

**INTERMEDIATE 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. (Intermediate 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	Interm. Prose
School	Teacher
Ovid's Academy	Mr. Linus

Student ID

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**GENERAL DIRECTIONS:**

Choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in completely the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet. This test is 50 questions; you will leave #51-60 blank.

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

- |                     |               |               |              |                |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. <b>gaudēre</b>   | a. to rejoice | b. to grow    | c. to hope   | d. to question |
| 2. <b>impetus</b>   | a. desire     | b. lack       | c. attack    | d. competition |
| 3. <b>ob</b>        | a. for        | b. because of | c. from      | d. until       |
| 4. <b>laus</b>      | a. fear       | b. praise     | c. rat       | d. slaughter   |
| 5. <b>tantus</b>    | a. so great   | b. false      | c. high      | d. other       |
| 6. <b>postulāre</b> | a. to promise | b. to deliver | c. to ask    | d. to follow   |
| 7. <b>odium</b>     | a. hatred     | b. leisure    | c. work      | d. duty        |
| 8. <b>nefās</b>     | a. business   | b. sin        | c. excess    | d. small ship  |
| 9. <b>forte</b>     | a. sometimes  | b. loudly     | c. by chance | d. far away    |
| 10. <b>litus</b>    | a. shore      | b. joy        | c. side      | d. truth       |

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

11. If only Marcus had written more clearly!  
a. **scripserat**            b. **scripsisset**            c. **scribat**            d. **scripserit**
12. I gave food to the only boy in the castle.  
a. **sōlius puerī**            c. **sōlō puerō**  
b. **sōlum puerum**            d. **sōlī puerō**
13. Nōs omnēs hortantur ut ad lūdum eāmus.  
a. They are encouraged by all of us            c. We are encouraging everyone  
b. We will encourage everyone            d. They all are encouraging us
14. Audīvistisne Marcum Manlium montem Capitōlīnum servāvisse?  
a. had saved            b. saves            c. will have saved            d. has been saved

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15. **Scit quis imperātorem Gallōrum \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a. necāret                      b. necāverit                      c. necāvit                      d. necāvisset
16. **Puerō rogantī orāculum dīxit, “fīēs rēx!”**  
a. you will become                      c. you are born from  
b. you have been made                      d. you can be
17. **Sequere tuōs amicōs ad finēs terrārum.**  
a. You have followed                      c. You will be followed  
b. They followed                      d. Follow
18. Yesterday I saw many cats sleeping on the ground near the forum.  
a. **humīs**                      c. **humī**  
b. **humum**                      d. **humō**
19. **Elephantī verentur ne mūrēs adsint.**  
a. that mice were present                      c. that mice were not present  
b. that mice are present                      d. that mice are not present

*The following sentences tell the story of Cinderella (**Cinerella**, **Cinerellae**, **f.**):*

20. **Cum Cinerella esset puella, pater eius mortuus est.**  
a. After Cinderella had become a young girl, her father was dead.  
b. When Cinderella was a girl, her father died.  
c. Before Cinderella was a young girl, her father had died.  
d. With Cinderella still being a young girl, her father died.
21. **Cinderella had three sisters.**  
a. **Cinerellae erant**                      c. **Cinerellam habebat**  
b. **Cinerella erat**                      d. **cum Cinerellā habebat**
22. **Sororēs Cinerellae ad rēgiā ivērunt, sed domī Cinerellae manendum erat.**  
a. Cinderella had to stay at home.                      c. Cinderella had been left in the house  
b. They left Cinderella in the house.                      d. They locked Cinderella in the house.
23. Which **CANNOT** express the underlined phrase? A fairy godmother came to help Cinderella.  
a. **ut Cinerellam adiuvāret**                      c. **ad Cinerellam adiuvandam**  
b. **Cinerellā adiuvātā**                      d. **Cinerellae adiuvandae grātiā**
24. **When Cinderella left the palace, she left a glass slipper.**  
a. **Ubi Cinerellae ā rēgiā exeundum est**                      c. **Cum Cinerella ā rēgiā exiret**  
b. **Cinerella, rēgiā exitūrā**                      d. **Cinerella ā rēgiā exeundō**

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25. The prince shouted, "Speak, if anyone knows the name of the owner!"  
a. **quae**                      b. **quid**                      c. **aliquis**                      d. **quis**
26. **Post multōs diēs, mirābile audītū! Cinerella ā p̄ncipe inventa est!**  
a. heard                      b. to hear                      c. will hear                      d. having been heard

**DIRECTIONS:**

**Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages that you will need to answer questions 27-50.**

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

**PASSAGE I**

Cicero, *In Catilīnam* I. 9 (adapted)

