LATINA MI—Probātiō III (Capita sexta-octāva): Autumnus MMVIII *Doctor Illa Flōra*

Nōmen (Latīnum prīmum nōmen et Anglicum secundum nōmen) **ANSWER KEY**

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

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

1/word

LATINA: **Sententiās Latīnās scrībere 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 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.

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

1+1@	CASUS:	USUS:
carmine (līnea i)	**abl.**	**obj. of prep.**
scrīptōris (i)	**gen.**	**appositive/apposition (½ for possession)**
lībertātem (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. laudis) plēna,		**nōmen (gen. nōminis) vestrum,**	
	in singulārī		**in plūrālī** ☜*Read instructions carefully*	
½ per word				
N	laus	plēna	**nōmina**	**vestra**
G	laudis	**plēnae**	**nōminum**	**vestrōrum** ☜*2nd decl. not 3rd*
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%**

½ per word

possum in praesentī:		**sum in imperfectō:** ☜*read/follow instructions*	
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%**

½ per word

TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:		**TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:**	
Sg.	**Pl.**	**Sg.**	**Pl.**
gerō	**gerimus**	**geram**	**gerēmus**
geris	**geritis**	**gerēs**	**gerētis**
gerit	**gerunt**	**geret**	**gerent**

Imperātīvum singulāre: **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**.

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