

2021 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

<u>Intro</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>Interm</u>	<u>Int RC</u>	<u>Adv Pro</u>	<u>Adv Poe</u>	<u>Adv RC</u>
1. D	1. A	1. B	1. A	1. B	1. D	1. A
2. B	2. B	2. B	2. B	2. A	2. C	2. D
3. C	3. D	3. D	3. C	3. D	3. B	3. C
4. A	4. A	4. C	4. D	4. C	4. A	4. B
5. A	5. D	5. A	5. A	5. D	5. D	5. B
6. B	6. B	6. D	6. C	6. B	6. C	6. D
7. D	7. C	7. B	7. A	7. D	7. D	7. C
8. C	8. D	8. A	8. C	8. B	8. A	8. A
9. B	9. D	9. all	9. D	9. A	9. C	9. C
10. D	10. C	10. D	10. C	10. A	10. B	10. D
11. C	11. B	11. B	11. B	11. C	11. B	11. B
12. B	12. B	12. C	12. C	12. D	12. D	12. D
13. D	13. D	13. B	13. B	13. D	13. B	13. B
14. A	14. C	14. C	14. B	14. C	14. C	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. A	15. C	15. C	15. A	15. A
16. A	16. B	16. B	16. A	16. C	16. D	16. B
17. A	17. A	17. D	17. D	17. D	17. A	17. C
18. D	18. C	18. D	18. B	18. D	18. D	18. B
19. B	19. D	19. C	19. A	19. C	19. A	19. A
20. C	20. C	20. A	20. B	20. C	20. B	20. B
21. B	21. D	21. C	21. B	21. B	21. D	21. D
22. A	22. C	22. C	22. A	22. B	22. A	22. A
23. A	23. B	23. B	23. C	23. C	23. D	23. B
24. D	24. B	24. B	24. B	24. B	24. C	24. A
25. B	25. A	25. A	25. D	25. B	25. A	25. B
26. C	26. B	26. C	26. B	26. A	26. B	26. C
27. A	27. C	27. D	27. D	27. B	27. B	27. B
28. D	28. A	28. B	28. C	28. A	28. D	28. C
29. C	29. D	29. C	29. D	29. B	29. B	29. D
30. B	30. A	30. D	30. C	30. B	30. A	30. A
31. D	31. C	31. B	31. D	31. A	31. D	31. D
32. D	32. B	32. C	32. C	32. B	32. B	32. C
33. A	33. B	33. D	33. B	33. A	33. C	33. A
34. A	34. A	34. A	34. B	34. D	34. C	34. C
35. A	35. C	35. C	35. B	35. C	35. D	35. D
36. C	36. A	36. A	36. A	36. C	36. A	36. D
37. C	37. D	37. A	37. B	37. D	37. C	37. B
38. B	38. A	38. C	38. C	38. D	38. A	38. C
39. D	39. C	39. D	39. D	39. A	39. C	39. A
40. C	40. B	40. A	40. A	40. C	40. B	40. B

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INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

MARCUS ET LUCIUS (An original story)

13. Marcus is a farmer.
14. Marcus has many fields.
15. Marcus walks happily through the fields.
16. Marcus tries to plow the land.
17. Marcus is always working.
18. Marcus lives with his family in a cottage (hut).
19. Marcus gives much food from the fields to men and women.
20. Marcus has a hard but happy life.
21. Lucius was a poet.
22. Lucius used to sing; men and women were praising Lucius.
23. They used to give money to Lucius.
24. Today men and women do not praise Lucius.
25. Today Lucius is walking along (through) the road near the fields.
26. Marcus is carrying water to the fields.
27. Marcus sees Lucius and asks, "Who are you?"
28. Lucius replies, "I am Lucius."
29. Lucius asks, "Do you have water?"
30. Marcus replies, "Yes. Look! Drink the water!"

FOOD FOR TWO SOULS (An original story)

Marcus asks, "Why are you walking so far from the city?"

Lucius replies, "I am looking for food. I am looking for berries. I am a poet.

Once I used to recite poems and many citizens used to give (were giving) money to me."

"Then I began to recite poems against the emperor.

The emperor was angry and now no one gives money to me.

And so I am looking for food in the fields because I do not have money."

