

ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages which you will need to answer questions 1-75.

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

PASSAGE I: *Alcibiades on the Eve of War with Syracuse* (Nepos, *Alcibiades* 3, Adapted)

1. In lines 1-2 (**Bellō ... indixērunt**), how did war start between Athens and Syracuse?
 - a. The Peloponnese declared war.
 - b. Alcibiades declared war by himself.
 - c. Athens declared war.
 - d. Syracuse declared war.

2. The case of **Alcibiadis** in line 1 is _____.
 - a. nominative plural
 - b. dative plural
 - c. genitive singular
 - d. nominative singular

3. The case and number of **Syrācūsānīs** in line 2 are _____.
 - a. locative plural
 - b. dative plural
 - c. accusative plural
 - d. ablative plural

4. In line 2, Alcibiades was chosen to _____.
 - a. kill his colleagues
 - b. speak to the Syracusans
 - c. have greater political authority
 - d. lead the army to war

5. In line 2, **gerendum** is a _____.
 - a. present active participle
 - b. gerund
 - c. gerundive
 - d. future active participle

6. The tense of **dēlēctus est** in line 2 is _____.
 - a. present
 - b. imperfect
 - c. future
 - d. perfect

7. Using context clues, you can determine that the gender of **collēgae** (line 3) is _____.
 - a. masculine
 - b. feminine
 - c. neuter

8. In line 3, **Id** refers to _____.
 - a. the appointment of colleagues
 - b. the selection of a leader
 - c. Alcibiades
 - d. the war

9. Identify the type of **cum** clause in line 3 (**Id cum parārētur**).
 - a. conditional
 - b. circumstantial / temporal
 - c. causal
 - d. concessive

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10. In lines 3-4, **priusquam classis exīret** informs us that _____.
a. Alcibiades had left with the fleet c. the fleet had not yet left
b. the fleet had been destroyed d. the war was over
11. In line 4, **accīdit ut** is best translated _____.
a. it happened that c. he died so that
b. when he killed d. he made a mistake that
12. According to lines 4-5 (**accīdit ... Andocidī**), Herms were knocked over _____.
a. every day b. one day c. one night d. throughout the war
13. In lines 5-6 (**praeter ... est**), the only Herm still standing was called **Mercurius Andocidī** because _____.
a. Andocides saved it from destruction c. it was in front of Andocides' house
b. Mercury saved it from destruction d. it honored Andocides after the war
14. The case of **hoc** in line 6 is _____.
a. genitive b. accusative c. dative d. ablative
15. In line 6, **hoc** refers to the _____.
a. throwing down of the Herms c. appointment of Alcibiades' colleagues
b. naming of the one standing Herm d. declaration of war
16. In line 7, **esse factum** is best translated _____.
a. is done b. was being done c. will be done d. had been done
17. The antecedent of **quae** in line 7 is _____.
a. **auctōritāte** (line 1) c. **iānuam** (line 5)
b. **classis** (line 4) d. **cōnsēsiōne** (line 7)
18. What noun should be implied with **prīvātam** (line 7)?
a. **cōnsēsiōnem** c. **tīmōrem**
b. **rem** d. **multitūdinem**
19. In line 8, **qua** following **nē** is the equivalent of _____.
a. **quaequam** b. **ubi** c. **aliqua** d. **quae**
20. In line 8-9, **nē ... existeret** is best translated _____.
a. that (it) would not emerge c. so that (it) would not emerge
b. that (it) would emerge d. in order to emerge
21. In lines 7-9 (**quae nōn ... populī**), it was believed that the conspiracy _____.
a. affected public affairs c. should not be feared
b. did not affect public or private affairs d. would provide freedom to the people

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22. The tense and mood of **dēvīn_xerat** in line 10 are _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. imperfect indicative | c. pluperfect indicative |
| b. perfect indicative | d. future perfect indicative |

PASSAGE II:

On Pliny's Estate Near Laurentum South of Rome (Pliny, *Epistulae* II. 17, Adapted)

