

# 2024 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

## ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

<u>Intro</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>Interm</u>	<u>Int RC</u>	<u>Adv Pro</u>	<u>Adv Poe</u>	<u>Adv RC</u>
1. C	1. D	1. A	1. B	1. C	1. A	1. D
2. B	2. A	2. D	2. A	2. B	2. B	2. A
3. A	3. A	3. C	3. B	3. A	3. A	3. B
4. C	4. B	4. B	4. A	4. D	4. D	4. B
5. A	5. C	5. D	5. C	5. A	5. D	5. A
6. D	6. A	6. B	6. C	6. D	6. C	6. B
7. D	7. D	7. C	7. D	7. C	7. B	7. C
8. B	8. D	8. D	8. B	8. B	8. B	8. C
9. A	9. A	9. D	9. A	9. D	9. A	9. D
10. B	10. A	10. B	10. C	10. A	10. B	10. C
11. B	11. B	11. C	11. C	11. B	11. D	11. B
12. D	12. D	12. A	12. A	12. D	12. A	12. D
13. C	13. A	13. C	13. C	13. A	13. C	13. A
14. D	14. A	14. B	14. B	14. B	14. A	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. A	15. B	15. A	15. C	15. C
16. C	16. B	16. C	16. D	16. C	16. B	16. C
17. A	17. C	17. B	17. D	17. C	17. C	17. A
18. B	18. A	18. D	18. B	18. D	18. B	18. A
19. D	19. B	19. A	19. B	19. C	19. A	19. B
20. A	20. C	20. D	20. C	20. C	20. D	20. A
21. C	21. B	21. A	21. B	21. C	21. C	21. D
22. A	22. C	22. C	22. A	22. A	22. A	22. B
23. B	23. C	23. A	23. D	23. D	23. C	23. C
24. D	24. A	24. D	24. C	24. B	24. C	24. C
25. A	25. D	25. D	25. C	25. B	25. B	25. D
26. B	26. B	26. C	26. D	26. A	26. D	26. B
27. C	27. C	27. B	27. B	27. C	27. A	27. C
28. D	28. C	28. C	28. D	28. B	28. C	28. A
29. C	29. A	29. A	29. C	29. A	29. B	29. A
30. B	30. C	30. B	30. A	30. C	30. D	30. B
31. D	31. B	31. C	31. B	31. D	31. B	31. B
32. C	32. A	32. A	32. D	32. C	32. D	32. B
33. B	33. D	33. C	33. D	33. B	33. C	33. D
34. D	34. C	34. D	34. A	34. D	34. A	34. C
35. C	35. B	35. B	35. C	35. B	35. B	35. A
36. A	36. C	36. B	36. C	36. D	36. D	36. D
37. A	37. B	37. A		37. D	37. C	
38. D	38. A	38. B		38. A	38. D	
39. D	39. C	39. C		39. C	39. B	
40. C	40. D	40. D		40. C	40. A	

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## ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

### INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

#### ON THE WAY TO THE TEMPLE (Original story)

13. Marcia and Aulus are two friends.
14. Marcia and Aulus were always working in the city.
15. There was a big harbor in the city.
16. The anxious friends were waiting for a ship.
17. But today Aulus and Marcia are hurrying to the temple of Neptune.
18. They have a gift for the god.
19. Suddenly a terrified sailor calls Marcia and Aulus in the street.
20. The sailor shouts, "Hide me!"
21. "Pirates were trying to lead me to a ship."
22. "Now I am fleeing from the ship of the pirates. Give help to me!"
23. But the friends reply, "Time (flies) is fleeing! We are hurrying to a temple."
24. The friends do not give help to the sailor, but hurry to the temple.
25. Look! Now Marcia and Aulus see a messenger in the road.
26. The horse of the messenger is walking badly and slowly.
27. The anxious messenger asks, "Do you like horses?"
28. "Stand with my horse because it is necessary for me to look at the foot of the horse."
29. The friends hurry away from the messenger and away from the horse and reply, "No! Time (flies) is fleeing!"
30. But who is now in the road?

#### BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU CARE FOR (Original story)

Now Aulus and Marcia see a girl and boy in the road. The girl and boy are crying. The sad children explain to the friends, "We lost our dog. Give help to us."

Aulus and Marcia reply to the children, "No! We are hurrying to the temple of Neptune."

Soon the friends arrive at the temple of Neptune and happily shout, "Hooray! We are first! Soon Neptune will protect the ship."

