

# 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

## ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

<u>Intro</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>Interm</u>	<u>Int RC</u>	<u>Adv Pro</u>	<u>Adv Poe</u>	<u>Adv RC</u>
1. D	1. B	1. A	1. B	1. C	1. D	1. A
2. D	2. C	2. C	2. D	2. D	2. A	2. A
3. A	3. B	3. C	3. D	3. B	3. A	3. C
4. C	4. A	4. A	4. B	4. A	4. B	4. A
5. C	5. A	5. B	5. C	5. C	5. A	5. B
6. A	6. B	6. C	6. C	6. C	6. B	6. C
7. B	7. A	7. D	7. A	7. A	7. C	7. D
8. D	8. C	8. B	8. C	8. C	8. D	8. C
9. D	9. D	9. B	9. A	9. A	9. B	9. B
10. A	10. A	10. A	10. D	10. C	10. D	10. A
11. B	11. A	11. C	11. B	11. B	11. C	11. C
12. D	12. C	12. B	12. C	12. D	12. D	12. A
13. B	13. A	13. D	13. B	13. D	13. C	13. D
14. C	14. C	14. D	14. C	14. A	14. A	14. C
15. C	15. D	15. A	15. C	15. B	15. B	15. D
16. A	16. A	16. A	16. B	16. D	16. D	16. D
17. B	17. B	17. B	17. D	17. D	17. C	17. B
18. C	18. D	18. C	18. B	18. B	18. A	18. B
19. A	19. D	19. D	19. C	19. A	19. B	19. C
20. C	20. B	20. C	20. A	20. C	20. D	20. D
21. D	21. C	21. B	21. C	21. C	21. A	21. C
22. B	22. B	22. A	22. B	22. D	22. C	22. B
23. D	23. C	23. B	23. D	23. A	23. D	23. D
24. C	24. D	24. D	24. C	24. B	24. C	24. A
25. A	25. A	25. B	25. A	25. D	25. B	25. A
26. B	26. C	26. D	26. B	26. C	26. D	26. D
27. D	27. A	27. A	27. D	27. B	27. A	27. B
28. B	28. C	28. C	28. D	28. A	28. A	28. A
29. C	29. A	29. C	29. A	29. B	29. D	29. B
30. A	30. C	30. B	30. B	30. C	30. A	30. D
31. D	31. A	31. A	31. A	31. A	31. C	31. A
32. C	32. D	32. D	32. D	32. C	32. B	32. A
33. B	33. D	33. D	33. D	33. C	33. D	33. C
34. B	34. A	34. D	34. D	34. B	34. A	34. A
35. A	35. A	35. C	35. C	35. D	35. B	35. D
36. D	36. B	36. C	36. B	36. D	36. C	36. A
37. A	37. B	37. B	37. B	37. D	37. D	37. B
38. C	38. A	38. A	38. B	38. A	38. B	38. C
39. B	39. C	39. B	39. B	39. B	39. B	39. D
40. D	40. A	40. C	40. A	40. A	40. C	40. A

# 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

## ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

### INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

#### FRIENDS IN THE FIELDS (An original story)

13. Many men and women were often listening to a poet.
14. They were praising the poet.
15. But the(ir) leader was shouting angrily in the forum.
16. The leader was asking, "What is the name of the poet?"
17. "The poet was not in danger, but I was always in great danger."
18. "Because I have many victories, praise me."
19. Today the men and women are afraid to praise the poet because the leader does not like the poet.
20. Today the poet is working with a farmer.
21. Why is the poet working in the fields?
22. Because the poet does not have money, he is working in the fields.
23. The farmer and the poet are friends.
24. The farmer is always working because he has many fields.
25. After three years the farmer gives a field to the poet.
26. "You are giving a great gift to me," the poet shouts.
27. The happy poet is working and singing in the new field.
28. The horse hears the poet and enters the new field.
29. The poet shouts, "Look! Neptune is giving a horse to me."
30. The poet gives water and food to the horse happily.

#### WHO SENT THE MESSAGE? (An original story)

The next day the horse is still in the field. The farmer sees the horse and shouts, "Look! The goddess Ceres has sent a horse to us. We are able to plow the fields with the horse."

"No," the poet replies, "The god Neptune has sent the horse to us. It is good luck. Neptunue does not want the horse to work."

The farmer warns, "I gave work to you and food to your family. I gave a field to you. You owe much to me."

The poet replies, "Yes, but it is a sign. When the horse is happy, luck is good. When the horse is tired, luck is bad. It is necessary to care for the horse."

