

2014

Illinois State Latin Tournament

Final Examination

Latin I

General Directions:

- Do NOT put your name on this examination.
- You will be allowed 120 minutes for the entire examination
- You are to answer all of the questions on the following pages
Be sure to erase all unwanted marks completely.
- Write your answers on the test
- Do not open the examination until you are told to do so.

Your assigned ILT Registration Number is _____

You are currently enrolled in what level of Latin _____

Total possible points 200

EXAMINATION SCORE _____

Part I Language

A: Vocabulary & Form: Please give the Latin word (1 point) and the requested form (1 point)

| <i>Present Active Infinitive</i> | | <i>Requested Form</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| ex: to love | amare | 3 rd sing pres act indicative | amat |
| 1. to lead | _____ | singular imperative | _____ |
| 2. to stay | _____ | present passive infinitive | _____ |
| 3. to wear | _____ | 3 rd pl future act indicative | _____ |
| 4. to send | _____ | 2 nd sing present act indicative | _____ |
| 5. to flee | _____ | 1 st pl imperf act indicative | _____ |
| 6. to make | _____ | 3 rd sing perf act indicative | _____ |

| <i>Nominative Singular</i> | | <i>Requested form</i> | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| ex. leader | dux | gen. sing. | ducis |
| 7. crown | _____ | acc. pl. | _____ |
| 8. sailor | _____ | voc. sing. | _____ |
| 9. body | _____ | nom pl | _____ |
| 10. field | _____ | gen pl | _____ |
| 11. head | _____ | gen sing | _____ |
| 12. soldier | _____ | abl sing | _____ |
| 13. wall | _____ | abl pl | _____ |
| 14. law | _____ | dat sing | _____ |

| <i>Nominative Singular Masculine</i> | | <i>Requested form</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 15. beautiful | _____ | adj fem nom pl | _____ |
| 16. white | _____ | adj masc acc pl | _____ |
| 17. bad | _____ | adverb | _____ |
| 18. sad | _____ | adverb | _____ |

Give the requested principal part

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 19. 2nd principal part <u>debeo</u> | _____ | 21. perfect participle <u>invenio</u> | _____ |
| 20. 3rd principal part <u>lego</u> | _____ | 22. perfect participle <u>premo</u> | _____ |

B: Translation (English to Latin)

Translate into Latin each underlined word as it would be translated in the sentence (1 point each)

Which son of the king will be the next leader?

27. Which _____

29. will be _____

28. of the king _____

30. leader _____

Today the girls wish to see all the buildings in Rome.

31. Today _____

33. buildings _____

32. wish _____

34. in Rome _____

The happy students were prepared to be taught the lesson by the teacher

35. happy _____

37. to be taught _____

36. were prepared _____

38. by the teacher _____

Caesar ordered the soldiers to move the camp across the river.

39. ordered _____

41. camp _____

40. soldiers _____

42. river _____

The brave sailors sailed into the harbor with great care

43. brave _____

45. sailed _____

44. sailors _____

46. great _____

After the battle with the Germans our men knew victory was theirs.

47. battle _____

49. our _____

48. Germans _____

50. victory _____

Cornelius, lead this horse home quickly!

51. Cornelius _____

53. horse _____

52. lead _____

54. home _____

The children are sleeping in the bedrooms.

55. are sleeping _____

56. bedrooms _____

Part II Derivatives

57-62 give the Latin word and its English meaning 1 point for each word and 1 point for each meaning

| | Latin word | English meaning (of the Latin Word) |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 57. Octave | _____ | _____ |
| 58. Itinerary | _____ | _____ |
| 59. Facilitate | _____ | _____ |
| 60. Illegible | _____ | _____ |
| 61. Lucid | _____ | _____ |
| 62. Sylvan | _____ | _____ |

Use the word bank for the definitions of 63-70 Not all words are defined. 1 point each

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Corpulent | Journal | Ameliorate |
| Expatriate | Manufacture | Tenacious |
| Nocturnal | Celerity | Component |
| Levity | Envisage | Decade |
| Insuperable | Circumnavigate | Pessimism |
| Cogent | Propinquity | Amity |

