





**INTERMEDIATE PROSE EXAMINATION**  
**Classical Association of Virginia**  
**2019 Latin Tournament**

**GENERAL DIRECTIONS:**

Choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in completely the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

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

- |                    |             |                 |              |               |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>quaerere</b> | a. to flee  | b. to swim      | c. to seek   | d. to wander  |
| 2. <b>vīs</b>      | a. strength | b. difficulty   | c. death     | d. smoke      |
| 3. <b>autem</b>    | a. however  | b. therefore    | c. indeed    | d. not even   |
| 4. <b>metus</b>    | a. journey  | b. food supply  | c. goal post | d. fear       |
| 5. <b>saevus</b>   | a. old      | b. savage       | c. sly       | d. distressed |
| 6. <b>vidērī</b>   | a. to seem  | b. to watch     | c. to eat    | d. to acquire |
| 7. <b>turba</b>    | a. storm    | b. crowd        | c. township  | d. javelin    |
| 8. <b>ops</b>      | a. mouth    | b. performance  | c. wealth    | d. work       |
| 9. <b>humus</b>    | a. moisture | b. ground       | c. country   | d. poverty    |
| 10. <b>genus</b>   | a. race     | b. intelligence | c. knee      | d. leader     |

**II. Grammar and Forms**     *Select the correct answer from the choices provided.*

11. **Sī miles in bellō male pugnet, mortuus \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a. est                      b. esset                      c. sit                      d. erit
12. **Omnēs puellae puerīque discendī causā ad lūdum profectī sunt.**  
a. by learning                      c. as they learn  
b. when they learn                      d. for the sake of learning
13. **Omnēs puellae puerīque discendī causā ad lūdum profectī sunt.**  
a. had departed                      b. departed                      c. departing                      d. are about to depart
14. **Istī liberī celerius ā lūdō cucurrērunt.**  
a. rather quickly                      b. very quickly                      c. quickly                      d. most quickly
15. **Quī miles, pugnātūrus, dormīre potest?**  
a. about to fight                      b. fighting                      c. by fighting                      d. having been fought

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16. **Quis nōn putet hunc fēlem pulcherrimum esse?**  
a. Who does not think that the cat is not rather cute?  
b. Who would ever think that the cat is not cute?  
c. Who would not think that this cat is the cutest?  
d. Who does not think that this cat is the cutest?
17. **Lēgātus ad alteram cīvitātem discessit ēemptum frūmentum.**  
a. after he bought  
b. about to buy  
c. having been bought  
d. to buy
18. **Amīcīs hūc veniendum est.**  
a. We come here with our friends.  
b. Let our friends come here.  
c. Our friends must come here.  
d. If only our friends were here.
19. **Puellās victōs hostēs vīdisse audīvī.**  
a. The girls had heard that the enemies were being conquered.  
b. I heard that the girls were watching the conquering enemies.  
c. The girls heard that the enemies had been conquered.  
d. I heard that the girls had seen the conquered enemies.
20. **Sive tuam mātrem sive tuum patrem vidēbō, gaudēbō.**  
a. both ... and  
b. if ... not  
c. whether ... or  
d. neither ... nor
21. **Cornēlia dīxit, “Sequāmur animālia in silvās!”**  
a. We follow  
b. Let’s follow  
c. Follow  
d. We will follow
22. **Cum Marius barbarās gentēs superāvisset, Rōmānī celebrābant.**  
a. With  
b. While  
c. Although  
d. Since
23. **Dux scit cūr milītēs in agrīs frumentum \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a. collēctōs esse  
b. colligendī  
c. colligant  
d. colligentēs
24. **Magistra discipulīs mandāvit ut carmina legerent.**  
a. The teacher told the students how to read the poems.  
b. The students’ teacher was told to read the poems.  
c. The students ordered the teacher not to read the poems.  
d. The teacher ordered the students to read poems.
25. **Alterī puerō praemium datur.**  
a. to the other boy  
b. of the other boy  
c. by the other boy  
d. with the other boy
26. **Numquam urbem pulchriōrem quam \_\_\_\_\_ vīdimus.**  
a. Athēnae  
b. Athēnārum  
c. Athēnās  
d. Athēnīs

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27. **Sunt tot librī in meā bibliothēcā quot stellae in caelō.**  
a. as many                      b. many                      c. such a kind                      d. so big
28. Which of the following verbs does NOT belong?  
a. **fungī**                      b. **proficīscī**                      c. **ūtī**                      d. **fruī**
29. Let school be closed!  
a. **Lūdus claudātur!**                      c. **Lūdus clausus est!**  
b. **Lūdus claudētur!**                      d. **Lūdus clauditur!**
30. **Discipulus metuit ut stilum habeat.**  
a. that he has a pencil                      c. he should have a pencil  
b. that he does not have a pencil                      d. to have a pencil

