

LATINA MII—Quīnta Probātiō (Capita XXXIII-XXXVII)

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MACRONS: -1 1st error, -1/5 for others

Vēr MMXI
Nōmen: ANSWER KEY

I. Dēscribe et trānsfer sententiam quam magister prōnūntiat. x%

1/word

LATINA: Hortor vōs ut Latīnae studeātis!

1/word; only 1/2 off if only one aspect missed

ANGLICA: I urge you to study Latin!

II. Trānsfer hās fābulās in Anglicam. lv%

Cicerō rogāvit senātum ut quam celerrimē **conveniret** [**convenire, come together, convene**]; multī senātōrēs rūre Rōmam rediērunt ut cōsulī **parērent**. Cicerō cum illīs paucās hōrās loquēbatur; intrōdūxit ūnum ex coniūrātis et persūasit eī ut vērītatem sine timōre **diceret**. “Dēbēs,” inquit, “antepōnere patriam tuam cupiditātibus malīs Catilīnae; dēbēs esse fidēlis cīvitātī! Sī vērē **dīcās**, nōbīs omnibus **placeās**. Hoc nunc **fiat!**”

Cicero asked the senate to convene as quickly as possible; many senators returned to Rome from the country (in order) to obey the consul. Cicero spoke with them (for) a few hours; he introduced one of the conspirators and persuaded him to tell/speak the truth without fear. “You ought,” he says/said, “to [you should/must] put your country before Catiline’s wicked desires; you should be loyal to the state! If you should speak truthfully, you would please us all/all of us. Let this be done now!”

Fabullus, vir Catullō cārissimus, domum poētae ībat ut cum eō **cenāret**. “**Cenābis** bene,” Catullus inquit, “sī cenam tēcum **ferēs!**” Et, nisi ille puellās et vīnum et sal **tulisset, fuissent** nūllae puellae aut vīnum aut sal! Catullus nūllam pecūniam habuit, sed amīcō unguentum tam dulce dedit ut Fabullus **cogitāret**, “Cum **ūtar** hōc unguentō, volam fierī **TOTUS NĀSUS!**”

Fabullus, a man very dear to Catullus, went/was going to the poet’s home (in order) to dine with him. “You will dine well,” Catullus says/said, “if you (will) bring the dinner with you!” And, if that man had not brought the girls and the wine and the salt/seasoning/wit, there would have been no girls or wine or salt/seasoning/wit! Catullus had no money, but he gave his friend such a sweet lotion/salve/perfume that Fabullus thought/was thinking, “When I (will) use this perfume, I will want to become ALL NOSE!”

III. Quaeſtiōnēs grammaticae dē fābulā: ANSWER ANY 15 OF THE 18. xv%

1@-if you answer more than 15, will grade the FIRST 15

Identify, with line number, one example each of:

abl. with deponents: **unguentō/7** dat. with adjs.: **cīvitātī/4, Catullō/5** dat. with special vbs.: **cōsulī/2, eī/3, nōbīs/4**

dat. with compounds: **cupiditātibus/3** acc. place to which: **Rōmam/2, domum/5** abl. place from which: **rūre/1**

locative of place where: **NONE**

acc. duration of time: **hōrās/2**

Identify the clause type for these verbs; for conditions specify exact type:

conveniret (1): jussive noun [NOT simply “jussive”]

parērent (2): purpose

diceret (3): jussive noun

dīcās...placeās (4): future less vivid (condition)

fiat (4): jussive

cenāret (5): purpose

cenābis...ferēs (5-6): simple fact future (fut. more vivid)

tulisset...fuissent (6): contr. to fact, past (condit.)

cogitāret (7): result

ūtar (7): cum-clause

IV. Scribe synopsis in tertiā persōnā singulārī *fīo, fierī*.

v%

1@

PRAESĒNS FUTŪRUM IMPERF.

Indicātīvus **fit fiet fiēbat**

Subiūctīvus **fiat xxxxxxxxxxxx fieret**

V. Scribe synopsis in tertiā persōnā plūrālī *cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum*.

x%

1/word

PRAESĒNS FUTŪRUM IMPERF. PERFECT. FUT. PERF. PLŪPERF.

Indicātīvus **cōnantur cōnābuntur cōnābantur cōnātī sunt cōnātī erunt cōnātī erant**

Subiūctīvus **cōnentur xxxxxxxxxxxx cōnārentur cōnātī sint xxxxxxxxxxxx cōnātī essent**

VI. Complete each statement 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. A person of great OPULENCE has a lot of **wealth/resources**.
- ii. An action in its NASCENT phase has literally just been **born**.
- iii. A NUBILE woman is ready for **marriage/wedding**.
- iv. A LECTERN is specifically used for **reading**.
- v. A REQUIESCAT is a prayer calling for the deceased to **rest[be quiet]**.

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i @)

What was the purpose of Apicius’ recipe, **ut carnem salsam dulcem faciēs**? **To make salty meat sweet[less salty]**

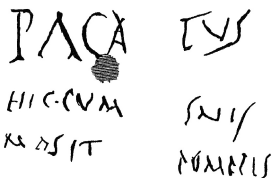
One Pompeian inn unhappily lacked a **matella**; what was that? **A chamber pot**

What did Pliny’s **īdōlon** have on his hands and feet? **Chains/shackles**

Why did the speaker in one Martial epigram want Fabianus’ wife to befriend his own wife?

So Fabianus’ wife would kill her[the speaker’s wife]

Ēmptōs nōn soleō polīre dentēs was spoken by **toothpaste/dentifrice**



Comment on the above inscription, 1/2 point each for up to four different correct observations:

MAXIMUM OF 2 POINTS, AS FOLLOWS: written by Pacatus (1/2), probably a gladiator (1/2), in the gladiators’ barracks (1/2), misspelled *mānsit* (1/2), has a punctum (1/2), says “Pacatus stayed here at Pompeii with his (friends/men)” (1/2), Pompeiūs is locative (1/2)