23. In line 1, **dēlectet** is best translated _____.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| a. reads | b. delights | c. overwhelms | d. shines |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
24. Line 1 (**Mīrāris ... dēlectet**) features _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. an indirect statement | c. an indirect question |
| b. a result clause | d. a purpose clause |
25. The tense and mood of **dēsīnēs** in line 1 are _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. present indicative | c. present subjunctive |
| b. future indicative | d. imperfect subjunctive |
26. The tense and mood of **cognōveris** in line 2 are _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. perfect indicative | c. pluperfect indicative |
| b. present subjunctive | d. future perfect indicative |
27. In lines 1-2 (**dēsīnēs ... spatium**), what factor does NOT contribute to appeal of his estate?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. the size of the kitchen | c. the suitability of the property |
| b. the charm of the property | d. the size of the shoreline |
28. According to lines 2-4 (**Decem ... manēre**), the estate is appealing because of its _____.
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a. proximity to the via Laurentīna | c. proximity to Rome |
| b. proximity to the via Ostiēnsis | d. proximity to the shore |
29. Identify the declension, case, and number of **passuum** (line 3).
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. second declension, accusative singular | c. fourth declension, genitive plural |
| b. third declension, genitive plural | d. fourth declension, accusative singular |
30. Pliny states that his estate is located _____ miles from Rome.
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| a. 1.7 | b. 17 | c. 170 | d. 0.17 |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|
31. In line 3, **perāctīs ... fuerint** is best translated _____.
- | |
|---|
| a. you have finished the things that must be done |
| b. when the things that had to be done have been done |
| c. by doing the things that must be done |
| d. you are doing the things that could be done |

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32. In line 4, the case of **ūnā viā** is _____.
a. nominative b. accusative c. dative d. ablative
33. According to lines 4-6 (**Aditur....relinquenda est**), the estate was accessible by _____.
a. all Roman roads c. two different roads
b. only one road d. many different roads
34. What Latin word is understood with **ab undecimō** (line 5)?
a. **numerō** b. **virō** c. **rē** d. **lapide**
35. The best translation of **relinquenda est** in line 6 is _____.
a. has been left b. must be left c. is about to be left d. had been left
36. Which of the following animals were NOT seen along the journey to his estate?
a. sheep b. pigs c. horses d. cows
37. These flocks and herds came from the _____.
a. plains b. seashore c. abroad d. mountains
38. According to line 7 (**quae ... sunt**), what caused this concentration of livestock?
a. winter weather c. access to water
b. improved grazing area d. access to shelter
39. In line 7, **quae** refers to _____.
a. road signs b. mountains c. the villa d. the animals
40. Using context clues, you can determine the gender of **porticūs** in line 8 is _____.
a. masculine b. feminine c. neuter
41. What part of the **villa** does Pliny describe shaped like the letter “D”?
a. **prīmā** b. **ātrium** c. **porticūs** d. **ārea**

PASSAGE III: *The Rape of the Sabine Women* (Livy, *Ab Urbe Condītā* I. 9, Adapted)

42. The case and function of **Studiō** (line 1) are _____.
a. dative of possession c. ablative of cause
b. ablative of means or instrument d. dative of reference
43. In line 1, **videndae novae urbis** is best translated _____.
a. when they saw the new city c. of seeing the new city
b. the new cities must be seen d. of the new city having been seen

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44. In lines 1-2 (**Studiō ... Antemātēs**), the tribes met so that _____.
- a. neighbors could form alliances c. the other tribes could meet the Sabines
b. they could see the new city d. they could see the tribes close to Rome
45. In lines 2-3, the phrase **Sabīnōrum omnis multitūdō** implies that the Sabines _____.
- a. lived nearby c. were enemies of Rome
b. were small in number d. brought their whole tribe
46. In line 3, the best translation of **cum liberīs ac coniugibus** is _____.
- a. with their freedmen and children c. with their books and pens
b. with their freedmen and their clients d. with their children and wives
47. What is the tense of **vēnit** in line 3?
- a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
48. In line 3, **Invītātī** refers to _____.
- a. the new city c. the Romans
b. only the **Caenīnēnsēs** and **Antemnātēs** d. all the tribes
49. In line 4, **vīdissent** is subjunctive expressing _____.
- a. circumstance / time c. wish
b. purpose d. result
50. What caused their amazement (**mīrantur**) in line 4?
- a. the Romans' hospitality towards them c. the number of houses inside the city walls
b. the site of the settlement in general d. the short time for the settlement to grow
51. The subject of **dēditae ... erant** (line 6) is _____.
- a. **spectāculī** (line 5) b. **vīs** (line 6) c. **oculīs** (line 6) d. **mentēs** (line 6)
52. The best translation of **orta est** (line 6) is _____.
- a. died down b. rose up c. continued d. was carried
53. The ablative function of **signōque datō** (line 7) is _____.
- a. cause b. means c. ablative absolute d. specification
54. In line 7 (**signōque ... discurrit**), why did the Roman youth run in many directions?
- a. to entertain the Sabines c. to see the entertainment better
b. to grab the maidens d. to escape the enemies
55. In lines 7-8 (**Magna ... occurrerant**), we learn that most of the maidens _____.
- a. were taken by the men they ran into c. ran away when they were taken
b. ran and took the men with them d. chose the men who ran into them

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56. The case of **patrum** (line 9) is _____.
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
57. In lines 9-11 (**Turbātō ... vēnissent**), what did the parents of the maidens do?
a. They made a legal complaint against Rome.
b. They tried to retrieve their daughters.
c. They fled among the turmoil.
d. They mourned and blamed their god.
58. The Sabines complained about the _____.
a. provisions in their contracts c. length of the ceremony
b. Romans' violation of hospitality d. winner at the games
59. The antecedent of **cuius** in line 11 is _____.
a. **lūdō** (line 9) b. **hospitiī** (line 10) c. **scelus** (line 10) d. **deum** (line 11)

PASSAGE IV: *Augustus Describes Entertainments Set in Rome*
(Augustus, *Rēs Gestae* 22-23, Selections)

60. The case of **mūnus** (line 1) is _____.
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
61. In lines 1-2 (**Ter ... nepōtum nōmine**), in total, Augustus gave _____.
a. 15 gladiatorial games c. 53 gladiatorial games
b. 8 gladiatorial games d. 35 gladiatorial games
62. The phrase **quibus mūneribus** (line 2) refers to _____.
a. all the gladiatorial games
b. the games in the name of Augustus
c. the games in the name of his father
d. the games in the names of his grandsons
63. The word **hominum** (line 2) depends on or modifies _____.
a. **nōmine** (line 2) b. **decem** (line 3) c. **mūneribus** (line 2) d. **mīllia** (line 3)
64. In lines 2-3 (**quibus ... mīllia**), around _____ men competed in the gladiatorial games.
a. 1,010 b. 10,000 c. 80,800 d. 3,010
65. How many times in all did Augustus offer an **athlētārum spectāculum** (line 3)?
a. five b. two c. three d. six
66. In lines 3-4 (**Bis ... nōmine**), where did the athletes come from?
a. specific parts of the empire c. from Rome
b. everywhere d. selected from the people

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67. What word does **aliōrum** (line 5) modify/describe?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. lūdōs (line 4) | c. magistātuūm (line 5) |
| b. vicem (line 5) | d. nōmine (line 5) |
68. In lines 1-5 (**Ter ... vīciēns**), we learn that Augustus _____.
- tried to outdo his family and political allies
 - paid for games in honor of his family and political allies
 - had more fun at these events than his family and political allies
 - did not enjoy the games as much as his family and political allies
69. The **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** (line 6) would have featured _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. a battle between merchants | c. ships as prizes for the winners |
| b. a battle on ships | d. people acting like sailors |
70. The intended audience of the **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** (line 6) was _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. Augustus himself | c. Augustus' grandsons |
| b. the people | d. Augustus' sons |
71. From information in line 6, how many times was the **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** held?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| a. three times | b. annually | c. once | d. ten times |
|----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
72. The location of the **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** was _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. in the Tiber River | c. 80 miles from the city |
| b. in Rome itself | d. across the Tiber River |
73. The site of the **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** was _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. in a manmade pit | c. an abandoned mine shaft |
| b. a natural lake | d. a long extinct volcano |
74. We can conclude that the site of the **nāvālis proelī spectāculum** _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. became the grove of the Caesars | c. became a theater |
| b. was still in use | d. became a public entertainment site |
75. In lines 8-9 (**in quō ... cōnflīxērunt**), most of the ships that competed were _____.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| a. biremes | b. triremes | c. smaller vessels | d. barges |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|

[continue on next page]

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

No. XVI in A Selection of Latin Stories from Manuscripts of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, Thomas Wright, London, 1842.

