

LATIN TWO EXAM
Classical Association of Virginia
2011 Latin Tournament

Directions: COMPLETELY fill in the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the letter of the best answer to each question.

I. Vocabulary: Select the correct English meaning for each Latin word:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>praeesse</i> | a. be present | b. be able | c. be away | d. be in charge |
| 2. <i>premere</i> | a. first | b. press | c. begin | d. chief |
| 3. <i>aetās</i> | a. summer | b. spring | c. age | d. bronze |
| 4. <i>salūs</i> | a. health | b. hello | c. jump | d. solemn |
| 5. <i>aeger</i> | a. field | b. sick | c. even | d. bronze |
| 6. <i>aliquandō</i> | a. somewhere | b. anything | c. sometimes | d. help |
| 7. <i>clam</i> | a. shout | b. secretly | c. mollusk | d. assert |
| 8. <i>dare</i> | a. brave | b. give | c. venture | d. stand |
| 9. <i>expedire</i> | a. sit down | b. set free | c. capture | d. drive out |
| 10. <i>flūmen</i> | a. priest | b. breeze | c. lightning | d. river |
| 11. <i>genus</i> | a. cheek | b. mild | c. kind | d. spirit |
| 12. <i>hostis</i> | a. enemy | b. guest | c. human | d. inn |
| 13. <i>interficere</i> | a. make | b. kill | c. display | d. interact |
| 14. <i>tertius</i> | a. third | b. shell | c. end | d. frightened |
| 15. <i>iō</i> | a. go | b. hurray | c. that | d. right |

II. Derivatives: Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the BEST English meaning for each underlined derivative.

16. a diurnal creature

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. long-lived | c. two-chambered |
| b. active by day | d. sacred |

17. a common fallacy

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. false notion | c. man |
| b. decline | d. high-pitched voice |

18. an acrid response

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. appropriate | c. bitter |
| b. concise | d. measured |

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19. an irascible professor
a. playful
b. irritable
c. brilliant
d. influential
20. unexpected munificence
a. fortifications
b. bureaucracy
c. boringness
d. generosity
21. the young man's impressive vim
a. energy
b. talent
c. personality
d. model
22. an act of supplication
a. augmentation
b. generosity
c. humility
d. replacing
23. aestivating in the mountains
a. hibernating
b. vacationing
c. retreating
d. summering
24. an insuperable spirit
a. haunting
b. unconquerable
c. very poor
d. insusceptible
25. an uxorious response
a. devoted to a wife
b. carefree
c. rude
d. legally married
26. a temporal construction
a. pertaining to time
b. turbulent
c. moderate
d. model
27. an itinerant artist
a. focused
b. traveling
c. low-quality
d. repetitive
28. dereliction of duties
a. negligence
b. retirement
c. reassignment
d. derogation
29. an antediluvian argument
a. anticipated
b. antiquated
c. animated
d. inevitable

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30. a perturbing incident

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. troubling | c. joyous |
| b. fatal | d. distracting |

III. Grammar and Forms: Choose the letter of the best answer to each question below and mark your choice on the answer sheet.

31. Ea optimē cantāre poterat.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a. can | c. had been able |
| b. could | d. will be able |

32. The homework ought to be written in ink.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. scrībere | c. scrībī |
| b. scrīptūrum esse | d. scrīptum esse |

33. Marcus, we are going to the Forum now.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. Marcus | c. Marcī |
| b. Marcō | d. Marce |

34. Many people complained that fountain did not provide enough water.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. nimis aquae | c. satis aquam |
| b. nimis aquam | d. satis aquae |

35. Ad _____ per _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. oppidīs - silvīs | c. oppida - silvās |
| b. oppidīs - silvās | d. oppida - silvīs |

36. Vergil is more famous than many authors.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. nōtus | c. nōtior |
| b. nōtior | d. nōtissimus |

37. This is my friend whose sister you have already met.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. quis | c. quā |
| b. quem | d. cuius |

38. The book was so interesting that I read all night.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. tōta nox | c. tōtam noctem |
| b. tōtā nocte | d. tōtam nocte |

39. Anna, lead your group to the museum lobby after you have seen the exhibit.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a. duce | c. dūcere |
| b. dūc | d. dūcite |

