

I. DICTIŌ - Write the Latin sentence, as spoken by the Magistra. (4 pts)

**Quis nōn fōrmā magnā Latīnae linguae mōtus est?**

II. TRANSLĀTIŌ – Translate the Latin sentence dictated in Section I. (4 pts)

**Who has not been moved (affected, aroused) by the great beauty of the Latin language?**

III. TRANSLĀTIŌ – Read the Latin story and translate into English on the paper provided. (48 pts)

1 Eō tempore, Iuppiter puellam pulchram, cuius nōmen “Īō” erat, lavantem in flūmine viderat. Ille  
 2 deus amōre movēbātur, et ex monte Olympō cucurrit, quod eam tenēre desiderabat. Iūnō, uxor  
 3 eius rēgīnaque omnium deōrum, autem scelus sēnsit. Eī vocāvīt, sed Iuppiter territus est. Is Īō cito  
 4 cēlāvīt. Manūs puellae in unguīs mūtatae sunt, et cornua dē capite suō crēvērunt. Iam bōs erat!  
 5 Iūnō dīxit, “Quem bovem habēs? Cūr tēcum est? ab eā dēlector; dā mihi!” Quid Iuppiter agere  
 6 potest? Nōn īrā acrī uxōris liberābitur, nisi bōs trādita erit. Puella igitur rēgīnae deōrum dātur.  
 7 Misera Īō, in mediā rīxā immortalī!

**Vocabulary**

**Line 1 - Lavantem: Bathing**

(F., Sing., Acc; Translate as Adj.)

**Īō, Iōnis, f: Io (acc, abl – Īō)**

**Line 4 - Cēlō (1): To Hide, Conceal**

**Ungula, -ae, f: Hoof**

**Crēscō, Crēscere, crēvī, crētum: to**

**Grow, Arise**

**Line 4 - Bōs, Bovis, f: cow**

**Line 6 - Trādō, Trādere, Trādidī,**

**Trāditus: To Hand Over**

**Line 7 - Medius, -a, -um: Middle of**

**Rīxa, -ae, f: quarrel**

IV. DĒSCRĪPTIŌ – Give the CASE, NUMBER, GENDER, and USE of each underlined word from the passage above. (10 pts)

	Case	Number	Gender	Use
<u>Tempore</u> (Line 1)	Ablative	Singular	Neuter	Abl. of Time When
<u>Monte</u> (Line 2)	Ablative	Singular	Masculine	Ablative of Place from Which
<u>Manūs</u> (Line 4)	Nominative	Plural	Feminine	Subject
<u>Eā</u> (Line 5)	Ablative	Singular	Feminine	Ablative of Agent
<u>Īrā</u> (Line 6)	Ablative	Singular	Feminine	Ablative of Separation

- V. DĒCLĪNĀ- Decline the noun/adjective phrase. (12pts)

**Qui Gravis Metus “Which Grievous Fear”**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nom.</b>	<b>Qui Gravis Metus</b>	<b>Quī Gravēs Metūs</b>
<b>Gen.</b>	<b>Cuius Gravis Metūs</b>	<b>Quōrum Graviū Metuū</b>
<b>Dat.</b>	<b>Cui Gravī Metuī</b>	<b>Quibus Gravibus Metibus</b>
<b>Acc.</b>	<b>Quem Gravem Metum</b>	<b>Quōs Gravēs Metūs</b>
<b>Abl.</b>	<b>Quō Gravī Metū</b>	<b>Quibus Gravibus Metibus</b>

- VI. CONIUGĀ – Form a synopsis of the Latin verb in the indicated tense and number (14 pts)

**Parō, Parāre, Parāvi, Parātus “To prepare, provide”**  
(2<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular, assume a masculine subject)

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>Present</b>	<b>Parās</b>	<b>Parāris (Parāre)</b>
<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Parābās</b>	<b>Parābāris (Parābāre)</b>
<b>Future</b>	<b>Parābis</b>	<b>Parāberis (Parābere)</b>
<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Parāvistī</b>	<b>Parātus Es</b>
<b>Pluperfect</b>	<b>Parāverās</b>	<b>Parātus Eras</b>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	<b>Parāveris</b>	<b>Parātus Eris</b>

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Parāre</b>	<b>Parārī</b>
-------------------	---------------	---------------

- VII. For the following Latin sentence, determine whether the underlined word is an Interrogative Pronoun, Interrogative Adjective, or Relative Pronoun. Identify the antecedent for a relative pronoun or, for an interrogative adjective, the noun it modifies. If none, write “None” (8 pts)

1) Ā quibus metibus in servitūtī tenēmus?

: Interrogative Adjective Antecedent/ noun modified: Metibus

2) Quōrum versuum libellum scribent?

: Interrogative Adjective Antecedent/ noun modified: Versuum

3) Coniūrātī quī scelera multīs fēcērunt ex urbe fūgerant.

: Relative Pronoun Antecedent/ noun modified: Coniūrātī

4) Cui iūdicium illī iūdicis prōnūntiātum est?

: Interrogative Pronoun Antecedent/ noun modified: None

(1) At that time, Jupiter had seen a beautiful girl, whose name (the name of whom) was
“Io”, bathing in the river. That (2) god was being moved (affected, aroused) by love, and
He ran (rushed) from the Olympian mountain (Mount Olympus), because he was desiring to
Possess her. Juno, his wife (3) and the queen of all the gods, however, sensed (felt, perceived,
thought) an evil deed (crime, sin, wickedness). She called to him, but Jupiter has been frightened
(terrified). Quickly he (4) hid (concealed) Io. The hands of the girl have been changed into
Hooves, and horns grew (arose) from her own head. Now she was a cow! (5) Juno said,
“What (what kind of, which) cow do you have? Why is it with you? I am delighted (charmed,
Pleased) by it; give it to me!” What is Jupiter (6) able to do? He will be not freed from the sharp
(keen, fierce, severe) anger of his wife, unless (if... not) the cow will have been handed over.
Therefore, the girl (7) is given to the queen of the gods. Poor (Miserable) Io, to be in the middle
Of an immortal quarrel!

Extra Credit

(+5pts)

1) Name two events, other than gladiatorial competitions, which took place during the games (ludi). (+2)  
Processions, Mock Fights, Animal Displays, Animal Fights, Executions

2) What does SPQR stand for? (+1)  
The Senate and People of Rome

3) For what historical event was the Arch of Titus dedicated? (+1)  
The Sack of Jerusalem in 70 AD, during the First Jewish-Roman War

4) Who was Spartacus? (+1)  
Former Gladiator who became the leader of a Slave Revolt in 73 AD