**DIRECTIONS:**

**Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages that you will need to answer questions 31-75.**

**Read each passage, select the best answer to the questions about the passage, and mark your answer on your answer sheet.**

**PASSAGE I**

Quintilian, *Dēclāmātiōnēs Maiōrēs* II (adapted)

[*An Evil Stepmother*]

31. Line 1 (**Adulēscēns** ... **extulit**) indicates that a boy  
a. had been saved by his father.                      c. brought out his father for burial.  
b. rescued his father from a fire.                      d. set fire to his father's house.
32. The case of **domūs** (line 1) is  
a. nominative.                      b. accusative.                      c. genitive.                      d. dative.
33. In lines 1-2 (**Dum** ... **āmīsīt**), the mother  
a. died and the father lost his eyes.                      c. lost both her eyesight and her life.  
b. could not see the boy.                      d. died and the boy was blinded.
34. Lines 3-4 (**dīxit** ... **habēret**) include  
a. an ablative absolute.                      c. a supine of purpose.  
b. an indirect statement.                      d. an indirect command.

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35. In lines 3-4 (**dixit** ... **haberet**), we learn that
- the stepmother was preparing to poison the boy.
  - the stepmother accused the boy of preparing poison for his father.
  - the father found poison in his son's lap.
  - the stepmother tricked the boy into holding a bottle of poison.
36. In line 4, **terribile dictū** is best translated
- by saying terrible thing.
  - as though a terrible thing was said.
  - terrible to say.
  - a terrible saying.
37. What exchange is reported in lines 4-5 (**noverca** ... **dedisset**)?
- The boy gave money to the stepmother to buy poison.
  - The stepmother promised to give money to the boy to poison his father.
  - The boy would give money to his stepmother if she poisoned his father.
  - The stepmother would give money to the boy if he poisoned his father.
38. The tense of **dedisset** (line 5) is
- present.
  - imperfect.
  - perfect.
  - pluperfect.
39. The construction introduced by **an** (line 6) is
- an indirect question.
  - a purpose clause.
  - a potential subjunctive.
  - an indirect command.
40. In lines 6-7 (**Pater caecum** ... **sinū**), we learn that
- the boy had poisoned his father.
  - the father asked how he could buy poison.
  - the father found poison in the son's lap.
  - the boy had lost the poison.
41. In lines 8-9 (**mūtātō** ... **hērēdem**), the father
- changed the will so that the stepmother was the heir.
  - insisted that the stepmother produce an heir.
  - took away the stepmother's inheritance.
  - arranged for the son and stepmother to be joint heirs.
42. In line 9, **Eādem nocte** is best translated
- on a certain night.
  - on the same night.
  - with the night having transpired.
  - one night.
43. Which case is NOT found in lines 9-10 (**Eādem** ... **dormientem**)?
- nominative
  - genitive
  - dative.
  - accusative

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44. In lines 9-11 (**intrāvit ... cruentātum**), what is NOT something the family discovered after hearing the noise?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. the father, murdered                  | c. the son standing at the bedroom door |
| b. a bloody sword under the boy's pillow | d. the wife crying next to her husband  |
45. The form of **necātum** (line 10) is
- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. genitive plural.   | c. neuter nominative singular. |
| b. accusative supine. | d. perfect passive participle. |

**PASSAGE II**

Johannes de Alta Silva, *Dolopathos* (adapted)

*[A King and His Dutiful Soldier]*

46. In line 1 (**Fuit ... potēns**), we learn that the king
- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. was great and powerful. | c. was unusual.         |
| b. was warlike.            | d. had a large kingdom. |
47. The best translation of **colligendī thesaurōs cupidissimus** (lines 1-2) is
- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. a lover of beautiful treasures.    | c. rather greedy of having treasures.    |
| b. very hopeful of finding treasures. | d. very desirous of gathering treasures. |
48. According to line 2 (**magnae ... turrim**), the tower is
- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. well fortified.     | c. made of gold.  |
| b. shining and bright. | d. tall and wide. |
49. According to lines 2-3 (**turrim ... replēverat**), what is NOT located in the tower?
- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| a. bronze           | c. silver |
| b. precious objects | d. gold   |
50. In line 4, **in multīs fidēlem** is best translated
- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a. a believer in many things. | c. the most faithful among many people. |
| b. in many faiths.            | d. faithful in many situations.         |
51. In lines 4-5 (**cui ... thesaurī**), the king
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. locked away all his treasure.              | c. made golden keys for his treasure tower. |
| b. gave the soldier the keys to the treasure. | d. showed off his treasure to everyone.     |
52. The construction of **multīs annīs ēvolūtīs** (lines 5-6) is
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. double dative.       | c. gerundive.         |
| b. ablative of respect. | d. ablative absolute. |

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53. In line 6 (**labōre ... esset**), we learn that the soldier
- a. worked to steal the treasure.
  - b. harmed the old king.
  - c. became weak and old.
  - d. betrayed the king.
54. The subjunctive construction introduced by **rogābat ut** (line 7) is
- a. an indirect command.
  - b. an indirect question.
  - c. a fearing clause.
  - d. a result clause.
55. According to lines 7-8 (**clāvēs ... agere**), what did the soldier NOT ask the king to do?
- a. let the soldier go home
  - b. take back the keys to the tower
  - c. give the soldier some of the treasure
  - d. let the soldier live with his sons
56. The subject of **iūdicāret** (line 9) is
- a. **custōdis** (line 9).
  - b. **Rēx** (line 9).
  - c. **mīlitem** (line 9).
  - d. **officiō** (line 9).
57. In line 9 (**eum ... sīvit**), the king allowed the soldier to
- a. hire a guard for himself.
  - b. leave the position.
  - c. approach the tower.
  - d. establish his own fortifications.
58. In line 10, **Receptīs clāvibus** is best translated
- a. without taking back the keys.
  - b. the keys had to be taken back.
  - c. after the keys had been taken back.
  - d. taking back the keys.
59. In line 10 (**Receptīs ... servandum**), we learn that
- a. the soldier protected another's treasure.
  - b. the king sent out others to find the treasure.
  - c. other people came to search for the treasure.
  - d. the king asked another to look after the treasure.
60. In line 10, **servandum** is best translated
- a. to be protected.
  - b. as a protection.
  - c. protecting.
  - d. must protect.

**PASSAGE III**

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

*[Minerva punishes Ajax; Nauplius takes revenge on the Greeks for killing his son Palamedes]*

61. In line 1, **Troiā captā** is best translated as
- a. by capturing Troy.
  - b. they had captured Troy.
  - c. after Troy was captured.
  - d. while capturing Troy.



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73. What does NOT occur in lines 10-11 (**plūrimae... pulsa sunt**)?  
a. Rocks were broken. c. Soldiers were killed.  
b. Leaders were killed. d. Ships were wrecked.
74. In line 11, **quī** is best translated  
a. anyone. b. who. c. which. d. how.
75. According to lines 11-12 (**Sī ... interficiēbantur**), the men who swam to shore  
a. died by lightning. c. attacked Nauplius.  
b. were killed by Nauplius. d. kissed the earth.

**SIGHT TRANSLATION:**

**On the back of the answer sheet, translate the following passage as literally as good English allows.**

Inspired by Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* 2

[*Lucius Encounters Three Robbers*]

Lūcius, postquam multum cibī cōnsūmpserat et multum vīnī biberat, ē convīviō excessit. Cum Lūcius per viās ad caupōnam redīret, subitō lūmen ventō extīnctum est. Vix per cālīginem atque tenebrās dēfessus prōgrediēbātur.

Sed ecce trēs quīdam virī ante iānuam eius caupōnae stābant et portam clausam maximīs vīribus pulsābant. Lūcius putāvit illōs virōs fūrēs esse et gladium igitur strīnxit et fūrēs oppugnāvit. Celeriter prīmum fūrem necāvit. Alterum fūrem tum gladiō trāiēcit. Tertius fūr nōn resistēbat et facilius necātus est. Lūcius tandem domum intrāvit.

Diē proximō, Lūcius, putāns sē similem Herculī esse, domō exīvit. Sed tamen omnēs cīvēs eum dērīdēbant. Lūcius tam ēbrius priōre nocte fuerat ut nōn trēs fūrēs occīderet – sed trēs amphorās!

**convīvium, convīviū, n.:** dinner party

**caupōna, caupōnae, f.:** inn

**cālīgō, cālīginis, f.:** fog

**tenebrae, tenebrārum, n.pl.:** darkness

**fūr, fūris, m.:** robber

**stringō, stringere:** to draw (a sword)

**trāiciō, trāicere:** to pierce

**dērīdeō, -ēre:** to mock

**ēbrius, -a, -um:** drunk

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**PASSAGE I**

Quintilian, *Dēclāmātiōnēs Maiōrēs* II (adapted)

[An Evil Stepmother]

Adulēscēns ex incendiō domūs patrem extulit. Dum mātrem repetīvit, et eam ipsam et suōs oculōs amīsīt. Pater indūxit illī novercam, quae quōdam tempore marītō appropinquāvit, et dīxit parārī illī venēnum, quod iuvenis in sinū habēret. Etiam – terribile dictū – noverca dīxit adulēscēntem sibi partem bonōrum prōmīsisse, sī ea illud venēnum marītō dedisset.