In the morning the farmer tries to plow a field with the horse. The poet, when he sees the farmer and the horse in the field, is angry. The poet and farmer shout. The poet rides the horse into the forest. He sets the horse free.

After a year, the poet has a great crop in the new field. The farmer and the poet no longer are friends.

### BEGINNING LATIN EXAM

1. Why does Achilles not send Patroclus into the fight?
2. We have received the gift with great joy.
3. Every day you used to run around the walls of the city.
4. Applaud mightily, spectators, when you hear the recitation of the poet!
5. The Trojans are sailing to the port of Sicily.
6. I have never seen the Roman Forum.
7. The god Mercury was the patron of merchants.
8. Prometheus gave fire to people.

## 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

9. Today we are carrying neither styluses nor tablets to school.
10. Enter, students, and sit down quickly.
11. Sulpicia invited (her) friends to a dinner with a letter.
12. The family carried food across the mountains.
13. I want to buy fish and bread in the forum.
14. Architects are showing the new temple to the citizens.
15. How precious/dear is the baby when she is sleeping!
16. He was able to care for his household and friends often.
17. Cornelia greeted us in the amphitheater.
18. Were you in school yesterday?
19. Flaccus has nine books. Flavia has ten books. How many books do they have?
20. In the Flavian Amphitheater the gladiators were fighting fiercely.
21. Look! You see many friends in the atrium, food in the kitchen, (and) a garden in the peristyle. Where are you?

### THE SEARCH FOR THE MAGIC RIVER (Inspired by an Ecuadorian folktale)

Once upon a time, there used to live a proud king, by the name (of) Pachacoutec. The king was growing old and the son of the king, by the name (of) Topa, was sick. The king was despairing about the life of (his) son. And so he called together many doctors to the palace. However, the doctors were not able to help the son. Immediately miserable Pachacoutec approached (to) the sacred altar and sought help. The king heard a voice from the altar: “As soon as Topa drinks the water from the magic river, he will be healthy. You will be able to find the miraculous water where the river touches the sky. It is necessary for men to find the river.”

Pachacoutec therefore was seeking men. And so, he was sending messengers throughout the entire kingdom. Soon two brothers decided to make the long journey to the river. The brothers left behind their sister, Suma, with (their) parents.

But the brothers returned without the water. And so Pachacoutec angrily threw them into prison. Suma hurried to the palace and she stood before all bravely and exclaimed: “Hey! Without a doubt I am able to bring back the magic water.” Pachacoutec was laughing for a long time but at last he agreed.

At first light (dawn), Suma left. After many hours, Suma, tired, sat (down) on the road. While she was eating, she saw three beautiful birds. Suma happily gave food to the birds. Suddenly the birds flew into the sky and led Suma to the river, where it touched the sky. Triumphant, Suma carried back the water. Topa now is healthy. And so Pachacoutec freed Suma’s brothers.

### INTERMEDIATE LATIN EXAM

1. The students have already heard this story.
2. We were waiting for my father for five hours!
3. My brothers had never visited Rome.
4. I saw the dog walking with you along the road.
5. Tomorrow we will look for the horses left behind in the forest.
6. Look! The girls have caught eighteen fish from the river!
7. All the guests exclaimed, “The food of your country is the best!”
8. How will you learn the Greek language in one year?
9. The pirate did not want those heavy jars to be removed.
10. Calpurnia exclaims with great joy, “I am the luckiest winner!”
11. The children were carrying (their) pictures to (their) mothers and fathers.

## 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

12. The goddess asks, "To whom shall I give those golden urns?"
13. ---
14. Titus bravely climbs the tall tree.
15. It is necessary for us to go immediately to the baths.
16. Do you see the boys whose father is giving a speech in the Curia?
17. The city in which you live is much smaller than mine.
18. Three ships have been sent by Pliny to the city (of) Pompeii.
19. It is not permitted for the citizens to enter the arena now.
20. Wonderful music was being heard by everyone in the theater.

