1. Fābulās dē Rōmānis amāmus. A) you love  B) I love C) he loves  D) we love

2. Parva puella est in hortō. A) across the garden  B) behind the garden  C) in the garden  D) out of the garden

3. Apollō filium monēre temptābat. A) to warn  B) is warning  C) was warning  D) will warn

4. Quot gladiātōres in pictūrā sunt? A) trēs  B) septem  C) quattuor  D) quīnque

5. Magister pictūram discipulī laudat quod pictūra est bona. A) for the student  B) to the student  C) with the student  D) of the student

6. Nōn erat fenestra in átrio. A) There is not  B) There was not  C) There are not  D) There will not be

7. Pulchra puella deō dōnum dabat. A) gods  B) away from the god  C) to the god  D) of the god

8. Iuppiter erat in silvā ubi nympham vidēbat. A) or  B) but  C) because  D) where

9. Respondē, Marce, ad quaestióinem. A) of Marcus  B) Marcus  C) for Marcus  D) by Marcus

10. Sunt multae villae circum Rōmam. A) multae  B) multās  C) multa  D) multam

11. Sedēte, amīci, in meō tablinō. A) To sit  B) Sit  C) We are sitting  D) You will sit

12. Quaenam tempesťas est? Pluitt. A) It is raining  B) It is hot  C) It is sunny  D) It is cold.

13. Quid est in pictūrā? A) theātrum  B) Circus Maximus  C) villa  D) Forum

14. Poēta fābulam clārē narrābat. A) clearing  B) clear  C) clearly  D) is clear

15. Magnī equī trāns rivum nātābant. A) around the river  B) before the river  C) out of the river  D) across the river

16. Multī Rōmāni in Colossēo spectābant. A) lūdi  B) lūdōs  C) lūdōrum  D) lūdis


18. Discipuli ad Forum Rōmānum festinābunt. A) are hurrying  B) hurried  C) will hurry  D) were hurrying

19. The Colosseum in Rome was dedicated in A.D. LXX. A) 50  B) 69  C) 55  D) 80

20. The English word viator means a A) large bird  B) traveler  C) river  D) room in a house


22. The former leader was considered persona non grata in his homeland. A) well respected  B) no longer powerful  C) widely known  D) not welcome

23. The name of which state contains the Latin word for woods? A) California  B) Pennsylvania  C) Rhode Island  D) Florida

24. Which goddess, known for her wisdom, was born from the head of Zeus? A) Hera  B) Aphrodite  C) Athena  D) Artemis

25. The phrase post meridiem, which is abbreviated p.m., means A) one from many  B) afternoon  C) for example  D) morning
26. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld who kidnapped Proserpina? A) Bacchus  B) Mercury  C) Neptune  D) Pluto

27. **Germânia** is the ancient name for Germany; _____ is the ancient name for France.
   A) Hispânia  B) Mare Nostrum  C) Graecia  D) Gallia

28. A Roman **triclinium** was primarily used for  A) dining  B) gardening  C) swimming  D) sleeping

29. **Britannia** was conquered by Julius Caesar. Which number on the map is Britannia?
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 6

30. The Tiber River flows through Rome. Which number on the map shows the location of the Tiber?
   A) 2  B) 5  C) 6  D) 7

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**READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE STORY OF TWO FRIENDS**

*Marcus helps Melissa find a new dog.*

Hodiē Melissa in Forō ambulat. Melissa Marcum in viā videt.

"Salvē, Marcē!" Melissa dicit.

"Salvē, Melissa!" Marcus respondet. "Quid agis hodiē?"

"Bene, sed canem cupidō et bonum canem invenire temptō," respondet Melissa.

"Tēcum ambulābō et tē iuvābō," dicit Marcus. *Veni mēcum ad meam villam.*

Tibi multōs canēs dēmōnstrābō."

Ad parvam villam ambulant. Marcus iānum pulsāt. Servus iānum aperit.


"Salvēte, omnēs!" pater dicit. "Marce, tū amīcam tēcum habēs."

"Ita vēro, haec est Melissa et canem cupidit," dicit Marcus.

Pater Melissaem et Marcum ad hortum dūcit, ubi sunt multī canēs.

Melissa omnēs canēs spectat et iūnum eligit.


"Multās grātiās tibi agō," Melissa laetē respondet.

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31. What is Melissa doing (line 1)? A) running home  B) walking in the Forum  C) looking at the road  D) walking the dog

32. Melissa videt (line 1)  A) ātrium  B) Marcum  C) servum  D) canem

33. Quid Melissa dicit (line 2)? A) Can you help me, Marcus?  B) You are late, Marcus!  C) Stay here, Marcus!  D) Hello, Marcus!

34. What question does Marcus ask Melissa (line 3)? A) Do you like the weather?  B) How are you?  C) Can I help?  D) Where are you going?

