

2015

Illinois State Latin Tournament

Final Examination

Latin III

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>
1-2. to throw _____	future ind. 1 st sing., act. _____	_____
3-4. to follow _____	1st pl. imperf, subj. _____	_____
5-6. to prefer _____	3rd pl. present ind. _____	_____
7-8. to order _____	perfect active infinitive _____	_____
9-10. to read _____	perf pass part. masc. acc. _____	_____
11-12. to warn _____	fut. act. part., fem, nom. s. _____	_____

<i>Nominative Singular</i>		<i>Requested form</i>
13-14. weapon _____	acc. pl. _____	_____
15-16. home _____	locative _____	_____
17-18. son _____	voc. sing. _____	_____
19-20. war _____	nom. pl. _____	_____
21-22. body _____	gen. sing. _____	_____
23-24. speech _____	abl. sing. _____	_____
25-26. soldier _____	abl. pl. _____	_____
27-28. judge _____	dat. sing. _____	_____

<i>Nominative Singular Masculine</i>		<i>Requested form</i>
29-30. large _____	adj. comparative neut .nom. pl. _____	_____
31-32. easy _____	adj. superlative fem .acc. pl. _____	_____
33-34. small _____	comparative adverb _____	_____
35-36. wise _____	positive adverb _____	_____

Give the requested principal part

37. 2nd principal part <u>orior</u> _____	38. perfect participle <u>miror</u> _____
39. 3rd principal part <u>cado</u> _____	40. 3rd principal part <u>sto</u> _____

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

Since you (sing.) are trying to kill the consul, prepare your band of conspirators.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 41. to kill | _____ | 42. prepare | _____ |
| 43. the consul | _____ | 44. band | _____ |

I think that I shall speak very briefly of the good fortune of that general.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 45. I | _____ | 46. very briefly | _____ |
| 47. shall speak | _____ | 48. of that | _____ |

A plan must be formed by us so as to save the state.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 49. must be formed | _____ | 50. so as to save | _____ |
| 51. by us | _____ | 52. the state | _____ |

Let others hold the camp, let them wage war; we will protect the city.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 53. others | _____ | 54. let them wage | _____ |
| 55. camp | _____ | 56. the city | _____ |

Don't ask why we are defending the rather bad poet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 57. Don't ask | _____ | 58. the rather bad | _____ |
| 59. we are defending | _____ | 60. poet | _____ |

The master was afraid that one of the slaves had run away.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 61. was afraid | _____ | 62. of the slaves | _____ |
| 63. that | _____ | 64. had run away | _____ |

The enemy having been defeated, the general decided to make peace.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 65. The enemy | _____ | 66. decided | _____ |
| 67. having been defeated | _____ | 68. to make | _____ |

Children, follow me.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 69. Children | _____ | 70. follow | _____ |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|

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. vagabond	_____	_____
73-74. patient	_____	_____
75-76. irrational	_____	_____
77-78. alienation	_____	_____
79-80. cursory	_____	_____
81-82. imbibe	_____	_____

Use the word bank for the definitions of 83-90

Not all words are defined. 1 point each

acerbic	peccadillo	querulous
prehensile	gregarious	nefarious
implicate	lacrimose	incredulity
umbrage	littoral	diffident
torrid	auspicious	vestigial
ancillary	sublimate	postulate

83. _____ lacking self-confidence

84. _____ scorching, burning

85. _____ sharp, bitter

86. _____ complaining

87. _____ disbelief

88. _____ a small infraction

89. _____ tearful

90. _____ unspeakably wicked

Part III

Mythology/History/Literature/Roman Life

1 point each

Mythology

- 91. goddess whose gift precipitated the Trojan War
- 92. number of Graces times the number of Muses
- 93. river of forgetfulness in the Underworld
- 94. sorceress who assisted Jason
- 95. father of Icarus
- 96. goddess in whose temple the eternal flame burned
- 97. wife of Hector
- 98. god who presided over the Golden Age

Roman History

- 99. mother of Romulus and Remus
- 100. year of Caesar's consulship
- 101. Cicero's beloved daughter
- 102. target of the speeches known as the *Philippics*
- 103. victor at Actium
- 104. king who established religious practices at Rome
- 105. Cicero's office while in Sicily
- 106. the successor of Augustus

Latin Literature

- 107. his history included the beginning of the Republic
- 108. author of *Ars Amatoria*
- 109. the author of *De Amicitia*, and *De Officiis*
- 110. short, pithy verses written by Martial
- 111. he said "O tempora, o mores!"
- 112. the emperor Nero's tutor, a literary man himself
- 113. the Greek orator who inspired Cicero
- 114. he wrote a poem imitating Sappho in Sapphic meter

Roman Private Life & Customs

- 115. exercise area in the bath complex
- 116. Roman elected official with judicial responsibilities
- 117. the speakers' platform in the Forum
- 118. port city of departure for the East
- 119. napkin or white cloth dropped to begin a chariot race
- 120. what is a *miliarium*?