### THE SHEPHERD FAUSTULUS ON THE PALATINE HILL (Based on Roman legend)

It had rained a lot for three days, and the water of the Tiber River was flowing above (its) banks. Because the water was flooding the field which was near the river, the shepherd Faustulus was leading (his) sheep to the Palatine Hill. Faustulus was also taking with him a dog who was guarding the flock. In a short time, the sheep were eating the grass on top of the hill. The shepherd, watching the flock, was sitting on a column which had fallen to the ground. Soon the rain returned. Faustulus ran to the ruins of the palace of King Evander. Once upon a time, Evander, a Greek king, had lived in Italy. Now it was pleasing to Faustulus often to wander through the ruins and look at the pictures painted on the walls. Suddenly Faustulus heard the dog barking and the sheep bleating. The shepherd grabbed a stick and quickly ran out of the ruins. The shepherd immediately caught sight of a wolf, which had recently given birth to cubs, attacking the flock! Faustulus, shouting in a loud voice and holding the stick, was able to drive off the wolf. On the next day, as you know, the shepherd will return and will look for the wolf with a spear. What will he find?

### INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

#### THE PERILS OF CIVIL WAR (Adapted from Cornelius Nepos, *Atticus X*)

When Antonius returned into Italy, everyone thought that Atticus was in great danger on account of his close friendship of (with) Cicero and Brutus. And so, on the arrival of Antonius, Atticus had departed from the forum, fearing proscription, and was hiding at the house of Publius Volumnius, to whom he had, a little before, given assistance. He was taking with him Quintus Gellius Canus, a good friend of his. Antonius, however, who hated Cicero, not only was an enemy to him, but also to all his friends. And so he wanted to proscribe them. Antonius, with many of his own friends encouraging [him], became mindful of the good deeds of Atticus. When he found Atticus hiding, Antonius wrote a letter with his own hand, in which he said that he ought not to be afraid and that he ought to come to him immediately. He affirmed that both he and Canus had been removed from proscription. And so, in order that some danger might not occur, with the night intervening, he sent a guard to him. Thus Atticus, in this dangerous time, was a protection not only to himself, but also to Canus, whom he was holding most dear. So, through friendship, not one, but two were saved.

#### HOW DO WE KNOW WHERE OUR MIND IS? (Adapted from Erasmus, *Adagia IV.V.53*)

Many ancient (people) located the place of the mind in the eyes, but most [located it] in the heart. Herodotus, however, on account of the conversations of others, teaches that the mind lives in the ears, because those who hear well experienced pleasure, but those who hear badly were being irritated. I will write down these words of Herodotus, translated from the Greek language: "And now learn this well: the mind lives in people's ears." When someone hears good things, he fills his body with pleasure, when someone [hears] annoying things, he is affected badly.

# 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

## ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

I think that this is the sense of the saying: from these things which we hear, the mind is especially soothed or irritated. Words, spoken sweetly and pleasantly, often turn fierce angers into goodwill, but a rather harsh conversation provokes the strongest hostilities. Moreover some people are killed by insults, just as if by a sword or by poison. Therefore most deadly is the kind of killers who carry the poison of snakes on their tongue and who achieve the same thing with their tongue which killers achieve with a sword.

### ADVANCED LATIN PROSE EXAM

1. The artist made a journey to Athens to visit the temples.
2. If Pliny had sailed with (his) uncle, perhaps he would have died in the eruption of Vesuvius.
3. Portia asked the haruspex/soothsayer to tell her the omens.
4. Every day Roman children used to do the same (things).
5. Spartacus hoped that he would free his companions from enslavement.
6. With soldiers approaching, Caesar tried to make a plan.
7. The merchants, sailing from Brundisium, were captured by pirates.
8. Minerva was the goddess not only of wisdom but also of weaving.
9. I am afraid that we may be seen.
10. Cicero believed that the republic ought to be kept safe.
11. When the sea is calm (With the sea calm), the sailors set sail.
12. Agrippina was a woman of great ambition.
13. Cats often catch mice by walking quietly.
14. The books of Julia have to be read very carefully.
15. Perseus approached the Gray Sisters to seek help from them.
16. "Let us write the laws on bronze tablets!" declared the decemvirs.
17. Pandora thought that the gift had been bought for her.

### THE WEALTH OF REGULUS (Adapted from Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* II.20)

When Velleius Blaesus, that man of consular rank, was afflicted by a very recent illness, he was desiring to change (his) will. Regulus, who was hoping for something from the new tablets, because recently he was beginning to win him over, urges the doctors that they prolong the breath of the man in whatever way (they could). After the will was signed, he changes his character, and he transforms his address to the same doctors: "How long are you torturing that miserable man? Why do you deny (him) a good death, to whom you cannot give life?" Blaesus dies and, as if he had heard everything, he gives not even a tiny amount to Regulus.