[The Devil gets a good laugh and explains why]

Audīvī dē quādam muliere, quae vestēs candidās per terram trahēbat, et vestigia post sē relinquēns, excitābat pulverem usque ad altāre et usque ad imāginem crucifixī. Cum autem exīret dē ecclēsiā, et caudam propter lutum sublevāret, quīdam sāctus homō vīdit Diabolum rīdentem, et adiūrāvīt eum ut dīceret quārē rīdēret. Quī ait, “Quīdam socius meus nunc sedēbat super caudam mulieris illūs, et ūtēbātur illā tamquam quadrīgā suā; cum autem mulier caudam levāret, socius meus ā caudā excussus in lutum cecidit: et haec est causa quārē rīsī.”

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain
mulier, mulieris, f. = fēmina
candidus, -a, -um: pure white
vestigium, vestigiū, n.: track
pulvis, pulveris, n.: dust
usque (adv.): all the way up to
crucifixus, crucifixī, m.: cross
ecclēsia, ecclēsiā, f.: church
cauda, caudae, f.: the train of a dress

lutum, lutī, n.: mud
sublevō, -levāre, -levāvī, -levātum: to lift up
Diabolus, Diabolī, m.: the Devil
adiūrō, adiūrāre, adiūrāvī, adiūrātum: to ask
quārē: why
socius, -ī, m. = amīcus
quadrīga, quadrīgae, f.: carriage, chariot
excutiō, excutere, excussī, excussum: to shake off

[END OF EXAM]

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PASSAGE I

Nepos, *Alcibiades* 3 (Adapted)

[*Alcibiades on the Eve of War with Syracuse*]

Bellō Peloponnēsiō Alcibiadis cōnsiliō atque auctōritātē Athēniēnsēs bellum Syrācūsānīs indīxērunt; ad quod gerendum ipse dux dēlēctus est; duo praetereā collēgae datī, Nīcias et Lamachus. Id cum parārētur, priusquam classis exīret, accīdit ut ūnā nocte omnēs Hermae, quī in oppidō erant Athēnīs, dēicerentur praeter ūnum, quī ante iānuam erat Andocidī. Itaque ille postea 5
 Mercurius Andocidī vocitātus est. Cum appārēret hoc nōn sine magnā multōrum cōnsēnsiōne esse factum, quae nōn ad prīvātā, sed pūblicā rem pertinēret, magnus timor multītūdīni iniectus est, nē qua repentīna vīs in cīvitatē exsisteret, quae lībertytatem opprimeret populī. Hoc maximē convenīre in Alcibiadem vidēbātur, quod multōs enim lībertytātē dēvīnserat. 10

indīcō, indīcere, indīxī, indictum: to declare	repentīnus, -a, -um: sudden, unexpected
dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctum: to choose	vīs, vīs, f.: force, hostile force, violence, attack
praetereā: moreover, furthermore	dēvinciō, dēvincire, dēvīnxi, dēvincium:
Herma, -ae, m.: a Herm (sacred statue of Hermes)	to bring together

PASSAGE II

Pliny, *Epistulae* II. 17 (Adapted)

[*On Pliny's Estate Near Laurentum South of Rome*]

Mīrāris cūr mē Laurentīnum meum tantō opere dēlectet; dēsīnēs mīrārī, cum cognōveris grātiā vīllae, opportūnitātem locī, litoris spatium. Decem septem mīlibus passuum ab Urbe sēcessit ut, perāctīs eīs quae agenda fuerint, salvō diē possīs ibi manēre. Adītur nōn ūnā viā; nam et Laurentīna et Ōstiēnsis viae eōdem ferunt, sed Laurentīna ā quārtō decimō lapide, Ōstiēnsis ab ūndecimō 5
 relinquenda est. Hinc atque inde multī gregēs ovium, multa ibi equōrum boumque armenta, quae montibus hieme dēpulsā sunt. In prīmā parte vīllae ātrium frūgī, nec tamen sordidum; deinde porticūs in “D” litterae similitūdīnem circumāctae, quibus parvola sed fēstīva ārea inclūdītur.

