

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2019 Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary

Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. dē | a. with | b. under | c. down from | d. near |
| 2. etiam | a. even | b. because | c. often | d. always |
| 3. meus | a. his | b. your | c. their | d. my |
| 4. sōlus | a. hot | b. sad | c. alone | d. tired |
| 5. vir | a. man | b. ship | c. field | d. food |
| 6. nūntius | a. young man | b. priest | c. messenger | d. field |
| 7. nōmen | a. nymph | b. name | c. head | d. time |
| 8. facere | a. to run | b. to make | c. to show | d. to think |
| 9. dare | a. to give | b. to leave | c. to say | d. to know |
| 10. mittere | a. to walk | b. to travel | c. to climb | d. to send |

II. Derivatives

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

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. parāre | a. parent | b. par | c. preparation | d. pair |
| 12. pōnere | a. ponder | b. postpone | c. pontiff | d. impending |
| 13. timēre | a. time | b. timid | c. retain | d. temporary |
| 14. via | a. deviate | b. village | c. vista | d. vine |
| 15. magnus | a. magma | b. magazine | c. magnificent | d. marginal |
| 16. novus | a. noun | b. November | c. innovative | d. nerve |
| 17. pēs | a. pedestrian | b. pediatrician | c. pest | d. pescatarian |
| 18. claudere | a. clam | b. include | c. exclaim | d. classic |
| 19. dūcere | a. duck | b. dictionary | c. dual | d. aqueduct |
| 20. facere | a. face | b. perfect | c. fix | d. ace |

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III. Translation (English to Latin)

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

21. I received your gift.
a. **accipiēbātis** b. **accēpī** c. **accipiēs** d. **accipiunt**
22. When will we have peace?
a. **habeō** b. **habēmus** c. **habēbāmus** d. **habēbimus**
23. Many people were standing outside the Senate house.
a. **stant** b. **stābant** c. **stābunt** d. **stetērunt**
24. Boys, walk with care!
a. **ambulāte** b. **ambulā** c. **ambulāre** d. **ambulant**
25. Mothers, your children are our future.
a. **māter** b. **mātrēs** c. **mātribus** d. **mātre**
26. I saw Marcus with his dog.
a. **cane meō** b. **canibus suīs** c. **cum cane suō** d. **cum canibus meīs**
27. The branch of the tree has a bird's nest!
a. **rāmus** b. **rāmī** c. **rāmum** d. **rāmō**
28. Who are the managers of the store where you work?
a. **tabernae** b. **tabernam** c. **prō tabernā** d. **dē tabernīs**
29. All the students were sitting in chairs.
a. **in sellam** b. **in sellā** c. **in sellās** d. **in sellīs**
30. I will find a good sailor.
a. **bonus nauta** b. **bonum nautam** c. **bonōs nautās** d. **bonīs nautīs**

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IV. Translation (Latin to English)

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

31. **Vidēmus epistulās mātrum.**

- a. the mothers
- b. of the mothers
- c. for the mother
- d. the mother

32. **Verba senātoris in forō audīvimus.**

- a. the word
- b. with the word
- c. the words
- d. with the words

33. **Senātor cīvēs ad bellum vocāvit.**

- a. The senator called the citizens to war.
- b. Senator, call the citizens to war.
- c. The citizen will call war upon the senator.
- d. The citizens called war upon the senators.

34. **Longam vītam habēre volō.**

- a. they had
- b. to have
- c. I have
- d. you will have

35. **Ambulāvit in aquam diē frigidō.**

- a. He walked into the cold water today.
- b. He walked in the water in the cold.
- c. He walked in the cold water on that day.
- d. He walked into the water on a cold day.

