Final Exam, Chapters 18-20

Nōmen

I. <u>**Translate**</u> 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<sup>rd</sup> person, pl, pluperfect, pass, ind.\_\_\_\_
- 2. What kind of ablative is metū (line 1)? \_\_\_\_\_means\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What use of the infinitive is superārī (line 2)? \_\_\_\_\_complementary\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What are the case and use of magnum leonem (line 2)? \_acc, dir. obj.\_\_\_\_
- 5. What are the case and usage of cornua (line 3)? \_\_\_\_\_nom, subj.\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. What kind of ablative is ex eo loco (line 3)? \_\_abl of place from which\_\_\_\_
- 7. Parse trāxit (line 3). \_\_\_\_\_3<sup>rd</sup> person, sing., perfect, act., ind.\_\_\_\_
- 8. What kind of ablative is ab Eurystheō (line 4)? \_abl of personal agent\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. What are the case and usage of Cerberum (line 4)? \_acc, obj of prep\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. What kind of ablative is laboribus (line 6)? \_abl of separation\_\_\_\_\_
- 11. Parse līberātus est (line 6)? \_\_\_\_\_3<sup>rd</sup> person, sing., perfect, pass., ind.\_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Is quod (line 6) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_interrogative adj., nom, sing., neu.\_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Is quis (line 7) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_interrogative pronoun, nom, sing, masc.\_\_\_\_\_

III. In the sentence below, <u>bracket</u> the two relative clauses, <u>draw an arrow</u> from each pronoun to its antecedent, and <u>identify</u> the case, number, gender, and usage of the pronouns. (8 points)

Tum celerem <mark>cervam</mark>, [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\_\_\_\_\_

Case, number, gender, and usage of  $qu\bar{o} = abl$ , sing, m, place where (obj of prep)

IV. <u>Decline</u> quī sēnsus gravis (quī, interrogative adjective; sēnsus, sēnsūs, m., feeling, sense; gravis, grave, heavy, serious, important). (15 points)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	quī sēnsus gravis	quī sēnsūs gravēs
Genitive	cuius sēnsūs gravis	quōrum sēnsuum gravium
Dative	cui sēnsuī gravī	quibus sēnsibus gravibus
Accusative	quem sēnsum gravem	quōs sēnsūs gravēs
Ablative	quō sēnsū gravī	quibus sēnsibus gravibus

V. Give a <u>synopsis</u> of 'prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitum, to keep back, prevent, hinder' in the <u>1st person, plural, passive</u>, then translate each form into <u>English</u>. (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. <u>Dictation</u>. Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. Then <u>translate</u> it into English. (8 points)

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

## VII. Extra Credit.

- What was a *senatus consultum* or a *senatus consultum ultimum*? \_\_\_\_\_a decision made by the Senate, the SCU was for times of crisis and gave dictator-like authority to the consuls\_\_\_\_\_
- What was the Latin bible called, and why was it called that? \_\_\_\_\_The Vulgate because it was for the common people\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Name one of Ovid's works. Metamorphoses, Amores, Ars Amatoria, Heroides, etc.
- 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\_\_\_