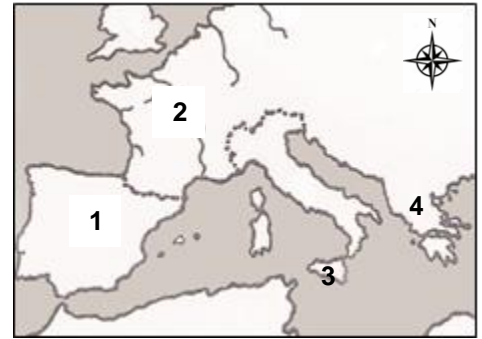
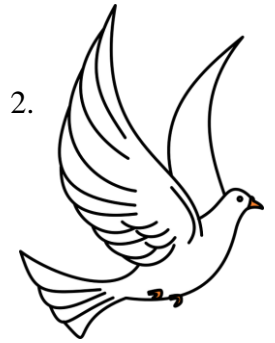


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. What is the Roman name for the Greek god Hermes? A) Mercury B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
2. Which goddess is the mother of Cupid and has this bird as a symbol? A) Juno B) Venus  
C) Minerva D) Vesta
3. The Roman numerals IV + VI = A) VII B) VIII C) IX D) X
4. A Latin teacher asking the name of a person in a picture would ask A) *Ubi est?* B) *Quid agis?*  
C) *Quis est?* D) *Estne laetus?*
5. Who in ancient Rome wore a *toga praetexta*? A) senator B) mater C) libertus D) servus
6. What is the best translation of the Latin motto *festīnā lentē*? A) hurry slowly B) happy birthday  
C) time flies D) seize the day
7. Based on the Latin root, who would be considered urbane? A) a sailor B) a city dweller C) a shepherd D) a nymph
8. At what large amphitheater would the Romans watch gladiatorial fights and animal hunts? A) the Forum B) the Curia  
C) the Colosseum D) the Pantheon
9. *Sicilia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. If a bird flew in a straight line from *Hispania* to *Graecia*, it would be flying A) north B) south C) east D) west
11. What Latin abbreviation means “and the rest”? A) *P.S.* B) *a.m.*  
C) *N.B.* D) *etc.*
12. The malevolent king lived in a castle at the top of the mountain.  
A) old B) wise C) faithful D) evil



### ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

#### SHOPPING FOR THE RIGHT GIFT

13. *Fēmina et filia in villā habitābant.* A) were living B) to live C) are living D) does live
14. *Filia, Helena, semper erat puella bona.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
15. *Fēmina filiae dōnum dare parābat.* A) to give B) give C) was giving D) gives
16. *Hodiē fēmina cum filiā et ancillā per viās ambulat.* A) by her daughter and slave girl B) from her daughter and slave girl  
C) her daughter and slave girl D) with her daughter and slave girl
17. *Ancilla pecūniam fēminae timidē portat.* A) caution B) cautiously C) to be cautious D) cautious
18. *Multās tabernās spectant.* A) I look at B) You look at C) They look at D) She looks at
19. *In fenestrā tabernae sunt parvae statuae.* A) of a shop B) from a shop C) by a shop D) behind a shop
20. *Fēmina parvam statuam nōn comparat quod Helena nōn est parva puella.* A) always buys B) seldom buys C) now buys  
D) does not buy
21. *In secundā tabernā sunt multae gemmae.* A) is B) was C) were D) are
22. *Fēmina Helenae gemmās nōn comparat quod Helena nōn est fēmina adulta.* A) with the gems B) the gem C) the gems  
D) of the gem
23. *Tabernārius trāns viam stat et fēminam et puellās vocāre temptat.* A) To the shopkeeper B) From the shopkeeper  
C) The shopkeeper D) The shopkeeper's

24. Tabernārius clāmat, “Intrāte tabernam meam et spectāte stolās splendidās!” A) to look at B) look at C) looks at D) was looking at
25. “Quis nōs vocat?” fēmina rogat. A) I B) you C) they D) us
26. “Vidēsne tabernārium trāns viam in tabernā?” ancilla respondet. A) You were not seeing B) Do you see C) Were you seeing D) You do not see
27. Tabernārius fēminae et puellīs trēs stolās pulchrās dēmōnstrat. A) one B) two C) three D) four
28. Helena ūnam stolam amat. A) loves B) was loving C) to love D) love
29. Fēmina ancillam vocat et ancilla tabernāriō pecūniam dat. A) of the shopkeeper B) from the shopkeepers C) to the shopkeeper D) the shopkeepers
30. Tabernārius fēminae et filiae stolam dat. A) but B) because C) or D) and

**READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

THE PAUPER AND THE DRESS

Māter et filia, Helena, et ancilla ē tabernā ambulat.	1	
Ancilla stolam portat. <u>Pauper</u> fēminam et puellās vocat.	2	<b>Pauper</b> = A poor man
Pauper cum <u>liberīs</u> prope viam stat.	3	<b>liberīs</b> = children
“Habētisne nōbīs <u>nōnnūllum</u> cibum?” pauper rogat.	4	<b>nōnnūllum</b> = some
“Hodiē liberī meī nūllum cibum habent.”	5	
Helena respondet, “Ego vōbīs nūllum cibum habēō.	6	
Dā, ancilla, virō nōnnūllam pecūniam.”	7	
Ancilla respondet, “Pecūniam in sacco <u>nōn iam</u>	8	<b>nōn iam</b> = no longer
habēmus. <u>Nōs</u> tabernāriō pecūniam <u>dedimus</u> et nunc	9	<b>Nōs...dedimus</b> = we gave
tū stolam novam habēs.”	10	
Helena <u>inquit</u> , “Stolam novam <u>nōn cupiō ubi hī</u> liberī	11	<b>inquit</b> = says; <b>nōn cupiō</b> = I do not want; <b>ubi hī</b> =
nūllum cibum habent. <u>Redde</u> tabernāriō stolam.	12	<b>Redde</b> = Give back when these
Dā virō et liberīs pecūniam.”	13	
Māter rīdet et ancillae inquit, “Ego filiae meae dōnum	14	
dare temptābam, sed dōnum <u>vērūm</u> est filia mea.”	15	<b>vērūm</b> = true

