

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2013 Latin Tournament

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

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

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. perīculum | a. pearl | b. punishment | c. danger | d. protection |
| 2. lingua | a. language | b. rope | c. sentence | d. word |
| 3. exspectō | a. wait for | b. delay | c. cough | d. seem |
| 4. est | a. is | b. and | c. are | d. count |
| 5. nōn | a. nine | b. never | c. not | d. none |
| 6. ager | a. anger | b. age | c. field | d. forest |
| 7. habitō | a. have | b. live | c. repeat | d. give |
| 8. bonus | a. extra | b. happy | c. good | d. reward |
| 9. sub | a. near | b. under | c. out of | d. through |
| 10. aquila | a. water | b. anger | c. angel | d. eagle |

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. group of 3 b. list c. circle d. hard-working set
12. Caleb worked on his project solo.
a. in the sunshine b. on the ground c. alone d. while singing
13. During the election, there was a surge of interest in politics in Virginia.
a. rise b. decrease c. lack d. presence
14. They interred the dead body of their grandfather.
a. discovered b. examined c. searched for d. buried

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15. The teacher's stern look was a tacit warning to Susanne.

- a. severe b. sudden c. quiet d. powerful

16. Arnold elected to finish the extra credit assignment.

- a. wanted b. forgot c. chose d. planned

17. Romulus' filial duty drove him to help Rhea Silvia.

- a. as a son b. military c. religious d. generous

18. Candy treats are ubiquitous in late October.

- a. inexpensive b. everywhere c. overwhelming d. popular

19. Everyone praises Camille for her culinary skills.

- a. laundry b. speaking c. kitchen d. athletic

20. If nations do not sign the treaty to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, the potential for one nation to annihilate another continues to exist.

- a. support b. destroy c. slow down d. reject

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. soror

22. Which of the following is NOT an ADVERB?

- a. cur b. non c. semper d. atque

23. Which of the following nouns is in the GENITIVE case?

- a. silvae b. silvam c. silvis d. silva

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

- a. manemus b. trahimus c. parabamus d. misimus

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25. What form of the adjective *fēlix* agrees with *portā*?
- a. fēlix b. fēlicī c. fēlicem d. fēlicēs
26. Which of the following verbs is in the PRESENT tense?
- a. spectābō b. ambulābō c. scrībō d. docēbō
27. Of the following prepositions, which one takes the ACCUSATIVE case?
- a. prōpe b. ex/ē c. ab/ā d. cum
28. Which form of the adjective *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* agrees with *arboribus*?
- a. pulchrae b. pulchrās c. pulchrīs d. pulchrārum
29. Identify the Latin for “for the family” where “for” means “**on behalf of.**”
- a. nam familia b. quattuor familiae c. pro familiā d. enim familia
30. Which of the following Latin verbs BEST expresses “we are laughing”?
- a. rīdēmus b. sumus et rīdēmus c. rīdēre d. rīdēre possumus

IV. Translation: Select the letter of the BEST translation of the underlined Latin word(s).

31. Nōlī scrībere in murum!
- a. Don't! b. Do! c. I will! d. I don't want to!
32. Quaenam est tempestās hodiē?
- a. yesterday b. today c. tomorrow d. here
33. Lūcetne sōl in nostrā urbe?
- a. The sun does not shine b. The sun is shining c. The sun is lucky d. Is the sun shining
34. Amīcus centurionem vidēre nōn potest.
- a. has no potential b. is not able c. does not want to d. would rather not

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35. Amīcus centurionem vidēre nōn potest.

- a. sees b. seeing c. will see d. to see

36. Silvius Proca, rēx Albānōrum, duōs filiōs reliquit.

- a. a second son b. divine sons c. two sons d. twin sons

37. Ubi servus in fossam dēscendit, concidit.

- a. on the ditch b. out of the ditch c. into the ditch d. near the ditch

38. Aenēās, filius deae, erat Trōiānus.

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

39. Erat cum nostrīs copiīs puer Gallus.

- a. with our troops b. near our troops c. for our troops d. our troops

40. Prīnceps pecūniam virīs dedit.

- a. without the men b. to the men c. from the men d. of the men

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

41. Soon the girls will finish their homework.

- a. breve tempus b. brevis temporis c. brevi tempore d. brevia tempora

42. Bring your sister into the city, son!

- a. filium b. filiō c. filius d. fili

43. The soldiers occupied the farmers' fields.

- a. agricolārum b. agricolae c. agricolam d. agricolīs

44. The children finished their work with great speed.

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

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45. Did you hear the result of the chariot race?

