Example Worksheet: “Pandora’s Box”


Notes and Vocabulary

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Note/ Vocabulary</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Iapetus</strong>: Iapetus, -i, m.: Iapetus, one of the twelve Titans, children of Earth (Gaea) and Heaven (Uranus) <strong>duos</strong>: (adjective) two <strong>Prometheus</strong>: Prometheus, -ei (accusative Prometheus), m.: Prometheus; the name means “one who thinks ahead” <strong>Epimetheus</strong>: Epimetheus, -ei (accusative Epimetheus; vocative Epimetheu), m.: Epimetheus; the name means “one who thinks afterwards”</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Iuppiter</strong>: Iuppiter, Iovis, m. (3rd declension noun): Jupiter, the king of the gods <strong>bellam</strong>: bellus, -a, -um (1st-2nd declension adjective.): beautiful, handsome</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Pandoram</strong>: Pandora, -ae, f.: Pandora, the first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter’s command; given beauty, skills, intelligence and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means “the all-gifted one”</td>
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4. **periculum**: *periculum*, -i, n. (2nd declension neuter noun): danger
   **accipere**: *accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus* (3rd -io conjugation verb): receive, accept

5. **arcam**: *arca*, -ae, f.: box
   **licet**: it is permitted; + complementary infinitive

6. **aperire**: *aperio, aperiare, aperui, apertus* (4th conjugation verb): open; *aperit* = “she opens”
   **curiosa**: *curiosus*, -a, -um (1st-2nd declension adjective): curious

7. **gemmarum**: *gemma*, -ae, f.: jewel
   **mali**: *malum*, -i, n. (2nd declension neuter): evil, bad thing
   **provolant**: *provo, provolare, provolavi, provolatum*: fly out; rush forth

8. **spem**: *spes, spei* (accusative *spem*) f. (5th declension noun): hope; hope is the one good thing in Pandora’s box and remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable
   **etiam** (adverb): even
   **plena**: *plenus*, -a, -um (1st-2nd declension adjective): full (of); +genitive
Worksheet: Reading "Pandora’s Box"

a. The questions below pertain to the words underlined in the reading(s) or *Sententiae Antiquae* cited above.

b. When you’re asked to change a word from one form to another, change only that form of the word. For instance, if you’re asked to change *habet* to the second person, put *habes*. That is, change only the person, not the number, tense, voice or mood.

1. What case is *Iapetus* and why?

2. What case is *filios* and why?

3. What case is *Prometheum* and why?

4. Make *habet* plural.

5. Make *vir* plural.

6. What case is *magnae* and why?

7. What case is *Epimetheo* and why?

8. What person and number is *dat*?

9. What case is *Pandorā* and why?

10. What case is *Epimetheu* and why?

11. What case is *feminam* and why?

12. What mood is *accipere* and why?

13. Put *valeo* in the same form (third singular) as *amat*.

14. Make *cogitat* second person.

15. Put *amicus* in the same form (case and number) as *arcam*.

16. What case is *curiosa* and why?

17. Make *arcā* plural.

18. Change *pecunia* to genitive plural.

19. Make *numerus* accusative.
20. Make *gemmarum* singular.

21. Change *provolant* to an infinitive.

22. Make *errant* first person.

23. Change *conservat* to second person plural.

24. Make *vita* plural.

25. Make *habemus* singular.