## MACRONS: -1 for $1^{\text {st }}$ error, -1/5 for others

I. Dēscrībe et trānsfer sententiam quam magister prōnūntiat.

## 1/word

LATINA: Spēs bonae nostrae nōn vincentur.
ANGLICA: Our good hopes will not be overcome.


#### Abstract

II. Trānsfer in Anglicam. xlvi\% 105 words @ 46\%=2/5 per word Magnum carmen Latīnum, "Quārta Ecloga," ā Vergiliō poētā clārō cum cūrā scrīptum est. In hōc carmine Vergilius cīvibus dīcit dē puerō cuius pater est deus et quī tōtī mundō pācem dabit. Multī Rōmānī propter bella cīvīlia (cīvīlis, -e, "among citizens," "civil") illīs diēbus spem āmīserant et nūllam fidem in rē pūblicā habuērunt. Poēta mundum dēscrīpsit in quō erunt nūllī labōres, nūlla bella, et in quō agricolae ab agrīs current, navēs ā nautīs relinquentur. In illō mundō iterum erit bellum in gente Trōiae, erit alter Achillēs; sed quandō ille puer, post longam aetātem, erit vir, mundus erit novus fêlīxque, erit fĩnis bellōrum, atque omnēs hominēs, cum familī̄̄s suīs, timōribus omnibus līberābuntur.


A great/important Latin poem, the "Fourth Eclogue," was composed with care by the famous poet Vergil. In this poem Vergil tells (speaks to) the citizens about a boy whose father is a god and who will give peace to the entire/whole world. Many Romans, on account of the civil wars, had in those days lost (their) hope and had no faith/trust in the republic. The poet described a world in which (there) will be no labors, no wars, and in which farmers will rush from (their) fields/farms, ships will be abandoned by sailors. In that world (there) will again be war in the nation of Troy, there will be another Achilles (=the same Achilles over again); but when that boy, after a long age/period of time, will be a man, the world will be new and happy/prosperous, there will be an end of wars, and (even/indeed) all men, with their (own) families, will be liberated/freed from all fears/anxieties.

Don't forget this point regarding vocabulary study from the syllabus: besides learning the 20 or so words in each Wheelock chapter list, "You must also be able to recognize in a similar context words introduced in assigned Scribblers readings and the assigned Sententiae Antīquae and reading passages in Wheelock": in preparing for tests, always review readings that have been assigned and gone over in class.
/: used for equally good alternative translations; other options may be acceptable as well
(...): used for explanations, for smoother and more idiomatic translations, and for words that are optional

X: an X through a word on your graded paper indicates two or more aspects of the word are wrong (e.g., translating erunt as "was," where both number and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here $=-2 / 5$ )
man : a "squiggly" line UNDER a word indicates that only a single aspect of a word has been mistranslated (e.g., translating bellōrum "of war" misses only one aspect, i.e. number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses half credit (here $=-1 / 5$ )
III. Invenī ūnum ablātīvum cuiusque generis in fābulā.
viii\%

## 1/word

accompaniment: familiīs (line 6)
manner: cūrā (1)
place from which: agrīs (4)
agent: Vergiliō (1), poētā (1), OR nautīs (4)
object of a preposition: puerō (2)
place where: rē(pūblicā) (3), quō (4), mundō (5), OR gente (5)

## SINGULĀRIS

| Nom. | spēs | commūnis | spēs | commūnēs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gen. | speī[-e- short] | commūnis | spērum | commūnium[i-stem = -ium] |
| Dat. | speī[-e- short] | commūnī | spēbus | commūnibus |
| Acc. | spem | commūnem | spēs | commūnēs |
| Abl. | spē] | commūnī[i-stem=-ī] spēbus | commūnibus |  |

V. Dēscrībe synopsem in TERTIĀ PERSŌNĀ SINGULĀRĪ dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus/a/um, "to lead."

## PLŪRĀLIS

## 1/word for Latin

LATĪNA:
PRAESĒNS FUTŪRUM IMPERFECT. PERFECT. FUT.PERF. PLŪPERFECTUM
ACT. dūcit dūcet dūcēbat dūxit dūxerit dūxerat
[dūcere/short -ere $=3^{\text {rd }}$ conj., so NOT dūcet, dūcēbit]
PAS. dūcitur dūcētur dūcēbātur ductus/a est ductus/a erit ductus/a/um erat 1/2/word for English ANGLICA:

PRAESĒNS
FUTŪRUM
IMPERFECT. PERFECT.
FUT.PERF. PLUPERFECTUM
ACT. s/he leads $\quad s /$ he will lead $s / h e$ was $s / h e$ (has) led $s / h e$ will have $s / h e$ had led (is leading)
leading (led) led

PAS. $s / h e$ is (being) $s / h e$ will be $s / h e$ was $s / h e$ has been $s / h e$ will have $s / h e$ had been led led led (being) led (was) led been led [don't confuse present "lead," pronounced like REED, and the metal "lead," pronounced like RED]

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i @):
In one graffito that we read, the work of a slave was likened to that of what animal?
donkey/jackass
What sense of servā fidem makes the most sense in the ring inscription that we read?
maintain your fidelity/be faithful
What re-usable material was commonly used as the surface for wooden-framed writing tablets?
wax
In what month and year did Vesuvius erupt? August, A.D. 79
What does the "m." stand for in the abbreviations "a.m." and "p.m."? merīdiem


Stefan Bakalovich, "At the Wall"

