

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary

Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. cōnsūmere | a. to eat | b. to cost | c. to leave | d. to add |
| 2. iubēre | a. to rub | b. to order | c. to steal | d. to jump |
| 3. sentīre | a. to speak | b. to send | c. to disagree | d. to feel |
| 4. caelum | a. sky | b. cement | c. cancellation | d. sale |
| 5. lēx | a. law | b. word | c. relaxation | d. dictionary |
| 6. liber | a. free | b. child | c. slave | d. book |
| 7. locus | a. joke | b. lake | c. place | d. wolf |
| 8. novus | a. nine | b. snowy | c. new | d. famous |
| 9. per | a. through | b. about | c. in front of | d. after |
| 10. hīc | a. that | b. here | c. there | d. this |

II. Derivatives

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

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. accidere | a. access | b. ascend | c. accident | d. ancillary |
| 12. parāre | a. parent | b. apparent | c. postpartum | d. preparation |
| 13. currere | a. recur | b. curative | c. curious | d. accurate |
| 14. posse | a. potential | b. opossum | c. postpone | d. positive |
| 15. manus | a. human | b. immense | c. magnificent | d. emancipate |
| 16. rēx | a. republic | b. receive | c. reign | d. cringe |
| 17. cārus | a. carry | b. charity | c. charter | d. chariot |
| 18. sōlus | a. sun | b. solo | c. soil | d. bright |
| 19. facere | a. prefix | b. fancy | c. benefactor | d. transfer |
| 20. petere | a. plaster | b. poster | c. Peter | d. repetition |

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III. Translation (English to Latin)

Select the BEST Latin translation of the underlined English word(s).

21. "Julius, where are you going?"
a. **Iūlius** b. **Iūliō** c. **Iūlium** d. **Iūlī**
22. Show me your cows, boy!
a. **mōnstrās** b. **mōnstrāte** c. **mōnstrā** d. **mōnstrō**
23. It will be ready on the third day.
a. **tertium diem** b. **tertiō diē** c. **in tribus diēbus** d. **in tertium diem**
24. Say something to me, child!
a. **mihi** b. **ad mē** c. **meum** d. **mē**
25. He spoke with a sad voice.
a. **trīstibus vōcibus** b. **trīstem vōcem** c. **trīstī vōcī** d. **trīstī cum vōce**
26. We are able to destroy this city.
a. **vastāmus** b. **vastō** c. **vastat** d. **vastāre**
27. Where are the boys' books?
a. **puerī** b. **puerōrum** c. **puerō** d. **puerōs**
28. I will live here forever.
a. **habitō** b. **habitābam** c. **habitābō** d. **habitāvī**
29. I want to show you a house.
a. **tē villae** b. **tibi villae** c. **tibi villam** d. **tē villam**
30. Someday he will love that music.
a. **amat** b. **amābit** c. **amāvit** d. **amābat**

IV. Translation (Latin to English)

Select the BEST English translation for the underlined Latin word(s).

31. **Mārcus** in agrōs currit.
a. in the fields c. through the fields
b. into the fields d. from the fields
32. **Iūlius** epistulam ad tē mittet.
a. sends c. has sent
b. sent d. will send

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33. **Nēmō fugere poterat.**
a. was able
b. is able
c. will be able
d. had been able
34. **Militēs fortiter pugnābant.**
a. brave
b. more brave
c. very brave
d. bravely
35. **Nocte ovēs numerāvī.**
a. before night
b. at night
c. for a night
d. until night
36. **Sextus litterās rectē scribit.**
a. will write
b. wrote
c. writes
d. has written
37. **patrī filiū meī**
a. to the father of my son
b. the sons of my father
c. of my son's father
d. my fathers and sons
38. **Semper tēcum erō.**
a. I was
b. I have been
c. I will be
d. I am
39. **Hominēs in urbem veniēbant.**
a. were coming
b. came
c. used to come
d. All answers are correct.
40. **Subitō ad silvam fūgimus.**
a. to the forest
b. in the forest
c. away from the forest
d. through the forest

V. Grammar and Forms

Select the letter of the correct answer from the choices provided.

41. Which verb is in the future tense?
a. **terret**
b. **pōnēmus**
c. **fuērunt**
d. **bibitis**
42. Which of these prepositions is NOT always followed by the accusative case?
a. **ante**
b. **in**
c. **prope**
d. **trāns**

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VI. 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 #51-63.

