

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 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) SUBJECT

Write the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).
Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS

(C) PERIOD

Write your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
“AP” is NOT a year of Latin.

(D) DATE

Write the title of your test. (Latin One).

(E) BELOW THE BOX

Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| <i>NAME</i> Publius Vergilius Maro |
| <i>SUBJECT</i> Lavinium H.S. |
| <i>PERIOD</i> 1 <i>DATE</i> Latin One |

Mr. Maecenas

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary

Choose the BEST meaning for the following Latin words.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. dare | a. to date | b. to give | c. to dare | d. to kill |
| 2. canis | a. a cane | b. a cat | c. a dog | d. a plant |
| 3. magnus | a. magnificent | b. magnetic | c. large | d. beautiful |
| 4. currere | a. to run | b. to care for | c. to flow | d. to agree with |
| 5. nauta | a. a boat | b. a sailor | c. a navy | d. a sail |
| 6. per | a. through | b. over | c. under | d. around |
| 7. facere | a. to fake | b. to face | c. to send | d. to make |
| 8. filius | a. a brother | b. a file | c. a film | d. a son |
| 9. lentē | a. quickly | b. slowly | c. loudly | d. softly |
| 10. agricola | a. a farmer | b. an inhabitant | c. a field | d. a drink |

II. Derivatives

Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the best English meaning for each underlined derivative, or choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

11. When a hospital patient becomes ambulatory, she no longer needs to _____.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. have surgery | c. receive medicine |
| b. remain in bed | d. use the toilet |
12. His agitated manner showed that he was _____.
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. upset | c. lazy |
| b. happy | d. popular |
13. In the final scene of the movie, the cowboy was defenestrated in a shower of broken glass.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| a. silenced | c. put outside |
| b. sent home | d. thrown out a window |

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

14. A person who has a sedentary lifestyle probably spends much time _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. growing food | c. visiting new countries |
| b. sitting at a desk | d. studying rocks |
15. Narcissus, while reclining next to a pond, admired his own pulchritude.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. beauty | c. long hair |
| b. eloquence | d. strong arms |
16. The sailors delayed their departure because of the adverse winds.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| a. violently raging | c. nonexistent |
| b. in an opposite direction | d. full of noise |
17. After being chased down the hall, he decided eating his wife's chocolate was too perilous.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. dangerous | c. risqué |
| b. much work | d. tiring |
18. Traditions are _____ from one generation to the next.
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. revised | c. practiced |
| b. ended | d. handed over |
19. Teachers love to assign students the most onerous tasks at the end of each quarter.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. burdensome | c. interesting |
| b. easy | d. enjoyable |
20. The general consensus is that it is good to wear school colors to a football game .
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a. vote | c. feeling |
| b. discord | d. disagreement |

III. Translation (English to Latin)

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

21. The Teacher's **fēlēs erat pulchra et magistrum amābat.**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. magistrum | c. magistrīs |
| b. magistrī | d. magister |
22. **Sextus in agrōs** everyone **vexāvit.**
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. omnēs | c. omnibus |
| b. omnis | d. omnī |
23. **Quīntus in** the bathroom **semper clāmat.**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. lātrīna | c. lātrīnae |
| b. lātrīnīs | d. lātrīnā |

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

24. **magister dīxit: “ō Decimus, cūr tam molestus es?”**
a. Decimus
b. Decimī
c. Decimum
d. Decime
25. **“Kiss coquum, omnēs!” inquit Grumiō.**
a. bāsiāre
b. bāsia
c. bāsiāte
d. bāsiant
26. **“tū semper will be vacca!” discipulus exclāmāvit.**
a. eris
b. erās
c. erātis
d. eritis
27. **puer semper the sad puellam vexābit.**
a. trīstis
b. trīstēs
c. trīstem
d. trīste
28. **amīcī meī on the sea trēs diēs navigābant.**
a. mare
b. marī
c. maribus
d. in marī
29. **canis cibum dominī to eat nōn potest.**
a. cōnsūmō
b. cōnsūmpsī
c. cōnsūmere
d. cōnsūmit
30. **vir to the banker pecūniam dat.**
a. argentārius
b. argentārium
c. argentāriō
d. argentāriū

IV. Translation (Latin to English)

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

31. **semper multīs discipulīs ire ad lātrīnam necesse est.**
a. in the restroom
b. to the restroom
c. out of the restroom
d. into the restroom
32. **nōnā hōrā puer arborem ascendit.**
a. In nine hours
b. The ninth hour
c. At the ninth hour
d. Nine hours
33. **“meus equus in flūmen ambulāvit,” inquit agricola.**
a. into the river
b. in the river
c. inside the river
d. on the river

