

Final Exam, Chapters 18-20

Nōmen _____

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). ___3rd 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 leōnem (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 eō locō (line 3)? ___abl of place from which____
7. Parse trāxit (line 3). _____3rd 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 labōribus (line 6)? _abl of separation____
11. Parse liberātus est (line 6)? _____3rd 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, **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____

Case, number, gender, and usage of quō = abl, 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	Plural
Nominative	___ quī sēnsus gravis ___	___ quī sēnsūs gravēs ___
Genitive	___ cuius sēnsūs gravis ___	___ quōrum sēnsuum gravium ___
Dative	___ cui sēnsuī gravī ___	___ quibus sēnsibus gravibus ___
Accusative	___ quem sēnsū gravem ___	___ quōs sēnsūs gravēs ___
Ablative	___ quō sēnsū gravī ___	___ quibus sēnsibus gravibus ___

V. Give a **synopsis** of ‘prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, 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	___ prohibītī sumus ___	=	___ we have been kept back ___
Pluperfect	___ prohibītī erāmus ___	=	___ we had been kept back ___
Future Perfect	___ prohibītī 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*? _____ a decision made by the Senate, the SCU was for times of crisis and gave dictator-like authority to the consuls_____
2. What was the Latin bible called, and why was it called that? _____The Vulgate because it was for the common people_____
3. 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__