miror, -ārī, mirātus sum: to wonder	peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -āctum: to accomplish
Laurentīnum (praedium) = “estate at Laurentum”	salvus, -a, -um: unbroken
tantō opere = “so greatly”	adītur (impersonal passive) = “one can reach”
dēsīnō, dēsīnere, dēsī, dēsītum: to cease, stop	eōdem = “to the same place”
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī: to learn	lapis, -idis, m.: stone
grātia, -ae, f.: charm, pleasantness	frūgī (indeclinable): modest, frugal
opportūnitās, -tātis, f.: suitability	circumagō, -agere, -ēgī, -āctum: to curve
sēcessit: it is distant (special usage in perfect)	parvolus, -a, -um: small, quaint

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PASSAGE III

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I. 9 (Adapted)

[*The Rape of the Sabine Women*]

Studiō videndae novae urbis multī mortālēs convēnērunt, maximē proximī quīque: Caenīnēsēs, Crustumīnī, Antemnātēs. iam Sabīnōrum omnis multitūdō cum liberīs ac coniugibus vēnit. Invītātī hospitāliter per domōs cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tēctīs urbem vīdissent, mīrantur tam brevī tempore rem Rōmānam crēvisse. Ubi spectāculī tempus vēnit 5
dēditaeque eō mentēs cum oculīs erant, tum ex compositō orta est vīs signōque datō iuventūs Rōmāna ad rapiendās virginēs discurrit. Magna pars virginum rapta est ab hominibus quibus occurrerant: quāsdam fōrmā excellentēs, prīmōribus patrum dēstinātās, domōs dēferēbant. Turbātō lūdō maestī parentēs virginum profugiunt, incūsantēs violātī hospitiī scelus 10
deumque invocantēs cuius ad sollemne lūdōsque dēceptī vēnissent.

quisque, quaeque, quodque: each	prīmōrēs, prīmōrum, m.pl.: leaders, chiefs
maximē = “especially”	maestus, maesta, maestum: mourning, sad
crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum: to grow	incūsō, incūsāre, incūsāvī, incūsātum: to blame
eō (adv.): there, to that place	hospitium, hospitī, n.: hospitality
ex compositō = “according to plan”	sollemne, sollemnis, n.: solemn rite, ceremony

PASSAGE IV

Augustus, *Rēs Gestae* 22-23 (Selections)

[*Augustus Describes Entertainments Set in Rome*]

Ter mūnus gladiātōrium dedī meō nōmine et quīnquiēns filiōrum meōrum aut nepōtum nōmine, quibus mūneribus dēpugnāvērunt hominum circiter decem mīllia. Bis āthlētārum undique accītōrum spectāculum populō praebuī meō nōmine et tertium nepōtis meī nōmine. Lūdōs fēcī meō nōmine quater, aliōrum autem magistrātuum vicem ter et vīciēns. 5

Nāvālis proelī spectāculum populō dedī trāns Tiberim in quō locō nunc nemus est Caesarum, cavātō solō in longitūdinem mīlle et octingentōs pedēs, in lātītūdinem mīlle et ducentī, in quō trīgintā rōstrātae nāvēs trirēmēs aut birēmēs, plūrēs autem minōrēs inter sē cōnflīxērunt; quibus in classibus pugnāvērunt praeter rēmigēs mīllia hominum tria circiter. 10

ter (adv.): 3 times	vicem = “on behalf of”
mūnus, mūneris, n.: a spectacle	vīciēns (adv.): 20 times
quīnquiēns (adv.): 5 times	nemus, nemoris, n.: a grove
accīō, accēre, accīī, accītum: to send for, invite	cavō, cavāre, cavāvī, cavātum: to excavate