

**LATINA MII–Tertia Probātiō (Capita XXVI-XXVIII)***Doctor Ricardus Illa Flōra*

Vēr MMVI

Nōmen: \_\_\_\_\_ KEY \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Dēscribere et trānsfer sententiam quam magister prōnūntiat.**

x%

1/word**LATINA: Discāmus Latīnam ut sapientiam habeamus!****ANGLICA: Let us (Let's) learn Latin so (in order) that we may have wisdom  
([in order] to have wisdom)!****II. Trānsfer in Anglicam.**

li%

**101 words = ½ per word; X = 2 or more aspects of word missed; squiggly underline (~~~~) = only 1 aspect missed.**

Recenter (“recently”) trēs locōs (“passages”) lēgimus, ūnum ā Mārtiāle (**Mārtiālis, -s, Martial**) scrīptum, aliū ab Īsidōrō (**Īsidōrus, -ī, Isidore**), tertium ā Catullō. Mārtiālis amīcō iūcundissimō dicit haec facere vitās nostrās beātiōrēs: corpus sānum, sapientia, amīcī vērī, somnus facilis. Catullus Lesbiae carmen scrīpsit in quō inquit: “Vivāmus atque amēmus, ut nunc habeamus vitam quam fēlicissimam; ubi lūx nostra brevissima delēta est, ūna nox perpetua nōbīs dormienda est.” In tertiō locō Īsidōrus dē nōminibus diērum nārrāvit; dixit Rōmānos septem diēs ā stēllis in caelō appellāvisse: sōl est clārior quam lūna, et Rōmānī, igitur, primum diem appellāverunt “diem sōlis” et secundum “diem lūnae.” Librōs hōrum scrīptōrum hodiē legimus ut plūs dē rēbus Rōmānis sciāmus.

**We (have) recently read [PERFECT tense *lēgimus*, with long ē, not PRESENT *legimus*] three passages, one (having been) written by Martial, another by Isidore, the third by Catullus. Martial SAYS to his/a very/most pleasant (pleasantest) friend THAT these things MAKE our lives happier (more blessed): a healthy body, wisdom/intelligence, true/genuine friends, easy/restful sleep. Catullus wrote a poem to Lesbia in which he says: “LET US live and LET US love (so/in order) that we MAY have (to have/in order to have) the happiest possible life (a life as happy/fortunate as possible); when our very brief/short (briefest: NOT too brief) light has been destroyed/exstinguished, we must sleep one eternal night (one perpetual night must be slept by us).” In the third passage Isidore told about the names of the days; he said (that) the Romans HAD called/named the seven days from/after/for the stars/planets/heavenly bodies in the sky: the sun is brighter than the moon, and the Romans therefore/accordingly (and so the Romans) called/named the first day “the day of the sun” (“the sun’s day”/“sunday”) and the second “the day of the moon” (“the moon’s day”/“moon day”). We read/are reading [PRESENT tense] the books of these writers (these writers’ books) today (so/in order) that we MAY know more about Roman things/ matters/history/culture.**

III. Quaestiōnēs grammāticae dē hāc fabulā.

xii%

**I@ a. List three SUPERLATIVES in the passage above: iūcundissimō fēlicissimam brevissima primum (review ch. 26-27)****I@ b. List the three COMPARATIVES: beātiōrēs clārior plūs (ch. 26-27)****I c. Write out the PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC: dormienda est (ch. 24)****I d. Write out one of the INDIRECT STATEMENTS: haec facere vitās nostrās beātiōrēs OR Rōmānos septem diēs ā stēllis in caelō appellāvisse (ch. 25)**

I@ e. List the two JUSSIVE subjunctives: **Vivāmus amēmus (ch. 28)**

I@ f. List the two verbs in PURPOSE clauses: **habeāmus sciāmus (ch. 28)**

**IV. Coniugā cēdō, cēdere, “to go/yield,” in tempore praesentī, modō subiūctīvō. xii%**

1/word

	<b>Vōx Actīva:</b>		<b>Passīva:</b>	
	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS	SINGULARIS	PLURALIS
<b><i>(for vowel shift, remember: WE FEAR A LIAR, SHE STEALS A KIA, etc.: ch. 28)</i></b>				
prīma pers.	<b>cēdam</b>	<b>cēdāmus</b>	<b>cēdar</b>	<b>cēdāmur</b>
secunda	<b>cēdās</b>	<b>cēdātis</b>	<b>cēdāris</b>	<b>cēdāminī</b>
tertia	<b>cēdat</b>	<b>cēdant</b>	<b>cēdātur</b>	<b>cēdantur</b>

**V. Trānsfōrmā ex modō indicātīvō in modum subiūctīvum. iii%**

1/word

dēdicās: **dēdicēs** tacēmus: **taceāmus** nesciunt: **nesciant**

***(Again: HE BEAT A FRIAR)***

**VI. Scribe comparātīvum et superlātīvum (dā finēs nōminātīvōs singulārēs omnium generum, “give the nominative singular endings of all genders”). xii%**

1/word (-1/4 if gender endings omitted)

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um	<b>melior, -ius</b>	<b>optimus, -a, -um (ch. 27)</b>
facilis, -e	<b>facilior, -ius</b>	<b>facillimus, -a, -um (one of the 6 irregular -lis adjs.; ch. 27)</b>
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	<b>pulchrior, ius (use base, pulchr-) pulcherrimus, -a, -um (add -rimus to masc. nom. for all -er adjs.; ch. 27)</b>	
clārus, -a, -um	<b>clārior, -ius</b>	<b>clārissimus, -a, -um (ch. 26)</b>
parvus, -a, -um	<b>minor, -us</b>	<b>minimus, -a, -um (ch. 27)</b>
nōbilis, -e	<b>nōbilior, -ius</b>	<b>nōbilissimus, -a, -um (NOT one of the 6 irregular -lis adjs.; ch. 26-27)</b>

**PRAEMIUM ADDITUM. I@** Quae terra, ut Caesar ait, in trēs partēs dīvīsa est? **Gaul/Gallia**

Trānsfer in Latīnam: Latin is the best language possible! **Latīna est lingua quam optīma!**

Quam fēminam Caelius et Catullus amāvērunt? **Lesbia**

In Terence's *Adelphoe*, what did one brother obtain from the other? **His son/filius**

Whom did Catullus call *optimus omnium patrōnus*? **Cicero/Cicerō ☺ Carpāmus Latīnam!**