

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2015 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

TEST FORMAT: **75 Multiple Choice Questions**
25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT Write the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).
Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS
- (C) PERIOD Write your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
“AP” is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE Write the title of your test. (Latin One).
- (E) BELOW THE BOX Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

<i>NAME</i> Publius Vergilius Maro
<i>SUBJECT</i> Lavinium H.S.
<i>PERIOD</i> 1 <i>DATE</i> Latin One

Mr. Maecenas

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DIRECTIONS:

Choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in completely the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

I. Vocabulary

Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. pecūnia: | a. dagger | b. money | c. danger | d. perfection |
| 2. taceō: | a. eat | b. understand | c. listen | d. be silent |
| 3. habeō: | a. read | b. tell | c. have | d. live |
| 4. nunc: | a. this | b. not | c. now | d. none |
| 5. soror: | a. farm | b. sister | c. friend | d. house |
| 6. post: | a. after | b. during | c. before | d. through |
| 7. laudō: | a. shout | b. praise | c. act | d. shut |
| 8. auxilium: | a. sound | b. instinct | c. location | d. help |
| 9. dūcō: | a. lead | b. duck | c. say | d. follow |
| 10. lūdō: | a. shout | b. play | c. learn | d. cry |

II. Derivatives

Select the MOST equivalent meaning of the underlined English word derived from Latin.

11. Mark's trio of friends is very loyal.
a. set of three
b. list
c. circle
d. close group
12. There are not many places to learn about silviculture.
a. silver
b. metal-working
c. civil society
d. care of forests
13. Our benefactor gave a generous donation to the foundation.
a. worker
b. owner
c. supporter
d. recipient

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14. "I hereby relinquish all my rights," said the king.
a. understand
b. ponder
c. give up
d. increase
15. She detained me for an hour by narrating the history of the civil war.
a. put me to sleep
b. held me back
c. taught me
d. helped me
16. There was a multitude of Latin students in the testing room.
a. large number
b. small number
c. loud groan
d. silent groan
17. If Poseidon had not intervened, Odysseus would have returned home quickly.
a. been angry
b. hesitated
c. appeared in front of him
d. interfered
18. The politicians came together to talk about their differences in a bipartisan meeting.
a. of two parties
b. full of argument
c. happy
d. angry
19. The convocation of delegates began promptly at 7 a.m.
a. gathering
b. dismissal
c. approval
d. roll call
20. The two men began their expedition in the spring.
a. research
b. vacation
c. journey
d. project

III. Grammatical Forms

Select the letter of the correct answer from the choices provided.

21. Which of the following nouns is masculine?
a. **Venus**
b. **villa**
c. **agricola**
d. **māter**
22. Which of the following is a present tense verb?
a. **scrībō**
b. **amābam**
c. **habuī**
d. **manēbō**
23. What is/are the possible cases of **puerī**?
a. nominative or genitive
b. genitive or dative
c. dative only
d. genitive or ablative

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34. **Vir septem noctēs mansit.**
a. since the seventh night
b. on the seventh night
c. for seven nights
d. in seven nights
35. **Prīmā lūce, ad basilicam vēnimus.**
a. I came
b. you came
c. they came
d. we came
36. **Cincinnātus in fundō saepe labōrābat.**
a. into the farm
b. on the farm
c. from the farm
d. to the farm
37. **Servus cibum amicō dare cupīvit.**
a. with the friend
b. by the friend
c. from the friend
d. to the friend
38. **Potestis canēs spectāre.**
a. I can
b. you can
c. they can
d. we can
39. **Equus amicōs portāvit.**
a. carried to the friends
b. carried the friends
c. the friends were carried
d. was carried by the friends
40. **Militēs ab Ītaliā ad Hispāniam nāvigāvērunt.**
a. Spain
b. to Spain
c. from Spain
d. of Spain

V. Translation (English to Latin)

Select the letter of the BEST Latin translation for the underlined English word(s).

41. **In a short time, the daughter found the missing cat.**
a. **breve tempus**
b. **brevis tempōris**
c. **brevī tempōre**
d. **brevia tempōra**
42. **The traveler stayed near the fire throughout the night.**
a. **per noctem**
b. **ante noctem**
c. **ex nocte**
d. **ad noctem**
43. **The new wife of the sailor was from Italy.**
a. **nautārum**
b. **nautae**
c. **nautam**
d. **nautīs**

