2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM A
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quis est deus in pictūrā? A) Plūtō B) Mars C) Apollō D) Bacchus

1.

2. **Filial** devotion describes the devotion of _____. A) a husband for his wife B) a teacher for her students C) a general for his country D) a child for her parents

3. A **post mortem** examination is held A) behind a curtain B) after death C) secretly D) before morning

4. An example of an amphitheater is the A) Colosseum B) Via Appia C) Mare Nostrum D) Forum

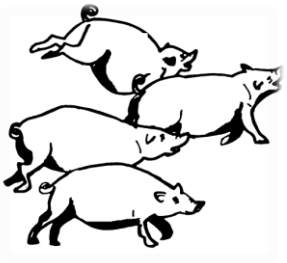
5. Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom who sprang fully-armored from Jupiter's forehead? A) Diana B) Venus C) Vesta D) Minerva

6. An **auditory** learner would learn best through A) writing flashcards B) building a model C) listening to the teacher D) reading outlines

7. The Latin abbreviation **i.e.** (**id est**) means A) that is B) and others C) in the end D) each year

8. What expression would a teacher use to dismiss a group of students? A) Adsum B) Sīc semper tyrannīs C) Quid est nōmen tibi D) Valēte omnēs

9. Quot porcī sunt in pictūrā? A) trēs B) quattuor C) duo D) quīnque

9. 

10. Roman artists and poets were inspired by a group of nine Muses. A) IV B) V C) IX D) X

11, 12.

11. Locate **Sicilia** on the map. A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

12. Locate **Graecia** on the map. A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 7

QUESTIONS 13 - 30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

MARCUS AND JULIUS

13. Mārcus et Iūlius sunt amīcī. A) am B) are C) is D) be

14. Duo amīcī in īnsulā habitant. A) The friends B) Good friends C) Many friends D) The two friends

15. Aqua circum īnsulam est mala. A) around B) on C) near D) across

16. Est rīvus in īnsulā et aqua in rīvō est _____. A) bonam B) bonā C) bona D) bonae

17. _____ magnam silvam habet. A) Īnsulam B) Īnsula C) Īnsulae D) Īnsulā

18. Mārcus in casā prope silvam habitat. A) around a hut B) into a hut C) behind a hut D) in a hut

19. Mārcus in parvō hortō semper labōrat. A) well B) now C) always D) often

20. Nunc Mārcus in rīvō natāre amat. A) to swim B) swim C) is swimming D) was swimming

21. Iūlius hortum Mārcī semper laudat. A) Marcus B) by Marcus C) of Marcus D) from Marcus

22. Ōlim Iūlius post silvam habitābat. A) was living B) is living C) am living D) to live

23. Nunc Iūlius in magnā vīllā inter silvam et rīvum habitat. A) near B) behind C) outside D) between

24. Iūlius in tablīnō sedet; multam pecūniam numerat. A) I count B) he counts C) you count D) they count

Copyright 2010

25. Duo amīcī ambulāre in silvā amant. A) used to love B) love C) to love D) loved

26. Hodiē Mārcus vīllam Iūlī vīsitat. A) Now B) Always C) Today D) Once

27. "Cūr tū in vīllā tuā manēs?" Mārcus rogat. A) Why B) When C) Who D) How many

28. Mārcus nūntiat, "Ego ad rīvum ambulō." A) You B) We C) They D) I

29. "Manēsne quod amīcōs tuōs exspectās?" A) Are you staying B) Stay C) To stay D) Were you staying

30. Iūlius Mārcō respondet, "Minimē, tēcum ambulō." A) by Marcus B) of Marcus C) Marcus D) to Marcus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A PROBLEM BETWEEN FRIENDS

Duo amīcī ad rīvum ambulant. Mārcus pecūniam	1	
in mediā viā videt et clāmat, "Spectā pecūniam in viā!"	2	
Iūlius ad pecūniam festīnat. Pecūniam in manū tenet	3	**manū** = hand
et clāmat, "Pecūnia est mea!"	4	
"Sed ego prīmus pecūniam vidēbam," Mārcus respondet.	5	
Mox amīcī pugnant. Nauta venit. Amīcōs videt et clāmat,	6	**Mox** = Soon; **pugnant** = fight
"Nōlīte pugnāre! Necesse est vōbīs certāre!"	7	**Nōlīte** = Don't; **certāre** = to hold a contest
Iūlius dīcit, "Nōs circum īnsulam nāvigāre dēbēmus."	8	**dēbēmus** = we ought
"Minimē! Ego natāre volō," Mārcus respondet.	9	**natāre volō** = I want to swim
Nauta dīcit, "Mārcus natāre dēbet et Iūlius nāvigāre dēbet."	10	
"Ita vērō!" amīcī clāmant.	11	
Nauta signum dat et amīcī ad aquam festīnant. Ventus est	12	**Ventus** = The wind
bonus; Iūlius celerius nāvigat. Sed mox ventus dēsinit, et	13	**celerius** = faster; **dēsinit** = stops
Mārcus prīmus metam contingit.	14	**metam contingit** = touches the finish line
Nauta clāmat, "Mārcus est victor!" et Mārcō pecūniam dat.	15	

31. In lines 1–2, Marcus shouts because he is A) afraid B) excited C) sad D) embarrassed

32. What does Marcus tell Julius to do (line 2)? A) run B) hide C) look D) swim

33. What does Julius hold in his hand (line 3)? A) food B) a letter C) an oar D) money

34. In line 4, what does Julius decide to do with this item? A) share it B) hide it C) keep it D) throw it away

35. In line 5, what does Marcus claim about the item? A) he saw it first B) he dropped it C) it is bad luck D) it belongs to someone else

36. In lines 6–7, what does the sailor do after he stops the fight? A) steals a boat B) offers a solution C) gets help D) sails quickly away

37. What kind of race does Julius propose (line 8)? A) foot B) chariot C) boat D) horse

38. In line 11, **Ita vērō** indicates the friends are A) questioning B) arguing C) complaining D) agreeing

39. How does the race begin (line 12)? A) The friends shout, "Go!" B) The sailor gives a signal C) Marcus sounds a trumpet D) Julius waves a flag

40. In lines 12–14, why does Marcus win the race? A) the weather changes B) he knows a short cut C) the boat hits a rock D) the sailor helps Marcus

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN I I EXAM B
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Canēs equōs in campō semper spectābant. A) will watch B) did watch C) are watching D) were watching
2. Cornēlius clāmāvit, "Curre ad casam celeriter!" A) Run B) I will run C) You are running D) To run
3. Cīvēs Rōmānī cōnsulem ad oppidum mātris mīsērunt. A) to his mother B) of his mother C) for his mother D) with his mother
4. Līberī in _____ cum familiā habitābant. A) urbs B) urbis C) urbem D) urbe
5. Ōlim vīnum in culīnā servāvimus. A) we keep B) we kept C) we were keeping D) we will keep
6. Ego in magnā vīllā habitō; ubi tū habitās? A) we B) they C) you D) I
7. In magnō marī _____ nāvigant. A) pīrātae B) pīrātās C) pīrātīs D) pīrātārum
8. Herī puellae mūsicam pulchram _____. A) audīte B) audit C) audiēbant D) audīre
9. Iānuae vīllārum nōn sunt _____. A) lātārum B) lātās C) lātīs D) lātae
10. Pōnite, _____, vestrās togās in cubiculō. A) puer B) puerī C) puerōs D) puerīs
11. Agricola per silvam ambulat. A) around the forest B) behind the forest C) near the forest D) through the forest
12. Neque mīles neque lēgātus in castrīs manēbat. A) Either…or B) Both…and C) Neither…nor D) Not only…but also
13. Prīmā lūce mīlitēs ad prōvinciam iter faciēbant. A) At dusk B) At noon C) At dawn D) At midnight
14. Cūr, puerī, in magnō theātrō _____ nōn timētis? A) cantō B) cantāre C) cantābam D) cantat
15. Poētae Rōmānīs fābulās dē virīs clārīs nārrābant. A) to the Romans B) by the Romans C) of the Romans D) with the Romans
16. Your teacher says, "Venī ad tābulam." What are you being asked to do? A) Go to the board B) Study your vocabulary C) Put your books on the floor D) Go to your seat
17. Gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō pugnābunt. A) used to fight B) have fought C) do fight D) will fight
18. What is an appropriate answer to the question, "Quis pecūniam in mēnsā vīdit?" A) Quod dēfessus erat B) Fīlius meus C) Arbor est magna D) In agrīs
19. Puella epistulam stilō scrīpsit. A) for a pen B) of a pen C) with a pen D) near a pen
20. Which town is NOT located in Italy? A) Pompeii B) Carthage C) Brundisium D) Ostia
21. When Julia enters her home she admires the frescoes in the A) ātrium, trīclīnium, peristȳlium B) prandium, iēntāculum, cēna C) forum, basilica, cūria D) bellum, dōnum, baculum
22. Who, disguised as an old woman, visited Arachne and challenged her to a weaving contest? A) Juno B) Proserpina C) Minerva D) Diana
23. An appropriate motto for a forestry service is A) Dum spiro, spero B) Festina lente C) Ex libris D) Conservate arbores
24. **Container**, **retention**, and **tenable** are all derived from A) tenēre B) timēre C) terrēre D) temptāre
25. The stories of Midas, Daphne, and Phaëthon involved the god A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Vulcan D) Mercury
26. Which Latin phrase would most likely appear on a sign in a health club? A) E pluribus unum B) Montani semper liberi C) Mens sana in corpore sano D) Ab ovo usque ad mala

Copyright 2010

27. Which date is traditionally recognized as Rome's birthday? A) March 15, 44 BC B) April 21, 753 BC C) January 1, 1 AD D) August 24, 79 AD

28. Which mountains would a traveler cross if he were going from Rome to Brundisium? A) Alps B) Caucasus C) Atlas D) Apennines

29. Which one of the following was a famous Roman patriot who "left his plow" to save Rome? A) Horatius B) Romulus C) Cincinnatus D) Tarpeia

30. Who fell in love with his own image while staring into a pool of water? A) Echo B) Psyche C) Narcissus D) Orpheus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ROMANS FIND A WAY TO RID THEMSELVES OF A PLAGUE

Trēs annōs fuit pestilentia in urbe Rōmā. Itaque sacerdōtēs Rōmānī lēgātōs ad Graeciam mīsērunt. Lēgātī auxilium ab Aesculapiō, deō sānātiōnis, petēbant. Virī Rōmānī ad templum deī vēnērunt. Subitō Rōmānī serpentem vīdērunt. Serpēns templum relinquēbat et ad mare lentē sē movēbat. Serpēns in nāvem Rōmānam ascendit. Prīmō nautae ā nāve fūgērunt quod erant perterritī. Mox rediērunt quod sēnsērunt serpentem esse deum. Serpēns in mediā nāve sē cēlābat. Nautae cibum et aquam serpentī dedērunt. Tandem post sex diēs nautae ad urbem Rōmam advēnērunt. Serpēns dē nāve dēscendit et ad īnsulam in flūmine Tiberī natābat. Propter adventum serpentis, Rōmānī erant laetī quod pestilentia nōn iam in urbe erat.

pestilentia = plague; **sacerdōtēs** = priests
lēgātōs = ambassadors
sānātiōnis = of healing
sē movēbat = moved; **Prīmō** = At first
sēnsērunt = realized
sē cēlābat = hid
Propter adventum = Because of the arrival

31. The best translation of **fuit** (line 1) is A) there was B) there will be C) there used to be D) there is

32. From lines 1-2 we learn that A) priests were sent to Rome B) ambassadors were sent to Greece C) Greeks were miserable D) the plague had spread to Greece

33. According to lines 2-3, Aesculapius was a A) teacher B) general C) politician D) god

34. According to lines 3-4, the visitors A) were slowly attacked by a resident B) suddenly saw a snake C) quickly ran back to the ship D) immediately pulled out their weapons

35. The best translation of **templum relinquēbat** (line 4) is A) the temple remained B) destroyed the temple C) the temple shook D) left the temple

36. According to lines 5-6, the sailors A) sailed to Rome B) hid in a temple C) searched for the snake D) fled from the boat

37. According to lines 6-7, why did the Romans return? A) They had killed the snake B) They saw a larger snake C) They thought the snake was a god D) The priest ordered them to return

38. According to lines 7-8, the Romans A) killed the snake B) fed the snake C) ate the snake D) imprisoned the snake

39. From lines 8-9 we learn that the journey to Rome lasted A) a month B) a week C) six days D) three years

40. In honor of the snake there still exists today on the island in the Tiber River a A) hospital B) prison C) library D) fort

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN II II EXAM C
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Prōserpina cum Plūtōne tōtum annum nōn manet. A) for the whole year B) in the whole year C) of the whole year D) after a whole year

2. Mīlitēs viam mūnientēs dīligenter labōrābant. A) diligent B) more diligent C) diligently D) most diligently

3. Sacerdōs āram in templō nōbīs dēmōnstrābit. A) our B) by us C) with us D) to us

4. Quōmodo exercitus noster urbem ab illīs oppugnantibus dēfendet? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where

5. Senātōrēs ad Cūriam crās convocābuntur. A) will be summoned B) were summoning C) will summon D) are summoned

6. Ille parvus servus fortior est virīs quī fūgērunt. A) by the men B) than the men C) with the men D) to the men

7. Puellae cum sorōribus ad fīnitimum oppidum eunt. A) are going B) will go C) went D) had gone

8. Lūdī ā Rōmānīs in amphitheātrō spectātī sunt. A) from the Romans B) by the Romans C) to the Romans D) with the Romans

9. Quibus dominus hoc negōtium dabit? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) With whom

10. Ubi urbs tūta vidēbātur, fēminae ad eam rediērunt. A) to it B) to us C) to him D) to them

11. Tribūnī dē perīculīs plēbem monuerant. A) were warning B) have warned C) had warned D) shall have warned

12. Dux cīvibus in forō haec dīxit. A) those people B) these things C) that woman D) to these men

13. Frātrem meum futūrum esse bonum marītum crēdō. A) is B) was C) had been D) will be

14. Magister numerō epistulārum ā puerīs scrīptārum dēlectātus est. A) write B) written C) about to write D) to be written

