

ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2013 Latin Tournament

18. What is the case of *Maximō* in line 1?
a. nominative b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
19. What construction is *ut tē admoneam* in line 2?
a. indirect command b. indirect statement c. indirect question d. temporal clause
20. What construction is *missum esse* in line 2?
a. perfect active infinitive in indirect statement
b. perfect passive complementary infinitive
c. future active infinitive in indirect statement
d. perfect passive infinitive in indirect statement
21. To what word does *Graeciam* in line 3 refer?
a. *admoneam* (line 2) c. *illam* (line 3)
b. *Achāiam* (line 3) d. *claram* (line 3)
22. What word does *primum* (line 3) modify?
a. *Graeciam* (line 3) c. *inventae esse* (line 4)
b. *etiam* (line 4) d. *creduntur* (line 4)
23. What construction is *inventae esse* in line 4?
a. perfect passive complementary infinitive
b. perfect passive infinitive in indirect statement
c. future active complementary infinitive
d. future active infinitive in indirect statement
24. What is the best translation of *missum* in line 5?
a. have been sent c. to have been sent
b. had been sent d. are being sent
25. What is another Latin way to express *ad confirmandās liberās civitatēs* in line 5?
a. *ut liberās civitatēs confirmās* c. *quod liberās civitatēs confirmās*
b. *ut liberās civitatēs confirmēs* d. *quod liberās civitatēs confirmābis*
26. What is (loosely speaking) a Latin synonym of *veterem* in line 6?
a. *istam* b. *antīquam* c. *tuam* d. *superbam*
27. What does Pliny mean by *quae in homine venerābilis, in urbibus sacra, est* in lines 6-7?
a. There is something worthy of respect in mankind and something sacred in cities.
b. Old age is worthy of respect in mankind and sacred in cities.
c. The things that are sacred in cities are worthy of respect by mankind.
d. The holy woman in the cities is worthy of respect among mankind.

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28. What figure of speech is represented by the repetition of *sit honor* in line 7?
a. tmesis b. hyperbole c. pleonasm d. anaphora
29. What construction do the words *Habē ante oculōs* in line 8 introduce?
a. complementary infinitive c. indirect question
b. indirect statement d. indirect command
30. What are the tense and mood of *mīserit* in line 8?
a. future perfect indicative c. perfect subjunctive
b. pluperfect subjunctive d. imperfect indicative
31. What is the best way to translate *nōn victīs sed petentibus* in line 9?
a. not to people who have been conquered but to those who are seeking (laws)
b. not to conquerors but to petitioners
c. not to those who came (for laws) but to those who attacked
d. since they had not been conquered but were attacking
32. What construction is *Athēnās* in line 9?
a. place to which c. subject of indirect statement
b. direct object d. extent of space
33. What is the reason for the mood of *adeās* in line 9?
a. subjunctive in a subordinate clause within indirect discourse
b. hortatory subjunctive
c. subjunctive in a relative clause with an indefinite antecedent
d. subjunctive in a relative purpose clause
34. What is the meaning of *quam* in line 10?
a. than b. how c. which d. although
35. Why does Pliny mention *Athēnās* (line 9) and *Lacedaemonem* (line 10)?
a. He is giving Maximus the names of the cities for which he will be responsible.
b. He is reminding Maximus that these are two cities which in the past were military powers and could be a future threat to Rome.
c. He is saying that it is Athens that Maximus should visit but it is Sparta that he should rule.
d. He is advising Maximus to respect the citizens of two cities with such a glorious past.
36. What are the antecedents of *quibus* in line 10?
a. *iūra* and *lēgēs* in lines 8 and 9
b. *victīs* and *petentibus* in line 9
c. *Athēnās* and *Lacedaemonem* in lines 9 and 10
d. *umbram* and *nōmen* in lines 10 and 11

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37. What is the case of *quibus* in line 10?
a. nominative b. ablative c. accusative d. dative
38. What word do *durum* (line 11), *ferum* (line 11), and *barbarum* (line 11) modify?
a. *Lacedaemonem* (line 10) c. *nomen* (line 11)
b. *umbram* (line 10) d. *ēripere* (line 11)
39. What is the subject of *est* in line 11?
a. *umbram* (line 10) c. *nōmen* (line 11)
b. *residuum* (line 10) d. *ēripere* (line 11)
40. What are the first and second principal parts of *velim* in line 12?
a. *volō, volāre* b. *volō, velle* c. *vellō, vellere* d. *vēlō, vēlāre*
41. What desire does Pliny express in lines 12 – 13 (*Haec ...praecipientem.*)?
a. Pliny hopes that Maximus will write to him with advice rather than commands.
b. Pliny hopes that Maximus will advise him about what Pliny mentioned at the beginning of his letter.
c. Pliny hopes that Maximus will believe what Pliny said at the beginning of his letter, namely that he wrote Maximus giving him advice rather than commands.
d. Pliny hopes that Maximus will neither advice nor order him.

