFULLY everyone said OPTIME!!]

ii. Quae coniugātiō est “vocāre,” prīma aut secunda? prīma

iii. Quid est “chalk” in Latinā? crēta

iv. Dēpinge (“draw”): porta: [draw a gate/door] magister:[draw your professor] ⊕