

LATIN TWO EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2014 Latin Tournament

MAXIMUM TIME: 2 hours

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

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage. Skip the first three lines from the top before you begin writing.

On the front of the SCANTRON:

- (A) NAME Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT Print 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 Put your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.
"AP" is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE Put the title of your test. (Latin Two).
- (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> 2 <i>DATE</i> Latin Two

Mr. Maecenas

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

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

I. Vocabulary: Select the best English meaning for each Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. acer | a. slow | b. sharp | c. short | d. tough |
| 2. furtim | a. stealthily | b. swiftly | c. warmly | d. on the side |
| 3. dimitto | a. to leave | b. to demand | c. to send away | d. to drop |
| 4. mare | a. horse | b. husband | c. sea | d. delay |
| 5. tempus | a. spear | b. storm | c. temple | d. time |
| 6. cornu | a. horn | b. corn | c. heart | d. body |
| 7. pereo | a. to destroy | b. to perish | c. to continue | d. to prepare |
| 8. noscō | a. to be unwilling | b. to harm | c. to know | d. to spare |
| 9. cingo | a. to separate | b. to think | c. to shout | d. to surround |
| 10. candidus | a. white | b. like a dog | c. truthful | d. sweet |
| 11. humus | a. human | b. humility | c. ground | d. winter |
| 12. vel | a. neither | b. but | c. except | d. or |
| 13. spargo | a. to spare | b. to scatter | c. to surpass | d. to spurn |
| 14. vereor | a. to turn | b. to be strong | c. to fear | d. to grow tired |
| 15. pretium | a. prayer | b. beginning | c. battle | d. price |

II. Derivatives: Using your knowledge of Latin roots, select the BEST English meaning for each underlined derivative.

16. recorded for posterity
a. space travel b. a trial in court c. future generations d. a poster

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17. If you're looking for a **sinecure**, this place is not for you.
a. free medicine b. an easy job c. a math solution d. salvation
18. They must find an **egress**!
a. exit passage b. plan of attack c. large bird d. something to wear
19. **marital** problems
a. relating to men b. relating to marriage c. relating to the sea d. relating to war
20. **belabor** the point
a. obscure b. deny c. examine closely d. repeat too much
21. The politicians' discussion **transcended** the disagreements they have.
a. negated b. surpassed c. followed d. supported
22. an **opulent** lifestyle
a. lavish b. quiet c. celebratory d. hostile
23. an actor's **soliloquy**
a. solemn prayer b. purchase of flowers c. speech to oneself d. address to the sun
24. a **retrograde** policy
a. new b. providing benefit c. unhelpful d. moving backwards
25. **effervescent** personality
a. harsh b. bubbly c. raging d. sympathetic
26. a **sententious** writer
a. simplistic b. sensitive c. opinionated d. old
27. **plenipotentiary** representative
a. very helpful b. straightforward c. unaccountable d. fully empowered
28. **auxiliary** engine
a. supplemental b. golden c. powerful d. tested
29. view **with contempt**
a. with admiration b. quickly c. with difficulty d. with disrespect
30. the latest **iteration**
a. trip b. version c. death d. speech

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III. Grammar and Forms. Choose the BEST answer for each question below and mark your choice on the answer sheet.

31. Līvia erat _____ Augustī.
a. uxor b. uxōrem c. uxorēs d. uxōris
32. Caesar _____ parcit.
a. Brutī b. Brutus c. Brutum d. Brutō
33. I would like to drink **more water**.
a. plus aquae b. plus aquam c. plus aquās d. plus aquā
34. The dogs **whom** the farmer feeds are hungry.
a. quī b. quae c. quōs d. quod
35. Imperātor sē hostēs **vīcis**se intellēxit.
a. had been defeated b. had defeated c. defeated d. was defeated
36. The slave says that **he followed** the senator.
a. secutus est b. sequī c. secutūrum esse d. secūtum esse
37. Omnēs cibum, **consumptum** omnīnō, laudāvērunt.
a. having consumed c. consuming
b. having been consumed d. about to consume
38. Canēs, quī leporem vīdērunt, **celerrimē** contendērunt.
a. quickly b. with great speed c. very quickly d. how quickly
39. He was holding the sword **with his hand**.
a. cum manū b. manū c. manuī d. cum manibus
40. Epistulās **fertis** ad dominum meum.
a. of iron b. with iron c. you are bringing d. bring
41. Haec corona apta _____ est.
a. rēgis b. rēgem c. rēgī d. rēx
42. **Sequiminī** hās aquilās ad montem.
a. you are followed c. to follow
b. you will be followed d. follow
43. Help me, my **friend**!
a. amīcum b. amīcō c. amīcus d. amīce