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44. I would like to see my friends.
a. **ad amicōs veniō**
b. **amicōs vidēre**
c. **ad amicōs venīre**
d. **amicōs videō**
45. Why did he give me the book?
a. **cūr librīs mē dedit?**
b. **cūr ad librum mē dedit?**
c. **cūr mihi librum dedit?**
d. **cūr mē librō dedit?**
46. Quintus, how did you escape?
a. **Quīntī**
b. **Quīnte**
c. **Quīntus**
d. **Quīntō**
47. The daughter of the consul was in Rome..
a. **filia cōnsul**
b. **filia cōnsulis**
c. **filiae cōnsul**
d. **filiae cōnsulis**
48. Coriolanus went out of the city.
a. **ex urbe**
b. **ab urbe**
c. **dē urbe**
d. **ad urbem**
49. Publius heard his father.
a. **patrem**
b. **pater**
c. **patris**
d. **patrī**
50. I am not able to stay with the lion!
a. **leōnēs nōn possunt manēre!**
b. **nōn possum cum leōne manēre!**
c. **possumus manēre cum leōne!**
d. **cum leōnibus nōn maneō!**

[Continue on next page]

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VI. Reading Comprehension

Read through the following passages for comprehension; you do NOT need to write translations. Then choose the letter of the correct answer for each question.

Passage 1: Use this passage to answer questions #51-65.

Ōlim Iāsōn ad urbem Colchidem nāvīgāvit. Ubī advēnit, Iāsōn vīdit Mēdēam, 1
 filiā rēgis. Mēdēa statim Iāsonem amāvit! Sed necesse erat Iāsonī labōrem facere; 2
 nam rēx dīxit Iāsonī: “dūc taurōs meōs in agrum!” Mēdēa Iāsonem iuvāre cupīvit. 3

Ubī Iāsōn taurōs vīdit, valdē timuit! Perīculum magnum erat, quod taurī īgnem 4
spīrāre poterant. Ēheu! Sed Mēdēa cōnsilium cēpit. Medicāmen Iāsonī dedit. 5
 “Pone” inquit Medea “medicāmen in pectus tuum. Tum taurī nōn poterunt tē 6
vulnerāre!” Iāsōn medicāmen in pectus posuit, et taurōs dūxit, sine vulnere. 7

Tum rēx iussit: “optimē fēcistī. Nunc necesse est tibī dentēs dracōnis in terram 8
 ponere.” Mēdēa ex amōre Iāsonem monuit: “ex dentibus, multī virī cum gladiīs 9
 surgent. Sī tē pugnābunt, in mediōs virōs saxum mitte. Tē nōn vulnerābunt.” Ita 10
 cōnsilium Mēdēae Iāsonem servāvit! 11

Colchis, Colchidos, f.: Colchis
Iāsōn, Iasonis, m.: Jason
spīrō, spīrāre: to breathe

vulnerō, vulnerāre: to wound
dracō, dracōnis, m.: serpent, snake
saxum, saxī, n.: rock

51. According to line 1, how did Jason arrive in Colchis?
 a. He marched. c. It was his home city.
 b. He sailed. d. He rode a horse.
52. What is the best translation of **Ubī** (line 1)?
 a. Since c. How
 b. Until d. When
53. According to lines 1-2 (**Ubī ... amāvit**), who was Medea?
 a. the princess of Colchis c. a friend of the king
 b. Jason’s wife d. the queen’s servant
54. In line 3 (**nam ... agrum**), what did the king order Jason to do?
 a. lead the bulls into the field c. follow the bulls around the field
 b. feed the bulls in the field d. bring the bulls back from the field
55. According to lines 1-3, why did Medea want to help Jason?
 a. She hated the king of Colchis. c. She knew what to do from experience.
 b. She fell in love with him. d. She was just a nice person.

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56. What is the grammatical form of **iuvāre** (line 3)?
a. present imperative
b. second person singular present
c. ablative singular
d. present infinitive
57. According to lines 4-5 (**Ubi ... Ēheu**), why was Jason afraid of the bulls?
a. They could breathe fire.
b. They could blow him over with their breath.
c. He could not breathe when he saw them.
d. They smelled absolutely awful.
58. What word does **tuum** (line 6) modify?
a. **medicāmen** (line 6)
b. **pectus** (line 6)
c. **Iāsōn** (implied)
d. **Tum** (line 6)
59. What is the tense of **poterunt** (line 6)?
a. present
b. imperfect
c. perfect
d. future
60. According to lines 6-7 (**Pone ... vulnerē**), what was the effect of the **medicāmen** on Jason?
a. He was able to see the bulls clearly.
b. It put him to sleep instantly.
c. It cured his chest pains.
d. He was able to handle the bulls safely.
61. What is the case of the noun **vulnerē** (line 7)?
a. nominative
b. ablative
c. dative
d. genitive
62. In lines 8-9 (**Tum ... ponere**), how did the king react to Jason's actions?
a. He congratulated him and gave him a new task.
b. He insulted him and condemned him to death.
c. He was proud of him and gave him a prize.
d. He was impressed and made him the guard of the serpent.
63. Which of the following did Medea NOT tell Jason in lines 9-10 (**Mēdēa ... vulnerābunt**)?
a. what would happen to the dragon's teeth
b. that he will see men with swords
c. how to protect himself
d. that he should fight with a sword
64. What is the grammatical form of **mitte** (line 10)?
a. future tense
b. present infinitive
c. ablative singular
d. present imperative
65. According to lines 10-11 (**Ita ... servāvit**), how did Jason survive the last task?
a. He made up his own plan on the spot.
b. He followed Medea's advice.
c. His love for Medea gave him courage.
d. He escaped with Medea before the task.

