INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

1. The name **Mediterranean** indicates that the sea is in the middle of A) a desert B) the mountains C) a city D) land

2. The name of which university is derived from the Latin for "country house"? A) Vanderbilt B) Vermont C) Villanova D) Virginia Tech

3. The individual who had complete control over a Roman family was the A) libertus B) pater C) servus D) filius

4. In what room of a Roman house were guests initially greeted? A) atrium B) culina C) cubiculum D) peristylum

5. Neptune has a trident; Jupiter has a A) cornucopia B) bow and arrow C) lyre D) lightning bolt

6. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld and Proserpina’s kidnapper? A) Pluto B) Mars C) Neptune D) Vulcan

7. The best translation of **tempus fugit** is A) seize the day B) time flies C) make haste slowly D) the time is right

8. The Virginia state motto, **Sic Semper Tyrannis**, is translated A) Tyrants Are Forever B) Always Faithful C) Thus Always to Tyrants D) Tyrants Are Brave


10. Quot feminae sunt in pictūrā? A) V B) VI C) IX D) X

11. Locate **Britannia** on the map. A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6

12. Locate **Germania** on the map. A) 2 B) 3 C) 7 D) 8

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

**IN THE ARENA**

A large gladiator impatiently challenges his small opponent.

13. Duo gladiatóres in arēnā pugnānt. A) were fighting B) are fighting C) to fight D) will fight

14. Prīmus gladiātor _____ parvus vir. A) estis B) sumus C) sunt D) est

15. Magnus et _____ gladiātor circum arēnam ambulat. A) malus B) mala C) malum D) malīs

16. Magnus gladiātor _____ pulsāre temptat. A) parvus vir B) parvō virō C) parvum virum D) parvī virī


18. Parvus gladiātor nōn respondet. A) replies quickly B) does not reply C) barely replies D) replies softly


20. Magnus gladiātor parvō virō dicit, "Ego sum ĭrātus quod tū nōn pugnās!" A) by the small man B) to the small man C) of the small man D) with the small man

21. “Rōmānī nōs spectant; mē amant nōn tē.” A) you B) they C) them D) us

22. Magnus gladiātor nūntiāt, "Poētae mē laudābunt; nōn tē laudābunt!" A) are praising B) was praising C) to praise D) will praise

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23. Quod parvus gladiator nōn pugnāt, magnus gladiator est ____. A) īrātī B) īrātō C) īrātus D) īrātīs

24. Magnus gladiator clāmat, "Parā pugnāre!" A) I am preparing to fight B) You will prepare to fight C) Prepare to fight D) He was preparing to fight

25. Magnus gladiator ad parvum gladiātōrem ambulat. A) toward the small gladiator B) by the small gladiator C) with the small gladiator D) away from the small gladiator

26. ____ festinat ā magnō gladiātōre et ad mediam arēnam currīt. A) Parvum virum B) Parvus vir C) Parvō virō D) Parvī virī

27. Parvus gladiator _____ mediā arēnā stat. A) cum B) per C) ē D) in

28. Ubi spectātōres laetō clāmant, magnus gladiator spectātōres spectat. A) Also B) Then C) When D) Now

29. Parvus gladiator ante oculos magnī virī stat. A) the big man B) by the big man C) of the big man D) from the big man

30. Parvus gladiator dicit, "Ego tē nōn timēbam." A) I am not afraid B) I will not be afraid C) Do not be afraid D) I was not afraid

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE GLADIATOR WINS A PRIZE

Parvus gladiator magnum gladiātōrem necat. Tum nūntius parvum gladiātōrem victōrem nūntiat. Turba clāmat. Fēminae pecūniam ad parvum gladiātōrem iaciunt quod est vir pulcher.


1 necat = kills
2 victōrem = as the winner; Turba = The crowd
3 iaciunt = throw
4 Postrīdu = The next day; sē exercet = exercises himself
5 saliunt = jump; Nonnullī = Some
6 equitant = are riding horses; Paucī = A few; ursīs = bears
7 Lanista = The trainer
8
9 equīs déciunt = throw off their riders
10 consīstunt = stop
11 ēripit = snatches up
12

31. In lines 1-2, what indicates that the small gladiator was successful? A) the big gladiator begs for mercy B) the announcer tells the crowd C) the crowd throws flowers D) the sponsor stops the show

32. What gift do the women give the gladiator (lines 2-3)? A) money B) perfume C) spice D) wine

33. In lines 2-3, the women give a gift to the gladiator because he is A) handsome B) quick C) big D) powerful

34. In lines 4-5, many gladiators in training are running, jumping, and A) lifting weights B) fighting C) swimming D) climbing stairs

35. In lines 5-6, some gladiators are riding horses and A) shooting arrows B) fighting with swords C) throwing nets D) holding shields

36. Paucī (line 6) refers to A) swords B) bears C) horses D) gladiators

37. In line 7, the gladiatorial trainer enters with his A) wife B) assistant C) bodyguard D) son

38. Why does the boy run (line 8)? A) the bears chase him B) he sees money on the ground C) he is happy to see the horses D) the gladiators frighten him

39. What threatens the boy (lines 9-10)? A) the bears B) the trainer C) the horses D) the gladiators

40. At the end of the story, how does the small gladiator gain his freedom? A) he buys it with the gifts of money B) he kills the big gladiator C) he rescues the trainer’s wife D) he saves the boy

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1. Docete, magistri, puero d e Africâ. A) I will teach the boys  B) The boys are teaching  
   C) Teach the boys  D) To teach the boys

2. Flûmina in Galliâ sunt ____. A) longa  B) longîs  C) longam  D) longas

3. Portantne servî cibum ad trîcînium? A) Did the slaves carry  B) Are the slaves carrying  
   C) Were the slaves carrying  D) Will the slaves carry

4. Avês in arboribus pulchre cantabant. A) beautiful in the trees  B) beautifully in the trees  
   C) in the beautiful trees  D) what beautiful trees

5. Nós omnès fâbulam d e Rômânis amâmus. A) Your  B) Our  C) They  D) We

6. Nauta ad portum veniēbat quod nâvem vidère cupiebat. A) because  B) but  C) whenever  D) or

7. Sunt quattuor militēs et quinque nautae in Forô. Quot hominês in Forô sunt? A) septem  B) octō 
   C) novem  D) decem

8. Rēx nūntium rogāvit, "Quis venit?" A) What is it?  B) Why is he coming?  C) Who is coming?  
   D) When will he come?

9. Canis puellae ā villâ fugit. A) the girl  B) the girls  C) the girl’s  D) the girls’

10. Militēs nostrī cum fortîtūdine contrâ hostēs pugnâbant. A) around  B) against  C) near  D) behind

11. Poēta ____ multās fâbulās nārrāvit. A) cīvēs  B) cīve  C) cīvem  D) cīvibus

12. Boni discipuli fuimus et magnā cum diligentiā labōrāvimus. A) We will be  B) We have been  
   C) We are  D) We want to be

13. Senātor in Forô ____ nōn cupit. A) respondēre  B) respondēbit  C) respondit  D) respondē

14. Spectā, ____ gladiātōrēs in arenā! A) Quīntus  B) Quīntō  C) Quīnte  D) Quīntum

15. Multā civēs et nāvem et nautās exspectāvānt. A) both…and  B) then…now  C) neither…nor  D) once…later

16. Patrēs et filīs præmia spectābant. A) are looking at  B) look at  C) were looking at  D) have looked at

17. Quinque lēgātī Rōmānī ad Hispāniam festînābunt. A) were hurrying  B) will hurry  C) are hurrying  
   D) have hurried


19. Civīs Rōmānus ____ in Forō gerit. A) toga  B) togā  C) togae  D) togam

20. If someone asks "Quid tibi nōmen est?" you should give your  A) age  B) weight  C) country  D) name

21. A Roman sailor wishing to avoid a shipwreck or an earthquake would pray to  A) Juno  B) Neptune  
   C) Mars  D) Minerva

22. Where would a Roman find a culina, cubiculum and trîcînium? A) amphitheātrum  B) thermae  C) cūria  
   D) villa

23. What son of Jupiter killed the Nemean Lion and the Lernian Hydra? A) Ulysses  B) Hercules  C) Apollo  
   D) Perseus

24. The last king of Rome, driven out of the city by L. Junius Brutus in 510 B.C., was  A) Cincinnatus  B) Hannibal  
   C) Tarquinius Superbus  D) Horatius Cocles

25. The Trojan War, which lasted ten years, was fought between forces from Troy and  A) Egypt  B) Rome  
   C) Greece  D) Gaul

26. Octō et septem sunt  A) IX  B) XV  C) XX  D) XL
27. The instructions were inaudible, meaning that they were not able to be A) completed B) written C) read D) heard

28. The national motto of Canada is "A mari usque ad mare" which means A) By the sea and around the sea B) My sea is your sea C) From sea to sea D) Surrounded by the sea

29. Locate Pompeii on the map. A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

30. Locate Athens on the map A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 7

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BAG OF WINDS

It was not an easy return home for Ulysses after the Trojan War.


Based on Homer's Odyssey, Book X

31. In line 1, Ulysses and his men were _____ Ithaca. A) attacking B) fleeing from C) exploring D) traveling to

32. In line 2, they arrived at A) the island of Aeolus B) the city of Troy C) the island of Sicily D) the city of Carthage

33. According to lines 2-3, what was Aeolus’ relationship to the winds? He was their A) father B) enemy C) slave D) king

34. The best translation of rēgī (line 4) is A) by the king B) to the king C) from the king D) with the king

35. In lines 3-4, Ulysses told the king that A) Ithaca was far away B) they had sailed for many days to Ithaca C) he wanted to sail to Ithaca D) Ithaca was a small island

36. Why was the bag of winds considered a gift (lines 5-6)? A) it could be traded for gold B) it was given for years of service C) it imprisoned all the winds except the favorable one D) the winds could predict the future

37. According to this passage (lines 7-8), why did Aeneas' men want a reward? A) They had been away from home for a long time B) They had fought in the Trojan War C) They wanted to celebrate the end of the Trojan War D) They had worked for a long time

38. When he heard what his men said, Ulysses (Ulixēs...cōnstituit, line 8) decided to A) try to distract them B) take control of the ship C) compliment the men for their help D) make his men work harder

39. In line 10, how is aperuērunt best translated? A) they open B) they opened C) to open D) they were opening

40. Where did the ship land (line 12)? A) the city of Troy B) the island of Ithaca C) the island of Aeolus D) a land in Africa

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LATIN II

II EXAM C

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

MARK ANSWERS ON SHEET.

1. Mātris fābula erat nōtissima.  A) Mother’s  B) To mother  C) With mother  D) Mother

2. Germānī a Rōmānīs vincēbantur.  A) are conquered  B) were being conquered  C) will be conquered  D) have been conquered


4. Puerī in agrīs trēs hōrās laborāvērunt.  A) in three hours  B) after three hours  C) for three hours  D) about three hours

5. Servōs in hortō ambulantēs spectāvit.  A) about to walk  B) to walk  C) having walked  D) walking

6. Discipulī quam saepissimē librōs legere dēbent.  A) as often as possible  B) however often  C) more often  D) often

7. Senātor putāvit cōnsulem esse in urbe.  A) had been  B) is  C) was  D) will be

8. Soror mea herē discēdere voluerat.  A) wanted  B) had wanted  C) will want  D) wants

9. Iter trāns Alpēs erat longissimum.  A) long  B) longer  C) rather long  D) very long

10. Cerēs Prōserpīnam, ______, per orbem terrārum petīvit.  A) sua filia  B) suae filiae  C) suam filiam  D) suārum filiārum

11. Nōlī nārāre, Lūcī, tōtām fābulam.  A) Don’t tell  B) I didn’t tell  C) I’m not telling  D) He cannot tell

12. Trēs et quīndecim sunt.  A) octō  B) trēdecim  C) sēdecim  D) duodēvigintī

13. Aedificium, ______ parvus puer vēdit, magnum erat.  A) quī  B) quae  C) quod  D) cius

14. Gladiīs strictēs, gladiatōrēs pugnāre coepērunt.  A) to draw swords  B) swords having been drawn  C) drawing swords  D) about to draw swords

15. Nec māter nec pater dē dōnīs scit.  A) Both…and  B) Each…and  C) Neither…nor  D) Either…or

16. Liber ab omnibus puerīs legētur.  A) by all the boys  B) for all the boys  C) of all the boys  D) about all the boys


18. Clārnōrēs liberōrum per viās audīrī poterant.  A) to hear  B) to be heard  C) will be heard  D) were heard

19. The lawyer portrayed the witness as veracious.  A) unreliable  B) truthful  C) defiant  D) confused


21. An ancient Roman would hear shouts such as “Verberā!” “Hoc habet!” and “Avē, imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtāmus!”  A) in a school  B) at the Curia  C) in a temple  D) at the Colosseum

22. The first emperor of Rome who brought about a lengthy period of peace known as the Pax Romana was  A) Romulus  B) Augustus  C) Constantine  D) Aeneas

23. Which Latin phrase should you remember if you are thinking of buying a used car?  A) caveat emptor  B) cum laude  C) cave canem  D) divide et impera

24. King Pelias ordered Jason to  A) obtain the Golden Fleece  B) bring Cerberus from the Underworld  C) kill the Gorgon Medusa  D) tame the winged horse Pegasus

25. The tour leader called the group’s attention to the abbreviation S.P.Q.R. which symbolized Roman  A) mythology  B) education  C) government  D) slavery

26. Quae īnsula est proxima Ītāliae?  A) Crēta  B) Dēlos  C) Sicilīa  D) Cyprus

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27. The Pontifex Maximus, the Vestals, and the Penates were all important Roman A) religious figures B) military officers C) educational institutions D) mythological transformations

28. Scipio Africanus the Elder is best remembered for A) writing De Bello Gallico B) expelling the last king of Rome C) revising the calendar D) defeating Hannibal

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A THIEF’S DILEMMA
A trap is set to catch a thief.

Ölim in rēgīa splendida rēx divitissimus vīvēbat. Šenēx ad hunc rēgem vēnit et dixit, “Pōne in rēgīa tua crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam. Si lātrollēs venient, nōllum dolum exspectābunt et in crātēram cadent.”


Fīlius perturbātus erat nam manūs suās necē patris cruēntāre nōlēbat. Fīlius etiam cōgitābat, “Capite patris mē visō, a militibus rēgis capiar.” Dēnique fīlius caput patris gladiō amputāvit et miser cum capite fūgit.

Adapted from Joannes of Alta Silva

1 rēgīa = palace; divitissimus = very rich
2 crātēram = tub; bitūmine = with tar
3 replētam = filled; lātronēs = thieves; dolum = trick
4
5
6 collum = neck
7 gemēns = groaning
8
9
10 nece = by the murder; cruēntāre = to stain with blood
11
12
13

29. What does an old man tell the king (lines 1-3)? A) to put himself in a tub B) that smart thieves were hiding in a tub C) that he should place a tub in his palace D) to conceal treasure in his tub

30. In lines 2-3, what is the best translation of crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam? A) a tub filled with hot tar B) to fill a tub with hot tar C) covered with hot tar D) a tub which he saw stuck in the tar