- a. audīs b. audī c. audīvistī d. audiēs

46. Aeneas told a great story to the women.

- a. fēminae b. fēminīs c. fēminārum d. fēmina

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

- a. Romam b. Romae c. Romā d. Roma

48. Lavinia, come out of the bedroom!

- a. ē cubiculō b. per cubiculum c. sub cubiculō d. ad cubiculum

49. Quintus waits for his father.

- a. patrem b. pater c. patris d. patrī

50. There are many slaves working in Italy.

- a. erunt b. erant c. fuerunt d. sunt

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VI. Reading Comprehension: Read over the following passage and choose the letter of the BEST answer to the questions about the story and its grammar.

Achilles and Priam

1 Hector in terrā iacēbat mortuus. Achillēs accucurrit et dīrum facinus fēcit. Hectorem
2 mortuum ad currum alligāvit et circum mūrōs traxit. Pater et māter perterritī ē mūrīs spectābant.
3 Mater, nōmine Hecūba, clāmabat: “Ō Achillēs,” inquit, “tandem īram compēsce; filium mihi
redde.”

4 Achillēs autem corpus ad nāvēs trahēbat; ibi eum relīquit in terrā iacentem.

5 Diū Priamus filium mortuum lūgēbat. Tandem, ubi nox vēnit, ex urbe Troiā exīvit et sōlus
6 ad nāvēs Graecōrum prōcessit. Rēx furtim ad tabernāculum Achillis appropinquāvit. Intrāvit atque
7 ad terram prōcubuit et misericiordiam rogabat. “Ō Achillēs, tū victor es. Tandem īram compēsce
8 et filium mortuum ad mātrem remitte.”

9 Ubi Achillēs Priamum vīdit, attonitus erat. Misericordia animum vīcit. Priamum ē terrā
10 sustūlit, filium mortuum reddidit et patrem ad urbem Trōiam salvum remīsit.

Vocabulary Help

iacēre = to lie

lugēre = to mourn

dīrum facinus = terrible deed

tabernāculum, -ī (n.) = tent

currus, ī (m.) = chariot

procumbere = to prostrate oneself, to lie down

alligāre = to bind, attach

misericiordia, -ae (f.) = pity

compēscere = bring under control, check

attonitus = surprised, stunned

eum = it, i.e. the body

sustūlit = lifted

iacentem = lying

salvus = unhurt

51. Line 1: Which word BEST describes Hector’s condition?

a. winning

b. dead

c. confused

d. sick

52. Line 1: What tense is the verb *iacēbat*?

a. perfect

b. future

c. present

d. imperfect

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53. Line 1: What is the BEST translation of the word *fēcit*?
- a. committed b. heard of c. pretended d. witnessed
54. Line 2: What did Achilles do?
- a. drag Hector around the walls c. escape on his chariot
b. watch terrified d. shout aloud
55. Line 3: What connection does Hecuba have to Hector?
- a. sister b. father c. friend d. mother
56. Lines 3 and 4: What request does Hecuba make to Achilles?
- a. return Hector b. protect Hector c. kill Hector d. remember Hector
57. Line 3: What is the BEST translation for the word *mihi*?
- a. mine b. by me c. to me d. with me
58. Line 4: What case is the noun *nāvēs*?
- a. ablative b. dative c. accusative d. genitive
59. Line 4: Where did Achilles leave the *corpus*?
- a. near the walls b. on the ground c. in the chariot d. inside a ship
60. Line 5: What is the BEST translation of *Diū*?
- a. Then b. For a long time c. During d. From a distance
61. Line 5: What part of speech is *Diū*?
- a. adjective b. conjunction c. adverb d. noun
62. Line 5: What is the BEST translation for *ubi*?
- a. since b. when c. who d. how
63. Line 5: What tense is the verb *vēnit*?
- a. perfect b. future c. present d. imperfect

