Nōmen (Latīnum prīmum nōmen et Anglicum secundum nōmen) *ANSWER KEY*
MACRONS: -1 1ˢᵗ error, -1/5 others

I. Scrībe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.   **x%**
1/word
LATĪNA: **Latīna est magna et remanēbit!**

ANGLICA: **Latin is important/great and will endure/remain!**

II. Trānsfer fābulam in Anglicam.   **xlvi%**
ca. 92 words at 46% = ½ point/word

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."

Epimetheus, a foolish/stupid man, is friend of the lovely/beautiful Pandora. Jupiter gives (to) the man an ancient/old box/chest. Epimetheus was then calling and often (kept) warning (his: ROUTINELY SUPPLY POSSESSIVES) girlfriend, "You must/should/ought not open my box!–if ever you open the box, you will pay the penalty!" But Pandora is greedy/avaricious, curious, and without true/real wisdom; nothing will satisfy the woman: "What is in the beautiful/pretty box?" Is it/there a little money? Are there a few jewels?" The foolish woman without delay/hesitation opens the box. She was not seeing money and gems; many evils/evil things fly forth in the sky. Therefore/so she was thinking about Epimetheus, "Oh, my good friend: there are great dangers in your gift today, and they do not have cures/remedies! But on account of the danger, I shall forever/always preserve/keep/save hope in our box."

X: *an X through a word on your graded paper indicates two or more aspects of the word are wrong (e.g., translating <u>amat</u> as "you loved," where both person and tense are incorrect): full credit is lost (here = -1/2)*

⁓⁓:   *a "squiggly" line UNDER a word indicates that only a single aspect of a word has been mistranslated (e.g., translating <u>puellārum</u> "of the girl" misses only one aspect, i.e. number, but the root meaning, case, etc., are correct); loses only half credit (here = -1/4)*

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

	CASUS:	USUS:
1 + 1 @		
a. vir (line 1):	**nom.**	**apposition/appositive**
b. virō (1):	**dat.**	**indirect object**
c. amīce (6):	**voc.**	**direct address**
d. remedia (7):	**acc.**	**direct object**
e. perīculum (7):	**acc.**	**object of preposition**

IV. Dā ūnum exemplum in fābulā.   **ii%**
1 @   i. predicate nominative: **amīcus(line 1), avāra/cūriōsa(3) [any ONE of these]**
           ii. substantive adjective: **stulta (5)**

V. Syllabify, underline the long syllables, and place the accent. iv%
½ per error up to total of 2 per word; if you made more than 1 error, REVIEW

i. adulēscentiā **a/du/lēs/cén/ti/ā** ii. caelōrum **cae/lō´/rum**

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%
1 @

i. An "animated" cheerleader has lots of school **spirit**.
ii. To "exculpate" a defendant is to free him from **blame/fault**.
iii. The man's "puerile" behavior made him look like a **boy/child**.
iv. An "officious" person has a strong sense of **duty/responsibility**.

VII. Dēclīnā in Latīnā (nōn in Anglicā). x%
½ per word   *Read the directions VERY carefully:*

SING.: agricola (g. agricolae) Rōmānus   **PLUR.:** verbum (g. verbī) bonum

	SING.			PLUR.	
NOM	**agricola**	**Rōmānus**		*verba*	*bona*
GEN	**agricolae**	**Rōmānī**		*verbōrum*	*bonōrum*
DAT	*agricolae*	*Rōmānō*		*verbīs*	*bonīs*
ACC	*agricolam*	*Rōmānum*		*verba*	*bona*
ABL	*agricolā*	*Rōmānō*		*verbīs*	*bonīs*
VOC	*agricola*	*Rōmāne*		*verba*	*bona*

VIII. Coniugā amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum in tempore praesentī, futūrō, et imperfectō. ix%
½/word **Praesēns:**   **Futūrum:**   **Imperfectum:**

Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
amō	*amāmus*	*amābō*	*amābimus*	*amābam*	*amābāmus*
amās	*amātis*	*amābis*	*amābitis*	*amābās*	*amābātis*
amat	*amant*	*amābit*	*amābunt*	*amābat*	*amābant*

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

	SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
	Latīna	Anglica	Latīna	Anglica
½ / word				
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@)   Quid Phaëthon dēsīderat? **to drive the (his father's) sun chariot**
Quot ("how many") oculōs Argus habēbat? **100**
Quis ("who") fōrmam Īōnis mūtābat? **Jupiter**
Where did Argus' **oculī** end up? **on the peacock's tail**   Dēpinge **(= "draw")** "sōl":