

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary

Select the best English meaning for each Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. fugere | a. to escape | b. to try | c. to beware | d. to excavate |
| 2. magnopere | a. humbly | b. greatly | c. carelessly | d. openly |
| 3. negāre | a. to deny | b. to discuss | c. to receive | d. to do business |
| 4. dōnum | a. house | b. gift | c. hope | d. miracle |
| 5. nūntius | a. book | b. language | c. slave | d. message |
| 6. audāx | a. wise | b. bold | c. wicked | d. golden |
| 7. diū | a. for a long time | b. above | c. for a day | d. the next day |
| 8. lavāre | a. to lift | b. to fly | c. to wash | d. to flow |
| 9. statim | a. since | b. immediately | c. finally | d. quickly |
| 10. cōstituere | a. to decide | b. to embellish | c. to legalize | d. to write down |
| 11. libertus | a. bookseller | b. child | c. freedom | d. freedman |
| 12. intrā | a. between | b. within | c. among | d. in |
| 13. convenīre | a. to go | b. to intervene | c. to demand | d. to assemble |
| 14. impudēns | a. impatient | b. important | c. shameless | d. unaware |
| 15. candidus | a. available | b. shiny | c. qualified | d. loud/talkative |

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

II. Derivatives

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

16. The police received a generic description of the mugger.
a. detailed b. specific c. broad d. time-consuming
17. This is a potent herbicide.
a. powdered b. liquid c. powerful d. legal
18. This is a potent herbicide.
a. germ-killer b. plant-killer c. hair-killer d. flavor-killer
19. We appreciated Charlie's levity.
a. seriousness b. cleanliness c. calmness d. lightheartedness
20. She is, indubitably, the winner.
a. without a doubt b. doubtfully c. mistakenly d. undeservedly
21. Their decision became an impediment to success.
a. booster b. barrier c. path d. beginning
22. He tried for two hours to get out of that perilous situation.
a. slow b. sick c. dangerous d. finished
23. Erica's anger was not mollified by everyone's compliments
a. reduced b. transferred c. ignored d. magnified
24. The ad agency was unable to abrogate the contract.
a. defend b. cancel c. affirm d. continue
25. Latin students can use derivatives to help remember vocabulary.
a. origins b. by-products c. copies d. notes
26. It's best to adhere to the guidelines whenever possible.
a. ask about b. praise c. follow d. revise
27. The philosophy class debated the nature of sentient beings.
a. impertinent b. domesticated c. quiet d. perceptive
28. Theo's prudent decision made all the difference.
a. quick b. thoughtless c. wise d. inclusive
29. Many itinerant Latin teachers have multiple schedules to follow.
a. ill-prepared b. traveling c. inexperienced d. committed

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

30. Caleb's ambivalence slowed down his ability to finish on time.
a. ignorance b. attention to detail c. indecisiveness d. resolve

III. Grammar and Forms

Select the correct answer from the choices provided.

31. _____ est discipulīs magistrōs laudāre.
a. bonus b. bonum c. bonīs d. bonō
32. Audivistīne eum cōsūlem creātum esse?
a. You have heard, haven't you? c. You didn't hear, did you?
b. Did you hear? d. What did you hear?
33. In forō Iūlius _____ appropinquābat.
a. amīcum b. amīcus c. amīcī d. amīcō
34. Apud mē celebrābimus et bene cēnābimus.
a. without me b. at my house c. behind me d. near me
35. "Shake It Off!"
a. spernite b. spernere c. spernimus d. spernunt
36. The gladiators remained in the arena for six hours.
a. sex hōrās b. sextam hōram c. sextās hōrās d. sex hōrīs
37. Quō itis?
a. Who are you? c. What time will you leave?
b. Where are you going? d. Who is that?
38. Maiōrem partem _____ cōsumpsī.
a. cēnā b. cēnās c. cēnae d. cēnam
39. Abraham Lincoln was said to have worn a big hat.
a. gesserat b. gerere c. gessit d. gessisse
40. Puer pecūniam repertam (to his father) tulit.
a. patribus b. patrem c. ad patrem d. pater
41. Sciō meum amīcum epistulam missūrum esse.
a. will send a letter c. is sending a letter
b. had sent a letter d. sent a letter