31. In line 1, who leaves the shop? A) the shopkeeper B) a poor man C) a poor man’s children D) the woman and girls
32. In line 2, what does the poor man do? A) calls the woman and girls B) carries the dress C) walks with the woman and girls D) begs the shopkeeper
33. In line 3, the poor man is standing A) near the street B) under a tree C) next to a river D) in front of a country house
34. In line 4, the poor man asks for A) money B) the dress C) food D) the statues
35. According to lines 4-6, Helena has no food for the A) shopkeeper and his children B) women C) slave girl D) poor man and his family
36. In line 7, what does Helena order the slave girl to do? A) give some money to the poor man B) give food to the children C) get the shopkeeper’s attention D) get the women some food
37. According to lines 8-9, what was once in the sack? A) some food B) money C) jewelry D) small statues
38. According to lines 9-10, what does Helena now have? A) some food B) a new dress C) money D) small statues
39. In lines 12-13, why does the daughter give the dress back to the shopkeeper? A) She thought it was ugly. B) She had one just like it. C) She wanted money to give to the poor man. D) She wanted to purchase more statues.
40. Why does the mother smile at the end of the story? A) She likes the dress. B) She thinks the statues are pretty. C) She is pleased with her daughter’s actions. D) She is amused by the children.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Magnōs canēs nōn vīdimus. A) You have not seen B) I have not seen C) They have not seen D) We have not seen
2. Servī saxum ē viā removēre nōn possunt. A) to remove B) they remove C) will remove D) are removing
3. Audīvistīne nōs in tabernā? A) you B) us C) him D) them
4. Quot columnās in pictūrā vidēs? A) duās B) trēs C) quattuor D) quīnque
5. Titus librum amīcō meō dēmōnstrat. A) by my friend B) for my friends  
C) to my friend D) of my friends
6. Audiēbāmus neque senātōrem neque imperātōrem. A) both...and B) either...or  
C) one...another D) neither...nor
7. Tē in aeternum amābunt! A) They are loving B) They were loving C) They will love  
D) They have loved
8. Quid māter tua dē cēnā rogābat? A) When B) What C) Where D) Who
9. Mārcus frātrī salūtem dīcit. A) greets B) helps C) allows D) asks
10. Numquam vīllam tuam vīdī. A) Never B) Often C) Sometimes D) Always
11. Agricola porcōs ad urbem plaustrō portāvit. A) of a wagon B) wagon C) to a wagon D) by wagon
12. Virī et puerī erant laetī. A) are B) were C) will be D) to be
13. Mitte, \_\_\_\_\_, ad mē multās epistulās! A) discipulus B) discipulī C) discipule D) discipulō
14. *Militēs altās arborēs in silvā petunt*. What word does *altās* describe? A) Militēs B) arborēs C) silvā D) petunt
15. Nōlī currere per ātrium! A) Why run B) Don't run C) I wasn't running D) No one ran
16. Quam pulcher est tuus equus! A) Who B) How C) When D) Why
17. The pirates often sailed between these two islands. A) inter B) prope C) in D) trāns
18. *Cīvēs magnā cum irā clāmābant*. The phrase *magnā cum irā* shows \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens were shouting. A) when B) with whom C) how D) at what
19. Urbs mea DCCXLIV annōs habet! A) 354 B) 494 C) 744 D) 1264
20. What article of clothing is the boy in the picture wearing? A) tunica B) toga C) stola  
D) palla
21. What Roman hero bravely defended the bridge across the Tiber against Lars Porsenna and the attacking Etruscans?  
A) Horatius Cocles B) Coriolanus C) Mucius Scaevola D) Cincinnatus
22. Into what creature did Minerva transform Arachne? A) a deer B) a cow  
C) a bird D) a spider
23. What should students do when their teacher says, "*Aperīte nunc librōs vestrōs*"? A) put away their book bags B) get out paper  
C) sharpen their pencils D) open their books
24. Pompeii is on the map in the area labeled A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. What Latin phrase is the equivalent of, "I do something for you; you do something for me"? A) *in vino veritas* B) *ad astra per aspera*  
C) *carpe diem* D) *quid pro quo*
26. What group of distinguished citizens met in the Curia and advised the consuls during the Roman Republic?  
A) reges B) plebes C) senatores D) clientes

4.



20.



27. What Roman goddess was the twin of Apollo? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Minerva
28. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs *spectāre*, *vidēre*, and *cōnspicere*?  
A) pedes B) oculi C) aures D) manus
29. What open area in ancient Rome was used for gathering the army and for voting by citizens? A) Via Appia  
B) Circus Maximus C) Campus Martius D) Colosseum
30. The words debit, indebted, and debt derive from the Latin word meaning A) allow B) owe  
C) work D) plan

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

THE GAMES WE PLAY

*King Janus welcomes the god Saturn into Italy.*

Saturnus, quem Iuppiter vīcerat, dē caelō ad terram fūgit et in Italiam nāvīgāvit. Fugitīvus ad rēgem Iānum, quī tum terram regēbat, magna beneficia ferēbat. Populī antīquī Italiae erant ferī et sine cultū lēgibusque vīvēbant. Populī domōs nōn habēbant sed in cavernīs aut in arboribus habitābant. Nucēs et frūctūs et crūdā carnem edēbant. Saturnus igitur lēgēs dedit et populōs docuit domōs aedificāre et agrōs colere et cibum coquere. Prō hīs beneficiīs, Iānus Saturnō grātiās agēbat.

Postquam Saturnus ab Italiā nāvīgāvit, Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit. Ergō, ubi nummōs faciēbat, ex unā parte imāginem capitis Iānī, ex alterā parte imāginem nāvis exprimēbat. Ubi puerī Rōmānī lūdēbant, nummōs in sublīme iactābant et “Capita!” aut “Nāvia!” exclāmābant.

Adapted from Macrobius, *Saturnalia* I.7.22

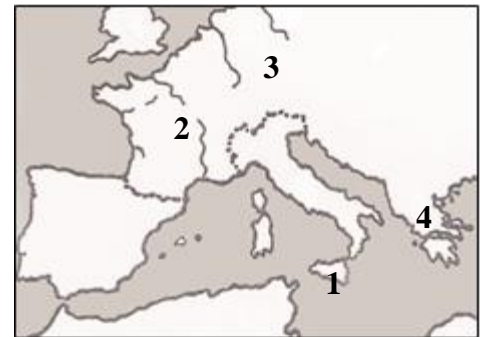
- 1 **quem** = whom; **vīcerat** = had overthrown  
2 **Fugitīvus** = As a fugitive  
3 **ferēbat** = he was bringing  
4 **ferī** = wild; **cultū** = culture; **domōs** = houses  
5 **Nucēs** = nuts  
6 **frūctūs** = fruits; **crūdā carnem** = raw meat  
7 **aedificāre** = to build; **colere** = to cultivate  
8 **hīs** = these  
9  
10 **hunc** = this; **nummōs** = coins; **ex unā parte** =  
11 **exprimēbat** = he was representing | on one side  
12 **in sublīme** = into the air; **iactābant** = they tossed  
13 **Nāvia** = Nāvēs