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

34. **Cornēlia raedārium amāvit.**
a. was loving
b. loves
c. loved
d. will love
35. **coquus malus cibum coquere nōn potest.**
a. he cooks
b. to be cooked
c. to cook
d. to be a cook
36. **nōnne scribere epistulās amās?**
a. Whether
b. You ... don't you?
c. Surely you don't
d. Why don't you ...?
37. **neque pater neque māter Sextum amat.**
a. Both... and...
b. Either... or...
c. Neither... nor...
d. As... as...
38. **piscis ē sartāgine et in ignem salit.**
a. away from the pan
b. in the pan
c. down from the pan
d. out of the pan
39. **māter Sexti mortua est.**
a. for Sextus
b. of Sextus
c. by Sextus
d. Sextus
40. **Sextus et Cornēlia in arbore bāsiant.**
a. were kissing
b. are kissing
c. have kissed
d. will kiss

V. Grammar and Forms

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

41. Which of the following prepositions NEVER takes the ablative case?
a. **cum**
b. **in**
c. **suprā**
d. **ex**
42. Which of the following verbs is in the imperfect tense?
a. **vidēbō**
b. **videō**
c. **vidēbam**
d. **vīderat**
43. What is the case of puellārum?
a. genitive
b. dative
c. ablative
d. nominative

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

44. Which of the following describes the verb veniēmus?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. singular | c. future tense |
| b. second person | d. second conjugation |
45. Which form of **molestus, molesta, molestum** agrees with puerīs?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. molestī | c. molestae |
| b. molestīs | d. molestō |
46. Which of the following nouns is feminine?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. poēta | c. amīcus |
| b. porta | d. senex |
47. Which form of **celer, celeris, celere** agrees with rēginās?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. celer | c. celeribus |
| b. celerem | d. celerēs |
48. Which of the following verbs is NOT in the future tense?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. amābō | c. sedēbit |
| b. tenēs | d. dūcam |
49. Which of the following is NOT a function of the ablative case?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a. place where | c. indirect object |
| b. means | d. manner |
50. Which English sentence would use an indirect object in Latin?
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. Sextus kept the ball for ten years. | c. Sextus played with the ball. |
| b. He showed the ball to Sextus. | d. He stole the ball from Sextus. |

[Continue on next page]

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

56. What is the best translation of **nōn iam** in line 3?
a. no longer
b. not before
c. still not
d. never did
57. What is the case of the word **somnō** in line 4?
a. ablative
b. accusative
c. dative
d. vocative
58. In lines 6-7 (**mox ... vīdit**), what did Bacchus see?
a. sails and pirates
b. swords and pirates
c. water and pirates
d. parrots and pirates
59. In line 6, what is the best translation of **ubi**?
a. where
b. when
c. since
d. because
60. In line 7, what is the best translation of **vidēbunt**?
a. they saw
b. they did see
c. they see
d. they will see
61. In line 7 (**mox tamen pīrātae ... timēbunt**), who is the speaker?
a. **pīrātae**
b. **Bacchus**
c. **malī hominēs**
d. **aquam**
62. In line 8 (**subitō ... rāmīs**), what was the first sign of Bacchus' anger?
a. Vines with grapes grew out of the ship.
b. The ship was completely surrounded by vines.
c. Grapes fell from the sky and hit the pirates in the head.
d. Their vines and grapes died.
63. In line 8, what are the case and the function of the phrase **ē nave**?
a. ablative, place from which
b. accusative, place to which
c. ablative, place where
d. accusative, direct object
64. According to lines 8-9 (**et tigrēs ... ascendērunt**), where did the animals come from?
a. from below deck
b. from the sea
c. from the shore
d. down from the vines
65. Based on line 9 (**pīrātae ... saluērunt**), at the end of the story the pirates are
a. eaten by the animals.
b. on the boat.
c. in the water.
d. holding onto the vines.

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

Passage 2: Use this passage to answer questions #66-75.

