

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

Nōmen TA TEST GUIDELINES

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

I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam. **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., Vīta est nihil sine Latīnā; repeat the sentence three times slowly. On subsequent tests you might make this a 10-point item, requiring a TRANSLATION.

II. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. xlv%

Catullus est poēta; fāma poētae est magna sed fortūna nōn est magna. Catullus puellam amat, sed puella poētā saepe nōn amat. Puella poētā hodiē vocat. Quid poēta cōgitāre et respondere dēbet? Sī errat et puellae multās rosās nōn dat, puella poētā monet et culpat; sī fōrmam puellae laudat, puella poētā laudat et saepe bāsiat. 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 APPPOSITION and PREDICATE NOUNS/ADJS. and SUBSTANTIVE adjs., and SUM/ESSE in the present tense.

III. Dā casum et ūsum 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., APPPOSITION & 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

NOM **fortūna tua** _____

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

DAT _____

ACC _____

ABL _____

VOC _____

VII. Coniugā **dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum** (“to owe”) in tempore praesentī et dā imperatīva, in Latīnā et Anglicā. xi%

SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica

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

persōnā prīma **dēbeō** _____

secunda _____

tertia _____

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 sententiā.)
 iii. This Roman poet wrote both satires and lyric poems called “Odes”: _____
 iv. Dēpinge (“draw”): tabula: carta geographica: magister: