





**LATIN ONE EXAMINATION**  
**Classical Association of Virginia**  
**2020 Tournament**

**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**I. Vocabulary**

*Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.*

- |                    |             |                 |              |             |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. <b>habēre</b>   | a. to have  | b. to live      | c. to drink  | d. to move  |
| 2. <b>incitāre</b> | a. to speak | b. to encourage | c. to find   | d. to throw |
| 3. <b>brevis</b>   | a. equal    | b. short        | c. brave     | d. alive    |
| 4. <b>parvus</b>   | a. prepared | b. equal        | c. terrified | d. small    |
| 5. <b>filia</b>    | a. brother  | b. daughter     | c. girl      | d. sister   |
| 6. <b>oppidum</b>  | a. eye      | b. town         | c. homeland  | d. foot     |
| 7. <b>corpus</b>   | a. body     | b. head         | c. heart     | d. business |
| 8. <b>heri</b>     | a. daily    | b. tomorrow     | c. yesterday | d. today    |
| 9. <b>mēnsa</b>    | a. month    | b. mind         | c. table     | d. money    |
| 10. <b>lūdere</b>  | a. to play  | b. to praise    | c. to give   | d. to love  |

**II. Derivatives**

*Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the English derivative from each given Latin word.*

- |                    |               |                |              |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 11. <b>terrēre</b> | a. determined | b. territory   | c. deter     | d. trident      |
| 12. <b>pōnere</b>  | a. position   | b. pond        | c. ponder    | d. poster       |
| 13. <b>nōmen</b>   | a. condemn    | b. gnome       | c. mention   | d. nominate     |
| 14. <b>malus</b>   | a. optimal    | b. mall        | c. malt      | d. malicious    |
| 15. <b>tempus</b>  | a. schedule   | b. temperature | c. temporary | d. simultaneous |

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**III. Translation (English to Latin)**

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

16. They were rejoicing when they saw the cookies.  
a. **gaudēbās**                      b. **gaudēbam**                      c. **gaudēbātis**                      d. **gaudēbant**
17. He has taught the frog to jump on everyone's pillows!  
a. **docēbat**                      b. **docuit**                      c. **docet**                      d. **docēbit**
18. Julia, you are reading a great book!  
a. **legunt**                      b. **legit**                      c. **legitis**                      d. **legis**
19. My cats like to look at the snow.  
a. **spectat**                      b. **spectābat**                      c. **spectāre**                      d. **spectābit**
20. My friends and I are wearing matching t-shirts.  
a. **gerimus**                      b. **gerō**                      c. **gerunt**                      d. **gerere**
21. Brother, where did you go?  
a. **frātre**                      b. **frāter**                      c. **frātrum**                      d. **frātrī**
22. The teacher gave the students good grades.  
a. **discipulī**                      b. **discipulōs**                      c. **discipulīs**                      d. **discipulō**
23. The evil senator hit the bird with a stick.  
a. **bacula**                      b. **baculō**                      c. **baculum**                      d. **baculīs**
24. He stole the queen's ring from the castle!  
a. **ā rēgīnā**                      b. **rēgīnam**                      c. **rēgīnae**                      d. **rēgīna**
25. I visited Pennsylvania that year.  
a. **illō annō**                      b. **illī annī**                      c. **ex illō annō**                      d. **ante illum annum**

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**IV. Translation (Latin to English)**

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

26. Trōiānī perīcula in Ītaliā inveniunt.

- a. danger                      b. in the dangers                      c. dangers                      d. in the danger

27. Epistulam nautae nunc scrībō.

- a. to the sailor                      b. of the sailors                      c. the sailors                      d. the sailor

28. Potes dōna amīcīs tuīs dare.

- a. Your friends are able to give gifts.                      c. It is possible for your friends to give gifts.  
b. You are able to give your friends gifts.                      d. Your friends are able to give you gifts.

29. Longum iter mīlitēs dēfessī fēcērunt.

- a. made the soldiers tired.                      c. make for the tired soldiers.  
b. The tired soldiers made                      d. The tired soldiers make

30. Herculēs semper fortis erat.

- a. can be                      b. is                      c. will be                      d. was

31. Amīcī, portāte vīnum ad trīclīnium!

- a. carry                      b. to carry                      c. are carrying                      d. carried

32. Ecce! Pecūnia ex arbore cadēbat!

- a. is falling                      b. was falling                      c. will fall                      d. has fallen

33. Parāsne cēnam cum amīcīs hodiē?

- a. Has he prepared                      c. Are you preparing  
b. Did she prepare                      d. Will they prepare

34. Nōne soror tua canēs amat?

- a. Why does your sister not like dogs?                      c. Surely your sister does not like dogs.  
b. Does your sister like dogs?                      d. Your sister likes dogs, doesn't she?

