

Macrons: -1 1st error, -1/5 subsequent errors**I. Dēscribere et trānsfer sententiam quam magister prōnūntiat.**

x%

1/word**LATINA:** Latīna nōbīs semper amanda est!**ANGLICA:** Latin must/should always be loved by us OR We must/should always love Latin.**II. Trānsfer in Anglicam.**

liv%

104 words = ½ @

Cicerō crēdidit poētās hominibus glōriam perpetuam dare posse; “et Graecae et Latīnae litterae omnibus virīs legendae sunt,” ait. Vergilius, quī carmina Homērī (**Homērus, -ī, Homer**) saepe lēgerat atque carmen suum dē bellō Trōiānō magnā cum arte scrīpserat, nōn solum Augustō (**Augustus, -ī, Augustus**) et aliīs Rōmānīs vērīs sed etiam multīs virīs fictīs (**fictus, -a, -um, fictional**) magnam fāmam dedit. Ūnus ex hīs fuit Lāocoōn, sacerdos Trōiānus. Magnō equō ligneō vīsō, Lāocoōn putāvit eum esse īnsidiās; crēdidit mīlitēs Graecōs in uterō equī latēre: “Iste equus,” ait, “nōbīs nunc dēlendus est!” Hīs verbīs ab eō dictīs, duo serpentēs, ex marī **currentēs**, Lāocoōntem filiōsque eius cēpērunt atque dēvōrāvērunt. Propter carmen Vergiliī, sapientia et virtūs illīus sacerdotis semper laudandae sunt!

Cicero believed that poets could[were able to] give men eternal glory; “both Greek and Latin literature should be read by all men OR all men should read both Greek and Latin literature,” he says/said. “Vergil/Vergilius, who had often read Homer’s poems and had written his own poem about the Trojan war with great skill, gave great fame not only to Augustus and other real[historical] Romans but also to many fictional men. One of these was Laocoon, a Trojan priest. With the huge wooden horse having been seen/When the huge wooden horse had been seen, Laocoon thought that it was a trick; he believed that Greek soldiers were hiding/hidden in the horse’s womb/belly: “That (awful) horse,” he says/said, “must now be destroyed by us OR we must destroy that (awful) horse now!” (With) these words having been spoken by him OR When these words had been spoken by him OR When he had spoken these words, two serpents, rushing from the sea, seized and devoured Laocoon and his sons. On account of/thanks to Vergil’s poem, that priest’s virtue and wisdom must always be praised!

III. Invenī in hāc fābulā: write out the word(s)/phrase—just one example of each construction—and give the line numbers.

xii%

1@ablative absolute: **magnō . . . vīsō (line 5) OR hīs . . . dictīs (7)**passive periphrastic: **legendae sunt (2) OR dēlendus est (7) OR laudandae sunt (9)**dative of agent: **virīs (2) OR nōbīs (6)** what *currentēs* modifies (line 7): **serpentēs (7)**ablative object of preposition: **bellō (3)** ablative of place from which: **marī (7)**ablative of place where: **uterō (6)** ablative of manner: **arte (3)**ablative of agent: **eō (7)** ablative with cardinal numerals: **hīs (5)**appositive: **sacerdōs (5)** accusative subject of an indirect statement: **poētās (1) OR eum (6) OR mīlitēs (6)**

IV. Scribe quattuor participia huius verbī, in Latīnā atque in Anglicā: *crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus/a/um* (“to believe”).

ix%

1@ (1 @ for BOTH *crēdēns* AND *crēdentis*)

		ACTĪVA	PASSĪVA
PRAESĒNS	LAT	crēdēns, crēdentis [nom.] [gen.]	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	ANG	believing	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FUTŪRUM	LAT	crēditūrus[a/um]	crēdendus[a/um]
	ANG	about [going] to believe	about[going] to be believed
PERFECTUM	LAT	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	crēditus[a/um]
	ANG	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	[having been] believed

V. Scribe sex infinitīva *crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus/a/um* (“to believe”), in Latīnā atque Anglicā.

xii%

		ACTĪVA	PASSĪVA
<u>1@</u> PRAESĒNS	LAT	crēdere	crēdī
	ANG	to believe	to be believed
FUTŪRUM	LAT	crēditūrus[a/um] esse	crēditum[NOT -us: - ½] īrī
	ANG	to be about to believe	to be about[going] to be believed
PERFECTUM	LAT	crēdidisse	crēditus[a/um] esse
	ANG	to have believed	to have been believed

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”).

iii%

1@

- i. A “hastate” leaf is shaped like a spear.
- ii. Something “risible” is likely to be laughed at.
- iii. A “desperate” person has little to hope for.

☞ PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i @): Sī in Latīnā *memorāre* significat “to remember,” quod verbum Latīnum significat “something that needs to be remembered”? **memorandum**

Cūr Aelia tōtīs diēbus sine cūrīs tussīre poterat? (Respondē in Anglicā.)

She’d been coughing out her teeth, but after the last two coughs there were none left to lose!

What English “helping verb” is often used in colloquial speech to indicate future action, in a way that recalls the idiomatic use of *īrī* in the Latin future passive participle? **going** (“**gunna**”!)

Define these English words literally, based on their Latin root and prefixes:

confluence: **flowing together** effluence: **flowing out[from]** influence: **flowing in/into**