15. Cēnae coquī nostrī pessimae sunt. A) very good B) very large C) very small D) very bad

16. Mātrēs virtūtem fīliōrum laudant quī prō patriā pugnābant. **Quī** refers to A) mātrēs B) virtūtem C) fīliōrum D) patriā

17. Cicerō scit _____ ad Forum venīre. A) amīcus B) amīcum C) amīcō D) amīcīs

18. Mosquitoes are among the most common aestival pests. A) summertime B) disease-bearing C) fast-multiplying D) flying

19. What hero in quest of the golden fleece sowed a field with dragon teeth from which sprang armed men whom he had to defeat? A) Theseus B) Jason D) Daedalus D) Perseus

20. The Rubicon River separated A) Spain from Gaul B) North Africa from Egypt C) Macedonia from Greece D) Italy from Gaul

21. Which happened first according to Roman history and tradition? A) Rome defeated Carthage in the Punic Wars B) Octavian defeated Marc Antony at Actium C) Julius Caesar marched on Rome D) Horatius defended Rome from the Etruscans

22. Quirinal, Viminal, Palatine, and Aventine are names of A) sections of the Underworld B) rivers in Greece C) hills in Rome D) divisions of Italy

23. Which Latin motto could well accompany an official warning? A) Ab ovo usque ad mala B) Dum spiro spero C) Amor omnia vincit D) Verbum sapienti sat est

24. What would someone most likely say to a friend whom he has not seen for a long time? A) Quaenam est tempestās? B) Bene respondistī C) Mihi vidētur D) Quid novī?

Copyright 2010

25. Who was Odysseus' wife who waited twenty years for his return from the Trojan War? A) Circe B) Penelope C) Medea D) Eurydice

26. The treasurer of the company is a member of the finance committee on the basis of his position. A) ex officio B) in absentia C) sine die D) pro tempore

27. Where would Roman soldiers gather to exercise or train? A) Appian Way B) Roman Forum C) Campus Martius D) Capitoline Hill

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHAT IS THE BEST PATH TO SUCCESS?

The power of magic reveals the true character of a man.

Ōlim habitābat in Lȳdiā rēgis pāstor, Gȳgēs nōmine. Quōdam diē, ovēs cūrāns, corpus hominis magnitūdine inūsitātā invēnit. In digitō huius hominis fuit ānulus aureus quem Gȳgēs extrāxit et in suō digitō posuit. Ubi gemmam huius ānulī ad suam palmam verterat, Gȳgēs ā nūllō vidēbātur, sed ipse omnia vidēre poterat. Postquam gemmam ā palmā in locum reverterat, omnēs eum rūrsus vidēre poterant. Itaque auxiliō huius ānulī, rēgem interfēcit, et removit eōs quōs obstāre putābat. Nēmō eum in hīs maleficiīs vidēre potuit quod gemmam ad palmam verterat. Sīc statim pāstor factus est rēx Lȳdiae.

Possumusne illum Gȳgem sapientem iūdicāre? Minimē! Vir sapiēns semper bonus vir est etiam sī nēmō eum observāre potest. Honesta, nōn occulta, ā virīs sapientibus quaeruntur.

1 **Quōdam** = certain; **ovēs** = sheep
2 **inūsitātā** = unusual
3 **gemmam** = gem
4
5
6 **rūrsus** = again
7 **obstāre** = were standing in the way
8
9 **sapientem** = wise
10 **etiam sī** = even if; **occulta** = secret things
11

Based on Cicero, *De Officiis*, III. IX

28. In line 1, we learn that Gyges was the king's A) shepherd B) teacher C) weaver D) general

29. The best translation of **cūrāns** (line 2) is A) to tend B) having been tended C) about to tend D) tending

30. What did Gyges find (line 2)? A) sheep B) a body C) a box D) armor

31. What was unusual about what he found? A) the location B) the size C) the smell D) the color

32. What object did Gyges remove (line 3)? A) a gleaming sword B) a curved horn C) a golden ring D) a leather sandal

33. What did Gyges do with this object (line 3)? A) he put it on himself B) he hid it C) he showed it off D) he worshipped it

34. In line 4, **suam** refers to A) the king B) Gyges C) the sheep D) the gem

35. What advantage did this object give Gyges (lines 3-4)? A) riches B) strength C) invisibility D) wisdom

36. In lines 6-7 (**remōvit…putābat**), Gyges A) blocked those trying to kill the king B) interfered with his successors C) stood in the way of progress D) eliminated those he thought were obstructing him

37. What position in Lydia did Gyges acquire (line 8)? A) king B) richest man C) wisest man D) greatest general

38. Line 8 (**Sīc. . . Lydiae**) tells us that this happened A) happily B) suspiciously C) chaotically D) immediately

39. **Possumusne** (line 9) is best translated A) Why can't we? B) Aren't we able? C) Are we able? D) How can we?

40. According to lines 9-11, a wise man A) searches for ways to help others B) acts honestly when there are no witnesses C) treats others as he would like to be treated D) learns from his past mistakes

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN III III EXAM D
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cicerōne vigilante, Catilīna nōn fīet cōnsul. A) does not become B) was not made C) will not become D) had not been made

2. Nōn facillimum est subitō dēpōnere amōrem longum. A) very easy B) easier C) rather easy D) easy

3. Augustus prīnceps Athēnīs saepe morātus est. A) from Athens B) near Athens C) in Athens D) to Athens

4. Numquam bellum gerere cupiāmus! A) We have never wanted B) May we never wish C) We will never wish D) We never want

5. Caesar mīlitēs in silvam inveniendae aquae causā mīsit. A) because of lack of water B) because they found water C) to find water D) to cause the water to flow

6. Pater fīliīs imperāvit nē ad flūmen īrent. A) The sons told their father to go to the river. B) The father ordered his sons not to go to the river. C) The father was not commanded to go with his sons to the river. D) The father did not ask his sons to leave the river.

7. Quisque territus exclāmāvit, "Ēheu! Caelum cadit!" A) Any frightened person B) A certain terrified lady C) Why did the frightened man D) Each terrified person

8. Apud nōs omnēs bene cēnant. A) At our house B) On account of us C) Among ours D) For us

9. Oportet nōbīs optimum facere. A) We will try to do our best. B) It is proper for us to do our best. C) Our best is important to us. D) Let's make sure to do our best.

10. Caesar sōlus ē castrīs excessit ut cōnsilium caperet. A) to capture the consul B) to seek advice C) to make a plan D) to give comfort

11. Pecūnia auxiliō servīs erit. A) There will be money for the helpful slaves. B) The slaves will be as helpful as money. C) The slaves will help themselves to the money. D) The money will be a help to the slaves.

