

LATINA MII–Secunda Probatiō (Capita XXIII-XXV)

Vēr MMVI

Doctor Ricardus Illa Flōra

Nōmen: _____ ANSWER KEY _____

Macrons: -1 1st error, -1/5 all others

I. Dēscribē et trānsfer sententiam quam magister prōnūntiat.

x%

1/word

LATINA: Spērō vōs Latīnam semper amātūrōs esse!

ANGLICA: I hope (that) you WILL always love Latin!

II. Trānsfer in Anglicam.

lvii%

131 words at 57% = 2/5 per word

Vergilius, poēta ab omnibus Rōmānīs amātus, carmen dē bellō Trōiānō in duodecim librīs scrīpsit. In secundō librō eius, Graecī, longō bellō oppressī et ā deīs āversī, equum ligneum fēcērunt, in quō erant multī milītēs acrēs, et eum in litore reliquērunt. Equō vīsō, aliī civēs magnam spem habuērunt et gaudēbant; sed aliī prōtinus terrītī sunt. Vidēs equum, Lāocoōn magnanimus inquit, “Iste equus est machina bellī, facta contrā nōs atque ventūra in urbem nostram; equus nōbīs dēlendus erit in urbem numquam accipiendus est.” Dixit sē semper timēre Graecōs, etiam dōna **gerentēs**. His verbīs dictīs, sacerdos potentem hastam in uterum equī magnā cum vī iēcit. Tum geminī serpentēs, ab īsulā trāns mare currentēs, in litora Trōiāe vērērunt. Lāocoōntem et duōs filiōs cito capiunt, et necant dēvōrantque. Trōiānī cōgitāvērunt Lāocoōntem poenās dedisse propter iram immortalium deōrum,

Vergil/Vergilius, a poet (having been) loved by all Romans, wrote a poem [half off for SONG] about/concerning the Trojan war in 12 books. In his second book, The Greeks, oppressed/overwhelmed by the long war and turned away/averted/shunned by the gods, made/built a wooden horse, in which (there) were many fierce/savage soldiers, and they left/abandoned it [half off for HIM] on the shore/coast. (With) the horse (having been) seen OR When/Since the horse had been/was seen OR When/Since they had seen the horse [but NOT “seeing the horse”], SOME [half off for OTHER] citizens had great hope and were rejoicing, but others were instantly/immediately terrified/frightened. Seeing the horse OR When he SEES the horse, the great-hearted/courageous Laocoon says, “That (evil/terrible) horse is a machine of war, (having been) made/constructed/built against us and (also/even) about (going) to come inTO our city; the horse WILL HAVE TO BE destroyed [half off for HAS TO BE] by us OR we WILL HAVE TO destroy the horse; IT must never be accepted/admitted inTO the city OR we must never admit it into the city.” He said (that) he FEARED the Greeks, even bearing/carrying gifts. (With) these words (having been) spoken OR When these words had been/were spoken OR When he had spoken these words, the priest cast/threw his powerful/mighty spear inTO the womb/uterus/belly of the horse with great force. Then the twin serpents, rushing from the island across the sea, came ONTO the shores of Troy/Troy’s coast. They quickly seize Laocoon and (his) two sons, and kill and devour (them) OR seize and kill and devour Laocoon and (his) two sons. The Trojans thought (that) Laocoon HAD PAID the price/penalty[half off for PENALTIES] because of/on account of the wrath/anger of the immortal gods.

III. Invenī in hāc fābulā [write out the word(s)/phrase– just one example of each construction– and give the line numbers].

xii%

1 @

ablative absolute: Equō vīsō (3) OR Hīs verbīs dictīs (6)
accipiendus est (6)

passive periphrastic: dēlendus erit (5) OR

dative of agent: nōbīs (5) direct object of *gerentēs* (line 6): dōna

what *gerentēs* modifies: Graecōs

ablative of means: bellō (2)

abl. of place from which: īsulā (7) abl. of place where: librīs (1) OR librō (2) OR quō (2) OR litore (3)

ablative of manner: vī (7)

ablative of agent: omnibus Rōmānīs (1) or deīs (2)

appositive: poēta (2)

accusative subject of an indirect statement: sē (6) OR Lāocoōntem (8)

IV. Scribe quattuor participia (“participles”) huius verbī, in Latīnā et in Anglicā: *amō amāre, amāvī, amātus/a/um* (“to love”). ix%

***I@– REVIEW Ch. 23 if you lost points on this item.

	ACTIVA	PASSIVA
PRAESENS	LAT amāns, amantis [nom.] [gen.]	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<u>Remember: vowels LONG before -ns, but SHORT before -nt(-) and -nd(-).</u>		
	ANG loving	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FUTURUM	LAT amātūrus, -a, -um	amandus, -a, -um <i>vowels SHORT before -nd(-).</i>
	ANG about/going to love	about/going to be loved
PERFECTUM	LAT XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	amātus, -a, -um
	ANG XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	(having been) loved

***NOT “to” be loving, “to” have loved, etc.: those would be *INFINITIVES*

V. Scribe sex infinitiva *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus/a/um* (“to love”), in Latīnā atque Anglicā. xii%

***I@– REVIEW Ch. 25 if you lost points here.

	ACTIVA	PASSIVA
PRAESENS	LAT amāre	amārī
	ANG to love	to be loved
FUTURUM	LAT amātūrus esse	amātum īrī
	ANG to be about/going to love	to be about/going to be loved
PERFECTUM	LAT amāvīsse	amātus, -a, -um esse
	ANG to have loved	to have been loved

***All INFINITIVES are translated beginning with “to”; don’t confuse with PARTICIPLES

 PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (i @):

If *agere* = “to do,” then an “agenda” is a list of things that MUST/SHOULD BE DONE.

Horace employed humor to teach serious moral lessons in his SATIRES/SERMONES; what types of personal names did he employ in this literary work? FICTITIOUS

In which Roman province did Caesar serve as proconsular governor? GAUL/GALLIA

Who said Carthāgō dēlenda est? CATO What does it mean? CARTHAGE MUST/SHOULD BE DESTROYED

Carpe diem!—“harvest the day...!”

