LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2020 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **90 minutes**

TEST FORMAT: **60 Multiple Choice Questions**
                                   25-point Sight Translation

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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. 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. (Latin Two).

(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	Latin Two
School	**Teacher**
Ovid's Academy	Mr. Linus

Student ID

9 1 2 3 4

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

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

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

1. **aeger**   a. sick   b. wild   c. equal   d. sharp

2. **frūstrā**   a. unsuccessfully   b. angrily   c. cleverly   d. fiercely

3. **vīta**   a. road   b. life   c. house   d. wine

4. **lībertus**   a. drink   b. book   c. child   d. freedman

5. **trādere**   a. to drag   b. to hand over   c. to lie   d. to frighten

6. **nescīre**   a. to not know   b. to not want   c. to deny   d. to kill

7. **summus**   a. existing   b. highest   c. entire   d. his own

8. **eugepae**   a. look!   b. yikes!   c. hooray!   d. not at all!

9. **iūdex**   a. judge   b. law   c. list   d. connection

10. **emere**   a. to buy   b. to throw out   c. to exit   d. to eat

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

11. **ferre**   a. nefarious   b. latitude   c. sustain   d. relate

12. **diēs**   a. journal   b. digest   c. schedule   d. dissect

13. **vīs**   a. virtuous   b. vision   c. visor   d. violence

14. **lūx**   a. loose   b. lucky   c. translucent   d. translate

15. **surgere**   a. result   b. resound   c. restaurant   d. resurrect

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

16. Sammy's supervisors found his actions to be <u>reprehensible</u>.
    a. peculiar   b. disgraceful   c. predictable   d. repetitive

17. "We must continue this <u>inquiry</u>!" screamed the senator.
    a. speech   b. questioning   c. invasion   d. revolution

18. We got lost when we explored the <u>subterranean</u> passageways!
    a. on another planet   b. above ground   c. on Earth   d. underground

19. Your explanation of the game was too <u>verbose</u>.
    a. violent   b. exciting   c. biased   d. wordy

20. I would love to see all types of <u>edifices</u> in this city.
    a. buildings   b. streets   c. foods   d. sports

III. Translation
Select the correct translation of the underlined word(s) or fill in the blank.

21. **Nōn vīderat Iosephus <u>mercātōrem dīligentiōrem</u>.**
    a. a diligent merchant   c. more diligently than the merchant
    b. a more diligent merchant   d. more diligent than the merchant

22. **Sī Flāvia per vīllam <u>cucurrerit</u>, māter īrāta erit.**
    a. would run   c. was running
    b. had run   d. will have run

23. **Omnēs amīcī <u>domō</u> discēdēbant.**
    a. from home   c. towards home
    b. at home   d. for home

24. **Plautus artem <u>parentibus rīdentibus</u> ostendēbat.**
    a. smiling at the parents   c. to smile at his parents
    b. to his smiling parents   d. his parents had smiled

25. **Narrāvī amīcīs meīs dē hāc ___ .**
    a. **rēbus**   c. **rē**
    b. **rēs**   d. **rem**

26. **Invēnimus vīllam prope ___ .**
    a. **monte**   c. **montibus**
    b. **montī**   d. **montem**

27. **Haec puella potest <u>difficilem</u> labōrem facere.**
    a. more difficult   c. very difficult
    b. difficult   d. difficulty

28. **Medicus, <u>cui pecūniam dederāmus</u>, vīllam nostram advēnit.**
    a. who had given us money   c. to whom we had given money
    b. whose money we had given   d. who had been given money

29. **Canis in lūce <u>sōlis</u> sedēre cupiēbat.**
    a. in the sun   c. of the sun
    b. for the suns   d. the sun

30. **Rēx dōna optima custōdibus ___ dedit.**
    a. **dēfessīs**   c. **dēfessum**
    b. **dēfessō**   d. **dēfessī**

31. The soldiers saw a strange <u>animal</u> in the forest.
    a. **animalī**   c. **animal**
    b. **animalia**   d. **animalium**

32. The bushes <u>were being moved</u> by this animal.
    a. **movēbāminī**   c. **movēbātur**
    b. **movēbant**   d. **movēbantur**

33. They saw a lion <u>bigger</u> than four dogs!
    a. **graviōrem**   c. **meliōrem**
    b. **pēiōrem**   d. **maiōrem**

34. The lion saw the shaking of their <u>hands</u>.
    a. **manibus**   c. **manūs**
    b. **manuum**   d. **manum**

35. "<u>How</u> can we escape?!" thought the soldiers.
    a. **quam**   c. **quandō**
    b. **quōmodo**   d. **quot**

36. The lion reassured them, "<u>I am not going to eat</u> you!"
    a. **nōn cōnsūmētis**   c. **nōn cōnsūmptūrus sum**
    b. **nōn cōnsūmptus sum** d. **nōn ego cōnsūmēns**

