

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

I. Vocabulary

Choose the best meaning for the following Latin words.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. herī | a. yesterday | b. today | c. at once | d. tomorrow |
| 2. verbum | a. language | b. hit | c. word | d. speak |
| 3. dīcō | a. say | b. do | c. give | d. show |
| 4. capiō | a. watch | b. take | c. hang | d. sing |
| 5. iam | a. once | b. then | c. food | d. already |
| 6. perīculum | a. pearl | b. punishment | c. danger | d. protection |
| 7. itaque | a. now | b. thus | c. when | d. however |
| 8. latus | a. long | b. happy | c. much | d. broad |
| 9. sub | a. under | b. through | c. near | d. out of |
| 10. nūntiō | a. sail | b. walk | c. announce | d. see |

II. Derivatives

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

11. My cat's missing tail is a result of a genetic mutation.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| a. link | b. alteration | c. copy | d. situation |
|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|
12. He was promoted after only a few months on the job.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| a. advanced | b. let go | c. seen | d. advertised |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
13. How many members does a sextet contain?
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| a. 9 | b. 3 | c. 6 | d. 7 |
|------|------|------|------|
14. When bitten by a poisonous snake, you must extract the poison at once!
- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| a. find | b. draw out | c. search for | d. destroy |
|---------|-------------|---------------|------------|

15. Julia was a taciturn young woman.

- a. quiet b. noisy c. detailed d. likeable

16. The doctor alleviated my allergies with weekly shots.

- a. considered b. ignored c. worsened d. made bearable

17. The Edict of Milan granted religious freedom throughout the Roman Empire.

- a. summary b. organization c. proclamation d. dedication

18. The young boy is often susceptible to summer colds.

- a. akin b. vulnerable c. forgiving d. likened

19. My younger brother and his friends often act puerile.

- a. immature b. funny c. crazy d. quickly

20. We admired the deciduous trees.

- a. evergreen b. budding with flowers c. old d. shedding their leaves

III. Grammatical Forms

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

21. Which of the following is NOT an ADVERB?

- a. nōn b. hodiē c. quod d. saepe

22. Which of the following is in the DATIVE case?

- a. frātrī b. lēgem c. capita d. pāce

23. Which of the following nouns is MASCULINE?

- a. castra b. lūx c. vōx d. aurīga

24. Which of the following verbs is in the PERFECT tense?

- a. audīmus b. trāximus c. parāmus d. manēmus

25. What form of the adjective *malus*, *-a*, *-um* agrees with *poetae*?
- a. *mālī* b. *mālae* c. *mālīs* d. *mālum*
26. Which of the following verbs is in the FUTURE tense?
- a. *docet* b. *dormit* c. *ducet* d. *superat*
27. Of the following prepositions, which one takes the ACCUSATIVE case?
- a. *prō* b. *dē* c. *ab* d. *ob*
28. Which form of the adjective *gravis*, *-e* agrees with *vulnere*?
- a. *gravibus* b. *gravī* c. *grave* d. *gravis*
29. Identify the Latin for “with swords” when used as an ABLATIVE of MEANS?
- a. *gladiīs* b. *cum gladiīs* c. *gladiī* d. *apud gladium*
30. Which of the following nouns is PLURAL?
- a. *equō* b. *nāvis* c. *animālia* d. *mōns*

Select the letter of the correct translation of the underlined Latin word(s).

31. Rōmānī pīrātārum praedam capiēnt.
- a. takes b. took c. were taking d. will take
32. Tacēte, puerī! Tua māter dormit!
- a. Be quiet b. They are quiet c. You are quiet d. Play quietly
33. Erantne multī poētae in forō herī?
- a. Will there be...? b. Have there been...? c. Were there...? d. Are there...?
34. Domine, cur tuum cibum omnibus servīs nōn dēdistī?
- a. with the slaves b. to the slaves c. by the slaves d. the slaves
35. Rōmānī mīlitēs armīs hostēs pugnāvērunt.
- a. near weapons b. without weapons c. weapons d. with weapons

36. Pulchrae cum mātribus ad lūdum cotīdiē ambulābant.

- a. beautiful girls b. to the beautiful c. beautiful d. of the beautiful

37. Quinte, fābulam sorōrī nārra!

- a. will tell b. told c. tell d. he tells

38. Aenēās, filius deae, erat Trōiānus.

- a. goddesses b. of a goddess c. to the goddess d. goddess

39. Vir filiīs pecūniam omnem dāre dēbet.

- a. to give b. he gives c. he gave d. give!