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

42. Facile erat _____ linguam Latīnam discere.
a. discipulōs b. discipulis c. discipulōrum d. discipulī
43. Perīculōsissimum erat pugnāre domī.
a. at home b. near home c. inside d. with the master
44. Īnsulā Siciliā rēlictā, _____ trānsīvimus.
a. marī b. mare c. maris d. maribus
45. cum _____ frātre longum iter fēcī.
a. audāx b. audācēs c. audācem d. audācī
46. We entered the dense forest after our fear was put aside.
a. post nōs timōrem dēposuimus c. ante timēbāmus
b. timōre dēpositō d. intereā timōrem habēbāmus
47. Spectāre fabulās quam gladiātōrēs mālumus.
a. which b. when c. rather than d. where
48. Hostēs fortēs urbem _____ volunt.
a. oppugnāre b. oppugnant c. oppugnāte d. oppugnāvērunt
49. Hostēs fortiter _____ equitibus restitērunt.
a. nostrī b. nostrōrum c. nostrīs d. nostrōs

[Continue on next page]

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

IV. 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 50-54.

[My Gift to You: Mushrooms]

Facile est argentum atque aurum laenamque togamque mittere; 1
bōlētōs mittere difficile est. 2

(lightly adapted from Martial, *Apophorēta* 48)

laena, laenae, f.: a cloak

bōlētus, bōlētī, m.: mushroom

50. Line 1 (**Facile ... mittere**) contains

- a. an indirect statement.
- b. an accusative place to which.
- c. a subjective infinitive.
- d. a nominative subject.

51. In the first line, which of these is NOT a direct object of the verb **mittere** (line 1)?

- a. **argentum**
- b. **aurum**
- c. **laenam**
- d. ALL of these are direct objects.

52. The conjunctions in **laenamque togamque** (line 1) are best translated

- a. either ... or.
- b. one ... another.
- c. both ... and.
- d. not only ... but also.

53. The case of **bōlētōs** (line 2) is

- a. dative.
- b. ablative.
- c. accusative.
- d. nominative.

54. In line 2, **difficile est** is best translated

- a. it is easy.
- b. it is laughable.
- c. it is unbelievable.
- d. it is hard.

[Continue on next page]

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

Passage 2: Use the following passage to answer questions 55-59.

[I am a Gift: A Parrot]

Ego, quī psittacus sum, aliōrum nōmina ā vōbīs discam. Per mē 1
didicī hoc dīcere: CAESAR HAVĒ! 2

(lightly adapted from Martial, *Apophorēta* 73)

psittacus, psittacī, m.: a parrot
discō, discere, didicī: to learn

havē = avē = “hail!”

55. In line 1, **discam** is best translated
- a. I learn.
 - b. I have learned.
 - c. I will learn.
 - d. I will have learned.
56. The case and number of **vōbīs** (line 1) are
- a. dative plural.
 - b. genitive singular.
 - c. ablative singular.
 - d. ablative plural.
57. The case and number of **nōmina** (line 1) are
- a. nominative plural.
 - b. ablative singular.
 - c. accusative plural.
 - d. nominative singular.
58. The case and number of **CAESAR** (line 2) are
- a. nominative singular.
 - b. vocative singular.
 - c. ablative singular.
 - d. accusative singular.
59. In lines 1-2, **Per mē didicī hoc dīcere** is best translated
- a. to say this has been learned for me.
 - b. I learned to say this on my own.
 - c. this should be learned by me with speaking.
 - d. I will learn to speak for myself.

[Continue on next page]

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

Passage 4: Use the following passage to answer questions 64-75.

[The Kings of the Franks]

Hildricus, quī <u>iussū</u> Rōmānī <u>pontificis</u> expulsus et dētōnsus atque in	1
<u>monastērium</u> missus est, erat postrēmus rēx dē Gente <u>Meroingōrum</u> , dē quā	2
<u>Francī</u> rēgēs sibi ēlēgerant.	3
Posteā et ops et potentia rēgnī ā <u>Praefectīs</u> , quī <u>Maiōrēs</u> Domūs dīcēbantur,	4
tenēbantur. Praefectī omnia imperiō suō gessērunt. Hildricō expulsō, hoc	5
officiū Pippīnus <u>praestābat</u> .	6
Potentia inter <u>Pippīnum</u> et frātre[m] eius, <u>Karlomannum</u> , sine contrōversiā	7
dīvīsa est. Subitō Karlomannus autem, causīs incertīs, administrātiōnem rēgnī	8
terrestris relīquit et Rōmam īvit. <u>Fertur</u> Karlomannum, dē religiōsīs rēbus	9
conversantem, in monastēriō vītā complēvisse.	10