37. <u>The soldiers did not like</u> the lion's speech.
    a. **Mīlitī nōn placēbat**   c. **Mīlitibus nōn placēbat**
    b. **Mīles nōn placēbat**   d. **Mīlitēs nōn placēbant**

38. In fact <u>his</u> shouts terrified the soldiers!
      a. **eī**   c. **eum**
      b. **eius**   d. **is**

39. They were completely overwhelmed <u>by fear</u>.
      a. **timōrī**   c. **timōre**
      b. **ad timōrem**   d. **prope timōrem**

40. Finally the lion left the soldiers and <u>returned</u> to the forest.
      a. **redeunt**   c. **rediit**
      b. **redierat**   d. **rediērunt**

IV. Grammatical Terminology
Select the correct answer to each question.

41. Which of the following words is a pronoun?
      a. **rēs**   c. **ipse**
      b. **ibi**   d. **ūnus**

42. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a form of the verb "to bring, carry"?
      a. **fers**   c. **factus est**
      b. **tulit**   d. **latus est**

43. What is the function of the ablative case? **Flāvia, quae <u>frātre</u> dīligentior erat, laudābātur.**
      a. accompaniment   c. comparison
      b. respect   d. agent

44. Which sentence uses the locative case for the name of a place?
      a. **Nōs Rōmae habitāmus.**   c. **In Ītāliam adveniō.**
      b. **Statim Athēnīs fugiēbant.**   d. **Carthaginem nāvigat Lūcius.**

45. Which of the following verb forms is in the pluperfect tense?
      a. **petēbantur**   c. **petita erant**
      b. **petīvērunt**   d. **petīveris**

V. 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 46-52.

[The Argonauts Lose Hylas]

Iāsōn et virī fortēs, Argonautae, trāns maria in nāve <u>vehēbantur</u>,	1
inter quōs erat puer pulcherrimus, nōmine <u>Hylās</u>. Ōlim nautae	2
nūllam aquam in nāve habēbant, quam bibere poterant. Itaque ad	3
īnsulam advēnērunt, ubi Iāsōn <u>spērābat</u> invenīre aquam pūram.	4
Hylās cum aliīs virīs per silvās īnsulae aquam petēbat, sed procul	5
ā <u>comitibus</u> errāvit et nymphās, <u>fontem</u> antīquum colentēs, invēnit.	6
Puerō vīsō, vocābant nymphae, "manē hīc nōbīscum!" Hylās posteā	7
numquam ad Argonautās rediit.	8

Iāsōn, Iāsōnis, *m.*: Jason
vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum: to carry
Hylās, Hylae, *m.*: Hylas

spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātum: to hope
comes, comitis, *m.*: companion
fōns, fontis, *m.*: fountain

46. Based on the meaning of the first sentence, what is a synonym for **vehēbantur** (line 1)?
    a. **effugiēbant**
    b. **dūcēbant**
    c. **nāvigābant**
    d. **impediēbant**

47. The antecedent of **quōs** (line 2) is
    a. **Iāsōn** (line 1).
    b. **virī fortēs** (line 1).
    c. **puer** (line 2).
    d. **nāve** (line 1).

48. What problem did the Argonauts encounter in lines 2-3 (**Ōlim** … **poterant**)?
    a. They ran out of drinkable water.
    b. Their boat ran aground.
    c. No sailors were left on the sea.
    d. The boat had filled up with water.

49. In lines 3-4 (**Itaque** … **pūram**), Jason hoped that the island would
    a. be the end of their journey.
    b. provide a solution to their problem.
    c. become a safe place to live.
    d. be a place to stop and rest.

50. Which of the following did <u>NOT</u> happen in lines 5-6 (**Hylās** … **invēnit**)?
    a. Hylas led his companions to the nymphs. c. The nymphs inhabited a fountain.
    b. Hylas wandered away.   d. Several Argonauts were on a search party.

51. In line 7, **Puerō vīsō** indicates
    a. where Hylas had found the nymphs. c. the time when Hylas saw the nymphs.
    b. that the nymphs had seen Hylas.   d. why the nymphs appeared to Hylas.

52. At the end of the passage, it is clear that Hylas
    a. never wanted to stay on the island. c. returned to the nymphs with companions.
    b. hated sailing with Jason.   d. obeyed the request of the nymphs.

Passage 2: Use the following passage to answer questions 53-60.

