

I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.

x%

LATINA:

ANGLICA:

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.

xlvi%

Epimētheus, vir stultus, est amīcus Pandōrae pulchrae. Iuppiter virō 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 amīce bone: magna perīcula hodiē sunt in dōnō tuō, et remedia nōn habēbunt! Sed propter perīculum, spem in arcā nostrā semper cōservābō.”

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. adulēscēntiā _____ 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 praise”).

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%

SING.: agricola (g. agricolae) Rōmānus

PLUR.: verbum (g. verbī) bonum

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

VIII. Coniugā amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum 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	_____	_____	_____	_____

PRAEMIA ADDITA (i@) Quid Phaëthon dēsīderat? _____

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

Where did Argus’ **oculī** end up? _____

Dēpinge “sōl”: