

Nōmen (Latīnum primum nōmen et Anglicum secundum nōmen) ANSWER KEYMACRONS: -1 1st error, -1/5 others**I. Scribe sententiam Latīnam et trānsfer in Anglicam.****x%**1/wordLATINA: **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% = 1/2 point/word

Epimētheus, vir stultus, est amīcus Pandōrae pulchrae. Iuppiter virō arcam antīquam dat. Epimētheus amīcam tum vocābat et saepe monēbat, “Arcam meam aperire 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.”

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 amat 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 puellārum “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%**1 + 1 @

a. vir (line 1):

CASUS:**nom.**USUS:**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. adulēscēntiā 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%

I@

- 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

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 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 Iōnis mūtābat? Jupiter

Where did Argus’ oculī end up? on the peacock’s tail

Dēpīnge (= “draw”) “sōl”:

