

LATINA MI-Sexta Probatiō (Capita XII-XIV)

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MACRON ERRORS: -1 for first, -1/5 for all others**i. Dēscribe sententiā Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.****x%**1/wordLATINA: *Nōs ipsī Latīnam semper amābimus!*ANGLICA: *We ourselves shall always love Latin!***ii. Trānsfer in Anglicam.****xi%**128 words at 40% = 1/3 per word

In librō nostrō sunt duae fābulae dē **amōre**; in unā, Narcissus **sē** nimis amāvit, et in secundā Iuppiter Eurōpam amāvit. Echō, nymp̄ha bella, et multae puellae Narcissum amāvērunt, sed is sē solum amābat et cum nullā puellā vītā suam agēbat. Narcissus sē in aquā **oculis** suis vīdit et magnus amor suī eum vīcit; is adulēscēns in eōdem locō diū remānsit et tempus fūgit. Ante illam aquam, ubi Narcissus ipse fuerat, nunc est flōs pulcher. In alterā fābulā Iuppiter Eurōpam ipsam, filiam rēgis, cum aliis **puellis** vīdit, et **sibi** dīxit: “Hanc fēminam dīligō, sed sī eam vī capiam, mē nōn amābit. Propter amōrem animalium eius, ad eam in fōrmā taurī veniam et eam trāns mare cum **cūrā** geram.” Deus sē in taurum mūtāvit et arte suā illam puellam vīcit.

In our book (there) are two stories about/of/concerning love; in one, Narcissus loved himself too much, and in the second Jupiter loved Europa. Echo, a beautiful nymph, and many girls loved Narcissus, but he (this man) loved himself alone/only and (he) spent/lived/passed his (own) life with no girl. Narcissus saw himself in the water with his (own) eyes and a great love of (for) himself [gen. of reflex. pron.] overcame/conquered/overwhelmed him; this young man (youth) remained in the same place for a long time and time fled/passed (quickly). Before/in front of that water, where Narcissus himself had been, (there) is now a lovely flower. In the other [NOT “another”] tale Jupiter saw Europa herself, daughter of a king, with other girls, and (he) said to himself: “I love/admire/esteem this woman, but if I (shall) take/seize her by force, she will not love me. Because of her love of animals, I shall come to her in the form of a bull and I shall drag/carry her across the sea/ocean with care (carefully).” The god changed/transformed himself into a bull and by/with his (own) art/skill/cunning/trickery overcame that girl.

iii. Scribe cāsū et ūsū hōrum verbōrum in hāc fābulā.**xii%**1+1@

CASUS:

USUS:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| a. amōre (line 1) | abl. | obj. of prep. |
| b. sē (1) | acc. | dir. obj. |
| c. oculis (3) | abl. | means (instrument) |
| d. puellis (6) | abl. | accompaniment |
| e. sibi (6) | dat. | ind. obj. |
| f. cūrā (8) | abl. | manner |

iv. Cinge quattuor i-stemmata (“circle the four i-stem nouns”). iv%

1/word

ōs, ōris, n. mors, mortis, f. mōs, mōris, m.

nūbēs, nūbis, f. nāvis, nāvis, f. exemplar, exemplāris, n.

v. Coniugā dūcō, dūcere, dūxī in tempore perfectō, futūrō perfectō, et pluperfectō. ix%

1/2 per word

PERFECTUM

FUTURUM PERFECT.

PLUPERFECTUM

1 dūxī dūximus dūxerō dūxerimus dūxeram dūxerāmus

2 dūxistī dūxistis dūxeris dūxeritis dūxerās dūxerātis

3 dūxit dūxērunt dūxerit dūxerint dūxerat dūxerant

vi. Trānsfer verba sublineāta (“underlined”). iii%

1 @

Puellae sē in speculō vīdērunt: themselves Puella īpsa Latīnam amat: herself

Puella eum amat: him

vii. Dēclīnā animal (gen. animālis) īpsū in singularī et plūralī. xvii%

1/word

SINGULARIS

PLURALIS

Nom. animal īpsū animālia īpsa
[i-stem: nom./acc. pl. ending -ia NOT -a]

Gen. animālis īpsū animālium īpsōrum

NOTE: 2nd -ā- is LONG in base (shortened in nom./acc. sg. due to final -l)

Dat. animālī īpsī animālībus īpsīs

Acc. animal īpsū animālia īpsa

[neuter: acc. identical to nom.]

Abl. animālī īpsō animālībus īpsīs

[i-stem: abl. sg. ending -ī NOT -e]

viii. 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. Something “inevitable” cannot be avoided and something “immutable” cannot be changed.
- ii. An “antebellum” house was built before the war.
- iii. A “pro forma” action is undertaken for appearances only.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. I@ What had Fundanus lost? his young daughter

What did Diaulus do as both doctor and undertaker? bury his “clients”

What legendary Greek hero’s tomb did Alexander the Great visit? Achilles

Cicero argued that teachers should not always tell their students their own opinions.

Cicero argued that traitors forfeited their citizenship/rights. ☺ < Amō Latīnam! ♡