

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

II. **Answer** questions about the following Latin words from the story. (13 points)

1. Parse datī erant (line 1). \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of ablative is metū (line 1)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What use of the infinitive is superārī (line 2)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the case and use of magnum leōnem (line 2)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What are the case and usage of cornua (line 3)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What kind of ablative is ex eō locō (line 3)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Parse trāxit (line 3). \_\_\_\_\_
8. What kind of ablative is ab Eurystheō (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What are the case and usage of Cerberum (line 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What kind of ablative is labōribus (line 6)? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Parse liberātus est (line 6)? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Is quod (line 6) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Is quis (line 7) an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective? What are its case, number, and gender? \_\_\_\_\_

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 = \_\_\_\_\_

Case, number, gender, and usage of quō = \_\_\_\_\_

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

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____

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	_____	=	_____
Imperfect	_____	=	_____
Future	_____	=	_____
Perfect	_____	=	_____
Pluperfect	_____	=	_____
Future Perfect	_____	=	_____

VI. **Dictation**. Listen carefully and write down the Latin sentence. Then **translate** it into English. (8 points)

VII. Extra Credit.

1. What was a *senatus consultum* or a *senatus consultum ultimum*?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was the Latin bible called, and why was it called that?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Name one of Ovid's works. \_\_\_\_\_

4. When Catullus says "Valē, puella—iam Catullus obdūrat!" Who is he speaking to? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Give an English derivative for manus: \_\_\_\_\_