31. According to lines 1-2, how did Saturn reach Italy? A) he walked B) he swam C) he fell D) he sailed
32. According to line 3, what was Saturn bringing into Italy? A) fierce war B) deadly plague C) many animals  
D) great benefits
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Populī...vīvēbant*), the ancient peoples of Italy were A) uncivilized B) warlike  
C) afraid D) superstitious
34. According to lines 4-5, where were the people living? A) houses B) caves C) fortresses D) ships
35. According to lines 6-8 (*Saturnus...coquere*), how did Saturn help the people of Italy? A) He defeated their  
enemies. B) He showed them how to fight. C) He taught them skills. D) He revealed their glorious future.
36. What is the meaning of the Latin idiom *grātiās agēbat* (line 8)? A) was living B) was thanking C) was pleading  
D) was riding
37. In lines 9-10, what is the best translation in the context of this passage for *Iānus populōs celebrāre hunc deum voluit*? A) Janus wanted to honor the people and this god. B) The people wanted Janus to honor this god.  
C) This god wanted Janus to honor the people. D) Janus wanted the people to honor this god.
38. What is the best translation for *capitis Iānī* (line 11)? A) by Janus’ head B) of Janus’ head C) on Janus’ head  
D) from Janus’ head
39. According to lines 12-13, why were the Roman children tossing coins into the air? A) they were playing a game  
B) they were practicing their aim C) they were giving to the poor D) they were learning about the past
40. According to this story, why did the Romans put a ship on the back of their coins? A) to honor a naval victory  
B) to commemorate how Saturn arrived in Italy C) to remind the people that Rome controls the seas D) to illustrate  
the power of Janus

## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Discipulī librum trīstissimū legēbant. A) sadly B) very sad C) rather sad D) sad
2. Cuius amīcus in ātriō est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
3. Hostēs cōnsilia Rōmānōrum praedīcere poterant. A) will be able B) are able C) were able D) have been able
4. Minerva erat prūdentior cēterīs deīs. A) than the rest of the gods B) of the rest of the gods C) with the rest of the gods D) by the rest of the gods
5. Nymphae haec carmina canunt. A) those B) some C) these D) the same
6. Ūndēvīgintī servī in agrō labōrābant. A) Nine B) Eleven C) Nineteen D) Twenty-one
7. Dominus servum prope iānuam dormientem nōn videt. A) sleeping B) about to fall asleep C) to sleep D) had been asleep
8. Parvī puerī celeriter arborem ascendērunt. A) very quickly B) quickly C) rather quickly D) as quickly as possible
9. Nōbīs placet ire ad amphitheātrum. A) It pleases us B) We ought C) It is necessary for us D) We are forbidden
10. Aut pugnāte aut discēdite ab urbe! A) Neither...nor B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Although...nevertheless
11. Māter nostra, \_\_\_\_\_ dōnum dedimus, laetissima erat. A) quae B) quōs C) cui D) quā
12. *Nōnne vīs ire ad lūdōs hodiē?* What is the expected answer to the question? A) *Ita vērō! Volō ire.* B) *Sōl lūcet hodiē.* C) *Minimē! Nōn hodiē.* D) *Est in amphitheātrō.*
13. Mōns, quī trēs diēs erūperat, trēs urbēs dēvastāvit. A) on the third day B) within three days C) after the third day D) for three days
14. Nōnnūllī ducēs Gallōrum erant \_\_\_\_\_ Rōmānōrum. A) amīcum B) amīcōs C) amīcōrum D) amīcī
15. Hannibal impetum exercituum nōn timuit. A) of the armies B) armies C) to the armies D) by the armies
16. Ferte, ancillae, vīnum in triclinium! A) She is carrying B) Carry C) They did carry D) We will carry
17. Omnēs sociī regem vulnerātum salūtāvērunt. A) to wound B) about to wound C) wounding D) wounded
18. Deinde Hippomenēs pōmum ā deā datum dēposuit. A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) by the goddess D) with the goddess
19. Puerī, puellam territūrī, post arborem stābant. A) to frighten B) frightened C) intending to frighten D) had frightened
20. Which number on the map indicates a Roman province acquired as a result of the First Punic War? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
21. What is the Latin word for the universal color of a stop sign? A) *āter* B) *caeruleus* C) *ruber* D) *viridis*
22. In classical mythology, which hero and monster do NOT encounter each other? A) Hercules and Cerberus B) Theseus and the Chimaera C) Perseus and Medusa D) Odysseus and Polyphemus
23. Take your time and think about the irrevocable decision you are about to make! A) unjustified B) unwise C) unfortunate D) unalterable
24. With too much work for one person to do, each committee member took a task. This is an example of A) *caveat emptor* B) *status quo* C) *alea iacta est* D) *divide et impera*
25. If your teacher says, “*Ī, discipule, ad tabulam et scrībe nōmen tuum,*” what should you do? A) Go to the board and write your name. B) Go to the library and sign in. C) Go to the shop and write your name on the wall. D) Go to the town record office and inscribe your name in the records.
26. With what common Roman activity are *strigilēs*, *unguentum*, and *tepidārium* associated? A) gladiatorial fights B) public bathing C) chariot racing D) stage productions
27. “*Diēs est calidus*” is an appropriate response to A) *Quis abest hodiē?* B) *Quot oculōs habēs?* C) *Quaenam tempestās est?* D) *Quota hōra est?*
28. Who is the hero associated with the Golden Fleece and Medea? A) Hercules B) Daedalus C) Jason D) Bellerophon

20.



29. What Roman leader invaded Britain and Germany in 55 B.C. and spent a number of years in Gaul?  
 A) Marcus Antonius B) Gaius Julius Caesar C) Publius Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Licinius Crassus

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**REVOLUTION**

*Brutus leads a revolution against of the Roman people against Tarquinius Superbus who is not in Rome at the time.*

Plēbēs miserīās et labōrēs habēbant quod Tarquinius erat rēx superbissimus. Brūtus, memorāns haec et alia ātrōciōra, turbam irātam claudere portās Rōmae contrā rēgem Tarquinium et uxōrem et liberōs coēgit. Brūtus adulēscētēs Rōmae cōnscribēbat et armābat, tum eōs in castra Ardeae mīsīt. Ibi adulēscētēs contrā rēgem mīlītēs Ardeae incitāvērunt. Brūtus imperium Rōmae Lucrētīō, quī antea ā rēge praefectus Rōmae creātus erat, dedit. Brūtus ad urbem Ardeam iter faciēbat. Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt, rēbus novīs territus Tarquinius ad urbem Rōmam redīvit, quod rēs novās comprimere voluit.

Brūtus viam suam flexit quod obvius esse Tarquiniō nōluit. Simul Brūtus ad castra Ardeae, Tarquinius ad urbem Rōmam advēnit. Portae Tarquiniō clausae erant exsiliumque indictum est. Brūtus, liberātor Rōmānōrum, ā cīvibus laetīs laudātus est.

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.59-60

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  |   |
| 2  |   |
| 3  | <b>turbam</b> = mob   |
| 4  | <b>coēgit</b> = compelled   |
| 5  | <b>cōnscribēbat</b> = enrolled; <b>castra</b> = camp; <b>Ardeae</b> = |
| 6  | at Ardea  |
| 7  |   |
| 8  | <b>praefectus</b> = commander   |
| 9  |   |
| 10 | <b>rēbus novīs</b> = because of revolution; <b>redīvit</b> = returned |
| 11 | <b>comprimere</b> = to suppress                                       |
| 12 | <b>flexit</b> = changed; <b>obvius esse</b> = to meet (+ dat.)        |
| 13 | <b>nōluit</b> = did not want  |
| 14 |   |
| 15 | <b>indictum est</b> = was decreed                                     |
| 16 |   |

30. According to lines 1-2 (*Plēbēs...superbissimus*), Tarquinius was a king who was  
 A) haughty and caused miseries for the people B) brave in war but feared by the people C) ordered to work for the people  
 D) supported by the people in spite of their miseries
31. The best translation of *ātrōciōra* in line 3 is A) savagely B) more savage things C) very savage things  
 D) as savagely as possible
32. In lines 3-4 (*turbam...coēgit*), Brutus urged the people to A) follow the advice of the king B) remove the angry mob  
 C) shut out the king D) remember the good which the king had done
33. In lines 5-7 (*tum...incitāvērunt*), Brutus sent young men to Ardea to A) sign a treaty with the army B) build a new camp  
 C) stir up the soldiers against the king D) capture Tarquinius
34. In lines 7-8 (*Brūtus...dedit*), what do we learn about Lucretius? A) Tarquinius had wanted to name him commander  
 of Rome. B) Tarquinius already had established him as commander of Rome. C) Lucretius had ruled in Ardea  
 earlier. D) Lucretius had held power before Tarquinius Superbus.
35. In line 9, what does the idiom *iter faciēbat* mean? A) was becoming B) was searching C) was leading D) was traveling
36. *Postquam haec ad rēgem relāta sunt* in line 9 most closely means: A) The messenger had been brought  
 to the king later B) These events were spread far and wide later C) After these messengers left the king D) After  
 these events were reported to the king
37. In lines 10-11 (*rēbus...voluit*), Tarquinius returned to Rome to A) cause a revolution B) put down the revolt  
 C) increase his alliances D) explain his difficult situation
38. In lines 12-13 (*Brūtus...nōluit*), Brutus changed his route to A) gain time for attack B) capture Tarquinius on the way  
 C) avoid facing Tarquinius D) set an ambush for Tarquinius
39. According to lines 13-15 (*Tarquinius...indictum est*), when Tarquinius arrived in Rome, A) the gates were opened  
 by spies B) he chose to become an exile C) he was captured and killed D) the gates were closed and exile was ordered
40. At the end of the passage, the reader learns that A) Brutus was praised by the happy citizens B) Tarquinius was freed  
 C) Tarquinius closed the gates D) Brutus was chosen as king by the citizens

## CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quaedam togae nōn sunt albae. A) These B) Certain C) The same D) Those
2. Iūlius Caesar factus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) cōsul B) cōsulis C) cōsulī D) cōsulem
3. Explōrātōrēs hostium Rōmam veniēbant. A) through Rome B) of Rome C) to Rome D) from Rome
4. Līberī ex silvā quam celerrimē cucurrerunt. A) rather fast B) that fast C) as fast as possible D) very fast
5. Mīlitēs oppidum oppugnāre ausi sunt. A) rejoiced B) dared C) were accustomed D) seemed
6. Fēminae urnās in umerīs ad aquam portandam posuerunt. A) who carried the water B) by carrying the water C) having carried the water D) to carry the water
7. Magistra discipulōs fābulam dē Geminīs doctūra erat. A) has taught B) wanted to teach C) was going to teach D) must teach
8. Caesar prope oppidum Alēsiam castra posuit. A) pitched camp B) marched C) waged war D) formed a plan
9. In mūsēo erant multae statuae Herculis, virī magnae fortitudinis. A) with great strength B) a strong man C) whose strength was great D) a man of great strength
10. Verba Vergilī discipulīs discenda sunt. A) The words of Vergil had been learned by the students. B) The words of Vergil must be learned by the students. C) The students would like to learn the words of Vergil. D) Vergil's words will be learned by the students.
11. Rōmānī dīxerunt \_\_\_\_\_ esse fortissimōs. A) Poenī B) Poenōrum C) Poenōs D) Poenus
12. Dīdō erat tam audāx \_\_\_\_\_ dux nōminārētur. A) enim B) igitur C) fortasse D) ut
13. Fīliae dīxerunt sē mūsicam in theātrō audīvisse. A) were hearing B) will hear C) hear D) had heard
14. Omnibus rēbus parātīs, familia ad urbem profecta est. A) By preparing all things B) For preparing all things C) In order to prepare all things D) After all things had been prepared
15. Iāson Mēdēae persuāsit ut auxilium ferret. A) with Medea B) by Medea C) Medea D) from Medea
16. Magister librum unī discipulō dedit. A) The teacher gave one book to his student. B) The teacher gave a book to one student. C) Each teacher gave the student a book. D) The teacher gave each book to the student.
17. Cornēliae discēdere nōn licuit. A) Cornelia was not allowed to leave. B) Cornelia did not want to leave. C) Cornelia should not have left. D) Cornelia was not able to leave.
18. Cum sōl clārē lūcēret, viae tamen erant obscūrae. A) With B) After C) Since D) Although
19. Dominus hospitēs hortātus est ut in hortō ambulārent. A) to walk in the garden B) when to walk in the garden C) as they were walking in the garden D) how to walk into the garden
20. Ubi erant Cūmae et Capua et Mediolānum et Brundisium? A) in Italiā B) in Galliā C) in Hispaniā D) in Graeciā
21. In mythology, who was NOT changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Niobe C) Philemon D) Baucis
22. Octavian's victory at the Battle of Actium took place in 31 BC A) on the sea off the coast of Greece B) in a valley of Thrace C) on the plain near Troy D) on a river of southern Gaul
23. What modern date is represented by *a.d. iii Kal. Aug.*? A) July 23 B) July 30 C) August 3 D) September 3
24. The *tunica rēcta*, the *flammeum*, and *sex crīnēs* are terms related to A) funerals B) triumphs C) chariot races D) weddings
25. At the root of the words innate, renaissance, and nascent is the Latin verb *nāscor* meaning A) to obtain B) to tell C) to be born D) to be able
26. A possible response to the question *Vīsne habēre plūs aquae?* would be A) *Ita vērō, volō bibere!* B) *Ignōsce mihi, meā culpā!* C) *Valē! In viā ambulābō.* D) *Est statua in ātriō!*
27. What motto refers to military power giving way to civil authority? A) *Esse quam videri* B) *Cedant arma togae* C) *Ars gratia artis* D) *Virtute et armis*
28. Who of the following was a foreign king who fought against Rome? A) Horatius B) Sulla C) Pyrrhus D) Tiberius

29. Quis sum? Sum dea Rōmāna. Sum dea focī domūsque. Sorōrēs meae sunt Iūno et Cerēs. Virginēs templum meum cūrānt. A) Diana B) Vesta C) Minerva D) Pandora
30. If I always carry my cell phone, that phone can be referred to as my \_\_\_\_\_. A) *nolo contendere* B) *vade mecum* C) *non sequitur* D) *sui generis*

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**WOMEN IN POLITICS**

*After the Second Punic War, Roman women support the repeal of the Oppian Law.*

Ōlim Rōmae rēs parva, quae inter perīcula bellōrum magnōrum intercessit,  
causa magnī certāminis fuit. Duo tribūnī Lēgem Oppiam abrogāre voluērunt.  
Haec lēx imperāvit nē qua mulier plūs aurī quam sēmiunciam habēret, nec veste  
versicolōrī ūterētur, nec vehiculō in urbe, nisi sacrōrum pūblicorum causā,  
veherētur.

