LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2018 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

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

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on your answer sheet. (See below)

2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on your answer sheet.

3. Turn over your answer sheet to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the answer sheet:

(A) NAME   Neatly print your name.

(B) CLASS   Write the name of your school.

(C) QUIZ   Write the title of your test. (Latin One).

(D) ZIPGRADE ID   Write your assigned ID number and mark the corresponding bubbles.

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DIRECTIONS:

Choose the best answer to each question. Then <u>completely</u> fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

I. Vocabulary
Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.

1. **clāmāre**   a. to stop   b. to cry   c. to shout   d. to catch sight of

2. **dare**   a. to teach   b. to give   c. to dare   d. to put down

3. **laudāre**   a. to order   b. to harm   c. to praise   d. to enter

4. **mox**   a. soon   b. night   c. later   d. day

5. **nauta**   a. ship   b. athlete   c. sailor   d. knot

6. **nam**   a. for   b. her   c. now   d. none

7. **malus**   a. careful   b. bad   c. masculine   d. written

8. **animus**   a. spirit   b. animal   c. friend   d. slave-girl

9. **iam**   a. how   b. soon   c. now   d. her

10. **vester**   a. your   b. our   c. western   d. lively

II. Derivatives
Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the English derivative from each given Latin word.

11. **ager**   a. agility   b. anger   c. agitate   d. agrarian

12. **audīre**   a. authorize   b. audacious   c. auditorium   d. applaud

13. **equus**   a. equilibrium   b. equator   c. equine   d. queue

14. **dūcere**   a. duck   b. conduct   c. dunk   d. fondue

15. **homō**   a. homophone   b. humanity   c. homogenous   d. home

16. **amīcus**   a. enemy   b. amble   c. microphone   d. amendment

17. **vocāre**   a. advocate   b. convention   c. vaccine   d. vacation

18. **nūntius**   a. nuptial   b. nun   c. pronounce   d. noun

19. **per**   a. personal   b. presentation   c. prosper   d. percent

20. **surgere**   a. absurd   b. surgeon   c. sergeant   d. resurrection

III. Translation (English to Latin)

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

21. The old men are <u>happy</u>.
    a. **laetum**   b. **laetī**   c. **laetus**   d. **laetōs**

22. I want <u>to climb</u> that mountain.
    a. **ascendēbam**   b. **ascendō**   c. **ascendī**   d. **ascendere**

23. You can't see <u>me</u>!
    a. **meī**   b. **ego**   c. **mē**   d. **mihi**

24. Why <u>are they taking</u> the cake?
    a. **capiet**   b. **capit**   c. **capient**   d. **capiunt**

25. Tullius, <u>carry</u> the water to the house!
    a. **portāte**   b. **portā**   c. **portat**   d. **portō**

26. We visited Pompeii with <u>our father</u>.
    a. **nostrō patrī**   b. **noster pater**   c. **nostrī patris**   d. **nostrō patre**

27. <u>Caesar</u>, where are your soldiers?
    a. **Caesar**   b. **Caesare**   c. **Caesaris**   d. **Caesarī**

28. Gaius and Iulia, <u>did you eat</u> your vegetables?
    a. **edistis**   b. **edistī**   c. **edērunt**   d. **edī**

29. He cooked the meat <u>with a flame</u>.
    a. **ad flammam**   b. **circum flammam** c. **flammae**   d. **flammā**

30. Help! They're going <u>into the cave</u>!
    a. **in cavernā**   b. **in cavernam**   c. **cavernae**   d. **in cavernīs**

IV. Translation (Latin to English)
Select the BEST English translation for the underlined Latin word(s).

31. **Amīcī numquam <u>erimus</u>.**
    a. We have been   c. We are
    b. We were   d. We will be

32. **Centuriō <u>fīliae</u> librum dat.**
    a. to the daughter   c. from the daughter
    b. the daughters   d. by the daughter

33. <u>**Īnfantēs canem timidē spectant.**</u>
    a. The babies timidly watch the dog.   c. The timid babies watch the dog.
    b. The babies watch the timid dog.   d. The babies and timid dog are watching.

