

ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2020 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: 90 minutes

TEST FORMAT: 50 Multiple Choice Questions
25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on your answer sheet. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on your answer sheet.
3. You will leave #51-60 blank on your answer sheet.
4. Turn over your answer sheet to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the answer sheet:

- (A) NAME** Neatly print your name.
- (B) SCHOOL** Write the name of your school.
- (C) EXAM** Write the title of your test. (Advanced Prose).
- (D) TEACHER** Write the name of your Latin teacher.
- (E) ZIPGRADE ID** Write your assigned ID number and mark the corresponding bubbles.

Name	Exam
Hercules	Adv. Prose
School	Teacher
Ovid's Academy	Mr. Linus

Student ID

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DIRECTIONS:

Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages which you will need to answer questions 1-50. This test has 50 questions; you will leave #51-60 blank.

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

PASSAGE I

Caesar, *Commentārii dē Bellō Cīvīlī* III. 90-91 *[An exhortation at the Battle of Pharsalus]*

1. In line 1, referring to the soldiers, **studiō pugnae ardentibus** is translated
 - a. burning with eagerness for a fight.
 - b. with a burning eagerness of a fight.
 - c. with eagerness for a burning fight.
 - d. burning and fighting with eagerness.

2. The antecedent of **quī** (line 2) is
 - a. **C. Crāstinus** (line 2).
 - b. **Caesaris** (line 2).
 - c. **exercitū** (line 2).
 - d. **primum pīlum** (line 3).

3. In line 3, **primum pīlum in legiōne X dūxerat** refers to being
 - a. a leader of spearmen in ten legions.
 - b. the first to sign up for the tenth legion.
 - c. the first to have a spear in the tenth legion.
 - d. a leader of the tenth legion.

4. The case and function of **singulārī virtūte** (line 3) are
 - a. double dative.
 - b. ablative of description.
 - c. dative with special adjective.
 - d. ablative of means/instrument.

5. In line 4, **sequimini** is translated
 - a. you will follow.
 - b. you are being followed.
 - c. follow!
 - d. you will be followed.

6. Crastinus uses the clause **manipulārēs meī quī fuistis** (line 4) in order to
 - a. begin a list of the soldiers' duties.
 - b. insult the soldiers for their lowly status.
 - c. recall his relationship with these soldiers.
 - d. ask the soldiers to save his life.

7. The case and function of **vestrō imperātōrī** (line 4) are
 - a. vocative direct address.
 - b. genitive possession.
 - c. nominative predicate.
 - d. dative indirect object.

8. In line 5 (**Ūnum ... superest**), Crastinus attempts to convince the soldiers that
 - a. this will be the determining battle.
 - b. this is the first battle they will fight.
 - c. it will be difficult to survive this battle.
 - d. this battle will happen here.

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9. In line 6 (**ille ... recuperābimus**), Crastinus demonstrates that
- both Caesar and the soldiers will survive the battle.
 - both he and his soldiers might lose their freedom.
 - both Caesar and the soldiers have something to gain.
 - both he and his soldiers will prove their worthiness.
10. In line 7, **respciēns Caesarem** is translated
- with Caesar looking back.
 - Caesar, looking back.
 - by looking back at Caesar.
 - looking back at Caesar.
11. In lines 7-8, **faciam ... ut ... grātiās agās** is translated
- I am making you give thanks.
 - I will make it such that you give thanks.
 - I should act to give you thanks.
 - I do try to give you thanks.
12. In lines 7-8, **aut vīvō mihi aut mortuō** is translated
- to me, either living or dead.
 - either for my life or for my death.
 - whether for me to live or to die.
 - whether in my life or in my death.
13. In line 8, **dixisset** is subjunctive in
- a contrary-to-fact clause.
 - a circumstantial clause.
 - an indirect question.
 - a fearing clause.
14. The case and number of **cornū** (line 8) are
- dative singular.
 - nominative singular.
 - accusative singular.
 - ablative singular.
15. In line 9 (**militēs circiter CXX**), there were approximately
- 120 soldiers.
 - 80 soldiers.
 - 200 soldiers.
 - 70 soldiers.
16. In lines 9-10 (**atque ... prōsecūtī**), we learn that Crastinus' speech
- only applied to his favorite soldiers.
 - was heard by each cohort.
 - successfully roused the soldiers.
 - offended the volunteer soldiers.

