

I. Dscr be et tr nsfer sententiam quam magister pr nntiat. x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

II. Tr nsfer in Anglicam. liv%

Cicer cr didit po t s hominibus gl riam perpetuam dare posse; “et Graecae et Lat nae litterae omnibus vir s legenda sunt,” it. Vergilius, qu carmina Hom r (**Hom rus**, - , *Homer*) saepe l gerat atque carmen suum d bell Tr i n magn cum arte scr pserat, n n s lum August (**Augustus**, - , *Augustus*) et ali s R m n s v r s sed etiam mult s vir s fict s (**fictus**, -a, -um, *fictional*) magnam f mam dedit. nus ex h s fuit L oco n, sacerd s Tr i nus. Magn equ ligne v s , L oco n put vit eum esse nsidi s; cr didit m lit s Graec s in uter equ lat re: “Iste equus,” it, “n b s nunc d lendus est!” H s verb s ab e dict s, duo serpent s, ex mar **current s**, L oco ntem f li sque eius c p runt atque d v r v runt. Propter carmen Vergili , sapientia et virt s ill us sacerd tis semper laudandae sunt!

III. Inven in h c f bul : write out the word(s)/phrase—just one example of each construction—and give the line numbers. xii%

ablative absolute: _____ passive periphrastic: _____

dative of agent: _____ what *current s* modifies (line 7): _____

ablative object of preposition: _____ ablative of place from which: _____

ablative of place where: _____ ablative of manner: _____

ablative of agent: _____ ablative with cardinal numerals: _____

appositive: _____ accusative subject of an indirect statement: _____

IV. Scr be quattuor participia huius verb , in Lat n atque in Anglic : cr d , cr dere, cr did , cr ditus/a/um (“to believe”).

ix%

	ACT VA	PASS VA
PRAES NS	LAT _____, [nom.] _____ [gen.] _____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	ANG _____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FUT RUM	LAT _____	_____
	ANG _____	_____
PERFECTUM	LAT XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	_____
	ANG XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	_____

V. Scr be sex nf nit va cr d , cr dere, cr did , cr ditus/a/um (“to believe”), in Lat n atque Anglic .

xii%

	ACT VA	PASS VA
PRAES NS	LAT _____	_____
	ANG _____	_____
FUT RUM	LAT _____	_____
	ANG _____	_____
PERFECTUM	LAT _____	_____
	ANG _____	_____

VI. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., “A ‘laudatory’ speech is full of praise”).

iii%

- i. A “hastate” leaf is shaped like a _____.
- ii. Something “risible” is likely to be _____ at.
- iii. A “desperate” person has little to _____ for.

❖ PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i @): S in Lat n *memor re* significat “to remember,” quod

verbum Lat num significat “something that needs to be remembered”? _____

C r Aelia t t s di bus sine c r s tuss re poterat? (Respond in Anglic .)

What English “helping verb” is often used in colloquial speech to indicate future action, in a way

that recalls the idiomatic use of r in the Latin future passive participle? _____

Define these English words literally, based on their Latin root and prefixes:

confluence: _____ effluence: _____ influence: _____