

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2019 Latin Tournament

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary

Select the best English meaning for each Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. facilis | a. done | b. easy | c. expressive | d. little |
| 2. melior | a. hard | b. sweet | c. better | d. evil |
| 3. flōs | a. mouth | b. river | c. plenty | d. flower |
| 4. locus | a. insect | b. place | c. speech | d. joke |
| 5. dēlēre | a. to give | b. to eat | c. to distribute | d. to destroy |
| 6. vulnus | a. wound | b. face | c. body | d. tree |
| 7. navigāre | a. to locate | b. to direct | c. to sail | d. to grow |
| 8. cēterī | a. others | b. many | c. those | d. not any |
| 9. demonstrāre | a. to show | b. to scare | c. to stand | d. to say |
| 10. trīstis | a. loving | b. sad | c. angry | d. sweet |
| 11. complēre | a. to do | b. to argue | c. to fill up | d. to come together |
| 12. vix | a. forcefully | b. barely | c. far | d. swiftly |
| 13. liberāre | a. to play | b. to free | c. to allow | d. to read |
| 14. ita | a. how | b. then | c. almost | d. in this way |
| 15. lentus | a. hungry | b. careful | c. slow | d. asleep |

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II. Derivatives

Choose the Latin word from which each English word is derived.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 16. equestrian | a. quālis | b. equus | c. aequus | d. -que |
| 17. transaction | a. ancilla | b. aqua | c. agere | d. arcessere |
| 18. circumference | a. frāter | b. fenestra | c. ferōx | d. ferre |
| 19. exclusive | a. lūdere | b. lūx | c. claudere | d. clāmāre |
| 20. dispose | a. pōnere | b. pendere | c. populus | d. spērāre |
| 21. perceive | a. cīvis | b. caput | c. capere | d. cantāre |
| 22. perilous | a. perīculum | b. pīrāta | c. pertinēre | d. perspicere |

With your knowledge of Latin roots, select the best meaning for each underlined derivative.

23. After the winter, the citizens found the town had a paucity of food.
a. abundance b. scarcity c. source d. profit
24. He graduated from a fully accredited program.
a. created b. staffed c. enrolled d. certified
25. It was necessary to excise the tumor.
a. neutralize b. cut out c. identify d. inspect
26. The landlord tried to appeal to potential tenants.
a. buyers b. residents c. athletes d. neighbors
27. The politician declared the advent of a new age.
a. possibility b. advertisement c. downfall d. arrival
28. The salespeople tried to convince the new customer.
a. win over b. flatter c. negotiate with d. help
29. She was able to hold three simultaneous conversations.
a. lengthy b. continuous c. at the same time d. flawless
30. The movie script showed great fidelity to the original book.
a. difference from b. love for c. adaptation of d. faithfulness to

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IV. 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 50-62.

[Lucius Encounters Three Robbers at Night]

Lūcius, postquam multum cibī cōsūmpserat et multum vīnī 1
biberat, nocte convīvium relīquit. Ubi Lūcius ad urbem ambulābat, 2
subitō ventus maximus erat, quī lucernam exstīnxit. Summā cum 3
diffīcultāte ille per tenebrās iter faciēbat, quod viam spectāre nōn 4
poterat, et tandem ad caupōnam advēnit. 5

Sed appāruērunt trēs fūrēs, stantēs ante iānuam caupōnae. “Volō 6
caupōnam intrāre!” ille exclāmāvit, sed fūrēs prohibēbant Lūcium 7
intrāre. Lūcius, gladium rapiēns, prīmum fūrem necāvit. Secundum 8
fūrem oppugnāvit et necāvit. Tertius fur nōn resistēbat et facile 9
necātus est. Lūcius tandem caupōnam intrāvit. 10

Lūcius, postquam dormīverat, ē caupōnā exīvit et plūrimī cīvēs 11
eum dērīdēbant. Ante iānuam erant trēs amphorae perfrāctae. “Lūcī, 12
nōn fūrēs necāvistī, sed amphorās!!” 13

(based on Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* 2)

convīvium, convīvī, n.: dinner party

lucerna, lucernae, f.: lamp

tenebrae, tenebrarum, f.pl.: shadows, darkness

caupōna, caupōnae, f.: inn

fūr, fūris, m.: robber

dērīdeō, dērīdere: to mock, laugh at

perfrāctus, -a, -um: shattered

50. The case and function of **cibī** and **vīnī** (line 1) are

- a. nominative subject.
- b. partitive genitive.

- c. genitive of possession.
- d. nominative predicate.

51. In lines 2-3 (**Ubi ... exstīnxit**), while Lucius was walking,

- a. he could see the lights from the city.
- b. the flame in his lamp grew bigger.

- c. a strong wind blew out his lamp.
- d. both (a) and (c).

52. The antecedent of **quī** (line 3) is

- a. **ventus** (line 3).
- b. **urbem** (line 2).

- c. **lucernam** (line 3).
- d. **Lūcius** (line 2).

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53. In line 4, **iter faciēbat** is roughly equivalent to
a. **ambulābat**.
b. **pōnēbat**.
c. **advēnit**.
d. **relinquēbat**.
54. In line 6, **stantēs** modifies/describes
a. **fūrēs** (line 6).
b. **iānuam** (line 6).
c. **caupōnae** (line 6).
d. Lucius (implied).
55. The subject of **exclāmāvit** (line 7) is
a. one of the robbers.
b. Lucius.
c. the inn-keeper.
d. Lucius' travel companion.
56. In lines 7-8, **prohibēbant Lūcium intrāre** is best translated
a. were preventing Lucius from entering.
b. Lucius was preventing (them) from entering.
c. Lucius was prevented from entering.
d. were prevented from entering by Lucius.
57. In line 8, the phrase **gladium rapiēns** refers to a weapon that
a. the robber was holding.
b. Lucius noticed on the ground.
c. the robber took from Lucius.
d. Lucius used to kill the robber.
58. Which ablative absolute might be added to the sentence **Lūcius ... intrāvit** (line 10)?
a. **tribus fūribus necātūrīs**
b. **tribus fūribus necantibus**
c. **tribus fūribus necātīs**
d. none of these
59. Which of the following verbs was NOT performed by Lucius?
a. **necāvit** (line 8)
b. **intrāvit** (line 10)
c. **resistēbat** (line 9)
d. **oppugnāvit** (line 9)
60. We can infer that the events of lines 11-13 (**ē caupōna ... amphorās**) took place
a. in Lucius' dream.
b. at the dinner party.
c. inside the inn.
d. on the next morning.
61. What surprise mix-up is revealed in lines 12-13 (**Ante ... amphorās**)?
a. Lucius was framed for stealing the amphoras.
b. The robbers had delivered three amphoras.
c. The robbers had broken out of the amphoras.
d. Lucius had thought the amphoras were robbers.
62. What earlier phrase indicates a reason for this mix-up?
a. **ventus ... lucernam extinxit** (lines 2-3)
b. **Volō caupōnam intrāre!** (lines 6-7)
c. **Lūcius, postquam dormīverat** (line 11)
d. **Lūcius ad urbem ambulābat** (line 2)

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Passage 2: Use the following passage to answer questions 63-75.

[Queen Dido's troubled flight from home]

Venus fābulam dē rēgīnā Dīdōne nārrābat:	1
“Erat uxor Sychaeī, quī maximam pecūniam habēbat et ā Dīdōne valdē amābātur. Sed frāter Dīdōnis, Pygmalīōn, rēx <u>perfidissimus</u> erat. Hic nōn amōrem sorōris cūrābat: omnem pecūniam Sychaeī capere volēbat et igitur eum interfēcit. Umbra <u>marītī</u> , in <u>somnō</u> apparēns, tōtam rem Dīdōnī nārrābat: ‘Frāter tuus mē interfēcit. Sī <u>thēsaurum</u> meum <u>cēlātum</u> invenīre poteris, cape eum et statim fuge!’	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
“Dīdō thēsaurum cēlātum marītī invēnit et cēpit. Deinde cum multīs amīcīs ē patriā in nāvibus contendit. <u>Dīvitiae clam</u> ferēbantur: dux hārum rērum erat fēmina. Postquam Dīdō ad Āfricam advēnerat, novam urbem <u>condidit</u> . Haec urbs, quam nunc vidēs, est Carthāgō.”	9 10 11 12 13

