

University of Dallas

Classics Placement Exam: Entry into Intermediate Latin I

Option A

THE STORY OF REGULUS (B.C. 250) (EUTROPIUS ii. 25)

Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum, ducem quem ceperant, **petierunt** ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille, Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque se, ex illo die quo in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse **desiisse**. Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit, et senatui suasit ne pax cum Poenis fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam habere : se tanti non esse ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se et senem et paucos qui ex Romanis capti fuerant redderentur. Itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit: ipse Carthaginem **rediit**, offerentibusque Romanis ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum in qua, postquam Afris **servierat**, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciiis exstinctus est.

In bold-face are contracted forms: petierunt = petierunt; desiisse = desiisse (from desino); rediit = rediit; servierat = servierat.

Option B

PETER ABELARD (1079-1142), HISTORIA CALAMITATUM

Your translation should always make sense, and be in good English. Three pieces of advice: (1) Never be misled by word order (so that you do desperate things, like making an accusative the subject---etc.) but find exactly what goes with what, regardless of word order. (2) Watch out for ablatives absolute. (3) Having looked up any word you don't know and cannot guess, be sure to grasp firmly what part of speech it is, and of what declension or conjugation--i.e. get its exact form right.

Abelard was a great theologian at Paris, and an enormously popular teacher; his lectures drew flocks of students. But pretending that he needed to save money, he got himself invited by Fulbert, a canon of Notre Dame who had a house in the cathedral close, to come and live with him, so that he could tutor Fulbert's niece Heloise. Now, Heloise was already superbly educated, in addition to being beautiful. But Fulbert, who was vain of her learning, wanted her even better educated, and he trusted Abelard, because of Abelard's reputation for chastity. He appointed him not only

to teach her but even to inflict bodily punishment if she was negligent. But Abelard, in wishing to tutor her, had different ideas:

quid plura? primum domo una conjungimur, postmodum animo. sub occasione itaque disciplinae, amori penitus vacabamus, et secretos recessus, quos amor optabat, studium lectionis offerebat. apertis itaque libris, **plura** de amore quam de lectione verba se ingerebant, **plura** erant oscula quam sententiae; **saepius** ad sinus quam ad libros reducebantur manus, **crebrius** oculos amor in se reflectebat quam lectio in scripturam dirigebat. **Quoque minus** suspicionis haberemus, verbera quandoque dabat amor, non furor, gratia, non ira, quae omnium ungentorum suavitatem transcenderent. quid denique? Nullus a cupidis intermissus est gradus amoris, et si quid insolitum amor excogitare potuit, est additum; et **quo minus** ista fueramus experti gaudia, **ardentius** illis insistebamus et minus in fastidium vertebantur.

disciplina, -ae, f.: here not "discipline" but "learning" (i.e. the act of teaching her); **plus**, pluris, "more" (comparative of multus -a -um); **plura** modifies verba. Note that each of these four comparatives which I put in boldface (the first two are adjectives, the second two adverbs) is followed by a quam which means "than"; **se ingerebant**: lit. "poured themselves forth", i.e. "poured out", "tumbled out"; **reflecto**, reflectere, reflexi, reflectus: here not "reflected" but "turn back". N. B. **oculos** is object to both verbs, not just the first; **quoque** = quo + que: "and so that" (as if et ut...); **quandoque**: sometimes; **amor...furor...gratia...ira...**: all are subjects of dabat (even though that is singular). **quae** refers to verbera; **nullus** modifies gradus; **et quo minus...ardentius... et minus...**: "And the less we..., the more ardently we..., and the less..."; **fueramus experti** (= eramus experti): plupf. of experior; its object is gaudia; **fastidium**, -i, n.: disgust