

LATINA MI-Sexta Probatiō (Capita XII-XIV)
Doctor Illa Flōra

Autumnus MMV
Nōmen: _____

i. Dēscribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

ii. Trānsfer in Anglicam.

xi%

In librō nostrō sunt duae fābulae dē **amōre**; in ūnā, Narcissus **sē** nimis amāvit, et in secundā Iuppiter Eurōpam amāvit. Ēchō, nympha bella, et multae puellae Narcissum amāvērunt, sed is sē solum amābat et cum nullā puellā vītā suam agēbat. Narcissus sē in aquā **oculis** suis vīdit et magnus amor suī eum vīcit; is adulēscēns in eōdem locō diū remānsit et tempus fūgit. Ante illam aquam, ubi Narcissus ipse fuerat, nunc est flōs pulcher. In alterā fābulā Iuppiter Eurōpam ipsam, filiam rēgis, cum aliis **puellis** vīdit, et **sibi** dīxit: “Hanc fēminam dīligō, sed sī eam vī capiam, mē nōn amābit. Propter amōrem animālium eius, ad eam in fōrmā taurī veniam et eam trāns mare cum **cūrā** geram.” Deus sē in taurum mūtāvit et arte suā illam puellam vīcit.

iii. Scrībe cāsū et ūsū hōrum verbōrum in hāc fābulā.

xii%

CASUS: USUS:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| a. amōre (line 1) | _____ | _____ |
| b. sē (1) | _____ | _____ |
| c. oculis (3) | _____ | _____ |
| d. puellis (6) | _____ | _____ |
| e. sibi (6) | _____ | _____ |
| f. cūrā (8) | _____ | _____ |

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

ōs, ōris, n. mors, mortis, f. mōs, mōris, m.
nūbēs, nūbis, f. nāvis, nāvis, f. exemplar, exemplāris, n.

v. Coniugā dūcō, dūcere, dūxī in tempore perfectō, futūrō perfectō, et pluperfectō. **ix%**

	PERFECTUM		FUTURUM PERFECT.		PLUPERFECTUM
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

vi. Trānsfer verba sublineāta (“underlined”). **iii%**

Puellae sē in speculō vīdērunt: _____ Puella īpsa Latīnam amat: _____
Puella eum amat: _____

vii. Declinā animal (gen. animālis) ipsum in singularī et plūralī. **xvii%**

	<u>SINGULARIS</u>		<u>PLURALIS</u>	
Nom.	animal	ipsum	_____	_____
Gen.	animālis	_____	_____	_____
Dat.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Acc.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Abl.	_____	_____	_____	_____

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. Something “inevitable” cannot be _____ and something “immutable” cannot be _____.
- ii. An “antebellum” house was built _____ the _____.
- iii. A “pro forma” action is undertaken _____ appearances only.

PRAEMIA ADDITA. I@ What had Fundanus lost? _____

What did Diaulus do as both doctor and undertaker? _____

What legendary Greek hero’s tomb did Alexander the Great visit? _____

Cicero argued that teachers should not always tell their students their own _____.

Cicero argued that traitors forfeited their _____. ☺ < *Amō Latīnam!* ♡