12. Equus alterīus puerī pulcherrimus est. A) the other boy's B) other boys C) for the other boy D) to the other boys

13. Bovēs in agrīs vel stābant vel currēbant. A) neither…nor B) either… or C) whether…or D) not only…but also

14. Augustus crēdidit sē Rōmam pulcherrimam reddidisse. A) makes B) made C) had made D) would make

15. Horātius quam diūtissimē pontem dēfendit. A) as long as possible B) how long C) what a long time D) longer

16. Templō aedificātō, artificēs laudābantur. A) By the building of the temple B) After the temple had been built C) I am building the temple D) While the temple was being built

17. Versūs poētae recitandī sunt. A) are reciting B) have been recited C) must be recited D) are being recited

18. The Roman god Janus was unique for his A) two faces B) winged feet C) single eye D) ability to change shape

19. Marsha's court battle was a Pyrrhic victory. A) It was sweet revenge. B) It was a complete and utter victory. C) It indicated that she was innocent. D) It cost her more to win than it was worth.

20. An ancient Roman discussing **conclāmātiō**, **rogus**, **imāginēs**, **toga pulla**, and **laudātiō** would most likely be speaking of a A) funeral B) wedding C) coming of age ceremony D) birthday

21. What sorceress fled from Colchis with Jason and the Argonauts? A) Circe B) Calypso C) Medea D) Sibyl

22. John replied to his sister when she criticized his choice of mustard over ketchup: A) Manus manum lavat B) De gustibus non est disputandum C) De mortuis nil nisi bonum D) Mens sana in corpore sano

23. According to its Latin root, **agenda** means things A) to be remembered B) to find C) to be done D) to list

24. Victories over the Roman army at the Ticinus River, the Trebia River and Cannae were won by A) Vercingetorix B) Hannibal C) Cleopatra D) Lars Porsena

Copyright 2010

25. The Rubicon River served as the boundary between A) Gaul and Germany B) Gaul and Spain C) Italy and Germany D) Italy and Gaul

26. Which hill of Rome served as its citadel and a place of refuge for citizens when they were besieged by the Gauls in 390 B.C.? A) Viminal B) Caelian C) Aventine D) Capitoline

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A COW FORETELLS THE FUTURE

A Sabine farmer brings his miraculous cow to Rome for sacrifice.

Quaedam bōs mīrae magnitūdinis prōdigium habita est. Vātēs enim nūntiāvērunt, "Quisquis hanc bovem Diānae sacrificāverit, illīus cīvitās rēctūra est omnēs terrās." Agricola Sabīnus spērābat hanc mīram bovem datūram esse potestātem cīvitātī suae. Prīmā diē sacrificiō aptā, agricola bovem Rōmam ad templum Diānae sēcum dūxit et eam ante āram statuit. Interim eadem verba ad sacerdōtem templī Diānae pervēnerant. Ibi sacerdōs Rōmānus, cum mīra magnitūdō et fāma bovis eum mōvissent, memor illōrum verbōrum, Sabīnum ita adloquitur: "Num, tū, hospes, incestē sacrificium Diānae facere parās? Quīn tū anteā flūmine Tiberī, quod in proximā vālle fluit, tē pūrgās?" Hospes, religiōne tactus, quī omnia facere rīte cupiēbat, ut ēventus prōdigiō respondēret, statim dēscendit ad Tiberim. Intereā hospite absente sacerdōs Rōmānus bovem Diānae sacrificāvit.

prōdigium...est = was considered an omen;
Quisquis = whoever **Vātēs** = soothsayers
āram = altar
memor = mindful of
hospes = stranger; **incestē** = impurely; **Quīn** = Why not
pūrgās = you purify
rīte = according to ritual

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.45 (adapted)

27. The cow (line 1) is impressive because of its A) color B) voice C) origin D) size

28. According to lines 2-3 (**Quisquis…terrās**), what does the one who sacrifices the cow earn for his state? A) praise from the king B) control over all lands C) great wealth D) favor of the gods

29. In line 2, **rēctūra est** is best translated A) has ruled B) might rule C) will be ruled D) is going to rule

30. In line 4, **suae** refers to A) the Sabine farmer B) Diana C) the amazing cow D) the omen

31. According to lines 4-5 (**Prīmā…dūxit**), the farmer brought the cow to Rome A) when he had first finished plowing the fields B) on the first day of summer C) on the first suitable day for sacrifice D) after he had stolen it and fled

32. In lines 5-6 (**Interim…pervēnerant**), the Roman priest A) had stolen the cow B) had attacked the Sabine farmer C) had heard the omen about the cow D) had fled to the temple of Diana

33. In lines 6-7 (**cum…mōvisset**), the Roman priest was A) saddened by the cow's death B) impressed by the cow's size and reputation C) confused by the prophecy of the cow D) alarmed at the people's reaction to the cow

34. In line 6, **cum** is best translated A) in order that B) with C) since D) while

35. **Num…parās** (lines 7-8) is best translated A) You are not preparing … are you? B) Are you preparing? C) Why are you preparing? D) You are never prepared,…are you?

36. What does the Roman priest suggest that the Sabine farmer do (**Quīn…pūrgās**, lines 8-9)? A) cleanse himself in the Tiber B) bathe the cow in the river C) offer a prayer to the gods D) cover his head with a clean garment

37. Lines 9-10 indicate that the Sabine farmer wants to A) cancel the sacrifice B) do everything correctly C) perform the sacrifice as quickly as possible D) summon the crowd to watch

38. The **ut** in line 10 is best translated A) when B) how C) as if D) so that

39. What does the Roman priest do when the Sabine leaves (line 11)? A) replaces the cow with another one B) chases the cow away C) hides the cow inside the temple D) sacrifices the cow himself

40. At the end of the passage, we learn that the priest's motive in addressing the Sabine farmer (lines 7-9) is to A) trick him B) praise him C) kill him D) help him

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN III-IV PROSE III EXAM E
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET. IV EXAM G

1. Cōnsul duās nāvēs Alexandrīam mittit. A) of Alexandria B) to Alexandria C) at Alexandria D) from Alexandria

2. Vīdimus multōs canēs similēs illīs. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those

3. Mārcus amīcīs rogantibus dē itinere nōn respondēbat. A) asking B) having been asked C) about to ask D) to be asked

4. Timor poenae saepe peior est poenā ipsā. A) better B) smaller C) larger D) worse

5. Trēs puellae in campō carpendōrum flōrum causā errābant. A) without picking flowers B) by means of picking flowers C) for the sake of picking flowers D) although there were flowers to be picked

6. Agrippīna, patrem in ātrium secūta, omnēs amīcōs salūtāvit. A) following B) having followed C) about to follow D) to be followed

7. Nisi vēneris ad nōs, ad tē veniēmus. A) Because you are coming B) If you do not come C) Do not come D) Although you are coming

8. Semper contrā hostēs _____ ūsus sum. A) clēmentia B) clēmentiae C) clēmentiam D) clēmentiā

9. Lars Porsenna mīlitibus imperāvit ut Rōmam oppugnārent. A) to attack Rome B) because Rome must be attacked C) as they were attacking Rome D) that Rome was attacking

10. Mārcus Antōnius in Forō crās ōrātiōnem habēbit. A) will stop the speech B) will give a speech C) will avoid the speech D) will hear a speech

11. Accidit ut prīnceps adsit. A) It happens B) It is convenient C) It is permitted D) It seems good

12. Cornēlia dīxit fīliōs esse gemmās suās. A) would be her jewels B) were her jewels C) had been her jewels D) will be her jewels

