

2013 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

Introduction to Latin

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

The bad man was trying to snatch the statue of the girl, but the girl was running to her house. The girl was afraid of this unfriendly man. When the bad man was approaching the girl, the girl began to shout. A friend was hearing the shouts of the girl and was running to the girl. The friend and the unfriendly man were fighting each other. The terrified girl was hurrying to a nearby field and was asking for help. The farmers were hurrying out of the field to the fight. When they arrived, they were seeing the unconscious unfriendly man on the ground. The friend was sitting on the unfriendly man. The friend was the winner. The farmers were rejoicing. One farmer was shouting, "We thank you! The bad man was attacking everyone on the roads and in the town. Now we are able to live and walk in peace." The happy girl carries the statue to her mother.

Latin I

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

Among the ancient gods today the most famous is Hercules, the son of Jupiter. There are many and wonderful stories about Hercules. He used to surpass both men and gods in strength of body. While he, an infant, was lying in his cradle, he came into great danger. Juno, because she was always unfriendly to him, sent two snakes against him. The infant killed the snakes with his own hands.

After many years, because Juno had driven him mad, Hercules killed his wife and children. With great grief he departed and came to the oracle of Apollo. He sought help from the god. Apollo ordered Hercules to serve king Eurystheus and to do twelve labors. "Then," says the god, "you will be immortal." After those twelve labors, Hercules came to Olympus and married the daughter of Juno.

Latin II

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

Mice form a plan by which they would be able to defend themselves from a cat. The first mouse, wiser than the others, says, "We ought to tie a bell onto the tail of the cat. Then we will be able to be aware of the cat and to hear it walking, and thus to avoid its ambush." This plan is pleasing to all. But, the second mouse says, "Therefore who among us is the bravest, and will tie a bell onto the tail of the cat?" The third mouse says that she herself will certainly not tie the bell. The first mouse responds that she herself will never want to approach that very cat. The mice therefore do nothing.

This story teaches: In this way men, when they want to rise up against a dictator, often say among themselves, "What man will rise up against him? What man will accuse him?"

Latin III

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

Numa Pompilius, the Roman king, as he was accustomed, was seeking the advice of the nymph Egeria. For many days now, a deadly plague was devastating the city. The nymph ordered Numa that he return to the city immediately and that he pray for the health for the Roman people. With sacred rites made to Jupiter, a great storm, which drove many into their huts because of fear, suddenly arose. However the king and a few priests watching the sky remained outside. Soon they saw that a large shield among the thunderbolts and rain had fallen down from the sky into a ditch full of rotten garbage. When Numa had picked up this shield, he looked at unusual letters written on it, (letters) which no one was able to read. After a few days, with the people still dying, Numa returned to Egeria and asked what he had to do concerning the shield. The nymph ordered the king to fill in the ditch and in that very place to build a new temple to Mars, in which the shield had to be hung. With this done the king drove the plague from the city.

Latin III-IV Prose

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

Ambassadors from the Samnites came to C. Fabricius, the general of the Roman people. When many (and) great deeds had been mentioned which he had done well for the Samnites after peace had been restored, they offered great money as a gift and begged that he accept (it). The Samnites did this because they saw that many things with respect to the splendor of his home and way of life were lacking. They thought that Fabricius was worthy of better things. Then Fabricius drew his hands down from his ears to his eyes and to his nose and to his mouth and to his throat and then to the bottom of his stomach, and thus he replied to the ambassadors: "As long as I am able to rule all these body parts which I have touched, never will anything be lacking to me (never will I lack anything). Therefore I am not able to accept the money, which in no way is of use to me, from you for whom it is certainly of great use.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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

Now Caesar had surpassed the icy Alps in his course and had planned in his mind the huge motions of the future war. As he came to the waters of the small Rubicon, a huge image of his trembling native land (was) seen by the leader, (the image) clear through the dark night, most sad in expression and with a groan mixed in she spoke: "To where do you hasten further? To where do you bear my standards, men? If you come by law, if you come as citizens, it is allowed up to this point only." Then horror struck the limbs of the leader, his hair grew stiff and a sluggishness forcing his step held his tracks on the edge of the bank. Soon he says, "O, you who look over the walls of our great city, Roma, favor my undertakings. For I do not pursue you with frenzied arms: behold, I am Caesar, present as a victor both on land and on sea, and everywhere (just let it be allowed, now also) your soldier.

Latin V-VI

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

Poetry: Parrot, leader of birds, eloquent pleasure of (your) master, Parrot, skilled imitator of human speech, who shut off your murmurs with so sudden a fate? Pitiful you, about to die, entered yesterday's feast with us, and we saw you seizing the gifts of a pleasing table and wandering on the couches late at night. Greetings too and practiced words you had repeated.

That happy prison is empty, and nowhere is there chattering of your august home. Let all learned birds, to whom nature gave the noble right of speaking, flock hither.

Bring groans at the same time and lead the dead body related to you (all) to the flames and, all you birds, learn well this lamentable song: The most famous glory of the race of the sky, Parrot, has died, that green ruler of the Eastern region.

Prose: The Lighthouse is a tower of great height on an island, constructed by wonderful works; which (tower) received its name from the island. This island opposite Alexandria makes a harbor; but, with stone pilings thrown into the sea 800 paces in length by former kings, it is joined by a narrow route as by a bridge with the town. On this island there are homes of Egyptians and a village with the size of a town; and any ships that have gone a little off their course there because of imprudence or because of a storm, they (the Egyptians) were accustomed to seize these (ships) in the manner of robbers. Moreover, because these by whom the lighthouse is held are unwilling, there is not able to be an entrance into the harbor for the ships on account of the narrows. Then Caesar having feared this, with the enemy occupied in a fight, with his soldiers left in an exposed position, seized the lighthouse and placed a guard there. Because of these things, it was brought about that grain and reinforcements were able to be brought by ships to him in safety.