

LATINA MI—Probātiō II (Capita tertia-quīnta): Autumnus MMIX*Doctor Illa Flōra*

Nōmen (Latīnum prīmum nōmen et Anglicum secundum nōmen)

ANSWER KEY**MACRONS: -1 for 1st error, -1/5 for others****I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.****x%****1 point/word****LATINA: Latīnam semper laudābimus et amābimus!**[remember to include MACRONS but NOT ACCENTS, e.g., *laudābimus* but not *sémper*]**ANGLICA: We shall/will always praise and love Latin!****II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.****xlii%****ca. 115 words at 42% = 1/3 point per word**

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!

In our book (there) are two ancient stories about women, one about Pandora and the second about Io. Pandora had a box, and in the box (there) were many forms of evil; Epimetheus, son of Iapetus, loved/was in love with the woman and was thinking, “My Pandora should/must not (ought not to) open the box.” But the curious woman opens the box and many evils (evil things) flew/were flying forth and wandering in the sky; nevertheless she kept/was saving/preserving hope in the box and, therefore (so), hope will always remain/endure. In the second tale Jupiter was loving/was in love with/loved a beautiful woman, Io. Juno, Jove’s/Jupiter’s wife, saw and did not like the woman; Jupiter, accordingly/therefore, changes Io into a lovely cow and gives the cow to Juno. Will you always, oh Juno, have/hold onto (your) great anger? Io ought/must/should not pay an everlasting penalty because of your wrath; the woman’s punishment is sufficient! She ought to/should be free and (to) have (her) human form.

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

	<u>CASUS:</u>	<u>USUS:</u>
<u>1 + 1 @</u>		
a. Pandōrā (line 1):	abl.	obj. of prep.
b. arcam (2):	acc.	dir. obj.
c. Epimētheus (2):	nom.	subj.
d. filius (3):	nom.	appositive (-½ for subj.)
e. mala (4):	nom.	subject (or substantive adj.)
f. fēminae (8):	gen.	possession (4 s’s)
g. libera (8):	nom.	pred. nom. (or pred adj.)

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

iv%

½ per error up to total of 2 per word

- i. adulēscētiaē a-du-lēs-cēn-ti-ae ii. pulchrārum pul-chrā'-rum

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%

1/word

- i. A “culpable” person is deserving of blame/censure/guilt.
 ii. An “insuperable” difficulty cannot be overcome/risen above/defeated.
 iii. A museum’s “curator” takes care of its art collection.
 iv. An “official” person has a strong sense of duty/responsibility/service.
 v. “Filial” devotion is that of a daughter or son.

VI. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā).

x%

½ / word

	<u>SING.:</u> poēta noster		<u>PLURALIS:</u> remedium vērum (g. remedii vēri)	
NOM	poēta	noster	remedia	vēra
GEN	poētae	nostrī	remediōrum	vērōrum
DAT	poētae	nostrō	remediīs	vērīs
ACC	poētam	nostrum	remedia	vēra
ABL	poētā	nostrō	remediīs	vērīs
VOC	(Ō) poēta	noster	(Ō) remedia	vēra

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

ix%

	<u>Praesēns:</u>		<u>Futūrūm:</u>		<u>Imperfectūm:</u>	
<u>½ / word</u>						
i	iuvō	iuvāmus	iuvābō	iuvābimus	iuvābam	iuvābāmus
ii	iuvās	iuvātis	iuvābis	iuvābitis	iuvābās	iuvābātis
iii	iuvat	iuvant	iuvābit	iuvābunt	iuvābat	iuvābant

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

v%

	<u>Sing.:</u> Latīna		<u>Anglica</u>		<u>Plur.:</u> Latīna		<u>Anglica</u>	
<u>½ / word</u>								
i		sum	I am		sumus		we are	
ii		es	you are		estis		you (pl.) are	
iii		est	he(he/she/it/there) is		sunt		they(there) are	

PRAEMIA ADDITA (1@)

At the Battle of Thermopylae the Persian invasion of Greece was ultimately thwarted by the Spartans/Lacedaemonians.

In his treatise *Dē Amicitia* Cicero argued that the one thing essential to life was friendship.

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

Dēpinge (draw):

asīlus:	[draw a fly]	oculus:	[draw an eye]
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