(based on Vergil, *Aeneid* I. 338-368)

perfidus, -a, -um: wicked
marītus, marītī, m.: husband
somnus, somnī, m.: a dream
thēsaurus, thēsaurī, m.: treasure

cēlō, cēlāre: to hide (something)
dīvitiae, dīvitiārū, m.pl.: riches
clam (adv.): in secret
condō, condere: to establish

63. According to line 1 (**Venus ... nārrābat**), this story is told
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. to Dido. | c. by Dido. |
| b. by Venus. | d. to Venus. |
64. In lines 2-3 (**Erat ... amābātur**), we learn that Dido
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. had a lot of money. | c. was Sychaeus' sister. |
| b. loved Sychaeus very much. | d. lived with her brother. |
65. In lines 2-4 (**Erat uxor ... perfidissimus erat**), we learn about
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Dido's brother. | c. Pygmalion's wife. |
| b. Sychaeus' wealth. | d. both (a) and (b). |
66. The pronoun **Hic** (line 4) stands in for
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Pygmalion. | c. Sychaeus. |
| b. Dido. | d. Venus. |

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67. In lines 4-5 (**Hic ... interfecit**), the crime was committed out of
a. revenge. c. passion.
b. greed. d. ignorance.
68. A possible synonym for **Umbra** (line 5) is
a. **imāgō**. c. **nox**.
b. **arbor**. d. **marītus**.
69. The tense of **poteris** (line 7) is
a. future perfect. c. perfect.
b. future. d. present.
70. After hearing the message in lines 7-8 (**Sī ... fuge**), Dido would most benefit from having a
a. tax document. c. treasure map.
b. dollar bill. d. dinner party.
71. In lines 9-10 (**Didō ... contendit**), Dido
a. lost her husband's money on the ships. c. followed her husband's instructions.
b. looked for her husband's corpse. d. both (a) and (c).
72. The case and function of **multis amicis** (line 10) are
a. ablative of comparison. c. ablative of means/instrument.
b. dative indirect object. d. ablative of accompaniment.
73. A modern paraphrase of line 11 (**dux hārum rērum erat fēmina**) is
a. you throw like a girl! c. girl power!
b. girl's best friend. d. no girls allowed.
74. The form of **quam** (line 12) is
a. feminine because of Venus' gender. c. singular because of **vidēs** (line 13).
b. the accusative object of **vidēs** (line 13). d. feminine because of **vidēs** (line 13).
75. From this story, Dido is best characterized as
a. a powerful witch. c. a refugee.
b. an unrequited lover. d. a helpless victim.

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

[The Great Fire of Rome]

In multīs fabulīs, Nerō rēs terribilēs fēcit. Ōlim hic imperātor volēbat ignem ingentem facere. “Haec omnia aedificia, quae prope meam domum sunt, mē offendunt: et tabernae et villae. Servī, portāte taedās et illa aedificia incendite!”

Ignem in tōtā urbe ārdente, cīvēs Rōmānī effūgērunt et inter busta manēbant sex diēs septemque noctēs. Etiam monumenta templaque deōrum, quae rēgēs Rōmānī dēdicāverant, ārdēbant. Nerō ipse tamen in summam turrim ascendit et, dē ruīnā Troiae cantāns, laetissimē urbem spectābat. Post illum ignem domus Nerōnis maiōrem partem urbis occupābat.

(adapted from Suetonius, *Life of Nero* 38)

taeda, taedae, f.: torch
ārdeō, ārdere: to burn, be on fire
bustum, bustī, n.: tomb

monumentum, monumentī, n.: monument
turris, turris, f.: tower