- 1 **intercessit** = happened  
2 **abrogāre** = repeal  
3 **qua** = any; **sēmiunciam** = half ounce  
4 **versicolōrī** = multicolored  
5  
6  
7 **verēcundiā** = by modesty  
8  
9 **obsidēbant** = were blocking  
10

Mōns Capitōlīnus turbā hominum faventium lēgī adversantiumque  
complēbatur. Mātrōnae nec ūllā auctōritāte nec verēcundiā nec imperiō  
virōrum continērī in domiciliīs suīs poterant. Omnēs viās urbis aditūsque in  
Forum obsidēbant. Augēbatur turba mulierum cotīdiē; nam etiam ex parvīs  
oppidīs conveniēbant.

31. In line 2, *magnī certāminis* is in DIRECT CONTRAST to which Latin phrase? A) *Ōlim Rōmae* (line 1)  
B) *rēs parva* (line 1) C) *inter perīcula* (line 1) D) *Duo tribūnī* (line 2)
32. In line 2, the best translation of *voluērunt* is A) wanted B) had wanted C) used to want D) will have wanted
33. In line 3, *imperāvit nē qua mulier...habēret* means A) lest he had any woman order B) lest he order any woman to have  
C) no one ordered any woman to have D) ordered that not any woman have
34. In lines 3-5 (*Haec...veherētur*), we learn that the intent of the law is to forbid women from A) traveling to other cities  
B) presenting lavish entertainments at home C) spoiling their children with gifts D) living expensive and showy lives
35. Lines 7-8 (*Mātrōnae...poterant*) describe a dispute between A) Roman men and their wives B) generals and their soldiers  
C) religious leaders and their followers D) mothers and their children
36. In lines 8-10 (*Omnēs...conveniēbant*), we learn that A) officials tried to calm the crowds B) the crowd threatened the  
women C) the women fled to nearby small towns D) women from outside the city joined the protest

**The story continues...**

M. Porcius Catō cōsul haec verba fēcit: “Sī quisque vestrum, virī, in  
suā uxōre iūs marītī retinisset, minus negōtī cum hīs fēmīnīs habērēmus.  
Hāc lēge abrogātā, quid nōn temptābunt?” Valerius, ūnus ex tribūnīs,  
contrādīxit: “Rēs pūblica in meliōre statū nunc est. Munditiāe et ornātus et  
cultus sunt fēmīnārum īsignia; hīs gaudeant et glōrientur.”  
Lēx abrogāta est!

- 11 **in** = over  
12 **iūs marītī** = power of the husband;  
13 **negōtī** = trouble  
14 **Munditiāe** = Elegance  
15  
16

Based on Livy’s *Ab Urbe Condita* 34.1-7

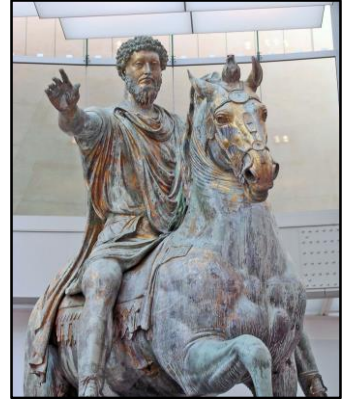
37. In lines 11-13, what does the consul Cato consider the major cause of the women’s demands?  
A) a woman’s natural love of adornment B) the Roman husbands’ lack of control over their wives  
C) the financial pressures of two wars D) bad influences from other towns
38. In lines 13-15, Valerius counters Cato’s argument by saying that A) women should have the right to vote B) women  
should be able to own their own businesses C) the Republic should depend on its women for victory D) women should  
be allowed to enjoy the improved conditions of the Republic
39. In line 15, the best translation of *gaudeant* is A) they will rejoice B) let them rejoice C) they are rejoicing  
D) they were rejoicing
40. According to lines 11-16, what helps to bring about the repeal of the Oppian Law in line 15? A) the men’s pleas  
B) the consul’s power C) the tribune’s words D) the presence of the soldiers



1. Sunt vōbīs trēs canēs. A) You have three dogs. B) You want three dogs. C) We have three dogs. D) We need three dogs.
2. Tē nōn decet frātrem pulsāre! A) You are not ashamed B) It is not right for you C) It is not possible for you D) You are not required
3. Ascanius per silvās currēbat quasi cervus esset. A) although B) because C) as if D) whenever
4. Dīdō, ut scīs, fēmina potentissima fuit. A) as you know B) so that you know C) when you may know D) to know
5. Turnus timet ut Lāvīnia sē amet. A) that Lavinia will love him B) that Lavinia does not love him C) that Lavinia had never loved him D) that Lavinia loves him
6. Equum in urbem moveāmus! A) We are moving the horse into the city! B) We will move the horse into the city! C) We moved the horse into the city! D) Let's move the horse into the city!
7. Magnus numerus lapidum iam cecidit. A) stones B) of stones C) for stones D) to stones
8. Psychē lūcernam ad marītum aspiciendum accendit. A) looking at her husband B) having looked at her husband C) to look at her husband D) by looking at her husband
9. Dīdō Aenēan rogāvit cūr discēderet. A) he had to leave B) he will leave C) he had left D) he was leaving
10. Galliā victā, Caesar Rōmam redīre cōstituit. A) With Gaul as the victor B) With Gaul having been conquered C) With Gaul about to be conquered D) While conquering Gaul
11. Sī amīcī tuī dīvitissimī fiant, ad tē pecūniam mittant. A) If your friends had become very rich B) If your friends became very rich C) If your friends should become very rich D) If your friends were very rich
12. Dormiendum est mihi. A) I must sleep. B) I am about to sleep. C) I am asleep. D) I have been asleep.
13. Rogāvī quōmodo tot equī ab imperātōre captī essent. A) were being captured B) have been captured C) are captured D) had been captured
14. Tuum marītum, Andromachē, numquam iterum amplectēris. A) you had embraced B) you were embracing C) you did embrace D) you will embrace
15. Nympha sentiēbat sē mūtārī in flūmen. A) is being changed B) was being changed C) had been changed D) will be changed
16. Minerva est multō maior sapientiā aliīs deābus. A) Minerva has far too much wisdom for the other goddesses. B) In respect to many other goddesses, the great Minerva is wise. C) Minerva is much greater in wisdom than the other goddesses. D) Minerva is much greater than other wise goddesses.
17. Postrīdiē Ovidius Rōmā proficiscētur. A) to Rome B) in Rome C) Rome D) from Rome
18. Sciō amīcītiā nostram semper fore sincēram. A) was B) became C) will be D) had become
19. Anna ad sorōrem lacrimantem cucurrit. A) crying B) having cried C) by crying D) about to cry
20. The patron who sponsored a number of the poets of the Augustan Age was A) Agrippa B) Marcellus C) Maecenas D) Scipio
21. What would show your excitement as you announce to your friends that your favorite band is coming to town? A) *mīrābile dictū* B) *quam trīstis* C) *status quō* D) *mē paenitet*
22. Which of the following best summarizes the common usage of the Latin phrase *rēs ipsa loquitur*? A) Think before you act. B) It's obvious. C) Nobody knows. D) Things can only get better.
23. What emperor, a lover of all things Greek, brought the beard back into fashion and established the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain? A) Hadrian B) Titus C) Claudius D) Augustus
24. Name the mountain on which Apollo's oracle at Delphi is located. A) Vesuvius B) Aetna C) Olympus D) Parnassus

