

**I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.**

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

**II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.**

xlii%

In librō (**liber, librī**, m., “book”) nostrō sunt duae fābulae antīquae dē fēminīs, ūna dē **Pandōrā** et secunda dē Iōne (abl. of **Iō**). Pandōra **arcam** habēbat, et in arcā erant (“were”) multae fōrmae malī; **Epimētheus**, **filius** Iapetī, fēminam amābat et cōgitābat, “Pandōra mea arcam aperīre nōn debet.” Sed cūriōsa arcam aperit et multa **mala** prōvolābant et in caelō errābant; spem, tamen (“nevertheless”), in arcā cōservābat et, igitur, spēs semper remanēbit. In secundā fābulā Iuppiter fēminam pulchram, Iō, amābat. Iūnō, uxor (“wife”) Iovis, fēminam vidēbat et nōn amābat; Iuppiter, igitur, Iō in bovem bellam mūtāt et Iūnōnī (dative) bovem dat. Habēbisne semper, Ō Iūnō, magnam īram? Iō propter īram tuam poenās perpetuās dare nōn dēbet: poena **fēminae** est satis! Dēbet esse **libera** et fōrmam hūmānam habēre!

**III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum verbōrum in fābulā.**

xiv%

CASUS:

USUS:

a. Pandōrā (line 1):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. arcam (2):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Epimētheus (2):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. filius (3):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e. mala (4):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f. fēminae (8):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g. libera (8):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and place the accent.**

iv%

- i. adulēscēntiae \_\_\_\_\_ ii. pulchrārūm \_\_\_\_\_

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

vi%

- i. A “culpable” person is deserving of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ii. An “insuperable” difficulty cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 iii. A museum’s “curator” takes \_\_\_\_\_ of its art collection.  
 iv. An “officious” person has a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 v. “Filial” devotion is that of a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā).**

x%

**SING.: poēta noster**

**PLURALIS: remediū vērūm (g. remediū vērī)**

NOM	poēta	noster	_____	_____
GEN	poētae	nostrī	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____	_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____	_____	_____

**VII. Coniugā iuvō, iuvāre in tempore praesentī, futūrō, et imperfectō.**

ix%

**Praesēns:**

**Futūrūm:**

**Imperfectūm:**

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**VIII. Coniugā sum, esse (“to be”) in tempore praesentī, et in Latīnā et in Anglicā.**

v%

Sing.: Latīna

Anglica

Plur.: Latīna

Anglica

i	<b>sum</b>	_____	_____	_____
ii	_____	_____	_____	_____
iii	_____	_____	_____	_____

**PRAEMIA ADDITA (I@)**

At the Battle of Thermopylae the \_\_\_\_\_ invasion of Greece was ultimately thwarted by the \_\_\_\_\_.

In his treatise *Dē Amīcitiā* Cicero argued that the one thing essential to life was \_\_\_\_\_.

The satirist Horace argued that man’s envy of another man’s lot in life is due to this vice: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Dēpinge (draw):**

asīlus:	oculus:
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