

MACRONS: -1 1<sup>st</sup> error, -1/5 others**i. Dēscribere sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**

x%

1/word

LATĪNA: Vōs hanc sententiam nunc audītis.

*[hanc not hunc, as the latter wouldn't agree with sententiam, which, by the way, appears in the question and should have been a "free" point!]*

ANGLICA: You now hear/listen to/are hearing/listening to this sentence.

**ii. Trānsfer hanc fābulam in Anglicam.**

xlv%

ca. 92 words at 45% = 1/2 per word

Ulixēs multās cōpiās nautāsque contrā Trōiānōs dūcēbat. Post victōriam in Trōiānō bellō, **ille** ad loca Cyclōpum venit; cum **hōc** sunt XII aliī Graecī. Eōs virōs in cavernam dūcit, et Cyclōpem malum, Polyphēmum, ibi inveniunt. Perīculum erat magnum; **īī**, autem, nūllum timōrem habent et īnsidiās faciunt. Ulixēs Polyphēmō dicit, “Audī **mē!**—nōmen mihi est ‘Nēmō’”; tum, dum nox erat et iste Cyclōps dormiēbat, Graecī tignum in oculum **eius** agunt et sine morā ex illā cavernā fugiunt. Multī scīptōrēs antīquī eandem fābulam dē Ulixē dīcēbant, et nōs **huic** multam laudem etiam hodiē damus.

Ulysses was leading many troops and sailors against the Trojans. After (his/their) victory in the Trojan war, that man comes to the region (places) of the Cyclopes; with this man (there) are 12 other Greeks. He leads these/those men into [*in* + acc. = “inTO,” not “in”] a cave, and there they come upon/find/discover the bad Cyclops, Polyphemus. The danger was great; they (these/those men), however, have no fear and they devise (make) a plot [*īnsidiae* has pl. form but sg. meaning]. Ulysses says to Polyphemus, “Listen to/hear me—my name (the name for me) is ‘No one’ [not just “Nemo”]”; then, while it was night and that (awful) Cyclops was sleeping, the Greeks drive/plunge/jab a stake into his eye and without delay flee/escape from that cave. Many ancient writers/authors used to tell (were telling) the same story about Ulysses, and we even today give much praise to this man.

Lots of verb tense errors—watch out for those.

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 only half credit (here = -1/4)

**iii. Scībere cāsum et ūsum hōrum prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.**

xii%

1+1@

- |                           |             |                      |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| a. <b>ille</b> (līnea i): | <b>nom.</b> | <b>subj.</b>         |
| b. <b>hōc</b> (ii):       | <b>abl.</b> | <b>obj. of prep.</b> |
| c. <b>īī</b> (iii):       | <b>nom.</b> | <b>subj.</b>         |
| d. <b>mē</b> (iv):        | <b>acc.</b> | <b>dir. obj.</b>     |
| e. <b>eius</b> (v):       | <b>gen.</b> | <b>possession</b>    |
| f. <b>huic</b> (vii):     | <b>dat.</b> | <b>ind. obj.</b>     |

If you can DECLINE, and can TRANSLATE the passage, you should also be able to get the cases/uses right: look carefully at the ending & the word's use in the sentence before attempting these items.

iv. Coniugā haec verba in temporibus indicātis.

xii%

I@

	<i>veniō, venīre in praesentī</i>		<i>fugiō, fugere in futūrō</i>	
1	veniō	venīmus	fugiam	fugiēmus
2	venīs	venītis	fugiēs	fugiētis
3	venit	veniunt	fugiet	fugient

v. Scribe duo imperātiva *faciō, facere*: singulāre: **fac** plūrāle: **facite**

ii%

*[remember the irregular 3<sup>rd</sup>-conjugation sg. imperatives, dīc, dūc, fac, fer]*

vi. Dēclīnā haec prōnōmina, in singulārī aut (“or”) plūrālī.

xiii%

I@

	SINGULĀRIS	PLŪRĀLIS	SINGULĀRIS
N	tū	nōs	ea
G	tuī	nostrum, nostrī	eius
D	tibi	nōbīs	eī
Ac	tē	nōs	eam
Ab	tē	nōbīs	eā

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”).

vi%

I/word

- Having a legitimate “alibi” means you were in **another** place.
- The name “Beatrice” would suit a **happy/blessed** person.
- “Centrifugal” force literally **flees (from)** the center of an object.
- A “neutral” party takes **neither** side in a dispute.
- A “benefactor” **does/makes** things **well/good** for others.

**PRAEMIA ADDITA. I@** Poteratne Nīsus Euryalum servāre? **nōn/minimē/nōn poterat**

Quis īnsidiās contrā Rōmam faciēbat? (a) Cicerō **(b) Catilīna** (c) Africānus (d) Tīthōnus

Hic erat scrīptor librī, “Dē Amīcitiā”: **Cicerō** Haec dea Tīthōnum amābat: **Aurōra**

Dēpinge Tīthōnum in cāveā:

[Draw Tithonus in a cage]

