

**exercitātiō VI (capita xv, xvi, xvii)**  
**magister Andreas Lasater**

**nōmen:**

~ i. scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~ v% \_\_\_\_\_

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~ xlviii% \_\_\_\_\_

Iuvenal\*, **quī** vitia Rōmānōrum saepe sentiēbat, multās saturās dē culpīs scrīpsit. Nōn solum saturās Horātiī lēgerat\* ille, sed etiam illās, quās Lūcīlius scrīpserat. Carmina Lūcīliī, in **quibus** erant multa verba ācria dē **omnibus** generibus virōrum, Iuvenālem dē clēmentīā docēbant. “Nōn dulcēs sunt istae saturae Lūcīliī!” dixit Iuvenal, “Dēbeō mōrēs Rōmae mutāre **vī** verbōrum! In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum. Sunt mīlia ingentium vitiōrum in Rōmā. Sed incipiam scrībere dē quinque ex eīs: timōre, irā, voluptāte, culpā, et cupiditāte.” Iuvenal, **cuius** fāma perpetua est, scrīpsit sēdecim saturās.

\*(Iuvenal, Iuvenālis *Juvenal*; legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum to read)

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~ xx% \_\_\_\_\_

|                     | <u>casus, genus numerusque</u> | <u>ūsus</u>     | <u>antecedent</u> |             |               |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 <b>quī</b>        | _____                          | _____           | _____             |             |               |
| 2 <b>quibus</b>     | _____                          | _____           | _____             |             |               |
| 3 <b>omnibus</b>    | _____                          | _____           | _____             |             |               |
| 4 <b>vī</b>         | _____                          | _____           | _____             |             |               |
| 6 <b>cuius</b>      | _____                          | _____           | _____             |             |               |
|                     | <u>persona:</u>                | <u>numerus:</u> | <u>tempus:</u>    | <u>vōx:</u> | <u>modus:</u> |
| 2 <u>scrīpserat</u> | _____                          | _____           | _____             | _____       | _____         |
| 3 <u>docēbant</u>   | _____                          | _____           | _____             | _____       | _____         |
| 4 <u>dixit</u>      | _____                          | _____           | _____             | _____       | _____         |
| 4 <u>erunt</u>      | _____                          | _____           | _____             | _____       | _____         |

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~ iii% \_\_\_\_\_

complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise.)

A **timorous** person is \_\_\_\_\_-ful.

To **facilitate** a task is to make it \_\_\_\_\_.

To **alleviate** a burden is to make it \_\_\_\_\_.

~ v. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xv% \_\_\_\_\_

ūna clēmēntia celeris (gen: ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris) "one swift mercy" (plural: duae clēm... celer...)

|      | singularis               |       | pluralis   |
|------|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| Nom. | ūna clēmēntia celeris    |       | duae _____ |
| Gen. | ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris |       | _____      |
| Dat. | _____                    | _____ | _____      |
| Acc. | _____                    | _____ | _____      |
| Abl. | _____                    | _____ | _____      |
| Voc. | _____                    | _____ | _____      |

~ vi. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ ix% \_\_\_\_\_

Decline the MASCULINE relative pronoun

Decline the FEMININE relative pronoun

|      | singularis | pluralis |      | singularis | pluralis |
|------|------------|----------|------|------------|----------|
| Nom. | quī        | _____    | Nom. | quae       | _____    |
| Gen. | _____      | _____    | Gen. | _____      | _____    |
| Dat. | _____      | _____    | Dat. | _____      | _____    |
| Acc. | _____      | _____    | Acc. | _____      | _____    |
| Abl. | _____      | _____    | Abl. | _____      | _____    |

~ vii. praemium additum ~ up to v% but no more, **cannot** subtract points. ~

Explain why "Q.E.D." goes at the end of mathematical proofs.

What did King Aegeus do to get a sea named after him?

How did Juppiter re-populate Aegina after Juno killed everybody?

Re-write the percentages each section on this test is worth in Arabic numerals.

dēpīnge: formīca, -ae

nāvis, nāvis

īnsula, -ae

~ i. scrībe sententiam Latīnam quam magister prōnūntiat. ~ v% 5

**Sunt multī quī Latīnam amant.**

~ ii. Trānsfer fābulam Latīnam in Anglicam. ~ xlviii% 48

Iuvenal\*, quī vitia Rōmānōrum saepe sentiēbat, multās saturās dē culpīs scrīpsit. Nōn solum saturās Horātiī lēgerat\* ille, sed etiam illās, quās Lūcīlius scrīpserat. Carmina Lūcīliī, in quibus erant multa verba ācria dē omnibus generibus virōrum, Iuvenālem dē clēmētiā docēbant. “Nōn dulcēs sunt istae saturae Lūcīliī!” dixit Iuvenal, “Dēbeō mōrēs Rōmae mutāre vī verbōrum! In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum. Sunt mīlia ingentium vitiōrum in Rōmā. Sed incipiam scrībere dē quinque ex eīs: timōre, irā, voluptāte, culpā, et cupiditāte.” Iuvenal, cuius fāma perpetua est, scrīpsit sēdecim saturās.

