

**2010 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM  
ANSWER KEY**

INTRO	LATIN I	LATIN II	LATIN III	III-IV PROSE	III-IV POETRY	LATIN V-VI
1. C	1. D	1. A	1. C	1. B	1. A	1. B
2. D	2. A	2. C	2. A	2. D	2. B	2. A
3. B	3. B	3. D	3. C	3. A	3. A	3. D
4. A	4. D	4. A	4. B	4. D	4. C	4. D
5. D	5. B	5. A	5. C	5. C	5. C	5. C
6. C	6. C	6. B	6. B	6. B	6. D	6. D
7. A	7. A	7. A	7. D	7. B	7. A	7. C
8. D	8. C	8. B	8. A	8. D	8. B	8. C
9. B	9. D	9. C	9. B	9. A	9. C	9. A
10. C	10. B	10. A	10. C	10. B	10. A	10. B
11. A	11. D	11. C	11. D	11. A	11. A	11. C
12. B	12. C	12. B	12. A	12. B	12. D	12. A
13. B	13. C	13. D	13. B	13. D	13. D	13. B
14. D	14. B	14. B	14. C	14. B	14. A	14. A
15. A	15. A	15. D	15. A	15. D	15. B	15. C
16. C	16. A	16. C	16. B	16. D	16. C	16. B
17. B	17. D	17. B	17. C	17. A	17. D	17. A
18. D	18. B	18. A	18. A	18. C	18. C	18. D
19. C	19. C	19. B	19. D	19. A	19. B	19. D
20. A	20. B	20. D	20. A	20. C	20. D	20. B
21. C	21. A	21. D	21. C	21. D	21. B	21. B
22. A	22. C	22. C	22. B	22. A	22. A	22. D
23. D	23. D	23. D	23. C	23. B	23. D	23. C
24. B	24. A	24. D	24. B	24. C	24. C	24. A
25. B	25. B	25. B	25. D	25. A	25. B	25. B
26. C	26. C	26. A	26. D	26. D	26. D	26. D
27. A	27. B	27. C	27. D	27. C	27. B	27. B
28. D	28. D	28. A	28. B	28. C	28. C	28. C
29. A	29. C	29. D	29. D	29. A	29. B	29. A
30. D	30. C	30. B	30. A	30. B	30. A	30. D
31. B	31. A	31. B	31. C	31. D	31. C	31. C
32. C	32. B	32. C	32. C	32. C	32. A	32. C
33. D	33. D	33. A	33. B	33. C	33. D	33. A
34. C	34. B	34. B	34. C	34. B	34. C	34. D
35. A	35. D	35. C	35. A	35. C	35. B	35. C
36. B	36. D	36. D	36. A	36. A	36. D	36. A
37. C	37. C	37. A	37. B	37. D	37. B	37. D
38. D	38. B	38. D	38. D	38. A	38. C	38. C
39. B	39. C	39. C	39. D	39. C	39. D	39. B
40. A	40. A	40. B	40. A	40. C	40. B	40. B

# 2010 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

## INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

The two friends are walking to a stream. Marcus sees money in the middle of the road and shouts, "Look at the money in the road!"

Julius hurries to the money. He holds the money in his hand and shouts, "The money is mine!"

"But I saw the money first," Marcus replies. Soon the friends are fighting. A sailor comes. He sees the friends and shouts, "Don't fight. It is necessary for you to hold a contest!"

Julius says, "We ought to sail around the island."

"No! I want to swim," Marcus replies.

The sailor says, "Marcus ought to swim and Julius ought to sail."

"Yes!" the friends shout.

The sailor gives a signal and the friends hurry to the water. The wind is good; Julius sails faster. But soon the wind stops, and Marcus touches the finish line first.

The sailor shouts, "Marcus is the victor!" and gives the money to Marcus.

## LATIN I

For three years there was a plague in the city (of) Rome. And so Roman priests sent ambassadors to Greece. The ambassadors were seeking aid from Aesculapius, the god of healing. The Roman men came to the temple of the god. Suddenly the Romans saw a serpent. The serpent was leaving the temple and was moving slowly to the sea. The serpent climbed up into the Roman ship. At first the sailors fled from the ship because they were frightened. Soon they returned because they perceived the serpent to be the god. The serpent hid in the middle of the ship. The sailors gave food and water to the serpent. Finally after six days the sailors came to the city (of) Rome. The serpent climbed down from the ship and swam to the island in the Tiber river. On account of the arrival of the serpent the Romans were happy because the plague was no longer in the city.

## LATIN II

Once there was living in Lydia a king's shepherd, Gyges by name. On a certain day, (while) tending the sheep, he came upon the body of a man of unusual size. On the finger of this man was a golden ring which Gyges took off and placed on his own finger. When he had turned the gem of this ring to his palm, Gyges was being seen by no one, but he himself was able to see all things. After he had turned the gem from his palm back into place, all were able to see him again. And so with the help of this ring, he killed the king, and he removed those whom he was thinking were standing in the way. No one was able to see him in these evil deeds because he had turned the gem to his palm. Thus immediately the shepherd was made king of Lydia.

