

EUROCLASSICA

ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2014

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Latin Level 1/Vestibulum

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DE IASONE ET MEDEA (Adaptation from *Cultura Clásica ed. Editex:*)

This story tells what happens when love is faced with social prejudices and revenge.

El relato muestra los problemas del amor ante las conveniencias o los prejuicios sociales y verganza.

1 Medea ex Iasone duos filios **procreavit**; summa **concordia** Corinthi vitam agebant. Multi tamen in
2 urbe Medeam non amabant, quod **venefica** erat. Iasoni **Creon**, Corinthius rex **Creusam**, filiam suam
3 **minorem**, uxorem dedit et **exsilium** Medeae **decrevit**. Ea, **postquam** tantam **contumeliam** vidit,
4 **coronam venenatam auream** fecit, Creusaeque donum dedit. Accepit **laeta** coronam manibus
5 Creusa et subito **ardere coepit**. **Tunc** Medea **natos** suos interfecit et Corintho Athenas venit.

WORDS NOT INCLUDED IN EC-WORDLIST 1

PALABRAS NO INCLUIDAS EN LA LISTA 1

procreo, -as, -are	to give birth to	dar a luz, engendrar
concordia, -ae, f	harmony, peace	armonía, paz, concordia
venefica, -ae, f.	witch, sorcerer, magician	venenoso
minor, minor, minus	younger	menor
exsilium, -i, n.	exil, banishment	exilio, destierro
decerno,-is,-ere,-crevi,-cretum	to decide, to order	decidir, decretar
postquam	after	despues de
contumelia, -ae, f.	offense, contempt	ofensa, injuria
corona, -ae f.	corona	crown
venenatus, -a, -um	poisoned	hechicera, bruja, maga
aureus, -a, -um	golden	dorado, de oro
laetus, -a, -um	glad	alegre, contento
ardeo, -es, -ere	to burn, to get burnt	arder
coepi, -isti, -isse	to start	empezar
tantus,-a, um	such, so big	tanta, tan grande
tunc (adv.)	then	entonces
natus, -i, m.	son, child	Hijo
Medea, -ae	Medea	Medea
Iason, -onis	Jason	Jasón
Corinthus, -i f.	Corinth, a city	Corinto, una ciudad

Creon, -ontis

Creon

Creon

Creusa, -ae

Creusa

Creusa

QUESTIONS (ONE OR SEVERAL ANSWERS NEEDED, IF MARKED)

CUESTIONES (PUEDE HABER MÁS DE UNA RESPUESTA CORRECTA)

A. COMPREHENSION

A. COMPRENSIÓN

1. Who gave birth to two children of Iason?

1. Quien dió a luz dos hijos de Jasón?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Medea | Medea |
| b. Creusa | Creusa |
| c. Corinth | Corinto |
| d. Creusa's daughter | la hija de Creusa |

2. How was Jason's and Medea's family life?

2. Cómo era la vida de la familia de Jasón y Medea?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. very peaceful | muy pacífica |
| b. peaceful | pacífica |
| c. not peaceful at all | nada pacífica |
| d. quite peaceful | bastante pacífica |

3. How did Creusa accept the crown Medea offered her as a gift ?

3. Cómo recibió Creusa la corona que le regaló Medea?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. She was disappointed | Se disgustó mucho |
| b. She felt glad | Se puso muy contenta |
| c. She was very sad | Se puso muy triste |
| d. with absolute indifference | Con total indiferencia |

4. Who was Creon?

4. Quién era Creonte?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. the king of Corinth | El rey de Corinto |
| b. Creusa's brother | El hermano de Creusa |
| c. Jason's father | El padre de Jasón |
| d. Creusa's son | El hijo de Creusa |

5. Who was Creusa?

5. Quién era Creusa?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jason's daughter | La hija de Jasón |
| b. Medea's daughter | La hija de Medea |
| c. Creon's younger daughter | La hija menor de Creonte |
| d. Creon's elder daughter | La hija mayor de Creonte |

6. How does Creon react once Medea is blamed by the people?

6. Cómo reacciona Creonte ante los reproches que le hacen a Medea?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. He supports her | La consuela y la apoya |
| b. No reaction | Permanece indiferente |

- a. Ea coronas aureas dedit.
- b. Ea coronarum aurearum dedit.
- c. Ei coronas aureas dederunt.
- d. Eae coronas aureas dederunt.

13. Which tense is the verb *agebant*?

13. En qué tiempo está la forma verbal *agebant*.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a. Imperfect | Pretérito Imperfecto |
| b. Future | Futuro |
| c. Perfect | Perfecto |
| d. Present | Presente |

14. Identify the subject of this sentence.

14. Identifica el Sujeto de la siguiente frase:

Medea ex lasone duos filios procreavit.

- a. ex
- b. Medea
- c. filios
- d. procreavit
- e. lasone
- f. duos

15. Which case is the word *concordia*? (line 1)

15. En qué caso está la palabra *concordia*?

- a. Abl. Sg.
- b. Dat. Sg.
- c. Nom. Sg.
- d. Nom. Pl.

16. Which person has the verb *vidit*? (line 3)

16. En qué persona está el verbo *vidit*?

- a. 3.P.Pl.
- b. 1.P.Pl.
- c. 2.P.Sg.
- d. 3.P.Sg.

17. Venit *Corintho* (line 5)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. up to Corinth | hasta Corinto |
| b. for Corinth | para Corinto |
| c. to Corinth | hacia Corinto |
| d. from Corinth | desde Corinto |

18. Femina venefica *erat*

- | | |
|------------|------|
| a. is | es |
| b. was | era |
| c. will be | será |

19. ardere *coepit*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. started burning | empezó a arder |
| b. touched the fire | tocó las llamas |

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|
| a. | Iulius Caesar | Julio César |
| b. | Pompeius | Pompeyo |
| c. | Romulus | Rómulo |
| d. | Remus | Remo |

27. How did Julius Caesar die?

27. Cómo murió Julio César?

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| a. | He was killed by his soldiers | Le dieron muerte sus soldados |
| b. | He was murdered by his wife | Su esposa le asesinó |
| c. | He was murdered by several members of senatus | Varios senadores le asesinaron |
| d. | He committed suicide | Se suicidó |

28. What does deficit mean?

28. Qué significa el latinismo deficit?

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. | a lack of something | falta o carencia de algo |
| b. | a handicapped person | persona discapacitada |
| c. | free | gratis |
| d. | may you rest in peace | descanse en paz |

29. What does cave canem mean?

29. Qué significa el latínismo cave canem?

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. | I have a dog | tengo un perro |
| b. | the dog's house | la caseta del perro |
| c. | mind the dog! | cuidado con el perro! |

30. What does post mortem mean?

30. Qué significa post mortem?

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| a. | I am going to die | voy a morir |
| b. | I am afraid of death | temo a la muerte |
| c. | after death | tras la muerte |
| d. | because of death | por la muerte |

31. What does curriculum vitae mean literally?

31. Qué significa literalmente curriculum vitae?

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. | the chariot of life | el carro de la vida |
| b. | the chariots of fire | los carros de fuego |
| c. | career or course of one's life | la carrera, el curso de la vida |
| d. | the common life | la vida corriente |

32. What were the Thermae?

32. Qué eran las Termas?

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| a. | a place to take a bath and relax | un lugar donde bañarse y relajarse |
| b. | a fighting arena for gladiators | un recinto para los combates de gladiadores |
| c. | a bullfighting arena | una plaza de toros |

33. What are the attributes of the god Apollo?

33. Cual es el símbolo del dios Apolo?

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. | a laurel crown and a lyre | una corona de laurel y una lira |
| b. | a deer | una cierva |

- c. grapes un racimo de uvas
- d. a golden bough una rama dorada

34. What is the attribute of Neptune?

34. Cual es el símbolo del dios Neptuno?

- a. the trident el tridente
- b. the bow el arco
- c. the rainbow el arco iris
- d. a golden bow un arco de oro

35. Where would you go to watch a gladiators' fight in ancient Rome?

35. Dónde irías en Roma para ver un combate de gladiadores?

- a. to the theater al teatro
- b. to the amphitheatre al anfiteatro
- c. to the circus al circo

36. What is the Latin name for the Greek goddess Hera?

36. Cual es el nombre que los romanos dieron a la diosa griega Hera?

- a. Diana
- b. Venus
- c. Ceres
- d. Iuno

37. What was the "Colosseum"?

37. Qué era el " Coliseo"?

- a. a big white marble statue una estatua de marmol de tamaño gigante
- b. a building for gladiators' fights un edificio para los combates de gladiadores
- c. a very important emperor un emperador muy importante
- d. a very big temple un templo muy grande

38. What was the Roman name for the Greek god Hephaestus?

38. Cual era el nombre romano del dios griego Hefesto?

- a. Vulcanus
- b. Mars
- c. Mercurius
- d. Iuppiter

39. Which Roman god was in charge of promoting success in commerce and business?

39. Qué dios era el encargado de ayudar a los comerciantes en sus negocios?

- a. Mars
- b. Mercurius
- c. Vulcanus
- d. Artemisia

40. Which Roman god was supposed to be the most important and powerful? 40. Cual de los dioses romanos pasaba por ser el más poderoso e importante?

- a. Zeus
- b. Hades
- c. Iuppiter
- d. Hephaestus