

INTERMEDIATE PROSE EXAMINATION

Classical Association of Virginia

2018 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: 2 hours

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

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

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

On the front of the answer sheet:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) CLASS Neatly print the name of your school.
- (C) QUIZ Neatly print the title of your test (Intermediate Prose).
- (D) ZIPGRADE ID Write your assigned ID number and mark the corresponding bubbles.

Name	Class	Quiz
Theseus	Athens H.S.	Intermed. Prose

Student ZipGrade ID	Key	
9 3 5 4 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
0	A	41
1	B	42
2	C	43
3	D	44
4	E	45
5		46
6		47
7		48
8		49
9		50

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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. hospes | a. enemy | b. spear | c. innkeeper | d. guest |
| 2. funus | a. rope | b. foundation | c. death | d. smoke |
| 3. ēgredi | a. to depart | b. to wander | c. to stand out | d. to herd |
| 4. līmen | a. light | b. threshold | c. joy | d. willingness |
| 5. tangere | a. to touch | b. to take | c. to destroy | d. to draw |
| 6. ōdisse | a. to kill | b. to hate | c. to relax | d. to bathe |
| 7. salūs | a. wisdom | b. crime | c. health | d. hope |
| 8. verēri | a. to eat | b. to fear | c. to speak truly | d. to wash |
| 9. auferre | a. to bring near | b. to take out | c. to take away | d. to bring to |
| 10. ingere | a. to break | b. to make | c. to point | d. to form |

II. Grammar and Forms *Select the correct answer from the choices provided.*

11. **Audīvistīne Casēsarem omnēs Gallōs necāvīsse?**
a. killed b. will kill c. has killed d. had killed
12. **Nesciēbam cūr omnēs amīcī ā nōbīs _____.**
a. effūgissent b. effugiant c. effugiunt d. effūgērunt
13. **Pugnātūrī multōs hostēs, mīlītēs aggresī sunt.**
a. About to fight b. Fighting c. Fought d. Having fought
14. **Pugnātūrī multōs hostēs, mīlītēs aggresī sunt.**
a. attacked b. having attacked c. are attacking d. have been attacked
15. We sent the soldiers as a help to the legion.
a. **auxilium legiō** b. **auxilium legiōne** c. **auxiliō legiōnis** d. **auxiliō legiōnī**

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16. **Postquam hostēs Rōmam oppugnāverant, Cincinnātus _____ factus est.**
a. **consulī** b. **consulēs** c. **consul** d. **consulem**
17. **Mirābile dictū! Multī equī subitō trans flūmen cucurrērunt!**
a. What a shock! b. What a sight! c. Wonderful to say! d. It's a miracle!
18. **Imperātōrī nūntiātum est impetum factum esse.**
a. The general announced c. The general was announced
b. It was announced to the general d. He announced to the general
19. **Quam celerrimē Caesarī mīlitēs mittendī sunt.**
a. Caesar, sending the soldiers c. The soldiers must send Caesar
b. Caesar's soldiers must have been sent d. Caesar must send the soldiers
20. **Trēs equī cupidī _____ in agrīs sunt.**
a. **currendī** b. **currunt** c. **currentem** d. **currendōrum**
21. **Eāmus hodiē ad villam nostrōrum amīcōrum.**
a. Let's go b. We will go c. We are going d. We must go
22. **Timent nē serpentēs in casā habitent.**
a. that snakes are not living c. the snakes did not live
b. that snakes are living d. the snakes had lived
23. **Cum pauperēs nihil habērent, multa tāmen deīs dēdicāvērunt.**
a. When b. Since c. Although d. With
24. **Dūce multa vulnera accipiente, paucī medicī arcessitī sunt.**
a. The leader would receive many wounds c. Since the leader was receiving many wounds
b. Many wounds, received by the leader d. After the leader had received many wounds
25. **“Pūblī, sequere mē!” clāmāvit fēmina.**
a. to follow b. following c. follow d. they have followed
26. **Sī nūllus amīcus in hāc urbe sit, lacrimēmus.**
a. had been b. is c. were d. should be
27. **Ōlim, multīs fēminīs raptīs, Sabīnī et Rōmānī pugnāvērunt.**
a. many women had kidnapped c. having kidnapped many women
b. after many women had been kidnapped d. while kidnapping many women
28. **Sabīnī ab quādam fēminā quaesivērunt ut portās urbis aperīret.**
a. so that the city gates might be opened c. to open the gates of the city
b. that the city might open the gates d. that she might open the city by the gates

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29. **Spectāns pulchrās gemmās in eōrum manibus, illa auxilium dare volēbat.**
a. While looking at the pretty jewelry on her hands
b. With the jewelry on their hands having been seen
c. Seeing the pretty jewelry on their hands
d. Having looked at the pretty jewels on her hands
30. The Sabines killed her with their shields.
a. **scutōs** b. **scutīs** c. **ā scutīs** d. **scutōrum causā**

DIRECTIONS:

Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages that you will need to answer questions 31-75.

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

PASSAGE I

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

[Philoctetes is stranded on Lemnos]

31. According to line 1 (**Iūnō ... cōnstruere**), why was Juno upset with Philoctetes?
a. Hercules had honored him with a pyre. c. He built a pyre for Hercules.
b. Hercules helped him build his pyre. d. He had searched for the pyre of Hercules.
32. The best translation for **ausus erat** (line 1) is
a. he was daring. b. he has dared. c. he has been dared. d. he had dared.
33. The case and number of **eī** (line 2) are
a. nominative plural. b. dative plural. c. dative singular. d. genitive singular.
34. In line 2 (**Ob ... dōnāvit**), what did Hercules give Philoctetes?
a. divine wisdom b. holy arrows c. a great benefit d. godly status
35. In lines 3-4 (**Cum Philoctētēs ... momordit**), what happened to Philoctetes on Lemnos?
a. He killed a snake with his foot. c. He died from a foot infection.
b. A snake bit his foot. d. He amputated his foot.
36. The tense of **esset** (line 3) is
a. perfect. b. present. c. imperfect. d. pluperfect.

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37. In line 4, **pati** is best translated as
a. to endure. b. I endured. c. to be endured. d. endure.
38. According to lines 4-5 (**Sed ... possent**), Philoctetes was abandoned on Lemnos because
a. his foot smelled terrible. c. he was about to die.
b. he had insulted Agamemnon. d. the Greeks hated him.
39. In line 5, **iussū rēgis Agamemnonis** is best translated
a. with King Agamemnon having been ordered.
b. he ordered King Agamemnon.
c. King Agamemnon had ordered.
d. by the order of King Agamemnon.
40. According to line 6 (**Quem ... nūtrīvit**), the shepherd Iphimachus
a. revealed Philoctetes' location. c. took care of Philoctetes.
b. searched for the arrows of Hercules. d. left Philoctetes to die.
41. In lines 6-7 (**Sed ... posse**), the Greeks then learned from the oracle that
a. Hercules, with his arrows alone, could not capture Troy.
b. Troy could not be captured without Hercules' arrows.
c. Philoctetes had to be rescued from Troy with Hercules' arrows.
d. they should allow Hercules to capture Troy with his arrows.
42. In lines 7-8 (**Tunc ... mīsit**), Agamemnon reacted to the oracle by sending
a. an expedition to hide Ulysses and Diomedes.
b. Philoctetes to see Ulysses and Diomedes.
c. Ulysses and Diomedes to retrieve Philoctetes.
d. Ulysses and Diomedes to retrieve Hercules.
43. What type of clause is found in lines 8-9 (**cui persuāsērunt ... ferret**)?
a. indirect question b. result clause c. indirect statement d. indirect command
44. The best translation of **delendae Trōiae causā** (line 9) is
a. for the sake of destroying Troy. c. a reason Troy was destroyed.
b. by destroying Troy. d. after Troy had been destroyed.
45. In lines 9-10 (**Illi ... redīvērunt**), how does this story end?
a. Philoctetes and the explorers destroyed the arrows.
b. The Greeks returned the arrows to Hercules.
c. Ulysses and Diomedes returned to Troy with Philoctetes and the arrows.
d. Ulysses and Diomedes gave the arrows back to Philoctetes.

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PASSAGE II

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

[*The Judgment of Paris*]

46. In line 1 (**Cum ... esse**), we learn that
- a. gods were invited to a feast.
 - b. the gods called for a feast.
 - c. the gods invited all the mortals to a feast.
 - d. Thetis was led to a feast by all the gods.
47. What type of clause is found in line 1 (**dicitur ... convocātōs esse**)?
- a. indirect statement
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect question
 - d. purpose clause
48. The phrase **omissā Ērīde** (line 2) is an example of
- a. an imperative.
 - b. an appositive.
 - c. a passive periphrastic.
 - d. an ablative absolute.
49. In lines 2-3 (**quae posteā ... mālum**), Eris, the goddess of discord
- a. was very angry.
 - b. created the first argument.
 - c. broke down the door.
 - d. walked into the middle of the palace.
50. In line 3, **indiciū erat** introduces
- a. an indirect question.
 - b. an indirect statement.
 - c. a relative clause of purpose.
 - d. a relative clause of characteristic.
51. In line 3, the pronoun **id** refers to _____, and the pronoun **eī** refers to _____.
- a. the apple; Eris
 - b. the apple; the most beautiful goddess
 - c. the inscription; the most beautiful goddess
 - d. the inscription; Eris
52. The most literal translation of **inter eās magna discordia orta est** (lines 4-5) is
- a. a great argument arose among them.
 - b. a great argument is arising among these women.
 - c. the great women began to argue among themselves.
 - d. an argument had been begun among the great goddesses.
53. According to lines 5-6 (**Iuppiter ... pulcherrimam**), what is true about Jupiter's order?
- a. Mercury must judge Paris.
 - b. Paris would judge the goddesses.
 - c. Mercury should deduce the best solution.
 - d. Paris should lead the goddesses to Mt. Ida.
54. The tense and mood of **dēcernat** (line 6) are
- a. present indicative.
 - b. future indicative.
 - c. present subjunctive.
 - d. imperfect subjunctive.
55. The subject of **rēgnātūrum esse** (line 7) is
- a. **hominum** (line 7).
 - b. **Mercuriō** (line 5).
 - c. **Iūnō** (line 6).
 - d. **eum** (line 6).

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56. The tense and voice of **futūrum esse** (lines 7-8) are
a. perfect active. b. perfect passive. c. future active. d. future passive.
57. What is most literal translation of **divitissimum omnium hominum** (line 7)?
a. all people's wealth c. entirely the wealthiest person
b. wealthiest of all people d. all the wealthy people
58. Which of the goddesses' promises does NOT use an indirect statement?
a. Juno's promise c. Venus' promise
b. Minerva's promise d. All three use indirect statement.
59. In line 10, the pronoun **id** refers to
a. the Trojans' hostility. c. Paris' judgment.
b. Venus' bribe. d. Jupiter's authority.
60. The tense of **fuērunt** (line 10) is
a. present. b. perfect. c. future. d. future perfect.

PASSAGE III

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 2 (adapted)

[On Morals and Proper Leadership]

61. The best translation of **initiō** (line 1) is
a. since. b. without doubt. c. as you expect. d. in the beginning.
62. According to lines 1-2 (**rēgēs ... erant**), the kings
a. had the best type of command. c. had no fear of command.
b. were the first to rule in Italy. d. held our people under control in their lands.
63. In line 2 (**Alīi ... exercēbant**), we learn there are two kinds of kings:
a. those who showed intelligence, and those who showed strength.
b. those who ruled by morals, and those who ruled by fear.
c. those who exercised their authority, and those who didn't.
d. those who had real command, and those who only had land.
64. According to lines 2-3 (**tum vīta....agēbātur**), in early Rome, men
a. always had awful lives. c. lived their lives without desire.
b. were rarely allowed to have passion. d. wanted more for their lives.
65. In line 3 (**sua cuique satis placēbant**), people at this time were satisfied
a. that each person had possessions. c. to give away their possessions.
b. to inherit others' possessions. d. with their own possessions.