34. **In tabernā amīcōs <u>exspectābimus</u>.**
    a. We were waiting for   c. We will wait for
    b. We are waiting for   d. We waited for

35. <u>**Pecūniam agricolae īrātī mātrī dabant.**</u>
    a. The angry mother was giving money to the farmers.
    b. The farmers were giving money to the angry mother.
    c. The mother was giving money angrily to the farmers.
    d. The angry farmers were giving money to the mother.

36. <u>**Quīntā hōrā**</u> **nautae pontem trānsīvērunt.**
    a. For five hours   c. After five hours
    b. At the fifth hour   d. Five hours from now

37. **Dīligentiā pecūniam meam <u>numerāvī</u>.**
    a. you count   c. you counted
    b. I count   d. I counted

38. **Sororēs <u>possunt</u> multōs librōs legere.**
    a. have placed   c. were able
    b. are placing   d. are able

39. <u>**Ludum frātrum**</u> **spectābāmus.**
    a. the brother playing   c. the game and the brother
    b. the game of the brothers   d. the brothers of the game

40. **Canēs <u>timōre</u> ā silvā currēbant.**
    a. with fear   c. fearing
    b. to fear   d. the fear

V. Grammar and Forms
Select the letter of the correct answer from the choices provided.

41. Which verb is in the perfect tense?
    a. **nescītis**   c. **movēmus**
    b. **īnspeximus**   d. **capiēbam**

42. Which of these prepositions always uses the accusative case?
    a. **dē**   c. **per**
    b. **sub**   d. **cum**

43. Which of the following nouns is masculine?
    a. **vōx**
    b. **poēta**
    c. **cēna**
    d. **soror**

44. Which of the following phrases uses an indirect object?
    a. put down the book
    b. with great difficulty
    c. Marcus!
    d. a letter to the emperor

45. Which of the following English translations could be used for the perfect tense?
    a. did attend
    b. kept on attending
    c. used to attend
    d. can attend

46. What form of **clārus, clāra, clārum** agrees with the noun **patre**?
    a. **clārā**
    b. **clārae**
    c. **clārō**
    d. **clārē**

47. What is the conjugation of the present tense verb **dolētis**?
    a. first conjugation
    b. second conjugation
    c. third conjugation
    d. fourth conjugation

48. **Rēgī nostrō dōna in pāce offerimus.** The adjective **nostrō** modifies/describes
    a. **Rēgī**
    b. **dōna**
    c. **pāce**
    d. **offerimus**

49. Which of the following adjectives *MUST* modify/describe a neuter plural noun?
    a. **longa**
    b. **gravia**
    c. **bona**
    d. **antīqua**

50. A question that uses **-ne**
    a. does not expect an answer.
    b. expects only a yes answer.
    c. expects only a no answer.
    d. expects either a yes or a no answer.

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 #51-63.

[The Greeks Use the Trojan Horse to Capture Troy]

Ulixēs, Graecōrum <u>dux</u>, <u>dolō</u> malō Troiānōs superāvit. Graecī magnum equum	1
<u>ligneum</u> fēcērunt et prope <u>mūrōs</u> urbis posuērunt. In equō erant ducēs Graecōrum	2
cum multīs hominibus fortibus. Posteā ab <u>ōrīs</u> Trōiae nāvigāvērunt sed nōn longē ā	3
terrā mānsērunt.	4
Trōiānī per portās equum, dōnum Minervae, mōvērunt. Posteā laetī	5
dormīvērunt. "Pāx in terrā est! <u>Terminus</u> bellī est!"	6
Sed mediā nocte Graecī ab īnsulā, ubi exspectābant, ad ōrās Trōiae	7
nāvigāvērunt. Dē equō Ulixēs et ducēs Graecī dēscendērunt. <u>Scūta</u>, <u>tēla</u>, arma ex	8
equō portāvērunt. Per portās Trōiae festīnāvērunt Graecī. <u>Undique</u> erat clāmor,	9
undique erat terror, et Graecī urbem occupāvērunt.	10

adapted from *Our Latin Heritage* (Harcourt Brace, 1981)

dux, ducis, *m.*: a leader
dolus, dolī, *m.*: a trick
ligneus, lignea, ligneum: made of wood
mūrus, mūrī, *m.*: a wall
ōra, ōrae, *f.*: a sea-shore

terminus, terminī, *m.*: an end
scūtum, scūtī, *n.*: a shield
tēlum, tēlī, *n.*: a spear
undique (adv.): everywhere

51. In line 1 (**Ulixēs** … **superāvit**), we learn that Ulysses
    a. was the mastermind of the evil trick.
    b. led the Greeks into a trap.
    c. was tricked into joining the Greek army.
    d. conquered the Trojans entirely by himself.