35. The subject of **ambulābō** (line 5) is  A) I  B) you  C) we  D) she

36. Where do Melissa and Marcus go (line 7)?  A) to the busy Forum  B) to a dark theater  C) to a crowded street  D) to a small house

37. Quis iānum aperit (line 7)?  A) the father  B) Marcus  C) a slave  D) Melissa

38. Who comes to speak with Marcus (lines 8 and 9)?  A) his father  B) his friend  C) his uncle  D) his teacher

39. Why does Marcus' father give the dog to Melissa (lines 13-14)? A) he has too many dogs  B) he wants her to train it  C) she is a friend of his son  D) she has just moved to the city


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2003 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

LATIN I

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Mea soror stolam ______ gerēbat. A) pulchra B) pulchrām C) pulchrą D) pulchrā

2. Icarus erat filius Daedali. A) Daedalus B) by Daedalus C) of Daedalus D) for Daedalus

3. Saepo magister dicit, "Nōlite dormire in scholā!" A) Do n’t sleep B) They want to sleep C) He never sleeps D) Everyone sleeps


5. Rōmāni lūdōs in Circō Maximō spectābant. A) watch B) will watch C) were watching D) have watched

6. Hannibal cum elephantis trāns Alpēs iter fecit. A) from the Alps B) in the Alps C) around the Alps D) across the Alps

7. Pegasōs erat fabūlosus equus. A) will be B) is was C) has D) has been

8. Parīs sagitā Achillem vulneravit. A) with his arrow B) for his arrow C) of his arrow D) his arrow

9. Miser discipulus dicit, "Necne st quilum negrum habēbat." A) both...and B) here...and C) they not only...but also D) neither...nor

10. Minerva Persēo gladium et scūnum magicum dedit. A) to Persēus B) with Persēus C) of Persēus D) from Persēus

11. Pueri in campē erant ______. A) amici B) amicus C) amicum D) amīcōs

12. Scisne scribere Latinum? A) was writing B) to write C) will write D) is writing

13. Multī fābulām dé Plūtōnë Prōserpināque legērunt. A) or B) but C) which D) and

14. Docēte bene lēborūs, paterēs. A) To teach B) Teach C) They have taught D) They teach

15. Parva puella magnum canem timuit. A) will fear B) feared C) to fear D) fears


17. Paris pulchras desas agētū īūlīcāre tempētābant. A) fear B) fairness C) fairest D) fairly

18. Cūr curris, iuvene? Esse tardus esse? A) from the slave B) of the slave C) slave D) to the slave

19. In A.D. 554, Attīla the Hun was defeated in Gaul by the Romans and their allies. A) 451 B) 601 C) 691 D) 951

20. That fact, per se, does not make the case clear. A) by way of B) and others C) on first sight D) through itself

21. Frigidum est is a possible response to A) Quot canēs habēsis? B) Quōta hōra est? C) Quamam tempestās est? D) Quis abst hodiē?

22. Who was the goddess of the hunt who identified with the changing aspects of the moon? A) Diana B) Minerva C) Juno D) Venus

23. Missōnem, nominātion, and noun all derive from a Latin root meaning A) appearance B) name C) work D) thought

24. Etūm et Vesusuīs are names of ______. A) rivers B) volcanoes C) seas D) islands

25. Romulus, having killed his brother Remus, became the first of the Roman rulers known as A) kings B) consuls C) emperors D) senators

26. Many apartment buildings have been found in Ostia, Rome’s seaport on the Tiber River. A) culinae B) thermæ C) insulae D) basilicae

27. Which Greek hero who had fought at Troy returned home to find his palace taken over by greedy suitors? A) Aeneas B) Theseus C) Persēus D) Ulysses

28. You will need school supplies, e.g., notebook, pencils, pens, and paper. A) that is B) and others C) note well D) for example

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ANTE BELLUM

Alexander the Great of Macedonia Meets with Darius, King of the Persians.


29. What was Alexander the Great preparing to do (line 1)? A) return to Greece B) fight the Persian king C) sacrifice to Jupiter D) ride his horse

30. In lines 1-2, Jupiter came to Alexander when Alexander was A) greeting the Persians B) marching to Persia C) sleeping D) a child in Macedonia

31. The best translation of dabō (line 3) is A) I shall give B) I gave C) I am giving D) I had given

32. Why was Jupiter carrying clothing (lines 2-4)? A) it had belonged to Alexander’s father B) to help Alexander C) it was a royal feast day D) Alexander had lost his own clothes

33. Why does Jupiter tell Alexander to put on the clothing (line 4)? A) to spy on the Macedonian troops B) to return home triumphant C) to enter the Persian kingdom of Darius D) to confuse his own people

34. Where were the Persians standing watch (line 6)? A) along the riverbank B) at the gates C) in guard towers D) on the mountain tops

35. In lines 7-8, who did King Darius think Alexander was? A) a slave B) Apollo C) a Persian soldier D) a Macedonian ambassador