63. _____ rapidity of action or motion
64. _____ inclination to emphasize adverse aspects, conditions, and possibilities
65. _____ very clear and easy for the mind to accept and believe
66. _____ one of the parts of something
67. _____ nearness in place or time
68. _____ excessive or unseemly frivolity
69. _____ to picture in your mind
70. _____ very fat

Part III

Mythology/History/Literature/Roman Life

1 point each

Mythology

71. Who is the Greek god of the sea?
72. Who is the Roman goddess of the moon and the hunt?
73. Who is the Greek god of wine?
74. Who is the Roman god of messengers, travel, and trade?
75. Who is the Greek god of the forge?
76. Which great hero was the son of Venus and Anchises?
77. Who was the husband of Penelope and the father of Telemachus?
78. Who completed 12 labors for his uncle Eurystheus?
79. Which Trojan was the greatest warrior until Achilles slew him?
80. Who killed Medusa?

Roman History

81. In what year is traditional beginning of the Roman Republic?
82. Who was the second king of Rome?
83. What battle is the final decisive battle of the second Punic War?
84. What early hero of Rome lost his right hand when he thrust it into the fire?
85. Who was elected consul seven times and was an opponent of Sulla?
86. What two sons of Cornelia were assassinated for the attempts of land reform?
87. Who was the last Julio-Claudian emperor?
88. Who along with Marc Antony and Octavian make up the second triumvirate?
89. At what battle of 31 BC, did Octavian defeat the forces of Marc Antony?
90. At what bridge did Constantine defeat Maxentius in 312 AD?

Latin Literature

91. Who was the author of the *Metamorphoses*?
92. Who wrote a commentary of his exploits in Gaul?

Roman Private Life & Customs

93. What do the letters *-anus* signify about a Roman name?
94. Roman Term for the master's office
95. Latin term for a bath house
96. The term for the Roman speaking platform in the Forum
97. Roman official whose primary role was to serve as a financial officer
98. The chief priest in Rome
99. Term for a Roman's small midday meal
100. Who built the first permanent theater in Rome?

Mucius gives a lesson in Roman virtue

Mucius Scaevola volunteers to help the Rom out of a bind.

Porsenna, rēx Clusinōrum, urbem Romam iam diū obsidēbat. Romānī igitur, quod cibum in urbem ferre nōn poterant, fame perībant. Tum miles quīdam Rōmanus, Gaius Mucius nomine, quī cīvēs et patriam servāre volēbat, Porsennam necāre cōstituit. Gladium arripuit et sub tunica cēlāvit. Trāns Tiberim festinavit et castra hostium fūrtim intrāvit. Ad mēnsam ante mīlitēs sedēbant duo hominēs. Cogitābat Mucius, “Uter est rex?” Nōnne ille est, quī omnia facit? Necesse est illum necāre!” Mucius appropinquavit et virum gladiō necāvit.

E castrīs effugiebat Mucius sed mīlitēs eum cēpērunt. “O sceleste!” inquiunt. Cur scrībam regis necāvisti?” Rex erat iratus et mīlitēs iussit Mucium punire. Eō ipsō tempōre stābat Mucius prope aram et ignem. Mucius interpellavit, “Mē cepisti, sed poenās nōn timēo.” Subito dextram manum in ignem iniēcit. Rex statim surrexit et milites iussit virum ab igne trahere. “Quamquam,” inquit, “hostis es, tē ad cīvēs tuōs iam remittam quod vir fortissimus es.” Cīvēs Mucium nōn modo laudābant sed, quod iam sinistram modo manum habēbat, eum appellāvērunt Scaevolam.

