**EUROCLASSICA ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2019**

**ELEX**

**Latin Level 1/Vestibulum**

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Each correct answer gives you one point. 37-40 points win a gold medal, 33-36 points a silver medal, 29-32 points a bronze medal. The winner will receive a certificate with the stamp of Euroclassica and a signature of the president of Euroclassica.

Duration: 40 minutes

Für jede richtige Antwort bekommst du einen Punkt. Mit 37-40 Punkten gewinnt man eine Goldmedaille, mit 33-36 Punkten eine Silbermedaille, mit 29-32 Punkten eine Brozemedaille. Die Gewinner erhalten ein Zertifikat mit dem Sempel der Euroclassica und der Unterschrift des Präsidenten der Euroclassica.

Dauer: 40 Minuten

Christian Laes, President Euroclassica

Bärbel Flaig, Coordinator ELEX

Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow on the next pages. Some words appear in bold, which are given in the list of vocabulary below. Be sure to use these carefully!

Lies dir den unten stehenden Text durch und beantworte die Fragen auf den folgenden Seiten. Die fettgedruckten Wörter sind in der Vokabelliste angegeben. Nutze sie mit Bedacht!

# Coriolanus

*Although the Paticians had allowed that the Plebeians elected tribunes (tribuni plebis) to represent their rights, there were often conflicts between them:*

*Obwohl die Patrizier den Plebejer zugestanden hatten, Volkstribunen (tribuni plebis) zu wählen, die ihre Rechte vertreten sollten, gab es oft Konflike zwischen beiden:*

Adapted from Livy/nach Livius, *Ab urbe condita*

Nonnullis annis post propter multa bella **frumentum** in urbe **deerat**. **Patres** **plebem** **fame** superare consilium ceperunt. Tum ***Coriolanus*** orationem habuit. Patribus verba placuerunt, sed plebs *Coriolanum* hostem ex urbe **expulit**. Iratus *Coriolanus* ad ***Volscos*** contendit. Illorum **copiis** Romanos superare constituit. Romani **legatos** miserunt, sed frustra de pace egerunt. Tum mater *Coriolani*, uxor cum liberis, aliae **feminae** Romanae in Volscorum **castra** venerunt. Illae virum vicerunt **precibus** – copias in **fines** *Volscorum* **reduxit**. Roma servata est. *Coriolanum* autem a *Volscis* iratis occisum esse **fama** est.

***Vocabulary /Vokabeln:***

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| frumentum, i n. | corn | Getreide |
| desum, es, esse, defui | lack | fehlen, mangeln |
| patres | *here:* the senators | *hier:* die Senatoren |
| plebs, plebis f. | the plebeians | die Plebejer |
| fames, is f. | hunger | Hunger |
| Coriolanus, i m. | Coriolanus *(advocate of the patricians)* | Coriolan *(Vorkämpfer der Patrizier)* |
| expello, is, ere, expuli, expulsum | drive away, expel | vertreiben |
| Volsci, orum m. | Volsci (*people in Latium*) | die Volsker *(Volksstamm in Latium)* |
| copiae, arum, f. | (armed) forces | Truppen |
| legati, orum m. | envoy | Gesandte |
| femina, ae f. | woman | Frau |
| castra, orum n. | camp | Lager |
| preces, um f. | requests | Bitten |
| fines, ium m. | territory | Gebiet |
| reduco, is, ere, reduxi, reductum | lead back | zurückführen |
| fama, ae f. | tradition | Überlieferung |

*Select one of the possible answers in the list. If your choice is not clear to your examiner, it will be marked wrong./Wähle eine Antwort pro Frage aus und markiere sie eindeuig.*

**Comprehension questions /Textverstehen**

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| 1. | Why there wasn´t any corn left? Because of | Warum gab es kein Getreide mehr? Wegen |
| a. | the robbers | der Räuber |
| b. | the many wars | der vielen Kriege |
| c. | the cold winter | des kalten Winters |
| d. | the hot summer | des heißen Sommers |

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| 2. | Who liked the speech of Coriolanus? | Wer fand Coriolans Rede gut? |
| a. | the senators | die Senatoren |
| b. | the plebeians | die Plebejer |
| c. | the Volsci | die Volsker |
| d. | the women | die Frauen |

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| 3. | The Plebeians treated Coriolanus like a | Die Plebejer behandelten Coriolan wie einen |
| a. | friend. | Freund. |
| b. | general. | Feldherr. |
| c. | enemy. | Feind. |
| d. | superior. | Vorgesetzten. |

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| 4. | How was the reaction of Coriolanus? | Wie reagierte Coriolanus? |
| a. | He fled to the Volsci. | Er floh zu den Volskern. |
| b. | He fled to a friend. | Er floh zu einem Freund. |
| c. | He married. | Er heiratete. |
| d. | He held a speech. | Er hielt eine Rede. |

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| 5. | What did the Romans do? | Was taten die Römer? |
| a. | They built a wall. | Sie bauten eine Mauer. |
| b. | They prayed to the Gods. | Sie beteten zu den Göttern |
| c. | They went home. | Sie gingen nach Hause. |
| d. | They sent an envoy. | Sie schickten Gesandte. |

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| 6. | What did the Romans want? | Was wollten die Römer? |
| a. | water | Wasser |
| b. | the territory of the Volsci | das Gebiet der Volsker |
| c. | slaves | Sklaven |
| d. | peace | Frieden |

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| 7. | Who made Coriolanus change his mind? | Wer bewirkte Coriolans Meinungsänderung? |
| a. | the envoy | die Gesandten |
| b. | the senators | die Senatoren |
| c. | the women | die Frauen |
| d. | the Volsci | die Volsker |

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| 8. | How was Coriolanus moved? | Wodurch wurde Coriolan bewegt? |
| a. | presents | Geschenke |
| b. | requests | Bitten |
| c. | promises | Versprechungen |
| d. | threats | Drohungen |

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| 9. | What did happen to Rome? | Was geschah mit Rom? |
| a. | It was destroyed. | Es wurde zerstört. |
| b. | It was saved. | Es wurde gerettet. |
| c. | It was punished. | Es wurde bestraft. |
| d. | It was rebuilt. | Es wurde wieder aufgebaut. |

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| 10. | Who is dead at the end of the text? | Wer ist am Ende des Textes tot? |
| a. | the Volsci | die Volsker |
| b. | the wife | die Ehefrau |
| c. | Coriolanus | Coriolanus |
| d. | the senators | die Senatoren |

**Language and Grammar questions / Grammatik**

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| 11. | *Volscorum* (l.6): Which case is this? | *Volscorum* (Z.6): Welcher Fall ist das? |
| a. | nominative | Nominativ |
| b. | genitive | Genitiv |
| c. | dative | Dativ |
| d. | accusative | Akkusativ |

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| 12. | *superare* (l.2) is a... | *superare* (Z.2) ist ein … |
| a. | infinitive | Infinitiv |
| b. | participle | Partizip |
| c. | imperative | Imperativ |
| d. | indicative | Indikativ |

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| 13. | *constituit* (l.4): Which tense is it? | *constituit* (Z.4): Welche Zeitform ist das? |
| a. | imperfect | Imperfekt |
| b. | perfect | Perfekt |
| c. | pluperfect | Plusquamperfekt |
| d. | future | Futur |

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| 14. | *Romani* (l.5): Which case is it? | *Romani* (Z.5): Welcher Fall ist das? |
| a. | nominative | Nominativ |
| b. | genitive | Genitiv |
| c. | dative | Dativ |
| d. | accusative | Akkusativ |

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| 15. | *urbe* (l.3): What would be the plural of the same case? | *urbe* (Z.3): Welche Form ist der Plural (im selben Fall)? |
| a. | urbem |  |
| b. | urbibus |  |
| c. | urbes |  |
| d. | urbium |  |

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| 16. | *contendit* (l.4): The plural of this verb (in the same tense) is ... | *contendit* (Z.4): Welche Form ist der Plural (in derselben Zeit)? |
| a. | contendant |  |
| b. | contendebant |  |
| c. | contendent |  |
| d. | contenderunt |  |

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| 17. | *servata* (l.7): Which is the imperfect of *servare*? | *servata* (Z.7): Welche Form ist das Imperfekt von *servare*? |
| a. | servem |  |
| b. | servabo |  |
| c. | servabam |  |
| d. | serva |  |

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| 18. | Which noun is in the accusative case? | Welches Substantiv steht im Akkusativ? |
| a. | orationem (l.2) |  |
| b. | patres (l.1) |  |
| c. | Volscis (l.8) |  |
| d. | fama (l.8) |  |

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| 19. | What is *frustra* (l.5)? | Was ist *frustra* (Z.5) ? |
| a. | a noun | ein Subsantiv |
| b. | a verb | ein Verb |
| c. | an adverb | ein Adverb |
| d. | an adjective | ein Adjektiv |

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| 20. | *occisum esse* (l.8) is a | *occisum esse* (Z.8) ist ein |

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| a. | infinitive | Infinitiv |
| b. | participle | Partizip |
| c. | imperative | Imperativ |
| d. | indicative | Indikativ |

**Culture, civilisation and language legacy questions / Landeskunde, Realien, Ethymologie**

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| 21. | Who is the Roman Goddess of love? | Wie heißt die römische Liebesgöttin ? |
| a. | Venus | Venus |
| b. | Cornelia | Cornelia |
| c. | Aphrodite | Aphrodite |
| d. | Cleopatra | Kleopatra |

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| 22. | What is the name of the wife of the god of the Underworld? | Wie heißt die Frau des Gottes der Unterwelt? |
| a. | Venus | Venus |
| b. | Diana | Diana |
| c. | Minerva | Minerva |
| d. | Proserpina | Proserpina |

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| 23. | Where can you see *gladiatores*? | Wo kann man *gladiatores* sehen? |
| a. | in villa |  |
| b. | in thermis |  |
| c. | in amphitheatro |  |
| d. | in templo |  |

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| 24. | What are *latrinae*? | Was sind *latrinae*? |
| a. | tears | Tränen |
| b. | crosswinds | Seitenwinde |
| c. | toilets | Toiletten |
| d. | robbers | Räuber |

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| 25. | In which room did the Romans sleep? | In welchem Raum schliefen die Römer? |
| a. | vestibulum |  |
| b. | atrium |  |
| c. | triclinium |  |
| d. | cubiculum |  |

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| 26. | Which language is not derived from Latin? | Welche Sprache ist nicht vom Lateinischen abgeleitet? |
| a. | French | Französisch |
| b. | Portuguese | Portugisisch |
| c. | Romanian | Rumänisch |
| d. | Hungarian | Ungarisch |

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| 27. | Who did not go to the Underworld as a living person? | Wer ging nicht lebend in die Unterwelt? |
| a. | Nero | Nero |
| b. | Aeneas | Aeneas |
| c. | Percy Jackson | Percy Jackson |
| d. | Orpheus | Orpheus |

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| 28. | Who founded Rome? | Wer hat Rom gegründet? |
| a. | Remus | Remus |
| b. | Julius Caesar | Julius Caesar |
| c. | Romulus | Romulus |
| d. | Augustus | Augustus |

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| 29. | Which language does not use the Latin alphabet? | Welche Sprache benutzt nicht das lateinische Alphabet? |
| a. | Italian | Italienisch |
| b. | Swedish | Schwedisch |
| c. | Polish | Polnisch |
| d. | Russian | Russisch |

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| 30. | What does *Cave canem*mean? | Was bedeuet *Cave canem*? |
| a. | Beware of the dog! | Hüte dich vor dem Hund! |
| b. | Give me some hats! | Gib mir Hüte! |
| c. | No dogs allowed! | Hunde müssen draußen bleiben! |
| d. | Stupid idiot! | Dummer Hund! |

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| 31. | Which one was a Roman writer? | Wer war ein römischer Schriftsteller? |
| a. | Aeneas | Aeneas |
| b. | Livy | Livius |
| c. | Spartacus | Spartakus |
| d. | Jesus | Jesus |

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| 32. | Which place was **not** inside the Roman Baths? | Welcher diese Orte befand sich **nicht** in den Thermen? |
| a. | frigidarium |  |
| b. | tepidarium |  |
| c. | calidarium |  |
| d. | convivium |  |

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| 33. | Which river passes through Rome? | Welcher Fluss durchquert Rom? |
| a. | Thames | Themse |
| b. | Tiber | Tiber |
| c. | Volga | Wolga |
| d. | Mississippi | Mississippi |

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| 34. | Which people defeated the Romans intellectually? | Welches Volk besiegte die Römer geistig? |
| a. | the Greeks | die Griechen |
| b. | the British | die Briten |
| c. | the Americans | die Amerikaner |
| d. | the Russians | die Russen |

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| 35. | When were the Ides of March? | Wann waren die Iden des März? |
| a. | 15th March | 15. März |
| b. | 1st March | 1. März |
| c. | 31th March | 31. März |
| d. | 15th May | 15. Mai |

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| 36. | What is papyrus made of? | Woraus stellt man Papyrus her? |
| a. | wax | Wachs |
| b. | paper | Papier |
| c. | a plant | einer Pflanze |
| d. | cloth | Stoff |

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| 37. | Which of these did the Romans not know? | Was kannten die Römer nicht? |
| a. | beetroot | Rote Beete |
| b. | porridge | Brei |
| c. | peach | Pfirsich |
| d. | potato | Kartoffel |

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| 38. | Who defeated the Hydra? | Wer besiegte die Hydra? |
| a. | Odysseus | Odysseus |
| b. | Hercules | Herkules |
| c. | Jason | Jason |
| d. | Theseus | Theseus |

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| 39. | What sort of coin was an *aureus*? | Aus welchem Metall wurde ein *aureus* hergestellt? |
| a. | golden | Gold |
| b. | silver | Silber |
| c. | copper | Kupfer |
| d. | tin | Zinn |

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| 40. | What is the meaning of*arma***?** | Was bedeutet *arma*? |
| a. | army | Armee |
| b. | love | Liebe |
| c. | arms | Arme |
| d. | weapons | Waffen |