

Latin Two Examination
Classical Association of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

General directions: FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the BEST answer for each question.

I. Vocabulary: Select the best English meaning for each Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. cōnor, -ārī | a. try | b. cultivate | c. wage | d. invest |
| 2. procul | a. far | b. greatly | c. scarcely | d. meanwhile |
| 3. tot | a. entire | b. so many | c. your | d. so great |
| 4. sinō, -ere | a. feel | b. allow | c. assume | d. undertake |
| 5. cōnsilium | a. consul | b. plan | c. partnership | d. bench |
| 6. rūsus | a. again | b. severely | c. before | d. rural |
| 7. mālō, mālle | a. be bad | b. hasten | c. command | d. prefer |
| 8. auris, -is | a. charioteer | b. gold | c. breeze | d. ear |
| 9. umerus, -ī | a. ground | b. shade | c. shoulder | d. wife |
| 10. fulmen, fulminis | a. smoke | b. thunderbolt | c. trench | d. river |
| 11. spargō, -ere | a. scatter | b. hope | c. extend | d. obey |
| 12. dignus, -a, -um | a. worthy | b. neighboring | c. endless | d. careful |
| 13. fingō, -ere | a. injure | b. shape | c. fall down | d. take |
| 14. interim | a. nevertheless | b. between | c. meanwhile | d. inside |
| 15. turpis, -e | a. odd | b. lazy | c. impressive | d. disgraceful |

II. Derivatives: Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the BEST English meaning for each underlined derivative.

16. My friends deserted me because I was impecunious.
a. depressed b. ill c. insulting d. penniless
17. I once tried to write an epistolary novel.
a. bestselling b. made up of letters c. extremely literary d. vivacious
18. The club members questioned their treasurer about the allocation of club funds.
a. amount b. placement c. collection d. absence
19. The Roman god Mercury was known for his celerity.
a. silence b. swiftness c. sharpness d. intelligence
20. We discovered that the perturbation was coming from the neighbor's yard.
a. smell b. disturbance c. crowd d. plants

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21. The senator pledged to ameliorate the conditions of the poor.
a. improve b. study c. consider d. recognize
22. A loquacious person is not necessarily intelligent.
a. silent b. thoughtful c. talkative d. studious
23. The rental car advertisements were ubiquitous.
a. annoying b. too big c. everywhere d. ineffective
24. Betsy accepted the idea of getting braces with great alacrity.
a. surprise b. eagerness c. disappointment d. agitation
25. Maya could not continue to breathe in the noxious fumes.
a. smelly b. overwhelming c. toxic d. sweet
26. There is a comity that has always existed among the town's schools.
a. curiosity b. rivalry c. friendliness d. appearance
27. The salubrious effects of the spa were evident in her rosy cheeks and bouncy step.
a. deadly b. healthful c. momentary d. toxic
28. Thomas saw a movie so sanguinary that he was unable to finish it.
a. noisy b. depressing c. bloody d. boring
29. Owen noticed the group of quiescent loungers recovering from the Thanksgiving feast.
a. bored b. lethargic c. rowdy d. vivacious
30. Johnny has a quotidian routine. Gym, Tan, Laundry!
a. dull b. daily c. full d. weekly

III. Grammar and Forms. Choose the BEST answer for each question below and mark your choice on the answer sheet.

31. "Noli _____, Daphne!" clāmāvit Apollō.
a. fugere b. fugite c. fuge d. fugis
32. Atalanta erat celerior puerīs.
a. swiftest b. swiftly c. swift d. swifter
33. In urbem tertiō diē perveniēmus.
a. on the third day b. after three days
c. until the third day d. three days before
34. What did King Midas want?
a. Quis b. Quem c. Quid d. Quō

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50. Cum ancillīs preparing cibum dīligēter laborābant.
a. parāns b. parantium c. parante d. parantibus
51. Canēs puellās, _____ in pōnte stābant, latrābant.
a. quōs b. quī c. quae d. quibus
52. The students can leave school.
a. possunt b. volunt c. dēbent d. iubent
53. The student filled his journal with words.
a. prō verbīs b. verba c. apud verba d. verbīs
54. I will set out to Rome tomorrow.
a. proficīscor b. proficīscēbar c. proficīscar d. profectus sum
55. The gladiator fought bravely in the Colosseum.
a. fortiter b. fortissimē c. fortius d. fortitūdō

(Exam continues on next page.)

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IV. 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.

A Cruel Request

1 Gallī certāminibus bēstiārum multum dēlectābantur. Ōlim rēx cum magnā *catervā*¹
2 nōbīlium virōrum mulierumque clārārum lūdōs aspiciēbat. Quaedam ex hīs, quae
3 *spōnsī*² fortitūdinem temptāre cupīvit, auream *torquem*³ dēiēcit in mediam arēnam
4 quā leō ingēns cum duōbus tigribus certāmen acerrimum agēbat. “Tū quidem,”
5 inquit, “sī ūllus in tē residet ad mē amor, torquem mihi ā bēstiīs rapiēs.” Statim
6 iuvenis in arēnam sē praecipitāvit; alacriter auream torquem rapuit; *tūtus*⁴ cum
7 praemiō rediit. Tum ille, dum omnēs eius factum plaudunt, cum *rīsū*⁵ ad pedēs
8 virginis crūdēlis torquem prōiēcit. “Tū quidem,” inquit, “meam vītam *minimī*⁶
9 habuistī; egō quoque tuum amōrem.