[The Importance of Sharing]

| | |
|---|----|
| ōlim erat dea nōmine Lātōna mātēr duōrum īnfantium. īnfantēs erant Apollō et | 1 |
| Diāna. quondam in silvīs cum īnfantibus Lātōnā ambulābat. mox dea aquam prō | 2 |
| īnfantibus quaesīvit et <u>lacūnam</u> invēnit. prope lacūnam agricolae <u>rūsticī</u> erant. | 3 |
| Lātōna agricolīs “ <u>quaesō</u> ,” inquit, “agricolae, portāte aquam ad mē. ego et | 4 |
| īnfantēs fessī sumus et aquam dēsīderāmus.” agricolae tamen aquam deae et | 5 |
| īnfantibus dare nōn dēsīderābant. “minimē, <u>scelesta</u> fēmina, aquam tibi nōn | 6 |
| dabimus.” | 7 |
| tunc agricolae rūsticī in lacūnam ambulāvērunt et aquam cum <u>lutō miscuērunt</u> . | 8 |
| deā, quod nōn iam aqua bona erat, īrāta <u>facta est</u> . clāmāvit et agricolās rūsticōs in | 9 |
| <u>rānās</u> trānsfōrmāvit. | 10 |

| | |
|--|--|
| lacūna, lacūnae, f.: a lake | lutum, lutī, n.: mud |
| rūsticus, rūstica, rūsticum: rustic, from the country | miscēō, miscēre, miscuī, ... : to mix |
| quaesō (interjection): please | facta est = “became” |
| scelestus, scelesta, scelestum: wicked | rāna, rānae, f.: a frog |

66. In line 1 (**ōlim ... īnfantium**), what is Latona’s relation to the infants?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. aunt | c. sister |
| b. mother | d. cousin |
67. In line 2 (**quondam ... ambulābat**), where were Latona and the infants?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. in the fields | c. near a river |
| b. in the woods | d. at a lake |
68. According to lines 4-5 (**Lātōna ... dēsīderāmus**), what does Latona ask of the farmers?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. to bring water to her | c. to bring water out of the woods |
| b. to let her wash in the water | d. to let her wash the infants |
69. According to lines 5-7 (**agricolae ... dabimus**), how do the farmers respond?
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a. They insult her. | c. They don’t want to give her water. |
| b. She should go away. | d. They don’t want her to go in the water. |
70. What is the best translation of **deae** in line 5?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. to the goddess | c. the goddesses |
| b. of the goddess | d. for the goddess |
71. According to line 8 (**tunc ... miscuērunt**), the farmers
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. take mud out of the water. | c. jump into the water. |
| b. throw rocks in the water. | d. make the water muddy. |

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

72. In line 9 (**dea ... facta est**), how does Latona react to farmers' actions?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. She becomes annoyed. | c. She becomes sad. |
| b. She becomes angry. | d. She becomes happy. |
73. What does the word **bona** (line 9) modify?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. dea (line 7) | c. irāta (line 8) |
| b. aqua (line 8) | d. facta (line 8) |
74. Who shouted in lines 9-10 (**clāmāvit ... transformāvit**)?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a. the frogs | c. Apollo |
| b. the country farmers | d. the goddess |
75. What do we learn from this version of the story?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. the origin of frogs | c. why Latona's children are frogs |
| b. why frogs live near water | d. why frogs croak |

[Continue on next page]

LATIN ONE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2016 Tournament

SIGHT TRANSLATION:

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

[Why We Cite Our Sources]

| | |
|--|---|
| amīcae <u>Arachnēam</u> rogāvērunt, “quis est magistra tua? sine <u>dubiō</u> | 1 |
| Minerva, dea <u>sapientiae</u> et <u>lānae</u> , tē docuit. dea magistra tua est.” puella | 2 |
| <u>superba</u> , “magistram” inquit, “nōn habeō. nēmō mē docuit.” | 3 |
| <u>forte</u> dea Minerva Arachnēam audīvit et fōrmam similem fēminae | 4 |
| fēcit. mox ad casam Arachnēae advēnit. fēmina puellae superbae, “dea | 5 |
| Minerva,” inquit, “ <u>dōnum</u> lānae tibi dēdit.” | 6 |
| sed puella superba “nēmō” inquit “est magistra mea. dea mēcum | 7 |
| <u>certāre</u> potest!” et post <u>certāmen</u> , Arachnēam in <u>arāneam</u> trānsfōrmāvit. | 8 |

Arachnēa, Arachnēae, f.: Arachne (name)
dubium, dubiī, n.: doubt
sapientia, sapientiae, f.: wisdom
lāna, lānae, f.: wool
superbus, superba, superbum: proud

forte (adv.): by chance
dōnum, dōnī, n.: a gift
certō, certāre, certāvī, ... : to compete
certāmen, certāminis, n.: a contest
arānea, arāneae, f.: a spider

[END OF EXAM]