

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2015 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: **2 hours**

TEST FORMAT: **75 Multiple Choice Questions**
 25-point Sight Translation

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT Write the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).
Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS
- (C) PERIOD Write your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
“AP” is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE Write the title of your test. (Latin Two).
- (E) BELOW THE BOX Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

<i>NAME</i>	Publius Vergilius Maro		
<i>SUBJECT</i>	Lavinium H.S.		
<i>PERIOD</i>	2	<i>DATE</i>	Latin Two

Mr. Maecenas

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

Choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in completely the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

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

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cadō | a. see | b. argue | c. kill | d. fall |
| 2. accidō | a. make a mistake | b. die | c. happen | d. rise up |
| 3. pompa | a. joy | b. parade | c. bridge | d. cup |
| 4. incolō | a. be angry | b. draw up | c. inhabit | d. invent |
| 5. īdem | a. from there | b. this | c. there | d. the same |
| 6. saliō | a. jump | b. know | c. greet | d. taste |
| 7. superbus | a. wonderful | b. arrogant | c. tall | d. wise |
| 8. vīs | a. force | b. man | c. vine | d. voice |
| 9. aurīga | a. charioteer | b. ear | c. earring | d. gold |
| 10. flētus | a. arch | b. weeping | c. arrow | d. groan |
| 11. nēmō | a. never | b. no one | c. not yet | d. too much |
| 12. invītus | a. avoidable | b. lively | c. unwilling | d. lifeless |
| 13. umbra | a. nest | b. rain | c. sadness | d. shadow |
| 14. sentīō | a. breathe | b. impress | c. smell | d. feel |
| 15. famēs | a. fame | b. fee | c. hunger | d. reputation |

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

16. vulpine greed
a. catlike b. foxlike c. godlike d. wolflike

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17. docent at the museum
a. manager b. janitor c. spectator d. tour guide
18. colloquial style
a. conversational b. dashing c. formal d. stammering
19. ardent supporter
a. difficult b. eloquent c. enthusiastic d. wealthy
20. one's own volition
a. experience b. opinion c. taste d. will
21. urbane manner
a. rustic b. impatient c. sophisticated d. sarcastic
22. efficacy of the product
a. importance b. worthlessness c. influence d. usefulness
23. rescind the order
a. amplify b. cancel c. question d. repeat
24. sanguine outlook
a. pessimistic b. cheerful c. irritable d. melancholy
25. perspicacious decision
a. clear-sighted b. ignorant c. wavering d. quick
26. known precept
a. cliff b. rule c. gift d. danger
27. munificent patrician
a. amiable b. arrogant c. generous d. unscrupulous
28. nascent enterprise
a. brand-new b. declining c. dying d. thriving
29. mutable nature of fortune
a. ill-humored b. ever-changing c. thoughtless d. vulnerable
30. acrimonious separation
a. even b. surprising c. peaceful d. bitter

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

31. Parce _____.
a. mē b. mea c. meī d. mihī
32. **Barking**, the dog scared off the robbers.
a. lātrat b. lātrāre c. lātrant d. lātrāns
33. Discipulus ā _____ laudātur.
a. magistrī b. magister c. magistrō d. magistrum
34. Magister dīcit discipulum ā se _____.
a. laudāre b. laudārī c. laudātur d. laudātus est
35. Puerī ā servō ad forum _____.
a. dūcit b. dūcuntur c. dūctōs esse d. ductūrōs
36. Caesar, cōnsiliō captō, _____ manēbat.
a. Rōmam b. Rōmā c. Rōmae d. Rōma
37. Puella dīcit vīllam _____ fuisse.
a. pulcherrimus c. pulcherrimam
b. pulcherrimā d. pulcherrimās
38. The senators, after they heard the news, ran to the forum **with great speed**.
a. celerī magnitudine c. celeritātem magnam
b. magna celeritās d. magnā cum celeritāte
39. The Gauls are entertained **by the competitions** of animals.
a. ad certāmina c. certāmina
b. certāminum d. certāminibus
40. Nautae miserī, quī in _____ altō natāvērunt, ad deōs clāmāvērunt.
a. maris b. marium c. marī d. maria

