

MACRONS: -1 1st error, -1/5 others**I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**

x%

I/word

LATINA: Sententiās Latīnās scribere nunc possumus!

ANGLICA: Now we are able to (can) write Latin sentences!

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.

xlix%

ca. 117 words at 49% = 2/5 per word

In carmine Vergiliī (Vergilius, -ī, *Vergil*), scrīptōris Rōmānī, Graecī multās cōpiās ad terram Trōiae dūcēbant. “Bellum sine causā bonā et propter iram gerere numquam dēbēmus,” Trōiānī cōgitābant; “sed libertātem 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 insidiās semper habent! Sī cōpiae sunt in equō, in periculō 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.

In the poem of Vergil, the Roman writer/author, the Greeks were leading many troops to the land of Troy. “We should/must/ought (to) never wage war without a good cause/reason and because/on account of anger,” the Trojans were thinking/thought; “but now we are not able to/cannot defend our freedom and (our) people’s lives without war—therefore war with the Greeks will be necessary.” The Greeks, on account/because of the gods, were then unable to/could not defeat/conquer the Trojans. Therefore, they dared to drag/pull a huge wooden horse to the gates of Troy; in the horse (there) were many Greek troops. Laocoon, a Trojan man, was/kept warning the men, “You are not sane (are insane), (O) foolish Trojans, the Greeks are not true/truthful and (they) always have many tricks/plots/much treachery/trickery! If troops are/if there are troops in the horse, we will be in danger!” But evil snakes strangle Laocoon there, and the Trojans lead the horse into Troy. While it is night and the Trojans sleep/are sleeping, the troops climb down/descend from the horse and kill many men.

III. Scribe casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā.

xii%

I+I@

carmine (līnea i)

CASUS:

abl.

USUS:

obj. of prep.

scrīptōris (i)

gen.

appositive/apposition (½ for possession)

libertātem (iii)

acc.

dir. obj.

hominēs (vi)

acc.

dir. obj.

vērī (vii)

nom.

pred. adj. (pred. nom.)

multōs (x)

acc.

dir. obj. (or substantive)

If you can DECLINE, and TRANSLATE the passage, you should get the cases/uses right; look at the endings & the word’s use in the sentence

IV. Dēclīnā in Latīnā.

xi%

	laus (gen. <u>laudis</u>) plēna ,		nōmen (gen. <u>nōminis</u>) vestrum ,	
	in singularī		in plūrālī ☞ <u>Read instructions carefully</u>	
<u>½ per word</u>				
N	laus	plēna	nōmina	vestra
G	laudis	plēnae	nōminum	vestrōrum ☞ <u>2nd decl. not 3^d</u>
D	laudī	plēnae	nōminibus	vestrīs
Ac	laudem	plēnam	nōmina	vestra
Ab	laude	plēnā	nōminibus	vestrīs
V	laus	plēna	nōmina	vestra

V. Coniugā possum, posse in tempore praesentī et sum, esse in tempore imperfectō.

vi%

<u>½ per word</u>			
<u>possum</u> in praesentī:		<u>sum</u> in imperfectō: ☞ <u>read/follow instructions</u>	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
possum	possumus	eram	erāmus
potes	potestis	erās	erātis
potest	possunt	erat	erant

VI. Coniugā gerō, gerere in temporibus praesentī et futūrō et dā duo imperātīva.

vii%

<u>½ per word</u>			
TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:		TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
gerō	gerimus	geram	gerēmus
geris	geritis	gerēs	gerētis
gerit	gerunt	geret	gerent

Imperātīvum singularē: **gere** Imperātīvum plūrāle: **gerite**

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 praise”).

v%

- 1/word i. A museum “docent” teaches/instructs visitors about the collection.
 ii. Someone “invincible” cannot be conquered/defeated/overcome.
 iii. A “postscript” is written after the main document.
 iv. “Regalia” is attire literally fit for a king/queen.

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM +iv%

Quid Cydippē vidēre dēsīderābat? (be specific) **the cult statue of Juno**

Quis (“who”) est frāter Atreī? **Thyestes**

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

Amābatne Mārtiālis Sabidium? (respondē in Latīnā) **nōn/minimē/Mārtiālis Sabidium nōn amābat.**