

2014

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. to dare	_____	plural present act imp.	_____
2. to try	_____	1st pl. present subj.	_____
3. to press	_____	3rd pl. future pass ind.	_____
4. to encourage	_____	perfect infinitive	_____
5. to set out	_____	perf pass part. masc nom sing	_____
6. to rise	_____	3rd sing pluperfect subj	_____

<i>Nominative Singular</i>		<i>Requested form</i>	
7. flame	_____	acc pl.	_____
8. torch	_____	nom pl.	_____
9. iudge	_____	voc sing.	_____
10. smoke	_____	gen pl	_____
11. custom	_____	gen sing	_____
12. horn	_____	abl sing	_____
13. legion	_____	abl pl	_____
14. goddess	_____	dat sing	_____

<i>Nominative Singular Masculine</i>		<i>Requested form</i>	
15. right	_____	adj comparative fem nom pl	_____
16. pretty	_____	adj superlative neuter acc pl	_____
17. good	_____	comparative adverb	_____
18. swift	_____	positive adverb	_____

Give the requested principal part

19. 2nd principal part <u>cerno</u>	_____	21. perfect participle <u>pello</u>	_____
20. 3rd principal part <u>cado</u>	_____	22. perfect participle <u>frango</u>	_____

B: Translation (English to Latin)

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

The Trojans saw that Hector was the bravest soldier of all

27. saw _____

29. bravest _____

28. was _____

30. of all _____

The king of the gods had entrusted the message to the winged Mercury.

31. gods _____

33. message _____

32. had entrusted _____

34. Mercury _____

With the freedom having been received, the slave immediately departed to Capua.

35. freedom _____

37. departed _____

36. received _____

38. to Capua _____

The Greeks did not know why the ship was very small.

39. did not know _____

41. was _____

40. ship _____

42. very small _____

The sun was so bright that they could not see the army approaching.

43. so _____

45. they could see _____

44. that not _____

46. army _____

It is better to have loved and lost than to have never loved before.

47. better _____

49. than _____

48. to have loved _____

50. never _____

Guard, use your sword well!

51. guard _____

53. sword _____

52. use _____

54. well _____

Trojans, don't believe that horse!

55. believe _____

56. horse _____

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. pacify	_____	_____
58. collapse	_____	_____
59. ramify	_____	_____
60. cohesive	_____	_____
61. fragile	_____	_____
62. adjacent	_____	_____

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

Latency	Emblem	Competent
Pervious	Reluctance	Garrulous
Indolent	Vitiate	Portent
Superannuate	Discernible	Transmutate
Abhorrence	Recluse	Exhume
Venerable	Cantata	Surreptitious

63. _____ one who lives in retirement or seclusion
64. _____ unwillingness
65. _____ to become deteriorated or incapacitated by long service
66. _____ to change in nature, substance, or form
67. _____ to contaminate
68. _____ meriting or commanding high esteem
69. _____ clandestine
70. _____ admitting the passage of another substance

Part III

Mythology/History/Literature/Roman Life

1 point each

Mythology

- 71. Greek goddess of the harvest
- 72. Roman god of wine
- 73. Roman goddess of the dawn
- 74. wife of Aeneas after he lands in Italy
- 75. father of Achilles
- 76. received the golden touch from Dionysus but later regretted it
- 77. ferryman of the river Styx in the underworld
- 78. calms the storm in book 1 of the Aeneid

Roman History

- 79. the first Julio-Claudian emperor
- 80. left his plow in a field to become dictator of Rome, and returned to it
- 81. battle of 31 BC where Octavian's forces defeated Marc Antony
- 82. governor of Sicily prosecuted by Cicero for plundering the island of riches
- 83. year that Cicero was born
- 84. site of the second Catilinarian oration
- 85. the Manlian law was to grant command of the war in the East to whom?
- 86. powerful politician responsible for Cicero's exile to Greece

Latin Literature

- 87. playwright of *Mostellaria*, *Asinaria*, *Pseudolus*, and *Aulularia*
- 88. wrote biographies of the twelve Caesars
- 89. wrote a monograph of the war with Cataline
- 90. birthplace of Cicero
- 91. author of the *Pharsalia*
- 92. author of the *Satyricon*
- 93. meter used to write love elegy
- 94. the genre Juvenal was famous for

Roman Private Life & Customs

- 95. toga worn by Roman citizens running for office
- 96. Roman elected official in charge of roads and public games
- 97. smallest unit in the Roman legion
- 98. term for the baths in ancient Rome
- 99. term for a gladiator trainer
- 100. napkin or white cloth dropped to begin a chariot race

*Poetry Selection: Aeneid XII: 653-71**A Comrade of Turnus Cries Out in the Perilous Situation*

- 653 'Turne, in te suprema salus, miserere tuōrum.
fulminat Aeneas armīs summāsque minatur
- 655 deiecturum arcēs Italum excidiōque daturum, excidium: destruction
iamque facēs ad tecta volant. in te ora Latinī, fax facis: torch
in te oculōs referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus
quōs generos vocet aut quae sese ad foedera flectat. Gener generi: son-in-law
praeterea regina, tuī fidissima, dextrā
- 660 occidit ipsa suā lucemque exterrita fugit.
solī pro portīs Messapus et acer Atinas
sustenant aciēs. circum hōs utrimque phalangēs phalanx phalaxis: phalanx
stant densae strictisque seges mucronibus horret seges: hedges/crop mucro mucronis: sword
ferrea; tu currum desertō in gramine versās.' Gramen graminis: grass/field
- 665 obstipuit variā confusus imagine rerum
Turnus et obtutū tacitō stetit; aestuat ingens
unō in corde pudor mixtōque insania luctū
et furiīs agitatus amor et conscia virtūs.
ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita mentī,
- 670 ardentīs oculōrum orbis ad moenia torsit
turbidus ēque rotīs magnam respexit ad urbem.

101. To whom the speaker cry out? _____
102. Who should the addressee of the speaker pity? _____
103. Name one thing that enemy brings to the battle in lines 654-656: _____
104. To whom do the Latins look, according to the speaker? _____
105. What does King Latinus regret? (What does he mutter to himself?) _____
106. What has happened to the queen? _____
107. Messapus and Atinas are the last two warriors, where are they? _____
108. Where is the addressee of this speech, at the time of the speech? _____
109. Describe briefly the addressee's state of mind, in a few words: _____
110. From where does the addressee look back at the city? _____

Demetrius Beseiges Rhodes

Rhodum īnsulam celebritātis antīquissimae oppidumque in eā pulcherrimum ōrnātissimumque obsidēbat Dēmētrius, dux aetātis suae inclutus, quī multās māchinās ad capiēda oppida reppererat. Tum ibi in obsidiōne aedēs quāsdam, quae extrā urbis mūrōs cum parvō praesidiō erant, aggredī et vāstāre atque cōsūmere ignī parābat.

In eīs aedibus erat memorātissima imāgō, Prōtogenis manū facta, illūstris pictōris, cuius operis pulchritūdinem Rhodiīs invidēbat. Mittunt Rhodiī ad Dēmētrium lēgātōs cum hīs verbīs: “Quae, malum,” inquiunt, “ratio est ut tū imāginem nostram velīs incendiō aedium factō disperdere? Nam, sī nōs omnēs superāveris et oppidum hoc tōtum cēperis, imāgine quoque illā integrā et incolumī per victōriam potiēris; sīn nōs vincere obsidendō nequīveris, petimus ut cōnsiderēs nē turpe tibi sit, quia nōn potuerīs bellō Rhodiōs vincere, bellum cum Prōtogene mortuō gessisse.” Hoc ubi ex lēgātīs audīvīt, et imāginī et cīvitatī pepercit.

inclutus, -a, um – famous māchina, -ae – (military) engine invidēō, invidēre, invīdī, invīsum – to envy,
disperdō, disperdere – to destroy incolumis, -e – unharmed nequeō, nequīre, nequīvī – to be unable

111. How is the island of Rhodes described in the passage? _____
112. According to the passage, what was the purpose of the *māchinae*? _____
113. Where was the house mentioned in the passage located? _____
114. What was Demetrius planning to do to this house and by what means? _____
115. What was notable about this house? _____
116. According to the passage, who was Protogenes? _____
117. What did the citizens of Rhodes do when they saw what Demetrius was preparing to do? _____
118. What is Demetrius called by those who address him in this passage? _____
119. What will people say about Demetrius if he carries out his plan for the house but does not manage to conquer the island? _____
120. In the end, what happened to the house? _____

After the Iron Age, Jupiter decides to destroy mankind

Iamque sparsurus erat fulmina in totās terrās;
sed timuit, nē forte sacer aether ab tot ignibus
conciperet flammās longusque axis ardesceret:
quoque reminiscitur in fatīs, tempus adfore,
quō mare, quō tellus atque regia caelī ardeat
et obsessa moles mundī laboret.

(*spargo spargere sparsi spargus: scatter*)

tela fabricata manibus cycloporum reponuntur;
poena diversa placet, genus mortale sub undīs
perdere et ex omnī caelō demittere nimbos

(axis axis m. : sky/pole)

(*adfore=adfuturum esse*) (*reminisci: to remember*)

(*regia sc. loca*)

Protinus Aquilonem claudit Aeoliīs in antrīs
et quaecumque flamina fugant inductās nubēs
emittitque Notum

(*Aquilo*= North Wind) (*protinus*: straightaway)

(*flamen flaminis n. : gust*)

(*Notus* = *South Wind*)

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Cicero tells the Romans that they have sent Catiline from the Rome

Tandem aliquandō, Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem audaciā, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefariē molientem, vobis atque huic urbī ferrō flammāque minitantem ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbīs prosecutī sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla iam perniciēs a monstrō illō atque prodigiō moenibus ipsīs intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius bellī domesticī ducem sine controversiā vīcimus. Non enim iam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur, non in campō, non in forō, non in curiā, non denique intra domesticōs parietēs pertimescēmus. Locō ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nullō impediēte bellum iustum geremus. Sine dubiō perdidimus hominem magnificēque vicimus, cum illum ex occultīs insidiīs in apertum latrocinium coniēcimus.

Anhelo: exhale Minitor: threaten Prodigium: monstrosity Sica: Dagger Latrocinium: Robbery

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