

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

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. populus regēbātur longissimum tempus ā dictātōribus. a) from dictators b) of dictators c) by dictators d) to dictators
2. sequentur post paedagōgum parvulī. a) following b) is being followed c) will follow d) are being followed
3. The number 2,976 is represented in Roman numerals as: a) MMCMLXXVI b) MCMCDLIV c) MMDCLVI d) MMCDLXXIV
4. in Forō eundem hominem cotīdiē vīdimus. a) a particular b) the same c) indeed d) that very
5. Which of the following does not belong? a) murmillō b) auspex c) retiārius d) secūtor
6. mēnsibus novem urbem tōtam cēpimus. a) within nine months b) nine months later c) for nine months d) after nine months
7. hodiē [a certain farmer] per viam euntēs occurrimus. a) agricolam quendam b) agricolae quīdam c) agricola quīdam
d) agricolae cuidam
8. necesse erat mīlitibus ab imperātōre audīrī ante proelium. a) to have heard b) I heard c) being heard d) to be heard
9. cōgitābam eam vīnum māne ad tabernam ēmisse. a) to buy b) had bought c) would buy d) buying
10. Ulixēs et comitēs nāvīgāverant multa per maria Trōiā. a) at Troy b) within Troy c) from Troy d) to Troy
11. scribendō scribere bene discimus. a) written b) about to be written c) without writing d) by writing
12. quandō Pontifex ad templum adveniet? a) when b) how c) with whom d) where
13. sī Caesar advēnerit, exercitum Pompeī [he will break]. a) franget b) frēgerit c) frangēbat d) frēgit
14. soror mea abhinc sex mēnsēs mortua est. a) six months later b) six months ago c) in six month d) within six months
15. The idea “dux dēfendit mīlitēs” can also be expressed as: a) ā duce dēfenduntur mīlitēs b) dux dēfenditur ā mīlitibus
c) dux, dēfende mīlitem d) ā ducibus dēfenditur mīlēs
16. vērō ancilla nostra laetior paulō quam _____ est. a) vestrā b) vestram c) vestra d) vestrae
17. Why do we desire the company of the old man himself? a) ipsius senis b) ipsī senī c) ipse senex d) ipsī senēs
18. toga : cīvis :: palla : a) hōra b) pīrāta c) templa d) mātrōna
19. deīs [we thanked]. a) grātiās ēgimus b) grātiās agimus c) grātie agimus d) grātiīs agēbāmus
20. tandem vīdī prīmum filium cuī nōmen Publium dederam. a) who b) whom c) whose d) to whom
21. Let us begin the journey to Rome from Brundisium. a) Brundisium b) Brundisiō c) Brundisiī d) Brundisiīs
22. necesse erat nōbīs habēre domum maiōrem [than the house] quae Vēdiō erat. a) domō b) quam domō c) domum d) quam domī
23. cum locūtus erit, senātōrēs tum advenient. a) he will speak b) it will be spoken c) he will have spoken d) it had been spoken
24. prīdiē Nōnās Octōbrēs legiō ad oppidum redīvit. a) October 13th b) October 4th c) October 11th d) October 6th
25. castra [at Rome] pōnere cōstituimus. a) Rōmam b) Rōmae c) Rōmā d) Rōma
26. _____ crūdēlī frātrēs corpus mātris trādiderunt. a) dominī b) dominō c) dominus d) dominum
27. poēta nūptūrus puellae bellissimae ignōtum ōmen vīdit. a) having married b) when he married c) about to marry
d) as he married

28. terrīsq̄ue caelōque aeternō Iuppiter regnet. a) rules b) will rule c) to rule d) may rule
29. hīs prōmissīs nōs omnēs ēgressī sumus. a) after this had been promised b) when he was about to promise this
c) as this was being promised d) as he promised this
30. semper longius dormivisse volēbam. a) to sleep b) having slept c) sleeping d) to have slept

quondam per agrōs nātōs dūcēns rāna bovem cōspexit. nēmō ē familiā umquam tantum animal vīderat et rāna, subitō
invidiā tacta, bovis magnitūdinem ac pulchritūdinem habēre volēbat. igitur, pelle inflātā, rana putābat sē magnitūdine
bovī similem esse et rogāvit nātōs, “māiorne quam bōs iam sum?” nātī eius autem respondērunt, “minimē; nōn esse
vidēris. temptā iterum!” rāna, īrā ob verba commōta, iterum temptāvit māiōre opere. magnitūdinem pellis amplius
auxit, sed nātī etiam negāvērunt eam bovem superāvisse. nunc valdē commōta nōn solum ad bovem invidiā sed
etiam ad nātōs īrā, rana pellem maximō opere inflāvit et rūpit.

- from a Roman fable

nātus, -ī m. offspring
rāna, -ae f. frog
tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus to touch
invidia, -ae f. envy
pellis, pellis f. skin, hide
commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commōtus to disturb
negō, negāre, negāvi, negātus to deny
rumpō, rumpere, rūpī, ruptus to burst

31. In line 1, “dūcēns” agrees with: a) agrōs b) nātōs c) rāna d) bovem
32. In lines 1-2, we learn: a) the frog is friends with the ox b) the frog has no offspring of her own
c) the ox does not like the frog’s offspring d) the frog has not encountered an ox
33. In line 2, “tacta” is best translated: a) to have touched b) touched c) to touch d) having touched
34. In line 2, “sē” refers to: a) the ox b) the offspring of the ox c) the offspring of the frog d) the frog
35. In lines 3-4, the offspring: a) defend their mother b) insult the ox c) decline to answer d) urge their mother on
36. In line 4, “vidēris” is best translated: a) you seem b) you will have seen c) you seemed d) you will be seen
37. In line 5, “superāvisse” best translates as: a) have surpassed b) to be surpassed c) had surpassed d) will have surpassed
38. In lines 5-6, we find out: a) the ox has learned a lesson b) the frog should have given up c) the ox should have given up
d) hunger has motivated the ox
39. The phrase that best sums up the moral of the story is: a) NIL SINE MAGNO LABORE b) ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS
c) AD ASTRA PER ASPERA d) MODERATIO IN OMNIBUS REBUS

Tiebreaker Item [in case of a tie!]

Translate the following into Latin:

40. The enemies’ general said that he had caught the soldier about to flee from the camp.