Look! The terrified sailor is walking with the priest.

The priest shouts to the friends, "Neptune cares for sailors but you were giving nothing to the sailor. Neptune will give nothing to you. Go away!"

Marcia and Aulus walk to the temple of Mercury. But the anxious messenger is standing with the priest.

The priest shouts to the friends, "You were not giving help to the horse and the messenger. Mercury will give nothing to you. Go away!"

At last the friends walk near the temple of Vesta. But now the sad children are standing with the priestess who says, "You were not giving help to the small children. Vesta cares for families but you were not caring for the children. When you care for the followers of the gods, the gods care for you."

### BEGINNING LATIN EXAM

1. The pirates are sailing toward the islands with the Roman prisoners.
2. How difficult it was to work through the night!

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3. You and I (i.e. We) dined well at the home of Marcus.
4. The messenger handed over the letter to the famous senator.
5. In front of the temple of Juno Moneta, the soldiers were guarding the money with swords.
6. The gods order the Trojans to seek a new country.
7. How did the artist sail to the city (of) London?
8. We saw neither gladiators nor animals in the arena.
9. Are the children visiting all the monuments in the Roman Forum?
10. Listen, students, and answer carefully!
11. My father often recites stories to us.
12. The patron of the merchant is kind.
13. Cassandra always warned all Trojans about new dangers.
14. Hercules will kill the fierce lion in the Nemean valley.
15. Two thieves eagerly took the money.
16. Seven birds fly through the window into the country house. There is a great noise. Three birds fly out of the country house. How many birds remain in the country house?
17. The teacher says, "Don't run in school!"
18. Argus is building the ship of the Argonauts.
19. What were you looking for in the woods?
20. In a short time (i.e Soon), the spectators will enter the amphitheater.
21. Who am I? I am the beautiful goddess of love. My son is Cupid. Another son (of mine) is Aeneas, leader of the Trojans.
26. Where are they? The young men leave the changing room and they sit in the water of the warm room.
29. "Today Flavius is absent because he is sick. He is sleeping in his bedroom."

### A BATTLE OF WITS (Adapted from Plutarch, *Numa* 15, and Ovid, *Fasti* 3)

Numa, the second king of the Romans, was giving religion to the Roman people. However the king wanted to capture two satyrs, Picus and Faunus, who knew how to say magic words against Jupiter. Numa deceived and captured the satyrs. The two satyrs said to the king three magic words which were able to drive away / ward off the thunderbolts of the god.

Jupiter, because Numa now was arrogant, was angry and descended from the sky to the land. Jupiter shouted to Numa, "Are you able to drive away / ward off my thunderbolts from your city? Show me your power!"

Numa asked, "Yes indeed, all powerful [one], but how?"

"With heads!" Jupiter immediately announced.

"With heads of onions?" at first Numa cleverly asked.

"Of men!" Jupiter replied.

"With the hair of men?" then Numa proposed without delay.

Jupiter said, "No! I demand lives!"

"Lives of fish? Therefore we will give to you fish from the sea," Numa finally promised.

After Jupiter heard the three magic words, "onions" and "hair" and "fish," he was not able to throw the thunderbolts. Even today the Romans drive away / ward off thunderbolts with the magic words "onions" and "hair" and "fish."

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### INTERMEDIATE LATIN EXAM

1. Come with us and sing!
2. Are pirates allowed to stay on this island? (literally: Is it allowed for the pirates to stay on this island?)
3. The beast-fighters, although they were fighting bravely, were killed by the lions.
4. The senator exclaimed, "Tell me, merchants, your names!"
5. The doctor healed the soldiers injured in battle.
6. The girl arrived at the third hour.
7. The woman to whom I gave many books was very scholarly.
8. Where did you learn Latin?
9. All wanted to be taught by the best teachers.
10. Lucia had very many friends.
11. The children had brought flowers to [their] mother.
12. Surely Neptune and his wife Salacia are in charge of the sea?
13. Marcia shouts, "Look, I can see myself in the water."
14. [My] friends were greeting me happily.
15. We have in mind (We intend) to study very diligently.
16. The poem of the poet was long.
17. The speech of [my] brother is much worse than mine.
18. The gifts will have been sent to the king in two days.
19. We were running away very quickly because of fear of the lion.
20. There are many towns in Europe.

