$\qquad$
I. Translate the following Latin passage into clear English. (44 points)

## Dē Paucīs Labōrum Herculis

Illī Herculī duodecim gravēs labōrēs datī erant. Sed Herculēs metū nōn poterat superārī. Prīmō magnum leōnem sōlīs manibus Herculēs vīcit. Tum celerem cervam, cuius cornua aurea erant, cēpit et ex eō locō in quō ea inventa est trāxit. Deinde ille missus est ab Eurystheō contrā Cerberum, ācrem canem - et etiam hunc movēre poterat ab ipsā portā Plūtōnis!

Post haec et alia facta Herculēs labōribus līberātus est. Sed quod praemium eī datum est? Nūllum. Quis erat frūctus labōrum eius? Glōria in versibus poētārum.

Notes:
Herculēs, Herculis, m., Hercules
Leō, leōnis, m., lion
Cerva, cervae, f., deer
Aureus, aurea, aureum, golden
Eurystheus, Eurystheī, m., Eurystheus, king of Mycenae (Juno, who disliked Hercules, had contrived to make Eurystheus his master)
Cerberus, Cerberī, m., Cerberus (3-headed dog guarding the entrance to the underworld)
Canis, canis, m. or f., dog
Plūtō, Plūtōnis, m., Pluto (god of the underworld)
Praemium, praemiī, n., reward
12 serious (heavy) labors had been given to that (famous) Hercules. But Hercules was not able to be overcome by fear. At first Hercules conquered a great lion with only his hands. Then he seized a swift deer, whose horns were golden, and dragged it from that place in which it was found. Then that one was sent by Eurystheus against Cerberus, the fierce dog - and he was even able to move this one away from the very gate (door) of Pluto!

After these and other deeds Hercules was freed from the labors. But what reward was given to him? None. What was the fruit of his labors? Glory in the verses of the poets.
II. Answer questions about the following Latin words from the story. (13 points)

1. Parse datī erant (line 1). ___ $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, pl, pluperfect, pass, ind. $\qquad$
2. What kind of ablative is metū (line 1 )? $\qquad$ means $\qquad$
3. What use of the infinitive is superārī (line 2)? $\qquad$ complementary $\qquad$
4. What are the case and use of magnum leōnem (line 2)? _acc, dir. obj. $\qquad$
5. What are the case and usage of cornua (line 3 )? $\qquad$ nom, subj. $\qquad$
6. What kind of ablative is ex eō locō (line 3)? __abl of place from which $\qquad$
7. Parse trāxit (line 3). ___ $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, sing., perfect, act., ind. $\qquad$
8. What kind of ablative is ab Eurystheō (line 4)? _abl of personal agent $\qquad$
9. What are the case and usage of Cerberum (line 4)? _acc, obj of prep $\qquad$
10. What kind of ablative is labōribus (line 6)? _abl of separation_ $\qquad$
11. Parse līberātus est (line 6)? $\qquad$ $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, sing., perfect, pass., ind. $\qquad$
12. Is quod (line 6) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? _interrogative adj., nom, sing., neu. $\qquad$
13. Is quis (line 7) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? __interrogative pronoun, nom, sing, masc._ $\qquad$
III. In the sentence below, bracket the two relative clauses, draw an arrow from each pronoun to its antecedent, and identify the case, number, gender, and usage of the pronouns. (8 points)

## Tum celerem cervam, [cuius cornua aurea erant], cēpit et ex eō locō [in quō

 ea inventa est] trāxit.Case, number, gender, and usage of cuius = _gen, sing, fem, possessive $\qquad$

Case, number, gender, and usage of quō $=a b l$, sing, $m$, place where (obj of prep)
IV. Decline quī sēnsus gravis (quī, interrogative adjective; sēnsus, sēnsūs, m., feeling, sense; gravis, grave, heavy, serious, important). (15 points)

## Singular

Nominative $\qquad$ quī sēnsus gravis $\qquad$ Plural
Genitive
Dative
$\qquad$ cuius sēnsūs gravis $\qquad$ __quōrum sēnsuum gravium $\qquad$
Dative $\qquad$ cui sēnsuī gravī $\qquad$
$\qquad$ quibus sēnsibus gravibus $\qquad$
Accusative $\qquad$ quem sēnsum gravem_ $\qquad$
$\qquad$ quōs sēnsūs gravēs $\qquad$ Ablative ___ quō sēnsū gravī ___ quibus sēnsibus gravibus ___
V. Give a synopsis of 'prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibū̄, prohibitum, to keep back, prevent, hinder' in the 1st person, plural, passive, then translate each form into English. (12 points)
Present __prohibēmur___ = __ we are kept back
Imperfect _prohibēbāmur______we were being kept back____
Future ___prohibēbimur___ =__we will be kept back___
Perfect _prohibitī sumus___ =__we have been kept back____
Pluperfect ___prohibitī erāmus___ = ___we had been kept back____
Future Perfect __prohibitī erimus___ = __we will have been kept back___
VI. Dictation. Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. Then translate it into English. (8 points)

Iste commūnī sēnsū caret. = That (damn) one lacks common sense.
VII. Extra Credit.

1. What was a senatus consultum or a senatus consultum ultimum? $\qquad$ a decision made by the Senate, the SCU was for times of crisis and gave dictator-like authority to the consuls $\qquad$
2. What was the Latin bible called, and why was it called that? $\qquad$ The Vulgate because it was for the common people
3. Name one of Ovid's works. Metamorphoses, Amores, Ars Amatoria, Heroides, etc. $\qquad$
4. When Catullus says "Valē, puella-iam Catullus obdūrat!" Who is he speaking to? _Lesbia (Clodia), his girlfriend__
5. Give an English derivative for manus: _manual, manufacture, manumit, manuscript, emancipate, manacle, manage, manicle, maneuver__