[The Wicked Schoolmaster]

Magistrī nōn semper bonī erant. Ōlim in urbe Faliscōrum magister malus erat, 1
quī Rōmānīs discipulōs trādere cupiēbat, quod Rōmānī bellum contrā Faliscōs 2
gerēbant. Magister puerōs extrā urbem saepe dūcēbat, ubi lūdere poterant, neque 3
puerī Rōmānōs timēbant. Quōdam diē magister discipulōs dūxit ad castra 4
Rōmānōrum. Cupiēbat patrēs discipulōrum dare Rōmānīs pecūniam prō libertāte 5
filiōrum. 6

Camillus, imperātor Rōmānus, autem dīxit “Rōmānī contrā puerōs bellum nōn 7
gerunt. Cīvēs tuae urbis, nōn puerī, sunt hostēs populī Rōmānī.” Camillus igitur 8
magistrum puerīs trādīdit, quī magistrum virgīs verberābant ut magister discipulōs 9
verberāvit. 10

adapted from *Romani Apud Se* (St. Martin’s Press, 1968)

Faliscī, Faliscōrum, m.pl.: the Faliscans
(a tribe outside of Rome)

quōdam diē = “one day”
ut (conj.): just as

51. According to lines 1-2 (**Ōlim ... cupiēbat**), why was the teacher bad?
a. He taught the Faliscan language to the Romans.
b. He wanted to hand over his students to the Romans.
c. He wanted his students to defeat the Romans.
d. He was a Faliscan who lived in Rome.
52. In lines 1-2 (**Ōlim ... cupiēbat**), this teacher could very well be called a
a. hero. c. patriot.
b. traitor. d. master teacher.
53. The case and function of **Faliscōs** (line 2) are
a. accusative direct object. c. dative indirect object.
b. accusative object of preposition. d. ablative of means.
54. In lines 3-4 (**Magister ... timēbant**), what did the students do outside the city?
a. feared the Romans c. learned how to fight
b. fought the Romans d. played without worry

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55. What is a synonym for **neque** (line 3)?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. sed ... nōn | c. et ... nōn |
| b. nōn | d. nē |
56. In lines 1-6, which action was done by the teacher?
- lūdere poterant** (line 3).
 - puerōs extrā urbem saepe dūcēbat** (line 3).
 - dare Rōmānīs pecūniam** (line 5).
 - bellum contrā Faliscōs gerēbant** (lines 2-3).
57. According to lines 4-6 (**Quōdam ... filiōrum**), the teacher went to the Roman camp to
- prove to their fathers that the students were good fighters.
 - challenge the Roman troops.
 - turn the students over to the Romans.
 - show the Romans how to teach their sons.
58. What Latin case does NOT appear in lines 5-6 (**Cupiēbat ... filiōrum**)?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. genitive | c. nominative |
| b. dative | d. accusative |
59. In line 8, **Cīvēs tuae urbis** is best translated
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. the citizens of your city. | c. you citizens of the city. |
| b. your citizens in the city. | d. the citizens in your city. |
60. In lines 7-8 (**Rōmānī ... Rōmānī**), Camillus said that his enemies were
- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a. Romans. | c. Faliscan citizens. |
| b. boys. | d. traitors. |
61. In lines 8-10 (**Camillus ... verberāvit**), what unexpected “switcharoo” befell the teacher?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. He joined the Romans. | c. The boys joined the Romans. |
| b. The Romans beat him. | d. The boys beat him. |
62. From the context, **virgīs** (line 9) must mean
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. sticks. | c. bushes. |
| b. young girls. | d. young men. |
63. Which of the following statements best reflects the message of this story?
- The services of a patriot will always be rewarded.
 - Teachers know what is best for their students.
 - It is honorable to die for one’s country.
 - Be nice to others: karma may come back to bite you.

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

On the back of your answer sheet, write a translation of the following passage neatly and in good English.

[The Lion's Share]

Ōlim leō et <u>onager</u> bēstiās <u>agitābant</u> . Leō erat ferōx; onager erat celer.	1
Multās bēstiās igitur cēpērunt. Tum leō bēstiās in trēs partēs dīvidit.	2
“Ego p̄imam partem capiō quod ego sum rēx. Ego alteram partem quoque capiō quod sum amīcus tuus. Tertia pars est tua.” Leō tertiam partem <u>avidē</u> spectābat.	3 4 5
Mox <u>fremuit</u> et onagrō ferōciter dīxit, “Tē moneō. Haec pars tē in magnum <u>perīculum</u> dūcit. Curre celeriter!” Onager fūgit!	6 7

onager, onagrī, m.: wild donkey
agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātum: to hunt
avidē (adverb): greedily

fremō, fremere, fremuī, fremitum: to roar
perīculum, perīculī, n.: danger

[END OF EXAM]