

NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION
WARREN HELD STATE LATIN EXAM :: LATIN I

Directions: You will have 45 minutes for the exam. Select the best answers and be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. duodēvīgintī minus trēs sunt: a) ūndēvīgintī b) quindecim c) duodecim d) quinque
2. licet puerīs modo ambulāre per _____. a) viā b) via c) viās d) viae
3. ibimusne crās ad theātrum, pater? a) can we go b) did we go c) have we gone d) will we go
4. cognōvimus omnēs perīcul_____ urbis. a) -a b) -īs c) -ō d) -ī
5. erāsne _____ ubi mīlitēs Crassī vīdistī, Publī? a) miser b) miserum c) miserī d) miserīs
6. tandem pānem mātris iterum edere [I will be able]. a) posse b) poterās c) potestisne d) poterō
7. quot [sailors] audīre potes? a) nautīs b) nautae c) nautās d) nauta
8. Septimī, est tempus. [Give] hominī pecūniam. a) dare b) dō c) dā d) dedī
9. nāvis hominis nāvigābat tōtam per noctem. a) in the ship b) of the ship c) by ship d) the ship
10. ōlim ad villam frātris tuī dormīvī. a) I had slept b) I slept c) sleep d) you had slept.
11. pauc_____ cīvēs in templō audīvērunt Milō Caesarque. a) -ae b) -um c) -ī d) -ōs
12. [sit] omnēs discipulī in sēdibus. a) sedeō b) sedēbāmus c) sedent d) sedēte
13. puerī, quod amīcī sunt, saepe dīcent. a) spoke b) speak c) will speak d) to speak
14. post multōs annōs servus miser tandem ē dominō [escaped]. a) effūgit b) effugit c) effugiēbat d) effugiet.
15. Appennīnī et Aetna sunt: a) mōns et flūmina b) flūmen et īnsulae c) montēs d) montēs et flūmina
16. Alexander, nōn nōbīs manēre hīc licuit. a) of you b) for us c) to you (pl.) d) our
17. Helena [to herself] cōgitat, “quōmodo hoc facere possum?” a) sēcum b) ad sē c) sibi d) suō
18. et mīlitēs et cīvēs ab oppidō currēbant. a) some...but not others b) both...and c) some...others d) neither...nor
19. Drūsus, give me back my toy. a) mē b) ego c) eī d) mihi
20. rānae dē arbore in _____ dēsiluērunt. a) aqua b) aquae c) aquīs d) aquam
21. vōs septem _____ per Viam Appiam iter faciēbātis. a) ā diēbus b) diēs c) diēī d) diērum
22. multōs bovēs agricolae Rōmān_____ semper habēre volēbant. a) -ōs b) -ī c) -ae d) -ās
23. gladiātōremne fortem vīdit Clāra? a) Does the brave gladiator see Clara? b) Will the brave gladiator see Clara?
c) Did Clara see the brave gladiator? d) Does Clara see the brave gladiator?
24. ita vērō, caput puerī valdē magn_____ est. a) -um b) -ī c) -us d) -ōs
25. servum puerī patrī trādunt. a) They hand over the slave to the father and the boys.
b) They hand over the boy’s slave to the father. c) The father hands over the slave to the boy.
d) They hand over the slave’s father to the boy.

26. est _____ onus. a) tuus b) tuum c) tuī d) tuae
27. gladium _____ alter gladiātor habuerat iam ego tenēbam. a) quid b) quis c) quī d) quod
28. semper in memoriā tenet bellam antiq̄uam Iūnō. a) remembers b) to remember c) without memory d) will remember
29. maxima dōna Rosa parentibus dederit. a) will give b) has given c) gave d) will have given
30. nautae saepe narrābant fābulās dē piscibus quī super aquam volāre possunt. a) from b) down c) about d) without

ōlim erat canis, gravis catulīs. eī erat nullus locus ubi catulōs dēpōnere poterat. quod canī necesse erat invenīre locum 1
 sēcūrum, igitur īvit ad alteriūs canis tugurium et illam rogāvit, “licetne mihi hīc catulōs dēpōnere? tugurium nōn habeo.” 2
 canis altera, “tibi licēbit.” p̄rīma catulōs dēposuit et mox parvulī hūc illūc currēbant lūdēbantque. sed post paucōs diēs 3
 secunda redīvit et tugurium iterum habēre volēbat: “nunc tempus est tibi et tuīs ē locō exīre.” sed māter catulōrum 4
 respondit, “catulī meī nōndum fortēs sunt. sī vīs, dā nōbīs tempus breve dum catulī crescunt.” post tamen hoc tempus, 5
 iterum secunda canis redīvit et iterum quaesīvit tugurium. prima canis, “catulī meī valdē fortēs nunc sunt. sī tugurium 6
 cūpis, necesse erit tibi esse fortior quam familia mea.” 7

- from a Roman fable

gravis, -is, -e heavy, loaded (i.e., pregnant)
catulus, -ī m. cub
tugurium, -ī n. hut, den
dēpōnō, dēpōnere, dēposuī to put down, deposit (i.e., give birth)
crescō, crescere to grow
fortior quam stronger than

31. The best translation of *eī erat* (1) is: a) they were b) she was c) had they d) she had
32. In line 2 the dog: a) is seeking another friend b) offers her offspring for” a home c) is looking for a place to stay
 d) cannot get home
33. In line 2, “licetne” is best translated: a) will you be able b) can I c) she has been d) shouldn’t he
34. In lines 2-3, the dog: a) cannot run or play b) gives up her search c) receives permission d) is turned away
35. In line 4, “māter catulōrum” is best translated: a) the mother’s cub b) the cubs’ mother c) the mothers’ cubs
 d) the mother’s cubs
36. In line 4, the second dog: a) joins the first b) cannot leave her home c) wants to leave her home d) desires her home
37. In line 5, *dā* is best translated: a) give b) giving c) of giving d) to give
38. In line 5, the mother: a) is still away b) can’t wait any longer c) is still looking for her cubs d) asks for longer
39. In lines 6-7, the second dog: a) is challenged by the mother b) excuses herself c) is forgiven by the mother
 d) forgives the mother

Tiebreaker Item [in case of a tie!]

Translate the following into Latin.

40. The friend of my father’s enemy has been and will be my enemy.