31. Quis in crātēram cecidit (lines 6-7)? A) fīlius B) pater C) senex D) rēx

32. In line 7, immōbilis describes A) pater (line 6) B) crātēram (line 6) C) collum (line 6) D) bitūmine (line 7)

33. Quae pars corporis patris libera remānsit (line 8)? A) caput B) manus C) pectus D) pēs

34. In line 9, mī filī is best translated A) my son B) of my son C) to my son D) by my son

35. In line 9, the father wanted his son to A) run for help B) take more of the treasure C) save himself and his father’s reputation D) get him out of the tar

36. If the son followed his father’s request, the father believed (line 10) A) no one would recognize the king B) no one would know the name of the thief C) the name of the thief would be well-known to all D) everyone would be recognized by name

37. After his father finished speaking, the son (line 11) A) took his father’s hand B) called out his father’s name C) was very upset D) forced himself to start digging

38. Quid fīlius facere nōluit (line 11)? A) fugere B) cōgitāre C) patrem necāre D) patriam vidēre

39. The son was afraid (line 12) A) that he would be beheaded B) that he would fall into the tub C) to enter the treasury D) that he would be captured by the king’s soldiers

40. What did the son finally do (line 13)? A) he refused his father’s request B) he cut off his father’s head and fled with it C) he surrendered himself to the king’s soldiers D) he returned the stolen loot to the king

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1. Athenae est dea sapientissima. A) wiser B) wise C) rather wise D) very wise

2. Imperator legatōs quosdam ex hostibus accépit. A) certain B) the same C) former D) these

3. Mercator multa emptorī mōnstrat. A) of the buyer B) to the buyer C) by the buyer D) from the buyer

4. Vergilius magnum opus suum déleō post mortem iussit. A) to destroy B) I destroyed C) to be destroyed D) destroys

5. Tarquinius tam superbus erat ut sex libri a Sibylla cremārentur. A) that six books were burned by the Sibyl B) in order to burn six of the Sibyl's books C) when the Sibyl burned six books D) how six books had been burned by the Sibyl


7. Nox duōbus exercitibus finem oppugnandī fēcit. A) Night made an end of fighting for the two armies. B) At night the two armies must fight to the end. C) The armies did not stop fighting at night. D) The night's fighting was the end of the two armies.

8. Nōn modo discipulī sed etiam magistrī discere possunt. A) Neither ... nor B) Both ... and C) Some ... others D) Not only ... but also

9. Órātiōne auditā, omnēs cīvēs órātōrem laudāvérunt. A) While the speech was being heard B) To hear the speech C) After the speech had been heard D) By hearing the speech

10. Trīstī agricola sunt trēs aegreae bovēs. A) The farmer's three cows are sick and sad. B) The sad farmer has three sick cows. C) The farmer is sick about his three cows. D) Three cows are sad that their farmer is sick.

11. Lūcius hospitibus porcum pullumve in tricliniō dabat. A) pork and chicken B) pork but not chicken C) pork or chicken D) pork with chicken

12. Liberī patrem fabulās nōtās nārāntem audīvērunt. A) to tell B) telling C) by telling D) tells


14. Estne Italia hūmidior Britannia? A) Britain B) by Britain C) with Britain D) than Britain

15. Magister discipulōs hortātus est ut diligentissimē labōrārent. A) is encouraged B) will encourage C) having been encouraged D) encouraged

16. Pygmalīōn exclāmat, "Mea statua vīvat!" A) Live, my statue B) Let my statue live C) My statue will live D) My statue has lived

17. Filiī rēgis sē obsidēs hostibus dant. A) himself B) her own C) themselves D) ourselves

18. Nōlitē sequī lumpum in silvam! A) I do not follow B) Don't follow C) I don't want to follow D) Follow no one

19. Who, dressed as a woman, infiltrated the Bona Dea festival, and was later killed in a riot by Milo's men on the Via Appia? A) Appius Claudius B) Publius Clodius C) Marcus Antonius D) Gaius Marius

20. What figure of speech employs repetition of initial words in consecutive clauses, such as tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis? A) chiasmus B) anaphora C) onomatopoeia D) litotes

21. Where in Italy are Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Mount Vesuvius located? A) Etrūria B) Latium C) Campānia D) Sicilia

22. The English words incident, accident, cadence and occasion all derive from a Latin verb that means to A) fall B) proceed C) kill D) sing

23. In the battle of Pharsalus, Julius Caesar defeated what famous Roman general and rival? A) Pompey B) Brutus C) Marc Antony D) Octavian

24. A task described as Sisyphus is A) endless B) swift C) fruitful D) helpful

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25. The **augur**, **haruspex**, and **pontifex** were primarily associated with Roman A) warfare B) art C) education D) religion


27. Which river is located in Italy? A) Rhine B) Seine C) Rubicon D) Nile

28. **Scilicet**, abbreviated sc., is a contraction of the Latin words scire and licet. Scilicet means A) one should permit it B) it is permitted to know C) it is agreed D) don't worry about it

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ON ESCAPING FROM DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

*Catulus outsmarts the Cimbri, a Germanic tribe.*


Adapted from Frontinus, *Strategemata* I.5

29. What was Catulus' hope for safety (lines 1-2)? A) to repel the enemy B) to take the mountain C) to retreat D) to cross the river

30. How is the river described (line 2)? A) free flowing B) held by the Cimbri on one bank C) far from the mountains D) very deep

