

LATINA MI—Quīnta Probātiō (Capita XII-XIV)

Doctor Illa Flōra

Autumnus MMX

Nōmen: _____

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

i. Dēscribē sententiā Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

1/word

LATINA: Nōs ipsī Latīnam semper amāvimus!

ANGLICA: We ourselves (have) always loved Latin!

ii. Trānsfer hanc fābulam in Anglicam.

xli%

98 words at 41% = 2/5 per word (1/5 for missing only a single aspect such as number, case, tense)

Cicerō fuit magnus cōsul Rōmānus. In senātum vēnerat et in Catilīnam, amīcum Caesaris, propter īnsidiās eius cum īrā dīxit. “Quid fēcistī?” dīxit; “Quid nunc cōgitās? Senātus et cōsul ipse vitia tua oculīs suīs nūper vidērunt. Nōbīs cum in hāc cīvitate remanēre nōn potes; tē, cum istīs amīcīs, ad mortem vī dūcere dēbēmus!” Cicerō sibi haec tum dīxit: “Ego ipse cōsiliū habeō et cum virtūte agere dēbeō; sī nōn agam, ego, ego ipse, errāverō!” Etiam aliī in urbe diū dīcēbant: “Cicerō nōn dēbet cōgitāre eōs malōs esse cīvēs; illī, propter facta mala sua, iūra cīvium numquam tenēre dēbent—iūra amīsērunt!”

Cicero was a great Roman consul. He had come into the senate and he spoke with anger (angrily) against Catiline [watch spelling], a friend of Caesar, because of his treachery/plot/conspiracy. “What have you done?” he said; “What are you now thinking? The senate and the consul himself have recently witnessed/seen your crimes with their own eyes. You cannot/are not able to remain with us in this state; we ought to/should/must lead you to death by force, (along) with those (despicable) friends of yours!” Cicero then said these things to himself: “I myself have a plan and I ought to/should/must act with courage/virtue; if I do/shall not act, I, I myself, shall have made a mistake!” Even others/other men in the city were long saying: “Cicero ought/should/must not consider these wicked men to be citizens; those men, on account of their (own) wicked deeds/actions, ought/should/must never have/hold/retain the rights of citizens—they have forfeited/lost (their) rights!”

iii. Scribē cāsū et ūsū hōrum nōminum et prōnōminum in hāc fābulā.

xii%

1 + 1 @

	CASUS:	ŪSUS:
a. amīcum (līnea i)	acc.	appositive (½ for obj. of prep.)
b. īrā (ii)	abl.	manner
c. oculīs (ii)	abl.	means (instrument)
d. nōbīs (iii)	abl.	accompaniment
e. vī (iii)	abl.	means (instrument)
f. sibi (iv)	dat.	ind. obj. (½ for reflexive pronoun: always give the specific case use)

iv. Cinge quattuor i-stemmata nōmina (“circle the four i-stem nouns”).

iv%

1@

māter, mātris rēx, rēgis animal, animālis ars, artis auris, auris iūs, iūris nūbēs, nūbis

v. Scribe synopsis *mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī*, “to change,” in tertiā persōnā singulārī, in Latīnā et Anglicā.

xii%

1@

LATĪNA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

mūtat mūtābit mūtābat mūtāvit mūtāverit mūtāverat

ANGLICA:

Praesēns Futūrum Imperf. Perfectum Fut. Perf. Pluperf.

s/he: changes ..will change ..was changing (has) changed will have c'd had changed

vi. Dēclīnā *animal* (gen. *animālis*) *ipsum* in singulārī et *pars* (gen. *partis*) *ipsa* in plūrālī.

xv%

1@

SINGULARIS

PLURALIS

Nom.	animal	ipsum	partēs	ipsae
Gen.	animālis	ipsūs	partium [i-stem]	ipsārum
Dat.	animālī	ipsī	partibus	ipsīs
Acc.	animal [neut.: acc.=nom.]	ipsum	partēs	ipsās
Abl.	animālī [neuter i-stem]	ipsō	partibus	ipsīs

vii. 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”).

vi%

- i. A “tenacious” person **holds/grasps** onto things firmly.
- ii. Something “inevitable” literally cannot be **avoided [shunned]**.
- iii. A “station” is literally a place to **stand**.
- iv. The legal term “ipso facto” literally means “by the **fact/deed itself [the very fact/deed]**.”
- v. An “acerbic” comment is a **bitter/harsh/grievous** one.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. i@

Cūr Alexander ille magnus scrīptōrēs sēcum semper habēbat? (Respondē in Anglicā.)

to chronicle, and thus immortalize, his deeds

Cūr Laecānia dentēs niveōs habuit? (Respondē in Anglicā.) **she had dentures**

What room in the House of the Gem did the imperial physician Apollinaris visit? **the bathroom/latrine**

The oplomachus and the ophthalmicus used different, but similarly shaped, instruments in their professions; describe the

shape: **long and pointed**

Pliny the Younger wrote hundreds of these, including one we read in Wheelock Ch. 12: **letters**