

i. Dēscrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

ii. Trānsfer in Anglicam.

xxxvii%

Cicerō erat cōnsul Rōmānus; Catilīna in eum et tōtam cīvitātem īnsidiās faciēbat. Cicerō, autem, īnsidiās eius invenit; eī haec verba dīcit: “Quid facis, Catilīna? Cōnsilia tua sentīre poterāmus et nunc dē poenā cōgitāmus. Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Ego culpās tuās videō, et tamen tū vīvis! Vīvisne? Etiam in hunc senātum venis! Eris semper īdem-homō malus! Hodī dēbēmus agere; sī nunc nōn agimus, nōs errāmus. Audi mē et tibi vēritātem dīcam: nōbīscum remanēre nōn potes; istōs amīcōs et vitia eōrum numquam tolerābimus! Nūllum timōrem tuī habēmus! Quid nunc mīhi dīcēs?”

iii. Scrībe cāsum et ūsum hōrum prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.

x%

CASUS USUS

a. **eum** (līnea i): _____

b. **eī** (ii): _____

c. **ego** (iii): _____

d. **mē** (v): _____

e. **mīhi** (vi): _____

iv. Coniugā veniō, venīre in praesentī, futūrō, et imperfectō, et scribe duo imperatīva. xix%

PRAESENS	FUTURUM	IMPERFECTUM
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1 veniō _____

2 _____

3 _____

Sg. imperatīvum _____ Pl. imperatīvum _____

v. Declinā haec prōnōmina, in singulārī aut (“or”) plūrālī. xiii%

SINGULARIS	PLURALIS	SINGULARIS
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N	tū	nōs	ea
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G	_____	_____, _____	_____
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D	_____	_____	_____
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Ac	_____	_____	_____
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Ab	_____	_____	_____
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vi. Transfer in Anglicam (use correct gender, case, number, tense, person, and word order.)

vi%

His friend loves her not you.

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%

i. A “viaduct” is a type of bridge that literally _____ or supports a _____.

ii. A “voluptuary’s” chief goal in life is _____.

iii. A “benefactor” _____ things _____ for others.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. I@

What did Ulysses tell Polyphemus his name was? (Respondē in Latīnā nōn in Anglica.)

Quid est cāseus in Anglica? _____

Who was goddess of the dawn and mother of the African hero Memnon? _____

Amīcitia ex _____ nōn venit, ut (“as”) Cicerō dicit.

a. fortūnā b. sapientiā c. amōre d. virtūte

Dēpinge (“draw”) Tīthōnum in cāveā: