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

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

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

Epimētheus, <u>vir</u> stultus, est amīcus Pandōrae pulchrae. Iuppiter <u>virō</u> arcam antīquam dat.
Epimētheus amīcam tum vocābat et saepe monēbat, "Arcam meam aperīre nōn dēbēs!–sī quandō
arcam aperiēs ["you open"], poenās dabis!" Sed Pandōra est avāra, cūriōsa, et sine sapientiā
vērā; nihil fēminam satiābit: "Quid in arcā bellā est? Estne parva pecūnia? Suntne paucae
gemmae?" Stulta sine morā arcam aperit. Pecūniam et gemmās nōn vidēbat; multa mala in caelō
prōvolant. Cōgitābat igitur dē Epimētheō, "Ō mī <u>amīce</u> bone: magna perīcula hodiē sunt in dōnō
tuō, et <u>remedia</u> nōn habēbunt! Sed propter <u>perīculum</u>, spem in arcā nostrā semper cōnservābō."

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

	CASUS:	USUS:
a. vir (line 1):	_____	_____
b. virō (1):	_____	_____
c. amīce (6):	_____	_____
d. remedia (7):	_____	_____
e. perīculum (7):	_____	_____

IV. Dā ūnum exemplum in fābulā.   **ii%**

    i. predicate nominative: _____   ii. substantive adjective: _____

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

       i. adulēscentiā _____   ii. caelōrum _____

VI. Complete each statement with an English word that demonstrates your knowledge of the Latin etymology (e.g., "A 'laudatory' speech is full of <u>praise</u>").   **iv%**

       i. An "animated" cheerleader has lots of school _____.
       ii. To "exculpate" a defendant is to free him from _____.
       iii. The man's "puerile" behavior made him look like a _____.
       iv. An "officious" person has a strong sense of _____.

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

    <u>**SING.:**</u> **agricola** (g. **agricolae**) **Rōmānus**   <u>**PLUR.:**</u> **verbum** (g. **verbī**) **bonum**

NOM	**agricola**	**Rōmānus**		_____	_____
GEN	**agricolae**	**Rōmānī**		_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____		_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____		_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____		_____	_____
VOC	_____	_____		_____	_____

VIII. Coniugā <u>amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum</u> in tempore praesentī, futūrō, et imperfectō.   **ix%**

Praesēns:		Futūrum:		Imperfectum:	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
amō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

IX. Coniugā *sum, esse* ("to be") in tempore praesentī, et in Latīnā et in Anglicā.   **v%**

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

<u>PRAEMIA ADDITA</u> (i@)   Quid Phaëthon dēsīderat?_____

Quot ("how many") oculōs Argus habēbat?_____ Quis ("who") fōrmam Īōnis mūtābat?_____

Where did Argus' **oculī** end up? _____   Dēpinge "sōl":