31. According to **Ĉōnstituit...positūrus** (lines 2-3), where does Catulus display his troops? A) near a bridge B) in a large forest C) on the nearest mountain D) in an enemy camp

32. In lines 4-5, which of the following is NOT one of Catulus' orders to his men? A) Don't loosen your packs B) Don't put down your loads C) Don't taunt the enemy D) Don't get out of formation

33. What purpose do the tents, fires, ramparts, and wood-collecting all serve, as Quō magis...cōnfimāret (line 5) tells us? They A) strengthen Catulus' deception B) expose the Romans further to a Cimbrian attack C) keep the Romans busy to avoid a mutiny D) fortify the camp to prepare for an attack

34. What are the men to do with the tents in line 6? A) set them up in full view B) take them down and store them away C) hide them from the sight of the enemy D) set fire to them

35. What is the best translation of ut cōnspicerentur (line 7)? A) in order to see them B) so that they might be seen C) when seeing them D) how they seemed

36. Catulus' orders (lines 5-7) are best described as A) a pretense of pitching camp B) busywork for the men C) survival tactics in the wilderness D) a defense operation

37. In line 8, as a result of the actions of Catulus' army, the Cimbri A) choose a place for their camp B) estimate the army's C) decide to drive the Romans away D) choose delegates to send to the Roman camp

38. In line 9, castrīs is best translated A) camp B) of camp C) from camp D) for camp

39. Which of the following words serves as the subject of dēdērunt (line 10)? A) Cimbri (line 8) B) agrōs (line 8) C) ea (line 9) D) castra (line 11)

40. In lines 9-11, the actions of the Cimbri allow Catulus to A) break camp and escape to the mountains B) trick the enemy into crossing the river C) cross the river and hide from the enemy D) cross the river and attack the enemy
1. Thisbē magnō timōre leōnis in spēluncam fūgit. A) without great fear B) because of great fear C) of great fear D) according to great fear
2. Catullus mappam in mēnsā neglegentius reliquit. A) most carelessly B) as carelessly as possible C) rather carelessly D) carelessly
3. Horatius scripsit fulmen quāsdam arborēs percurtere. A) other B) the same C) any D) certain
4. Dōnum tibi dabō quod ċī immortalēs meae puellae dōnārunt. A) have given B) give C) will give D) were giving
6. Haec rogantibus Aenēās respondit, “Ad Hesperiam nāvigābimus!” A) to the ones asking these things B) the ones having been asked these things C) the ones about to ask these things D) the ones to be asked these things
7. Catullus quaeśīvit quōt bāsiātiōnēs Lesbiae satīs essent. A) are enough B) were enough C) have been enough D) will be enough
8. Gaius Octāviānus quam plūrimōs diēs Athēnēs mānserat. A) for very many days B) for many days C) for as many days as possible D) for many more days
9. Hī versās mihi memorāri tenēndī sunt. A) of me B) by me C) me D) with me
10. Si quis artem amandī nōn nōvit, hoc legat. A) to love B) while loving C) to be loved D) of loving
11. Regina iam moritūra oculōs ad caelum tollit. This sentence tells us that the queen A) had already died B) doesn’t want to die C) is now about to die D) is not able to die
12. Multās nāvēs, mūrābile dictū, in marī conspeximus! A) says wonderfully B) wonderful to say C) said to be wonderful D) for saying a wonderful thing
13. Augustus tam ērāt ut Ovidium in exsilium mitteret. A) he sent B) he will send C) he must send D) he had sent
14. Iuppiter et Mercurius nūntiāverunt sē esse deōs immortalēs. A) he B) she C) it D) they
15. “Miserēre, māter, tantōrum labōrum!” Aenēās déplōrābat. A) Take pity on B) They took pity on C) Taking pity on D) Having taken pity on
16. Narcissus iuxtā suam imāginem recumbēs mortuus est. A) beneath B) above C) next to D) around
17. Si Iuppiter ipse mē pēteret, ego tamen tēcum in aeternum manērem. A) I may stay B) Let me stay C) I had stayed D) I would stay
18. Oculī turgidūlī meae puellae flendō rubent. A) little swollen eyes B) exceedingly puffy eyes C) large angry eyes D) fairly red eyes
19. What Roman emperor defeated Maxentius, converted to Christianity, moved the capital of the empire from Rome to Byzantium, and named it after himself? A) Constantine B) Hadrian C) Marcus Aurelius D) Domitian
20. Apollo’s priestesses at Delphi, at Cumae, and elsewhere were called A) nymphs B) maenads C) furies D) sibyls
21. When a Roman departed from Brundisium, he set sail on the A) Tyrrenian Sea B) Aegean Sea C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
22. Inhumation, humble, and humiliation are all related to the Latin word for A) poverty B) death C) ground D) laughter
23. Who was the foremost patron of the literary arts during the reign of Augustus? A) Tiberius B) Maecenas C) Agrippa D) Marcellus
24. Delia, Corinna, and Lesbia are the names of A) priestesses of Juno B) girlfriends of Roman poets C) wives of Mark Antony D) mothers of Greek heroes
25. On his way to deliver a message from Jupiter to Aeneas, Mercury stopped on the Atlas Mountains which are located A) in northern Africa B) between Spain and Gaul C) in southern Greece D) in central Europe

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26. A task described as Sisyphean is A) swift B) endless C) fruitful D) helpful

27. A Roman might use the expression Caērā ut valeās as a(n) A) curse on an enemy B) invitation to a party C) complaint about the weather D) closing of a letter

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A QUESTION OF TRUST

Oenone, Paris' former lover, pleads with him not to be charmed by Helen, who has just left her husband Menelaus.

