

2015 Illinois State Latin Tournament Qualifying Examination

Latin IV

General Directions:

- Do NOT put your name on this examination.
- You will be allowed 90 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 (or Deponent) Infinitive</i>		<i>Requested Form</i>
1-2. to fall	_____	plural present act. imp. _____
3-4. to touch	_____	2nd sg. present act. subj. _____
5-6. to send	_____	1st pl. future pass. ind. _____
7-8. to beat	_____	future active infinitive _____
9-10. to begin	_____	perf. pass. part. fem. nom. sing. _____
11-12. to beg	_____	3rd sing. pluperfect subj. _____

<i>Nominative Singular</i>	<i>Requested form</i>
13-14. summer	acc. pl. _____
15-16. genera l	voc. sing. _____
17-18. knee	nom. pl. _____
19-20. fear	gen. pl. _____
21-22. flock	gen. sing. _____
23-24. attack	abl. sing. _____
25-26. song	abl. pl. _____
27-28. funeral	dat. sing. _____

<i>Nominative Singular Masculine</i>	<i>Requested form</i>
29-30. thin	adj. comparative fem. nom. pl. _____
31-32. huge	adj. superlative neuter acc. pl. _____
33-34. suitable	superlative adverb _____
35-36. bold	positive adverb _____

Give the requested principal part

37. 2nd principal part <u>cedō</u>	_____	39. perfect pass. participle <u>frangō</u>	_____
38. 3rd principal part <u>poscō</u>	_____	40. perfect pass. participle <u>rideō</u>	_____

B: Translation (English to Latin)

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

Let them cook, let us dine, let him buy the meal, and may I sleep well!

41. let them cook _____

43. let him buy _____

42. let us dine _____

44. may I sleep _____

We went to Rome so that we might hear the orator Cicero.

45. we went _____

47. we might hear _____

46. to Rome _____

48. orator _____

The actor was so loud that no one could hear himself think.

49. so _____

51. could _____

50. that _____

52. hear _____

With great speed, Caesar sent a legate as a help to them.

53. speed _____

55. as a help _____

54. legate _____

56. to them _____

The city must be fortified by the soldiers as diligently as possible.

57. city _____

59. by the soldiers _____

58. must be fortified _____

60. as diligently as possible _____

In a few hours, the senators will understand that the conspirators have been seized.

61. in a few hours _____

63. conspirators _____

62. will understand _____

64. have been seized _____

The boy saw the girl reading the best book of all near the river.

65. reading _____

67. of all _____

66. best _____

68. near _____

Tibullus writes the poem for the sake of praising Delia.

69. for the sake of _____

70. praising _____

Part II Derivatives

71-82. 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)
71-72. fracture	_____	_____
73-74. aural	_____	_____
75-76. hiemal	_____	_____
77-78. egregious	_____	_____
79-80. loquacious	_____	_____
81-82. umbrage	_____	_____

Use the word bank for the definitions of 83-90 *Not all words are defined. 1 point each*

impudence	risible	verity
cacchinate	mordant	turpitude
vernal	errant	sagacity
piety	immaculate	incisive
perspicuous	adamantine	masticate
pernoctate	mellifluous	vicissitude

83. _____ truthfulness
84. _____ pertaining to spring
85. _____ biting, caustic
86. _____ to pass the night somewhere
87. _____ lucid, clearly expressed and understood
88. _____ roving; straying from the correct path
89. _____ to chew
90. _____ shamelessness

Part III

Mythology/History/Literature/Roman Life

1 point each

Mythology

- 91. who is the Trojan wife of Aeneas
- 92. cursed princess of Troy who could see the future
- 93. priestess of Apollo at Cumae who assists Aeneas
- 94. god who briefly takes Ascanius' place at Carthage
- 95. nymph who fled from Apollo and became a laurel tree
- 96. condemned in the Underworld to forever roll a stone up a hill
- 97. Trojan shepherd seized by Zeus and made cupbearer to gods
- 98. god of the winds who creates a storm in the *Aeneid*

Roman History

- 99. consul of Rome in 63 B.C.
- 100. Republican hero who left his field only briefly to lead the Romans to victory
- 101. naval battle at which Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra
- 102. people who defeated and killed Marcus Licinius Crassus in 53 B.C.
- 103. second Julio-Claudian emperor
- 104. emperor who began construction of the Colosseum
- 105. first Christian emperor
- 106. emperor whose column commemorated victories over the Dacians

Latin Literature

- 107. wrote a dating handbook called the *Ars Amatoria*
- 108. title of Apuleius' picaresque novel
- 109. author of the *Meditationes*
- 110. patron to Vergil and Horace
- 111. wrote speeches leading to the voluntary exile of Verres
- 112. historian who wrote the *Annales*
- 113. genre that Terence was best known for
- 114. age of Latin Literature that includes: Sallust, Catullus, Livy

Roman Private Life & Customs

- 115. name for the sacred boundary of the ancient city
- 116. priestesses who tended the sacred fire of Rome
- 117. name for the sewer of ancient Rome
- 118. role of the *praeficae* at Roman funerals
- 119. part of the body on which a Roman might wear a *galea*
- 120. the profession of a *pistrinarius*

“The Origins of Commodus” (*Scriptores Historiae Augustae* XIX.1-7)

The authors set forth a popular rumor about the heir of Marcus Aurelius.