[The Battle at Cannae]

Fabius Maximus cōnsul fuit, dum Hannibal exercitum	1
Carthāginiēnsium in Ītaliam dūcit et urbēs Ītaliae perterret.	2
Fabius sciēbat sē Hannibalem in proeliō superāre nōn posse.	3
Posterō annō Aemilius Paullus et Terentius Varrō contrā	4
Hannibalem missī sunt. Hīs verbīs Fabius monuit: "Hannibal est	5
dux intellegēns et fortissimus. Nōlīte exercitum eius oppugnāre.	6
Mox ex Ītaliā revocābitur."	7
Hoc cōnsilium tamen nōn placuit Varrōnī, quī audāx erat.	8
Ambō cōnsulēs mīlitēs ad oppidum dūxērunt, quod Cannae	9
appellātur. Quamquam Hannibal minōrem numerum mīlitum	10
dūcēbat, Rōmānōs in valle oppugnāvit. Rōmānī fortiter	11
pugnābant, sed plūrimī ā Carthāginiēnsibus victī sunt et paucī	12
fugere poterant.	13

Fabius Maximus, *m.*: Fabius Maximus   **Aemilius Paullus**, *m.*: Aemilius Paullus
Hannibal, Hannibalis, *m.*: Hannibal   **Terentius Varrō**, *m.*: Terentius Varro
exercitus, exercitūs, *m.*: army   **ambō, ambae, ambō**: both
Carthāginiēnsēs, -ium, *m.plur.*: Carthaginians   **vallēs, vallis**, *f.*: valley
posterus, -a, -um: the following, the next

53. According to lines 1-2 (**Fabius Maximus** … **perterret**), Hannibal is described as
         a. a consul fighting the Carthaginians.   c. a menacing Carthaginian leader.
         b. a fearless Carthaginian soldier.   d. a terrified leader of Italian cities.

54. In line 3, **sē Hannibalem** … **superāre nōn posse** is translated
         a. that he was not able to defeat Hannibal.
         b. Hannibal would not be defeated.
         c. if Hannibal was not able to be defeated.
         d. Hannibal himself was able to defeat him.

55. In lines 4-5 (**Posterō** … **missī sunt**), it is understood that Paullus and Varro were both
         a. soldiers with Hannibal.   c. Roman commanders against Hannibal.
         b. ethically against fighting wars.   d. messengers to Hannibal.

56. In lines 5-7 (**Hīs verbīs** … **revocābitur**), Fabius suggests that
    a. Hannibal's army has never been attacked.
    b. Paullus and Varro are braver than Hannibal.
    c. Hannibal will soon go back to Carthage.
    d. he will soon recruit soldiers in Italy.

57. Which of the following does <u>NOT</u> refer to the advice that Fabius gave?
    a. **audāx erat** (line 8)   c. **Hīs verbīs** (line 5)
    b. **Hoc cōnsilium** (line 8)   d. **monuit** (line 5)

58. The subject of **appellātur** (line 10) is
    a. **quod** (line 9).   c. **mīlitēs** (line 9).
    b. **cōnsulēs** (line 9).   d. Hannibal (implied).

59. In lines 10-11 (**Quamquam** … **oppugnāvit**), Hannibal
    a. told a soldier to find the Romans in a valley.
    b. had a greater number of soldiers than the Romans.
    c. waited in a valley until he saw the Romans leave.
    d. attacked the Romans in a valley.

60. What detail about the Battle of Cannae is included in lines 8-13 (**Hoc** … **poterant**)?
    a. A very large number of Romans were killed.
    b. One consul was killed and the other fled.
    c. The Carthaginians lost many soldiers.
    d. The Carthaginians surrounded the Roman army.

[Continue on next page]

SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

[Deucalion and Pyrrha After the Flood]

Iuppiter omnem gentem hūmānam dēlēre volēbat. Igitur tōtam in terram
multam aquam mīsit, quae diūtissimē manēbat. Omnēs hominēs, quōrum vīllās
aqua dēvastāvit, mortuī erant. Deucaliōn tamen et Pyrrha, quōs deī <u>putābant</u> bonōs
esse, ā deīs servātī sunt.

Postquam discesserat aqua ē terrā, Deucaliōn templum cōnspexit. "Ō dī,"
<u>ōrābat</u>, "quid facere dēbēmus?!"

<u>Ōrāculum</u> eī dīxit, "Iacite <u>ossa</u> vestrae mātris post <u>terga</u>." Verba valdē
intellegēbat Deucaliōn: "Terra est māter nostra. <u>Saxa</u> sunt ossa mātris nostrae."

Statim Pyrrha saxa post tergum iēcit, quae in fēminās <u>mūtāta sunt</u>. Et saxa, ā
marītō eius iacta, in virōs mūtāta sunt.

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putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum: to think
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātum: to pray
ōrāculum, ōrāculī, *n.*: oracle
os, ossis, *n.*: bone

tergum, tergī, *n.*: back
saxum, saxī, *n.*: rock
mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mūtātum: to change