13. Epistulā lēctā, māter mea multō laetior facta est. A) happier than most B) rather happy C) very happy D) much happier

14. Aliquis ex vōbīs hoc esse vērum dīcat. A) No one B) Someone C) That very one D) Each one

15. Caesar dīcitur in Theātrō Pompeī necātus esse. A) to have killed B) to be killed C) to be about to kill D) to have been killed

16. Sī nūntius rediisset, victōriam nūntiāvisset. A) he had announced B) he was announcing C) he might announce D) he would have announced

17. Gaius Manīlius auxiliō legiōnī ad Galliam missus est. A) as an aid for the legion B) by an aid of the legion C) for the legion's aid D) with an aid in the legion

18. Phidippidēs currendō celerrimē ad urbem pervēnit. A) for running B) of running C) by running D) for the sake of running

19. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentence: Multa mala, multa falsa, multa invīta verba audīta sunt. A) anaphora B) simile C) polysyndeton D) metaphor

20. Bithynia, Pontus, and Cilicia were Roman provinces located in A) Hispania B) Africa C) Asia D) Gallia

21. The speaker **extolled** her brother's accomplishments. **Extolled** comes from the Latin verb that means A) to mock B) to ignore C) to list D) to lift up

22. What Roman office, filled in times of extreme need or danger, was held for only a maximum of six months and allowed the officer to operate outside the authority of the other magistrates and senate? A) dictator B) praetor C) aedile D) censor

23. To which age of Latin literature do Tacitus, Petronius, Seneca, and Pliny the Younger belong? A) Golden B) Silver C) Medieval D) Renaissance

24. Before the big interview, Robert polished up his **c.v.** or résumé. The abbreviation **c.v.** is short for **curriculum** ____. A) valetudinis B) vivum C) vitae D) verum

Copyright 2010

25. What beautiful girl sparked the jealously of Venus and was married to a "monster" whom she later discovered to be Cupid? A) Psyche B) Echo C) Daphne D) Thisbe

26. A Latin student exclaims, "Mē taedet huius pēnsī!" She thinks her homework is A) interesting B) confusing C) fun D) boring

27. Who was the Roman general, politician, and member of the First Triumvirate, who acquired a great amount of wealth and was defeated by the Parthians at Carrhae? A) Tarquinius Priscus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Cato the Elder

28. What is the term for the mythological creature that is half-man and half-horse? A) satyr B) griffin C) centaur D) triton

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NICOMEDIA
A terrible earthquake in A.D. 358 claims many lives.

Prīmō lūcis ortū a.d. IX Kal. Sept. dēnsī nūbium nigrārum globī laetam sōlis lūcem	1	**globī** = masses
cōnfūdērunt. Mox furentēs incubuērunt urbī ventī, cuius impetū audītus est montium	2	**cōnfūdērunt** = obscured; **incubuērunt** = fell on
gemitus. Haec secūtus, horrificus terrae tremor urbem ipsam et loca suburbāna	3	
ēvertit. Statim, quoniam in clīvō collium aedēs plēraeque stābant, aliae super aliās	4	**clīvō** = slope; **plēraeque** = very many
concidēre sonitū ruīnārum immēnsō. Tēctōrum culmina variīs hominum clāmōribus	5	**culmina** = peaks
resonābant, coniugēs līberōsque quaeritantium. Multī aedium cadentium sub ipsīs	6	**quaeritantium** = seeking repeatedly
interiēre ponderibus. Quīdam, collō tenus obrūtī, cum superesse possent sī quī	7	**interiēre** = died; **collō tenus** = up to their neck;
iūvissent, auxiliī inopiā necābantur. Aliī lignōrum exstantium acuminibus fīxī	8	**acuminibus** = by the points **obrūtī** = covered
pendēbant. Ūnō ictū caesī complūrēs, paulō ante hominēs, nunc cadaverum acervī	9	**Ūnō ictū** = by one blow; **acervī** = heaps
cernēbantur. Et superesse potuisset aedium hominumque pars maior, nisi rapidō	10	
cursū ignēs per quīnque diēs et noctēs, quidquid cōnsūmī poterat, exussissent.	11	**exussissent** = had burned up

Ammianus Marcellinus, *Rerum Gestarum Libri* 17.7.2-8 (adapted)

29. **Prīmō...ortū** (line 1) indicates that the disaster began A) at sunrise B) in the middle of the night C) late in the day D) at noon

30. According to line 1, the date the earthquake occurred was A) August 21 B) August 24 C) September 9 D) September 23

31. In lines 1-2, we learn that A) people gathered everywhere B) the sunlight was glaring C) celebrations were in progress D) dark clouds obscured daylight

32. In line 2, **furentēs** describes A) the people B) the city C) the winds D) the clouds

33. Lines 2-4 (**Mox…ēvertit**) reveal that A) the city and suburbs were spared B) the winds destroyed everything C) the winds preceded a devastating earthquake D) the horrific quake was diverted from the city and suburbs

34. We learn in lines 4-5 that A) many buildings with sloping roofs were safe B) many buildings on the slopes slid into each other C) the population ran to the hills in great confusion D) the hills proved a safe place to be

35. In line 6, **quaeritantium** describes A) women seeking shelter B) children seeking their parents C) people seeking their spouses and children D) people seeking the roof tops

36. Lines 6-7 (**Multī…ponderibus**) indicate that many people perished A) crushed by their falling houses B) falling off the roofs of their houses C) weighed down with possessions from their houses D) because they fell into deep crevices

37. In lines 7-8, **cum…iūvissent** is best translated A) when they could have helped anyone B) if anyone could have been helped C) while those who had survived could help D) though they could have survived if anyone had helped

38. **Aliī…pendēbant** (lines 8-9) describes A) people impaled on sharp timbers B) people searching through jagged lumber C) people defending their property with sharp stakes D) people collecting splintered firewood from the ruins

39. Lines 9-10 (**Ūnō…cernēbantur**) indicate that those people who were struck so suddenly, were now A) either helping or dying B) pulling bodies from the rubble C) simply seen as heaps of bodies D) witnessing a scene of destruction and death

40. Lines 10-11 (**nisi…exussissent**) reveal that A) the final blow came from people setting fires and looting B) disease spread rapidly like a consuming fire C) after the quake, quick and destructive fires raged D) the majority of people and buildings survived

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN III-IV POETRY III EXAM F
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET. IV EXAM H

1. Atalanta tam celeriter in certāmine cucurrit ut multōs virōs vēlōcēs superāret. A) she defeated B) she will defeat C) she must defeat D) she was being defeated

2. Prīmā lūce sociī in silvam vēnātum ībunt. A) are hunting B) to hunt C) must hunt D) by hunting

3. Classis lītora nōta petēns vēla dabat. A) seeking the familiar shores B) about to seek the familiar shores C) in order to seek the familiar shores D) having sought the familiar shores

4. Poēta malus quam plūrimōs versūs cotīdiē scrībit. A) very many lines B) many more lines C) as many lines as possible D) many lines

