# EUROCLASSICA ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2019

**ELEX**

**Latin Level 2/Ianua**

***Author: Bärbel Flaig, Germany***

www.euroclassica.eu

******

Austria

Belgium

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Croatia

Czech Republic

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Italy

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Russian Federation

Serbia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Macedonia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ecoles Européennes

Each correct answer gives you one point. 36-40 points win a gold medal, 30-35 points a silver medal, 24-29 points a bronze medal. The successful candidates will receive a certificate with the stamp of Euroclassica and the signature of the president of Euroclassica.

Duration: 60 minutes

Christian Laes, President of Euroclassica

Bärbel Flaig, Coordinator ECCL

Für jede richtige Antwort bekommst du einen Punkt. Mit 36-40 Punkten gewinnt man eine Goldmedaille, mit 30-35 Punkten eine Silbermedaille, mit 24-29 Punkten eine Brozemedaille. Die Gewinner erhalten ein Zertifikat mit dem Stempel der Euroclassica und der Unterschrift des Präsidenten der Euroclassica.

Dauer: 60 Minuten

Christian Laes, Präsident der Euroclassica

Bärbel Flaig, Koordinatorin ECCL

Read the following passage carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow. The vocabulary help is given in the order that the words appear in the passage. Remember to use the vocabulary help carefully.

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

# Philosophie des glücklichen Lebens

The Philosophy of a Happy Life

Stultam esse **praemeditationem** **futuri** mali **Epicurus** dixit: satis enim est **odiosum** malum omne, cum veniat. Qui autem semper cogitat aliquid **adversi** posse accidere sibi, ei **fit** illud malum **sempiternum**; is suscipit **miseriam** **voluntariam**. Nam **censet** Epicurus animum nostrum rationi parere et, quo illa ducat, sequi. **Vetat** igitur ratio **insequi** **molestias**, **impellit** animum, ut totus sequatur voluptates.

Ad haec autem Cicero: **revocatio** illa, quae nos a malis **avocat**, nulla est. Non est enim in nostra potestate **quasdam** res, quas malas esse **arbitramur, dissimulare vel** neglegere. **Lacerant** nos, **vexant, stimulos admovent**, ignes **adhibent, respirare** non **sinunt** – et tu neglegere iubes, quod contra naturam est? Iubes me bona cogitare, neglegere malorum?

(Cic. Tusc., adapted/nach Cic. Tusc.)

**Vocabulary/Vokabeln**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| praemeditatio, onis f. | prediction | Vorherbedenken |
| futurus, a, um | future | zukünftig |
| Epicurus, i m. | Epicurus (*Greek philosopher*) | Epikur (*griech. Philosoph*) |
| odiosus, a, um | unpleasant | unangenehm, widrig |
| adversus, a, um | adverse | widrig, unglücklich |
| fieri, fio, fis, factus sum | to happen | geschehen |
| sempiternus, a, um | constant | fortdauernd, (-während) |
| miseria, ae f. | misery | Elend, Unglück |
| voluntarius, a, um | voluntary | freiwillig |
| censere, censeo, censes, censui, censum | think | meinen |
| vetare  | forbid, not allow | verbieten, nicht zulassen |
| insequi, insequor, insequeris, insecutus sum | persecute | verfolgen, nachsetzen |
| molestia, ae f. | trouble | Verdruss, Ärger |
| impellere, impello, impellis, impuli, impulsum | urge | antreiben |
| revocatio, onis f. | recall | Zurückrufen |
| avocare | prevent | abbringen, abhalten |
| quidam, quaedam, quoddam | certain; pl.: several | ein gewisser; Pl.: einige |
| arbitrari, arbitror, arbitratus sum | to think about | annehmen, meinen |
| dissimulare | hide | verstecken, verbergen |
| vel | or | oder |
| lacerare | to tear | zerreißen, zerfleischen |
| vexare | to torment | quälen |
| stimulus, I m. | thorn | Stachel |
| admovere, admoveo, admoves, admovi, admotum | to move to | heranbewegen |
| adhibere, adhibeo, adhibes, adhibui, adhibitum | to set on | anlegen |
| respirare | breathe | atmen, Atem holen |
| sinere, sino, sinis, sivi, situm  | to let | lassen, zulassen |

**Comprehension questions/Textverstehen**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Prediction is according to Epicurus… (l.1) | Vorherbedenken von Übel ist nach Epikur… (Z.1) |
| a. | necessary | notwendig |
| b. | intelligent | klug |
| c. | stupid | dumm |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | Who always thinks of trouble… (l.2-4) | Wer immer denkt, dass ihm Schlimmes zustoßen könnte, … (Z.2-4) |
| a. | has always good luck. | hat immer Glück. |
| b. | has always bad luck. | hat immer Unglück. |
| c. | is always well-balanced. | ist immer ausgeglichen. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | Epicurus says… (l.4-6) | Epikur sagt… (Z.4-6) |
| a. | the spirit follows the reason. | der Geist folgt der Vernunft. |
| b. | the spirit is free. | der Geist ist frei. |
| c. | the spirit is annoying. | der Geist ist lästig. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | Which is the highest aim to achieve according to Epicurus? (l.6/7) | Was ist das höchste zu erreichende Ziel nach Epikur? (Z.6/7) |
| a. | molestias |  |
| b. | voluptates |  |
| c. | rationem |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | Cicero (l.8/9) | Cicero (Z.8/9) |
| a. | agrees with Epicurus. | ist derselben Meinung wie Epikur. |
| b. | don´t have any opinion about that. | hat keine Meinung dazu. |
| c. | disagrees with Epicurus. | stimmt Epikur nicht zu. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | What does Cicero mean? (l. 9/10) | Was meint Cicero? (Z. 9/10) |
| a. | We can neglect worries. | Wir können Schlimmes vergessen. |
| b. | We cannot neglect worries. | Wir können Schlimmes nicht vergessen. |
| c. | We have to try hard. | Wir müssen uns bemühen, Schlimmes zu vergessen. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7. | The meaning of *quasdam res, quas malas esse arbitramur* (l.9/10) is  | *quasdam res, quas malas esse arbitramur* (Z.9/10) bedeutet |
| a. | We think that some events are bad. | Wir halten einige Ereignisse für schlecht. |
| b. | Some events are bad. | Einige Ereignisse sind schlecht. |
| c. | All events are bad. | Alle Ereignisse sind schlecht. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 8. | Bad events (l.10-12) | Schlimme Ereignisse (Z.10-12) |
| a. | motivate human beings. | motivieren Menschen. |
| b. | challenge human beings. | fordern Menschen heraus. |
| c. | torment human beings. | quälen Menschen. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 9. | According to Cicero “to neglect worries” is… (l.12) | Nach Cicero ist “das Schlimme zu vergessen”… (Z.12) |
| a. | against the nature of human beings. | gegen das Wesen der Menschen. |
| b. | always possible. | immer möglich. |
| c. | an act of volition. | eine Sache des Willens. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 10. | *bona cogitare, neglegere malorum* (l.13) is | *bona cogitare, neglegere malorum* (Z.13) ist |
| a. | a supplementary | eine Ergänzung |
| b. | an enumeration | eine Aufzählung |
| c. | an antithesis | ein Gegensatz |

**Language and Grammar questions/Grammatik**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | *Stultam esse praemeditationem futuri mali…* (l.1) Which construction? | *Stultam esse praemeditationem futuri mali…* (l. 1) Welche Konstruktion? |
| a. | accusative and infinitive | AcI |
| b. | accusative and participle | AcP |
| c. | nominative and infinitive | NcI |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 12. | Which case is *omne*? (l.2) | Welcher Fall ist *omne*? (Z.2) |
| a. | ablative | Ablativ |
| b. | nominative | Nominativ |
| c. | accusative | Akkusativ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 13. | What pronoun is *Qui* (l. 2)  | Welches Pronomen ist *Qui* (Z.2) |
| a. | relative | Relativpronomen |
| b. | indefinite | Indefinitpronomen |
| c. | interrogative | Interrogativpronomen |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 14. | Which case is *ei* (l.3) | Welcher Fall ist *ei* (Z.3) |
| a. | genitive | Genitiv |
| b. | nominative | Nominativ |
| c. | dative | Dativ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 15. | Which mood is *ducat* (l.6)? | Welcher Modus ist *ducat* (Z.6)? |
| a. | indicative | Indikativ |
| b. | subjunctive | Konjunktiv |
| c. | imperative | Imperativ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | *Totus* (l.7) is used as  | *Totus* (Z.7) ist gebraucht als |
| a. | adverb | Adverb |
| b. | predicative | Prädikativum |
| c. | adjective | Adjektiv |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 17. | Which is the plural of *impellit* (l.6)? |  |
| a. | *impellent* |  |
| b. | *impellant* |  |
| c. | *impellunt* |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 18. | Which is the infinitive form of *sequatur* (l.7) |  |
| a. | *sequi* |  |
| b. | *sequare* |  |
| c. | *sequere* |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 19. | Which tense is *dixerat*? (l.1) |  |
| a. | perfect | Perfekt |
| b. | future perfect | Futur II |
| c. | pluperfect | Plusquamperfekt |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 20. | Which case is *rationi* (l.5)? | Welcher Fall ist *rationi*? (Z.5) |
| a. | nominative  | Nominativ |
| b. | genitive | Genitiv |
| c. | dative | Dativ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | Which case is *saluti* in “*saluti esse”*? | Welcher Fall ist *saluti* bei “*saluti esse”*? |
| a. | dative |  |
| b. | genitive |  |
| c. | nominative |  |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 22. | Who wrote *Ab urbe condita*? | Wer schrieb *Ab urbe condia*? |
| a. | Cicero |  |
| b. | Titus Livius |  |
| c. | Suetonius |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | What means *media nocte*? | Was bedeutet *media nocte*? |
| a. | at dead of night | bei Nacht und Nebel |
| b. | in the middle of the night | mitten in der Nacht |
| c. | make a night of it | sich die Nacht um die Ohren schlagen |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 24. | Which emperor was not murdered? | Welcher Kaiser wurde nicht ermordet? |
| a. | Vespasianus |  |
| b. | Caligula |  |
| c. | Domitianus |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 25. | Which Roman province is still named “province”? | Welche römische Provinz heißt heute noch “Provinz”? |
| a. | *Germania inferior* |  |
| b. | *Cyrenaica* |  |
| c. | *Gallia Narbonensis* |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | Which town was founded by the Romans in 122 BCE? | Welche Stadt wurde 122 v. Chr. von den Römern gegründet? |
| a. | Playa del Inglés |  |
| b. | Palma de Mallorca |  |
| c. | Lloret de Mar |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 27. | Under which emperor the Roman empire had the widest expansion? | Unter welchem Kaiser hatte das Römische Reich die größte Ausdehnung? |
| a. | Vespasianus |  |
| b. | Hadrianus |  |
| c. | Traianus |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | Which month is not named after a Roman God? | Welcher Monat ist nicht nach einem römischen Gott benannt? |
| a. | Ianuarius |  |
| b. | Aprilis |  |
| c. | Maius |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 29. | The emperor Commodus took often the floor as… | Kaiser Commodus trat oft auf als… |
| a. | gladiator | Gladiator |
| b. | singer | Sänger |
| c. | actor | Schauspieler |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 30. | The Colosseum was finished in…? | Das Colosseum wurde fertiggestellt…? |
| a. | 102 BCE | 102 v. Chr. |
| b. | 80 ACE | 80 n. Chr. |
| c. | 7 BCE | 7 n. Chr. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | Which god did the Romans not adopt from the Greek? | Welche Gottheit übernahmen die Römer nicht von den Griechen?  |
| a. | Ceres |  |
| b. | Mercurius |  |
| c. | Ianus |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 32. | What is the *ara pacis*? | Was ist die *ara pacis*? |
| a. | a bird | ein Vogel |
| b. | a fish | ein Fisch |
| c. | an altar | ein Altar |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 33. | Which God is not a planet? | Welche Gottheit ist kein Planet? |
| a. | Cronos |  |
| b. | Diana |  |
| c. | Hermes |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 34. | Caesar was said to have which illness? | An welcher Krankheit soll Caesar gelitten haben? |
| a. | anaemia | Anämie |
| b. | schizophrenia | Schizophrenie |
| c. | epilepsy | Epilepsie |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 35. | What was the *subura*? | Was war die *subura*? |
| a. | a famous female gladiator | eine berühmte Gladiatorin |
| b. | an area of Rome  | ein römisches Viertel |
| c. | a German goddess | eine germanische Göttin |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | Who ruled in Italy after the end of the Roman Empire? | Wer regierte nach dem Untergang des römischen Reiches in Italien |
| a. | the Huns | die Hunnen |
| b. | the Byzantines | die Byzaniner |
| c. | the Ostrogoths | die Ostgoten |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 37. | Which building material did the Romans use first?  | Welches Baumaterial nutzten die Römer als erste? |
| a. | concrete | Beton |
| b. | marble | Marmor |
| c. | wood | Holz |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 38. | Who used the aphorism “*homo homini* *lupus*” first? | Wer prägte die Sentenz “*homo homini* *lupus*? |
| a. | Augustinus |  |
| b. | Thomas Hobbes |  |
| c. | Plautus |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 39. | The emperor Caligula wanted to nominate whom to a Roman consul? | Wen wollte Kaiser Caligula zum Konsul ernennen? |
| a. | a horse | ein Pferd |
| b. | a child | ein Kind |
| c. | a slave | einen Sklaven |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40. | Which Roman emperor wrote philosophical texts in Greek? | Welcher römische Kaiser schrieb philosophische Texte auf Griechisch? |
| a. | Hadrianus |  |
| b. | Sepimius Severus |  |
| c. | Marcus Aurelius |  |