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44. **Discipulī quam diligentissimē labōrāre dēbent.**
a. The students ought to work so diligently.
b. They ought to work more diligently than the students.
c. The students ought to work as diligently as possible.
d. The students ought to work very diligently.
45. **Since Caesar holds power,** the army fights many wars.
a. Caesare imperium tenente
b. postea Caesar imperium tenet
c. etiam Caesarī imperiō tentō
d. dum Caesar imperium tenēs
46. Puer prō _____ furēs ferocēs pugnāt.
a. puellā
b. puella
c. puellam
d. puellae
47. Agricola vītam **laetiōrem** quam senātor agit.
a. happy as possible
b. happily
c. happier
d. very happy
48. I heard **the same** poet yesterday!
a. idem
b. eundem
c. similem
d. eōdem
49. **Militēs fortiter mortuī sunt.**
a. The dead soldiers are brave.
b. The brave soldiers died.
c. The soldiers are dying rather bravely.
d. The soldiers died bravely.
50. Complete the analogy. **malus:peius :: bonus:_____**
a. bene
b. melius
c. optimus
d. bonō
51. They see **themselves** in the mirror.
a. sē
b. eōs
c. ipsōs
d. nōs
52. The boy says that **the girl** loves large dinners.
a. puellae
b. puella
c. puellās
d. puellam
53. My best friend is faithful **to me.**
a. mē
b. mihi
c. meī
d. ad mē
54. All roads lead **to Rome.**
a. Rōmā
b. ad Rōmam
c. Rōmae
d. Rōmam
55. ā _____ amāris?
a. quem
b. cui
c. quō
d. cuius

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IV. 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: Questions 56-65 are based on the following passage.

Cum fraudātor malum negōtium suscipere cōnātur, saepe auxilium ab hominibus 1
 improbīs quaerit. Exemplī gratiā, haec fābula narrātur. 2

Cervus, petēns paulum frūmentī ab ove, dīxit lupum futūrum esse sponsōrem. At 3
 ovis putāvit, lupō sponsōre, dolōrem sibi futūrum esse propter fraudem lupī. Ovis 4
 respondit: “Lupus semper auferre et abire solet. Tū, autem, ex conspectū cursū 5
vēlōcī effugere solēs. Ubi vōs quaerere poterō, cum diēs advēnerit, in quō aes 6
aliēnum ad mē reddī debet?” 7

Homō dīligens, similis ovī, dolōrem vītāt. 8

-- Phaedrus, *Fabulae* I.XVI (adapted)

cum : when fraudātor, -ōris, m. : swindler, cheater cervus, -ī, m. : stag, deer ovis, -is, f. : sheep	sponsor, -oris, m. : guarantor (of debt) vēlox, vēlōcis : swift aes aliēnum, aeris, aliēnī, n. : debt
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56. What kind of infinitive is suscipere (line 1)?
 a. subjective
 b. purpose
 c. verb of an indirect statement
 d. complementary
57. What is the best translation of cōnātur (line 1)?
 a. tries
 b. it is tried
 c. will try
 d. has been tried
58. According to lines 1-2 (**Cum fraudātor ... quaerit**), a cheater usually:
 a. does not wish to do business
 b. works with others like him
 c. tries to help his friends
 d. avoids other dishonest men
59. What is the subject of narrātur (line 2)?
 a. **fraudator** (line 1)
 b. **exemplī** (line 2)
 c. **auxilium** (line 1)
 d. **fābula** (line 2)

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60. What is the best translation of futūrum esse (line 3)?
a. is
b. was
c. would be
d. will have been
61. Which of the following words/phrases is an ablative absolute?
a. **ab ove** (line 3)
b. **lupō sponsōre** (line 4)
c. **ex conspectū** (line 5)
d. **ovī** (line 8)
62. What was the sheep afraid of in lines 3-4 (**At ovis ... lupī**)?
a. being tricked
b. being eaten
c. getting lost
d. seeing the wolf
63. What kind of ablative is cursū vĕlōcī (lines 5-6)?
a. absolute
b. manner
c. accompaniment
d. means
64. What is the tense of advēnerit (line 6)?
a. future
b. future perfect
c. present
d. pluperfect
65. What does the sheep point out in lines 6-7 (**Ubi ... debet**)?
a. The sheep has no grain to give them.
b. He cannot trust the deer and wolf.
c. The deer will win in a race.
d. The wolf will always pay his debts.