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40. Omnēs puellae ā barbarīs _____.
a. terrent
b. terrentur
c. terrēre
d. territa est
41. Puerī _____ flōrēs pulchriōrēs dōnāvērunt.
a. ad mātērēs
b. mātērēs
c. mātribus
d. ab mātribus
42. Vir sapiēns _____ appellātus est.
a. meus amīcus
b. meum amīcum
c. mihi amīcum
d. meō amīcō
43. After he wrote the letter, mīles librum lēgere incēpit.
a. litterīs scrīptīs
b. litterās scrīpsit
c. scrībēns litterās
d. litterae scrīptae
44. Cēna _____ saepe parāta est.
a. coquus
b. ā coquō
c. ad coquum
d. coquere
45. We are staying at Rome now.
a. in Rōmam
b. Rōmae
c. Rōmam
d. Rōmā
46. This book is mine, but that one is not.
a. hōc - id
b. hūius - illīus
c. hic - ille
d. hic - ea
47. He himself dīxit.
a. iste
b. īdem
c. sē
d. ipse
48. The birds, which are about to fly north for the summer, include ducks and geese.
a. volātūrae
b. volātae
c. volāntēs
d. volāverint
49. Iuvenis ignāvus, quī multam pecūniam āmīserat, valdē lacrimābat.
a. loses
b. was losing
c. has lost
d. had lost
50. Equī maximī saepe multa milia passuum current.
a. were running
b. have run
c. run
d. will run

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51. Amīcus certus in _____ vidētur.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. rēs incertō | c. rem incertam |
| b. rē incertā | d. rem incertum |
52. Only the designated high priests were permitted to interpret the most holy books.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. sacerrimōs | c. sacerrimē |
| b. maximē sacrī | d. sacriorēs |
53. Despite owning a modest home, Horace considered himself fortunate.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. eum | c. sē |
| b. ipse | d. eius |
54. The foolish girl attempted to eat a large burrito while driving her car.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. agēns carrum | c. agit carrum |
| b. agentem carrum | d. carrum agere |
55. Good teachers encourage their students to make wise choices.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. hortārī | c. hortor |
| b. hortātī sunt | d. hortantur |

CONTINUE TO THE NEXT PAGE FOR READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE #1.

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IV. 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: Questions 56-66 are based on the following passage.

Ovidius, poēta clārus Rōmānōrum, nōbis multa dē Mūsīs dīxit. Ovidius scrīpsit mātrem Mūsārum Mnemosynem fuisse. Prō Ovidiō, pater eārum erat Iuppiter ipse, quī in pāstōrem sē mūtāverat et Mnemosynem amāverat. Ita ūnō diē in Thessaliā (in locō Pīeriā, nōmine) novem Mūsae nātae sunt, sorōrēs pulchrae quae hominēs semper īspirant. Nōmina Mūsīs erant: Calliopē, Clīō, Eratō, Euterpē, Melpomenē, Polyhymnia, Terpsichorē, Thalīa, Ūrania. **5**
Mūsae ūtilēs amīcaeque auctōribus poētīsque et mūsicīs semper erant et erunt. Deus Apollō et dea Athēna amīcī Mūsīs erant.

Quod Mūsae in Pīeriā (ad Mōntem Olympum) nātae erant, appellātae sunt “Pīeriae.” Quamquam in Pīeriā nātae erant, Mūsae habitāvisse in Mōnte Helicōne dīcēbantur. Domus eārum erat magna silva ubi erat Fōns Hippocrēnē, quae ōlim ā Pēgasō, equō clārō et ālātō, **10**
facta erat.

Multae et variae fābulae dē Mūsīs scrīptae sunt. Altera fābula dīcit Pīeridēs in avēs mūtāvisse quod cum Mūsīs certāverant, et altera Sīrenēs, alīs āmissīs, in mare iēcisse, quod Mūsās vexāverant. Etiam hodiē multī hominēs Mūsīs crēdunt et Mūsae hīs hominibus favent. Mūsae hominibus dōna optima maximaque mandant. **15**

56. What case and gender is “multa” (line 1)?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. nominative, feminine | c. nominative, neuter |
| b. vocative, feminine | d. accusative, neuter |

57. According to Ovid, who was the mother of the Muses?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. poēta | c. pāstor |
| b. Mnemosyne | d. Pīeria |

58. Which of the following did Jupiter NOT do, according to Ovid?

- a. change himself into a shepherd
- b. father the Muses
- c. love Mnemosyne
- d. destroy the Sirens

59. Where did the Muses live?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Pieria | c. in the sea |
| b. Mount Helicon | d. with Pegasus |

60. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of Pegasus noted in lines 10-11?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. He created a spring. | c. He had wings. |
| b. His mother was a monster. | d. He was famous. |

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61. What case is “Mūsīs” (line 14)?
- a. genitive
 - b. dative
 - c. ablative
 - d. vocative
62. According to the passage, which deities are friends to the Muses?
- a. Apollo and Athena
 - b. Apollo and Jupiter
 - c. the Sirens
 - d. Pegasus and the Sirens
63. According to the last paragraph of the passage, whom do the Muses favor today (*Etiam hodiē... favent*)?
- a. everyone
 - b. those who believe in them
 - c. the Sirens
 - d. authors, poets, and musicians
64. According to the passage, why were the Pīeridēs changed into birds (magpies)?
- a. they were an alternative form of the Muses
 - b. they challenged the Muses
 - c. they were friends with the Sirens
 - d. they annoyed the Muses
65. According to Ovid, what happened to the Sirens?
- a. they lost their wings and were hurled into the sea
 - b. they became messengers for the Muses
 - c. they were turned into birds
 - d. they became angry at the Muses
66. Which statement is NOT true about the home of the Muses?
- a. It is a great forest.
 - b. It is near the Hippocrene Spring.
 - c. Pegasus had been there.
 - d. It is on Mount Olympus.

