National Latin Exam practice 9

Latin I

1. In magno mari\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_navigant.
2. Piratae b. piratas c. piratis d. piratarum
3. Liberi in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cum familiā habitabant.
4. Urb b. urbis c. urbem d. urbe
5. Who, disguised as an old woman, visited Arachne and challenged her to a weaving contest?
6. Juno b. Proserpina c.Minerva d. Diana
7. Which Latin phrase would most likely appear on a sign in a health club?
8. E pluribus unum b. Montani semper liberi c. Mens sana in corpore sano d. Ab ova ad mala

*Material tested:*

1. *Even though there is a prep phrase first, the position of the blank suggested that a subject is needed.*
2. *After the preposition “in” an ablative is suggested. Ablative singulars endings are always a vowel.*
3. *Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and skills.*
4. *Look for English words related to the Latin words. “mens” and “corpora” are your clues*

Latin II

1. Sacerdos aram in templo nobis demonstrabit.
2. Our b. by us c. with us d. to us
3. Fratrem meum futurum esse bonum maritum credo.
4. Is b. was c. had been c. will be
5. The Rubicon River separted
6. Spain from Gaul b. North Africa from Egypt c. Macedonia from Greece d. Italy from Gaul
7. Which Latin motto could well accompany an official warning?
8. Ab ovo usque mala b. Dum spiro spero c. Amor omnia vincit d. Verbum sapienti sat est.

*Material tested*

1. *Even though this is an irregular form, the position of the word and the nature of the verb suggest the dative*
2. *Think English; the word “future” is derived from this form*
3. *Caesar crossed this river with his army to declare war on the senate, so obviously he was entering Italy*
4. *A warning may tell you to be wise. Which motto does this?*

Latin III

1. Cicerone vigilante, Catilina non fiet consul.
2. Does not become b. was not made c. will not become d. had not been made
3. Apud nos omnes bene cenant.
4. At our house b. on account of us c. among our d. for us
5. Marsha’s court victory was a Pyrrhic victory
6. It was a sweet revenge b. it was a complete and utter victory c. it indicated she was innocent d. it cost her more than it was worth
7. John replied to his sister when she criticized his choice of mustard over ketchup:
8. Manus manum lavat. B. De gustibus non est disputandum c. De mortuis nil nisi bonum d. Mens sana in corpore sano

*Material tested*

1. *The verb “fieri” works like a third or fourth conjugation verb; “e” is its future tense*
2. *The preposition “apud” with a pronoun or name often idiomatically means “at the house of”*
3. *The Greek king Pyrrhus won a victory over the early Romans in Southern Italy but suffered so many casualities, he had to withdraw his army*
4. *The Latin noun “gustus” means “taste”*

Latin IV

1. Poeta malus quam plurimos versus cotidie scripit.
2. Very many lines b. many more lines c. as many lines as possible
3. Fama vires eundo acquiret.
4. To go b. by going c. of going d. about to go
5. A ferrous compound contains
6. Lead b. gold c. silver d. iron
7. What philosophy is reflected in the “carpe diem” theme of many poems by Horace?
8. Mysticism b. epicureanism c. nihilism d. atheism

*Material tested*

1. *“quam” with a superlative form means “as..as possible”*
2. *A gerund is a verbal noun; like a noun, the vowel shows is is in the ablative telling “how”*
3. *What does “fe” on the periodic table mean?*
4. *The philosopher Epicureus taught that we should enjoy the life we have without worrying about the future*