36. In line 9, Alexander told Darius to surrender or to A) retreat from the battlefield B) return the Macedonian hostages C) name the day of the battle D) pay a ransom in gold

37. The best translation of dūxīt (line 10) is A) he leads B) he led C) to lead D) he will lead

38. What did the astonished Darius do (line 10)? A) led Alexander into the dining room B) put down his sword C) sounded a retreat D) ordered Alexander to be captured

39. What did Darius say he planned to do first (lines 10-11)? A) send the Persian army to slaughter the Macedonians B) kill Alexander C) return Alexander for a ransom in gold D) eat dinner with Alexander

40. What will happen afterwards (line 11)? A) the Persians will leave their fortress B) the two armies will fight C) the Macedonians will retreat from Persia D) Alexander will be assassinated
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

1. Gaius pro patria pugnávit. A) for his country B) by his country C) with his country D) from his country
2. Complete the following analogy: inquis : primus :: tres : ______. A) secundus B) quintus C) tertius D) sextus
3. Illud aediculum in Foro multitudo annós aestát. A) stood B) will stand C) was standing D) is standing
4. Omnia saxis á servis móta sunt. A) against the slaves B) to the slaves C) above the slaves D) by the slaves
5. Neque cibum neque pecúnum habémus. A) both... and B) whether... or C) not only... but also D) neither... nor
6. Vir __________ flavia amat est félix! A) cuíus B) quem C) quó D) quá
7. Duae puellae ad magnum canem __________ accessérunt. A) rather bravely B) brave C) bravest D) bravely
8. Marcus dictum epistulam á patre __________ esse. A) is sending B) will be sent C) was sent D) had sent
9. Ambulá __________ opúdium. A) with me B) by me C) for me D) by
10. Eratne Iúlius Caesar felíx imperátor quam Marcus Anónius? A) lucky B) luckily C) luckier D) luckiest
11. Multós et celérés equús in campó __________. A) you were seeing B) you will see C) you have seen D) you will see
12. Hac arbor est altior quam __________. A) for that one B) than that one C) of that one D) by that one
13. Óratió in Cúria __________ nón poterat. A) you were about to B) you would have to C) you have heard D) you have heard
15. Caecilia ad tabernás propó Forum __________. A) ad had preferred B) before had brought C) had brought D) had gone
16. Statuam __________ templó inveniunt. A) which B) that C) this D) itself
17. Pompónius __________ návés cèpit. A) 54 B) 94 C) 44 D) 64
18. Senatór epístulas ad omnés amícos __________ erat. A) about to send B) having been sent C) while sending D) to have sent
19. The __________ athlete won her event. Competitive comes from two Latin words which mean A) run to B) seek with C) play in D) jump over
20. The Palatine Hill became the location of the A) temple of Vesta B) senate house C) rostra D) imperial palaces
21. What province at the eastern end of Europe was added was later added to the Roman Empire? A) Britannia B) Gallia C) Asia D) Africa
22. What foreign invaders sacked Rome in 390 BCE and were finally defeated by Julius Caesar in their own homeland in 52 BCE? A) Gauls B) Etrusca C) Greeks D) Germans
24. What Latin expression could be used both as a greeting and as a farewell? A) caveat emptor B) pax vobiscum C) quod erat demonstrandum D) per annum
25. The terms Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian refer to types of A) columns B) gladiators C) ships D) clothes
26. What island, the mythological home to the Minotaur and the labyrinth, forms the southern boundary of the Aegean Sea? A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Britain
27. Athletic contests held "within the walls" of a single school are called A) intramural B) inspired C) interscholastic D) invincible
28. What musician cherished Pluto with his music in order to win the release of his wife from the Underworld? A) Jason B) Orpheus C) Æneas D) Theseus
29. The walls damaged by the recent earthquake left the city vulnerable to attack by the enemy. Vulnerable comes from the Latin noun meaning A) laughter B) war C) disaster D) wound
30. If the teacher announced Aperit, discipuli, vestror libror, what would the students do? A) write on the board B) open their books C) get out their homework D) answer the question

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HERCULES AVENGES A MONSTROUS THIEV


—Adapted from traditional mythology

1. agébat = was driving; Défessus = tired; constitit = he stop
2. surripere = to steal; fallere = to confuse
3. caudis = by their tails; spéplancum = cave
4. nǽquitiam = in vain
5. vestígia = footprints; exécederent = led
6. surrepti = stolen
7. mígère = too moo
8. saeclum = century
9. Forum Boárium = cattle market