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Passage #2: Questions 66-75 are based on the following passage.

Proca deinde regnābat. Is Numitōrem atque Amūlium prōcreāvit; Numitōrī, quī 1
senior erat, rēgnū antīquū trādīdit. Vīs tamen superāvit voluntātem patris et 2
verēcundiam aetātis: pulsō frātre, Amūlius regnābat. Addidit scelerī scelus: filiōs 3
frātris necāvit et ab filiā Rhēā Silvīā per speciem honoris, puellā Vestāle factā, 4
perpetuā virginitāte spem partūs adēmī. 5

Vestālis tamen rapitur et geminōs puerōs, Rōmulum et Remum, peperit; Martem 6
puerōrum patrem esse nūntiāvit. Sed nec deī nec hominēs aut ipsam aut filiōs 7
ā crudelitāte rēgis servāre potuerunt: mater vincta in custōdiam data est et puerī 8
in prōfluentem aquam mittī iussī sunt. Forte Tiberis super rīpās effūderat; post 9
breve tempus, aquae recedunt et puerī in rīpā expositī sunt. 10

-- Livy, *ab Urbe Condita* I.3-4 (adapted)

Proca, -ae, m.: Proca (father of Numitor & Amulius)

verēcundia, -ae, f.: respect, reverence

speciēs, -ēī, f.: appearance, semblance

partus, -ūs, m.: offspring

adimō, adimere, adēmī, ademptum: to take away

pariō, parere, peperī, partum: to give birth to

rīpa, -ae, f.: riverbank

66. Who inherited the **rēgnū antīquū** from Proca (line 2)?
- a. Proca
b. Numitor
c. Amulius
d. Aeneas
67. What is the best translation of **pulsō** (line 3)?
- a. having been driven out
b. driving out
c. had driven out
d. drives out
68. What are the case and number of **scelerī** (line 3)?
- a. genitive singular
b. dative singular
c. ablative singular
d. nominative plural
69. What did Amulius **NOT** do in lines 2-5?
- a. make Rhea Silvia a Vestal Virgin
b. kill his brother's sons
c. kill his brother
d. take over the kingdom

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70. What ablative function is exemplified by **perpetuā virginitāte** (line 5)?
a. absolute
b. personal agent
c. accompaniment
d. means
71. What is the tense of **peperit** (line 6)?
a. present
b. perfect
c. pluperfect
d. future perfect
72. What kind of infinitive is **esse** (line 7)?
a. subjective
b. purpose
c. verb of an indirect statement
d. complementary
73. What is the best translation of **aut ipsam aut filiōs** (line 7)?
a. either her or her sons
b. neither her nor her sons
c. both her and her sons
d. even her, and also her sons
74. What is the best translation of **mittī** (line 9)?
a. to be sent
b. I sent
c. were sent
d. having been sent
75. According to lines 9-10 (**Forte ... sunt**), what ultimately happened to the two boys?
a. they were killed
b. they washed up downstream
c. they were found by a shepherd
d. the Tiber appeared to them in a dream

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V. SIGHT TRANSLATION: On the back of the scantron sheet, translate the following passage as literally as good English allows.

Skip three lines before you begin writing your translation.

A parable is told concerning people who are ignorant of their own faults.

Dīcēbat illīs similitūdinem: Num potest caecus caecum dūcere? Ambō in fossam cadent! Omnis autem discipulus erit similis magistrō eius. Cūr vidēs festūcam in oculō frātris tuī, sed trabem quae in oculō tuō est nōn consīderās? Et quōmodō potes dīcere frātrī tuō, “Frāter, ēiciam festūcam dē oculō tuō,” ipse in oculō tuō trabem non vidēs? Prīmum ēice trabem dē oculō tuō, et tunc ēducere festūcam dē oculō frātris tuī poteris.

-- *Luke* 6.39-42 (adapted)

similitūdō, similitūdinis, f.: parable
caecus, -a, -um: blind

festūca, -ae, f.: straw
trabs, trabis, f.: stick

[END OF EXAM]