LATN 1001 – TEST 1: INTRODUCTION, CH. 1-2 – ANSWER KEY JANUARY 26, 2011 MAGISTRA MARIA ROBERTS NŌMEN ____

| I. | DICTIO - Write the Latin sentence, as spoken by Magistra. | (5pts) |
|-----|---|----------|
| | Fāmam magnam poētae servāre dēbēmus | |
| II. | TRANSLĀTIŌ – Read the Latin story and translate into English. | (35 pts) |

1 Mūcius Scaevola est antīquus hērōs. Porsennam, hostem Rōmae, necāre cōgitat, sed Porsenna

2 Scaevolam capit. Porsenna multā īrā monet, "Sī Rōmam valēre cōgitās, errās! Sōlus valeō. Iam

3 poenās dare dēbēs. Necā Scaevolam in flammīs!" Sed Scaevola vocat, "Non mē terrēs. Patriam

4 meam amō, et vītam meam Rōmae dō!" Scaevola dextram <u>flammīs</u> dat. Porsenna nōn Scaevolam

5 necat, sed laudat, "Ō Scaevola, <u>īnsānia</u> magna tē servat. Discēde sine <u>poenā</u>. Fāma tua est

6 aeterna."

Vocabulary

| LINE 1 - Mūcius Scaevola: Scaevola, -ae, m: | Sōlus, -a, -um: Alone, Only; here | |
|--|--|--|
| a legendary soldier of Rome | modifying the understood | |
| Porsenna, -ae, m: a king of the | subject of "valeō" | |
| Etruscans, who led a war against | Iam (Adv.): Now | |
| Rome | LINE 3 – Flamma, -ae, f: Flame, Fire | |
| Hostem (Masc., Sing., Acc.): Enemy | LINE 4 - Dextra, -ae, f: Right Hand | |
| Necō, Necāre, Necāvī, Necātum: To Kill | LINE 5 - Discēde: (Imperative, Sing.): | |
| LINE 2 - Capit (3 rd person, Sing.): Captures | Depart! | |

III. DESCRIPTIO – Give the CASE and USE of each underlined word from the passage above.

(10pts)

| | Case | Number | Gender | Use |
|------------------|------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Rōmae (Line 1) | Gen. | Sing. | Fem. | Possession |
| Patriam (line 3) | Acc. | Sing. | Fem. | Direct Object |
| Flammīs (line 4) | Dat. | Pl. | Fem. | Indirect Object |
| Īnsānia (Line 5) | Nom. | Sing. | Fem. | Subject |
| Poenā (Line 5) | Abl. | Sing. | Fem. | Obj. of the Prep. |

- IV. PRŌNŪNTIĀTIŌ Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and add the accent. (9pts)
 - a. ANTĪQUĀRUM <u>AN/TĪ/QÚĀ</u>/RUM
 - b. AMANT \dot{A}/\underline{MANT}
 - c. PATRIAE <u>PÁ</u>/TRI/<u>AE</u>
- V. ETYMOLOGIA Complete each sentence with an English word that shows your knowledge of the Latin etymology (i.e. A <u>laudatory</u> speech is one that expresses <u>praise</u>.) (5pts)
 - a. A <u>subpoena</u> can force you to testify in court, under threat of <u>**Punishment; Penalty</u>**</u>
 - b. The <u>valedictorian</u> tearfully spoke one final <u>Good-bye</u>.
 - c. Taking daily <u>vitamins</u> can promote a healthy <u>Life</u>
 - d. When the truth is <u>evident</u>, you are able to <u>See; Understand; Observe</u> it clearly.
 - e. A <u>magnanimous</u> person has a <u>Large; Great; Big</u> personality.
- VI. DĒCLĪNĀ- Decline the noun/adjective phrase in Latin. (20pts)

Fortūna Mea, "My Fortune; My Luck"

| | Singular | Plural |
|------|---------------|-------------------|
| Nom. | Fortūna Mea | Fortūnae Meae |
| Gen. | Fortūnae Meae | Fortūnārum Meārum |
| Dat. | Fortūnae Meae | Fortūnīs Meīs |
| Acc. | Fortūnam Meam | Fortūnās Meās |
| Abl. | Fortūnā Meā | Fortūnīs Meīs |
| Voc. | Fortūna Mea | Fortūnae Meae |

VII. CONIUGĀ – Conjugate the Latin Verb in the Present Tense, and Translate into English (16pts)

Conservo, Conservare, Conservavi, Conservatum

| | Singular | | Plural | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Latin | English | Latin | English |
| 1 | Cōnservō | I Preserve; Conserve;Maintain | Cōnservāmus | We Preserve |
| 2 | Cōnservās | You Preserve | Cōnservātis | You All Preserve |
| 3 | Cōnservat | He/She/It Preserves | Cōnservant | They Preserve |
| Imperative | Cōnservā! | (You) Preserve! | Cōnservāte! | (You all) Preserve! |

(1) Mucius Scaevola is an ancient (old time) hero. He thinks (ponders, considers, plans) to

Kill Porsenna, but Porsenna (2) captures Scaevola. With much anger, Porsenna warns

(Advises, reminds), "If you think (ponder, consider) Rome to be strong (to have power, to be

Well), you make a mistake (err, wander, go astray, are mistaken)! I alone am strong (am

Powerful). Now (3) you ought to pay the penalty (must pay the penalty). Kill Scaevola in

The flames!" But Scaevola calls, "You do not frighten (terrify) me. (4) I love my fatherland

(Native land, country), and I give (offer) my life to Rome!" Scaevola gives (offers) his right

Hand to the flames. Porsenna does not kill Scaevola (5), but he praises him, "Oh Scaevola,

A great insanity saves (preserves, guards, protects) you. Depart without punishment. Your

Fame is (6) eternal."

Extra Credit

(+5pts)

- 1) How do we know what Latin sounds like? <u>Misspelled Inscriptions; Oratory Handbooks</u>
- 2) What kind of items would customarily be buried with a deceased Roman in the funeral rite? Give at least two examples.
 Personal Ornaments (Comb); Clothes; Food; Coin; Oils; Perfumes
- 3) Describe the origin of the names of the months "January" and "February". January – Janus, the god of doorways; February – "Fever", when disease was most prevalent