

I. **Translate** the following Latin passage into clear English. (50 points)

Catiline's Thoughts During *In Catilinam*

Cōnsilia mea ab istō Cicerōne prōnūntiantur! Cicerō dīcit: “Quae scelera vidēmus?” Quid putat? Quis eī dīxit? Suntne ūlla scelera quae nōn scit? Crēdēturne ā senātū? Metū superātus sum. Manlius et aliī coniūrātī dēbent monērī, ante senātus manum, quae eōs capiet, mittit. Ubi Cicerō perfēcit, hāc nocte ex urbe discēdam. Mox hāc gravī sēnsū metūs carēbō, quod urbs ā mē victa erit. ...Istum Cicerōnem verō ōdī.

Notes:

Sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum, to know

Crēdētur = “he will be believed”

Ante, before

Perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectum, to complete, finish

Nox, noctis, f., night

Mox, soon

Vērō, truly, really

My plans are being announced by that Cicero! Cicero says: “What crimes do we see?” What is he thinking? Who spoke to him? Are there any crimes which he does not know? Will he be believed by the Senate? I have been overcome by fear. Manlius and the other conspirators ought to be warned, before the Senate sends a band, which will capture them. When Cicero has finished, I will depart from the city at night. Soon I will be free from this heavy sense of fear, because the city will have been conquered by me. ...I really hate that Cicero.

II. **Answer** questions about the following Latin words from the story. (13 points)

1. What are the case and usage of cōnsilia mea (line 1)? _nom, subject_
2. What kind of ablative is ab istō Cicerōne (line 1)? __agent__
3. Is quae (line 1) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? __adj, acc, pl, neu._____
4. Is quid (line 1) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? _____pro., acc., sing., neu._____
5. Is quis (line 2) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? _____pro., nom, sing, masc_____
6. What kind of ablative is metū (line 2)? ____means/instrument_____
7. Parse superātus sum (line 3). _____1st, sing, perfect, pass., ind._____
8. What kind of ablative is nocte (line 4)? __time when_____
9. What kind of ablative is ex urbe (line 4)? ____place from which_____
10. What kind of ablative is hāc gravī sēnsū (line 4)? ____separation____
11. What are the case and number of metūs (line 4)? _____gen, sing_____
12. Parse victa erit (line 5). _____3rd, sing, fut. perf., pass., ind_____
13. What else do you think Catiline might have been thinking at this time?

III. In the space provided below, **write out** one of the Latin sentences from the story which contains a relative pronoun. Then **bracket** the relative clause, **draw an arrow** from the pronoun to the antecedent, and **identify** the case, number, gender, and usage of the pronoun. (5 points)

Suntne ūlla scelera [quae nōn scit]? Quae = acc, pl, neu, dir. obj.

Manlius et aliī coniūrātī dēbent monērī, ante senātus manum, [quae eōs capiet], mittit. Quae = nom, sing, fem, subj.

Case, number, gender, and usage = _____

IV. **Decline** quī sēnsus gravis (quī, interrogative adjective; sēnsus, sēnsūs, m., feeling, sense; gravis, grave, heavy, serious, important). (15 points)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	___ quī sēnsus gravis ___	___ quī sēnsūs gravēs ___
Genitive	___ cuius sēnsūs gravis ___	___ quōrum sēnsuum gravum ___
Dative	___ cui sēnsūs gravī ___	___ quibus sēnsibus gravibus ___
Accusative	___ quem sēnsū gravem ___	___ quōs sēnsūs gravēs ___
Ablative	___ quō sēnsū gravī ___	___ quibus sēnsibus gravibus ___

V. Give a **synopsis** of prōnūntiō (1) in the **3rd person, plural, passive**, then translate each form into **English**. (12 points)

Present	___ prōnūntiantur ___	=	___ they are announced ___
Imperfect	___ prōnūntiābantur ___	=	___ they were announced ___
Future	___ prōnūntiābuntur ___	=	___ they will be announced ___
Perfect	___ prōnūntiātī (-ae, -a) sunt ___	=	___ they have been announced ___
Pluperfect	___ prōnūntiātī (-ae, -a) erant ___	=	___ they had been announced ___
Future Perfect	___ prōnūntiātī (-ae, -a) erunt ___	=	___ they will have been announced ___

VI. **Dictation**. Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. Then **translate** the sentence into English. (5 points)

Quod praemium ā senātū datum est?

VII. Extra Credit.

1. When there are numbers written next to graffiti of gladiators, what did the numbers usually represent? _ numbers of wins and losses _____
2. The funerary inscription for the child Ginga was also an acrostic. What does acrostic mean? __ the 1st letter of each line spells something vertically, in this case it was the child's name _____
3. What event does the Arch of Titus commemorate? _____ Sack of Jerusalem (70 AD), victory in the Jewish War _____
4. What does SPQR stand for? _____ Senatus Populusque Romanus _____
5. Give an English derivative for fluō: _ fluid, fluent, flux, influx, affluence, effluence, influence, confluence, influenza, flu, mellifluous, superfluous _