

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

1/word

LATINA: *Vīta sine amīcīs est nihil.*

ANGLICA: *Life without friends is nothing (worthless).*

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.

xxxvii%

78 words at 37% = 1/2 per word

Pandōra est fēmina cūriōsa, et Phaethon, filius Phoebī, quoque (“also”) est cūriōsus. Fēmina arcam antīquam videt et sine morā cōgitat: “Quid in arcā est? Sī sunt rārae gemmae, magna dōna, et multa pecūnia, dēbent esse mea!” Cōnsilium Pandōrae nōn est bonum. Phaethon currum Phoebī habēre dēsīderat; nihil puerum terret. O Pandōra et Phaethon, estis sine sapientīa et errātis! Multī virī etiam (“even”) hodiē sunt stultī et perīcula vītae saepe nōn vident; multī avārī dē pecūniā semper cōgitant sed paucī dē philosophiā. O malam fortūnam!

Pandora is a curious woman, and Phaethon, son of Phoebus/Apollo (Phoebus’ son) is also curious. The woman sees an old/ancient box and without delay thinks: “What is in the box? If there are rare jewels, great gifts, and much (a lot of) money, they ought to (should/must) be mine!” Pandora’s plan/thinking is not good. Phaethon wants/desires to have Phoebus’ chariot; nothing frightens the boy/lad. O Pandora and Phaethon, you are without wisdom and are making a mistake(s)/going astray. Even today many men are foolish and often don’t see (understand/recognize) life’s dangers; many avaricious men are always/constantly thinking of/about money but few (think) of/about philosophy. O terrible fortune/luck!

III. Dā casum et ūsum hōrum verbōrum in fābulā.

xii%

	<u>CASUS:</u>	<u>USUS:</u>
<u>I+ I @</u>		
a. fēmina (line 1):	nom.	pred. nom./pred. noun
b. filius (1):	nom.	apposition
c. morā (2):	abl.	obj. of prep.
d. Phoebī (3):	gen.	possession
e. Pandōra (4):	voc.	dir. address
f. perīcula (5):	acc.	dir. obj.

IV. Find one example of each in the passage ii%

1@

a PREDICATE adjective *cūriōsus, mea, bonum, stultū* (any one of these)

a SUBSTANTIVE adjective *multū/avārī (line 5), paucī* (any one)

V. Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and place the accent. iv%

-1/2 per error, up to -2 per word

i. remedia *re-médi-a*

ii. Rōmānae *Rō-má-nae*

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”). iv%

1@

i. When you are in a state of “satiety,” you feel you have had *enough*. *****DON'T DEFINE ONE DERIVATIVE WITH ANOTHER DERIVATIVE FROM THE SAME WORD; e.g., here “SATISFACTION” would NOT be an appropriate answer**

ii. The man's “puerile” behavior made him look like a *boy/child*.

iii. An “officious” person has a strong sense of *duty/responsibility*.

iv. To “embellish” a decoration is to make it even more *beautiful*.

VII. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā). xx%

SINGULARIS: nauta bonus (“good sailor”)

PLURALIS: bellum malum, gen. belli mali (“bad war”) PLURAL ONLY

1@

NOM nauta bonus

bella mala

GEN nautae bonī

bellōrum malōrum

DAT nautae bonō

bellīs malīs

ACC nautam bonum

bella mala

ABL nautā bonō

bellīs malīs

VOC (Ō) nauta bone

(Ō) *bella mala*

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

1@

	SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
	Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica
i	sum	<i>I am</i>	sumus	<i>we are</i>
ii	es	<i>you (sg.) are</i>	estis	<i>you (pl.) are</i>
iii	est	<i>he, she, it, there is</i>	sunt	<i>they, there are</i>

PRAEMIA ADDITA (I@)

Quis (“Who”) Epimētheō arcam dat? *Jupiter*

Quis est frāter (“brother”) Epimētheī? *Prometheus*

Quis scrīpsit (“wrote”) “Dē Amīcitiā”? *Cicero*

Dēpīnge: poculum: (*draw a cup*)

equus: (*draw a horse*)