

I. Transcribe the Latin sentence which the teacher speaks (**in Latin**):

v%

II. Translate the following Latin story into English:

xxxvi%

Agamemnōn* rēx Mycēnae* erat. Propter uxōrem **frātris** bellum in Trōiā* gerēbat. Sed **cōpiās** ad bellum propter īram deōrum nōn poterat agere. Dīxit* igitur, “fīliam meam, virginem, necābō dabōque **dīs** magnum dōnum.” Post decem annōs*, Trōiānōs* vincet et ad patriam redīre* dēsīderābit. Clytemnestra, uxor Agamemnonis, numquam beāta erit. Dīxit, “Quārē fīliam meam necābās? Nunc puellam numquam poterō vidēre! Tamen, īram meam vincam.” Sed īram nōn superat. Rēgīna Agamemnonem ad **mortem** sine morā dūcit.

Agamemnōn*: Agamemnōn, Agamemnonis, m.: Agamemnon ; **Mycēnae***: of Mycenae (city in Greece) ; **Trōiā***: Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy (city in Asia Minor) ; **Dīxit***: he/she said ; **decem annōs***: ten years ; **Trōiānōs***: Trōiānus, -ī, m.: Trojan man ; **redīre***: redeō, redīre: to return

III. A. Give an example of the following **from the story above**:

xii%

a. Complementary Infinitive: _____

b. A **3rd conjugation** verb in the **present tense**: _____

c. A **3rd conjugation** verb in the **Future tense**: _____

d. Apposition : _____

B. Give the **case, number, gender** and **use** of the underlined words in the story:

	Case	Number	Gender	Use
e. frātris (line 1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. cōpiās (1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. dīs (2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. mortem (5)	_____	_____	_____	_____

IV. 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. A “**plenipotentiary**” is, literally, a person _____ of _____.
2. An “**uxorious**” husband is especially submissive to his _____.
3. A “**docile**” animal is easily _____.

V. Decline in Latin: laus plēna (generous praise) **XX%**

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM	laus plēna	_____
GEN	laudis plēnae	_____
DAT	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____

VI. A. Conjugate **possum, posse (to be able) in the **future tense**, in Latin and English:** **XXIII%**

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	<u>LATIN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>LATIN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
1st	_____	_____	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____

B. Conjugate **trahō, trahere (to draw, drag) in the **present and future tenses**, in Latin only:**

	PRESENT		FUTURE	
	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1st	trahō	_____	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____

PRAEMIUM ADDITUM (1pt each)

1. From what ancient author do we get the story of Cleobis and Biton?

2. What are the **four** irregular 3rd conjugation singular imperatives?

3. What ancient epic poem relates the story of the Trojan Horse?