40. Rēx victōriās mīlitum semper laudāvit.

- a. the soldier b. to the soldiers c. with the soldier d. of the soldiers

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

41. Surely you sent the soldiers their money, didn't you?

- a. pecūniae b. pecūniam c. pecūniā d. pecūnia

42. Tomorrow we will walk into the town.

- a. per oppidum b. in oppidō c. ex oppidō d. in oppidum

43. I heard the boys shouting about the victory of the leader.

- a. ducis b. ducī c. duce d. dux

44. The children finished their work with great speed.

- a. celerī b. magnam celeritātem c. magnā cum celeritāte d. magna celeritās

45. Where did the leader walk after the battle?

- a. ambulat b. ambulāvit c. ambulābit d. ambulāverat

46. The citizens like to watch the gladiators fight in the arena.

- a. spectant b. spectābant c. spectat d. spectāre

47. The city which you see across the River is Rome.

- a. Romam b. Romae c. Romā d. Roma

48. Sextus, get down from the tree!

- a. in arbore b. arborem c. dē arbore d. ad arborem

49. There are many men working in the fields.

- a. multōs b. multī c. multum d. multus

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read over the following passage and choose the letter of the correct answer to the questions about the story and its grammar.

Hercules and the Nemean Lion

1 Leō ferus agrōs prope Nemeam, oppidum Argīvum, vāstābat; gregēs etiamque hominēs
2 dēvorābat; civēs propter leōnem dēspērābant, nēmō autem eum necāvit. Eurystheus, rēx
3 Argīvōrum, Herculem leōnem necāre voluit. Herculēs, herōs clārus, consobrinus eius erat.
4 Eurystheus Herculem nōn amāvit quod Herculēs erat magnus et fortis. Herculem igitur vocāvit
5 et eī dīxit. “Necā leōnem,” inquit, “et virtūtem tuam mihi dēmōstrā.” Deinde Herculēs ad
6 urbem festināvit; cīvēs oppidī Herculō vestigia leōnis mōnstrāvērunt. Magnā cum celeritāte,
7 Herculēs in silvam cucurrit ubi leō dormīebat. Subitō leō surrēxit et Herculēs multīs
8 sagittīs leōnem necāre temptāvit. Diū Herculēs contrā leōnem pugnāvit. Dēnique, Herculēs
9 clāvā leōnem strangulāvit, tum ad vīllam Eurystheī mortuum corpus leōnis trāxit.

Vocabulary Help

Nemea, -ae f. – Nemea (a town)

Argīvus, -a, -um – Argive (a Greek people)

grex, gregis m. – flock, herd

eum (acc) – it (i.e. the lion)

volō, velle, voluī – to want, to wish

consobrinus eius – his cousin

eī (dative) – to him

vestigium, -ī, n. – footprint

clāva, -ae f. – club

50. What tense is the verb *vastābat* in line 1?

- a. imperfect b. future c. present d. perfect

51. What is the best translation of the word *nēmō* in line 2?
 a. nothing b. neither c. no one d. not
52. According to line 3, what does Eurystheus want Hercules to do?
 a. skin the lion b. scare the lion away c. bring back the lion d. kill the lion
53. What type of hero was Hercules according to line 3?
 a. smart b. famous c. terrible d. pleasant
54. What form is the verb *dēmōnstrā* in line 5?
 a. present active infinitive b. present imperative c. present indicative d. present participle
55. What is the best translation for the word *mihi* in line 5?
 a. mine b. my c. to me d. with me
56. What case is the noun *oppidī* in line 6?
 a. ablative b. dative c. nominative d. genitive
57. What was the lion doing when Hercules found it (line 7)?
 a. eating b. killing c. sleeping d. watching
58. What is the best translation of *Diū* in line 8?
 a. then b. for a long time c. during d. from a distance
59. What did the lion do suddenly?
 a. got up b. ran away c. watched Hercules d. fought
60. How did Hercules finally kill the lion?
 a. by singing to him b. with arrows c. with great speed d. by strangling it
61. What did Hercules do with the lion's body? He
 a. carried it to the temple b. burned it c. delivered it to Eurystheus d. threw it out
62. In line 9, the adjective *mortuum* modifies which noun?
 a. corpus b. leonis c. Herculēs (line 8) d. Eurystheī