52. The case and function of **dolō malō** (line 1) are
    a. ablative time when.
    b. ablative place where.
    c. dative indirect object.
    d. ablative of means/instrument.

53. According to lines 1-3 (**Graecī** … **fortibus**), which of the following is true about the horse?
    a. It was able to see the walls of the city.
    b. Greek soldiers were inside of the horse.
    c. It was made in the Greek style.
    d. The Greeks left it inside the city.

54. The best translation of **urbis** (line 2) is
    a. to the city.
    b. of the city.
    c. from the city.
    d. the cities.

55. The case and function of **ōrīs** (line 3) are
    a. dative indirect object.
    b. ablative place where.
    c. ablative place from which.
    d. ablative of accompaniment.

56. The best translation of **mānsērunt** (line 4) is
    a. moved.
    b. handed over.
    c. changed.
    d. remained.

57. In line 5, the subject of **mōvērunt** is
    a. **Minervae** (line 5).
    b. **mōnstrum** (line 5).
    c. **Troiānī** (line 5).
    d. **portās** (line 5).

58. The two comments in line 6 (**"Pāx … erat!"**) are told from the perspective of
    a. the Greeks on the ships.
    b. the Trojans.
    c. the men in the horse.
    d. Minerva.

59. In lines 7-8 (**Sed … nāvigāvērunt**), the Greeks
    a. brought the Trojans to the shore.
    b. stayed on the shores of Troy.
    c. slept through the night.
    d. sailed from the island.

60. The tense of **nāvigāvērunt** (line 8) is
    a. pluperfect.
    b. perfect.
    c. future.
    d. imperfect.

61. The subject of **dēscendērunt** (line 8) is
    a. **equō** (line 8).
    b. **Ulixēs** (line 8).
    c. **ducēs Graecī** (line 8).
    d. both **Ulixēs** and **ducēs Graecī** (line 8).

62. The case and number of **Scūta, tēla, arma** (line 8) are
    a. nominative singular.
    b. nominative plural.
    c. accusative plural.
    d. ablative singular.

63. The scene in lines 9-10 (**Undique erat clāmor, undique erat terror**) might be described as
    a. joyous.
    b. life as normal.
    c. frightening.
    d. peaceful.

Passage 2: Use this passage to answer questions #64-75.

[Cicero Reveals a Conspiracy by Catiline]

Mediā nocte <u>Curius</u> nūntium ad <u>Cicerōnem</u> mīsit: "Senātor Rōmānus, nōmine   1

<u>Catilīna</u>, cum <u>cōnspīrātīs</u> convēnit. Cōnspīrātī ad tuam <u>domum</u> appropinquābunt et te   2

gladiīs <u>necābunt</u>! Servā tē domumque tuam!"   3

Postquam Cicerō nūntium audīvit, statim <u>cūstōdibus</u> dīxit: "State ante iānuam et   4

domum cūstōdīte!" Itaque ubi cōnspīrātī advēnērunt, nōn poterant domum Cicerōnis   5

intrāre. Nōn poterant Cicerōnem oppugnāre!   6

Prīmā <u>lūce</u> Cicerō omnēs senātōrēs in templō <u>Iovis</u> convocāvit. Cicerō rem   7

nārrābat, et Catilīnam accūsābat. "Familia Catilīnae nōbilis erat, sed Catilīna   8

perfidus est! Catilīna, necesse est tibi ab urbe Rōmā abīre!"   9

Curius, Curiī, *m.*: Curius
Cicerō, Cicerōnis, *m.*: Cicero
Catilīna, Catilīnae, *m.*: Catiline
conspiratus, conspiratī, *m.*: a conspirator
domus, domūs, *f.*: a house, home

necō, necāre: to kill
cūstōs, cūstodis, *m.*: a guard
lūx, lūcis, *f.*: a light
Iuppiter, Iovis, *m.*: Jupiter

64. In line 1, the function of the ablative phrase **Mediā nocte** is
    a. accompaniment.   c. means/instrument.
    b. time when.   d. manner.

