

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
KEY

<u>INTRO</u>	<u>LATIN I</u>	<u>LATIN II</u>	<u>PROSE</u>	<u>POETRY</u>	<u>LATIN V-VI</u>
1. D	1. c	1. B	1. D	1. B	1. c
2. c	2. A	2. c	2. A	2. c	2. B
3. D	3. B	3. A	3. D	3. A	3. A
4. A	4. c	4. c	4. c	4. D	4. c
5. A	5. A	5. B	5. D	5. B	5. D
6. D	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. C	6. B
7. B	7. D	7. B	7. c	7. B	7. c
8. A	8. D	8. D	8. B	8. C	8. A
9. D	9. A	9. c	9. c	9. A	9. B
10. B	10. c	10. A	10. B	10. A	10. B
11. c	11. c	11. A	11. B	11. B	11. c
12. B	12. B	12. D	12. D	12. c	12. D
13. D	13. A	13. B	13. A	13. c	13. D
14. c	14. D	14. c	14. A	14. B	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. B	15. c	15. A	15. A
16. A	16. B	16. B	16. A	16. D	16. C
17. D	17. A	17. c	17. B	17. B	17. A
18. A	18. B	18. B	18. C	18. D	18. A
19. D	19. B	19. c	19. B	19. D	19. B
20. A	20. A	20. A	20. A	20. c	20. c
21. B	21. A	21. c	21. A	21. B	21. C
22. A	22. c	22. A	22. D	22. c	22. D
23. c	23. B	23. D	23. C	23. c	23. B
24. B	24. C	24. C	24. A	24. A	24. A
25. A	25. D	25. B	25. D	25. D	25. B
26. A	26. A	26. D	26. A	26. A	26. A
27. B	27. C	27. D	27. D	27. A	27. D
28. B	28. C	28. D	28. B	28. B	28. C
29. A	29. B	29. A	29. D	29. D	29. A
30. D	30. D	30. A	30. A	30. D	30. B
31. A	31. B	31. c	31. B	31. A	31. c
32. A	32. D	32. C	32. C	32. c	32. B
33. D	33. A	33. D	33. A	33. B	33. D
34. B	34. D	34. c	34. B	34. A	34. c
35. D	35. D	35. A	35. c	35. A	35. A
36. A	36. C	36. C	36. D	36. D	36. B
37. c	37. D	37. B	37. c	37. B	37. A
38. D	38. A	38. D	38. C	38. C	38. B
39. A	39. c	39. D	39. B	39. D	39. D
40. B	40. A	40. D	40. D	40. D	40. c

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATIONS OF READING PASSAGES

INTRO: LEO ET MUS

A big lion was sleeping in the forest. Around the lion many mice were playing. One mouse touched the nose of the lion with (his) tiny paws. The lion was awakened from sleep and saw the small mouse. The lion moved one paw and captured the mouse.

The terrified mouse shouted, "O king of beasts, I did not want to touch your nose. I am afraid of you. Don't eat me. I will give you a great gift."

The lion answered, "You are a miserable mouse, but you are small. I will not eat you." The next day the lion was waking through the woods. Suddenly the lion walks into a net. The lion calls and the mouse hears the lion. The mouse sees the paws of the lion in the net and he cuts the rope with his teeth. The mouse says, "You did not eat me and now I give you a big gift."

LATIN I: AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Once upon a time, a phoenix came to Egypt from Arabia. It was a wonderful thing (miracle)! The Egyptian and Greek philosophers were asking many things about the miracle. All the philosophers were agreeing about three things. The bird is sacred to the Sun God. The bird has strange eyes and distinctive feathers. It has a shape different from other birds. However, the philosophers could not agree about everything. They argue about the age of the bird: is it 500 years or 1461 years old? Was it truly a phoenix?

Finally, all the philosophers agree about these things. When the phoenix is old and death approaches, it will build a nest in Arabia. In the nest will be a small phoenix. When the small phoenix will be able to fly, it will carry the body of its parent to the altar of the Sun God. Then the phoenix will burn the body of its parent.

LATIN II: PASTOR ET CAPRI

Once upon a time a goatherd was watching his own goats in a field. Suddenly he saw many wild goats entering into the field. These wild goats remained and played in the field.

In the evening the goatherd led his own goats and the wild goats home. The goatherd gave the wild goats a lot of grain, but he did not give his own goats a lot of grain. Why did he give the wild goats a lot of grain? The goatherd hoped that the wild goats would remain with his own goats, for he wanted many goats.

The next day the goatherd led all the goats into the field. Immediately the wild goats ran away out of the field. The goatherd, seeing the goats running away, was very angry. He shouted, "You ungrateful ones! I gave a lot of grain to you yesterday. Why are you running away?"

One goat responded - "You gave us a lot of grain but you did not give a lot of grain to your goats. We are not able to stay with you because other new goats will come and you will not give a lot of grain to us. We are not able to trust you! Farewell!"

LATIN III-IV PROSE: 672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

Tullus Hostilius, the king of the Romans, said to the citizens of Alba Longa, "Announce these things to your king, Gaius Cluilus: When we sent messengers demanding satisfaction to Alba Longa, the Alban people rejected these messengers and sent (them) away. Now, therefore, may the immortal gods bring all the disasters of this war onto all the Albans!"

The Alban citizens return home and announce these words to the king. War was being prepared on both sides with the highest effort, (war) most similar to civil war, as if between parents and sons. For both the Romans and Albans arose from the same Trojan lineage: Lavinium from Troy, Albs (Longa) from Lavinium, (and) the Romans from the kings of the Albans. The outcome of the war, however, made the struggle less wretched because no battle was fought and, with a few buildings destroyed, the two peoples were joined into one.

LATIN III-IV POETRY: WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

Learn noble arts, I advise (you), Roman youth, not only that you may protect fearful defendants; just as the populace and the serious judge and the chosen senate, so the girl, defeated by eloquence, will give her hand(s). But let your powers lie hidden. nor should you be learned on (your) brow; let your speech flee from annoying words. Who, except (one) lacking of mind, would declaim to his tender sweetheart? Often has a powerful letter been the cause of hatred. Let your conversation be believable and the words common, coaxing, however, so that you appear to speak in person.

LATIN V-VI: I LOVE ONLY YOU

You alone are pleasing to me, and no longer is any girl in the city except you beautiful to my eyes. And if only you were able to seem beautiful to me alone! May you be displeasing to others: thus will I be safe. There is no need for envy; let the boasting of the mob be far distant: Let that very one who is wise rejoice in his silent bosom. Thus I am able to live well in secreted forests where no road has been worn down by human foot. You (are) the repose of my cares, you (are) the light even when the night is black and you (are) the crowd for me in lonely places.

Now I shall do whatever you will wish; I shall remain forever yours; nor shall I flee the servitude of (my) known mistress, but I shall sit bound at the altars of sacred Venus: This one notes the unjust and favors suppliants.

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

We have shown that Lucius Vibullius Rufus, a prefect of Pompey, had come twice into Caesar's power and had been dismissed by him once at Corfinium, again in Spain. Caesar had judged this man to be suitable to send (whom he might send) to Gnaeus Pompey in return for Caesar's own kindnesses (to him); and he (Caesar) understood that this same man had influence with Pompey.

This was, moreover, the substance of the orders: (that) both (of them) ought to make an end of their obstinacy and depart from arms and not risk fortune any further; (that) enough great losses had been received on both sides -- which they could have (consider) for instruction and lessons -- that they should fear further disasters; (that) so then, they should spare themselves and also the Republic, since, because of their losses, they themselves were already proof enough of how much fortune can (do) in war (i.e., how fortune is...)