Part IV**Reading Comprehension****20 points****A. Cicero *In Verrem*, Actio Secunda IV, 58 (adapted)****(Cicero reveals different attitudes toward statues of Jupiter.)**

Quanto in honore Iovem Imperatorem, iudices, in suo templo fuisse arbitramini? Iudicare potestis si recordari volueritis quanta religione fuerit aliud simile signum quod ex Macedonia captum in Capitolio posuerat Flaminius. Etenim tria ferebantur in orbe terrarum signa Jovis Imperatoris eiusdem generis pulcherrime facta esse; unum illud ex Macedonia quod in Capitolio videmus; alterum in Ponti ore et angustiis; tertium, quod Syracusis ante Verrem praetorem fuit. Illud Flaminius ita ex templo suo sustulit ut in Capitolio, terrestri domicilio Iovis, poneret. Id signum quod est ad os Ponti, cum tam multa ex illo mari bella emergerint, usque ad hunc diem integrum servatum est. Tertium quod erat Syracusis, et quod Marcellus armatus et victor viderat propter religionem non attigit. Id Verres ex templo Iovis sustulit.

***recordari*:** to recall; ***religione*:** reverence; ***ferebantur*:** were said; ***generis*:** style;
***Ponti*:** the Black Sea; ***emergerint*:** rose out

101. On what point does Cicero wish the opinion of his audience? _____

102. What suggestion does he make for forming a correct opinion? _____

103-104. What two general statements were made about the statues of Jupiter?

105. Originally, where were the first and third statues of Jupiter? _____

106. What did Flaminius regard the Capitolium to be? _____

107. What made the entrance to the Black Sea seem unsafe for statues?

108. What fact proves this assumption false? _____

109. In what capacity was Marcellus in Sicily? _____

110. Contrast Marcellus' treatment of the statue with that of Verres _____

B. Seneca Gives Advice to Students (Moral Epistles, LXXXVIII, adapted)

De liberalibus studiis quid sentiam scire cupis. Nullum studium probo quod ad obtinendam pecuniam pertineat. Studia sunt utilia si ingenium augent. Debemus ea colere quoniam animus nihil maius agere potest. Video igitur ea studia liberalia dicta esse quod homine libero digna sint. Signum supremum sapientiae est hoc sentire cum cetera studia sint inutilia. Debemus igitur talia studia neglegere et vitare. Quidam quaerunt si liberalia studia virum bonum faciant et si magistri improbi virtutem tradant.

111. What has Seneca been asked to state? _____

112. Of what type of schooling does *he* disapprove? _____

113. When are studies useful? _____

114. Why should these studies be pursued? _____

115. Why are some studies called liberal? _____

116. How does he describe all other studies? _____

117- 118. What two things should students do in regard to these studies? _____

119-120. What two questions are being raised by certain persons? _____

Vergil's *Aeneid*, Book IV, lines 693-703 (adapted)

After Dido has killed herself, Juno takes pity on her and sends her messenger, Iris, to help facilitate Dido's passage to the Underworld.

Tum Juno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
Irim demisit Olympo
ut luctantem animam resolveret.

Nam quia nec fato nec merita morte peribat,
sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
nondum flavum Proserpina vertice illius crinem
abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.

Ergo Iris croceis per caelum pennis
mille trahens varios colores
devolat et supra caput astitit. “Hunc crinem ego Diti
sacrum iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo.”

luctor, are, luctatus : to struggle
vertex, icis, m.: head
adsto, adstare, astiti,: stand by
Dis, Ditis, m. Pluto

flavus, a, um : yellow, blond
croceus, a, um: yellow, saffron
iussa (a Iunone)

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.

[Sextus Roscius has been accused of the murder of his father. Cicero, answering the charge of the accuser, shows absence of motive. *Pro Sex. Rosc. Amerino*, XIV (adapted)

Quae res igitur Sex. Roscium ad istum tantum furorem impulit? “Patri” inquit “non placebat.” Quam ob rem? Necesse est enim causam quoque fuisse iustam et magnam et perspicuam: nam neque credibile est patrem occisum esse a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, nec verisimile est filium patri odio fuisse sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis. Rursus igitur quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio ut is patri non placeret. At perspicuum est vitium nullum fuisse. Eratne igitur pater amens, qui odisset sine causa suum filium? At pater quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. Itaque, iudices, iam potestis videre, si neque pater fuerit amens neque filius perditus, patrem causam nullam odi et filium causam nullam sceleris habuisse.

perspicuous, a, um: obvious

***verisimile*:** plausible

unicus, a, um: only

***perditus*:** degenerate

[illegible]