65. In lines 1-3 (**Senātor … tuam**), it is revealed that
    a. the conspirators must be killed.   c. Cicero's house is a very safe place.
    b. Catiline is already at Cicero's house.   d. Cicero's life is in danger.

66. Which of the following is *NOT* found in lines 2-3 (**Cōnspīrātī … tuam**)?
    a. an ablative noun   c. a genitive noun
    b. an imperative verb   d. a future tense verb

67. The words **statim cūstodibus dīxit** (line 4) show that Cicero
    a. responded to the problem quickly.   c. wanted a guard for the messenger.
    b. had a fast pace of speaking.   d. was standing guard at his house.

68. In lines 5-6 (**nōn poterant … oppugnāre**), what part of Catiline's plan was prevented?
    a. **cum cōnspīrātīs convēnit** (line 2)
    b. **ad tuam domum appropinquābunt** (line 2)
    c. **tē gladiīs necābunt** (lines 2-3)
    d. **Servā tē domumque tuam** (line 3)

69. The case and function of **Cicerōnis** (line 5) are
    a. ablative of accompaniment.
    b. genitive of possession.
    c. dative indirect object.
    d. nominative predicate.

70. In line 7, **Prīmā lūce** refers to
    a. the first oil lamp.
    b. the moonlight.
    c. a time early in the morning.
    d. a light snack after dinner.

71. The case and function of **omnēs senātōrēs** (line 7) are
    a. accusative direct object.
    b. nominative predicate.
    c. nominative subject.
    d. accusative object of preposition.

72. In lines 7-8 (**Cicerō … accūsābat**), we learn that Cicero
    a. had not slept the previous night.
    b. lived near the temple.
    c. liked to listen to stories.
    d. told them what had happened.

73. Based on the context, the best definition for **perfidus** (line 9) must be
    a. persistent.
    b. uneducated.
    c. treacherous.
    d. clever.

74. In line 9 (**necesse est … abīre**), Cicero says that Catiline
    a. should be sent out of the city.
    b. is living in the city.
    c. has been absent from the city.
    d. is coming to attack the city.

75. Which of the following verbs was done by Cicero in the story?
    a. **mīsit** (line 1)
    b. **custodīte** (line 5)
    c. **accūsābat** (line 8)
    d. **advēnērunt** (line 5)

[Continue on next page]

> **SIGHT TRANSLATION:**
>
> **On the back of your answer sheet, write a translation of the following passage neatly and in good English.**

[Neptune and Minerva Compete for the City of Athens]

Ōlim deī Neptūnus Minervaque ad urbem Graecam advēnērunt et in	1
monte cum rēge multīsque <u>cīvibus</u> stābant.	2
Neptūnus tridentem in terram iēcit, et statim ē terrā aqua surgēbat.	3
"Date mihi magnum honōrem," inquit, "quod aquam habētis." Sed cīvēs	4
aquam bibere nōn poterant, quod multum <u>sāl</u> erat.	5
Tum Minerva terram <u>tēlō</u> <u>percussit</u>, et in terrā arborem olīvārum	6
posuit. "<u>Honōrāte</u> mē," inquit, "et poteritis olīvās cōnsūmere et <u>oleum</u>	7
facere." Hominēs Minervam laudābant.	8
Itaque nōmen urbis erat Athēnae, ā nōmine Graecā Minervae.	9

cīvis, cīvis, *m.*: a citizen
sāl, sālis, *n.*: salt
tēlum, tēlī, *n.*: a spear

percutiō, percutere, percussī: to strike
honorō, honorāre, honorāvī: to honor
oleum, oleī, *n.*: oil