

I. Scribere sententiam Latine nomen et transferre in Anglicam.

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

II. Transferre formulam in Anglicam.

xliii%

Mortalis est magnus **potestas** Romanus. In hoc carmine (abl. of **carmen**, *poem*) dicitur **Caecilius** narrant (narrare, *to tell*): Caecilius, **vir** stultus, paucis amicis versibus habebat sed sine aprumquam (*never*) cernit!—esne scis, **Caecilius**? Es aversus, et aversum parvum numerum amicorum semper habebat! Mortalis in alio (*another*) carmine dicitur Philaene (abl. of **Philaenis**), filia minima mala, narrant; rogat (**rogare**, *to ask*), “Cernisne versibus, Philaene? Cernisne amicum, Philaene? Cernisne et cernisne semper terribis, Philaene?—nonne es satis bona, nonne es satis pulchra, sed calva es et nonne **oculum** habes!” Saturae (**satura**, *-ae, satire*) poetarum culpas **populi** vident, sed saepe multam rem habent et nonne sunt hinc hinc!

III. Dicitur casum et sum hunc nomen minimum in formula.

xii%

CASUS:

SUS:

a. potestas (I nea i):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Caecilius (i):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. vir (ii):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Caecilius ne (iii):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e. oculus (vi):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f. populus (vii):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

IV. Invenire nomen exemplum in formula.

ii%

a substantive adjective: \_\_\_\_\_ a predicate adjective: \_\_\_\_\_

V. Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and place the accent.

iv%

i. cael rum \_\_\_\_\_ ii. officium \_\_\_\_\_

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%

- i. An “insuperable” difficulty cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. A person who is “culpable” is worthy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. A “bellicose” nation is one inclined to \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. A “parvicellular” organism has \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
- v. To have a “paucity” of friends is to have very \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. Decline in Latin (noun in English).

x%

(Follow the instructions; you’re declining one noun-adj. pair in the singular, the other in the plural)

**SINGULARIS:** agricola pulcher, **PLURALIS:** bellum malum (gen. bellum malum),

NOM	agricola	pulcher	_____	_____
GEN	agricolae	pulchr	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____	_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____	_____	_____

VIII. Coniugate in temporibus praesentis, futuri, et imperfecti.

ix%

**Praesens:** **Futurum:** **Imperfectum:**

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

IX. Coniugate sum, esse (“to be”) in tempore praesentis, et in Latin and in English.

v%

Singular: Latin Anglica Plural: Latin Anglica

i	sum	_____	_____	_____
ii	_____	_____	_____	_____
iii	_____	_____	_____	_____

**PRAEMIA ADDITA (I@)**

What is the difference between a graffito and a dipinto? \_\_\_\_\_

The Pompeian whose floor mosaic read LVCRVM GAVDIVM was interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

What nation won the Battle of Thermopylae but failed in its ultimate mission? \_\_\_\_\_

Describe (draw):

pila:	sagitta:
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