

**2020 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

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

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| 13. Flavia is a little girl. | 21. Look! Flavia and Quartus see a large horse in the middle of the forest. |
| 14. Quartus is a little boy. | 22. Flavia and Quartus walk toward the horse. |
| 15. The father of Flavia is a poet and the father of Quartus is a farmer. | 23. The boy calls the horse and shouts, "Walk to us!" |
| 16. The fathers were always shouting and were not friends. | 24. The horse does not walk to the friends but is hurrying away from the friends . |
| 17. The fathers are enemies but Flavia and Quartus are friends. | 25. The friends walk after the horse away from the road. |
| 18. Today the friends are walking on a road through a forest. | 26. Flavia asks, "Do you see the road?" |
| 19. Flavia and Quartus love to look at the flowers in the forest. | 27. The fearful Quartus looks around and replies, "I do not see the road." |
| 20. The friends are carrying food and water. | 28. The girl asks, "Where are we?" |
| | 29. The boy cries fearfully. |
| | 30. The girl gives water to the boy. |

Flavia and Quartus are frightened. They are so little and the forest is so large. They sit and wait for help. Flavia and Quartus drink the water. No one comes. Soon they see the moon. The girl has an idea. The clever girl sings to the horse. The horse hears the girl and comes toward the children. But the horse is uneasy and does not want to stand near the children. The clever boy gives food to the horse. The friends pat the horse. The horse allows the children to sit on [its] back. The horse carries them out of the forest to the houses. The fathers are happy because Flavia and Quartus have returned. The two fathers are now not shouting at each other because they are so grateful. The father of Quartus gives food and water to the horse. The father of Flavia recites prayers to the household gods. On the following day the two fathers walk to the temple of Neptune because Neptune is the god of horses. Therefore together they give a gift to Neptune.

Latin I

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

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| 1. Where is my friend? | 11. Quintus gave food to us. |
| 2. We were walking often to the farmhouse. | 12. The pirates were sailing to the island by ships. |
| 3. The girls are in the fields but the boys are in the forests. | 13. We will visit you tomorrow. |
| 4. Don't enter into our farmhouse! | 14. Three dogs and four cats are seven animals. |
| 5. I give you many thanks. | 15. Valerius is not able to see the stars. |
| 6. You all have worked in the fields. | 16. You are Roman citizens. |
| 7. The women have read many books. | 17. Aurelia praised Caecilia because she read the book well. |
| 8. The soldiers were standing between the two horses. | 18. How happy I am when you are here! |
| 9. The students saw the teacher's book in the farmhouse. | 19. Where in the picture is Gaul? |
| 10. All Romans were able to watch the games. | 22. Who am I? I am the king of the gods. I hold lightning bolts and a scepter. I rule everyone and everything |

Phaethon, the son of Phoebus Apollo, was proud because [his] father was the god of the sun. Once upon a time, Phaethon's friend says, "Your father is not a god!" Phaethon, moved by anger, visited the god. He wanted to drive the horses and the chariot of the sun. Therefore, he asked his father, "Am I able to drive the chariot of the sun today?" The father was not happy and first said no. Phaethon finally persuaded Apollo and the father consented. "It is dangerous," he said, "to drive the chariot of the sun. Beware! Drive the chariot with great care!" Phaethon was driving the chariot through the sky. The horses sensed the uncertain boy and ran swiftly. Phaethon was not able to drive the chariot well. Many lands became cold because the horses were flying to the high sky. Then the horses were flying near the land. The heat of the sun burned many cities and forests. The rivers were dry. The people were scared and sad. Jupiter saw the danger and destroyed the chariot by lightning bolts. It is always necessary, therefore, to listen to the orders of your parents!

Latin II

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

1. You made the shortest journey to Italy.
2. Before Brutus and Collatinus were consuls, Rome had been ruled by kings.
3. Tell, children, your names to the teacher.
4. Caesar's soldiers will arrive into Gaul on the tenth day.
5. The women want to buy these books.
6. "Bring aid as quickly as possible!" shouted the king.
7. You see the sailors, don't you?
8. These students work more diligently than those.
9. Who is the little girl who is sitting in the atrium?
10. The citizens were frightened by the soldiers.
11. To destroy the fields was necessary.
12. It is pleasing to me to see the queen.
13. Theseus was carrying many things with him.
14. Whose book are you reading?
15. Was there an emperor better than Augustus?
16. The king sought advice from Mars, the god of war.
17. The boys, frightened by the noise, ran quickly out of the woods.
18. How many are six and thirteen?
19. The general was intending to attack the Gallic town.