Dēnique tūtus amor meas est; ibi nūlla parantur bella nec ultrīces advehit unda ratēs.
Nec tibi, sī sapisās, fidam prōmitte Lacaenam, quae sē in amplexūs tam cito versa tūs.
Ut minor Atridēs temerātī foederā lectī clāmat et externō laesus amōre dolet, tū quoque clāmābis. Nūlā reparatorīs arte laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel.
Ardet amōre tuī; sic et Menelāōn amāvit; nunc iacet in viduō crēdulūs ille torō.

Ovid Heroides V, ll. 89-90, 99-106

28. According to line 1, Oenone says that A) she will do anything to keep Paris B) her love is safe C) she will love Paris forever D) Paris doesn’t really love anyone else

29. What does Oenone say will happen if Paris stays with her (lines 1-2)? A) there will be no war B) Paris will be shamed C) the gods will lose favor with Troy D) Paris will soon lose interest in a new relationship

30. In lines 3-4, Oenone argues that Helen cannot be trusted because A) she is a foreigner B) she only seeks wealth and power C) she does not worship the same gods D) she so quickly favored Paris

31. In line 5, temerātī modifying lectī instead of Atridēs is an example of A) hyperbole B) transferred epithet C) oxymoron D) simile

32. According to line 6, Oenone claims that Menelaus is A) upset and grieving B) insulted and fighting C) defeated and leaving D) complaining and scheming

33. Whose love is described as externō (line 6)? A) Helen's B) Menelaus' C) Paris' D) Oenone's

34. In line 7, tū quoque clāmābis tells us that Oenone predicts that Paris A) will not suffer the same fate as Menelaus B) will be angry at Menelaus C) will wish to ridicule Menelaus D) will have the same experience as Menelaus

35. In lines 7-8, what does Oenone argue about virtue? A) once it is lost, nothing can bring it back B) only through great suffering and effort can it be replaced C) if it is lost easily, it can be quickly restored D) once it is lost, it can only be returned by true love

36. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 9? A) DDSS B) DDSDD C) DSSDD D) DDSDS

37. The best translation of amōre tuī (line 9) is A) with a lover of yours B) with love for you C) with love from you D) with love by you

38. What figure of speech is illustrated by in viduō crēdulūs ille torō (line 10)? A) asyndeton B) interlocking word order C) anaphora D) chiastic word order

39. In line 10, the use of the adjective crēdulīs tells us that Menelaus A) was foolish to believe that Helen would stay with him forever B) never really believed that Helen loved him C) trusted the gods to punish Helen D) trusted that Paris would do the right thing and return Helen

40. The main part of Oenone's argument is that A) her love for Paris is so much stronger than Helen's B) Paris will never be happy with a foreign bride C) Helen will be just as unfaithful to Paris as she was to Menelaus D) Menelaus will come to destroy the Trojans and take back Helen

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HANNIBAL’S MONEY

After the Third Punic War, Hannibal flees to the Gortynians in Crete to seek asylum.


Cornelius Nepos, XXIII, Hannibal, ix. 2 – x. 1

1. In line 1, Hannibal sees himself as being A) in danger B) abandoned C) unjustly treated D) worthy of respect
2. The best translation of fore (line 1) is A) had been B) would be C) has been D) is
3. In line 2, the best translation of nisi quid prōvidisset is A) for which he did not provide B) since he had provided for it C) unless he had provided for something D) for which none could provide
4. In lines 3, quā refers to A) danger B) money C) rumor D) greed
5. According to lines 2-3, Hannibal A) understood that the Cretans knew about his money B) knew that his money would bring him fame C) wanted the Cretans to carry the money D) gloried in his reputation as a wealthy man
6. The form exīsse (line 3) comes from the verb A) excedō B) exē C) exserō D) eximō
7. Hannibal used wine jars (lines 4-7) as A) vessels for collecting donations B) storage vessels for all his money C) proof of his generosity D) a means of tricking the Cretans
8. According to lines 5-6, Hannibal placed the wine jars in the temple of Diana A) in secret B) while all the villagers prayed C) in front of the chiefestans D) because of his devotion to the goddess
9. In line 6, suās is best translated A) her B) its C) their D) his
10. We learn in lines 5-7 (Hās...crēdere) that Hannibal A) believes that the Cretans will protect his wealth B) trusts that the goddess Diana will guard his wealth C) is confident that his offering to Diana will bring him good luck D) pretends to entrust his wealth to the Cretans
11. His in errorem inductīs (line 7) indicates that A) Hannibal made a judgment error B) Hannibal’s plan worked C) Hannibal was deceived by the Cretans D) the Cretans discovered Hannibal’s plot
12. Hannibal used bronze statues (lines 7-8) A) as decorations for his home B) to decorate the Cretans’ village C) to bribe the Cretans D) as the hiding place for his money
13. Line 8 (eāsque...abīcit) indicates Hannibal’s A) pretended lack of concern B) hostility toward the Cretans C) frustration with his situation D) dislike of ornate decorations
14. In lines 9-10, quam ab Hannibale means A) as from Hannibal B) how by Hannibal C) whom by Hannibal D) which from Hannibal
15. According to lines 9-10, the Cretans guarded the temple because A) they didn’t trust each other B) they feared Hannibal would remove his money C) they awaited a sign from the goddess D) they wanted to protect the sanctuary
16. In line 10, eīs refers to A) Amphorās (line 4) B) fortūnās (line 6) C) statuās (line 7) D) Gortynīi (line 9)
17. In line 10, the subjunctives tolleret and dūceret are used to express A) anticipation B) doubt C) purpose D) obligation
18. What is the understood direct object of tolleret and dūceret (line 10)? A) statuās B) amphorās C) templum D) domum
19. According to lines 11-12 of the story, which one of the following statements is FALSE? A) Hannibal kept his money B) the Cretans were tricked C) Hannibal left Crete and went to the Black Sea D) the Cretans kept the money after Hannibal’s departure from Crete
20. According to the events in the story, what words could logically be added to the last sentence? A) cum Gortynīī B) cum principibus C) cum statuās D) cum amphorās

