

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2013 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. loquī | a. to untie | b. to leave | c. to speak | d. to wash |
| 2. caveō | a. to reveal | b. to sieze | c. to beware | d. to hollow out |
| 3. incipiō | a. to throw in | b. to collapse | c. to receive | d. to begin |
| 4. sepulcrum | a. division | b. show | c. tomb | d. miracle |
| 5. gaudium | a. chatter | b. joy | c. exhibition | d. arrival |
| 6. scelestus | a. wise | b. instrument | c. wicked | d. written |
| 7. māne | a. leftover | b. the same | c. in the morning | d. clearly |
| 8. dēsiliō | a. to send off | b. to deceive | c. to jump down | d. to report |
| 9. tandem | a. since | b. nevertheless | c. so | d. finally |
| 10. coniungō | a. to plot | b. to estimate | c. to join | d. to find |
| 11. satis | a. enough | b. more | c. in place | d. immediately |
| 12. terō | a. to frighten | b. to wear out | c. to bring | d. to cry |
| 13. propter | a. instead of | b. because of | c. in addition to | d. behind |
| 14. plicō | a. to hold | b. to praise | c. to tear apart | d. to fold |
| 15. libertus | a. freedman | b. child | c. freedom | d. book |

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

16. full of miscellaneous items
a. mixed b. extravagant c. numerous d. eccentric
17. a play that lacked verisimilitude
a. comparison b. truth c. dialogue d. plot

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18. **occlude** access
a. shut down b. delay c. open up d. divert
19. **infused with** pride
a. happy with b. filled with c. mistaken for d. annoyed by
20. several **latent** errors
a. rubber b. deadly c. hidden d. delayed
21. to **alleviate** fear
a. lessen b. prevent c. propose d. create
22. **dissenting** votes
a. protesting b. casting c. decreasing d. analyzing
23. **confluence** of demands
a. effects b. disagreement c. determination d. merging
24. **conferee** of the athletic award
a. presenter b. judge c. creator d. recipient
25. a **cogent** argument
a. brief b. compelling c. reasonable d. detailed
26. **rapacious** colonists
a. fugitive b. starving c. tired d. greedy
27. **an acrid taste**
a. pleasant b. salty c. sweet d. bitter
28. their **recursive** visits
a. repeated b. wandering c. educational d. fast-paced
29. this **liminal** moment
a. unnoticed b. initial c. transitional d. bright
30. painful **abrasions**
a. punishments b. scoldings c. regrets d. scrapes

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

31. Amicōs ad hortum **ducet**.
a. He will lead b. He will be led c. He is leading d. He is led

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32. I want to stay **in Rome**.
a. Romā b. in Romā c. Romae d. Romam
33. Mīlitēs semper _____ credidērunt.
a. imperātōre b. imperātōrī c. imperātōris d. imperātōrem
34. “Nolīte _____, vigilēs!”
a. dormīre b. dormī c. dormīte d. dormientēs
35. I think that my **father** has much food.
a. patrem b. patris c. patrum d. pater
36. Principī aurum et librī erant.
a. Gold and books were our chiefs. c. They were the gold and books of the chief.
b. The chief had gold and books. d. The gold and books were from the chief.
37. Manēbamus **quattuor horās** in castrīs.
a. for four hours b. after four hours c. in the fourth hour d. at the fourth hour
38. _____ meum cibum optimum dedistī?
a. Cuius b. Cuī c. Quō d. Quae
39. Publius **clārius** quam Syrus fabulam narrat.
a. clearest b. clear c. rather clear d. more clearly
40. I visited the tent of Caesar **himself**!
a. ipsō b. ipsī c. ipsius d. ipse
41. Hospitēs ad portam **tardissimē** accessērunt.
a. late b. very late c. later d. rather late
42. Lucretia erat pulchrior _____.
a. sōroris b. sororī c. sorore d. sororem
43. Carthagō _____ dēbet.
a. delētur b. delērī c. delēta d. delēre
44. Flavius sororēs pulchrās _____.
a. amplectēns b. amplexae erant c. amplectī d. amplectitur
45. Caesar knew that **he himself** would conquer Gaul.
a. sē b. sibi c. is d. eum
46. Caesar was **much** more brilliant than Pompey.
a. multō b. magis c. multum d. quantus

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47. I think that my dog **will sing** a beautiful song.
a. cantābit b. cantātūrum esse c. cantāre d. cantātum esse
48. **Since the general was speaking**, the soldiers listened carefully.
a. Imperatore dicente c. Imperatore locutō
b. Ubi imperator dicēbat d. Imperator dīcēns erat
49. Rōmanī gladiātōrēs similēs _____ erant.
a. mīlitum b. mīlite c. mīlitibus d. mīlitēs
50. **Morātī sumus** diū in tabernā bibentēs.
a. We were going to delay c. We have been delayed
b. We were delayed d. We have delayed
51. **They will go** to the movie theatre soon.
a. īerunt b. eunt c. ibant d. ibunt
52. The enemy will not be able **to be defeated**.
a. superārī b. superātur c. superābitur d. superātum
53. Putābam leonēs clamoribus puerōrum **perterritōs esse**.
a. are scared b. had been scared c. have scared d. will be scared
54. **More snakes** always make good pets.
a. Multī serpentēs b. Plūrēs serpentēs c. Plūs serpentium d. Magis serpentī
55. He asked **himself**, “What would Julius Caesar do?”
a. eum b. sē c. ipsum d. suum

(continue on page 6)

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(proceed to the next page so that the questions are facing the passage)

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IV. 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: Questions 56-65 are based on the following passage.