PASSAGE THREE: Eutropius, *Historiae Rōmānae Breviārium*, VI, 19-21 (adapted)

42. Which of the following Latin words is a synonym of *coepit* (line 1)?
a. *inquit* b. *incēpit* c. *voluit* d. *meminit*
43. To what word (s) does *eō* (line 1) refer?
a. *Caesar victor ā Galliā rediit* (line 1) c. *coepit* (line 1)
b. *secundum consulātum* (line 1) d. *Marcellus* (line 2)
44. What construction is *pugnā* in line 2?
a. It is part of an ablative absolute phrase.
b. It is an ablative of time when.
c. It is the object of a preposition.
d. It is an imperative singular.
45. To what word in the passage does *eum* (line 3) refer?
a. *Caesar* (line 1) b. *consulātum* (line 1) c. *Marcellus* (line 2) d. *rem* (line 2)
46. To what city does *urbem* in line 3 refer?
a. Athens b. Brundisium c. Rome d. Ostia

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47. Which of the following phrases is a correct Latin way of expressing *cum militēs suōs cōēgisset* in lines 3-4?
a. *militibus coāctīs* b. *militēs coactus* c. *militēs cōgēns* d. *militibus cōgentibus*
48. What is the first principal part of *profectus est* (line 4)?
a. *praeficiō* b. *prōgredior* c. *proficīscor* d. *prōficiō*
49. What is the meaning of *cum* in line 5?
a. when b. with c. since d. although
50. To what word does *lōcum* (line 6) refer?
a. *patriam* (line 4) b. *urbe* (line 5) c. *Graeciam* (line 5) d. *eum* (line 6)
51. According to lines 6-7, why was Caesar able to escape unharmed from the battle?
a. After the battle started, Caesar hurried away so fast that Pompey was unable to follow him.
b. Caesar fled while the battle was being fought, making it impossible for Pompey to follow him at night.
c. After joining battle, Caesar was placed among the fugitives, and, therefore, Pompey was unable to see him in the dark.
d. Pompey did not want to follow Caesar at night.
52. What form is *vincendī* in line 8?
a. imperative b. gerund c. present participle d. present passive infinitive
53. What is the best translation of *āmīsisse* in line 8?
a. had lost b. to have lost c. has lost d. would lose
54. In the context of this passage, what is the best meaning of *petīvit* in line 8?
a. he attacked b. he aimed at c. he traveled to d. he demanded
55. According to the passage, why did Pompey seek help from the king of Egypt?
a. Pompey had been conquered at Alexandria.
b. When Pompey was a young man, the king of Egypt had been his tutor.
c. The senate had placed Pompey in the protection of the king of Egypt.
d. Pompey had been the guardian of the king of Egypt when the king of Egypt was young.
56. To whom does *Quī* (line 10) refer?
a. Caesar b. Marcellus c. Pompey d. the king of Egypt
57. What is the meaning of *quam* in line 10?
a. whom b. how c. than d. whither
58. To whom does *eius* (line 11) refer?
a. Caesar b. Marcellus c. the king of Egypt d. Pompey

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59. Which of the following is the BEST title for this passage?
- Caesar begins a first consulship.
 - Caesar and Pompey struggle for supreme power.
 - Caesar dies a horrible death.
 - Caesar struggles with the regent of Egypt for supreme power.

PASSAGE FOUR: Tacitus, *Annālēs*, XVI, 3 (adapted)