5. Hic ōrātor saepe spērābat mīrificē sē locūtum esse. A) that he was speaking B) that he would speak C) that he had spoken D) that he was speaking to himself

6. Hōc flūmen omnibus ēnāvigandum est. A) in all B) of all C) with all D) by all

7. Gladiātor leōnī dīxit "Nunc morere!" A) "Now die" B) "To die now" C) "He now died" D) "They now die"

8. Fāma vīrēs eundō acquīrit. A) to go B) by going C) of going D) about to go

9. Dum haec aguntur, dux arcem petīvit. A) While these things should be done B) While these things had been done C) While these things were being done D) While these things must be done

10. Sī Vergilius hodiē vīveret, omnia mīrārētur. A) were living B) had lived C) would live D) is living

11. Cēdāmus Phoebō et meliōra sequāmur. A) better things B) the greatest things C) more things D) the most important things

12. Rogābat cūr umquam ex urbe cessissent. A) they were going B) they should go C) they will go D) they had gone

13. Sacerdōs cīvēs dē perīculō monitūrus erat. A) had warned B) should warn C) was warning D) was about to warn

14. Pater fēlīx epistulam dē diē nātālī fīliolī suī scrīpsit. A) of his little son B) of his nephew C) of his daughter D) of his niece

15. Quaedam carmina sunt bona, plūra mala. A) Whichever poems B) Certain poems C) Any poems D) Such poems

16. Tertiā hōrā Sacrā Viā ībam. A) After the third hour B) For three hours C) At the third hour D) After three hours

17. Quae prīma exōrdia sūmat? Quid agat? A) What is he doing? B) What did he do? C) What had he done? D) What should he do?

18. Ventī, velut agmine factō, flūctūs ad lītora volvunt. A) after B) because C) just as if D) and therefore

19. Vir magnae pietātis vī superum āctus erat. A) the god B) of the gods C) the gods D) of the god

20. A **ferrous** compound contains A) lead B) gold C) silver D) iron

21. What king of Mycenae was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra after he returned victorious from the Trojan War? A) Odysseus B) Agamemnon C) Menelaus D) Achilles

22. If zoologists are studying specimens in both a **formicary** and an **aviary**, what are they investigating? A) ants and birds B) spiders and birds C) ants and apes D) spiders and apes

23. The students shouted, "Gaudeāmus!" because they were A) distraught B) surprised C) fearful D) happy

24. Baucis and Philemon were turned into A) birds B) flowers C) trees D) animals

25. What philosophy is reflected in the "Carpe diem" theme of many poems by Horace? A) mysticism B) epicureanism C) nihilism D) atheism

Copyright 2010

26. Ubinam gentium sunt Bīthȳnia, Pontus, et Phrygia? A) in Eurōpā B) in Galliā C) in Germāniā D) in Asiā

27. Augustus took the title **prīnceps** which means A) victorious general B) first citizen C) consul-elect D) chief priest

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTER

The Trojan Euryalus, carrying a helmet that he has taken as loot, meets a band of Latin cavalrymen under the command of Volcens.

Intereā praemissī equitēs ex urbe Latīnā,	1	**equitēs** = (Latin) cavalry
cētera dum legiō campīs īnstrūcta morātur,	2	
ībant et Turnō rēgī respōnsa ferēbant,	3	**Turnus =** the leader of the enemy forces
ter centum, scūtātī omnēs, Volcente magistrō.	4	
Iamque propinquābant castrīs mūrōsque subībant	5	
cum procul hōs laevō flectentēs līmite cernunt,	6	**hōs** = Euryalus and his friend Nisus; **laevō...līmite** = on the left path
et galea Euryalum sublustrī noctis in umbrā	7	**sublustrī** = gleaming faintly
prōdidit immemorem radiīsque adversa refulsit.	8	**prōdidit** = betrayed
Haud temere est vīsum. Conclāmat ab agmine Volcēns:	9	**Haud temere est vīsum** = It did not go unnoticed
'Stāte, virī. Quae causa viae? Quīve estis in armīs?	10	
Quōve tenētis iter?' Nihil illī tendere contrā,	11	
sed celerāre fugam in silvās et fīdere noctī.	12	

Vergil, *Aeneid* IX: 367-379

28. In lines 1- 2 (**Intereā...morātur**), we learn that the rest of the Latin legion A) has returned to the city B) was collecting supplies C) has been drawn up on the plain D) was searching for the cavalry

29. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 2? A) DDSD B) DDSS C) DSSD D) DSDS

30. According to line 3, the cavalry was A) taking messages to Turnus B) preparing for battle C) leaving camp D) declaring Turnus their king

31. In line 4, **ter centum, scūtātī omnēs** describes A) Turnus B) the legion C) the cavalry D) the Trojans

32. What is the figure of speech in line 6? A) interlocked word order B) transferred epithet C) litotes D) metonymy

33. In lines 7-8, the poet A) describes the dangers of the rough terrain B) highlights Euryalus' devotion to duty C) indicates that the sun is rising D) contrasts the dark night with the bright reflection of the helmet

34. Why is Euryalus described as **immemorem** in line 8? A) he has lost his way on the path B) he is unaware that the sun is rising C) he is unmindful of the reflection of the helmet D) he is unmindful of his companion's fate

35. In line 8, **adversa** modifies A) līmite (line 6) B) galea (line 7) C) umbrā (line 7) D) agmine (line 9)

36. What does Volcens ask the Trojans in line 10 ("**Stāte...viae")**? A) Where are the enemy? B) Where are your weapons? C) Which is the right road? D) Why do you journey here?

37. In line 10, **Quīve** is best translated A) By whom B) Or who C) Who also D) Whom indeed

38. In line 11 (**Nihil illī tendere contrā**), we learn that the Trojans A) rebuked Volcens B) turned their backs C) said nothing D) begged for mercy

39. The subject of the historical infinitives **tendere** (line 11), **celerāre** (line 12), and **fīdere** (line 12) is A) viae (line 10) B) causa (line 10) C) iter (line 11) D) illī (line 11)

40. It is clear from lines 11-12 (**Nihil...noctī**) that the Trojans are A) questioning their strength B) fleeing swiftly C) rejoicing in victory D) preparing to surrender

Copyright 2010

2010 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM **LATIN V-VI** **V EXAM 5**
READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS. **VI EXAM 6**
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWER ON ANSWER SHEET.