31. Why did Hercules stop driving his cattle (lines 1-2)? A) he wanted to pasture his herd on the rich grasses B) he was visiting a friend who lived near C) he was tired from his long journey D) he wanted a make a sacrifice to Jupiter
32. Where did Hercules stop (lines 1-2)? A) in the tall grass B) under a tree C) in a sacred grove D) near the river
33. How did Cacus plan to confuse Hercules while stealing his cattle (lines 3-4)? A) by howling like a wolf B) by dragging the cows away by their tails C) by replacing the cows with goats D) by causing the herd to stampede
34. Where did Cacus hide Hercules’ cattle (line 4)? A) in a hidden valley B) in a nearby cave C) on an island in the river D) behind a large grove of trees
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of abesse? A) were missing B) had been missing C) cannot be missing D) will be missing
36. What did Hercules NOT understand (line 6)? A) why the cows’ tracks were leading out of the cave B) why the cattle were stampeding C) why he found his cattle wading in the river D) why he had slept so long
37. As Hercules began to leave, what did the stolen cattle do (lines 7-8)? A) they rushed out of the cave to rejoind the herd B) they wandered off into the woods C) they began to moo D) they stampeded and crushed Cacus
38. In line 9, what is the best translation of ámissós? A) losing B) to lose C) about to lose D) lost
39. What happened to Cacus after Hercules discovered his missing cattle (line 9)? A) Hercules threw him into the river B) Hercules killed him C) Hercules sealed him in the cave D) Hercules fed him to his cattle
40. According to our story, what did the Romans later do at the site of Hercules’ adventure (lines 9-10)? A) they set up a shrine to Hercules B) they built a temple to Cacus C) they established a cattle market D) they fought a famous battle

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READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BLIND WOMAN AND THE DOCTOR

A story about honesty

In hac fabula feminam nuper facta est caeca. Itaque medicum accessivit. Feminam ei dixit, "Tecum pacisci volo. Si tribus mensibus visioe meminisset, poteris poteris, tibi praemium magnum dabo; si noli, tibi nihil dabo." Medicus, videns feminam in magna domo habitab et supellectilem pulchrum habebat, pactus est. Itaque ad feminam fixis temporibus venient et in oculos medicamentum ponebat. Interiit supellectilem domo aufiscit. Tribus mensibus feminam iterum videbant poterat. Medicus ei dixit, "Te curavi. Dabi mihi magnum praemium quod pollieca est!" Tamen feminam supellectilem suam in domo nus vidit. Intellext subito medicum supellectilem surripuisset!


Documentum: Qui sunt fraudulenti culpae susc testinum non interst. 

1. acressivit = she summoned
2. pacisci = to make an agreement; recurrire = to restore
3. supellectilem = furnishings; pactus est = agreed
4. auferet = he was carrying away
5. pollieca es = you promised
6. iudicem = judge; iudicium = court
7. idicem = jure;
8. 10
9. 11
10. 12
11. 13
12. 14

29. Why did the woman summon a doctor? A) It was time for a checkup. B) She was worried about her husband. C) She had enough money. D) She has recently become blind.

30. Tribus mensibus in line 2 is best translated A) within three months B) for three months C) in the third month D) three months ago

31. According to lines 2-3, if the doctor cures the woman’s blindness, she will give him A) nothing B) her house C) a great award D) many thanks

32. In line 4, one reason given as to why the doctor accepted the agreement prepared by the woman was that A) he liked to gamble B) he wanted a challenge C) the woman had beautiful furniture D) the woman seemed intelligent.

33. According to lines 5-6, as the doctor was trying to cure the woman, he was also A) helping her husband B) stealing her furnishings C) assisting with her housework D) bringing her food

34. The ei in line 6 is best translated A) to me B) to her C) to him D) to them

35. The best translation of surripuisset in line 6 is A) will steal B) steals C) had stolen D) would steal

36. According to lines 9-10, why was the doctor angry? A) the woman was still blind B) the judge was summoned by the blind woman C) the woman did not give him the reward D) the judge convicted the doctor of malpractice

37. According to lines 10-12, the woman affirmed A) their agreement B) the doctor’s medical ability C) the doctor’s reputation D) her generosity

38. According to lines 12-13, the woman claims she owes the doctor nothing because A) she cannot see her furnishings B) she feels she cured herself C) the doctor never told the truth D) she is only partially cured

39. Documentum comes from the Latin verb meaning A) to heal B) to cheat C) to promise D) to teach

40. The moral of the story is best expressed as A) only those who help themselves will succeed B) cheaters betray themselves C) be careful about accusing someone of fraud D) the guilty will sometimes escape punishment

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3003

POETRY

LA T R I M E S

3. Trois décevit amǐr capta est. A) in ten years B) for ten years C) in the tenth year D) ten years later

4. Midas putávit satyrum pauě milium Apollinis canánta. A) as well as Apollo B) rather than Apollo C) Apollo, the best by far D) a little better than Apollo

5. Arianda, è Crāta terrā, in insulam parvam pervénit. A) having left B) about to leave C) leaving D) forced to leave

6. P. Ovidius, Augusti ira, in exspecti remansit. A) to anger Augustus B) of Augustus' anger C) Augustus made him angry D) because Augustus was angry

7. Eurýsaules Herculum misit qui Hydram necaret. A) to kill the Hydra B) when the Hydra was killed C) why he killed the Hydra D) whom the Hydra killed

