

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2014 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

TEST FORMAT: **75 Multiple Choice Questions**
25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage. Skip the first three lines from the top before you begin writing.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT Print the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).
Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS
- (C) PERIOD Put your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
"AP" is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE Put the title of your test. (Latin One).
- (E) BELOW THE BOX Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

<i>NAME</i> Publius Vergilius Maro
<i>SUBJECT</i> Lavinium H.S.
<i>PERIOD</i> 1 <i>DATE</i> Latin One

Mr. Maecenas

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14. The king, having determined that he was too old for his duty, renounced his title.
a. handed over c. gave up
b. accepted d. retained
15. Many people have trouble speaking extemporaneously, especially in front of large crowds.
a. thoughtfully c. without preparation
b. loudly d. publicly
16. The entertainers in the parade were very ostentatious and wore bright clothing.
a. happy c. bright
b. poised d. showy
17. The lachrymose teenage girls were gathering in the school bathroom.
a. crying c. excited
b. chatty d. angry
18. The witch whispered many incantations over her pot of boiling and foul liquid.
a. secrets c. spells
b. accusations d. plans
19. The priests perambulated the forum, leading their sacrificial victims.
a. walked around c. exited
b. approached d. carried
20. Mary is a very vivacious lady.
a. dull c. dangerous
b. lively d. successful

III. Grammatical Forms

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

21. Which of the following Latin verbs BEST expresses “y’all commanded.”
a. iubēbas c. iubētis
b. iussistī d. iussistis
22. Which form of the adjective *sordidus, -a, -um* agrees with the noun *leonēs*.
a. sordidum c. sordidī
b. sordidō d. sordidīs
23. Of the following prepositions, which takes ONLY the ablative case?
a. circum c. in
b. ante d. ex

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34. Magister discipulīs malīs vehementer dīxit.
a. of the bad student c. the bad students
b. with the bad students d. to the bad students
35. Puer per silvam cucurrit et lupum conspexit.
a. the wolf is seen c. saw a wolf
b. sees a wolf d. the wolf was seen
36. Pūblius amīcum baculō pulsat.
a. for a stick c. with the stick
b. like a stick d. of the stick
37. Uxor Mārcī filiās filiōsque maximē amāvit.
a. daughters or sons c. daughters with sons
b. daughters and sons d. some daughters and sons
38. Salvia nōn poterat invenīre suum frātre in forō.
a. potentially did not find c. is not able to find
b. had not been able to find d. was not able to find
39. Ubi est dominus vīllae?
a. Where did the master find the house?
b. Where is the master of the house?
c. Why is the master away from the house?
d. Where is the master's house?
40. Sextus fābulam mātrī et sorōribus narrābat.
a. was telling c. told
b. tell d. will tell

V. Translation (English to Latin)

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

41. All the boys and girls ran into the farmhouse.
a. ā vīllā c. in vīllā
b. in vīllam d. ad vīllam
42. The farmer loved his daughters very much.
a. suīs filiābus c. suōs filiōs
b. suam fīliam d. suās filiās
43. We see the gladiators fighting in the Colosseum!
a. vīderamus c. vidēmus
b. vīdimus d. vidēbāmus

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44. The boys walked to school with the teacher.
a. cum magistrō c. apud magistrum
b. magistrō d. post magistrum
45. Many farmers are also poets.
a. poētam c. poētae
b. poētās d. poētīs
46. Did you go to the theater yesterday?
a. crās c. herī
b. hodiē d. postrīdiē
47. Marcus and Lucius, will you wash the dishes?
a. lāvistis c. lavābitis
b. lavābātis d. lavātis
48. Did you come from the city?
a. ab urbe c. circum urbem
b. prō urbe d. per urbem
49. The senators of Rome have great power.
a. potestātum c. potestātem
b. potestāte d. potestās
50. He wrote an elegant letter with a pen.
a. cum stilō c. prō stilō
b. stilō d. per stilum

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VI. 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.

Passage 1: Use this passage to answer questions #51-64.

Ōlim leō taurum capere et consūmere maximē cupīvit. Leō tamen animal magnum 1
oppugnāre timuit. Itaque, leō dolum facere incēpit et dīxit taurō, “Necāvī multōs 2
ovēs, mī amīce; venī ad meam cavernam et tum, tū et ego ovēs consūmere 3
poterimus.” Leō tamen nōn ovēs coquēbat sed taurum consūmere parābat. 4

Taurus ambulāvit cum leōne ad cavernam. Ovēs nōn vīdit, sed ignem et vacuam 5
ōllam. Tum Taurus sine verbīs tacitē discēssit. Leō taurō, “Cūr,” inquit “ē cavernā 6
discēdis?” Taurus leōnī respondit, “Dolum contrā mē facis. Ego nōn videō ovēs, sed 7
intellegō tuum cōnsilium. Sī manēbō, tū mē in ōllam ponēs et mē coquēs. Valē, leō!” 8

coquō, coquere: cook
dolus, dolī (m.): trick
necō, necāre: kill
ōlla, ōllae (f.): pot

ovis, ovis (m.): sheep
taurus, taurī (m.): bull
vacuus, -a, -um: empty

51. The case and number of taurum (line 1) are
a. nominative singular c. accusative plural.
b. genitive plural d. accusative singular
52. What part of speech is maximē (line 1)?
a. adjective c. noun
b. adverb d. verb
53. The best translation of oppugnāre (line 2) is
a. to attack. c. attack.
b. attacking. d. will attack.
54. From lines 1-2, we learn that
a. the lion and the bull are best friends.
b. the lion is going to trick the bull.
c. the lion wants the bull to trick another animal.
d. the bull and the lion are very hungry.
55. The tense of necāvī (line 2) is
a. present. c. perfect.
b. future. d. imperfect.