5

Pater caecum filiū interrogāvit an haec vēra essent; adulēscēns negāvit. Pater quaesit et invēnit venēnum in sinū. Pater interrogāvit cui adulēscēns venēnum parāvisset; ille tacuit. Discessit pater et mūtātō testāmentō novercam fēcīt hērēdem. Eādē nocte strepitus fuit: intrāvit familia in cubiculum dominī et invēnit patrem necātum et novercam prope dormientem. Etiam invēnit caecum in līmine cubiculī stantem, et gladium eius sub pulvīnō cruentātum.

10

**noverca, novercae, f.:** stepmother

**marītus, marītī, m.:** husband

**sinus, sinūs, m.:** lap

**bona, bonōrum, n.pl.:** possessions, money

**an (conj.):** whether

**testāmentum, testāmentī, n.:** a will

**hērēs, hērēdis, m./f.:** an heir

**strepitus, strepitūs, m.:** noise

**pulvīnus, pulvīnī, m.:** pillow

**PASSAGE II**

Johannes de Alta Silva, *Dolopathos* (adapted)

[A King and His Dutiful Soldier]

Fuit antīquō tempore rēx quīdam magnus et potēns. Quī, colligendī thēsaurōs cupidissimus, magnae altitūdinis lātitudinisque turrim aurō argentōque pretiōsisque omnibus rēbus usque ad summum replēverat. Habēbat autem hic mīlitem quem in multīs fidēlem expertus erat, et cui clāvēs suī commīsīt thēsaurī. Sed mīles thēsaurum servandum suscipiēns, cum iam multīs annīs evolūtīs labōre et senectūte frāctus esset nec posset iam tumultum cūramque turris sustinēre, rēgem rogābat ut clāvēs thēsaurī reciperet et sē sineret propriam domum redīre licēretque sibi inter filiōs reliquam vītā suam agere. Rēx vērō, cum mīlitem optimum iūdicāret, eum ab officiō custōdis abīre sīvit. Receptīs igitur clāvibus, thēsaurum iterum aliī commīsīt servandum.

5

10

**thēsaurus, thēsaurī, m.:** treasure

**turris, turris, f.:** tower

**repleō, replere:** to fill up

**experior, experiri:** to prove \_\_\_ to be \_\_\_

**clavis, clavis, m.:** key

**sinō, sinere, sivi:** to allow

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**PASSAGE III**

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

*[Minerva punishes Ajax; Nauplius takes revenge on the Greeks for killing his son Palamedes]*

Troiā captā, cum Graeci domum redirent, deī erant irātī quod Graeci templa delēverant et quod Aiāx Cassandram ā Palladiō abripuerat. Deī igitur tempestate ad saxa Capharēa naufragium fecerunt. In quā tempestate Aiāx fulmine ā Minervā ictus est, et fluctūs eum ad saxa pepulerunt. Nunc vocata sunt saxa Aiācis.

5

Noctū cum ceteri Graeci deos orarent, Nauplius eos audivit et constituit persequi iniuriās filiī suī Palamedis.

Itaque, tamquam eis auxilium afferens, facem ad illum locum extulit, velut pharus, ubi saxa acuta sunt et locus periculosissimus erat; Graeci navēs eō duxerunt. Quō factō, plurimae navēs confractae sunt militēsque cum ducibus necati sunt. Membra eorum ad saxa pulsa sunt. Si quī tamen potuerunt ad terram natāre, ā Naupliō interficiēbantur.

10

<p><b>Palladium, Palladiū</b>, <i>n.</i>: statue of Minerva <b>saxa Capharēa</b>, <i>n.pl.</i>: promontory of Capharea <b>naufragium, naufragiū</b>, <i>n.</i>: shipwreck <b>fulmen, fulminis</b>, <i>n.</i>: lightning <b>iciō, icere</b>: to strike, hit <b>persequor, persequi</b>: to avenge</p>	<p><b>tamquam</b> (conj.): just as if <b>fax, facis</b>, <i>f.</i>: torch <b>pharus, phari</b>, <i>m.</i>: light-house <b>membrum, membri</b>, <i>n.</i>: limb, body part <b>natō, natāre</b>: to swim</p>
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