¹catervā: crowd

²spōnsī: of her betrothed

³torquem: necklace

⁴tūtus: safe

⁵rīsū: laugh

⁶minimī: of very little value

56. What delighted the Gauls (line 1)?

- a. military parades b. animal contests c. great crowds d. famous women

57. What noun does *clārārum* (line 2) modify?

- a. bestiārum (line 1) b. virōrum (line 2) c. mulierum (line 2) d. ludōs (line 2)

58. What word is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *quae* found in line 2?

- a. rēx (line 1) b. catervā (line 1) c. Quaedam (line 2) d. hīs (line 2)

59. What did a certain woman want to test (lines 2-3)?

- a. the value of the necklace
b. the bravery of her betrothed
c. the fierceness of the lion
d. the strength of the tigers

60. How many animals are in the arena (line 4)?

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

61. What is the best translation of *acerrimum* found in line 4?

- a. fierce b. fiercely c. a rather fierce d. a very fierce

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62. Quid iuvenis fēcit (line 5)?

- a. fought with the lion
- b. looked at the women
- c. leaped into the arena
- d. bought the necklace

63. Which is the best translation of *mihi* in line 5?

- a. for me
- b. by me
- c. from me
- d. me

64. Which is the best translation of *rapiēs* in line 5?

- a. you snatch
- b. you had snatched
- c. you snatched
- d. you will snatch

65. What word does *ille* (line 7) refer to?

- a. torquem (line 6)
- b. iuvenis (line 6)
- c. Quaedam (line 2)
- d. virginis (line 7)

66. What happened to the necklace (7-8)? It was

- a. swallowed by the lion
- b. thrown at the feet of the woman
- c. left in the arena
- d. lost forever

67. The best projected ending for this story is

- a. the young man marries the woman
- b. the young man rejects the woman
- c. the young man loses his life
- d. the woman rewards the young man

(Exam continues on next page.)

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Caesar, De Bellō Gallico IV.30 (adapted)

Caesar is in Britain for the first of his invasions; after initial success, a storm has wrecked several ships, causing him and his army severe problems.

- 1 Quibus rēbus cognitīs prīncipēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem
2 convenērant, inter sē conlocūtī sunt. Equitēs et navēs et frūmentum Rōmanīs *dēesse*¹
3 intellēgebant et *paucitātem*² mīlitum ex castrōrum *exiguitāte*³ cognoscēbant.
- 4 *Optimum factu esse dūxērunt*⁴, rebelliōne factā, frūmentō *commeātūque*⁵ nostrōs prohibēre
5 et rem in hiemem prōdūcere, quod hīs superātīs aut *reditū*⁶ *interclūsīs*⁷ nēminem postea
6 *belli inferendī causā*⁸ in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. Itaque rūsus conīūrātiōne
7 factā paulātim ex castrīs discēdere et suōs *clam*⁹ ex agrīs dēdūcere coepērunt.

¹ dēsum, dēesse: be wanting/lacking

² paucitās, -ātis, f: fewness, scarcity, paucity

³ exiguitās, -ātis f: littleness, smallness

⁴ Optimum factū esse dūxērunt: they considered that the best thing to do was

⁵ commeātus, -ūs m: free passage, going and coming; supply of provisions

⁶ reditus, -ūs m: return

⁷ interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsūm: shut off, block up, hinder

⁸ belli inferendī causā: for the sake of making war

⁹ clam adv: secretly, in secret

68. What is the best reading of *convenērant* (line 2)?

- a. they will convene
- b. they had convened
- c. they were convening
- d. they will have convened

69. What is the case and number of *prīncipēs* (line 1)?

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

70. Who or what is *conlocūtī* (line 2) modifying?

- a. Caesarem (line 1)
- b. rēbus (line 1)
- c. Britanniae (line 1)
- d. prīncipēs (line 1)

71. What was one item that the Romans were lacking (line 2)?

- a. water
- b. horses
- c. grain
- d. sailors

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72. What is the case of *militum* (line 3)?
a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. ablative
73. When was the best time to renew the war (lines 5-6)?
a. summer b. winter c. fall d. spring
74. Lines 5-6 tell us that
a. the Romans were too confident
b. the British could come and go as they pleased
c. the British felt that the Romans would not return
d. the Romans would soon be overcome in Britain
75. Line 7 tells us that
a. the British began to depart from the camp
b. the British fled into the fields
c. the British were led to the camp
d. the British captured the camp

VI. SIGHT TRANSLATION: On the back of the scantron sheet, translate the following passage as literally as good English allows.

Roscius erat *comœdus*¹ nōtissimus. Perītissimē *cachinnōs*² audientium excitābat. Cīvēs eum magnopere amāvērunt; magnās dīvitiās quoque habēbat. Sed Roscius tristissimus erat. Neque sciēbat causam trīstitiæ neque ūllō modō trīstitiam *exuere*³ poterat. Tandem sibi dīxit, “mōrs mentem meam opprimit.” itaque, īvit ad medicum et iussit eum *levāre*⁴ trīstitiam. Medicus, quod occupātissimus erat, Roscium in theātrō numquam spectāvērāt; eum igitur nōn agnōvit et nōmen eius nescīvit. “Tibi necesse est,” inquit, “saepius rīdēre.” “ille Roscius tē sānāre potest!”

¹comœdus, -ī, m: comedian

²cachinnus, -ī, m: laughter

³exuō, -ere: cast off

⁴levō, -āre: alleviate