35. Clāmōribus mātrem Mārcus excitat.

- a. The mother is woken up by Marcus shouting.  
b. The mother's shouts wake up Marcus.  
c. The shouts wake up Marcus and his mother.  
d. Marcus wakes up his mother with shouts.



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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 #46-53.

*[Scipio and Hannibal at Zama]*

Ōlim <u>Hannibal</u> mīlitēs <u>Carthaginiēnsēs</u> in Ītaliā dūxit et multōs	1
annōs pugnābat. Senātus Rōmānus <u>Scīpiōnem</u> consulem fēcit et	2
mīlitēs ad Āfricā mīsīt. Ille <u>exercitus</u> celeriter <u>Hannōnem</u> , ducem	3
Carthāginiēnsium, vīcit. Mox Hannibal dē victōriā Scīpiōnis audīvit	4
et perterritus erat.	5
Urbēs Ītaliāe <u>cupiēbant</u> mīlitēs Hannibalis abīre, quod bellum in	6
Ītaliā diū gerēbant. Nunc Hannibal sine auxiliō, sine <u>sociīs</u> erat, et	7
Carthāginiēnsēs iubēbant Hannibalem exercitum ad Āfricā	8
reducere.	9
Mīlitēs Hannibalis mox fortiter prope Zamam pugnābant.	10
Rōmānī tamen hostēs vīcērunt et pācem cum eīs fēcērunt. Populus	11
Rōmānus Scīpiōnem et exercitum <u>eius</u> in patriam magnō cum <u>studiō</u>	12
recēpit.	13

**Hannibal, Hannibalis, m.:** Hannibal  
**Carthaginiēnsēs, -ium, m. plur.:** Carthaginians  
**Scīpiō, Scīpiōnis, m.:** Scipio  
**exercitus, exercitūs, m.:** army  
**Hannō, Hannōnis, m.:** Hanno

**cupiēbant = volēbant**  
**socius, sociī, m.:** ally  
**eius = "his"**  
**studium, studiū, n.:** enthusiasm

46. In lines 2-3 (**Senātus ... mīsīt**), we learn that
- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Scipio hated Hannibal.       | c. Scipio came to Rome from Africa. |
| b. Hannibal lost many soldiers. | d. Scipio became consul.            |
47. In lines 3-5 (**Ille exercitus ... perterritus erat**), Scipio's attacks in Africa
- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. defeated a Carthaginian leader. | c. succeeded because of help from Hanno. |
| b. were terrifying for the Romans. | d. were prevented by Hanno and Hannibal. |
48. According to lines 6-7 (**Urbēs ... gerēbant**), the Italian cities wanted the Carthaginians to
- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. begin a new war. | c. revolt against Hannibal. |
| b. fight for them.  | d. leave from Italy.        |



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49. Line 7 (**Nunc ... erat**) describes
- a. Hannibal's greatest accomplishments.
  - b. advantages for Hannibal.
  - c. a change in Hannibal's attitude.
  - d. a problem for Hannibal.
50. The direct object of **iubēbant** (line 8) is
- a. **Carthāginiēnsēs** (line 8).
  - b. **Hannibalem** (line 8).
  - c. **exercitum** (line 8).
  - d. **Āfricam** (line 8).
51. A possible synonym for **tamen** (line 11) is
- a. **tandem**.
  - b. **sed**.
  - c. **dum**.
  - d. **quoque**.
52. Lines 10-11 (**Militēs Hannibalis ... fēcērunt**) describe
- a. the declaration of war.
  - b. the reasons for fighting a war.
  - c. a decisive battle between enemies.
  - d. the peaceful outcome without a battle.
53. According to the final sentence (**Populus Rōmānus ... recēpērunt**), which of the following is true?
- a. **Militēs Rōmānī Rōmam oppugnāvērunt.**
  - b. **Exercitus ad Scīpiōnem vēnit.**
  - c. **Scīpiō militēs ad Āfricam redūxit.**
  - d. **Rōmānī exercitum laudāvērunt.**

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**Passage 2:** Use this passage to answer questions #54-60.