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66. According to lines 3-5 (**Posteā ... superāre**), what caused the desire for war and glory?
a. King Cyrus had brought the Spartans and Athenians to his cities.
b. The Spartans had conquered the Athenians.
c. Morals from Asia and Greece came to Rome.
d. Nations were conquering other nations.
67. According to line 6 (**Putāvērunt ... esse**), what did men believe had the greatest glory?
a. the largest empire
b. having no desire
c. dying in war
d. thinking very well
68. In line 5, **dominandī** is a _____ and **gerendī** is a _____.
a. gerundive; present participle
b. gerund; gerundive
c. gerundive; gerund
d. present participle; gerund
69. According to lines 7-8 (**Sed multōs ... esse**), what changed in their mindset many years later?
a. Skill was prized more than force.
b. Intelligence became more natural.
c. War seemed better than talking about war.
d. They took what they wanted in war.
70. What conditional clause is used in lines 8-9 (**sī ... valēret, ... habērent neque vidērēs**)?
a. simple present
b. future less vivid
c. simple past
d. present contrary to fact
71. The subject of **valēret** (line 9) is
a. **virtūs** (line 8). b. **rēgum** (line 8). c. **rēs** (line 9). d. **ingenium** (line 7).
72. In lines 9-10 (**rēs ... miscērī**), what would happen if virtue were applied more often?
a. Human affairs would fare better and be more stable.
b. War would be replaced by peace.
c. Civilizations' wealth would grow and trade would develop.
d. You would not see so many civilizations destroyed.
73. The words **mūtārī** and **miscērī** (line 10) are examples of
a. present passive infinitives.
b. first person perfect active verbs.
c. passive imperatives.
d. dative singular nouns.
74. In line 9, **melius** is
a. a nominative singular adjective.
b. a comparative adverb.
c. an irregular 3rd declension adjective.
d. a neuter comparative adjective.
75. According to lines 10-11 (**Ita ... trānsfertur**), command and power
a. transfers very well to those who are increasingly less good.
b. transfers to good people less and less.
c. is transferred from the less good to the best.
d. is transferred to the person with the worst morals of all.

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

Inspired by Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* 9.35-38

[*The Three Brothers*]

Ōlim agricola trēs adultōs filiōs habēbat. Huic familiae erat adfīnis quī habitābat in casulā. Sed quīdam homō dīves et avārus quoque proximē habitābat, quī multa crūdēlia commīsit. Ille etiam bovēs et ovēs adfīnis occīdit!

Filiī agricolae dīvitem ōrāvērunt ut adfīnis miserērētur. Dīves nōn ad miserīcordiam, sed ad īram movēbātur. Suōs canēs et virōs scelestōs iussit illōs filiōs necāre. Ūnus puer ad terram dēcidit et ā canibus dīreptus est. Alter puer, hastā percussus, ad arborem fīxus est. Tertius filius sē vertit ad dīvitem oppugnandum, sed homō dīves eō celerior erat et filium interfēcit.

Miser agricola multum lacrimābat.

adfīnis, adfīnis, m.: a neighbor

dīves, dīvītis [gen.]: wealthy

avārus, -a, -um: greedy

miserereor, miserērī (+ gen.): to pity

miserīcordia, miserīcordiae, f.: pity

hasta, hastae, f.: a spear

fīgō, fīgere, fīxī, fīxum: to pierce

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PASSAGE I

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

[*Philoctetes is stranded on Lemnos*]

Iūnō erat irāta quod Philoctētēs sōlus ausus erat Herculī pyram cōstruere.

Ob id beneficium, Herculēs (nunc deus) sagittās dīvinās eī dōnāvit.

