

Macrons: -1 1st error, -1/5 subsequent errors

I. Describet et transfer sententiam quam magister praenuntiavit.

x%

1/word

LATINA: Latine nobis semper amanda est!

ANGLICA: Latin must/should always be loved by us OR We must/should always love Latin.

II. Transfer in Anglicam.

liv%

104 words = 1/2 @

Cicero credidit poetis hominibus gloriam perpetuam dare posse; "et Graecae et Latinae litterae omnibus viris legendae sunt," ait Vergilius, qui carmina Homeri (**Homerus, - , Homer**) saepe legit atque carmen suum de bello Troiano magnam cum arte scripsit, non solum Augustus (**Augustus, - , Augustus**) et alii Romani viri sed etiam multi viri ficti (**fictus, -a, -um, fictional**) magnam famam dedit. Nusquam fuit Laocoön, sacerdos Troianus. Magnae equilineae viri, Laocoön putavit eum esse insidias; credidit militibus Graecis in utero equi latere: "Iste equus," ait, "nobis nunc dandus est!" His verbis abe dictis, duo serpentes, ex mare **currentes**, Laocoönem filisque eius circumperant atque devorant. Propter carmen Vergili, sapientia et virtus illius sacerdotis semper laudandae sunt!

Cicero believed that poets could[were able to] give men eternal glory; "both Greek and Latin literature should be read by all men OR all men should read both Greek and Latin literature," he says/said. "Vergil/Vergilius, who had often read Homer's poems and had written his own poem about the Trojan war with great skill, gave great fame not only to Augustus and other real[historical] Romans but also to many fictional men. One of these was Laocoön, a Trojan priest. With the huge wooden horse having been seen/When the huge wooden horse had been seen, Laocoön thought that it was a trick; he believed that Greek soldiers were hiding/hidden in the horse's womb/belly: "That (awful) horse," he says/said, "must now be destroyed by us OR we must destroy that (awful) horse now!" (With) these words having been spoken by him OR When these words had been spoken by him OR When he had spoken these words, two serpents, rushing from the sea, seized and devoured Laocoön and his sons. On account of/thanks to Vergil's poem, that priest's virtue and wisdom must always be praised!

III. Invenire in hoc fabulo: write out the word(s)/phrase—just *one* example of each construction—and give the line numbers. xii%

1@ablative absolute: **magnus . . . vir** (line 5) OR **his . . . dictis** (7)passive periphrastic: **legendae sunt** (2) OR **dandus est** (7) OR **laudandae sunt** (9)dative of agent: **viris** (2) OR **nobis** (6) what *currentes* modifies (line 7): **serpentes** (7)ablative object of preposition: **bellum** (3) ablative of place from which: **mare** (7)ablative of place where: **utero** (6) ablative of manner: **arte** (3)ablative of agent: **e** (7) ablative with cardinal numerals: **his** (5)appositive: **sacerdotis** (5) accusative subject of an indirect statement: **poetis** (1) OR **eum** (6) OR **militis** (6)

IV. Scribe quattuor participia huius verbi, in Latino et in Anglico: *credere*, *credidit*, *credendus/a/um* (“to believe”). ix%
 I@ (I@ for BOTH *credendus* AND *credentis*)

| | ACT VA | PASS VA |
|-----------|--|------------------------------------|
| PRAES NS | LAT <i>credens</i> , <i>credentis</i> [nom.] [gen.] | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| | ANG believing | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| FUT RUM | LAT <i>credentis</i> [a/um] | <i>credendus</i> [a/um] |
| | ANG about [going] to believe | about[going] to be believed |
| PERFECTUM | LAT XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | <i>credendus</i> [a/um] |
| | ANG XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | [having been] believed |

V. Scribe sex infinitiva *credere*, *credidit*, *credendus/a/um* (“to believe”), in Latino et in Anglico. xii%

| | ACT VA | PASS VA |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| PRAES NS | LAT <i>credere</i> | <i>credere</i> |
| | ANG to believe | to be believed |
| FUT RUM | LAT <i>credentis</i> [a/um] esse | <i>credendum</i> [NOT -us: -1/2] esse |
| | ANG to be about to believe | to be about[going] to be believed |
| PERFECTUM | LAT <i>credidisse</i> | <i>credendus</i> [a/um] esse |
| | ANG to have believed | to have been believed |

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”). xiii%

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

☞ PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (I@): S in Latino *memorare* significat “to remember,” quod verbum Latino significat “something that needs to be remembered”? **memorandum**

Circa Aelia tibi sine cursu poterat? (Respond in Anglico.)

She’d been coughing out her teeth, but after the last two coughs there were none left to lose!

What English “helping verb” is often used in colloquial speech to indicate future action, in a way that recalls the idiomatic use of *erit* in the Latin future passive participle? **going** (“**gunna**”!)

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

confluence: **flowing together** effluence: **flowing out[from]** influence: **flowing in/into**