Cacus monstrum erat quī saepe virōs fortissimōs in urbe proximā necābat. Herculēs,	1
bovēs agēns, <u>constitit</u> in vālle prope domum Cacī. Sed abstūlit Cacus quattuor taurōs	2
et quattuor vaccās. Hōs <u>caudīs</u> trāxit et in speluncā cavā occultābat. Intereā emīsit	3
una ē vaccīs <u>vocem</u> et in speluncā mūgīvit. Virī proximae urbis vīdērunt monstrum	4
oculīs <u>sollicitum</u> esse, et cavernam saxō ingentī claudere.	5
Mugitūs ab Hercule auditī sunt, quī, capiēns manū arma, bovēs petīvit: pedēs celerēs	6
timor fēcit. Irātus Herculēs nūllum <u>aditum</u> invenīre poterat, et consilium fēcit.	7
percussit et frēgit mūrum speluncae, cuius partem in caelum coniēcit. Cavernā	8
apertā, monstrum ignem et <u>fumum</u> ex ore prōdūxit. Herculēs in cavernam sē iēcit ubi	9
fumus densissimus erat. Cacum complectēbatur et verberāvit et interfēcit. Mox	10
bovēs et corpus mortuum Cacī ab Hercule extrahēbantur. In urbe proximā templum	11
Herculī aedificātum est et factum semper celebrabitur.	12

consistō, consistere, constitī: to stop

cauda, -ae (f.): tail

vox, vocis (f.): (here) a cry

sollicitus, -a, -um: worried

aditus, -ūs (m.): entrance

fumus, -ī (m.): smoke

56. The antecedent of *quī* (line 1) is:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Cacus (line 1) | c. virōs (line 1) |
| b. monstrum (line 1) | d. Herculēs (line 1) |
57. What word may be implied with *una* (line 4)?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. fēmina | c. vox |
| b. vacca | d. spelunca |
58. What did the townspeople notice (line 5)?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. A cow moored. | c. He made Hercules worried. |
| b. Cacus shut off the cave. | d. The rocky cave was huge. |
59. What are the case and function of *saxō* (line 5)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Dative indirect object | c. Ablative of instrument |
| b. Ablative of agent | d. Dative of reference |
60. What Latin word best describes the reason why Hercules set out so fast?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>capiēns</i> (line 6) | c. <i>timor</i> (line 7) |
| b. <i>pedēs</i> (line 6) | d. <i>aditum</i> (line 7) |

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Passage #2: Questions 66-75 are based on the following passage.

Equi duō ibant inter montēs, impedimentīs onerātī: ferēbat unus saccōs ingentēs cum 1
 pecuniā, alter saccōs plēnōs frumentī. Ille, onere dīvēs, semper clamōrēs iactāns 2
 collem caputque celsum tenēbat. Comes illum sequēbatur quiētō et placidō gradū. 3
 Subitō furēs ex insidiīs in equōs ruērunt, maximē divitem equum gladiō 4
 vulnerāvērunt. Rapuērunt omnem pecuniam, sed neglexērunt frumentum minimī 5
 pretiī. Pecuniā ablatā, vulnere afflictus multās lacrimās dē suō casū effundēbat. Alter 6
 inquit, “ego quidem gaudeō mē ā furibus contemptum esse: nam nihil amisī, nec 7
 vulnere tactus sum.” 8

saccus, -ī (m.): sack

frumentum, -ī (n.): grain

66. Based on the evidence in the passage, the horses were
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. delivering supplies. | c. searching for grain. |
| b. earning money. | d. BOTH b & c. |
67. Which of the following words best describes the first horse (lines 2-3: “Ille...tenebat.”)?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a. complaining | c. strong |
| b. heavy | d. proud |
68. The word *iactāns* (line 2) modifies:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ille (line 2) | c. collem (line 3) |
| b. clamōrēs (line 2) | d. comes (line 3) |
69. In line 3, *quiētō et placidō gradū* is:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Ablative of agent | c. Ablative absolute |
| b. Ablative of manner | d. Ablative of comparison |
70. The case and number of *Comes* (line 3) are:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. accusative singular | c. nominative singular |
| b. accusative plural | d. nominative plural |
71. What might be an approximate synonym of *neglexērunt* (line 5)?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. dēsīderāvērunt | c. cēpērunt |
| b. reliquērunt | d. maluērunt |
72. The phrase *minimī pretiī* (line 5) implies that
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. they thought the grain was useful. | c. the grain was carried in smaller bags. |
| b. it was only a small amount of grain. | d. the grain was considered very cheap. |
73. To whom/what does *afflictus* (line 6) refer?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. <i>Ille, onere dīvēs</i> (line 2) | c. one of the <i>furēs</i> (line 4) |
| b. <i>comes</i> (line 3) | d. <i>gladiō</i> (line 4) |

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74. What is the first principal part of verb from which *tactus sum* (line 8) is formed?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. trahō | c. taceō |
| b. tegō | d. tangō |
75. What sentiment is expressed by the second horse in the end?
- a. One should try to find joy in difficult circumstances.
 - b. It is an accomplishment to overcome one's losses.
 - c. Wealth leads to happiness.
 - d. It is safer to have something that no one else wants.

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

Olim <u>Pygmalion</u> , peritissimus artis, Cyprī habitābat. Pulcherrimam statuam creāvit, et	1
saepe credēbat artem suam puellam esse. Pygmalionī placēbat eam vestibus ornāre, et	2
dona eī dare. In templō deae, Pygmalion <u>precātus</u> est: “volō invenīre uxōrem similem	3
meae statuae.” Propter flammās crescentēs Pygmalion putābat deam sibi auxilium	4
latūram esse. Postquam Pygmalion domum rediit, statua eius non dūra vīsa est.	5
Pygmalion gratiās maximās deae ēgit; statua ā deā in uxorem mutāta est!	6

Pygmalion, Pygmalionis (m.) – Pygmalion
precātus est – prayed