Are we able to judge that Gyges (to be) wise? Not at all! A wise man is always a good man even if no one is able to observe him. Honest things, not secret things, are sought by wise men.

## LATIN III

A certain cow of wondrous size was considered an omen. For soothsayers announced, "Whoever will have sacrificed this cow to Diana, that one's state is going to rule all lands." A Sabine farmer was hoping that this wondrous cow would give power to his state. On the first day suitable for a sacrifice, the farmer led the cow with him to Rome to the temple of Diana and stationed it before the altar. Meanwhile, the same words had reached the priest of the temple of Diana. There the Roman priest, since the wondrous size and fame of the cow had moved him, mindful of those words, thus addresses the Sabine: "You are not, stranger, preparing to make a sacrifice to Diana impurely, are you? Why (do you) not purify yourself beforehand in the Tiber River which flows in the nearest valley? Touched by religion, the stranger, who wanted to do everything according to ritual, so that the outcome would correspond to the omen, immediately went down to the Tiber. Meanwhile, with the stranger absent, the Roman priest sacrificed the cow to Diana.

## LATIN III-IV PROSE

At dawn on August 24 dense masses of dark clouds obscured the happy light of the sun. Soon raging winds fell on the city, (winds) from whose violence the groaning of the mountains was heard. Having followed these things, a horrific trembling of the earth destroyed the city itself and the suburban places. Immediately, because very many buildings were standing on the slope of the hills, some fell on top of others with an immense sound of ruins. The peaks of the houses were resounding with the various shouts of men seeking repeatedly [their] spouses and children. Many died beneath the very weights of [their] falling houses. Certain ones, covered up to their neck, although they could have been saved if anyone had helped, were killed by a lack of aid. Others were hanging, impaled by the sharp points of wood sticking out. Seceral, killed by one blow, [who were] a little before men, now were seen as heaps of bodies. And a greater part of the buildings and people would have been able to survive, if, in rapid course, the fires through five days and nights had not burned up whatever was able to be consumed.

## LATIN III-IV POETRY

Meanwhile the cavalry, sent ahead from the Latin city, while the rest of the legion drawn up on the plain was delaying, were going and bringing answers to king Turnus, three hundred (cavalry men) all with shields, with Volcens their leader. And now they were approaching the camp and coming up to the walls when they see from afar those (i.e. Euryalus and Nisus) turning on the left path, and in the faintly gleaming shade of night the helmet betrayed unmindful Euryalus, and it gleamed turned to the rays (of the moon). It did not go unnoticed. Volcens shouts from his line of march, "Stand still, men! What is the reason for your journey? Or who are you in arms? Or where are you holding your route?" They offered nothing in return, but they hastened their flight into the woods and trusted the night.

## LATIN V-VI

He hisses—Nature has left (only) this speech to him. His wife, beating her bare breast with her hand, exclaims: "Cadmus, remain yourself, O unfortunate one, strip off these monstrosities! Cadmus, what is this? Where are your feet, your shoulders and your hands, and your complexion, and your face and, as I speak, everything? Why, O gods, do you not also turn me into the same serpent?" She had spoken; he was licking (kissing) the face of his wife and he was going into the beloved bosom, as if he recognized (it), and he was giving embraces and seeking the accustomed neck. Whoever is present (and the companions were) is terrified: but she strokes the lubricious neck of the crested serpent, and suddenly there are two and they creep, in an intertwined coil, until they went into the hiding places of the grove placed nearby; and now, they neither flee mankind, nor do they harm (them) with a wound; and, as peaceful serpents, they remember what they were before.

Chabrias, however, perished in the Social War in this way. The Athenians were attacking Chios. There was in the fleet Chabrias, a private citizen, but he went before (surpassed) all who were in charge, and the soldiers looked to him rather than those who were in charge. This thing hastened death for him. For while he was eager to be the first to enter the harbor (of the Chians), and he ordered his pilot to steer his ship there, he himself was his own destruction. For when he had penetrated to that place (the harbor), the rest (of the ships) did not follow. After this was done, having been surrounded by the running-together of the enemy, although he fought very bravely, his ship, having been struck by the beak (of the enemy ship), began to sink. Although he could have escaped from here (the ship), if he had thrown himself into the sea, because the fleet of the Athenians was coming up to pick up swimming sailors, he preferred to die rather than, having thrown down his weapons, to abandon the ship in which he had been conveyed. The others did not want to do that: they arrived into safety by swimming. But he, thinking that an honorable death was superior to a shameful life, fighting hand to hand, was killed by the weapons of the enemy.