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READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

CADMUS AND THE COW
The Search for a Homeland

...profugus patrimonque iramque parentis
vitat Agēnoridēs Phoebique àrēcula suppllex
consulit et quae sit tellūs habitanda requiret.
"Bōs tibi" Phoebus ait "sōlis occurret in arvīs,
nūllum passa iugum curvīque immūnis arātrī.
Hāc duce, carpe viās et, quā requīverit herbā,
moenia fac condās Boeōtieaque illa vocātō."
Vix bene Castaliō Cadmus dēscenderat antrō,
incustoūtam lente viētām īre iuvencam
nūllum servītū signum cervīce gerentem.
Subsequitur pressōque legit vestigia gressī
auctōremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adōrat. ...

Bōs stetit et tollēns speciōsam cornibus altīs
ad caelum frontem mügitībus impulit aurās
atque ita respiciēns comitēs suā terga sequēntēs
prōcubuit tenerāque latus submūsit in herbā.

Ovid, Metamorphoses, III, 7-24

21. In lines 1-2, we learn that Cadmus has  A) killed his father  B) escaped with the help of a fugitive  C) angered an oracle  D) fled his homeland

22. Referring to Cadmus as Agenorides is an example of  A) ellipsis  B) patronymic  C) tmesis  D) anaphora

23. Vitat (line 2) is the root of which English word?  A) vital  B) inevitable  C) invite  D) viticulture

24. From a knowledge of Greek mythology, one can conclude that the suppllex (lines 2-3) went to  A) Rome  B) Troy  C) Mycenae  D) Delphi

25. What question does Cadmus pose (line 3)?  A) Where shall I go to live?  B) What must I have?  C) Whom shall I consult?  D) Must Mother Earth be worshipped?

26. What future event is described in line 4?  A) Cadmus meets a cow  B) Apollo steals a cow  C) cows rest in the sun  D) Apollo guides his chariot of the sun

27. In line 5, what is said about the cow?  A) She is worn out from plowing  B) She cannot pull the curved plow  C) She has not been used to plow  D) The plow and the yoke delight her

28. The scansion of the first four feet of line 6 is  A) DDSD  B) DDSS  C) SDDS  D) DSDS

29. In line 6, Hāc duce refers to  A) Apollo  B) the road  C) the cow  D) the field

30. In line 6, the cow will  A) throw off his yoke  B) trample the roads  C) lie down in the grass  D) be fed by Apollo

31. In lines 6-7, the words carpe, fac condās, and vocātō express  A) submission  B) command  C) insult  D) confusion

32. Line 7 marks the end of  A) Agenor’s warning to Cadmus  B) Cadmus’ journey to the underworld  C) Apollo’s prophecy  D) the cow’s speech

33. What is the cow missing in line 10?  A) a military standard  B) golden horns  C) a bell  D) a yoke

34. The subject of Subsequitur (line 11) is  A) the slave  B) the cow  C) Cadmus  D) Apollo

35. The best translation of stetit (line 13) is  A) resisted  B) decided  C) halted  D) established

36. What is described as beautiful in lines 13-14?  A) Bōs (line 13)  B) caelum (line 14)  C) frontem (line 14)  D) aurās (line 14)

37. Ovid’s use of the word mügitībus is an example of  A) metonymy  B) polysyndeton  C) anaphora  D) onomatopoeia

38. In line 14, we learn that the air was struck by  A) the cow’s mooing  B) the sound of a trumpet  C) a shower of stars  D) sounds of a cascading fountain

39. In line 15, the companions are described as  A) lying down  B) following  C) looking back  D) turning their backs

40. In lines 15-16, we are left with a picture of  A) gloom  B) adventure  C) slavery  D) rest

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2008 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

Introduction to Latin
The small gladiator kills a big gladiator. Then the announcer announces the small gladiator as the winner. The crowd shouts. Women throw money to the small gladiator because he is a handsome man. The next day the small gladiator exercises himself in the (gladiators') school. Many gladiators run, and jump, and fight. Some gladiators ride horses and fight with swords. A few prepare to fight with bears.