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41. Prīncipēs Britanniae numquam _____ credidērunt.
a. Caesare b. Caesar c. Caesarī d. Caesaris
42. **Don't cry** for me, Argentina!
a. Nē lacrimat c. Nōn lacrimās
b. Nōlī lacrimāre d. Facite nōn lacrimāre
43. Multī librī _____ erant.
a. tū b. tibī c. tuum d. tē
44. Two horses were travelling together: **one** was carrying money, **the other** was carrying grain.
a. alter, alter c. ambō, ambō
b. neque, neque d. aut, aut
45. After they wounded the man, robbers ran away with his money **for ten hours**.
a. decimīs hōrīs c. decimās hōrās
b. decem hōrīs d. decem hōrās
46. The man, **afflicted** by a wound, cried for a long time.
a. afflictum b. afflictās c. afflictō d. afflictus
47. The robbers saw that the man **had been afflicted** by a wound.
a. afflictūrum esse c. afflīgere
b. afflictus erat d. afflictum esse
48. **To whom** did you give the food?
a. Quae b. Quam c. Quibus d. Quōs
49. **They brought** the food to the kitchen.
a. tulērunt b. ferunt c. tulerint d. ferent
50. The sister was happier **than her brother**.
a. frātre b. frātre c. frātris d. frātrum

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51. Frāter _____ hortātus est.
a. ā sorōribus suīs
b. sorōrēs suās
c. sorōribus suīs
d. sorōrī suae
52. Frāter magnum numerum _____ habēbat.
a. sorōrēs
b. sorōrem
c. sorōribus
d. sorōrum
53. Māter misera lacrimāvit, quod fīlius similis _____ erat.
a. serpentēs
b. serpentem
c. serpentī
d. ā serpentibus
54. Nēmō eum, _____ omnēs timuērunt, vidēre nōluit.
a. quō
b. quem
c. cui
d. quōrum
55. Nauta, quī fīlium āmittere _____, auxilium petīvit.
a. nōlēns
b. nōlunt
c. nōluit
d. nōn velle

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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: A Shepherd and the Muses

Questions 56-66 are based on the following passage.

Caelius servus fuit, pāstor dominī saevissimī. Ūnā nocte, dum gregēs	1
custōdit, ovēs in campīs dormiēbant; Caelius tamen nōn dormiēbat, sed	2
lūnam et stellās spectābat. Subitō novem pulcherrimās puellās vīdit, et statim	3
intellēxit Mūsās esse. Illae, Caeliō spectante, per noctem in campīs cantābant	4
et saltābant. Sōle oriente et postquam Mūsae ad Olympum redīverant,	5
Caelius ūnum ex haedīs Mūsīs sacrificāvit.	6
Dominus saevissimus servum in arcam posuit, quod haedus ēius occīsus	7
est. Caelius vix spīrāre poterat! Sentiēbat sē moritūrum esse, et “Ēheu,”	8
inquit, “Mūsae, dāte mihī auxilium!” Mūsae eum ōrantem audīvērunt et apēs	9
mīsērunt: quae, per rimam ingressae, Caelium melle aluērunt.	10
Dominus, putāns servum iam mortuum esse, arcam aperīrī iussit. Tum	11
valdē mirātus est: ā Mūsīs servus servātus erat!	12

(adapted from *Fabulae Syrae* by Luigi Miraglia)

saltō, saltāre, saltāvī, saltātus: to dance	apis, -is, f.: bee
haedus, -ī, m.: young goat	rīma, -ae, f.: crack, chink
arca, -ae, f.: chest, box	mel, mellis, n.: honey
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus: to pray	alō, alere, aluī, alitus: to feed, nourish

56. Who or what is killed in the first paragraph (lines 1-6)?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. the young goat | c. the master |
| b. the Muses | d. the slave |
57. What is the grammatical function of **ovēs** (line 2)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| a. direct object of custōdit (line 2). | c. subject of custōdit (line 2). |
| b. direct object of dormiēbant (line 2). | d. subject of dormiēbant (line 2). |
58. What do we learn about Caelius in lines 2-3 (**Caelius ... spectābat**)?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a. He was dreaming. | c. He was greedy. |
| b. He was distracted. | d. He was sleepy. |

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59. What is the best translation of **et statim intellēxit Mūsās esse** (lines 3-4)?
- and he immediately understood that there could be Muses
 - and he immediately understood that they were the Muses
 - and whom he could scarcely believe to be the Muses
 - and whom he did not believe to be the Muses
60. What do we learn about Caelius in lines 4-5 (**Illae ... saltābant**)?
- He started to sing and dance with them.
 - He was horrified.
 - He was watching the Muses dance.
 - The Muses ordered him to be silent.
61. What do we learn from line 5 (**Sōle ... redīverant**)?
- The Muses were afraid of Caelius.
 - The Muses promised to protect Caelius.
 - The Muses only existed in Caelius' imagination.
 - The Muses were visiting from Olympus.
62. Which word best describes the actions of the master in lines 7-8 (**Dominus ... poterat**)?
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a. confused | c. angry |
| b. grateful | d. shy |
63. Which of the following is the best translation of **sē moritūrum esse** (line 8)?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. that he is dying | c. that he is already dead |
| b. that he was about to die | d. that he had died |
64. What is the antecedent of **quae** (line 10)?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Mūsae (line 9) | c. rīmam (line 10) |
| b. apēs (line 9) | d. Caelium (line 10) |
65. In line 10, what are the case and use of the word **melle**?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. ablative of means/instrument | c. ablative of description |
| b. ablative of place where | d. accusative, direct object |
66. According to lines 11-12, why did the master think this was a good time to open the box?
- He thought that he was about to die.
 - He was surprised by the death of the slave.
 - He thought that the slave was dead.
 - He needed to use the box for another purpose.