60. What is the meaning of *fieret* in line 1?
- had become
 - was becoming
 - would become
 - was doing
61. What is the case of *vēnēnō* in line 2?
- nominative
 - dative
 - accusative
 - ablative
62. What is the mood of *perisset* in line 4?
- infinitive
 - indicative
 - subjunctive
 - imperative
63. What is the subject of *vidēbātur* (line 5)
- servōs* (line 4)
 - Agrippinae* (line 4)
 - corrumpere* (line 4)
 - difficile* (line 4)
64. Which of the following was NOT a factor in Nero's decision to avoid using the three methods mentioned in line 2 to kill Agrippina?
- It was difficult to attribute death by poison to chance because Britannicus had been killed the same way.
 - Because of her experience in crime Agrippina would know if her slaves were plotting to kill her.
 - Agrippina had taken antidotes to poison.
 - No one knew how a sword or any other kind of violence could be used to kill Agrippina at a banquet with so many people there to protect her.
65. What is the meaning of *nē* in line in line 7?
- in order that not
 - that
 - not
 - in order to
66. What is the meaning of *quis* in line 7?
- who
 - to whom
 - whoever
 - someone
67. What is the best translation of *illī tantō scelerī* in line 7?
- of that so great crime
 - for his so great crime
 - for that so great crime
 - because of that so great crime
68. What form is *dēlēctus* in line 8?
- perfect passive participle
 - perfect passive infinitive
 - perfect active participle
 - perfect active infinitive

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69. Which of the following statements does NOT apply to *Anicetus* (line 8)?
a. He led a dissolute life.
b. He was in charge of the fleet.
c. He helped to rear Nero.
d. He was hated by Agrippina.
70. What construction is *navem* in line 9?
a. subject of *compōnī* (line 10) c. subject of *potuisse* (line 10)
b. direct object of *compōnī* (line 10) d. direct object of *proiceret* (line 10)
71. What is the best meaning of *compōnī* in line 10?
a. to bring together b. to be constructed c. to be put away d. to be collected
72. What is the antecedent of *cuius* (line 10)?
a. *educātor* (line 9) b. *Agrippinae* (line 9) c. *navem* (line 9) d. *pars* (line 10)
73. To what word in the passage does *eam* (line 10) refer?
a. *Agrippinae* (line 9) b. *navem* (line 9) c. *pars* (line 10) d. *mare* (line 10)
74. According to the passage, why does Anicetus think that he has suggested to Nero a good way to kill Agrippina?
a. Nero has not used this method to kill anyone else.
b. Agrippina would not suspect anything.
c. No one would be surprised by the death of a person in a shipwreck.
d. Because of Agrippina's age, she could easily fall into the sea and drown.
75. On what word does *fortuitōrum* (line 11) depend for its case?
a. *nihil* (line 11) b. *tam* (line 11) c. *capāx* (line 11) d. *esse* (line 11)

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

[In the presence of Caesar, Cicero defends King Deiotarus, who had been falsely accused of attempting to kill Caesar.]

Sed antequam de accusatiōne ipsā dicō, Caesar, de spē accusatorum pauca dicam; quī, cum videantur neque ingeniō neque ūsū neque disciplinā rerum valere, tamen ad hanc causam nōn sine aliquā spē vērunt. Tē rēgī Dēiotarō inimicum fuisse cognōvērunt; illum affectum esse quibusdam calamitatibus propter iram tuam meminerant. Itaque aliquid tibi de tuō periculō nūtiābant, quod putābant in animō incensō facile accusatiōnem falsam pōnī posse.

qui = these people (The antecedent is *accusatorum*.)

ingenium = talent

Cicero, *Prō Rēge Dēiotarō* 2-3 (adapted)

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PASSAGES

PASSAGE ONE: Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae*, 28-30 (adapted)

1 Intereā Mānlius in Etrūriā plēbem incitābat, egestāte
2 ac dolōre iniūriāe novārum rērum cupidam, quod Sullae dominātiōne
3 agrōs bonaque omnia amiserant. Praetereā Mānlius hominēs nefariōs, quōrum
4 cōpia in eā regiōne magna erat, atque veterānōs Sullae colligēbat.
5 Post paucōs diēs senātus certior factus est Mānlium arma cēpisse
6 ante diem VI Kalendās Novembrīs.
7 Cum ea Cicerōnī consulī nūntiārentur, permōtus est quod neque scīvit
8 quantus esset exercitus Mānlī neque urbem ab insidiīs diūtius
9 dēfendere poterat. Rem igitur ad senātum rettulit. Itaque senātus
10 dēcrevit ut cōsulēs salūtī reī pūblicae providērent et iussit eōs
11 exercitūs parāre, bellum gerere, cōpiārum imperium habēre.

nefarius = wicked

colligō = to gather, to bring together

certior factus est = was informed

insidiae, insidiarum (f. pl.) = ambush

ad senatum referre = to bring before the senate

cōpiae, cōpiarum (f. pl.) = troops

PASSAGE TWO: Pliny, VIII, 24 (adapted)