TRANSFORMATION

Cadmus and his wife find a new and different life together

Sībilat: hanc illī vōcem Nātūra relīquit.	1	**Sībilat**: subject is Cadmus
Nūda manū feriēns exclāmat pectora coniūnx:	2	**coniūnx** = wife of Cadmus
'Cadme, manē tēque, īnfēlīx, hīs exue mōnstrīs!	3	**exue** = strip off (+ ablative)
Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pēs, ubi sunt umerīque manūsque	4	
et color et faciēs et, dum loquor, omnia? cūr nōn	5	
mē quoque, caelestēs, in eandem vertitis anguem?	6	
Dīxerat, ille suae lambēbat coniugis ōra	7	**lambēbat** = was licking
inque sinūs cārōs, velutī cognōsceret, ībat	8	
et dabat amplexūs adsuētaque colla petēbat.	9	
Quisquis adest (aderant comitēs) terrētur; at illa	10	
lūbrica permulcet cristātī colla dracōnis,	11	**permulcet** = strokes; **cristātī** = crested
et subitō duo sunt iūnctōque volumine serpunt,	12	
dōnec in adpositī nemoris subiēre latebrās,	13	**latebrās** = hiding places
nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem nec vulnere laedunt	14	**laedunt** = harm
quidque prius fuerint, placidī meminēre dracōnēs.	15	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* IV, 589-603

1. What kind of speech has Nature left to Cadmus (line 1)? A) singing B) hissing C) whispering D) shouting
2. The scansion of the first four feet of line 2 is A) DDSS B) SDDS C) DSDS D) DDDS
3. How is Cadmus' wife described in line 2? A) kneeling B) whispering C) weeping D) beating her breast
4. In line 2, **feriēns** comes from the Latin word A) ferrum B) ferō C) ferē D) feriō
5. The best translation of **manē** (line 3) is A) in the morning B) and me C) remain D) permanent
6. The figure of speech in lines 4-5 is A) metaphor B) litotes C) oxymoron D) polysyndeton
7. In lines 4-6, Cadmus' wife asks him a series of questions because he A) has become invisible B) is chirping like a bird C) is no longer human D) is fleeing from her
8. In line 5, **color** refers to Cadmus' A) clothing B) armor C) complexion D) crown
9. In lines 5-6 (**cūr…anguem)**, Cadmus' wife A) makes a request B) curses the gods C) begs for death D) rejects her husband
10. **Suae**, line 7, means A) her B) his C) their D) our
11. The words **velut cognōsceret** (line 8) and **adsuēta** (line 9) indicate that Cadmus A) sees his wife as a stranger B) feels a sudden fear C) feels as he did before D) thinks the gods have deserted him
12. The subject of the verbs **ībat** (line 8), **dabat** and **petēbat** (line 9) is A) ille (line 7) B) coniugis (7) C) ōra (7) D) sinūs (8)
13. **Quisquis** (line 10) refers to A) serpents B) spectators C) monsters D) the gods
14. The figure of speech in line 11 is A) interlocked word order B) metaphor C) litotes D) tmesis
15. In lines 10-11, Cadmus' wife demonstrates A) horror B) helplessness C) tenderness D) puzzlement
16. Line 12 describes a A) confrontation B) union C) rejection D) reprimand
17. In line 13, **subiēre** is best translated A) they went into B) to subjugate C) in the underground D) to go under
18. **Vulnere** (line 14) suggests A) an arrow B) a club C) a curse D) a bite
19. The object of **meminēre** (line 15) is A) latebrās (line 13) B) vulnere (14) C) dracōnēs (15) D) quidque prius fuērint (15)
20. In lines 14-15, humans are under no threat because the serpents A) are afraid of humans B) recall their former selves C) have been destroyed D) have convinced all serpents to be friendly to men

Copyright 2010

LOST: A BATTLE AND A HERO

The Death of Chabrias

Chabriās autem periit bellō sociālī tālī modō. Oppugnābant Athēniēnsēs Chium. Erat in classe Chabriās prīvātus, sed omnēs, quī in magistrātū erant, auctōritāte anteībat, eumque magis mīlitēs quam, quī praeerant, aspiciēbant.
Quae rēs eī mātūrāvit mortem. Nam dum prīmus studet portum intrāre gubernātōremque iubet eō dīrigere nāvem, ipse sibi perniciēī fuit. Cum enim eō penetrāsset, cēterae nōn sunt secūtae. Quō factō circumfūsus hostium concursū cum fortissimē pugnāret, nāvis rostrō percussa coepit sīdere. Hinc refugere cum posset, sī sē in mare dēiēcisset, quod suberat classis Athēniēnsium, quae exciperet natantēs, perīre māluit quam armīs abiectīs nāvem relinquere, in quā fuerat vectus. Id cēterī facere nōluērunt; quī nandō in tūtum pervēnērunt. At ille praestāre honestam mortem exīstimāns turpī vītae, comminus pugnāns tēlīs hostium interfectus est.

Cornelius Nepos, *De Viris Illustribus*, XII, 4

Chium = the island of Chios
omnēs = accusative case; **in magistrātū** = in charge
mātūrāvit = hastened
perniciēī = destruction; **cēterae** = the remaining Athenian ships
sīdere = to sink
quod = because
praestāre = was superior to
comminus = hand to hand

21. In line 1, **tālī modō** means A) so great a manner B) in such a way C) only such a thing D) this way just now

22. From line 2, we learn that Chabrias was on the boat as A) commander of the fleet B) inspector of the the fleet C) owner of this boat D) a citizen, not a military man

23. Who are **omnēs quī in magistrātū erant** (line 3)? A) the fighters from Chios B) the Athenians who stayed in Athens C) the military officers on the ship D) the private citizens on the island

24. In line 3, **auctōritāte** means A) with respect to his authority B) outside his authority C) from his authority D) in spite of his authority

25. From lines 2-4, we infer that Chabrias A) challenged the soldiers on the ship B) was the most respected man on the ship C) looked down on all the others D) thought that he should be commander of the ship

26. From lines 5-6, we learn that Chabrias wanted to A) be the pilot of the ship B) bring death to the commander of the ship C) leave the pilot at the harbor D) enter the harbor before the others

27. In line 6, **eō** means A) by him B) to that place C) by so much D) from there

28. In line 7, **ipse sibi perniciēī fuit** suggests that Chabrias A) was himself suffering from a fatal disease B) brought ruin to the Chians themselves C) was the cause of his own death D) killed the pilot of his own ship

29. Which of these four verbs is a syncopated form? A) penetrāsset (line 7) B) pugnāret (line 9) C) posset (line 10) D) dēiēcisset (line 10)

30. What happened when Chabrias took his ship into the harbor (lines 7-10)? A) the other Athenian ships followed B) he rammed the Chian ship with the beak of his ship C) the Chians fled in disorder D) his ship was surrounded and rammed

31. In line 9, **cum fortissimē pugnāret** is best translated A) after he had fought very bravely B) while he is fighting very bravely C) although he fought very bravely D) because he would fight very bravely

32. **Hinc** (line 10) refers to A) the sea B) Athens C) the ship D) Chios

33. The words **sī sē in mare dēiēcisset** (line 10) indicate that A) Chabrias did not dive into the sea B) the pilot himself fell into the sea C) the Athenians cast their enemy into the sea D) one of the Chian sailors threw himself into the sea

34. Why did the Athenian fleet arrive on the scene (line 11)? A) to pierce through the circle of Chian ships B) to bring more sailors to Chabrias' ship C) to arrest Chabrias and his comrades D) to pick up sailors in the water

35. In line 12, **quam** means A) how B) which C) rather than D) so that

36. In line 12, the best translation of **armīs abiectīs** is A) his weapons having been thrown away B) throwing his weapons at those fleeing C) if they threw weapons at him D) after he had gathered up his weapons

37. In line 12, **quā** refers to A) classis (line 11) B) natantēs (line 11) C) armīs (line 12) D) nāvem (line 12)

38. **Id** (line 13) refers to A) assisting the others off the ship B) taking up arms C) staying on the ship D) ramming the enemy ship

39. From lines 13-14, we learn that the sailors were saved because A) they were roped together B) they swam to safety C) they were picked up by the enemy D) they hid in the hold of their ship

40. We conclude from lines 14-16 that Chabrias rejected A) a well-deserved reward B) disgraceful survival C) an honest death D) fighting hand to hand with the enemy

Copyright 2010

2010 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEY

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

Copyright 2010

2010 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
TRANSLATION KEY

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

The two friends are walking to a stream. Marcus sees money in the middle of the road and shouts, "Look at the money in the road!"

