

Macrons: -1 1st error, - 1/5 for others

I. Describe et transfer sententiam Latinam quam magister pronuntiat.

xii%

1/word

LATINA: Latina est lingua quam semper amabimus!

ANGLICA: Latin is a/the language which/that we will always love!

II. Transfer in Anglicam.

xlii%

108 words at 42% = 2/5 per word

Labores trium scriptorum nuper legimus (**lego, legere, legi, to read**). Unus ex **his** erat Iuvenalis (*Juvenal*), **qui** sedecim saturas acres scripsit in **quibus** de milibus **vitiarum** in urbe Romae illo **tempore** cum **ira** et indignatione dixit. Secundus scriptor **quem** legistis fuit Cicerone; in libro eius "De Senectute" audivimus de rege **cuius** nomen erat "Cyrus"; hic tribus filiis suis de natura animi dixit, "Non debetis esse miser, nam animus est immortalis" (**immortalis, immortalis, immortalis**). Tertius scriptor scripsit libellum **cui** nomen "Bellum Catilinae" dedit, in quo nobis dicit, "Catilina potentem vim et animi et corporis habuit; habuit eloquentiae satis, sed non multum sapientiae; nihil timuit; mens eius nimis incredibilia semper cupiebat; et istae cupiditates fecerant eum et fortem et stultum."

We recently read the works of three writers. One of these was Juvenal, who wrote 16 savage satires in which he spoke with anger and indignation about the thousands of vices in the city of Rome at that time. The second writer whom you read was Cicero; in his book "On Old Age" we heard about a king whose name was "Cyrus"; this man said to his three sons about the nature of the soul, "You should not be unhappy, for the/my soul is immortal." The third writer wrote a little book to which he gave the title, "The War of Catiline," in which he says to us, "Catiline had powerful strength of both spirit and body; he had enough (of) eloquence, but not much (of) wisdom: he feared nothing; his mind always desired exceedingly unbelievable things; and those desires had made him both strong and foolish."

III. Da casum, usum, et, pro pronominibus relativis, antecedens in fabula.

xii%

1/2 @

	CASUM:	USUM:	ANTECEDENS:
his (linea i)	abl.	with cardinal numerals	
qui (i)	nom.	subject	Iuvenalis
quibus (ii)	abl.	obj. prep.	saturas
vitiarum (ii)	gen.	with numerals/partitive	
tempore (ii)	abl.	time	

īrā (ii)	abl.	manner	
quem (iii)	acc.	dir. obj.	scrīptor
cuius (iii)	gen.	possession	rēge
cui (v)	dat.	ind. obj.	libellum

IV. Invenī ūnum exemplum hōrum adiectīvōrum in fābulā.

iv%

I@ [any one correct answer for each]

attributive adjective: trium/sēdecim/ācrēs/secundus/tribus/tertius/potentem predicate adjective: miserī/immortālis

substantive adjective: ūnus/multum/incrēdibilia

objective complement: fortem/stultum

V. Dā synopsis *dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum* in secundā persōnā singulārī.

vi%

PRAESENS FUTŪRUM IMPERFECTUM PERFECTUM FUT.PERF. PLŪPERF.

I@

dēlēs dēlēbis dēlēbās dēlēvistī dēlēveris dēlēverās

VI. Dēclīnā aetās facilis (“an easy time of life”).

xvii%

SINGULĀRIS

PLŪRĀLIS

I@

NOM.	aetās	facilis	aetātes	facilēs
GEN.	aetātis	facilis	aetātum	facilium
DAT.	aetātī	facilī	aetātibus	facilibus
ACC.	aetātem	facilem	aetātēs	facilēs
ABL.	aetāte	facilī	aetātibus	facilibus

VII. Dēclīnā prōnōmen relātīvum in neutrō plūrālī.

v%

I@

NOM quae GEN quōrum DAT quibus ACC quae ABL quibus

VIII. Calculā.

ii%

I@; ½ if answer is correct but in English

ūndēvīgintī minus novem = **decem.** quīndecim plūs octō = **vīgintī trēs.**

PRAEMIA ADDITA (+ quīnque): +I@

In Martial’s “Sold to the Highest Bidder,” who got the girl? (circle one) praetor tribune lawyer **auctioneer** poet
 A critic of Martial’s claimed that there were **trīgintā mala epigrammata** in his book; Martial retorted that **sī totidem bona sunt...bonus liber est:** what did he mean? **if at least half his poems were good, his poetry book was good**
 The person who scribbled on a wall of Pompeii’s basilica, “**L. Istacidī: ad quem nōn cēnō, barbarus ille mihi est,**” seems to have considered Istacidius a **barbarian**, because he had not provided the complainer a **meal**.

Dēpinge (“draw”) septem bolētōs: [draw 7 mushrooms]