63. Based on the story, a good adjective to describe Eurystheus would be

- a. brave b. bossy c. fun d. cold

Aeneas Lands in Italy

1 Decem annōs, Graecī contrā Trōiānōs in urbe Trōiā, oppidō antīquō, pugnābant. Post longum
2 bellum Aenēās, fīlius deae Veneris et Trōiānī Anchīsae, cum multīs sociīs ad Italiam nāvīgāvit.
3 Forte Trōiānī in agrōs Laurentiōs, ubi Latīnus regnābat, errant. Cītvēs Laurentiī Trōiānōs in
4 agrō cōnsplexērunt et arma ad proelium parāvērunt, sed Latīnus ducēs Trōiānōs convocāvit et
5 multa rogāvit. Aenēās respondit: “Trōiānī sumus; fīlius sum deae Veneris et Trōiānī Anchīsae;
6 novam terram petimus.” Tum Latīnus Aenēae dextram dēdit et Aenēam et suōs sociōs cum
7 familiā cēnāre invītāvit; mox in mātirimōnium Aenēae fīliam Lāvīniam dedit.

Vocabulary Help

Decem annōs – For ten years

Aenēās, -ae m. – Aeneas

Anchīsēs, -ae m. – Anchises

Forte – By chance

Laurentius, -a, -um – Laurentian

64. Where were the Greeks and Trojans fighting?

- a. Spain b. Italy c. Greece d. Troy

65. What case and usage is the word *sociīs* (line 2)?

- a. ablative of means b. dative of indirect object c. ablative of accompaniment d. genitive of possession

66. What is the case and usage of *Cītvēs* (line 3)?

- a. nominative subject b. genitive of possession c. dative of indirect object d. accusative of direct object

67. Who was the king of the Laurentians?

- a. Aeneas b. Anchises c. Venus d. Latinus

68. What is the case of *arma* (line 4)?

- a. ablative b. nominative c. accusative d. dative

69. Whom did Latinus call together?

- a. Trojan leaders b. citizens of Laurentium c. farmers d. gods

70. What is the case and number of *multa* (line 5)?

- a. nominative plural b. ablative singular c. nominative singular d. accusative plural

71. In the story, what does Aeneas say that the Trojans are doing?

- a. settling in their land b. seeking new land c. traveling to Troy d. farming the land

72. What is the case of *Veneris* (lines 2 & 5)?

- a. nominative b. dative c. genitive d. accusative

73. What was the purpose of Latinus' actions in lines 6-7?

- a. to prepare for battle b. to solidify an alliance c. to improve food supply d. to hand over his slaves

74. At the end of the story, what do Aeneas and Lavinia do?

- a. get married b. move away c. sing d. eat dinner

75. What is the tense of the verb *dedit* (line 7)?

- a. present b. perfect c. future d. imperfect

(Exam continues on next page.)

V. Sight Translation

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

An Omen for Success

1 Ōlim deī Rōmānō cōsulī ōmen dedērunt. Lūcius Paulus cōsul bellum cum rēge Perseō
2 gerēbat. Paulus fīliam parvam, Tertiam nōmine, habuit. Ūnā noctē Paulus domum revēnit
3 postquam magnum proelium pugnāvit. Tertiam miseram vīdit et “Quid est,” inquit, “mea Tertia?
4 Cūr misera es?” “Mī pater,” dīxit filia cum lacrimīs in oculīs, “Persus, meus canis, mortuus est.”
5 Paulus erat nōn miser sed laetus. Paulus respondit “Accipiō, mea filia, ōmen.” Nōmen tuī canis
6 est simile nōminī regis. Hoc ōmen mortem rēgis Perseī praedīcit. Deī nūntium nōbīs nōmine tuī
 mortuī canis mīsērunt. Crās Perseum proeliō vincam.

Vocabulary Help

ōmen, ōminis n. – omen

Perseus, -ī m. – Perseus (a king of Macedonia)

nōmine – named

lacrima, -ae f. – tear

mortuus, -a, -um – dead

similis, -e – similar to

Hoc – This

nōbīs – to us