PASSAGE II

Cornelius Nepos, *Themistocles* 2.6-8

[*Themistocles protects Athens from Xerxes*]

17. In line 1 (**Cuius ... perlāta**), the Athenians learn that Xerxes
- had an evil reputation.
 - had arrived in Greece.
 - was travelling far and wide.
 - was learning more about Greece.
18. The tense and voice of **esset perlāta** (line 1) are
- future active.
 - imperfect active.
 - perfect passive.
 - pluperfect passive.

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19. The definition of the root verb of **perlāta** is
- a. to praise.
 - b. to bring.
 - c. to come.
 - d. to see.
20. In lines 1-2, **maximē Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur** is translated
- a. the Athenians spoke greatly of targeting.
 - b. the greatest Athenians said they would target.
 - c. the Athenians were said to be targeted the most.
 - d. the greatest Athenians were sought to target.
21. The case and function of **Delphōs** (line 3) are
- a. accusative of respect.
 - b. accusative direct object.
 - c. accusative extent of space.
 - d. accusative place to which.
22. In line 3, the supine **cōnsultum** is best translated
- a. having asked.
 - b. in order to ask.
 - c. with respect to asking.
 - d. a thing having been asked.
23. In lines 2-3 (**mīsērunt ... suīs**), the Athenians
- a. consulted the deeds of Delphi.
 - b. were miserable because of the battle at Marathon.
 - c. wanted to know what to do.
 - d. accomplished everything they learned at Delphi.
24. According to your knowledge of the ancient world, the **Pythia** (line 3) was the
- a. group of priests of Apollo at Delphi.
 - b. god who oversaw the Delphic oracle.
 - c. priestess at the Delphic oracle.
 - d. the Athenian representative at Delphi.
25. In lines 3-4 (**Dēliberantibus ... mūnīrent**), the Pythia's response was that the Athenians
- a. should remain outside the wooden walls.
 - b. had been warned about wooden walls.
 - c. should reassess their wooden walls.
 - d. would be protected by wooden walls.
26. In line 4, **Id respōnsum quō valēret** is translated
- a. how that response would hold true.
 - b. how to survive that response.
 - c. that response about how to say goodbye.
 - d. how he wanted that response.
27. In lines 4-5 (**cum intellegeret ... persuāsit**), we learn that Themistocles
- a. was less intelligent than the others.
 - b. could not persuade the others.
 - c. had the only interpretation of the oracle.
 - d. was the only one who was not persuaded.
28. In line 5, **cōnsilium esse Apollinis** is translated
- a. that it was the advice of Apollo.
 - b. to be an advisor for Apollo.
 - c. that Apollo had been advised.
 - d. to be advised by Apollo.

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29. The cleverness of Themistocles' point in lines 5-6 (**ut in nāvēs ... ligneum**) was that the
- ships would help them escape the "wooden walls."
 - "wooden walls" meant ships.
 - god would save their ships.
 - ships could be broken down to make "wooden walls."
30. In line 6, **sē suaque** is translated
- himself and all the things.
 - the men and the women.
 - themselves and their things.
 - them and those things.
31. The sentence in lines 4-6 (**Id respōnsum ... ligneum**) has many clauses. Which clause is correctly paired with its grammatical identification?
- Id ... valēret**: indirect question
 - cōnsilium ... Apollinis**: purpose clause
 - ut ... cōnferrent**: temporal clause
 - eum ... ligneum**: result clause
32. In line 7, **Tālī cōnsiliō probātō** is translated
- when such a plan was approved.
 - for approving such a plan.
 - since such things were approved in a plan.
 - although such ones approved the plan.
33. In line 7 (**addunt ... trirēmēs**), we learn that the Athenians
- saved every one of their ships.
 - doubled their number of ships.
 - kept their ships at Salamis and Troezen.
 - had the best naval fleet of Greece.
34. In lines 7-8 (**suaque omnia ... dēportant**), the Athenians are acting on the plan described in the earlier phrase
- maximē ... Marathōniam** (lines 1-2).
 - mīsērunt ... cōnsultum** (lines 2-3).
 - intellegeret nēmō** (line 5).
 - in nāvēs ... cōnferrent** (lines 5-6).