Marcus says, "Have this fruit. I have much fruit.

I am always working much. Perhaps today you will give help to me."

Marcus and Lucius work together through the whole day. Marcus invites Lucius to dinner. After dinner Lucius recites poems to Marcus and his wife and [their] small daughter.

The poet sings new poems about the importance of farmers and praises Marcus.

Marcus is happy because Marcus never before heard poems so beautiful about farmers.

BEGINNING LATIN EXAM

1. What is your name?
2. The dog was sleeping in the atrium.
3. Both boys and girls love to sing.
4. Run, citizens, to the Colosseum. Now is the spectacle!
5. You know many stories about the Olympian gods.
6. All the men hear the words of the senator.
7. Many spectators are coming to the theater today.

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8. Publius told a long story to his mother.
9. Marcus and Julia were not able to run on the roads.
10. The student was writing a letter with a stylus.
11. The girls praised their dear friends.
12. Carry the food, Marcus, into the house!
13. The woman is hurrying with her sister into the woods.
14. The mothers are walking slowly into the Forum.
15. How many are ten minus one?
16. --
17. Cicero was a famous orator.
18. The senators were approaching (to) the Senate House with great speed.
19. "Touch," the teacher says, "your feet."

WHY BUTTERFLIES DON'T LIVE IN HOUSES (Based on a Mexican folktale)

Once butterflies used to live in houses. A girl, Mariposa by name, used to have a small house. While she was standing near the entrance/door, she suddenly noticed/caught sight of money. "How fortunate I am!" Mariposa thinks. "I wish to hurry to the marketplace." There in the marketplace, she catches sight of a splendid fabric with (made of) many colors. "The fabric pleases me greatly!" exclaims Mariposa.

Mariposa made a beautiful stola from this fabric and she used to wear the stola often, which had all the colors of a queen. In the marketplace a boy, Publius Florus, notices/catches sight of Mariposa wearing the stola and greets the girl, "Hello, my queen!" Soon the girl and boy were friends.

After many years Publius declares, "I wish to marry you." "Yes indeed! I love you,"

Mariposa agreed happily. Before the wedding (day), the Publius suddenly died (departed from life). On account of Publius' death, Mariposa was miserable.

[Her] friends gave many and various flowers [to her]. She began to love the smell of flowers. And so, Mariposa was flying among the flowers around the town and was not returning home. Just like Mariposa, butterflies today no longer live in houses, but fly here and there and smell flowers.

INTERMEDIATE LATIN EXAM

1. The citizens will remain in the town for ten days.
2. Alas! The sun does not shine and now it is raining!
3. My friend, to whom I had handed over the money, was happy.
4. The walls of the city had fallen with a great crash.
5. This queen was the sister of that emperor.
6. The father praised the food having been consumed by the dinner guests.
7. Tomorrow the teacher will read a new book to us.
8. The mother was loved by her children.
9. We will be captured by the enemy.
10. Cornelia was stronger than her brother.
11. As soon as the door was opened, all entered.
12. The girl, about to read the book, fell asleep in the garden.
13. Jupiter himself brought help to the people.
14. The leader ordered the soldiers to cross the Alps mountains with elephants.
15. That woman seems to me to be a goddess.

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16. I wanted to make a trip to the city, but I was not able.
17. Surely not all the rewards were great?
18. The consul will lead back the army to the city within a few months.
19. The teacher was very worried because the student kept arriving late to school.
20. The very bad king was able to be thrown out of the city.
21. There are sixteen horses and two cows. How many animals are there?

THE SUN AND THE WIND (Based on Avianus, Fable 4, *De Vento et Sole*)

The Sun and the Wind were friends who often were in disagreements. Once, the Wind exclaimed, "I am stronger than you, Sun." The Sun responded, "No! I am the strongest of all!" They decided to have a contest.

They caught sight of a traveler walking on the road who was wearing a heavy cloak. The Sun asked the Wind, "Who of us is able to remove his cloak?"

The Wind replied arrogantly, "I am able to force him to remove [his] cloak. I will defeat you in this contest!"

The Wind first blew with great strength for a long time. The traveler did not remove [his] cloak. He was holding it around himself even more closely!

Then the Sun, who had hidden himself behind the clouds, suddenly appeared.

Little by little the Sun became hotter. The traveler, feeling the greater heat, having been persuaded by the Sun, decided to remove [his] heavy cloak. Then he sat under a tree near the road.

The Wind asked the Sun, "How did you force him to remove [his] cloak?" The Sun responded, "It was easy to persuade him. It was not necessary to force him!"

INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

AD ASTRA...PER FABULAS (Adapted from Hyginus' *De Astronomica* II.vii)

Lyra was established among the stars, because in the beginning, made by Mercury from a turtle, the lyre was handed down to Orpheus, Calliope's son, who was very interested in this thing. Therefore it is thought that, because of his skill, wild beasts even approached it to listen.

Orpheus, seeking his dead wife Eurydice, is thought to have descended to the underworld, and there to have praised the offspring of the gods with his song. However Eurydice, as you know well, was forced to return because that one (he), miserable to say, had looked back.

In another part of the story, Mercury secretly took Apollo's cows. Having been seized by him, in exchange for pardon, Mercury yielded to his wish: Apollo, the god of music, was to be called the inventor of the lyre. Now Mercury received a certain wand as a gift (from him). Mercury holding this (wand) in his hand, he set out into Arcadia. On the way he saw that two serpents, with their bodies joined, were attacking one another. Immediately Mercury threw the wand between them both, around which the snakes entwined themselves and in this way ceased from fighting. When that had happened, he said that this wand had been established for the sake of peace. Now the wand is seen among the stars.

A CALL TO VALOR (Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, XXI.xli)

And so, soldiers, I encourage you to fight not only with that spirit with which you are accustomed [to fight] against other enemies but also with some resentment and anger. Fight just as if you are seeing comrades suddenly bearing arms against you. The enemy comes, following a furious young man, to attack our country.

"And if only this battle were only for your glory and not for your survival! Not about the possession of Sicily and Sardinia, about which it was previously fought, but for Italy you must fight. And there is no other

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army from behind who, if we are not victorious, would block the enemy, and there are no other Alps which, while the enemy is crossing, allows fresh defenses to be prepared. Here we must fight, soldiers, just as if we were defending our city before the walls of Rome.

“Each one of us should think that he is protecting by his arms not (only) his own body but (also) his wife and small children. And he should not care about domestic things/affairs but he should repeatedly think with this mind that our hands are now protecting the senate and people of Rome. He should also think what sort was our strength and courage, such will have been the fortune of that city and the Roman empire.”

ADVANCED LATIN PROSE EXAM

1. When the ships had been captured, the pirates rejoiced.
2. Crassus went to Rome to collect the money.
3. I know that my children enjoy reading.
4. Marcellus was giving books as gifts to his friends.
5. Mother ordered you to finish the assignments.
6. You must not think about that which you are not able to change.
7. Gaius and Tiberius, the sons of Cornelia, decided that they would give help to the citizens.
8. --
9. I am tired of staying at home.
10. The bulls were so fierce that the farmer was afraid of them.
11. The citizens came to the forum to hear the speech.
12. If we had learned the danger, we would never have entered that town.
13. It is uncertain what the students think.
14. With their sons having been set free, the mothers of the slaves give thanks to Spartacus himself.
15. This sculptor worked much more diligently than that one.
16. Many villas were in the countryside.
17. The Romans were informed about the burning of the Curia.
18. Cicero sought from Lentulus whether he had been in the nighttime gathering or at home.

HANNIBAL IN CRETE (Cornelius Nepos, *Hannibal*, 9-10)

When Antiochus had been put to flight, Hannibal, fearing that he would be betrayed, which without a doubt would have happened, if he had given him the opportunity, came to Crete, to the Gortynians, in order there to consider where to direct himself. But, as the most cunning of all men, he saw that he would be in great danger, unless he had planned something ahead, on account of the greed of the Cretans. For he was carrying a lot of money with him and he knew that a rumor about this had come out. And so he makes such a plan: he fills many amphoras with lead [and] covers the tops [of them] with gold and silver. He deposits these in the temple of Diana, with the leaders present, pretending that he was entrusting his fortune to their faithfulness. With them having been led into error, he fills bronze statues, which he was carrying with him, with all his money and he puts them out in an open space of his house. The Gortynians guard the temple with great care, not so much from other people as from Hannibal, so that he might not remove [his money] and take it away with him with them not knowing. With his things having been protected thus and all the Cretans having been tricked, the Phoenician travels (in)to Pontus to Prusias.

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ADVANCED LATIN POETRY EXAM

1. It is necessary for me to receive your answer within thirty days.
2. “The Trojans will establish walls for me and will give the name Lavinia to the city.” Thus Aeneas.
3. We ran through the street to see the dancers.
4. Send, my dear Veranius, many letters to me!
5. Antonia had read eagerly all of the verses in that very book.
6. Phineus, as the Harpies were attacking, always tried to save the food.
7. Venus, the mother, presses the concern beneath her heart.
8. If I could depart from home, I would fly to you!
9. The travelers, having returned to the harbor, climb into the ship.
10. Aeneas felt that the ships had been destroyed.
11. Twice the poet raises his eyes to the stars and shouts.
12. I asked whether you had watched the fish swimming in the river.
13. Silvianus, just as having been sought by the Furies themselves, escaped.
14. Bring those dogs of yours back into the house!
15. Cleopatra became the queen of Egypt.
16. My mother had three sisters.
17. We led back the horses weary from labor.
18. I departed from the dinner party not without much laughter.
19. Speak, I beg, more slowly!
20. Tullia demanded more water.

IT’S YOUR BIRTHDAY! (Selected verses from Tibullus, *Elegiae* 2.2)

Let us speak good words: [your] Birthday Spirit is coming to the altars.

You, whoever are present, man and woman, be favorable with your tongue.

May the Genius himself, intending to see his own honors, be present,

For whom let soft garlands adorn [his] sacred hair,
and may he approve, Cornutus, whatever you will ask for yourself.

Look, go on (Why are you waiting? That one approves) ask!

I foretell, you will wish for the faithful love of a wife:

I think that the gods themselves already have thoroughly learned this.
[Your] prayers are happening: if only Love would fly with whirring wings
and carry golden bonds for [your] marriage,
bonds which may always remain, until slow old age
brings on wrinkles and colors your hair.

Let this bird come, Birthday Spirit, and let her provide offspring,
and may the new little brood play before your feet.

ADVANCED LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

A LETTER BETWEEN FRIENDS (Cicero, *Ad Familiares* IX.1)

Cicero says greeting to Varro

From this letter, which, having been sent by you, Atticus read to me, I have learned what you were doing and where you were.... However, I am coming into hope that your arrival is approaching... for, know that I, after I

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came into the city, have returned into favor with old friends, that is, with our [my] books. Although I had not, therefore, given up the use of them, because I was angry with them, but because I was somewhat ashamed in front of them; for I seemed to myself, since I had fallen into very turbulent situations because of very unfaithful comrades, not to have obeyed their teachings enough. They pardon me, they recall me into my earlier custom, and they say, because you remained in that [custom], that you were wiser than I. Therefore, since I am using them (the books), now that they have been appeased, I seem [that I] should hope that, if I saw you, that I will endure easily both those things which are pressing and those things which are threatening. Therefore, whether [I come] to you in Tusculum or in Cumae will be pleasing, or, that which I would wish least, in Rome, provided that we are [there] at the same time, I will carry [it] out immediately so that it may seem to be very convenient to each of us.

AN EERIE STORY ABOUT THE PARENTALIA (Ovid, *Fasti* II.543-556)

Aeneas, a suitable originator of piety, brought this custom
into your lands, just Latinus.

He was bringing solemn gifts to the Genius of his father:
from here the people learned pious rites.

But once, while they were waging long wars with weapons fond of fighting,
they deserted the Parentalia days.

It was not [done] without punishment; for Rome is said, from that omen,
to have grown hot from funeral pyres outside the city.

Indeed, I scarcely believe [it]: ancestors are said to have gone out of their tombs
and to have lamented in the time of silent night,
and, through the streets of the City and through the wide fields,
they say that misshapen spirits, an empty crowd, wailed.

After those things, the honors (previously) passed over, are returned to the tombs,
and an end came to signs and deaths.