1 C. Plinius Maximō suō salutem dicit. Cōsiliū tibi nōn necesse est.
2 Amor tamen meus cōgit ut tē admoneam. Cōgitā tē missum esse
3 in prōvinciam Achāiam, illam clāram Graeciam in quā primum
4 litterae, etiam artēs agrīcultūrae inventae esse crēduntur;
5 missum ad confirmandās līberās cīvitātēs. Honōrā deōs quī hās cīvitātēs
6 cōstituērunt. Retinē glōriam veterem et hanc ipsam senectūtem quae in homine
7 venerābilis, in urbibus sacra, est. Sit apud tē honor antīquitātī, sit honor
8 ingentibus factīs. Habē ante oculōs hanc esse terram quae nōbīs mīserit iūra,
9 quae lēgēs nōn victīs sed petentibus dederit, Athēnās esse quās adeās,
10 Lacedaemonem esse quam regās; quibus reliquam umbram et residuum
11 lībertātis nōmen ēripere dūrum ferum barbarum est.
12 Haec velim crēdās, quod initiō dixī, scripsisse mē admonentem, nōn
13 praecipientem. Valē.

admoneō = to warn

venerābilis = respected, revered

Lacedaemon = Sparta

umbra = shadow

Haec velim crēdās = I should like you to believe these things

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PASSAGE THREE: Eutropius, *Historiae Rōmānae Breviārium*, VI, 19-21 (adapted)

1 Caesar victor ā Galliā rediit et secundum consulātum postulāre coepit. Eō
2 acceptō sine ūllā pugnā, Marcellus consul et aliī senātōrēs contrā rem locūtī sunt
3 atque, dīmissīs exercitibus, eum ad urbem redīre iussērunt. Caesar, cum militēs
4 suōs cōēgisset, ā mūnitiōnibus profectus est atque contrā patriam cum exercitū
5 vēnit. Cōsulēs cum Pompeiō senātōribusque ex urbe in Graeciam fūgērunt. Ad
6 eum locum Caesar properāvit atque, proeliō commissō, in fugam datus est.
7 Incolumis tamen erat quod Pompeius eum noctū sequī nōluit et Caesar Pompeium
8 potestātem vincendī amīsisse dīxit. Posteā Pompeius, cum superārētur, petīvit
9 Alexandriam ut ā rēge Aegyptī, cui tutor ā senātū propter iuvenilem eius aetātem
10 dātus erat, auxiliū acciperet. Quī fortunam magis quam amīcitiā secūtus
11 Pompeium occīdit et caput eius et ānulum Caesarī mīsit.

consulātus = consulship
mūnitiō = fortification
in fugam dare = to flee

incolumis = safe
tutor = guardian, protector
ānulus = ring

PASSAGE FOUR: Tacitus, *Annālēs*, XIV, 3 (adapted)

1 Tandem Nerō, quod Agrippina nimis odiōsa fieret, interficere cōstituit;
2 dubitābat tamen, utrum venēnō uterētur an ferrō vel quā aliā vī. Consīderāvit p̄mum
3 venēnum: sed inter epulās p̄ncipis sī darētur, ad casum referrī nōn poterat, cum
4 Britannicus tālī iam exitiō periisset. Et servōs Agrippinae corrumpere difficile
5 vidēbātur, quod mulier tam experta erat sceleris ut ad insidiās semper intenta
6 esset; atque ipsa, praesūptīs remediīs, mūniverat corpus. Ferrum et caedēs
7 quōnam modō cēlārī possent, nēmō sciēbat; et metuēbat nē quis illī tantō scelerī
8 dēlēctus iussa sperneret. Offert consiliū Anicētus lībērtus, classis praefectus et
9 pueritiā Nerōnis ēducātor ac mūtuīs odiīs Agrippinae invīsus: nāvem
10 compōnī potuisse cuius pars effringeret et in mare eam proiceret, nec quemquam
11 naufragium suspicātūrum esse: nihil enim tam capāx esse fortuitōrum quam
12 mare.

nimis = too (much)
epulae, epulārum (pl.) = feast, banquet
corrumpō = to corrupt
praesūptīs (4th p. p. of *praesūmō*) = to take beforehand
quōnam (from *quīsnam*) = what
dēlēctus (4th p. p. of *deligō*) = to choose
spernō = to reject

pueritia = boyhood
mūtuus = mutual, reciprocal
invīsus = hated
effringō = to break open
naufragium = shipwreck
capāx = broad, wide, roomy
fortuita, fortuitōrum (n. pl.) =
chance, accident, occurrence