(adapted from Einhard, *Life of Charlemagne* 1-2)

Hildricus, Hildricī, m.: Childeric iussus, iussūs, m.: an order pontifex, pontificis, m.: a religious official monastērium, monastēriī, n.: a monastery Meroingī, -ōrum, m.pl.: the Merovingians Francī, Francōrum, m.pl.: the Franks	praefectus, praefectī, m.: a prefect (overseer) Maiōrēs = “Mayors” Pippīnus, Pippīnī, m.: Pepin praestō, praestāre, praestitī: to fulfill Karlomannus, Karlomannī, m.: Carloman fertur = “it is said”
--	--

64. In line 1 (**iussū ... expulsus**), Childeric
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a. was forced to leave by the pontiff. | c. mocked the orders of the pontiff. |
| b. ordered the pontiff to be poisoned. | d. left Rome willingly. |
65. Using your knowledge of Latin roots, what happened to Childeric in line 1 (**dētōnsus**)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. His ring was melted. | c. His hair was shaved completely off. |
| b. His throne was burned. | d. His name was erased from the records. |
66. To whom does **sibi** (line 3) refer?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. rēgēs (line 3) | c. Gente Meroingōrum (line 2) |
| b. Francī (line 3) | d. Hildricus (line 1) |
67. What is the antecedent of **quā** (line 2)?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Meroingōrum (line 2) | c. it is implied |
| b. Francī (line 3) | d. Gente (line 2) |
68. What English word is derived from the verb **ēlēgerant** (line 3)?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. ligature | c. election |
| b. logo | d. legato |

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

69. The case of **Domūs** (line 4) is
a. dative. c. nominative.
b. genitive. d. accusative.
70. In line 5 (**Praefectī ... gessērunt**), whose authority did the Prefects use?
a. everyone's c. Childeric's
b. the king's d. their own
71. According to lines 4-6 (**Posteā ... praestābat**), who was Pepin?
a. one of the **Maiōrēs Domūs** c. the brother of Childeric
b. a king d. the Roman **Pontifex**
72. In line 7, **frātre[m] eius** means
a. Pepin's brother. c. the Pontiff's brother.
b. Carloman's brother. d. Childeric's brother.
73. In line 9, **Rōmam** is best translated
a. from Rome. c. to Rome.
b. in Rome. d. within Rome.
74. The function of **Karlomannum** (line 9) is
a. place to which. c. direct object.
b. subject of indirect statement. d. indirect object.
75. In lines 8-10 (**Subitō ... complēvisse**), why did Carloman probably leave his position?
a. He wanted to study religion. c. He argued with Pepin.
b. The Pontifex called him. d. He didn't like working for Childeric.

[Continue on next page]

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2017 Latin Tournament

SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

[A Silly Pig]

Haec est fābula dē Porcō Stultō. Porcus Stultus in fundō habitābat. Hic porcus habet nōmen “Porcum Stultum,” quod semper rēs stultās agēbat!

Quōdam diē, Porcus Stultus per fundum iter faciēbat et multōs flōrēs vīdit. Statim nōnnūllōs flōrēs cēpit et corōnam flōrum sibi faciēbat. Porcus Stultus, tandem, corōnam in capite posuit.

Corōnā factā, porcus per viam ambulābat. Porcus putābat omnēs gerere dēbēre tantās corōnās. Igitur ille lacrimābat, ubi equus malus rīdet, “Ecce! Porce Stulte! Nōn decet porcōs gerere flōrēs in capitibus!”

“Corōnae ā porcīs nōn faciuntur,” alia animālia inquit. “Hominēs sōlī corōnās facere possunt.”

stultus, stulta, stultum: foolish, silly

fundus, fundī, m.: a farm

quōdam diē = “one day”

nōnnūllus, nōnnūlla, nōnūllum: not none, i.e. “some”

flōs, flōris, m.: a flower

corōna, corōnae, f.: a crown

[END OF EXAM]