For such a great kindness, Phineus explained to Jason how dangerous the Symplegades were. The Symplegades were two large rocks which had been placed in the sea by Jupiter and they were keeping the sailors away from Colchis. These rocks were floating within a small space on the sea, and if anything had come into the middle of the space, the rocks rushed together with incredible speed. After Jason was taught by Phineus how he could avoid the Symplegades, having been carried by wind, in a short time he approached those rocks. Then standing on the prow, he sent a dove out which he was holding in his hand. That [dove] flew between the rocks. Before the rocks clashed together, the bird escaped alive. That one lost her tail. Then the rocks on both sides departed. All hope of safety was in speed. And so before the rocks were able to clash together again, the Argonauts by [means of] oars sailed as quickly as possible and led the ship through unharmed. Then they gave greatest thanks to the gods.

Latin III

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

1. The army pitched camp a mile from the river.
2. You must always tell the truth.
3. Do you love art for the sake of art?
4. The citizens rejoiced because the dog had been found.
5. It was proper for the Romans to pray to their Lares at home.
6. I love all small animals except spiders.
7. I was put in charge of my younger brother.
8. Sulla was named Felix by his friends.
9. The Greek merchant made a journey through the mountains from Brundisium to Rome.
10. So much snow was falling that we were not able to see ten feet.
11. The great wind was a hindrance for sailing.
12. Either I will find a way or I will make one.
13. He is friendly to all but a true friend of no one.
14. On the calm sea, a pirate of great ferocity attacks our swift ships.
15. I will tell the story to anyone who will listen.
16. Let us thank our parents.
17. Stay at home, friends!
18. Cicero was thinking that he was the best orator.
19. It is more suitable to sail in the summer than in the winter.
29. if you are well, I am well

Vergil was a very great poet of the Romans who wrote about Aeneas and the Trojan War. At the end of his life, Vergil was not content because he thought that this book was not finished. Although Vergil wanted to burn his own book, nevertheless it was not destroyed. After Vergil's death, his bones were placed beneath a mountain near the city [of] Naples, and in that place, they remained for many years. One day a famous writer from the island of Britain asked the king, who was ruling Naples, to give him a favor. The king responded: "I will grant you what (that which) you want." The writer wanted to see Vergil's bones because he loved Vergil's literature. At first, no one was able to find the bones. Finally, they were found. There, beneath a mountain, Vergil's bones had been untouched for a very long time. Under his head was a magic book. The writer was hoping that with the book and bones he would have power for performing magic. Citizens of Naples shouted, "If we no longer have (will have had) Vergil's bones, our city will be destroyed! It is permitted for you, writer, to take the book but not the bones." Keeping these [bones] for themselves, they gave the writer only the book. For the citizens thought that the power of Vergil was held not in the book itself but in the bones. The writer only received the book of the writer more famous than he. Now these bones are able to be seen in a castle near the sea; and so Naples flourishes.

Latin III-IV Prose

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

- Arachne wanted to overcome the goddess by weaving well.
- The mother heard the shouts of those running in the garden.
- Use your words, children, not sticks!
- We all ought to speak against injustice.
- I hastened to see the queen.
- The merchants were able to sail from Athens to Brundisium.
- While Cicero was living far away, Terentia wrote many letters.
- The works of certain authors are read more easily than the works of others.
- Caesar wrote so clearly that Roman students often studied his books.
- Would that you had heard the words of the teachers!
- Many used to think that Mt. Vesuvius has erupted on August 24th.
- Some now believe that the month of the eruption was October.
- Cloelia was urging the captives to cross the river with her.
- After the death of the tyrant, all were freed from fear.
- Hannibal, on account of his military strategies, was most greatly feared by the Romans.
- "Let's set up camp!" Caesar exclaimed.
- Catiline was ordered to set out immediately from the city.