*[Cicero describes Catiline's plans]*

27. In line 1 (**Fuistī ... Catilīna**), we learn that  
a. Catiline was trying to avoid Laeca.                      c. Catiline was staying with Laeca.  
b. Laeca visited Catiline every night.                      d. Laeca left Catiline that night.
28. In line 2, **statuistī quō quemque proficīscī placēret** is translated  
a. You decided how and with whom it was pleasing to you to set out.  
b. You decided where it was pleasing that each person go.  
c. It pleased you to decide where to send each person.  
d. It pleased you to go out and decide with each person.
29. In lines 2-3, the verbs **placēret**, **relinquerēs**, and **dūcerēs** are subjunctive in  
a. a fearing clause.                      c. a contrary to fact condition.  
b. an indirect command.                      d. an indirect question.
30. Lines 3-4 (**Cōfirmāvistī ... exitūrum**) include  
a. a passive periphrastic.                      c. a supine of purpose.  
b. an indirect statement.                      d. a gerundive.
31. In lines 3-4 (**Cōfirmāvistī ... exitūrum**), we learn that  
a. Catiline was about to leave.                      c. Cicero has determined Catiline's death.  
b. Cicero was about to leave.                      d. Catiline has determined Cicero's death.
32. The case and function of **morae** (line 4) are  
a. dative of reference.                      c. genitive of description.  
b. dative of direction.                      d. partitive genitive.

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33. In lines 4-5 (**sed ... vīvēbam**), Catiline's reason for not leaving the city is that  
a. he thinks he will die when he leaves.      c. Cicero is still alive.  
b. he is worried about his plans.      d. the fires have not yet started.
34. In line 6, **quī mē necārent et tē liberārent** is translated  
a. whom I killed and you freed.      c. by killing me and freeing you.  
b. who have killed me and freed you.      d. who would kill me and free you.
35. In lines 7-8 (**Illī equitēs ... esse**), the knights (**equitēs**) make a promise to  
a. kill Cicero in his bed in the morning.  
b. read about Cicero in the morning.  
c. help Cicero first thing in the morning.  
d. kill both Cicero and Catiline in the morning.
36. The tense of **interfectūrōs esse** (line 8) is  
a. imperfect.      b. future.      c. perfect.      d. pluperfect.
37. In lines 8-10 (**domum... salutandum**), Cicero counters Catiline's actions by  
a. addressing the rejected knights.  
b. firming up his supporters.  
c. rallying his clients during morning **salūtātiō**.  
d. barricading his house.
38. During this passage, Cicero shows that he was  
a. disorganized and oblivious.      c. acutely aware of everything going on.  
b. calmly compassionate and merciful.      d. anxious and frustrated.

**PASSAGE II**

Apuleius, *Metamorphōsēs* I. 7 (adapted)      [*Socrates tells about how he met the witch Meroë*]

39. In line 1 (**Mē ... incidī**), Socrates fell into misfortunes when he was  
a. fighting in a gladiator fight.      c. walking with a gladiator.  
b. leaving a gladiator show.      d. looking for gladiatorial games.
40. In line 2, **ut** is translated  
a. as.      b. when.      c. so that.      d. how.
41. According to line 2 (**Nam ... profectus sum**), Socrates had originally traveled  
a. for vacation.      b. to see Macedonia.      c. to find shows.      d. for business.
42. The case and function of **mēnsēs decem** (lines 2-3) are  
a. accusative predicate.      c. accusative direct object.  
b. accusative duration of time.      d. nominative predicate.

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43. In lines 2-3 (**mēnsēs ... revertēbam**), Socrates decided to go home  
a. because he had lost money.                      c. after he made a lot of money.  
b. in order to get more money.                      d. in search of a wealthier person.
44. In lines 3-5 (**Sed in quādam ... intellegentem**) we learn that Socrates  
a. joined a band of robbers.                      c. was robbed.  
b. found a treasure chest in a valley.                      d. brought robbers to Meroë.
45. In lines 5-6 (**Eī ... referō**), we learn that Socrates  
a. informed Meroë of his situation.                      c. asked Meroë about a robbery.  
b. brought Meroë on his journey.                      d. asked Meroë the causes of her misery.
46. In line 7 (**Illa ... dedit**), we learn that Meroë  
a. was very wealthy.                      c. was kind at first.  
b. had magical powers.                      d. was wicked from the start.
47. In line 8, **ad mē tegendum** is translated  
a. to cover myself.                      c. so that I may cover her.  
b. her covering for me.                      d. by covering myself.
48. In lines 8-9 (**ipsās ... merēbam**), we learn that  
a. Meroë stole his clothes.                      c. he had earned money from Meroë.  
b. Meroë stole from the robbers.                      d. the robbers gave to the poor.
49. The direct object of **reliquērunt** (line 9), is  
a. **quās** (line 8).                      c. **latronēs** (line 8).  
b. **vestēs** (line 8).                      d. me (implied).
50. What is the best summary of Socrates' story?  
a. There are kind people in odd places.                      c. Your closest friends bring the most misery.  
b. There is no safe place from misfortune.                      d. You can always hide from evil.

