I. Scribe sententiam Latinam et transfer in Anglicam.

LATINA: Vita sine amicis est nihil.

ANGLICA: Life without friends is nothing (worthless).

II. Transfer fabulam in Anglicam.

Pandora est femina curiosa, et Phaethon, filius Phoebi, quoque (“also”) est curiosus. Femina arcam antiquam videt et sine mora cogitat: “Quid in arca est? Si sunt rarae gemmae, magna dona, et multa pecanias, debeat esse mea!” Consilium Pandorae non est bonum. Phaethon currum Phoebi habere desiderat; nihil puerum terret. O Pandora et Phaethon, estis sine sapientia et erratis! Multii viri etiam (“even”) hodie sunt stulti et pericula vitae saepe non vident; multii avari de pecanias semper cogitant sed pauci de philosophia. O malam fortunam!

Pandora is a curious woman, and Phaethon, son of Phoebus/Apollo (Phoebus’ son) is also curious. The woman sees an old/ancient box and without delay thinks: “What is in the box? If there are rare jewels, great gifts, and much (a lot of) money, they ought to (should/must) be mine!” Pandora’s plan/thinking is not good. Phaethon wants/desires to have Phoebus’ chariot; nothing frightens the boy/lad. O Pandora and Phaethon, you are without wisdom and are making a mistake(s)/going astray. Even today many men are foolish and often don’t see (understand/recognize) life’s dangers; many avaricious men are always/constantly thinking of/about money but few (think) of/about philosophy. O terrible fortune/luck!

III. Da casum et usum haurum verborum in fabula.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CASUS</th>
<th>USUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+1 @</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. femina (line 1):</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>pred. nom./pred. noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. filius (1):</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>apposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. mora (2):</td>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>obj. of prep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Phoebi (3):</td>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>possession</td>
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<td>e. Pandora (4):</td>
<td>voc.</td>
<td>dir. address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. pericula (5):</td>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>dir. obj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Find one example of each in the passage

1. a PREDICATE adjective curiosus, mea, bonum, stultus (any one of these)
a SUBSTANTIVE adjective multus/a varius (line 5), pauci (any one)

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

-1/2 per error, up to -2 per word

1. remedia re-mé-dia
   ii. Ró-má-nae Ró-má-nae

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”).

1. When you are in a state of “satiety,” you feel you have had enough. ***DON’T
  DEFINE ONE DERIVATIVE WITH ANOTHER DERIVATIVE FROM THE SAME
  WORD; e.g., here “SATISFACTION” would NOT be an appropriate answer

ii. The man’s “puerile” behavior made him look like a boy/child.

iii. An “officious” person has a strong sense of duty/responsibility.

iv. To “embellish” a decoration is to make it even more beautiful.

VII. Declin in Latinā (nōn in Anglicā).

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

1 @

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

NOM nauta bonus bella mala
GEN nautae bonī bellōrum malōrum
DAT nautae bonō bellīs malīs
ACC nautam bonum bella mala
ABL nautā bonō bellīs malīs
VOC (Ø) nauta bone (Ø) bella mala

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

1 @

SINGULARIS: Latina Anglica
PLURALIS: Latina Anglica

i sum I am sumus we are

ii es you (sg.) are estis you (pl.) are

iii est he, she, it, there is sunt they, there are

PRAEMIA ADDITA (I @)

Quis (“Who”) Epimetheō arcam dat? Jupiter
Quis est frater (“brother”) Epimetheī? Prometheus
Quis scripsit (“wrote”) “Dē Amicitia”? Cicero
Dēpingle: polum: (draw a cup) equus: (draw a horse)