You would think that Sulla had come into Italy not as a champion of war but an author of peace; beforehand, with quiet he led his army through Calabria and Apulia with singular care of [for] crops, fields, men, and cities into Campania and he tried to settle the war with just laws and equal conditions; but peace was not able to please those ones, both for those whose situation was very bad and [whose] greed was unbounded. Meanwhile, Sulla's army was growing day by day with the best and also the most healthy flowing together to him. Then by a lucky event around Capua he defeats the consuls Scipio and Norbanus, of whom Norbanus was defeated in battle, Scipio, deserted and betrayed by his own army, was sent away unharmed by Sulla. For Sulla was so dissimilar a warrior and victor that while he was winning, he was mild and more lenient than the most just, after the victory he was crueler than heard of.... I believe, that in the same man might be seen an example of a double and most different spirit.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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

- Let my little book remain for more than one generation.
- But the parents forbade that which they were not able to forbid.
- "Salva sis" = May you be well.
- I have built a monument more lasting than bronze.
- Nothing is made from nothing.
- Happy people were setting sail, and they were plowing the foam of the sea with bronze.
- Go, make for Italy by the winds, seek kingdoms through the waves.
- He seems to me to be equal to a god.
- You read poems written in the Latin language -- wonderful to hear!
- Acme, lightly bending back her head, watches the boy.
- The wife asked, as her husband was entering, "What so dire mind, very miserable spouse, has driven you to war?"
- Priam, about to die, is carried into the dense enemies.
- Pyramus was the most handsome of young men.
- The queen is said to have encircled the high city with walls.
- The priestess led Aeneas to the Underworld.
- The poet made a journey to Athens for the purpose of finishing his work.
- Although Catullus loved Sirmio, nevertheless he stayed at Rome for a long time.
- The sad poet tried to return to the city.
- We thought that Marcellus would be the new emperor.
- Ovid went into the study for the sake of writing.
- The wave is broken and splits itself into the secluded bay.
- He had seen [the boy] bending the horns with a string drawn taut.
- a song and a mistake
- It was Troy and the great glory of the Trojans
- Now they enter the groves of Hecate and the golden buildings

Harsh Robigo, may you spare the grain, and let the light tip tremble on the top of the ground. May you allow the things sown to grow, nourished by the stars of a favorable sky, until they become suitable for the sickles. Your power is not slight: the grains,

which you have marked, the sad farmer holds those among the lost.... Spare, I pray, and take away your diseased hands from the harvest, or don't harm the crops: it is enough to be able to harm (them). Nor embrace the tender crops, but embrace tough iron, and that which is able to destroy others, destroy first. You will more usefully pick swords and harming weapons: there is no need for those.... But you, don't harm Ceres (the grain), and may the farmer always be able to pay (his) vows to you (because you are) absent.

Latin V-VI

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

Prose: Gaius Plinius to his Romanus. You write that you are building. It is well. I have found an excuse; for I am building now with reason because [I am building] with you. For this too is not dissimilar: that you [are building] near the sea. I [am building] near the Larian lake (Lake Como). On the shore of this [lake] [are] more villas of mine, but two especially occupy my mind as they are so delightful. One, placed on the rocks in the Baian custom, looks out on the lake, the other equally in the Baian custom touches the lake.... Each one has its own charm, and each one is more pleasant to the one occupying [it] because of its individual difference. This one enjoys the lake more closely, that one more widely; this one embraces one inlet with a gentle curve, that one parts the two [bays] on a very high ridge; in that place a straight, covered walkway extends (itself) in a long path above the shore, in this place it extends (itself) gently with a very spacious open colonnade; that one does not feel the waves, this one breaks [them]; from that one you may be able to look down on people fishing, from this one [you] yourself [may be able] to fish, and [you may be able] to throw your hook down from your bedroom and often even from your bed as from a boat. These are my reasons for adding on to each [villa] the things which are lacking [which I do] because of the things that abound. Although why do I [have to give] you a rationale [for all this], you, at whose place the fact that you are doing the same thing will be reason enough? Farewell.

Poetry: But I, the great spouse of Jove, unlucky, who was able to leave nothing unattempted, [I] who, have turned myself to all things, am conquered by Aeneas. But if my divine powers are not great enough, I will hesitate not at all to beg for what is anywhere: if I am unable to bend those on high, I will move the Acheron river. Let it be: it will not be granted to prevent Latin kingdoms, and Lavinia, remains [his] wife, unmoved by the fates; but it is permitted to prolong and to add delays to such great matters, but it is permitted to tear apart the people of both kings. Let the son- and father-in-law come together with this cost of their own people: maiden, you will be betrothed with Trojan and Rutulian blood, and Bellona awaits you as a bridesmaid. And not only Hecuba, pregnant with a torch, has given birth to marital flames; but likewise Venus' own offspring [is] also a second Paris, and there [will be] funeral torches again for a restored Troy.