**[MAKE NO MARKS FOR #51-60 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET]**

**[CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE]**

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**SIGHT TRANSLATION:**

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

Based on Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae* V. 14

[*Androcles and the Lion*]

Captīvus, nōmine Androclēs, in ārenam intrōductus est ut ā leōne cōsūmerētur.

Leō tamen sēdit prope Androclēm et eum bāsiāvīt. Imperātor Androclēm interrogāvit cūr leō eum adeō amāret.

Androclēs respondit: “Cum servus in Āfricā essem, ā dominō meō effūgī et vēnī ad spēluncam, ubi hic leō ingemināns pede vulnerātō habitābat. Ibi ego spīnam ingentissimam ē pede eius revellī. Leō tum, pede eius meā in manū positō, obdormīvit. Ex eō diē, ego et leō in eādem spēluncā vīvēbāmus. Sed nuper, errāns procul ā spēluncā, ab mīlitibus captus sum, et ille quoque ab eīsdem captus. Et nunc ille īdem benignē mē cūrat ut ego eum.”

Imperātor prōclāmāvit, “Hic leō est hospes hominis, hic homō est medicus leōnis.”

**bāsiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** to kiss

**spīna, spīnae, f.:** thorn

**ingeminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** to groan, wail

**revellō, -ere, revellī, revulsum:** to pluck out

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**PASSAGE I**

Cicero, *In Catilinam* I. 9 (adapted)

*[Cicero describes Catiline's plans]*

*Use this passage to answer questions 27-38. You do not need to write a translation.*

Fuistī igitur apud Laecam illā nocte, Catilīna. Distribuistī partēs Ītalīae, statuistī quō quemque proficīscī placēret. Dēlēgistī, quōs Rōmae relinquerēs, quōs tēcum ex urbe dūcerēs. Dīvīsistī partēs urbis ad incendia. Cōfirmāvistī tē ipsum iam esse exitūrum, sed dīxistī paulum morae tibi esse etiam nunc. Cūr? Quod ego vīvēbam.

5

Inventī sunt igitur duo equitēs Rōmānī, quī mē necārent et tē līberārent. Illī equitēs pollicērentur sē illā ipsā nocte paulō ante lūcem mē in meō lectō interfectūrōs esse. Haec omnia ego statim repperī; domum meam igitur ego firmāvī, et – cum vēnissent – ego exclūsī eōs equitēs, quōs tū mīserās māne ad mē salūtandum, quōs ego prius multīs virīs praedīxeram ad mē ventūrōs esse.

10

**Laeca, Laecae, m.:** Marcus Porcius Laeca

**mora, morae, f.:** delay

**Catilīna, Catilīnae, m.:** Lucius Sergius Catiline

**polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum:** to promise

**quisque, quaeque, quodque:** each

**reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertum:** to find

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**PASSAGE II**

Apuleius, *Metamorphōsēs* I. 7 (adapted)      [*Socrates tells about how he met the witch Meroē*]

*Use this passage to answer questions 39-50. You do not need to write a translation.*

Mē miserum, ego quī petēns gladiātōriōs lūdōs in hās difficultātēs incidī.

Nam, ut optimē scīs, propter negōtium Macedoniam profectus sum et, mēnsēs decem ibīdem morātus, nummātor domum revertēbam. Sed in quādam valle ā

multīs latrōnibus occupātus atque omnibus dēprīvātus, tandem effūgī ad

quandam caupōnam Meroēn, fēminam valdē intelligentem. Eī causās itineris      5

et dē spoliātiōne miserā referō.

Illa ā prīmō mē plūs quam hūmānē cūrāvit et mihi cēnam grātam dedit.

Sed mox miser factus sum, et ipsās vestēs, quās bonī latrōnēs ad mē tegendum

relīquērunt, illa rapuit et nummōs dē meō sacculō quōs merēbam. Mala

Fortūna ita perdūxit mē ad maiōrēs difficultātēs.      10

**Macedonia, -ae, f.:** Macedonia (region north of Greece)

**nummātus, -a, -um:** rich, wealthy

**latrō, latrōnis, m.:** robber

**dēprīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** to rob

**caupōna, caupōnae, f.:** innkeeper

**Meroēn** = acc. of Meroē

**spoliātiō, spoliātiōnis, f.:** a robbing

**tegō, tegere, texī, tectum:** to cover

**nummus, nummī, m.:** coin

**mereō, merēre, meruī, meritum:** to earn