Aiunt quīdam, quod et verī simile vidētur, Commodum Antoninum, successorē illīus ac filium, nōn esse dē eō natum sed dē adulteriō, ac talem fabellam vulgarī sermone contexunt: Faustina quondam, Piī filiam, Marcī uxorem, cum gladiatorēs transīre vīdisset, unīus ex hīs amore succensam, cum longā aegritudine laborāret, virō dē amore confessam. Quod cum ad Chaldaeos Marcus retulisset, illōrum fuisse consilium, ut, occisō gladiatore, sanguine illīus sēsē Faustina sublavāret atque ita cum virō concumberet. Quod esset factum, solutum quidem amorem, natum verō Commodorum gladiatorem esse, nōn principem, quī mille prope pugnās publicē, populō inspectante, gladiatorīas imperator exhibuit, ut in vitā eius docebitur. Quod quidem verī simile ex eō habētur quod tam sanctī principis filius iīs moribus fuit quibus nullus lanista, nullus scaenicus, nullus arenarius, nullus postremo ex omnium dedecorum et scelerum conluvione concretus.

121. What was the relationship between Commodus and Marcus Aurelius? _____
122. According to the rumor, from what was Commodus born? _____
123. According to the text, who was Faustina? _____
124. With whom did Faustina fall in love? _____
125. With whom did she eventually share the news? _____
126. Who offered a plan to cure her? _____
127. What happened to her love interest under this plan? _____
128. What two things was Faustina instructed to do under the plan? _____
129. [part two of question 108] _____
130. What evidence does the text cite for the credibility of this story? _____
- _____

“Horace Laments” (*Epodes VII*): In this poem, Horace addresses those Romans who might lead the city back into civil strife.

Quō, quō scelestī ruitis? aut cur dexterīs
Aptantur ensēs conditī?
Parumne campīs atque Neptunō super
Fustum Latinī sanguinis,
Nōn ut superbās invidiae Carthaginis
Romanus arcīs ureret,
Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sacrā catenatus viā,
Sed ut secundum vota Parthōrum suā
Urbs haec perīret dextrā?
Neque hic lupīs mōs nec fuit leonibus
Umquam nisi in dispar ferīs.
Furorne caecus an rapit vīs acrior
An culpa? Responsum date!
Tacent, et albus ora pallor inficit,
Mentēsque percussae stupent.
Sīc est: acerba fata Romanōs agunt
Scelusque fraternae necis,
Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remī
Sacer nepotibus cruor.

131. What does he call his audience at the beginning of the poem? _____
132. What are these people holding? _____
133. Where, according to the poet, has blood been poured? _____
134. What does he recall the Romans did at Carthage? _____
135. What image of the Britain does he invoke? _____
136. According to Horace, how might the city perish? _____
137. To what does Horace compare these Romans? _____
138. Name one thing he suggests as their motivation. _____
139. What does Horace command his audience to do? _____
140. To what event does Horace trace this penchant for “fraternal nex”?? _____

Translation

60 points

“Caesar Deliberates” (Caesar’s *Bellum Civile* I.72)

30 pts.

Caesar devises a plan to minimize losses to his troops.

Caesar in eam spem vēnerat, sē sine pugnā et sine vulnere suōrum rem conficere posse, quod rē frumentariā adversariōs interclusisset. Cur etiam secundō proeliō aliquōs ex suīs amitteret? Cur vulnerārī pateretur optimē dē sē meritōs militēs? Cur denique fortunam periclitāretur? Praesertim cum nōn minus esset imperatōris consiliō superāre quam gladiō. Movēbatur etiam misericordiā civium, quōs interficiendōs vidēbat; quibus salvīs atque incolumibus rem obtinēre malēbat. Hoc consilium Caesaris plerīsque nōn probābatur: militēs verō palam inter sē loquebantur, quoniam talis occasiō victoriae dimitteretur, etiam cum vellet Caesar, sēsē nōn esse pugnaturōs.

intercludō, -ere, -usī, -usum – to cut or shut off; to block

periclitor, periclitārī, periclitatus sum – to risk, hazard; to attempt; to test

praesertim (adv.) – especially

incolumis, -e – unharmed

palam (adv.) – openly, publicly

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey 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.

“Alcyone on the Shore” (Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* XI.710 ff.) 30 pts.

A wife recalls her last encounter with her husband, and then she catches sight of something...

Mane erat: egreditur tectīs ad litus et illum
Maesta locum repetit, dē quō spectarat euntem,
Dumque moratur ibi dumque “hīc retinacula solvit,
Hōc mihi discedēns dedit oscula litore,” dicit
Dumque notata locīs reminiscitur acta fretumque
Prospicit, in liquidā, spatiō distante, tuētur
Nesciō quid quasi corpus aquā, primōque, quid illud
Esset, erat dubium; postquam paulum appulit unda,
Et quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquēbat.

maestus, -a, -um – sad
retinaculum, -ī (n.) – rope, cable
fretum, -ī (n.) – strait, sound
tueor, *tuērī*, *tuitus sum* – to see, gaze upon
appellō, -ere, *appulī*, *appulsum* – to drive or move toward
quamvis (conj.) – although
liqueō, -ēre, *liquī* – to be clear, manifest

This image shows a blank 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.