### PLINY THE ELDER'S MUSINGS ON CROCODILES (Based on Pliny the Elder's *Historia Naturalis*, VIII.37)

This is the nature of the crocodile. Through five months of winter, the crocodile takes no food. It is a quadruped (four-legged creature), living both on land and in water: for it lays eggs on land. It spends the greater part of the day on dry land; at night, it is found in the river because then the water is warmer than the land. The eggs of a crocodile are not much bigger than a goose's eggs, but the crocodile grows to a length of twenty-five feet. The crocodile, as I have heard, has the eyes of a pig, indeed [it has] big teeth. However, it is the only animal of all that does not have a tongue, and it does not move [its] lower jaw.

Crocodiles are sacred to some Egyptians, but not others. Some, believing that crocodiles are enemies, hunt them with spears. However, the crocodiles had never been considered sacred by the Romans. Without mercy, the Romans often wanted crocodiles to fight against beast-fighters.

### INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

#### A QUEEN'S INFLUENCE (An original story based on ancient sources)

Julia Aurelia Zenobia, a descendant of royal families, was the queen of Syria. While she was a girl, she used to study the languages of the Greeks and of the Egyptians and of the Aramaeans and of the Romans. They say that she was so curious about every history that she held in memory the writings of Homer, of Plato, and of other Greek philosophers. On behalf of [her] son Zenobia was made the leader, when her husband had died; then she conquered both the Egyptian province and a great part of the eastern empire of the Romans. Although she was a

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very good horseback rider, Zenobia proceeded with her soldiers on foot in such a way that she herself was seen as the commander of the army. The learned Zenobia is said to have shown mercy to peoples of different religions. She, twenty-nine years old (literally: having been born for twenty-nine years), with Egypt having been conquered, challenged Roman rule and proclaimed herself to be queen of the Egyptians. Then the queen, conquering many neighboring lands, seized the routes of merchants from the Romans. Finally, in the seventh year of her reign, having been captured by the troops of emperor Aurelian, Zenobia was led as a captive to Rome. Zenobia was freed by Aurelian after his triumph and lived near Tivoli for many years and became a famous philosopher and matron.

### A REMARKABLE STATUE OF DIANA (An original story)

An ancient image of the goddess Diana was found in the sea near Formiae by two fishermen. The fisherman were warned by others, who had known about the strange story of this statue, that they ought to throw it back into the sea. However, these fishermen, hardly believing (their) good fortune, sold the statue for a great price to a wealthy senator.

This senator set up Diana in the corner of his atrium under the roof. At dawn the statue was found in the open air next to the impluvium. The senator ordered the statue to be brought back to its place under the roof. On the next day, they saw that the statue was standing near the fountain in the peristylum! The annoyed senator called together the whole household and angrily asked who had moved the statue at night. The senator was informed about the wandering statue by a certain gardener who had heard an old rumor about this statue.

The senator, fearing the anger of the goddess, immediately ordered the gardener to give this statue to the Temple of Diana without delay. A few days later the senator visited the temple to look at the statue. It was told (to him) that the statue was no longer in the temple, but had been seen standing in various places throughout the forest. Priests decided to allow Diana to wander freely in the open air.

### ADVANCED LATIN PROSE EXAM

1. The daughters of the orator, already knowing many things, eagerly received the books.
2. Let us hear the story of the wicked pirates!
3. The worried baker was thinking that there would not be enough grain.
4. The statues have been painted so beautifully that they seemed to be alive.
5. The children were running here (and) there to capture the flag.
6. Do you enjoy sweets?
7. Students often forget these things.
8. After the screech of the owl was heard, the frightened travelers flee from the woods.
9. The priestess proclaimed the truth as an aid for the town (i.e., in order to help the town).
10. Arachne did not understand that Minerva was disguising herself.
11. Camilla was able to run as quickly as many men.
12. Some people believe that they can speak with animals.
13. We must remember the name of our ancestors!/The names of our ancestors must be remembered by us!
14. The elephants were forced to follow Hannibal's army across the Alps.
15. The Belgae, who were living nearest to the Germans, were fighting with them daily.
16. Doctors think that sleeping for eight hours is the best (thing) to do.
17. I'm sorry to have made a mistake!

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18. The students, when they had entered, immediately sat down./After they entered, the students immediately sat down.

### THE HORSE OF SEIUS (Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, Book 3)

Concerning the horse of Seius, many (people) hand down history worthy of memory: (they say) that Gnaeus Seius was a scribe and that he had a horse born in Argos, descended from the race of horses of Diomedes, which Hercules had led out of Thrace to Argos, after Diomedes had been killed. Certain people say that he was a horse of unusual size and also far surpassed all other horses in praise; but they say that the same horse was of such fortune that, whoever possessed him, he would perish with his whole house, family, and all his fortunes.