36. **Servus ab urbe celeriter fugiēbat.**

- a. to the city
- b. away from the city
- c. around the city
- d. near the city

37. **Taurōs in agrīs spectābam.**

- a. I will watch
- b. We are watching
- c. I was watching
- d. We watched

38. **Gerisne togam novam hodiē?**

- a. Are you wearing
- b. Did she wear
- c. Has he worn
- d. Will they wear

39. **Miserae puellae cibum damus.**

- a. the poor girls
- b. of the poor girls
- c. to the poor girl
- d. on behalf of the poor girl

40. **Rēgem in viā vident puerī.**

- a. The king will see the boys in the road.
- b. The boy saw the kings while they were on the road.
- c. The king and the boys see the road they are on.
- d. The boys see the king in the road.

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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.

[Manlius and the Geese on the Capitoline Hill]

Gallī Rōmam invādēbant. Igitur multī Rōmānī ex urbe fūgērunt. Senātus	1
Rōmānus tamen in <u>arce</u> Capitōliī manēbat. In Capitōliō erat templum Jūnōnī, in	2
quō <u>ānserēs</u> sacrī habitābant.	3
Gallī urbem intrāvērunt et mox omnia <u>dēlēbant</u> . Rōmānī tamen Capitōlium	4
dēfendēbant.	5
Mox Gallī <u>invēnērunt</u> viam et ad <u>mūrum</u> arcis adveniēbant. Nocte Capitōlium	6
<u>fūrtim</u> ascendērunt.	7
Cīvēs Rōmānī nihil audīvērunt, sed in templō Jūnōnis ānserēs sacrī Gallōs	8
audīvērunt. <u>Ānserēs strepuērunt</u> et mīlitem, nōmine Mānlium, ē lectō excitāvērunt.	9
Statim Mānlius clāmāvit, “Gallī mūrum ascendunt! Rōmam dēlēbunt!”	10
Prīmus Gallus iam in mūrō stābat. Celeriter Mānlius eum <u>gladiō interfēcit</u> .	11
Tum multī Gallī mūrum ascendēbant, sed Rōmānī eōs interfēcērunt. Rōmānī	12
Capitōlium <u>servāvērunt</u> .	13

Gallī, Gallōrum, *m.pl.*: the Gauls
arx, arcis, *m.*: a fortress, citadel
ānser, ānseris, *m.*: a goose
dēleō, dēlere: to destroy
inveniō, invenire, invēnī: to find
mūrus, mūrī, *m.*: a wall

fūrtim: secretly
strepō, -ere, -uī: to make noise, squawk
gladius, ī, *m.*: a sword
interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī: to kill
servō, -āre, -āvī: to save

51. The Romans’ actions in line 1 (**Igitur ... fūgērunt**) indicate that they are
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. victorious. | c. determined. |
| b. scared. | d. poor. |
52. The case and gender of **templum** (line 2) are
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. nominative neuter. | c. dative neuter. |
| b. genitive feminine. | d. accusative masculine. |
53. In lines 2-3 (**In Capitōliō ... habitābant**), which does NOT describe where the geese were?
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. in the citadel | c. in Juno’s temple |
| b. on the Capitoline Hill | d. in the senate house |

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54. The subject of **dēlēbant** (line 4) is
a. **ānserēs** (line 3).
b. **Gallī** (line 4).
c. **urbem** (line 4).
d. **omnia** (line 4).
55. In lines 4-5 (**Gallī ... dēfendēbant**), the Romans defended the Capitol from
a. the darkness of night.
b. the gods' anger.
c. an enemy attack.
d. a natural disaster.
56. The best translation of **arcis** (line 6) is
a. of the fortress.
b. to the fortresses.
c. on the fortresses.
d. from the fortress.
57. The case and function of **Nocte** (line 6) are
a. nominative subject.
b. genitive possession.
c. dative indirect object.
d. ablative time when.
58. In line 8 (**Cīvēs Rōmānī nihil audīvērunt**), we should infer that
a. the Gauls climbed up quietly.
b. the geese were squawking too loudly.
c. Manlius was shouting.
d. the Romans were not in the fortress.
59. In lines 8-9 (**sed ... excitāvērunt**), the geese became
a. food for the Roman soldiers.
b. guardians of the fortress.
c. victims slaughtered by the Gauls.
d. fighters against the Romans.
60. Which of the following verbs is in the present tense?
a. **audīvērunt** (line 8)
b. **strepuērunt** (line 9)
c. **ascendunt** (line 10)
d. **dēlēbunt** (line 10)
61. The understood subject of **dēlēbunt** (line 10) is
a. **Rōmānī**.
b. **ānserēs**.
c. **Mānlius**.
d. **Gallī**.
62. In line 11, **eum** refers to
a. the wall.
b. Manlius himself.
c. the enemy soldier.
d. the geese.
63. What headline would best describe lines 11-13?
a. The Capitol has been saved!
b. Romans are defeated by the Gauls!
c. The sacred geese are fallen heroes!
d. Manlius is dead!