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Passage 2: Use this passage to answer questions #66-75.

Atalanta erat pulchra puella, et poterat celeriter currere. Quod pulchra erat, multī virī Atalantam in mātrimōnium dūcere cupiēbant. Sed Atalanta mātrimōnium nōn cupiēbat.

Hippomenēs tamen Atalantam maximē amāvit. Atalanta dīxit: “curre mēcum in certāmine. Sī tū currēs celerius, poteris mē in mātrimōnium dūcere.”

Sed Hippomenēs habuit tria māla aurea. Ubī currēbant, Hippomenēs iēcit māla prope Atalantam. Atalanta nōn celeriter cucurrit, quod māla aurea diū spectābat. Itaque Hippomenēs celerius cucurrit, et Atalantam in mātrimōnium dūxit!

Hippomenēs, Hippomenis, m.: Hippomenes
certāmen, certāminis, n.: competition
celerius = “faster”

malum, malī, n.: apple
aureus, aurea, aureum: golden

66. What part of speech is **celeriter** (line 1)?
 a. noun
 b. conjunction
 c. preposition
 d. adverb
67. The phrase **in mātrimōnium dūcere** (line 2) most closely means
 a. lead into marriage.
 b. talk about marriage.
 c. plan a honeymoon.
 d. start a family.
68. According to lines 1-3, which of the following does NOT describe Atalanta?
 a. She could run fast.
 b. She was beautiful.
 c. She wanted to escape her brother’s friends.
 d. Many men had fallen in love with her.
69. In lines 4-5 (**curre ... dūcere**), Atalanta challenges Hippomenes to
 a. invent the best competition.
 b. see who would get married first.
 c. race her in running.
 d. find the best vacation.
70. The tense of **currēs** (line 5) is
 a. future.
 b. present.
 c. perfect.
 d. imperfect.
71. In lines 4-5 (**Atalanta dīxit ... dūcere**), Atalanta probably expects that
 a. she will marry Hippomenes.
 b. she will win the competition.
 c. Hippomenes enjoys running.
 d. Hippomenes will run very fast.

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72. What word does **aurea** (line 6) modify?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Atalanta (implied) | c. habuit (line 6) |
| b. Hippomenēs (line 6) | d. māla (line 6) |
73. According to lines 6-7 (**Sed ... Atalantam**), Hippomenes
- a. accidentally let the apples slip out of his hands.
 - b. attacked Atalanta with the apples.
 - c. acquired the apples from a goddess.
 - d. threw the apples near Atalanta.
74. According to line 7 (**Atalanta ... spectābat**), why did Atalanta not run fast?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. She was watching Hippomenes. | c. She was distracted by the apples. |
| b. She was wounded. | d. She was praying to the goddess. |
75. Which of the following best describes the actions of Hippomenes in lines 6-8?
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. tricky and successful | c. cowardly and unsuccessful |
| b. evil and horrible | d. confused and hesitant |

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

On the back of the scantron sheet, write a translation of the following passage neatly and in good English.

[Telemachus and his mother]

Ōlim puer in <u>Ithacā</u> cum māt̄re habitābat. Nōmen puerō erat	1
<u>Tēlemachus</u> . Pater Tēlemachī rēx erat, sed multōs annōs aberat, quod in	2
bellō pūgnābat.	3
In vīllā rēgis manēbant multī malī virī. Semper cēnābant, semper	4
bibēbant. Vīllam semper faciēbant <u>sordidam</u> . Virī <u>vēxābant</u> mātrem	5
Tēlemachī. Tēlemachus et māt̄er diū rēgem exspectābant.	6
Ūnō diē, Tēlemachus magnā cum vīrtute virīs dīxit: “estis malī, quod	7
semper vēxātis mātrem meam. Mox pater meus ad Ithacam redībit et	8
neesse erit vōbis abīre. Valēte, malī virī!”	9

Ithaca, Ithacae, f.: Ithaca

Tēlemachus, Tēlemachī, m.: Telemachus

sordidus, sordida, sordidum: dirty, messy

vēxō, vēxāre: to annoy

[END OF EXAM]