

**2014 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

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

"Look for my new stylus!" the mistress shouts. We were celebrating my birthday when my son gave the stylus to me. It was a gift. He gave me the stylus because I was learning to write so well." Then a slave exclaims, "Yesterday many women were in the theater. Were you carrying your stylus with you into the theater?" "Yes," the mistress replies. "I was sitting with friends. I was happy and was showing the stylus to my friends. Perhaps the stylus is in the theater!" The slaves hurry to the theater with the mistress. The mistress shows (her) seat to the slaves and they look around. The slaves find the stylus and give it to the mistress. "I thank you," Julia says. "I am never again carrying my stylus out of the house!"

Latin I

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

Once there was a famous Roman, Cincinnatus by name. He had been a great leader in war, but afterwards he was a farmer and was caring for his fields with diligence. Alas! Fierce enemies were marching toward the city Rome. All the Romans were terrified, and senators sent messengers to Cincinnatus. The messengers arrived at his farmhouse, but Cincinnatus did not want to greet the messengers because he was not yet wearing a toga. After he put on a toga and greeted the messengers, they shouted, "Will you be our dictator? Give the Romans help!" Cincinnatus came to the city with the messengers and defeated the enemy in battle. After the victory, the senators asked him, will you still remain dictator?" Cincinnatus declared, "No! It is necessary for me to return to my farmhouse and to care for my fields. Good-bye!" Then Cincinnatus returned to his fields.

Latin II

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

After the Second Punic War, it was written that both Hannibal and Scipio were by chance in Syria at the same time. Although they had been very bitter enemies, nevertheless at that time they used to converse often in a familiar manner. They were retelling many (and) wonderful things about war and about ancient virtues/courage. One day Scipio, while thinking about his victory at Zama, asked Hannibal, "Who is the best general of all?" Immediately Hannibal responded, "Alexander the Great." Then Scipio asked, "Whom do you put in second place?" "Pyrrhus, without a doubt," responded Hannibal. When Scipio asked a third name, Hannibal said his own (name). Scipio exclaimed with a laugh, "By Hercules! I defeated you!" Hannibal calmly responded, "It is true. But if I had defeated you, I would have placed my name above even Alexander's name!"

Latin III

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

Often dogs point out men who have committed crimes. It is said that a certain master was killed at night, (a master) who had a dog with him. The body of the dead master was lying unburied in the street, and a crowd of people watching was near. The dog, standing near, he was grieving for his master. That man who had killed the master approached by chance (to) that crowd of bystanders, and later, as if crying, he was approaching (to) the funeral. Then the dog caught sight of the wicked man and became angry. When he had caught the wicked man with his teeth, he held him diligently. With the dog howling a sad song, everyone was moved into tears. Therefore the dog gave clear evidence, because he held only one man out of many and he did not let go.

Latin III-IV Prose

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

It is written in chronicles that in the twenty-second year from the city having been founded (i.e., from the founding of Rome), the Roman people erected a marble column in the Roman Forum. After many years, in front of the column the people made an statue of Julius Caesar and wrote above his head the name of Julius, (a thing) which was done in his honor. Afterwards Julius Caesar himself received three signs about (his) death; for on the hundredth day before his death, lightning fell before (his) statue in the Forum and it destroyed the first letter on the name written above. In fact, on the night preceding the day of his death, the windows of his bedroom were opened with so great a sound and divine force that he thought his home would collapse. In fact, on the same day of his death when he went to the Capitolium, a letter concerning his imminent death was given to him; if he had read it immediately, he would have avoided death.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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

Soon (Apollo) says, "O savior of the world from Alba Longa, Augustus, known (to be) greater than his Hectorean ancestors, conquer on the sea: the land is already yours: (my) bow serves you and all this weight from my shoulders favors (you). Free your country from fear, (your country) which now relying on you (as) a protector has placed its public prayers on your prow. The time is now, commit (your) ships! I, the approver of the opportunity, shall lead the Julian prows with a laurel-bearing hand." He (Apollo) had spoken, and he took the weight (contents) of his quiver onto his bow(s): after the bow(s) Caesar's spear was next. Rome conquers by the faith of Phoebus: the woman pays the penalty: broken scepters are carried through the Ionian waters. But father Caesar looks on with admiration from (his) Idalian star (comet): "I am a god; this is the pledge of our (my) blood."

Latin V-VI

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

Poetry: And when he (Helenor) saw that he was standing among the middle of thousands of Turnus' (troops), Latin lines on this, Latin lines on that side, as a wild animal which, fenced in by the dense circle of hunters rages against the weapons and, not unaware, throws itself to death and with a leap is carried upon the spears, not otherwise does the youth about to die rush into the midst of the enemy and he moves toward where he sees the densest weapons. But by far better on his feet, Lycus amidst both the enemy and the weapons holds the walls in his escape and struggles to grasp the high tops of the walls with his hand and to reach the right hands of his comrades. Turnus having followed equally in his running and with his weapon, as a victor rebukes him with these words: "Did you hope that you could evade our hands, foolish one?" At the same time he grabs him hanging and pulls him back with a great part of the wall: just as when the armor bearer of Jupiter while seeking high places has snatched with its hooked feet either a hare or a swan with a white body...

Prose: At the same time Jugurtha, with his friends having been lost – he himself had slain the greater part of them, because of fear, some had fled to the Romans, others to King Bocchus – since war was not able to be waged without army officers and he considered it dangerous to test the faith of new men in so great treachery of old men, he was living (spending his days) in doubt and uncertain. Neither the situation nor plan or any of the men was pleasing enough to that one (Jugurtha). He changed his routes and his officials daily, sometimes he proceeded against the enemy, sometimes into the wilderness; often he placed hope in flight and a little later in arms, he was unsure whether to trust less the courage or the loyalty of his countrymen; thus wherever he had directed his efforts, matters were against (him). But among these delays Metellus unexpectedly shows himself with his army. The Numidians having been made ready and drawn up (in battle lines) by Jugurtha as time allowed, then the battle begins. In what part the king was present for the fight, they fought there for some time, all the rest of his soldiers at the first encounter were driven back and put to flight. The Romans took possession of a considerable number of standards and arms, (but) a few of the enemy; for in almost all of their battles, for the Numidians, their feet protected them more than their weapons.