8. Cuius poēcia Maccenās erat patrīnus? A) Those poets B) Of which poet C) With which poet D) To this poet

9. Urtinm adiuvissem tuis verba! A) When we hear B) That we may hear C) If only we had heard D) Upon our hearing

10. Argonautae návibus velleris autem patēndi causā. A) having sought the golden fleece B) by seeking the golden fleece C) because of the golden fleece D) for the sake of seeking the golden fleece

11. Nē Psyche excidit deum dormientem. A) Let Psyche not awaken B) Psyche is not awakening C) If Psyche should awaken D) Don't awaken Psyche now

12. Mirábile visum! Accidit ut Baucis Philémonem arboreì flercin. A) were becoming B) had become C) to become D) are becoming

13. Vergilis, è nāve egressus, Brundisii mortuus est. A) from Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) for Brundisium D) at Brundisium

14. Celeriter amábulundū, Horátius virum molem viáre cónabatur. A) having walked B) by walking C) to walk D) about to walk

15. Sophocles trágogaeas récisiticipiter. A) said that he wrote B) is said to have written C) said they had been written D) says he could write

16. Cicerō, cum novus homō esset, consúl tamen est créatus. A) because B) with C) although D) after

17. Ancēs, régina insciente, cum sovōs prefectūris erant. A) was going to set out B) was setting out C) set out D) had to set out

18. Icarum oripuít patrem sequi. A) Icarus asked if his father was following B) It was necessary for Icarus to follow his father C) The father wanted Icarus to follow D) Icarus followed his father’s example.

19. Si nóbis cum ad théatrum veniāmus, gaudēamus. A) we are glad B) we will have been glad C) we were glad D) we would be glad

20. Driven to suicide for his misrule and mortuary limbo, this emperor’s final words were said to be “How great an artist died!” A) Augustus B) Caligula C) Nero D) Hadrian


22. The teacher pointed out many similarities mutisia mutandis between our government and that of ancient Rome. A) too many to mention B) with a touch of humor C) for good or ill D) making the necessary changes

23. This mountain, home of the Muses and the location of Delphi, is said to have been the first land to appear after the great flood. A) Parnassus B) Vesuvius C) Olympus D) Aetna

24. Complete the following analogy: stōic : duty :: epicurean : ______. A) courage B) pleasure C) sacrifice D) jealousy

25. The principal met with students to discuss the moribund literary magazine. A) popular B) dying C) funny D) offensive

26. Lupercālia, Saturnālia, and Mātrōnālia refer to A) hills of Rome B) famous battles C) Roman festivals D) epic poems

27. Into which general direction did Zeus, in the form of a bull, swim when he took Europa from Phoenicia to Crete? A) north B) south C) cast D) west

28. Who was the Greek poetess from the island of Lesbos, famous for her love lyrics, and sometimes called the “Tenth Muse”? A) Sappho B) Dido C) Pythia D) Cleopatra

29. How many elisions are in Catullus' line Odi et amō. Quaē id faciam fortasse requirīs? A) zero B) one C) two D) three

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

THE GIFT OF THE GODDESS

On her sad journey to find her daughter, Ceres comes to a lowly dwelling, and...

Limen ut intrāvit, lucēs videt omnōs plēna:
iam spēs in puercō nulla salūtis erat.
mātris salūtātīs (māter Metanira vocātūr).
iumergē dignātā est ës puercīre suō.
pallor abit, subītātque vidēnt in corpore víres:
tantus caelestēs vēnit ab ōre vigor.
tōs domus laeta est, hoc est mātereq paterque
nātāque: trīs illī tōs fuēre domus.
mox epulās pōnunt, liquefactā coāgula lacte
pōmaque et in cērīs aurēa mella suis.
—Ovid, Fasti IV. 537–546

28. In line 1, what is the best translation of ut? A) as B) so C) in order to D) how

29. In line 1, the house is described as A) spotlessly clean B) in great need of repair C) full of grief D) deserted

30. What is the health of the boy in lines 1 and 2? A) excellent B) he hopes to be better soon C) fair D) very poor

31. Before Ceres approached the boy, she A) greeted the mother B) wept with the mother C) ignored the mother D) prayed with the mother

32. Line 4 describes a A) kiss B) bargain C) prayer D) child crying

33. In line 4, iungere dignātā est ës puercīre suō, the ës belongs to A) Metanira B) the boy C) the father D) daughter

34. In line 5, there is a sudden appearance of A) visitors B) strength C) paleness D) death

35. Vigor (line 6) has essentially the same meaning as A) spēs (line 2) B) pallor (line 5) C) corpore (line 5) D) virēs (line 5)

36. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DSSS: B) DDSDD: C) SDDS: D) SDDD

37. What poetic figure is seen in lines 7 and 8? A) ellipsis B) litotes C) polysyndeton D) personification

38. Fuēre (line 8) is best translated as A) are B) to be C) to have been D) were

39. The honey that is served at the banquet is described as A) sticky B) flowing C) golden D) fragrant

40. Why was the feast described in lines 9 and 10 prepared? A) the mother and father were reunited B) the harvest was bountiful C) the boy recovered D) to celebrate Ceres’ departure
Prior to this scene, Aeneas and his followers have stopped off in Sicily on their way to Italy. A group of Trojan women, weary from the long and difficult journey, attempted to burn the fleet. Here, Anchises, the father of Aeneas, appears to his frustrated son in a dream.