Julius hurries to the money. He holds the money in his hand and shouts, "The money is mine!"

"But I saw the money first," Marcus replies. Soon the friends are fighting. A sailor comes. He sees the friends and shouts, "Don't fight. It is necessary for you to hold a contest!"

Julius says, "We ought to sail around the island."

"No! I want to swim," Marcus replies.

The sailor says, "Marcus ought to swim and Julius ought to sail."

"Yes!" the friends shout.

The sailor gives a signal and the friends hurry to the water. The wind is good; Julius sails faster. But soon the wind stops, and Marcus touches the finish line first.

The sailor shouts, "Marcus is the victor!" and gives the money to Marcus.

LATIN I

For three years there was a plague in the city (of) Rome. And so Roman priests sent ambassadors to Greece. The ambassadors were seeking aid from Aesculapius, the god of healing. The Roman men came to the temple of the god. Suddenly the Romans saw a serpent. The serpent was leaving the temple and was moving slowly to the sea. The serpent climbed up into the Roman ship. At first the sailors fled from the ship because they were frightened. Soon they returned because they perceived the serpent to be the god. The serpent hid in the middle of the ship. The sailors gave food and water to the serpent. Finally after six days the sailors came to the city (of) Rome. The serpent climbed down from the ship and swam to the island in the Tiber river. On account of the arrival of the serpent the Romans were happy because the plague was no longer in the city.

LATIN II

Once there was living in Lydia a king's shepherd, Gyges by name. On a certain day, (while) tending the sheep, he came upon the body of a man of unusual size. On the finger of this man was a golden ring which Gyges took off and placed on his own finger. When he had turned the gem of this ring to his palm, Gyges was being seen by no one, but he himself was able to see all things. After he had turned the gem from his palm back into place, all were able to see him again. And so with the help of this ring, he killed the king, and he removed those whom he was thinking were standing in the way. No one was able to see him in these evil deeds because he had turned the gem to his palm. Thus immediately the shepherd was made king of Lydia.

Are we able to judge that Gyges (to be) wise? Not at all! A wise man is always a good man even if no one is able to observe him. Honest things, not secret things, are sought by wise men.

LATIN III

A certain cow of wondrous size was considered an omen. For soothsayers announced, "Whoever will have sacrificed this cow to Diana, that one's state is going to rule all lands." A Sabine farmer was hoping that this wondrous cow would give power to his state. On the first day suitable for a sacrifice, the farmer led the cow with him to Rome to the temple of Diana and stationed it before the altar. Meanwhile, the same words had reached the priest of the temple of Diana. There the Roman priest, since the wondrous size and fame of the cow had moved him, mindful of those words, thus addresses the Sabine: "You are not, stranger, preparing to make a sacrifice to Diana impurely, are you? Why (do you) not purify yourself beforehand in the Tiber River which flows in the nearest valley? Touched by religion, the stranger, who wanted to do everything according to ritual, so that the outcome would correspond to the omen, immediately went down to the Tiber. Meanwhile, with the stranger absent, the Roman priest sacrificed the cow to Diana.

LATIN III-IV PROSE

At dawn on August 24 dense masses of dark clouds obscured the happy light of the sun. Soon raging winds fell on the city, (winds) from whose violence the groaning of the mountains was heard. Having followed these things, a horrific trembling of the earth destroyed the city itself and the suburban places. Immediately, because very many buildings were standing on the slope of the hills, some fell on top of others with an immense sound of ruins. The peaks of the houses were resounding with the various shouts of men seeking repeatedly [their] spouses and children. Many died beneath the very weights of [their] falling houses. Certain ones, covered up to their neck, although they could have been saved if anyone had helped, were killed by a lack of aid. Others were hanging, impaled by the sharp points of wood sticking out. Seceral, killed by one blow, [who were] a little before men, now were seen as heaps of bodies. And a greater part of the buildings and people would have been able to survive, if, in rapid course, the fires through five days and nights had not burned up whatever was able to be consumed.

LATIN III-IV POETRY

Meanwhile the cavalry, sent ahead from the Latin city, while the rest of the legion drawn up on the plain was delaying, were going and bringing answers to king Turnus, three hundred (cavalry men) all with shields, with Volcens their leader. And now they were approaching the camp and coming up to the walls when they see from afar those (i.e. Euryalus and Nisus) turning on the left path, and in the faintly gleaming shade of night the helmet betrayed unmindful Euryalus, and it gleamed turned to the rays (of the moon). It did not go unnoticed. Volcens shouts from his line of march, "Stand still, men! What is the reason for your journey? Or who are you in arms? Or where are you holding your route?" They offered nothing in return, but they hastened their flight into the woods and trusted the night.

LATIN V-VI

He hisses—Nature has left (only) this speech to him. His wife, beating her bare breast with her hand, exclaims: "Cadmus, remain yourself, O unfortunate one, strip off these monstrosities! Cadmus, what is this? Where are your feet, your shoulders and your hands, and your complexion, and your face and, as I speak, everything? Why, O gods, do you not also turn me into the same serpent?" She had spoken; he was licking (kissing) the face of his wife and he was going into the beloved bosom, as if he recognized (it), and he was giving embraces and seeking the accustomed neck. Whoever is present (and the companions were) is terrified: but she strokes the lubricious neck of the crested serpent, and suddenly there are two and they creep, in an intertwined coil, until they went into the hiding places of the grove placed nearby; and now, they neither flee mankind, nor do they harm (them) with a wound; and, as peaceful serpents, they remember what they were before.

Chabrias, however, perished in the Social War in this way. The Athenians were attacking Chios. There was in the fleet Chabrias, a private citizen, but he went before (surpassed) all who were in charge, and the soldiers looked to him rather than those who were in charge. This thing hastened death for him. For while he was eager to be the first to enter the harbor (of the Chians), and he ordered his pilot to steer his ship there, he himself was his own destruction. For when he had penetrated to that place (the harbor), the rest (of the ships) did not follow. After this was done, having been surrounded by the running-together of the enemy, although he fought very bravely, his ship, having been struck by the beak (of the enemy ship), began to sink. Although he could have escaped from here (the ship), if he had thrown himself into the sea, because the fleet of the Athenians was coming up to pick up swimming sailors, he preferred to die rather than, having thrown down his weapons, to abandon the ship in which he had been conveyed. The others did not want to do that: they arrived into safety by swimming. But he, thinking that an honorable death was superior to a shameful life, fighting hand to hand, was killed by the weapons of the enemy.

Copyright 2010