25. Scan the first four feet of this line of dactylic hexameter: *ēventum pugnae cupiat, manifestus ipsī.*  
 A) SDSS B) SSDS C) SDS D) SSDD
26. Which of the following pairs is most commonly associated with satire? A) Vergil and Lucretius  
 B) Catullus and Ovid C) Horace and Juvenal D) Plautus and Terence
27. Who is the author of *Meditations*, a treatise on Stoic philosophy, and is depicted here? A) Julius Caesar B) Cicero C) Augustus D) Marcus Aurelius
28. What Latin word is the root of the English words consumption, presume, and résumé? A) *sum* B) *summus* C) *surgō* D) *sūmō*
29. What Greek warrior sulked in his tent for days after Agamemnon took his slave girl? A) Patroclus B) Achilles C) Odysseus D) Diomedes
30. Who was turned into a laurel tree as she ran to escape from a love-struck god? A) Echo B) Daphne C) Atalanta D) Psyche

27.



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**ARIADNE'S LAMENT**

*Ariadne reacts after Theseus has abandoned her.*

Sed quid ego ignārīs nēquīquam conquerar aurīs,  
exsternāta malō, quae nullīs sēnsibus auctae  
 nec missās audire queunt nec reddere vōcēs?  
 Ille autem prope iam mediīs versātur in undīs,  
 nec quisquam appāret vacuā mortālis in algā.  
 Sīc nimis īnsultāns extrēmō tempore saeva  
 fors etiam nostrīs invīdit questibus aurēs.  
 Iuppiter omnipotēns, utinam nē tempore p̄rīmō  
Gnōsia Cecropiae tetigissent lītora puppēs,  
indomitō nec dīra ferēns stīpendia taurō  
 perfidus in Crētam religāssēt nāvita fūnem,  
 nec malus hic cēlāns dulcī crūdēlia formā  
 cōnsilia in nostrīs requiesset sēdibus hospēs.

- 1 **quid** = why; **conquerar** = should I complain  
 2 **exsternāta** = having been terrified; **malō** = by evil  
 3 **queunt** = are able  
 4  
 5 **algā** = seaweed  
 6  
 7 **nostrīs...questibus** = for my complaints; **invīdit** = has been unwilling to allow  
 8  
 9 **Gnōsia** = Cretan; **Cecropiae** = of Athens  
 10 **indomitō** = uncontrollable; **stīpendia** = tributes  
 11 **nāvita** = *nauta*; **fūnem** = rope  
 12 **cēlāns** = hiding  
 13

Catullus 64.164-176

31. In line 2, *exsternāta* modifies to A) *ego* (line 1) B) *aurīs* (line 1) C) *malō* (line 2) D) *sēnsibus* (line 2)
32. The best translation of *auctae* in line 2 is A) enriching B) about to enrich C) having been enriched D) being enriched
33. In lines 2-3 (*quae...vōcēs*), Ariadne laments that the breezes cannot A) return Theseus to her B) communicate with her C) love her D) take her home
34. In lines 4-5 (*Ille...algā*), the reader can infer that A) someone is tangled in the seaweed on the waves B) Theseus has left and Ariadne is alone on the shore C) Ariadne throws herself into the waves D) some sea-tossed sailor arrives on the shore
35. Lines 6-7 (*Sīc...aurēs*) contain an example of A) oxymoron B) anaphora C) personification D) litotes
36. In lines 8-9 (*Iuppiter...puppēs*), Ariadne wishes that A) she could follow Theseus B) her father would kill Theseus C) Theseus would be shipwrecked D) Theseus had never come to Crete
37. In line 10, for whom were the *dīra stīpendia* brought? A) the bull B) Ariadne C) her father D) the people of Crete
38. In line 11, *perfidus* refers to A) the bull B) Jupiter C) Theseus D) Minos
39. In line 11, *religāssēt* is the syncopated form of A) *religāre* B) *religāris* C) *religātum esset* D) *religāvisset*
40. Based on Ariadne's cry in lines 12-13, how might the reader describe Theseus? A) devious B) foolish C) angry D) ignorant