CONTINUE TO THE NEXT PAGE FOR READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE #2.

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Passage #2: Questions 67-75 are based on the following passage.

Rōmānī multī et clāriſsimī tēpla et aedificia varia urbī dedērunt, quod officium eōrum erat. Regēs, cōsulēs, imperātōrēs, et aliī pecūniam et māteriam dē quibus fabricāta sunt dedērunt. Ita Rōma rēgīna urbium facta est. Tēpla aedificiaque pulchra erant, et in septem collibus sita sunt, etiam inter collēs. Hodiē dē duōbus ex hīs legēs.

In collī Capitōlīnō Aedēs Iovis Optimī Maximī sita est. Rōmae nōn erat aedēs maxima, sed gravitātis maximae. In hāc aede trēs deī colēbantur: Iuppiter, Iūnō Rēgīna, Minerva. Haec aedēs ā Tarquiniō Prīscō, rēge Etruscō, vōta erat, ubi contrā Sabīnōs pugnābat. Rēx hoc templum aedificāre incēpit, sed post multōs annōs Tarquinius Superbus id finīvit. Aedēs in trēs cellās dīvīsa est, ut decet tribus deīs esse. Multōs annōs templum stābat. 5

In Campō Martiō Rōmae quoque stat magnum templum quod omnibus deīs dēdicātum est. Nōmen huius aedificiī clarī, quod M. Vipsānius Agrippa fēcerat, erat Panthēon. Aliī dīxērunt hoc nōmen fuisse quod statuās multōrum deōrum continēbat, sed aliī quod tholus erat similis caelīs. Titō imperātōre, magnum incendium templum dēlēvit, sed Domitiānus restituit. Postea, Trāiānō imperātōre, fulgur templum deussit, sed mox imperātor Hadriānus templum refēcit. Adhūc multīs post annīs templum, quod ā Hadriānō aedificātum est, stat. Etiam hodiē multī Panthēon esse nōtissimum pulcherrimumque omnium templōrum dīcunt. 10

tholus, -ī, m.: rotunda, dome fulgur, -is, n.: lightning

67. Quī tēpla et aedificia varia urbī nōn dedērunt?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. kings | c. emperors |
| b. consuls | d. queens |

68. What is the best translation of “ita Rōma rēgīna urbium facta est” (line 3)?

- So Rome took a queen of the city.
- The Roman queen of the city is thus a fact.
- Thus Rome became queen of cities.
- So a queen of the city was named at Rome.

69. What case and construction is “gravitātis maximae”?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. genitive of possession | c. ablative of manner |
| b. genitive of description | d. ablative of description |

70. Who completed the temple of Iuppiter Optimus Maximus?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| a. Tarquinius Priscus | c. Romulus |
| b. Tarquinius Superbus | d. Hadrian |

71. Where was the Pantheon located?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. on the Capitoline Hill | c. on the Palatine Hill |
| b. in the Campus Martius | d. in Athens |

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72. What is NOT a possible reason the Pantheon was so named?
- it held statues of many gods
 - it was dedicated to all the gods
 - its dome looked like the heavens
 - it was similar to the Parthenon
73. What happened to the Pantheon when Titus was emperor?
- a great fire burned it
 - it was flooded
 - lightning struck it
 - it was restored
74. Whose restoration of the Pantheon was the most enduring?
- Agrippa's
 - Domitian's
 - Trajan's
 - Hadrian's
75. In the Latin passage above, which of the following pairs of phrases are the most synonymous?
- in Campō Martiō* (12) and *Titō imperātōre* (15)
 - postea* (16) and *mox* (16)
 - adhūc* (17) and *etiam hodiē* (18)
 - multī* (18) and *omnium templōrum* (18)

V. Sight Translation. On the back of the scantron, translate the following passage as literally as good English allows.

Cornēlia, māter frātrum Gracchōrum, erat fēmina Rōmāna dignissima et māter optima. Dē hāc fēminā humilī multae fābulae nārrantur nārrābunturque. Cornēlia, cuius pater erat Publius Cornēlius Scīpiō Africānus, ā Tiberiō Semprōniō Gracchō in mātīmōnium ducta erat. Duodecim liberōs eī *peperit*, sed Fortūna trīstis decem ex liberīs abstulit. Sōlum duo vixērunt et virī factī sunt, quōrum nōmina erant Tiberius et Cornēlius. Erant virī nōtissimī quī populum Rōmānum semper amābant et adiūvābant. Cornēlia semper hōs puerōs sua ōrnāmenta et gemmās aestimāvit.

peperit – produced, gave birth to