I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.   x%

LATINA: _____

ANGLICA: _____

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.   xlix%

In **carmine** Vergiliī (**Vergilius, -ī,** *Vergil*), **scrīptōris** Rōmānī, Graecī multās cōpiās ad terram Trōiae dūcēbant. "Bellum sine causā bonā et propter īram gerere numquam dēbēmus," Trōiānī cōgitābant; "sed **lībertātem** nostram vītāsque populī sine bellō dēfendere nunc nōn possumus–quārē bellum cum Graecīs erit necessārium." Graecī, propter deōs, Trōiānōs tum vincere nōn poterant. Ad portās Trōiae, igitur, magnum equum ligneum trahere audēbant; in equō erant multae cōpiae Graecae. Lāocoon, vir Trōiānus, **hominēs** monēbat, "Nōn estis sānī, Ō Trōiānī stultī–Graecī nōn sunt **vērī** et multās īnsidiās semper habent! Sī cōpiae sunt in equō, in perīculō erimus!" Sed serpentēs malī Lāocoontem ibi strangulant, et Trōiānī equum in Trōiam dūcunt. Dum nox est et Trōiānī dormiunt (present tense of **dormiō,** *to sleep*), cōpiae ex equō dēscendunt (**dēscendere,** *to climb down, descend*) et **multōs** necant.

III. Scrībe casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā.   xii%

	CASUS:	USUS:
carmine (līnea i)	_____	_____
scrīptōris (i)	_____	_____
lībertātem (iii)	_____	_____
hominēs (vi)	_____	_____
vērī (vii)	_____	_____
multōs (x)	_____	_____

IV. Dēclīnā in Latīnā. xi%

laus (gen. <u>laudis</u>) **plēna,**
<u>in singulārī</u>

nōmen (gen. <u>nōminis</u>) **vestrum,**
<u>in plūrālī</u>

N   laus   plēna   _____ _____

G   laudis   _____   _____ _____

D   _____ _____   _____ _____

Ac   _____ _____   _____ _____

Ab   _____ _____   _____ _____

V   _____ _____   _____ _____

V. Coniugā <u>possum, posse</u> in tempore praesentī et <u>sum, esse</u> in tempore imperfectō. vi%

<u>**possum** in praesentī:</u>   <u>**sum** in imperfectō:</u>

Sg.   Pl.   Sg.   Pl.

_____   _____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____   _____

VI. Coniugā <u>gerō, gerere</u> in temporibus praesentī et futūrō et dā duo imperātīva. vii%

TEMPUS PRAESĒNS: **TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:**

Sg.   Pl.   Sg.   Pl.

_____   _____   _____   _____

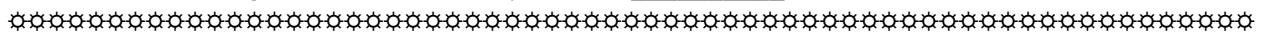_____   _____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____   _____

Imperātīvum singulāre: _____   Imperātīvum plūrāle: _____

VII. Fill in each blank with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., "A 'laudatory' speech is full of <u>praise</u>"). v%

     i.   A museum "docent" _____ visitors about the collection.

     ii.   Someone "invincible" cannot be _____.

     iii.   A "postscript" is _____ _____ the main document.

     iv.   "Regalia" is attire literally fit for a _____.

✿✿

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM +iv%

Quid Cydippē vidēre dēsīderābat? (be specific) _____

Quis ("who") est frāter Atreī? _____

Tītus Līvius erat Rōmānus (a) poēta (b) historicus (c) rēx (d) tyrannus _____

Amābatne Mārtiālis Sabidium? (respondē in Latīnā) _____

☺Latīnam semper amābō!!