1. Nōn modo Cicerōnī sed etiam Caesarī ad Graeciam īre placuit. A) Not only...but also B) Both...and C) Whether...or D) On the one hand...on the other hand
2. Quīntus Rōmae familiam vīsītāvit. A) from Rome B) to Rome C) in Rome D) with Rome
3. Vēnimus hūc emendī equī causā. A) by the way of B) with the result of C) on the occasion of D) for the sake of
4. Graecīs latentibus, Troiānī circum equum laetē saltābant. A) Intending to hide the Greeks B) With the Greeks hiding C) Because the Greeks had been hidden D) Although the Greeks will be hidden
5. Tūne mēcum ambulāre pollicēbēris? A) Do you promise B) Will you promise C) Could you promise D) Were you promising
6. Loquere, discipule, magnā vōce! A) To speak B) You should have spoken C) You have spoken D) Speak
7. Hoc proelium mīlitibus fortissimīs gerendum est. A) will be waged B) has been waged C) must be waged D) was being waged
8. Sī Rōmānī hostēs vincant, cīvēs gaudeant. A) If the Romans will have conquered the enemy B) If the Romans conquered the enemy C) If the Romans should conquer the enemy D) If the Romans had conquered the enemy
9. Crassus spērāvit sē Parthiam annō proximō victūrum esse. A) to have conquered B) would conquer C) will be conquered D) is conquered
10. Pūblius est fortior quam frāter. Choose an accurate substitution for the underlined phrase. A) *frātris* B) *frātrī* C) *frātre* D) *frātre*
11. Utinam Marius iterum fiat cōsul! A) Let Marius not become consul again! B) How can Marius be consul again! C) If only Marius would become consul again! D) Marius should not become consul again!
12. Caesar Helvētiōs prōvinciā prohibuit. A) of the province B) for the province C) from the province D) toward the province
13. Cicerō prō Pompeiō ōrātiōnem habēbit. A) will receive an ovation B) will give a speech C) will hold a contest D) will conduct a discussion
14. Cicerō scīvit ubi Catilīna nocte proximā fuisset. A) should have been B) had been C) to have been D) would be
15. Certum mihi est Rōmānōs suam patriam amāre. A) It pleases me B) I was told C) It has been sent to me D) I am sure
16. Caesar mīlitēsque castrīs potiuntur. A) take possession of the camp B) were pitching camp C) were drinking in the camp D) are able to storm the camp
17. Conclusion, inclusive, secluded, and clause are all derivatives of the Latin verb which means A) to yield B) to think C) to seize D) to close
18. The primary duty of a *praetor* in the Roman government was A) to sponsor public games B) to judge trials C) to mint money D) to maintain the water system
19. Which two Roman generals opposed one another at the Battle of Pharsalus in Greece? A) Crassus and Spartacus B) Pompey and Julius Caesar C) Marc Antony and Brutus D) Marius and Sulla
20. Which of the following men was one of the Five Good Emperors and is known for his writings on Stoic philosophy? A) Augustus B) Nero C) Domitian D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What ancient city is located in the Campanian region of Italy? A) Neapolis B) Syracusae C) Zama D) Massilia
22. During what Roman event were wax masks of ancestors typically used? A) sacrifices B) births C) funerals D) athletic competitions
23. In classical mythology, with what god are satyrs generally associated? A) Dionysus B) Poseidon C) Apollo D) Zeus
24. What prolific writer of letters often wrote to his brother Quintus, his wife Terentia, and his friend Atticus? A) Cicero B) Cato the Younger C) Livy D) Pliny the Elder

25. Identify the rhetorical device illustrated by the statement “*Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge quō coepistī. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae; proficīscere.*” A) litotes B) oxymoron C) polysyndeton D) alliteration
26. Clio, Terpsichore, and Calliope are the names of A) Nymphs B) Muses C) Fates D) Furies

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**A CALL TO ACTION**

*Cicero implores the Senate to respond to the plans of Mark Antony.*

Ūnum sentītis omnēs, ūnum studētis, M. Antōnī cōnātūs āvertere 1 cōnātūs = efforts  
 ā rē pūblicā, furōrem extinguere, opprimere audāciam....Vēnit tempus, 2  
Quirītēs, sērius omnīnō quam dignum populō Rōmānō fuit, 3 Quirītēs = Romans; sērius omnīnō = altogether later  
 sed tamen ita mātūrum ut differrī iam hōrā nōn possit. Fuit 4 mātūrum = overdue  
 aliquis fātālis cāsus, ut ita dīcam, quem tulimus quōquō modō 5 fātālis cāsus = unavoidable misfortune; quōquō = whatever  
 ferendum fuit; nunc sī quis erit, erit voluntārius. Populum Rōmānum 6 quis = any (misfortune); voluntārius = of our own choice  
 servīre fās nōn est, quem dī immortalēs omnibus gentibus imperāre 7  
 voluērunt.... Aut vincātis oportet, Quirītēs, quod profectō 8 quod = id quod; profectō = assuredly  
 et pietāte vestrā et tantā concordiā cōsequēminī, aut quidvīs 9 cōsequēminī = you will attain; quidvīs = faciātis quidvīs  
 potius quam serviātis. Aliae nātiōnēs servitūtem patī possunt, 10 = [that you do] whatever you want  
 populī Rōmānī est propria libertās. 11 propria = the property

Cicero, *Philippics* VII.18-19

27. According to lines 1-2, what is the one desire of the Roman Senate? A) to turn away Antony’s efforts  
 B) to support Antony’s efforts C) to extend Antony’s civic responsibilities D) to praise Antony’s actions
28. What figure of speech is found in lines 1-2 (cōnātūs...audāciam)? A) polysyndeton B) oxymoron C) zeugma D) tricolon
29. What is the best translation of vēnit tempus in line 2? A) The time has come B) The time had come  
 C) The time will come D) The time may come
30. According to Cicero in lines 2-4 (Vēnit...possit), when should the Senate respond to Antony’s actions? A) never  
 B) next year C) next month D) immediately
31. What do sērius (line 3) and mātūrum (line 4) modify? A) audāciam (line 2) B) tempus (line 2) C) Quirītēs (line 3)  
 D) populō (line 3)
32. According to line 4, what does Cicero say about the time for action? A) It is too late. B) It is too early to act.  
 C) It cannot be put off. D) It is not worthy of consideration.
33. In lines 5-6, what is the best translation of quōquō modō ferendum fuit? A) in whatever way it had to be tolerated  
 B) whatever was tolerated C) whatever we could tolerate D) whatever will have to be tolerated
34. In lines 6-7 (Populum...est), it is NOT divine will that the Roman people A) protect the strong B) be slaves  
 C) mislead the enemy D) save the weak
35. In line 7, quem refers to A) Antony B) the Senate C) the Roman people D) Cicero
36. According to lines 7-8, the gods desired A) universal peace B) for all nations to be empowered  
 C) for the Romans to rule over all nations D) for all people to live in freedom
37. In line 8, what is the best translation of vincātis oportet? A) it is wonderful for you to conquer  
 B) it is right that you conquer C) it is destined that you conquer D) it is worthy for you to conquer
38. In line 10, what is the meaning of potius quam? A) much more B) rather than C) how powerful D) which is greater
39. In line 10, what is the best translation of patī possunt? A) are able to endure B) will endure C) are accustomed to endure  
 D) were able to endure
40. According to Cicero, what must the Romans avoid at all cost? A) wrath of the gods B) pride C) servitude D) war

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST

*In her father Aeetes' palace in Colchis, Medea reacts to Jason's imminent departure.*

At trepidam in thalamīs et iam sua facta <u>paventem</u>	1 <b>paventem</b> = trembling at
<u>Colchida</u> circā omnēs pariter furiaeque minaeque	2 <b>Colchida</b> (acc. sing.) = Medea
patris habent, nec caeruleī timor aequoris ultrā	3
nec miserae terra ūlla <u>procul</u> : quāscumque per undās	4 <b>procul</b> = too distant
ferre fugam, quamcumque cupit iam scandere puppem....	5
Atque haec impressō gemuit miseranda cubīlī:	6
“Ō mihi <u>sī</u> profugae, genitor, nunc mīlle suprēmōs	7 <b>sī</b> = if only
amplexūs, <u>Aeēta</u> , darēs flētūsque vidērēs	8 <b>Aeēta</b> = Aeetes, king of Colchis
ecce meōs! Nē crēde, pater: nōn cārrior ille est	9
quem <u>sequimur</u> – tumidīs utinam simul obruar undīs!	10 <b>sequimur</b> = I follow
Tū, precor, haec longā placidus mox scepra senectā	11
tūta gerās meliorque tibi sit cētera prōlēs!	12

