

LATINA MI—Exercitātiō I (Capita prīma et secunda) Autumnus MMVIII

Nōmen ANSWER KEY (praenōmen Latīnum, nōmen Anglicum)

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

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam quam prōfessor prōnūntiat.

v%

1 point/word

Fortūna tua saepe est magna. [remember to include MACRONS but NOT ACCENTS, e.g., *fortūna* but not *tūa*]

II. Lege fābulam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

xlii%

ca. 80 words at 42% = ½ point per word

☺♥ “A Scary Love Triangle” ♥☺

Puella **nautae** mē hodiē vocat. Quid cōgitāre dēbeō? Quid nauta cōgitat? Sī errō et **puellae** multās **rosās** dō, sī puellam videō et fōrmam puellae laudō, nauta mē culpat et monet: “Salvē, Ō **poēta**! **Īra** mea est magna! Puellam meam amāre nōn dēbēs: fāmam habēs (**habeō, habēre, to have**), sed multam pecūniam et fortūnam habeō. Puellae poētās sine **pecūniā** nōn saepe amant. Sī errās et puellam meam bāsiās, tē (acc. case, *you*) monēre dēbeō: poena est magna et vīta tua est nihil!” Nauta mē terret: valē, Ō puella!!!

The sailor’s girl(friend)/The girl(friend) of the sailor calls/is calling me today. What should/must I think/ought I (to) think? What does the sailor think/is the sailor thinking? If I err/make a mistake and give the girl roses/give roses to the girl, the sailor blames/criticizes and warns/admonishes/advises me: “Hello/Greetings/Hey, poet! My anger/rage/wrath is great/huge. You must/should not love my girl: you have fame, but I have a lot of/much/considerable money and fortune. Girls do not often/usually love poets without money. If you err/make a mistake and kiss my girl(friend), I must/should warn you: the penalty/punishment is great and your life is nothing!” The sailor frightens/terrifies/is frightening/is scaring me: goodbye/so long/farewell, girl!

/ : used for equally good alternative translations; other options may be acceptable as well

(...): used for explanations, for smoother and more idiomatic translations, and for words that are optional

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 both person and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here = -1/2)

~~~~~: 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, i.e. number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses half credit (here = -1/4)

**III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum sublīneātōrum in fābulā.**

xii%

|                      | <u>CASUS:</u> | <u>USUS:</u>          |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <u>1 + 1 @</u>       |               |                       |
| a. nautae (līnea i): | genitive      | possession            |
| b. puellae (i):      | dative        | indirect object       |
| c. rosās (ii):       | accusative    | direct object         |
| d. poēta (iii):      | vocative      | direct address        |
| e. Īra (iii):        | nominative    | subject               |
| f. pecūniā (iv):     | ablative      | object of preposition |

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

iv%

½ per error up to total of 2 per word: comonest error involved syllables long “by position”: REVIEW

i. cōnservāmus cōn-ser-vā'-mus    ii. sententiae sen-tén-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%

*1/word [these items are often drawn from the WORKBOOK FOR WHEELLOCK’S LATIN]*

- i. To “revitalize” something is to give it new *life*.
- ii. A “reservoir” is literally a place where you *save* water. *[don’t answer such items with ANOTHER derivative of the SAME word, as that doesn’t demonstrate your knowledge of the root meaning; so “reSERVE” and “conSERVE” are not good answers]*
- iii. At a “convocation” people are literally *called/summoned* together.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: *patria antīqua* (genitīvus, *patriae antīquae*), “the old country.” xx%  
SINGULĀRIS PLŪRĀLIS

*1 + 1 @*

NOM *patria antīqua*

*patriae antīquae*

GEN *patriae antīquae*

*patriarum antīquarum*

[NOTE: base = *patri- antīqu-*]

DAT *patriae antīquae*

*patriīs [NOT patrīs] antīquīs*

ACC *patriam antīquam*

*patriās antīquās*

ABL *patriā antīquā*

*patriīs [NOT patrīs] antīquīs*

VOC *Ō, patria antīqua*

*Ō, patriae antīquae*

VII. Coniugā *servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum* (“to save”) in tempore praesentī et dā duo imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā. xiv%

SINGULĀRIS

PLŪRĀLIS

*Latīna*

*Anglica*

*Latīna*

*Anglica*

*1 + 1 @*

persōnā p̄rīma

*servō*

I save

*servāmus*

*we save*

secunda

*servās*

*you save [NOT serve]*

*servātis*

*you (pl.) save*

tertia

*servat*

*she/he/it saves*

*servant*

*they save*

IMPERĀTĪVA:

*servā*

*(you) save!*

*servāte*

*(you/pl.) save!*

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i@)** *[These came chiefly from class activities, not the textbook.]*

i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.) *optimē, bene, satis bene, male, pessimē* (any one)

ii. Quae coniugātiō est “cōservāre,” p̄rīma aut secunda? *p̄rīma*

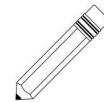
iii. Quid est Vergilius? nauta *poēta* p̄rīrāta philosophia Maecēnās

iv. Dēp̄inge (“draw”):

Magister Illa Flōra ambulat: [=Doctor  
LaFleur walks]



stilus: [=pencil/pen]



crēta: [=chalk]