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64. Line 5: What use of the ablative is exemplified by *ex urbe Trōiā*?
- a. place where b. accompaniment c. time when d. place from which
65. Line 6: What use of the accusative is exemplified by *tabernāculum*?
- a. direct object b. place to which c. duration of time d. NONE of these
66. Lines 6-7: Which of these did Priam NOT do?
- a. enter Achilles' tent c. throw himself to the ground
b. beg for pity from Achilles d. threaten Achilles
67. Line 7: What verb form is *compēsce*?
- a. imperative b. interrogative c. infinitive d. imperfect
68. Line 10: Priam returns to Troy...
- a. safe b. happy c. astonished d. empty-handed

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VII. Reading Comprehension: Read over the following passage and choose the letter of the BEST answer to the questions about the story and its grammar.

Witness to a Famous Natural Disaster

1 Mihi nōmen est Plinius. Volō tibi fabulam narrāre:
2 “Ōlim māter mea in hortō villae ambulābat. Subitō clāmāvit, ‘Ecce! Spectā flammās clārās!
3 Spectā caelum atrum! Quod perīculum est tam propinquum?’
4 Spectābam caelum. Circum Vesuvium flammae erant clārae et fūmus erat dēnsus. Mox
5 avunculus meus mē et matrem vocāvit. Omnēs montem et flammās et fūmum spectābamus.
6 Deinde erat magnus mōtus terrae. Vesuvius fūmum et cinerēs dēnsōs in hortum et circum totam
7 villam mittēbat. Eram sollicitus.”

Vocabulary Help

propinquus, -a, -um = close, nearby

mōtus terrae = (here) earthquake

fūmus, -ī (m) = smoke

cinerēs = ashes

avunculus, -ī (m) = uncle

sollicitus = anxious, worried

Deinde = Then

69. Line 1: What is the narrator’s name?

- a. Volō b. Plinius c. Mihi d. not written here

70. Line 2: What is the BEST expression for *Ōlim*?

- a. Tomorrow b. Whenever c. As d. One day

71. Lines 2 – 3: Which is the BEST description of the mother’s emotion?

- a. concerned b. content c. bored d. angry

72. Line 3: What is the BEST translation of *Quod*?

- a. What b. Who c. When d. Where

73. Line 4: What is the person and number of *spectābam*?

- a. 1st person plural b. 2nd person plural c. 1st person singular d. 3rd person singular

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74. Line 5: According to the Latin, who was watching the mountain, the flames, and the smoke?

- a. a few people b. all of us c. no one d. the slaves

75. Lines 6 – 7: Vesuvius continued to send smoke and thick ash into the garden and _____.

- a. on the ground b. on all of us c. around the whole house d. into the sky

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

Betrayal of the Gods' Trust

1 Ōlim Tantalus, Iovis filius, in Lydiā regnāvit. Saepe apud deōs cēnābat, et consilia eōrum
2 audīebat. Haec autem consilia Tantalus hominibus dīxit. Iuppiter propter perfidiam irātus
3 filium ad inferōs dēiēcit. Deinde Iuppiter Tantalum prope rīvum bonae aquae posuit. Tantalus
4 semper bibere volēbat, sed rēcessit aqua. Bona poma quoque dē arbore pendēbant.
5 Tantalus semper manum ad poma extendere volēbat, sed rāmī recessērunt. Neque
6 umquam timor aberat quod supra Tantalum semper erat magnum saxum.

Vocabulary Help

Iuppiter, Iovis (m.) = Jupiter

apud = among, with

cōnsilium, -ī (n.) = plan

Haec = these

Iuppiter, Iovis (m.) = Jupiter

perfidia, -ae (f.) = (here) disloyalty

ad inferōs = to the Underworld

pomum, -ī (n.) = fruit

manus, manūs (f.) = hand

rāmus, -ī (m.) = branch, limb

umquam = ever

saxum, -ī (n.) = rock, boulder