

exercitātiō VI (capita xv, xvi, xvii)
magister Andreas Lasater

nōmen:

~ i. scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~ v% _____

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~ xlviii% _____

Iuvenal*, **quī** vitia Rōmānōrum saepe sentiēbat, multās saturās dē culpīs scrīpsit. Nōn solum saturās Horātiī lēgerat* ille, sed etiam illās, quās Lūcīlius scrīpserat. Carmina Lūcīliī, in **quibus** erant multa verba ācria dē **omnibus** generibus virōrum, Iuvenālem dē clēmentīā docēbant. “Nōn dulcēs sunt istae saturae Lūcīliī!” dixit Iuvenal, “Dēbeō mōrēs Rōmae mutāre **vī** verbōrum! In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum. Sunt mīlia ingentium vitiōrum in Rōmā. Sed incipiam scrībere dē quinque ex eīs: timōre, irā, voluptāte, culpā, et cupiditāte.” Iuvenal, **cuius** fāma perpetua est, scrīpsit sēdecim saturās.

*(Iuvenal, Iuvenālis *Juvenal*; legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum to read)

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~ xx% _____

	<u>casus, genus numerusque</u>	<u>ūsus</u>	<u>antecedent</u>		
1 quī	_____	_____	_____		
2 quibus	_____	_____	_____		
3 omnibus	_____	_____	_____		
4 vī	_____	_____	_____		
6 cuius	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>persona:</u>	<u>numerus:</u>	<u>tempus:</u>	<u>vōx:</u>	<u>modus:</u>
2 <u>scrīpserat</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 <u>docēbant</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 <u>dixit</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 <u>erunt</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~ iii% _____

complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise.)

A **timorous** person is _____-ful.

To **facilitate** a task is to make it _____.

To **alleviate** a burden is to make it _____.

~ v. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xv% _____

ūna clēmēntia celeris (gen: ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris) "one swift mercy" (plural: duae clēm... celer...)

	singularis		pluralis
Nom.	ūna clēmēntia celeris		duae _____
Gen.	ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris		_____
Dat.	_____	_____	_____
Acc.	_____	_____	_____
Abl.	_____	_____	_____
Voc.	_____	_____	_____

~ vi. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ ix% _____

Decline the MASCULINE relative pronoun

Decline the FEMININE relative pronoun

	singularis	pluralis		singularis	pluralis
Nom.	quī	_____	Nom.	quae	_____
Gen.	_____	_____	Gen.	_____	_____
Dat.	_____	_____	Dat.	_____	_____
Acc.	_____	_____	Acc.	_____	_____
Abl.	_____	_____	Abl.	_____	_____

~ vii. praemium additum ~ up to v% but no more, **cannot** subtract points. ~

Explain why "Q.E.D." goes at the end of mathematical proofs.

What did King Aegeus do to get a sea named after him?

How did Juppiter re-populate Aegina after Juno killed everybody?

Re-write the percentages each section on this test is worth in Arabic numerals.

dēpīnge: formīca, -ae

nāvis, nāvis

īnsula, -ae

~ i. scribe sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~ v% 5

Sunt multī quī Latīnam amant.

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~ xlviii% 48

Iuvenal*, quī vitia Rōmānōrum saepe sentiēbat, multās saturās dē culpīs scrīpsit. Nōn solum saturās Horātiī lēgerat* ille, sed etiam illās, quās Lūcīlius scrīpserat. Carmina Lūcīliī, in quibus erant multa verba ācria dē omnibus generibus virōrum, Iuvenālem dē clēmētiā docēbant. “Nōn dulcēs sunt istae saturae Lūcīliī!” dixit Iuvenal, “Dēbeō mōrēs Rōmae mutāre vī verbōrum! In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum. Sunt mīlia ingentium vitiōrum in Rōmā. Sed incipiam scrībere dē quinque ex eīs: timōre, irā, voluptāte, culpā, et cupiditāte.” Iuvenal, cuius fāma perpetua est, scrīpsit sēdecim saturās.

*(Iuvenal, Iuvenālis *Juvenal*; legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum to read)

Juvenal, who often sensed the vices of the Romans, wrote many satires about (their) offenses. Not only had he read the satires of Horace, but also those which Lucilius had written. The poems of Lucilius, in which (there) were many sharp words about all kinds of men, used to teach Juvenal about mercy. “Those satires of Lucilius are not sweet!” said Juvenal, “I ought to change Rome’s ways by the force of words! In my book there will be all deeds of men. There are thousands of huge crimes in Rome. But I will begin to write about five of them: fear, anger, pleasure, crime, and desire.” Juvenal, whose fame is eternal {perpetual}, wrote sixteen satires.

87 words, 48 points, so ½ point per word.

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~ xx% 20

	<u>casus, genus numerusque</u>	<u>ūsus</u>	<u>antecedent</u>		
1 quī	nom, masc, sg	subj	Iuvenal		
2 quibus	abl, neut, pl	obj. prep (abl of place where)	carmina		
3 omnibus	abl, neut, pl	modifies obj. prep			
4 vī	abl, fem, sg	abl or means			
6 cuius	gen, masc, sg	possession	Iuvenal		
	<u>persona:</u>	<u>numerus:</u>	<u>tempus:</u>	<u>vōx:</u>	<u>modus:</u>
2 scrīpserat	3 rd	sg	pluperf	act	indic
3 docēbant	3 rd	pl	imperf	act	indic
4 dixit	3 rd	sg	perf	act	indic
4 erunt	3 rd	pl	fut	act	indic

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~ iii% 3

complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise.)

- A **timorous** person is _____-ful. **fear**
- To **facilitate** a task is to make it _____. **easy/easier**
- To **alleviate** a burden is to make it _____. **light/lighter**

~ v. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xv% 15

ūna clēmēntia celeris (gen: ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris) "one swift mercy" (plural: duae clēm... celer...)

	singularis	pluralis
Nom.	ūna clēmēntia celeris	duae clēmēntiae celerēs
Gen.	ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris	duārum clēmēntiārum celerium
Dat.	ūnī clēmēntiae celerī	duābus clēmēntiīs celeribus
Acc.	ūnam clēmēntiam celerem	duās clēmēntiās celerēs
Abl.	ūnā clēmēntiā celerī	duābus clēmēntiīs celeribus
Voc.	ūna clēmēntia celeris	duae clēmēntiae celerēs

~ vi. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ ix% 9

Decline the MASCULINE relative pronoun

Decline the FEMININE relative pronoun

	singularis	pluralis		singularis	pluralis
Nom.	quī	quī	Nom.	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	quōrum	Gen.	cuius	quārum
Dat.	cui	quibus	Dat.	cui	quibus
Acc.	quem	quōs	Acc.	quam	quās
Abl.	quō	quibus	Abl.	quā	quibus

~ vii. praemium additum ~ up to v% but no more, **cannot** subtract points. ~

Explain why "Q.E.D." goes at the end of mathematical proofs. "**Quod Erat Demonstrandum**" = "**which was to be proved.**"

What did King Aegeus do to get a sea named after him? **He committed suicide by jumping into it.**

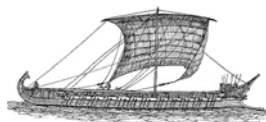
How did Juppiter re-populate Aegina after Juno killed everybody? **He turned ants into people.**

Re-write the percentages each section on this test is worth in Arabic numerals. **See above**

dēpinge: formīca, -ae



nāvis, nāvis



īnsula, -ae