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67. Thisbe's comment in line 6 (**Lūna est magna**) confirms that it is
a. morning. c. afternoon.
b. midday. d. night.
68. The case and function of **arborem parvam** and **rīvum** (line 7) are
a. nominative subject. c. accusative direct object.
b. nominative predicate. d. accusative object of preposition.
69. In lines 7-8 (**Sī tū ... vidēbis**), Thisbe asks Pyramus to
a. look at the moon. c. recall their time together at the tree.
b. sneak out of his house. d. return to the city.
70. The case and function of **vīllā** (line 7) are
a. nominative subject. c. ablative place from which.
b. genitive possession. d. ablative time when.
71. When Thisbe says, "**mē prope arborem vidēbis**" (line 8), we know that
a. they plan to meet at a tree. c. Pyramus has had some difficulty.
b. she wants Pyramus to climb a tree. d. their plans have failed.
72. Thisbe's action in lines 9-10 (**Thisbē currit in spēluncam**) indicates that
a. she is being playful. c. she wants to meet Pyramus.
b. she is lost. d. she is trying to hide.
73. In line 12 (**Puer in gladium suum cadit**), the subject of **cadit** is
a. **gladium** (line 12) c. **ego** (line 12).
b. **Puer** (line 12). d. **Thisbē** (line 11).
74. In line 14, **vīvere** is
a. an imperative verb. c. an ablative noun.
b. an infinitive. d. a neuter adjective.
75. In lines 13-14 (**Clāmat ... erō**), which action did Pyramus perform?
a. **possum** (line 14). c. **necāvistī** (line 14).
b. **vīvere** (line 14). d. **erō** (line 14).

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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.

[A Haunted House]

In Graeciā erat vīlla magna. <u>Umbra</u> in vīllā erat: inhabitantēs saepe	1
<u>senem</u> mortuum in vīllā cōnspiciēbant. <u>Barbam</u> longam et terribilem	2
habēbat. <u>Quatiēbat</u> <u>catēnās</u> , et magnum sonum faciēbat.	3
Inhabitantēs perterritī erant, sed multās noctēs in vīllā manēbant.	4
Tandem ē vīllā discesserunt.	5
Tum <u>philosophus</u> dē vīllā et umbrā audīvit. Vīllam <u>ēmit</u> , quod senem	6
vidēre <u>volēbat</u> .	7
Prīmā nocte, philosophus nōn dormīvit. Subitō sonum catēnārum	8
audīvit. Senex in cubiculō erat!	9
Senex signum philosophō dedit et ad hortum ambulāvit. Philosophus	10
tamen senem in hortō nōn vīdit.	11
Tum philosophus terram in hortō īnspexit et <u>effōdit</u> . Corpus senis	12
mortuī invēnit!	13

Adapted from Pliny the Younger, Epistula 7.27

umbra, umbrae, f.: a ghost
senex, senis, m.: an old man
barba, barbae, f.: a beard
quatiō, quaterē: to shake
catēna, ae, f.: a chain

philosophus, philosophī, m.: philosopher
emō, emere, ēmī: to buy
volō, velle: to want
effodiō, effodere, effōdī: to dig up