Nāte, mihi vitā quondam, dum vita manēbat, cāre magis, nāte Iliācis exercīte fātis,
imperīō Iovis hūc veniō, qui classibus ignem
dēpulīt, et caelo tandem miserātus ab altō est.
Consiliis pāre que nunc pulcherrima Nautēs
dat senior; lēctōs iuvenēs, fortissima corda,
dēfer in Italia; gēna dūra atque aspera culī
dēbellanda tibi Latīō est. Dītis tamen ante
infernās accēde domōs, et Averna per alta
congressūs pete, nāte, mēōs; nōn mē impia namque
Tartara habent, tristās umbrae, sed amoena piōrum
concilia Elīssiumque colō. Hūc casta Sibylla
nigrum multum pecudum tē sanguine dūcet.
Tum genus omne tuum et quae ductur moenia discēs.
Iamque valē; torquet medius noctūs ùnida cursūs,
et mē saevus equis Oriēns adflāvit anhēlis.

—Vergil, Aeneid V. 724–739

1. The best translation of mihi vitā...cāre magis (lines 1-2) is A) dearer to me than life B) beware lest you depart from life C) life is dearer to me D) take better care of my life

2. Line 1 indicates that Anchises A) is warning Aeneas B) is no longer alive C) is hoping for a long life for his son D) is encouraging Aeneas to live a worthy life

3. In line 2, Iliācis...fātis refers to A) the love affair between Aeneas and Dido B) the future victory of the Trojans over their enemies in Latium C) the predicted glory of Rome D) the misfortunes suffered by the Trojans

4. In line 2, exercīte modifies A) vita B) magis C) nāte D) fatīs

5. In line 3, we learn that A) Anchises appears at the command of Jupiter B) Aeneas comes to Jupiter’s empire C) Jupiter rules Sicily D) the ruler of Sicily worships Jupiter

6. In line 3, qui refers to A) fātis, line 2 B) imperīō, line 3 C) Iovis, line 3 D) hūc, line 3

7. According to qui classibus ignem dépulīt (lines 3-4) A) Jupiter had built the Trojan fleet B) fire had driven the Trojans from their ships C) Jupiter had informed the Trojans about the fire D) Jupiter had saved the Trojan fleet from fire

8. Consiliis (line 5) is dative because it A) indicates possession B) is dependent on the verb pāreō C) is used with a special adjective D) expresses purpose

9. In lines 5-6 (Consiliis...senior), Aeneas is advised to A) give good advice to Nautes B) warn Nautes about the advice he must follow C) follow the excellent advice of Nautes D) reject the advice of Nautes since he is too old

10. In lines 6-7 (lēctōs...Italian), Aeneas is advised A) to take the bravest of his people to Italy B) that Italy is filled with very brave people C) to enter Italy as bravely as possible D) to appreciate the bravery of his people

11. In line 6, fortissima corda is an example of A) alliteration B) onomatopoeia C) chiasmus D) synecdoche

12. In lines 7–8, gēnā...est refers to A) Trojans B) Sicilians C) Italians D) Greeks

13. In line 8, dēbellanda tibi...est is best translated A) is going to subdue you B) must be subdued by you C) has been subdued by you D) is subduing you

14. To which deity does Dītis (line 8) refer? A) Mercury B) Apollo C) Pluto D) Jupiter

15. The words congressūs meōs (line 10) convey Anchises’ instructions that Aeneas should A) avoid the dangers of Lake Avernus B) visit him in the Underworld C) sail further across the sea D) consult the gods for advice

16. According to lines 10-12, where does Anchises now live? A) in Tartarus B) with the sad shades C) with the Sibyl D) in Elysium

17. The scansion of the first four feet of line 12 is A) DDSBS B) DDSB C) DDSS D) DDS

18. In lines 12-13, Aeneas will be able to go on his mission when A) the sacrificial wine has turned to blood B) a sacrifice of black cattle has been made C) Anchises has contacted the Sibyl D) the Sibyl has undergone purification

19. The purpose of Aeneas’ mission to the Underworld (line 14) will be to A) learn what the future holds for his people B) ask forgiveness from his father C) explore the regions of the Underworld D) win the support of Jupiter

20. According to lines 15-16, as Anchises bids Aeneas farewell, it is A) mid-morning B) noon C) mid-afternoon D) near dawn
Circiter hōra decimā noctis P. Postumius, familiāris eius, ad mē vēnit et mihi nūntiāvit M. Marcellum, collēgām nostrum, post cēnae tempus ā P. Māgiō Clōne, familiāri eius, pugīone percussum esse et duō vulnera accēpsisse, ānnum in stomāchō, alterum in capite secundum aurem; sperāri tamen eum vivere posse; Magium sē ipsum interfēcisse postērit; sē ā Marcellō ad mē missum esse, quī haec nūntiāret et rogāret ut medicōs cōgērem.