The (gladiatorial) trainer enters with a boy. The boy is the son of the trainer and walks behind the trainer. When the boy sees the horses, he happily runs to the horses. Suddenly the bears frighten the horses. Three horses throw off their riders and run away from the bears towards the boy. The trainer shouts, but the horses do not stop. The small gladiator sees the horses and hurries to the boy. The gladiator snatches up the boy and carries (him) out of the danger. The trainer thanks the gladiator and sets the gladiator free.

Latin I
Ulysses and the sailors journeyed to their native land, Ithaca. They sailed for many years and arrived at the island of Aeolus. Aeolus was the king of the winds. Ulysses and the sailors remained for many days. Then Ulysses said to the king of the winds, "I want to sail to the island Ithaca." Aeolus answered, "I will give you a gift. It is a bag of winds. It holds all the winds except Zephyr. Zephyr will carry the ship to the island."

The sailors asked, "What is in the bag? Is it gold? We have worked for a long time and we want a reward." Ulysses decided to steer the ship himself. For nine days and nights he steered the ship. Finally the tired Ulysses slept. Immediately the sailors opened the big bag and the winds struck the ship. The winds turned the ship around and Eurus carried the ship back to the island of the king of the winds.

Latin II
Once upon a time a very rich king lived in a splendid palace. An old man came to this king and said, "Put a tub filled with hot tar in your palace. If thieves will come, they will expect no trick, and they will fall into the tub."

That night two thieves, a father and son, came to the city of the king. No trick having been suspected, the father entered the palace. He fell into the tub all the way up to his neck, and immediately he was held motionless by the tar! He was able to move neither his hands nor his feet; only his head still remained free. Therefore, groaning, the unhappy father called his son, "My son, save both yourself and the reputation of your father! Cut off my head from my body. Thus no one will know the name of the thief."

The son was very upset, for he did not want to stain with blood his own hands by the murder of his father. The son also thought, "The head of my father having been seen, I will be seized by the soldiers of the king." At last the son cut off his father's head with a sword and unhappily fled with the head.

Latin III – IV Prose
Quintus Lutatius Catulus, repelled by the Cimbri, had one hope for safety. He hoped to cross a river whose bank the enemy was holding. He decided to display his troops on the nearest mountain, as though about to set up camp there. And he commanded his soldiers not to loosen their packs or put down their loads or get out of formation (break ranks). In order that he might strengthen to a greater extent the impression of the enemy, in (their) sight he ordered a few tents to be erected and fires to be made. He also ordered some to build a rampart, others to go out for gathering wood, so that they might be seen. When the Cimbri had seen these things, they chose a place for camp and they dispersed themselves into the nearest fields to gather those things which were necessary for camp. Thus they gave Catulus an opportunity not only for crossing the river, but also for attacking the camp of the Cimbri.

Latin III-IV Poetry
Finally my love is (a) safe (one); there no was being prepared nor does the wave (sea) carry avenging ships. If you are wise, do not count on Helen (being) faithful to you. (she) who has turned so quickly into your embraces. As Menelaus shouts (about) the vows of a dishonored bed and (he) grieves having been wronged by a foreign love, you also will shout. By no skill is wronged virtue able to be restored, that (virtue) has been lost once and for all. She burns with love for you; she also loved Menelaus in this way; now that gullible one lies in an empty bed.

Latin V-VI
However, the man, shrewdest of all men, saw that on account of the greed of the Cretans he would be in great danger unless he had provided for something; for he was carrying with himself a lot of money, concerning which he knew that a rumor had leaked out. And so he adopts such a plan. He fills several wine jars with lead, (and) he covers the tops of the wine jars with gold and silver. While the chiefs are present, he, pretending that he is entrusting his fortunes to their protection, places these (wine jars) in the temple of Diana. When these (chiefs) have been led into the deception, he fills bronze statues, which he was carrying with him, with all his money, and he tosses them aside in the storage room in his home. The Cretans guard the temple with great care, not so much from others as from Hamilbas, lest that one, while they are unaware, remove (the wine jars) and take (them) with him. Thus, after his possessions had been saved, the Carthaginian, when all the Cretans had been tricked, came to Prusias on the Black Sea.

Cadmus, a fugitive from his fatherland, avoids the wrath of his parent, and as a suppliant, consults the oracle of Apollo, and asks what land must be inhabited. Phoebus says, "A cow, having endured no yoke and free from the curved plow, will meet you in lonely fields. With her as guide, take up the road and, in what grassy (field) she lies down to rest, make sure to establish your walls, and call them Boeotia."

Hardly had Cadmus successfully made his descent from the Castalian cave, (when) he sees a cow unguarded, going along slowly, wearing no sign of servitude on her neck. He follows and chooses (presses his) footsteps in the track (already) pressed; and he silently worshiped Phoebus, the author of the way. The cow halted, and lifting her forehead, beautiful with lofty horns, to heaven, she struck the upper air with mooing. And so, looking back on the companions following (behind) her back, she lay down, and let her flank sink down in the tender grass.

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