*Nōmen (Latīnum praenōmen et Anglicum nōmen)* _____

**I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**                                   **x%**

LATINA: _____

ANGLICA: _____

**II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.**                                   **xlix%**

Līvius, magnus <u>scrīptor</u> Rōmānus, dē <u>mōribus</u> patriae antīquae in prīmō librō scrībēbat: "Hominēs in cīvitāte nostrā dē officiīs cōgitābant et multa cōnsilia bona habēbant; hodiē tamen tempora nostra sunt <u>mala</u>: nec culpās nostrās nec remedia tolerāre possumus." Ex librīs scrīptōris dē Lucrētiā, fēminā magnōrum animōrum, quoque (*also*) discimus. Sextus Tarquinius, fīlius <u>rēgis</u> malī, Lucrētiam vincit; Lucrētia tum cōgitābat, "Vitium Tarquiniī tolerāre numquam poterō; sine morā, igitur, mē necābō!" Rōmānī Lucrētiae cōpiam laudis semper dabant, et haec (*these*) verba erant in titulō (**titulus, -ī,** *epitaph*) fēminae:

<p align="center">Dīs mānibus Lucrētiae, fīliae nostrae,<br>
uxōris Collātīnī, fēminae bonae.<br>
Semper <u>virtūtem</u> amābat.<br>
Hīc sita est.</p>

**III. Scrībe casum et ūsum hōrum nōminum et adiectīvōrum in fābulā.**                      **x%**

|                    | CASUS:            | USUS:                                             |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| scrīptor (līnea i) | _____   | _____  |
| mōribus (i)        | _____   | _____  |
| mala (ii)          | _____   | _____  |
| rēgis (iv)         | _____   | _____  |
| virtūtem (ix)      | _____   | _____  |

**IV. Identify the specific use of** *tolerāre* **in line 3 (and 5):** _____  _____          **ii%**

**V. Dēclīnā in Latīnā.**                                   **xi%**

| | **mōs Graecus, m.,** in *singulārī* | | **carmen** (gen. carminis) **novum, n.,** in *plūrālī* |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | mōs | Graecus | _____  _____ |
| G | mōris | _____ | _____  _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ | _____  _____ |
| Ac | _____ | _____ | _____  _____ |
| Ab | _____ | _____ | _____  _____ |
| V | _____ | _____ | _____  _____ |

**VI. Coniugā possum, posse in tempore praesentī et sum, esse in tempore imperfectō.**          vi%

**possum in** *praesentī:*
Sg.                              Pl.

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

**sum in** *imperfectō:*
Sg.                              Pl.

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

**VII. Coniugā vincō, vincere in temporibus praesentī et futūrō et scrībe duo imperātīva.**          vii%

**TEMPUS PRAESĒNS:**
Sg.                              Pl.

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

**TEMPUS FUTŪRUM:**
Sg.                              Pl.

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

Imperātīvum singulāre: _____     Imperātīvum plūrāle: _____

**VIII. Fill in each blank with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise").**          v%
    i.      To "extract" something is literally to _____ it _____ its location.
    ii.     "Regalia" is attire fit for a _____.
    iii.    A "postscript" is literally something _____ _____ the main text.

✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵✵

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM** +v%      Which wrote biographies? (a) Catullus (b) Martial (c) Nepos (d) Livy
What in Cicero's view (a position shared by Caesar as well, at least in his propaganda) was it a state's moral responsibility to always demonstrate after a military victory? _____
Quid Mārtiālis Sabidiō dīcere poterat? (in Latīnā aut Anglicā) _____
Which was responsible for public works and entertainments? (a) aedīle (b) cōnsul (c) duumvir (d) lībertīnī
A **fulguriātor** was responsible for interpreting omens from what natural phenomenon? _____

☺Latīnam semper amābō!!