Coēgi et ē vestīgiō eōsum profectus primā lūce. Cum nōn longē ā Piraeō abesse, puér Acidīni obviām mihi vēnit cum codicillis, in quibus erat scriptum paulō ante lūcem Marcellum diem suum obīsisse. Ita vir clārissimus ab homine taettērimō acerbissimā morte est affectus.


—Cicero, Epistulae Ad Familiares IV. 12 (excerpt)

21. Who was the attacker (lines 1-3)? A) P. Postumius B) Ser. Sulpicius C) P. Magius Cilo D) puer Acidini

22. When did the attack take place (lines 1-3)? A) as he was bathing B) as he slept C) late morning D) after dinner

23. Where on the victim was the second wound (lines 4-5)? A) on his arm B) on the side of his head C) on his leg D) in the eye

24. In line 5, the word eum refers to A) Postumius B) Sulpicius C) Magius D) Marcellus

25. What happened to the attacker (lines 5-6)? A) he received two wounds B) he had to stand trial C) he escaped D) he killed himself

26. Who sent Postumius to Sulpicius (lines 6-7)? A) Marcellus B) Cicero C) Magius D) Acidinius' slave

27. In line 6, qui introduces a(n) A) purpose clause B) indirect question C) result clause D) conditional clause

28. The infinitives percussum esse (line 3), accēpsisse (line 4), sperāri (line 5), interfēcisse (line 5), and missum esse (line 6) are used as A) complementary infinitives B) infinitives in indirect statement after nūntiāvit C) historical infinitives D) subjective infinitives

29. What is the best meaning of cōgērem in line 7? A) drive B) force C) gather D) discuss

30. What word is missing but understood in line 8? A) est B) interfēctus C) medicōs D) Marcellō

31. In line 8, the word eō means A) so B) I am going C) this D) to that place

32. How did Sulpicius find out about Marcellus' death (lines 9-11)? A) a message came by ship B) a slave brought him the message C) he learned about it in the agora D) the Athenian leaders informed him

33. When did Marcellus die (lines 10-11)? A) around dawn B) at the end of the day C) a little after noon D) midnight

34. Who or what is described as "most bitter" (lines 11-12)? A) Magius B) Sulpicius himself C) the note of Acidinius' slave D) the death of Marcellus

35. What English word is associated with the Latin word obīsisse (line 11)? A) objective B) oblique C) obituary D) obesity

36. Why were there so few slaves in the tent of Marcellus (13-14)? A) most had run away because they were frightened B) he owned no slaves C) many had been killed D) they were being held in prison

37. The best translation of quà (line 15) is A) when B) how C) by which D) to which

38. In line 15, délāitus eram means A) I had been saddened B) I had been carried C) I had been elected D) I had been loved

39. In line 16, fūnus ei satīs amplum faciēndum cūrāvī tells us that A) Sulpicius arranged a fitting funeral B) the funeral had to be postponed for a few days C) a rather small crowd attended D) the body was taken back to Rome for burial

40. This letter was dated A) May 31 B) June 1 C) June 9 D) June 15
2003 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION
ANSWER KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intro</th>
<th>Latin I</th>
<th>Latin II</th>
<th>III-IV Prose</th>
<th>III-IV Poetry</th>
<th>Latin V-VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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2003 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION
TRANSLATION KEY

Intro
Today Melissa is walking in the Forum. Melissa sees Marcus on the road.
"Hello, Marcus," Melissa says.
"Hello, Melissa," Marcus answers. "How are you today?"
"Fine, but I want a dog and I am trying to find a good dog," answers Melissa
"I will walk with you and I will help you," says Marcus. "Come with me to my house. I will show you many dogs."
They walk to a small house. Marcus knocks on the door. A slave opens the door.
The slave calls a man. The man is the father of Marcus. Father comes into the atrium.
"Hello, everybody!" father says. "Marcus, you have a friend with you."
"Yes, this is Melissa and she wants a dog," says Marcus.
Father leads Melissa and Marcus to the garden where there are many dogs.
Melissa looks at the dogs and chooses one.
"You choose well," father tells Melissa. "It is a good dog. Because you are a friend of my son, I will give you the dog."
Thank you very much," Melissa happily answers.