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Passage 2: Use this passage to answer questions #65-75.

Ōlim puella erat Tarpēia, fīlia p̄ncipis Rōmānī. Puella cupiēbat aquam ad urbem	1
portāre. Postquam puella discessit ex urbe, errābat in agrīs. Tum p̄nceps Sabīnus,	2
nōmine Titus Tatius, ad puellam ambulāvit et dīxit:	3
“Salvē, puella. Cupimus tuam urbem intrāre. Si tū nōs in urbem dūcēs, tibi dābimus	4
nostrās armillās aureās in sinistrīs manibus.”	5
Puella laeta erat, quod armillās aureās in sinistrīs manibus gerēbant. Tarpēia p̄ncipī	6
respondit: “Ita verō. Vōs in urbem nunc dūcam.”	7
Tarpēia et Titus Tatius et mīlitēs Sabīnī ad urbem ambulāvērunt. Tum Tarpēia	8
mīlitēs Sabīnōs per portās dūxit. Mīlitēs Sabīnī non armillās Tarpēiae dedērunt.	9
Tarpēiam scūtīs aureīs pressērunt. Mox mīlitēs celeriter urbem superāvērunt.	10

armilla, -ae (f.): armband, bracelet
aureus, -a, -um: golden
gerō, gerere, gessī: to wear
manus, manūs (f.): hand
premō, premere, pressī: to crush

p̄nceps, p̄ncipis (m.): leader
Sabīnus, -a, -um: Sabine (enemy of Rome)
scūtum, scūtī (n.): shield
sinister, sinistra, -um: left

65. Why did Tarpeia leave the city (lines 1-2)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a. to find her father | c. to gather flowers |
| b. to escape the soldiers | d. to get water |
66. Where was Tarpeia wandering (line 2)?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. in the fields | c. in the mountains |
| b. in the farmhouse | d. at the walls |
67. What is the best translation of *Cupimus tuam urbem intrāre* (line 4)?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. We have a city to enter. | c. We want to enter your city. |
| b. We have to enter your city. | d. We want you to enter your city. |
68. What did the Sabines want Tarpeia to do (lines 4-5)?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. tell them how to find the city | c. return to the city |
| b. lead them to the city | d. find golden jewelry |
69. What is the construction of *laeta* (line 6)?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. direct address | c. predicate |
| b. direct object | d. possession |

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70. What is the tense of *gerēbant* (line 6)
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. present | c. perfect |
| b. imperfect | d. pluperfect |
71. What is the definition of *nunc* (line 7)
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. then | c. night |
| b. not | d. now |
72. What did Tarpeia expect to receive as a reward (lines 6-7)?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. their golden armbands | c. their hands in marriage |
| b. their weapons | d. their shields |
73. Where did Tarpeia take the Sabines (lines 8-9)?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| a. to a place in front of the city | c. to the armory |
| b. through the gates | d. to the harbor |
74. What type of ablative is exemplified by *scutīs aureīs* (line 10)?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. ablative with preposition | c. descriptive ablative |
| b. ablative of manner | d. ablative of means |
75. What happened to Tarpeia (line 10)?
- she successfully conquered the city
 - she was killed by the soldiers' shields
 - she betrayed the Sabines and secured victory
 - she became rich from her new husband

[Continue on next page]

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VII. Sight Translation

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

Skip three lines before you begin writing your translation.

[Hercules catches the Ceryneian Deer]

Ōlim rēx Eurystheus Herculī dīxit: “Necā cervam sacram. Tum portā cervam ad mē.”

Postquam Herculēs cervam invēnit, timēbat cervam necāre. Haec cerva erat sacra, quod Diānam dēlectābat. Herculēs diū cervam petēbat. Post multōs diēs, Herculēs cervam vīdit, et sagittā necāvit.

Diāna mortuam cervam vīdit. Diāna propter crīmen īrāta exclamāvit: “Cūr necāvistī cervam meam?” Herculēs respondit: “necesse est mihi cervam mortuam rēgī dare.”

Tum Diāna cervam sānāvīt, et Herculēs cervam vīvam ad rēgem portāvit.

cerva, cervae (f.): deer

crīmen, crīminis (n.): crime

dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī: to please

haec: this

Herculēs, Herculis (m.): Hercules

inveniō, invenīre, invēnī: to find

necō, necāre, necāvī: to kill

sagitta, sagittae (f.): arrow

sānō, sānāre, sānāvī: to heal, cure

vīvus, -a, -um: alive

[END OF EXAM]