

I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam. **x%**

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam. **xxxvii%**

Pandōra est **fēmina** cūriōsa, et Phaethon, **filius** Phoebī, quoque (“also”) est cūriōsus. Fēmina arcam antīquam videt et sine **morā** cōgitat: “Quid in arcā est? Sī sunt rārae gemmae, magna dōna, et multa pecūnia, dēbent esse mea!” Cōnsilium Pandōrae nōn est bonum. Phaethon currum **Phoebī** habēre dēsīderat; nihil puerum terret. **Ō Pandōra** et Phaethon, estis sine sapientiā et errātis! Multī virī etiam (“even”) hodiē sunt stultī et **perīcula** vītae saepe nōn vident; multī avārī dē pecūniā semper cōgitant sed paucī dē philosophiā. Ō malam fortūnam!

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

	<u>CASUS:</u>	<u>USUS:</u>
a. fēmina (line 1):	_____	_____
b. filius (1):	_____	_____
c. morā (2):	_____	_____
d. Phoebī (3):	_____	_____
e. Pandōra (4):	_____	_____
f. perīcula (4):	_____	_____

IV. Find one example of each in the passage **ii%**

a PREDICATE adjective _____ a SUBSTANTIVE adjective _____

V. Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and place the accent. **iv%**

i. remedia _____ ii. Rōmānae _____

VI. 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%**

- i. When you are in a state of “satiety,” you feel you have had _____.
- ii. The man's “puerile” behavior made him look like a _____.
- iii. An “officious” person has a strong sense of _____.
- iv. To “embellish” a decoration is to make it even more _____.

VII. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā). **xx%**

SINGULARIS: nauta bonus (“good sailor”) **PLURALIS:** bellum malum, gen. bellī malī (“bad war”) **PLURAL ONLY**

NOM	nauta	bonus	_____	_____
GEN	nautae	bonī	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____	_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____	_____	_____

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

	SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
	Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica
i	sum	_____	_____	_____
ii	_____	_____	_____	_____
iii	_____	_____	_____	_____

PRAEMIA ADDITA (I@) Quis (“Who”) Epimētheō arcam dat? _____

Quis est frāter (“brother”) Epimētheī? _____

Quis scrīpsit (“wrote”) “Dē Amīcitiā”? _____

Dēpinge: poculum:

equus:

(Vale!)
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