Latin I
Once upon a time, Alexander the Great was preparing to fight with Darius, the king of the Persians. When Alexander was sleeping, the god Jupiter came to him. Jupiter was carrying clothing and he said, "Alexander, I will give help to you. Put on this clothing and proceed to King Darius. Then you will be able to enter the kingdom of Darius." Alexander happily got up. Immediately, he put on the new clothes, mounted his horse, and proceeded to the kingdom of Darius. The Persians, who were watching from the mountain tops saw Alexander on his horse and called Darius. When Darius saw Alexander, he shouted, "Who are you? Are you the God of the Sun?" Alexander responded, "I am Alexander the Great. Surrender yourself under our power or decide the day of battle." Astonished, Darius led Alexander into a dining-room decorated with gold. Darius said, "First, we dine. Afterwards, we will fight."

Latin II
Once upon a time Hercules was driving cattle to Greece. Tired from his long journey, he stopped near the Tiber River and slept. A horrible monster, named Cacus, caught sight of the cattle and decided to steal a few (of them). Cacus wanted to confuse Hercules and so he dragged several cattle by their tails into a nearby cave. Hercules, aroused from sleep, soon saw that a few cows were missing. Hercules looked for and called his lost cattle in vain. He caught sight of their tracks and did not understand why they were leading out of the cave. Finally, Hercules, with all his hope put aside, gathered together the rest of the cattle and was departing. The stolen cattle realized that Hercules was departing and began to moo. Hercules entered the cave and found his lost cattle. Hercules also caught sight of Cacus and killed him. Many years later, the Romans founded the Forum Boarium where Hercules and Cacus had fought.

Latin III-IV Prose
In this story a woman has recently become blind. So she summoned a doctor. She said to him, "I wish to make an agreement with you. If within three months you will be able to restore my vision, I will give you a big reward. If not, I will give you nothing." The doctor, seeing that the woman lived in a big house and that she had beautiful furnishings, agreed. And so he came to the woman's house at the appointed times and put ointment into her eyes. Meanwhile, he carried off furnishings from her house. Within three months the woman was able to see again. The doctor said to her, "I have cured you. Give me the big reward which you promised!" However, the woman did not see furnishings in her home. She suddenly realized that the doctor had stolen her furnishings! The doctor asked the woman, "Where is my reward?" But the woman gave him nothing. Finally the doctor, angry, went to a judge. Summoned to court, the woman said, "The doctor is telling the truth about the agreement. I promised him a big reward after he restored my vision; and if not, I promised him nothing. But I am not able to see the furnishings in my home. And so the doctor has not restored my vision. I owe him nothing!" The moral: Those who cheat furnish evidence of their own guilt.

Latin III-IV Poetry
As she entered the threshold, she sees all things full of grief. Now there was no hope of health (recovery, survival) in the case of the boy. After the mother has been greeted (the mother is called Metanira), she (Ceres) stooped to join the mouth of the boy to her own. His unnatural paleness went away; they see a sudden strength in his body: such great strength has come from the heavenly mouth. The whole house is joyous: that is, the mother, the father, and the daughter: those three were the whole household. Soon they set a feast, with curds liquified in milk, fruits, and golden honey in its own honeycomb.

Latin V-VI Poetry Passage
Son, once dearer to me than life while life was remaining; son, harassed by Trojan fates, I come here at the command of Jupiter, who drove the fire from the ships and finally from heaven on high has taken pity. Obey the advice which, most beautiful, aged Nautes now gives: bear away to Italy chosen young men, stoutest hearts; a race harsh and fierce in civilization must be subdued by you in Latium. First, however, approach the infernal homes of Pluto and seek meetings with me through deep Avernus, son: for impious Tartarus, sad shades, does not hold me, but I inhabit the pleasant gatherings of the plus and Elysium. Here the chaste Sibyl will lead you with much blood of black beasts. Then you will learn your entire race and what walls are given. And now farewell; dewy night turns its middle courses, and savage East with panting horses has breathed upon me.

Latin V-VI Prose Passage
Around the tenth hour of the night, Publius Postumius, his (Marcellus') friend, came to me and announced to me that Marcus Marcellus, our colleague, after the time of dinner, had been struck with a dagger by Publius Magius Cilo, a close associate of his, and that he had received two wounds, one in the throat, the other on the head behind the ear; that it was hoped nevertheless that he could still be alive; that Magius, himself, had committed suicide (killed himself) afterwards; that he (Postumius) had been sent to me by Marcellus, to announce these things and to ask that I gather (and bring) doctors.

(These) I gathered and instantly set out for that place at first light. When I was not far away from Piraeus, a slave of Acidinus came to meet me with notes, in which had been written that Marcellus had died (met his day (his fate)) a little before dawn. Thus, a most distinguished man was afflicted with a most bitter death by a most loathsome man.

I, however, proceeded to his tent: I found two freedmen and only a few slaves; they said that the rest, terrified by fear, had fled. I was forced to bring him back to the city in the same litter by which I myself had been carried and I took care that a grand enough funeral should be done for him. Farewell. Given on the day before the Kalends of June (May 31) at Athens.

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