And so (at) first Gnaeus Seius, his owner, was condemned to death by a wretched punishment by Mark Antony; at the same time the consul Cornelius Dolabella, setting out into Syria, influenced by the report of that horse, turned aside to Argos, burning with the desire of having it, and he bought it for 100,000 sesterces. But Dolabella himself was killed in Syria in a civil war. Soon Gaius Cassius, who had besieged Dolabella's troops, led away the same horse which had been Dolabella's.... Hence a proverb about unfortunate men has arisen: That man has a Seian Horse.

### ADVANCED LATIN POETRY EXAM

1. After Medusa had been killed, Andromeda was saved.
2. Catullus, as you well know, is a poet more pleasant to young people than Horace.
3. What is it that can please you?
4. Let us work now so that we may be able to play later.
5. The soldier found a deer lying on the ground.
6. Juno wanted to address Aeolus.
7. Don't trust that horse, companions!
8. Iarbas mocked that Trojan (man).
9. Thisbe asked how Pyramus had been killed.
10. I have three dogs. (literally: There are to me three dogs.)
11. An oracle had been announced that Sparta would be victorious.
12. If only Aeneas had not arrived at our shores.
13. I am tired of making a journey (of traveling) so often.
14. Roman laws must be written by citizens.
15. Was Augustus a greater emperor than Tiberius?
16. Midas, touching everything, learned that his own food was also becoming gold.
17. Commodus is said to have fought in the amphitheater with gladiators.

### A DIFFICULT TASK (Catullus 65, lines 1-6, 10-12, 15-18)

Although care calls me, worn out because of constant grief,  
    away from the learned maidens, Hortalus,  
And the spirit of my mind cannot bring forth the sweet fruits of the Muses  
    and itself wavers with such great evils,  
for indeed recently in the Lethean whirlpool  
    an overflowing wave has washed the pale little foot of my brother...

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Brother more lovable than life, will I never  
look upon you after this? But I will surely always love:  
I will always sing sad poems because of your death...

But in such great sorrows, Hortalus, nevertheless I  
send these poems of Callimachus translated for you,  
lest you think that your words, entrusted in vain  
have by chance flowed out from my mind to the wandering winds.

## ADVANCED LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

### PRESERVING ROMAN RELIGION (Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, V.40)

Meanwhile the Flamen Quirinalis and Vestal Virgins, with care of their own possessions disregarded/omitted, deliberating what (of) sacred things must be carried with them, what must be left behind because the strength for bringing everything was lacking, or what place was going to protect these things with a trustworthy/reliable guard, they think that it is best to bury them concealed in little jars in the shrine next to the house of the flamen Quirinalis, where now it is improper to be spit upon. After the burden was divided among themselves, they bring the rest on the road which leads by the Sublician bridge to the Janiculum. On this hill when Lucius Albinus, a man from the Roman plebeians, had caught sight of these (i.e., Vestal Virgins), (he) carrying his wife and children on a wagon among the rest of the crowd which, unfit for war, was withdrawing from the city, even then with the distinction of divine and human affairs safe, having thought it improper that public priests and sacred things of the Roman people go and be carried on foot, that he and his own (i.e. family) be seen in a vehicle, he ordered his wife and children to get down, he placed the maidens and sacred things onto the wagon, and he carried them through to Caere where the route for the priests was.

### PASSING THE TIME (Ovid's *Epistulae Ex Ponto*, 1.5, lines 29-32, 35-44)

Therefore, you wonder why I write. Both I myself wonder  
and I often ask with you what I seek from this.

Or people say truly that poets are not of sound mind  
and I am the greatest proof of this voice/word....

Surely each one is desirous of his own pursuits  
and it pleases (each one) to place/spend time in accustomed pursuits.

The wounded gladiator swears off fights  
and the same man forgetful of his old wound takes up his arms.

When the shipwrecked man says that there will be nothing of the sea for him with (its) waves  
and (then) he takes oars on the water where he recently swam.

In such a way I constantly preserve this not useful pursuit  
and I seek again goddesses whom I did not wish to have worshiped.

What should I rather do? I am not one (the type of person) who would lead sluggish/lazy leisure (i.e.,  
love a life of sluggish/lazy leisure).

To me, inactive time is considered death.