But why am I disturbed in this society, in which often wickedness does not have lesser rewards, but rather greater ones than virtue has? Behold Regulus, who kept deceiving so often (those) about to die. He proceeded from poverty to such great wealth through so many falsehoods, that he himself has told me, when he was consulting the omens (as to) how quickly he would have 60 million sesterces, that he had found double entrails. This omen showed that he would have twice (that amount). And he will have this fortune, if in the same way as he has begun, he will have dictated other people's wills for himself, which is the most wicked type of fraud.

### ADVANCED LATIN POETRY EXAM

1. Orpheus sang, "I did not come down here to see shadowy Tartarus."
2. You will revisit the forest and you will worship the goddess.
3. Sabina is taller by one foot than (her) other friends.

## 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

4. If I will have said (say) anything to you, I will tell the truth.
5. That light (road) must be shown by the girls.
6. If the soldier had not been left behind, he certainly would have fought in the war.
7. We often see a smile on the face itself.
8. The banker has no hope of counting the money on the table.
9. Hey, young people, show me the way!
10. Brave Tullia used her voice well.
11. Gold is more dear than silver, courage (is more dear) than gold.
12. I have decided.
13. You are three times and four times fortunate, o Postumus!
14. Who of us has not heard about the king of winds?
15. He, who believes that Acerra stinks with expensive perfume, is mistaken.
16. Messalla says, "Tibullus, most skilled of all, how are you/what are you doing?"
17. The sparrow is as much loved by Catullus, as Martial is (loved) by me.
18. On the day of "susceptio" / (picking up) the baby lies on the ground in front of the father.
19. The sailors were giving the sails to the winds. (Literal translation)
20. I fear that they are not able to make a safe journey.

### MUCH ADO ABOUT LOVE POETRY (Ovid, *Amores* III.1, 1-2, 5-8, 11-12, 15-20)

The ancient forest stands, uncut by an axe through many years;  
It is believable that divine presence belongs to that place.  
Here, while I was wandering, covered with the sylvan shadows -  
I was asking (myself) what work my muse might inspire -  
Elegy came, bound with respect to her perfumed hair  
And, I think, her one foot was longer (than the other).  
Tragedy came also, violent with a great stride,  
Her hair (was lying) on her savage forehead, her cloak was lying on the ground;  
And she spoke first, "Will there be any end of loving for you,  
Oh poet, persistent in your subject?  
Banqueters full of wine tell of your worthlessness,  
The crossroads, cut into many streets, tell (it).  
Often someone points with a finger at the poet going by,  
And says, "This, this is the one whom wild Love burns!"

### ADVANCED LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

#### HONOR AND LEGACY (Vitruvius, *De Architectura* IX.1-3)

For the noble athletes, who had won the Olympic, the Isthmian, [and] the Nemean [games], the ancestors of the Greeks established great honors in such a way that not only do they bring praises with palm and crown while standing in a gathering, but also, when they return into their own city-states with victory, the triumphing ones are carried into their city walls and into their countries in four-horse chariots and from their republic they enjoy payments established for their entire lifetime.

Therefore, when I should notice this, I wonder why the same honors and even greater ones have not been allotted in this way to the writers, who offer unlimited usefulness to all people in an entire generation. Athletes make their bodies stronger with trainings, writers prepare not only their own senses, but also (the senses) of everyone, [as well as] instructions to learn by books.

## 2022 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

The daily instructions of the wise ones, practiced, produce recent and lively benefits not only for their own citizens, but also for all nations. Out of which, [those] who are nourished from a young age by the richness of the teachings, they establish for their states: customs of humanity, fair rights, [and] laws, with which being absent no state can be safe. Therefore, since such great gifts from the prudence of the writers have been prepared ahead of time for people privately and publicly, not only do I believe that palms and crowns ought to be allotted for these people, but also (they ought) to be considered as triumphant ones and [to be] judged [worthy] among the dwellings of the gods by consecrating them.

GESTA NOVORUM (William of Apulia, *Gesta Roberti Wiscardi* I.i-xiii)

The ancient poets have sung of the deeds of the leaders of old, as a modern poet I shall attempt to publish the deeds of new leaders. Courage brings [me] to say under what leadership the Norman people came to Italy, what was the reason for [their] staying, or having followed what leaders (the Norman people) won a triumph over Latium. Pardon your poet singing the lofty (deeds) with all his strength, Roger, famous and worthy offspring of the leader (i.e., Duke) Robert; whose command [my] prepared will makes me bold to obey, since pure devotion provides the strength which the labor of art and natural talent denies. And the reverent request of Father Pope Urban II forbids [me] to be slow; since I am afraid to sin more by refusing the kind orders of such a great pontiff than by following (them).