PASSAGE III

Cicero, *Post Reditum in Senatu* 7

[Cicero Recalls Events During His Exile and Losing Public Support]

35. In line 1 (**Quō quidem ... restiterat**), Cicero is indicating a time when he
- had left to go into exile.
 - was preparing the city for war.
 - hypothetically had died.
 - had burned and slaughtered a city.
36. The case and function of **caedī** and **flammae** (line 1) are
- genitive possession.
 - dative with special verb.
 - nominative subject.
 - dative of agent.
37. In lines 2-3, **hominēs ... volitantēs** and **tēcta impugnāta** are
- direct objects of **restiterat** (line 1).
 - direct objects of **vīdistis** (line 5).
 - subjects of an implied **erant**.
 - appositives of **caedī et flammae** (line 1).

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PASSAGE I

Caesar, *Commentārii dē Bellō Cīvīlī* III. 90-91 [*An exhortation at the Battle of Pharsalus*]

Exposcentibus mīlitibus et studiō pugnae ārdentibus, tubā signum dēdit. Erat in exercitū Caesaris C. Crāstinus ēvocātus, quī superiōre annō apud eum p̄rimum p̄lum in legiōne X dūxerat, vir singulārī virtūte. Hic signō datō, “sequiminī mē,” inquit, “manipulārēs meī quī fuistis, et vestrō imperātōrī, quam cōstituistis, operam date. Ūnum hoc proelium superest; quō cōfectō 5 et ille suam dignitātem et nōs nostram libertātem recuperābimus.” Simul respiciēns Caesarem, “faciam,” inquit, “hodiē, imperātor, ut aut vīvō mihi aut mortuō grātiās agās.” Haec cum dīxisset, p̄rimus ex dextrō cornū prōcucurrit, atque eum ēlectī mīlitēs circiter CXX voluntārīi eiusdem cohortis sunt prōsecūtī. 10

exposcentibus = “demanding a fight”	opera, operae , <i>f.</i> : service
manipulāris, manipulāris , <i>m.</i> : fellow soldier	cornū, cornūs , <i>n.</i> : flank (of the army)
cōstituō, cōstituere : to pledge	

PASSAGE II

Cornelius Nepos, *Themistocles* II.6-8 [*Themistocles protects Athens from Xerxes*]

Cuius dē adventū cum fāma in Graeciam esset perlāta et maximē Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur propter pugnam Marathōniam, mīsērunt Delphōs cōsultum, quidnam facerent dē rēbus suīs. Dēlīberantibus P̄ythia respondit, ut moenibus lignēis sē mūnīrent. Id respōnsum quō valeret cum intellexeret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōsiliū esse Apollinis, ut in 5 nāvēs sē suaque cōferrent: eum enim ā deō significārī mūrum ligneum. Tālī cōsiliō probātō addunt ad superiōrēs totidem nāvēs trirēmēs suaque omnia, quae movērī poterant, partim Salamīna, partim Troezēna dēportant.

cuius = “of Xerxes”	quō = quōmodō
Marathōnius, -a, -um : of the city Marathon	probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum : to approve
Delphī, Delphōrum , <i>m.pl.</i> : Delphi	totidem : the same number
cōsulō, cōsulere, cōsuluī, cōsultum : to seek advice of an oracle	Salamīna = “to Salamis”
ligneus, -a, -um : made of wood	Troezēna = “to Troizen”

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PASSAGE III

Cicero, *Post Reditum in Senatu* 7

[Cicero Recalls Events During His Exile and Losing Public Support]

Quō quidem tempore, cum is excessisset, quī caedī et flammae restiterat, cum ferrō et facibus hominēs tōtā urbe volitantēs, magistrātuum tēcta impugnāta, deōrum templa īnflammāta, summī virī et clārissimī cōsulis fascēs frāctōs, fortissimī atque optimī tribūnī plēbis sānctissimum corpus nōn tāctum ac violātum manū, sed vulnerātum ferrō cōnfectumque vīdistis. 5

Quā strāge nōnnūllī permōtī magistrātūs partim metū mortis, partim dēspērātiōne reī pūblicaē paululum ā meā causā recessērunt. Reliquī fuērunt, quōs neque terror nec vīs, nec spēs nec metus, nec prōmissa nec minae, nec tēla nec facēs, ā vestrā auctōritāte, ā populī Rōmānī dignitāte, ā meā salūte dēpellerent. 10

is = Cicero (speaking in third person)

fax, facis, m.: torch

volitō, volitāre: to rush around

cōsulis: Bibulus, consul of 59 BCE

cōnfectus, -a, -um: weakened, killed

strāgēs, strāgis, f.: disaster

mina, minae, f.: a threat