Clusini, -orum, m., pl. the people of Clusium

101. What were the Romans dying of?

102. What did Mucius decide to do?

103. How did he determine which one was the king?

104. He killed whom instead?

105. Mucius was standing near what thing?

106. What other thing was he standing near?

107. What does he not fear?

108. What did he do?

109. Why did the king free him?

110. Why did they call him *scaevola*?

Odysseus tries to come home from the Trojan War

He must convince a goddess to let him go

Vīr quidam praeclārus, nomine Ulixēs, ab urbe Troīa redībat et uxōrem suam Pēnelopam vidēre volēbat. Diū tamen eī nōn licēbat domum redīre, nam Nuptūnus, deus maris, īrātus cōstituerat eum pūnire quod Ulixēs, filiō Neptūnī nocuerat. Hūc illūc igitur per multa maria errābat Ulixēs, multās īnsulās vīsītābat, multa et mīra animalia vidēbat. Identidem deus eum in mare praecipitābat, identidem Ulixēs incolumis effugiebat.

Ubi ad īnsulam quondam venit, servāvit eum dea, nomine Calypsō, quae ibi habitabat. Cūm et vestēs dedit; virum diū cūrābat; mox eum amābat et uxor eius esse volebat. Sed Ulixēs dē uxōre suā cōgitābat. Sōlus saepe lacrimābat neque volēbat in illā insula manēre. Dea, ubi eum lacrimantem cōspexit, “Cur doles?” inquit. Ulixēs, “Dē Penelopā cōgitābam,” respondit. “Quamquam mē bene cūrās et multa mihi das, tamen domum redire volō.”

Tandem dea servos iussit nāvem, cibum, vestēs parāre, nam nōluit eum retinēre invitum.

111. Whom does Odysseus want to see?

112. Why was he not allowed to return home for a long time?

113. Name two things that Odysseus saw:

114. Who kept hurling him into the sea?

115. Who saved him?

116. What did she want?

117. What was Odysseus often doing?

118. What did he want?

119. What three things did she order the slaves to prepare?

120. Why did she do this?

The Roman Capture Veii

Cum Etruscīs Romanī saepe bellum gerebant. Etruscī Romanīs dissimilēs erant. Nōn longē ab urbe Romā erant Veī, oppidum Etruscōrum. Murī oppidī erant altī et validissimī; natua locī erat difficillima; itaque incolae diū erant tutī. Per decem annos Romanī Veios frustrā oppugnābant.

Denique vir Etruscus in murō urbis stetit. Superbē dixit, “Haec sunt verba oraculī! Dum aqua est in lacū Albano, dī nos defendant! Numquam nos vincētis!”

Dux Romanus, Camillus, cepit consilium bonum. “Labor difficillimus erit,” Inquit, “sed cuniculum sub terrā fodērunt. Per hunc cuniculum aqua ē lacū trans campōs fluxit. Iam nulla erat aqua in lacū.

Mox acrī proeliō Romanī Etruscos vicērunt et Veiōs occupavērunt. Verba oraculī vera erant.

Tutus –a –um : safe
Cuniculum: tunnel

oppugno –are: seige
fodo fodere: dig

Lacus –us : lake

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Herculēs, Alcmenae filius, olim in Graeciā habitābat. Hic omnium hominum fortissimus fuisse dicitur. nō, regina deorum, Alcmenam oderat et Herculem etiam tum infantem necāre voluit. Itaque duās tēs mīsīt; hae mediā nocte in cubiculum Alcemenae vēnērunt, ubi Herculēs cum fratre suō dormiebat. tēs iam appropinquaverunt et cunīs movēbant; ita pueri ē somnō excitatī sunt.

Iphiclēs, frater Herculis, magnā voce exclamāvit; sed Herculēs, nullō modō territus est. Parvīs manibus statim serpentēs prehendit, et colla eārum magnā vī compressit. Talī modō serpentēs ā puerō interfectae sunt. Alcmena autem, clamorem audīvit et maritum suum ē somnō excitavit. Ille lumen accendit et galdium suum cēpit; tum ad puerōs properāvit. Sed ubi ad locum venit, rem miram vidit; Hercules enim ridēbat et serpentēs mortuās demonstrābat.

Lumen: Light

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