\*(Iuvenal, Iuvenālis *Juvenal*; legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum to read)

Juvenal, who often sensed the vices of the Romans, wrote many satires about (their) offenses. Not only had he read the satires of Horace, but also those which Lucilius had written. The poems of Lucilius, in which (there) were many sharp words about all kinds of men, used to teach Juvenal about mercy. “Those satires of Lucilius are not sweet!” said Juvenal, “I ought to change Rome’s ways by the force of words! In my book there will be all deeds of men. There are thousands of huge crimes in Rome. But I will begin to write about five of them: fear, anger, pleasure, crime, and desire.” Juvenal, whose fame is eternal {perpetual}, wrote sixteen satires.

87 words, 48 points, so ½ point per word.

~ iii. dā partēs hōrum verbōrum in fābulā. ~ xx% 20

|              | <u>casus, genus numerusque</u> | <u>ūsus</u>                    | <u>antecedent</u> |             |               |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 quī        | nom, masc, sg                  | subj                           | Iuvenal           |             |               |
| 2 quibus     | abl, neut, pl                  | obj. prep (abl of place where) | carmina           |             |               |
| 3 omnibus    | abl, neut, pl                  | modifies obj. prep             |                   |             |               |
| 4 vī         | abl, fem, sg                   | abl or means                   |                   |             |               |
| 6 cuius      | gen, masc, sg                  | possession                     | Iuvenal           |             |               |
|              | <u>persona:</u>                | <u>numerus:</u>                | <u>tempus:</u>    | <u>vōx:</u> | <u>modus:</u> |
| 2 scrīpserat | 3 <sup>rd</sup>                | sg                             | pluperf           | act         | indic         |
| 3 docēbant   | 3 <sup>rd</sup>                | pl                             | imperf            | act         | indic         |
| 4 dixit      | 3 <sup>rd</sup>                | sg                             | perf              | act         | indic         |
| 4 erunt      | 3 <sup>rd</sup>                | pl                             | fut               | act         | indic         |

~ iv. fontēs verbōrum ~ iii% 3

complete each English sentence using your knowledge of Latin etymology (e.g. "A 'laudatory' speech is full of praise.)

- A **timorous** person is \_\_\_\_\_-ful. **fear**
- To **facilitate** a task is to make it \_\_\_\_\_. **easy/easier**
- To **alleviate** a burden is to make it \_\_\_\_\_. **light/lighter**

~ v. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ xv% 15

ūna clēmēntia celeris (gen: ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris) "one swift mercy" (plural: duae clēm... celer...)

|      | singularis                     | pluralis                            |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nom. | ūna clēmēntia celeris          | <b>duae clēmēntiae celerēs</b>      |
| Gen. | ūnīus clēmēntiae celeris       | <b>duārum clēmēntiārum celerium</b> |
| Dat. | <b>ūnī clēmēntiae celerī</b>   | <b>duābus clēmēntiīs celeribus</b>  |
| Acc. | <b>ūnam clēmēntiam celerem</b> | <b>duās clēmēntiās celerēs</b>      |
| Abl. | <b>ūnā clēmēntiā celerī</b>    | <b>duābus clēmēntiīs celeribus</b>  |
| Voc. | <b>ūna clēmēntia celeris</b>   | <b>duae clēmēntiae celerēs</b>      |

~ vi. dēclīnā in Latīnā ~ ix% 9

Decline the MASCULINE relative pronoun

|      | singularis   | pluralis      |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| Nom. | quī          | <b>quī</b>    |
| Gen. | <b>cuius</b> | <b>quōrum</b> |
| Dat. | <b>cui</b>   | <b>quibus</b> |
| Acc. | <b>quem</b>  | <b>quōs</b>   |
| Abl. | <b>quō</b>   | <b>quibus</b> |

Decline the FEMININE relative pronoun

|      | singularis   | pluralis      |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| Nom. | quae         | <b>quae</b>   |
| Gen. | <b>cuius</b> | <b>quārum</b> |
| Dat. | <b>cui</b>   | <b>quibus</b> |
| Acc. | <b>quam</b>  | <b>quās</b>   |
| Abl. | <b>quā</b>   | <b>quibus</b> |

~ vii. praemium additum ~ up to v% but no more, **cannot** subtract points. ~

Explain why "Q.E.D." goes at the end of mathematical proofs. "**Quod Erat Demonstrandum**" = "**which was to be proved.**"

What did King Aegeus do to get a sea named after him? **He committed suicide by jumping into it.**

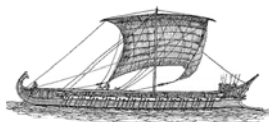
How did Juppiter re-populate Aegina after Juno killed everybody? **He turned ants into people.**

Re-write the percentages each section on this test is worth in Arabic numerals. **See above**

dēpinge: formīca, -ae



nāvis, nāvis



īnsula, -ae