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Passage #2: Jesus Meets Four of His Disciples

Questions 67-75 are based on the following passage.

Ambulābat autem Iēsus prope mare Galilaeae. Hīc vīdit duōs frātrēs, 1
Simōnem, quī vocātur Petrus, et Andrēam frātre^m ēius, mittentēs rēte in mare: 2
erant enim piscātōrēs. Et ait illīs: “Sequiminī mē, et faciam vōs piscātōrēs 3
hominum.” 4

At tum illī, relictīs rētibus, secūtī sunt eum. Et prōcēdēns inde, vīdit aliōs 5
duōs frātrēs, Iacobum et Ioānnem frātre^m ēius, in nāve cum patre eōrum. 6
Vocāvit eōs, quī rētia reficiēbant. Illī statim, relictīs rētibus et patre, secūtī sunt 7
eum. 8

Et circumiēbat Iēsus tōtam Galilaeam, docēns in synagōgīs, et nuntiāns dē 9
regnō Deī, et sānāns et omnem languōrem et omnem īnfirmitātem in populō. 10

(Matthew 4: 18-23, adapted)

rēte, -is, n.: net

piscātor, piscātōris, m.: fisherman

reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus: to make again, repair

circumeō, circumīre, circumīvī, circumītum: to go around

synagōga, -ae, f.: synagogue

languor, languōris, m.: weariness, feebleness

67. The case and number of **rēte** (line 2) are
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. dative singular. | c. accusative singular. |
| b. ablative singular. | d. nominative plural. |
68. The closest synonym of **ait** (line 3) is
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. dūxit. | c. putāvit. |
| b. imperāvit. | d. festināvit. |
69. The tense and mood of **faciam** (line 3) is
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. present indicative. | c. future indicative. |
| b. present imperative. | d. perfect infinitive. |
70. The best translation of **prōcēdēns inde** (line 5) is
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. going forth with him. | c. he went immediately. |
| b. to that place he had to go. | d. going forth from there. |

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71. What is the most literal translation of the ablative absolute **relictis rētibus** (line 5)?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. they left their nets behind | c. leaving their nets behind |
| b. the nets are left behind | d. the nets having been left behind |
72. What is the antecedent of **quī** (line 7)?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| a. Illī (line 7) | c. the subject of vocāvit (line 7) |
| b. eōs (line 7) | d. patre (line 6) |
73. Who is the direct object of the verb **secūtī sunt** (in both lines 5 and 7)?
- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Jesus | c. Jacob |
| b. Simon | d. no one; it is passive |
74. The best translation of **et ... et** (line 10) is
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. not only... but also. | c. sometimes ... other times. |
| b. either ... or. | d. both ... and. |
75. According to the last paragraph, which of the following did Jesus NOT do?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. travel around all Galilee | c. eat dinner with people |
| b. help people become healthy | d. teach about the kingdom of God |

[Continue on next page]

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

Orpheus the Musician

Per omnēs gentēs audiēbātur clārissimum nōmen Orpheī, quī omnium poētārum suāvissimē canēbat. Et vox pulchra et lyra omnia animālia, quae terrās habitant, dēlectābant. Virī sapientēs illum saepissimē laudābant. Ūnus dīxit, “animālia carmen Orpheī māximē amant! Eum vīdī in silvā: lupī ursīque saevīque leōnēs dulcī cantū mulcēbantur! Etiam flūmina cōstitērunt propter carmen ēius.” Alter dīxit, “carmina etiam avibus placent! Nīdōrum immemorēs, avēs circum Orpheum saepe volant. Ubī per silvās ambulat, is similis deō est.”

lyra, lyrae, f.: lyre

mulceō, mulcēre, mulsī, mulsum: to soothe

avis, avis, m.: bird

nīdus, nīdī, m.: nest

immemor, immemoris [gen.]: forgetful

[END OF EXAM]