LATINA MI—Exercitātiō I (Capita prīma et secunda)
Vēr MMIX

Nōmen ___ TA TEST GUIDELINES ___

Doctor Illa Flōra :)

ALL TESTS MUST use a 100-point scale AND indicate % assigned to each item.

I. Scribē sententiam Latinam. Instructions in LATIN strongly recommended. v%

ALL TESTS MUST BEGIN WITH A DICTATION; a 5-word sentence using familiar, new vocabulary is good; e.g., Via est nihil sine Latina; repeat the sentence three times slowly. On subsequent tests you might make this a 10-point item, requiring a TRANSLATION.

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latinam in Anglicam. xlv%

Catullus est poēta; fāma poētae est magna sed fortūna nōn est magna. Catullus puellam amat, sed puella poētam saepe nōn amat. Puella poētam hodiē vocat. Quid poēta cōgitāre et respondēre dēbet? Si errat et puellae multās rosās nōn dat, puella poētam monet et culpāt; si fōrmam puellae laudat, puella poētam laudat et saepe bāsiāt. Catullus cōgitat, “Puellam amāre nōn dēbeō-sed sine puellā vīta mea est nihil. Ō puella, servā mē et hodiē bāsiā mē, amābō tē!”

ALL TESTS MUST CONTAIN SIGHT TRANSLATION PASSAGES, not disconnected sentences, that, ideally, relate to some aspect of Roman culture, literature, history, etc. Narratives are best based upon one or more texts they have translated for class but MUST NOT BE VERBATIM or too close to passages gone over in class. Give percentages (one point/1%/per word is easiest to grade, though for translation passages you might want a 60-word passage to count 40%, so scoring would be 2/3 per word). Allow sufficient room for all answers; a test that fits on two sides of a single sheet is usually long enough.

Be ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that your passage contains examples of ALL NEW and RECENT GRAMMAR, both MORPHOLOGY and SYNTAX; on Test TWO, for example, the passage MUST contain fem., masc., AND neuter 1st/2nd-decl. NOUNS/ADJECTIVES, 1st/2nd conj. VERBS in ALL THREE TENSES + imperative, a variety of case uses including APPOSITION and PREDICATE NOUNS/ADJS. and SUBSTANTIVE adj.s., and SUM/ESSE in the present tense.

III. Dā casum et üsum hōrum nōminum in fābulā. xii%

CASUS: USUS:

a. fāma (line 1): ITEMS SIMILAR TO THIS MUST BE INCLUDED, with a variety of different cases, including ALL NEWLY INTRODUCED case uses (e.g., APPOSITION & PREDICATE NOMINATIVE on a Test 2)

b. poētae (1): ____________________ ____________________
c. puellam (1): ____________________ ____________________
d. puellae (3): ____________________ ____________________
e. puellā (5): ____________________ ____________________
f. puella (5): ____________________ ____________________
IV. Syllabify, mark the long syllables, and place the accent. iv%
**MUST BE INCLUDED ON** at least the FIRST TEST: include short and long vowels, a diphthong, a syllable long by position; include again on 2nd test if lots of errors on 1st test.

i. fortūnae ____________________
ii. cōgitat ____________________

V. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A `laudatory' speech is full of praise”). iii%
**ETYMOLOGY ITEMS MUST BE INCLUDED & CAN BE DRAWN FROM WORKBOOK, as specified on syllabus**

i. enter in the “debit” column the amount you __________
ii. if you are “impecunious” you have no __________
iii. an “expatriate” lives outside his or her __________

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā: fortūna tua (genitīvus, fortūnae tuae), “your fortune.” xx%
**SINGULARIS PLURALIS**

**SUCH ITEMS, ACTIVE PRODUCTION OF NOUN/ADJ. FORMS, MUST BE INCLUDED:**
do NOT use the PARADIGMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>fortūna tua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>fortūnae tuae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROVIDE nominative/genitive forms so item tests DECLENSION not VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAT</th>
<th>____________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. Coniugā dēbeō, dēbere, dēbui, dēbitum (“to owe”) in tempore praesentī et dā imperātīva, in Latīnā et Anglica. xi%
**SINGULARIS PLURALIS**

**SUCH ITEMS, ACTIVE PRODUCTION OF VERB FORMS, MUST BE INCLUDED:**
do NOT include the PARADIGMS; provide ALL PRINCIPAL PARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>persōna prīma</th>
<th>dēbeō</th>
<th>_________</th>
<th>__________</th>
<th>_________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secunda</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tertia</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPERATIVA:**

| ____________________ | ____________________ | ____________________ |

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i@)** **EXTRA CREDIT ITEMS RECOMMENDED, BUT NO MORE THAN ca. 5 POINTS:** include cultural, literary, historical items, conversational Latin, and other “extras” not necessarily in the textbook but introduced by you in class. You may also wish to include history/literature/culture items above, among the regular test questions, so long as they test assigned material/things gone over in class.

i. Quid hodiē agis? (Respondē in Latīnā.)

ii. Quae coniugātiō est “salvēre,” prīma aut secunda? (Respondē in tōtā sententīā.)

iii. This Roman poet wrote both satires and lyric poems called “Odes”: _______________

iv. Dēpinge (“draw”): tabula: carta geographica: magister: