

## 2017 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

### Introduction to Latin

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. D | 9. A  | 13. B | 17. B | 21. C | 25. B | 29. A | 33. D | 37. C |
| 2. B | 6. D | 10. B | 14. D | 18. D | 22. A | 26. C | 30. D | 34. C | 38. D |
| 3. B | 7. C | 11. A | 15. A | 19. C | 23. D | 27. A | 31. B | 35. A | 39. B |
| 4. A | 8. A | 12. D | 16. C | 20. A | 24. B | 28. D | 32. C | 36. B | 40. A |

The two friends are walking to a stream. Marcus sees money in the middle of the road and shouts, "Look at the money in the road!" Julius hurries to the money. He holds the money in his hand and shouts, "The money is mine!" "But I saw the money first," Marcus replies. Soon the friends are fighting. A sailor comes. He sees the friends and shouts, "Don't fight. It is necessary for you to hold a contest!" Julius says, "We ought to sail around the island." "No! I want to swim," Marcus replies. The sailor says, "Marcus ought to swim and Julius ought to sail." "Yes!" the friends shout. The sailor gives a signal and the friends hurry to the water. The wind is good; Julius sails faster. But soon the wind stops, and Marcus touches the finish line first. The sailor shouts, "Marcus is the victor!" and gives the money to Marcus.

### Latin I

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. D | 9. C  | 13. A | 17. C | 21. A | 25. C | 29. D | 33. D | 37. A |
| 2. A | 6. D | 10. D | 14. B | 18. A | 22. D | 26. D | 30. C | 34. C | 38. C |
| 3. B | 7. C | 11. B | 15. A | 19. C | 23. D | 27. D | 31. A | 35. D | 39. C |
| 4. B | 8. B | 12. B | 16. B | 20. C | 24. B | 28. C | 32. B | 36. A | 40. B |

Felix was an unhappy boy. His father had died from an injury. Now Felix is the head of the household and it is necessary to give a funeral for his father. Over the body of his dead father, he shouts the name of his father as if he was calling his father back to life. He closes his father's eyes and washes his body with water. Felix makes a wax mask of his father. His father wears a tunic and a toga and lies on a funeral couch in the atrium. Felix places a coin between the teeth of his father. In exchange for the coin, Charon will carry his father across the river Styx. Tomorrow there will be a funeral procession. Actors will carry the wax masks of his ancestors. In the funeral procession there will be family and men who will sing and play instruments. For a long time Felix will be unhappy. Felix will wear a dark toga. Felix will honor with devotion his dead father privately and publicly.

### Latin II

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. D  | 13. D | 17. C | 21. B | 25. B | 29. C | 33. C | 37. D |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. A | 14. C | 18. A | 22. C | 26. C | 30. A | 34. A | 38. A |
| 3. D | 7. B | 11. B | 15. A | 19. B | 23. D | 27. A | 31. B | 35. B | 39. D |
| 4. A | 8. A | 12. C | 16. C | 20. D | 24. A | 28. D | 32. B | 36. C | 40. B |

Once there was living in Lydia a king's shepherd, Gyges by name. On a certain day, (while) tending the sheep, he came upon the body of a man of unusual size. On the finger of this man was a golden ring which Gyges took off and placed on his own finger. When he had turned the gem of this ring to his palm, Gyges was being seen by no one, but he himself was able to see all things. After he had turned the gem from his palm back into place, all were able to see him again. And so with the help of this ring, he killed the king, and he removed those whom he was thinking were standing in the way. No one was able to see him in these evil deeds because he had turned the gem to his palm. Thus immediately the shepherd was made king of Lydia. Are we able to judge that Gyges (to be) wise? Not at all! A wise man is always a good man even if no one is able to observe him. Honest things, not secret things, are sought by wise men.

### Latin III

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. C | 9. A  | 13. A | 17. D | 21. B | 25. D | 29. D | 33. A | 37. C |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. B | 14. D | 18. B | 22. D | 26. B | 30. B | 34. C | 38. B |
| 3. A | 7. C | 11. D | 15. A | 19. A | 23. B | 27. C | 31. D | 35. D | 39. C |
| 4. B | 8. C | 12. B | 16. A | 20. C | 24. A | 28. D | 32. C | 36. A | 40. B |

Since the camp of the Etruscans had been positioned near Rome, Cloelia, one maiden out of the hostages, swam across the Tiber away from the enemies with maidens. Cloelia returned all the maidens safe to Rome. When this was announced to the king of the Etruscans, at first incensed with anger, he sent messengers to Rome who ordered Cloelia to return to the Etruscans. For the king believed that she was very brave. But the king said that she would break the treaty, unless she came back to the camp of the Etruscans. The Romans sent Cloelia, who would be a sign of faith, to the Etruscan king, and her virtue was not only safe with the king, but also honored. For the king said that he would give the lauded maiden part of the hostages. He said that

she herself could choose whom she wished from the hostages. Cloelia chose the youths, believing that they would be in the greatest danger because young men were not as strong as the older soldiers. Once the peace was made, the Romans gave Cloelia a new type of honor, an equestrian statue; a maiden sitting on a horse was placed on the top of the Sacred Way.

#### Latin III-IV Prose

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. A | 9. A  | 13. D | 17. D | 21. A | 25. D | 29. D | 33. B | 37. C |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. C | 14. A | 18. C | 22. B | 26. A | 30. B | 34. D | 38. C |
| 3. C | 7. D | 11. B | 15. B | 19. A | 23. C | 27. C | 31. C | 35. D | 39. B |
| 4. C | 8. B | 12. D | 16. A | 20. C | 24. B | 28. D | 32. A | 36. A | 40. D |

But when Vespasian also recovered Britain with the rest of the world, there were great leaders, renowned armies, and the hope of the enemies (was) diminished. Immediately Petilius Cerialis caused fear; he attacked the state of the Brigantes, which is considered the most populous of the entire province. There were many battles, and sometimes not bloodless; he occupied a large part of the Brigantes either by victory or by war. And indeed Cerialis would have surpassed the care and reputation of another successor: Julius Frontinus, a man as great as was allowed, took over and continued the work, and subdued the powerful and pugnacious tribe of the Silures with weapons, having overcome also the difficulties of the land in addition to the bravery of the enemy.

#### Latin III-IV Poetry

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. C | 9. C  | 13. D | 17. A | 21. D | 25. B | 29. D | 33. D | 37. A |
| 2. C | 6. A | 10. A | 14. D | 18. C | 22. D | 26. C | 30. A | 34. A | 38. C |
| 3. C | 7. B | 11. D | 15. B | 19. D | 23. D | 27. D | 31. B | 35. B | 39. C |
| 4. B | 8. C | 12. B | 16. D | 20. A | 24. A | 28. C | 32. B | 36. C | 40. B |

...There is no wicked deed in our heart, and a mistake holds the origin of my crime. Neither (is it) short nor safe to tell, by which misfortune were my lights (eyes) made aware of fatal evil: and my mind shuns that time, just as its own wounds, and the (sense of) shame itself becomes new by the reminder: but whatever things are able to such an extent to bring a sense of shame, it is fitting that those hidden things are covered by dark night. Nothing therefore shall I say except that I have made a mistake, but that no rewards from that mistake have been sought by me, and that my crime ought to be called foolishness, if you should want to give true names to the deed. If these things are not so, seek another (place) so that I may be farther away; this place is a land near the city for me.

#### Latin V-VI

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. D | 9. A  | 13. C | 17. B | 21. B | 25. B | 29. D | 33. D | 37. D |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. A | 14. A | 18. A | 22. C | 26. B | 30. B | 34. C | 38. C |
| 3. B | 7. C | 11. C | 15. B | 19. C | 23. A | 27. D | 31. C | 35. B | 39. A |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. D | 16. D | 20. D | 24. A | 28. A | 32. A | 36. C | 40. B |

**Prose:** Cicero says greetings to Atticus. In the consulship of Lucius Julius Caesar and Gaius Marcius Figulus, know that I have been increased by a baby boy. Terentia (is) well. From you for so long a time (there is) nothing of letters! I have written to you diligently before about my thoughts. At this time, we are thinking to defend Catiline, our competitor. We have the jurors, whom we want, with the highest goodwill of the prosecutor. If he is acquitted, I hope he will be more closely connected to us in getting votes; but, if it happens otherwise, we shall bear it humanely. There is a need for us of your early return, for there is absolutely the highest opinion of men that intimate friends of yours, noble men, will be adversaries to our election. To conciliate their goodwill for me I see that you will be of the greatest use to me. Therefore, take care that you be in Rome in the month of January, as you have decided (to be).

**Poetry:** We lovers of the countryside bid (you) Fuscus, lover of the city, to be well. In this one thing indeed (we are) very dissimilar, but the remaining things, almost as twins with brotherly minds (whatever one denies, the other also denies), we nod assent to equally, dear old and well-acquainted doves. You keep your nest; I praise the rivers and rocks covered with moss and groves of the pleasant countryside. Why, do you ask? I live and reign, as soon as I have left behind those very things which you bring to the sky with favorable report... In villages does purer water strain to burst the (lead) pipe, than (that) which rushes with a murmur along the tumbling stream? Nowadays the forest is nurtured among various columns, and the home which looks over distant fields is praised. You will drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet she will continuously run back, and will stealthily burst through your evil contempt as a conqueror.