*[Hercules and the Serpents]*

Ubi <u>Herculēs</u> infāns erat, <u>Iūnō</u> irāta erat et duābus serpentibus	1
dīxit: “Īte ad Herculem et eum petite!” Itaque duae serpentēs ad	2
vīllam Herculis mediā nocte veniēbant.	3
Serpentēs cubiculum intrāvērunt, dum Herculēs et frāter	4
dormiunt. Serpentēs circumspectābant et ad <u>lectum</u> festīnāvērunt et	5
super caput Herculis stabant. Frāter Herculis serpentēs statim	6
conspexit et timēbat et patrem vocābat. Herculēs clamōrēs frātris	7
audīvit et oculōs subitō <u>aperuit</u> . Herculēs serpentēs celeriter manibus	8
suīs <u>prehendit</u> .	9
Postquam pater puerōrum perīculum <u>sēnsit</u> , gladium ad	10
cubiculum portāvit et filiōs vīdit. <u>Alter</u> frāter lacrimābat, et <u>alter</u>	11
frāter serpentēs tenēbat et rīdēbat.	12

**Herculēs, Herculis, m.:** Hercules  
**Iūnō, Iūnōnis, f.:** Juno  
**lectus, lectī, m.:** bed  
**aperiō, aperīre, aperuī:** to open (something)

**prehendō,prehendere,prehendī:** to grab  
**sentīō, sentīre, sēnsī:** to feel, notice  
**alter ... alter:** the one ... the other

54. In lines 1-2 (**Ubi Herculēs ... petite**), we learn that Juno
- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. sent snakes to attack Hercules. | c. had two angry snakes.       |
| b. was the goddess of snakes.      | d. was the mother of Hercules. |
55. The case and function of **serpentēs** (line 2) are
- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. accusative direct object. | c. nominative subject.               |
| b. nominative predicate.     | d. accusative object of preposition. |
56. According to lines 4-6 (**Serpentēs cubiculum ... stabant**), what is NOT an action done by the snakes?
- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a. looking around | c. rushing  |
| b. sleeping       | d. entering |
57. What Latin adjective best describes Hercules’ brother based on his actions in lines 6-7 (**Frāter ... vocābat**)?
- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a. <b>perterritus</b> | c. <b>frīgidus</b> |
| b. <b>fortis</b>      | d. <b>mortuus</b>  |

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58. According to lines 7-8 (**Herculēs clamōrēs ... aperuit**), Hercules woke up because
- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. he had a dream about his brother. | c. the snakes had grabbed his hands. |
| b. he heard the snakes approaching.  | d. he heard his brother's shouts.    |
59. The actions of Hercules' father in lines 10-11 (**Postquam ... vīdit**) reflect the idea of
- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <b>carpe diem</b> .          | c. <b>semper parātus</b> . |
| b. <b>sīc semper tyrannīs</b> . | d. <b>exemplī grātiā</b> . |
60. Hercules' brother is the subject of the verb
- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. <b>lacrimābat</b> (line 11). | c. <b>rīdēbat</b> (line 12). |
| b. <b>tenēbat</b> (line 12).    | d. <b>sēnsit</b> (line 10).  |

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**SIGHT TRANSLATION:**

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

*[Ariadne Helps Theseus]*

Haec est fabula dē puellā Ariadnā. Ariadna in īnsulā Crētā 1  
habitābat. Quoque in īnsulā habitābat Minotaurus. Necesse erat 2  
Athēniēnsibus multōs puerōs puellāsque ad īnsulam mittere. Thēseus 3  
cum illīs puerīs puellīsque veniēbat, et amīcōs ā Minotaurō līberāre 4  
cupiēbat. 5

Simulac Ariadna Thēseum vīdit, puerum salūtābat: “Ego sciō dē 6  
Minotaurō et labyrinthō. Cupiō relinquere patrem et pātriam. Sī ego 7  
tibi auxilium dabō, poterōne tēcum fugere?” 8

Puellae respondit, “Ita vero. Poteris in nave meā nāvigāre. 9  
Quōmodō possum Minotaurum necāre?” Ariadna Thēseō duo dōna, 10  
filum et gladium, dedit. Ubi Thēseus Minotaurum gladiō necāvī, 11  
filum eum ē labyrinthō tandem dūcēbat. Thēseus grātiās Ariadnae 12  
agēbat, et puellam ab īnsulā Crētā dūxit. 13

**Minotaurus, Minotaurī, m.:** the Minotaur  
**Athēniēnsēs, Athēniēnsium, m. plur.:** the Athenians  
**cupiēbat = volēbat**  
**simulac (adv.):** as soon as  
**labyrinthus, labyrinthī, m.:** the labyrinth (a maze)

**quōmodō (adv.):** how  
**filum, filī, n.:** thread  
**necō, necāre, necāvī:** to kill  
**grātiās ... agere:** to give thanks