

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

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM 2000
TRANSLATIONS OF READING PASSAGES

INTRO

PUER OUI IN RIVO NATAT

The sun is shining and the happy boy walks on the bank of the river. The water in the river is beautiful and clear. "I want to swim," the boy thinks. And so he takes off his clothes and jumps into the water. But it is difficult to swim because the river is swift. It is dangerous to swim in the water.

By chance a man is walking on the bank of the river and sees the boy in the river. "The boy is in danger and (his) head is under water," thinks the man.

The man shouts to the boy, "Don't swim in the river! The river is swift. You are foolish."

The boy answers, "Oh good man, first bring help to me. Then scold me!"

Moral: Scolding without help is useless.

LATIN I

A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS

One day two friends, Marcus and Lucius, were walking in the forest. Suddenly a large bear saw the friends and went after (them). Marcus climbed a tree, but Lucius was slow. Lucius fell to the ground and pretended death. He was thinking, "My friend Marcus certainly will bring help to me." The bear walked to Lucius and sniffed. Because Lucius was not moving, the bear said, "He is dead! I'm leaving." Then the bear departed.

Marcus climbed down from the tree and ran to his friend. "Did the bear speak? What did the bear say?" he asked. Lucius responded, "The bear told me, 'Choose your friends more carefully, for a true friend will stay with you in danger.'"

LATIN II

A MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY

A few days ago, I was going along the Sacred Way when a man known to me only by name greeted me: "Hello, Horace! What are you doing and where will you go?" and he began to follow me. I said, "Surely I don't know you; what do you want?" "I want," said he, "to be among your friends. I am a very intelligent man!" But I thought to myself that he knew nothing and was speaking nonsense; and so, answering nothing, I kept on walking.

Then that man shouted, "Do you want me to go away? I want to walk with you. Wait for me!" I said, "I have a friend across the Tiber, a man whom you do not know." That one, however, (said): "I am not busy; so I am able to come with you!" I was very miserable but said no word. How annoying was that man!

Finally, another man, an enemy of this one, arrived near Apollo's temple and shouting, "Where will you go, scoundrel?" he dragged him to court. Thus Apollo saved me. Thanks (be) to the gods!

PROSE

CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREE

Caesar had hoped that he, without a battle and without the injury of his own men, could finish the matter because he had cut off the enemy from their grain supply. Why should he lose his own soldiers also in a second battle? Why should he allow soldiers who had fought so well to be wounded? Why should he tempt fate? A good general can win not only with a sword but also with strategy. He was moved by pity for the citizens whom he saw must be killed. He wanted the soldiers to be unharmed and he did not want them to fight.

This strategy of Caesar was not approved by most: his soldiers were speaking very angrily among themselves. Although Caesar did not want to fight, his soldiers wanted to fight. He, however, perseveres in his opinion and leads his soldiers from that place.

POETRY

THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD

Who was it who first brought forth horrible swords? How wild and truly iron-hearted that one was! Then slaughter, then battles were born to the face of men, then a shorter road of dire death was opened.

Or perhaps did that poor wretch deserve nothing of blame; have we turned to our own evil purposes (that) which he gave us against the savage beasts? This is the fault of precious gold; nor were there wars when cups made of wood stood on the dinner table. There were not citadels, there was not a rampart, and the carefree leader of the flock used to seek sleep among the varied-colored sheep.

If only my life were then, Valgius, and I had not known grim arms nor had I heard the trumpet call with racing heart. Now I am dragged to wars; and some enemy, perhaps, already bears the weapon about to stick in my side.

LATIN V-VI

CICERO ON DIVINATION

And I think that the knowledge of future affairs is not even useful. For what life would there have been for Priam, if from adolescence he had known what events of his old age he was going to have? Let us move away from myths, let us see closer things. Do you think that Gnaeus Pompey would have rejoiced in his three consulships, in his three triumphs, in the glory of his very great achievements (rerum), if he knew that he would be cut down in the desert of the Egyptians, his army lost...?

But what do we think that Caesar if he had known in advance that it would happen that in that senate, the greater part of which he himself had chosen, in the Curia of Pompey, before the statue of Pompey himself, with so many of his own centurions looking on, he, having been killed by the most noble citizens, some of whom (had been) honored by him with all (types of) material things (omnibus rebus), would lie there so that not anyone, not only of his friends but even of his slaves, would approach his body with what agony of spirit would he have lived his life?

Surely, therefore, ignorance of future events is more useful than knowledge.

CATASTROPHE!

After these (the reins) lying (loose), touched the top(s) of their back(s), the horses wander off course and, with no one holding them back, they go through the air of an unknown region, wherever the impulse drove (them). Without this law (control) they rush (forward) and they run into the stars fixed (set) under the high upper-air, and they snatch the chariot along pathless (ways). And now they seek the heights, now rushing through downward movement and ways, they are carried in a space nearer the earth and the Moon is amazed that her brother's horses are running lower than her own, and clouds, having been scorched, smoke. The earth-each highest part is seized by flames, and, having been split, makes cracks and it dries up, with its moisture having been taken away.