Cum Philoctētēs in īnsulā Lemnō esset, serpēns, quem Iūnō mīserat, eius pedem momordit. Sed cum Achīvī taetrum odōrem ex vulnere patī nōn

possent, iussū rēgis Agamemnonis in Lemnō expositus est cum sagittīs

5

dīvinīs. Quem expositum pāstor, nōmine Iphimachus, nūtrīvit. Sed postea orāculum nūtiāvit: sine Herculis sagittīs Trōiam cāpī nōn posse. Tunc

Agamemnōn Ulixem et Diomēdem explorātōrēs ad Philoctētem mīsit, cui persuāsērunt ut delendae Trōiae causā auxilium ferret. Illī cum eō et cum

sagittīs redīvērunt.

10

pyra, pyrae, f.: a funeral pyre

ob (+acc.): because of

sagitta, sagittae, f.: an arrow

mordeō, mordēre, momordī, morsum: to bite

Achīvī, Achīvōrum, m.pl.: the Greeks

taeter, taetra, taetrum: foul

PASSAGE II

Hyginus, *Fabulae* (adapted)

[*The Judgment of Paris*]

Cum Thetis Peleō nūberet, dīcitur omnēs deōs ad epulum convocātōs esse, omissā Ērīde, id est Discordia, quae postea, irātissima, ab iānuā in mediam

aulam iēcit mālum, in quō indicium erat id eī, quae pulcherrima esset,

attollendum esse. Iūnō et Venus et Minerva mālum cupīvērunt et inter eās

magna discordia orta est. Iuppiter imperat Mercuriō, ut dūcat eās deās ad

5

Īdam montem ad Paridem, qui dēcernat pulcherrimam. Iūnō prōmīsīt eum in

omnibus terrīs rēgnātūrum esse, et dīvitissimum omnium hominum futūrum

esse. Minerva dīxit eum fortissimum inter mortālēs futūrum esse. Venus

tamen Helenam, pulcherrimam omnium fēminārum, eī dare prōmīsīt. Paris

Venerem pulcherrimam esse iūdicāvit; ob id postea Iūnō et Minerva fuērunt

10

inimīcī Troiānīs.

nubō, nubere (+ dat.): to marry

epulae, epulārum, f.pl.: a feast

Ēris, Erīdis, f.: Eris, goddess of discord

aula, aulae, f.: a hall, palace

mālum, māli, n.: an apple

mōns Īda = Mt. Ida

Paris, Paridis, m.: Paris

dēcernō, dēcernere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētum: to declare

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PASSAGE III

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 2 (adapted)

[On Morals and Proper Leadership]

Igitur initiō rēgēs – nam illī prīmum in terrīs nostrīs imperium habēbant – dīversī erant. Aliī mentem, aliī corpus exercēbant: tum vīta hominum sine cupiditāte agēbātur; et sua cuique satis placēbant. Posteā in Asiā Cŷrus, in Graeciā Lacedaemoniī et Athēniēnsēs coepērunt superāre urbēs atque nātiōnēs, et tum hominēs libīdinem dominandī et bellī gerendī habuērunt. Putāvērunt maximam glōriam in maximō imperiō esse.

5

Sed multōs post annōs hominēs intellexērunt nōn vim, sed ingenium et in perīculō et in bellō optimum esse. Nam sī virtūs rēgum atque imperātōrum pariter in pāce et in bellō valeret, rēs hūmānae melius sēsē habērent neque vidērēs omnia mūtārī et miscērī. Ita imperium semper trānsfertur ad optimum ā minus bonō.

10

<p>Lacedaemoniī, <i>m.pl.</i>: the Spartans coepī, <i>coepisse</i>: to begin libīdō, <i>libīdinis</i>, <i>f.</i>: a desire</p>	<p>ingenium, <i>ingeniū</i>, <i>n.</i>: knowledge, skill valeō, <i>valēre</i>: to be effective sēsē habēre = “to hold / manage oneself”</p>
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