Gaius Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica* VIII.1-5, 9-15

- In lines 1-3 (*At...habent*), Medea is **NOT** scared of A) her father's threats B) an impending storm C) her deeds D) the fury of her father
- What verb should be understood in the clauses *nec caeruleī...ūlla procul* (lines 3-4)? A) fert B) est C) it D) vult
- In line 4, *miserae* refers to A) *Colchida* (line 2) B) *furiaeque minaeque* (line 2) C) *patris* (line 3) D) *aequoris* (line 3)
- In line 4, *quāscumque* means A) anyone B) anywhere C) whatever D) each
- In lines 4-5, *quāscumque...puppem*, along with *ultrā* and *procul*, expresses Medea's A) desperation B) happiness C) sympathy D) curiosity
- In lines 1-5, Medea is eager to A) commit suicide B) return home C) sail away D) get married
- What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 6? A) SSDD B) DSSS C) DSDD D) SSSS
- In line 6, Medea is lying on her bed in tears. What other woman from classical mythology did this when her lover departed? A) Andromeda B) Atalanta C) Daphne D) Dido
- In line 6, *miseranda* can be translated as A) pitying B) to be pitied C) ought to pity D) one who pities
- How is *profugae* (line 7) best translated? A) of a fugitive B) the fugitives C) as a fugitive D) O fugitives!
- In line 7, *genitor* ultimately derives from the Latin word A) *gaudeō* B) *gerō* C) *gemō* D) *gignō*
- In lines 7-8 (*Ō mihi...darēs*), Medea wants A) to embrace her homeland once again B) her father to bless her marriage to Jason C) her father to embrace her before she flees D) Jason to give her a final embrace
- Those same lines (lines 7-8) contain an example of A) chiasmus B) litotes C) asyndeton D) hyperbole
- In lines 8-9 (*flētūsque...meōs*), Medea addresses her father Aeetes, who is not present. This figure of speech, which increases the pathos of the scene, is A) anastrophe B) apostrophe C) antithesis D) aposiopesis
- What is the standard way to express *Nē crēde* (line 9) in prose? A) *Nōn crēdere* B) *Nōlī crēdere* C) *Nōn crēdis* D) *Num crēdis*
- In lines 9-10, Medea tells her father (*Nē...sequimur*) A) the two of them both love Jason B) that she loves Jason more than she loves her father C) that her father is no less dear to her than Jason D) that she and her father will pursue Jason
- In line 10 (*tumidīs...undīs*), Medea wishes that A) Jason would drown alone B) she could sink Jason's ship C) a goddess would crush Jason's ship D) she would drown with Jason
- Lines 11-12 express Medea's A) wishes for her father B) hatred of Jason C) anger at her current state D) recollection of her father's former glory
- In line 12 (*melior...prōlēs*), Medea hopes that A) she may become better than her sibling B) Aeetes may father a child similar to Jason C) she can bear a better child for Jason D) Aeetes will have another, better child
- The end of Medea's speech implies that she is A) empowered B) angry C) sorry D) excited

## A DEATHBED REMINISCENCE

*Chilo, a Spartan sage, recalls a difficult decision.*

Super amīcī capite iūdex cum duōbus aliīs fuī. Ita lēx fuit utī eum hominem condemnārī necessum esset. Aut amīcus igitur capitis perdendus aut adhibenda fraus lēgī fuit. Multa cum animō meō ad cāsum tam ancipitem medendum cōsultāvī. Vīsum est esse id quod fēcī praequam erant alia tolerātū facilius: ipse tacitus ad condemnandum sententiam tulī, eīs quī simul iūdicābant ut absolvent persuāsī. Sic mihi et iūdicis et amīcī officium in rē tantā salvum fuit. Hanc capiō ex eō factō molestiam, quod metuō nē ā perfidiā et culpā nōn abhorreat, in eādē rē eōdemque tempore inque commūnī negōtiō, quod mihi optimum factū dūxerim, dīversum eius aliīs suāsisse.

Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae*, I, iii, 4

- 1 **Super...capite** = concerning a capital punishment case
- 2
- 3 **adhibenda** = to be done; **fraus** = damage
- 4 **cāsum tam ancipitem** = such a dilemma
- 5 **praequam** = than
- 6 **sententiam** = vote
- 7
- 8
- 9 **molestiam** = worry; **quod** = because
- 10 **nōn abhorreat** = it is not free from
- 11 **quod...eius** = of that which; **dūxerim** = I considered
- 12 **dīversum...suāsisse** = to have persuaded the opposite thing

21. Who has been charged with a capital crime (line 1)? A) Chilo B) Chilo's friend C) two judges D) friends of the two judges
22. In line 2, how is *utī* best translated? A) that B) how C) when D) as
23. In line 3, *perdendus...fuit* is best translated A) was penalizing B) was about to penalize C) had to be penalized D) had been penalized
24. The dilemma which Chilo faces in lines 2-3 (*Aut...fuit*) is a conflict between upholding the law and A) religion B) family C) friendship D) the court
25. In lines 2-3 (*Aut...fuit*), what does Chilo say would be the outcome if capital punishment were not imposed? A) Injury would be done to Chilo's family. B) A friendship would be destroyed. C) There would be an irreparable rift among the three judges. D) Harm would be done to the law.
26. Lines 4-5 (*Multa...cōsultāvī*) indicate that Chilo A) discussed this conflict with friends B) sought advice from the other two judges C) asked for divine guidance D) pondered solutions alone
27. In line 4, *ad cāsum...medendum* is best translated A) for the purpose of remedying such a dilemma B) such a dilemma must be remedied C) a remedy for such a dilemma D) by remedying such a dilemma
28. In line 6, what is the meaning of *facilius*? A) easily B) easy C) very easy D) easier
29. What is the form of *tolerātū* (line 6)? A) perfect passive participle B) supine C) singular active imperative D) gerundive
30. In lines 6-7 (*ipse...tulī*), what does Chilo himself do? A) He voted for the innocence of the man. B) He voted the man guilty. C) He followed the advice of his colleagues. D) He refused to vote.
31. In line 7, what does Chilo convince the other judges to do? A) vote for innocence B) vote for guilt C) lessen the penalty D) change the law
32. Why is *absolvent* (line 7) in the subjunctive mood? A) hortatory B) deliberative C) indirect command D) indirect question
33. In line 8 (*Sic...fuit*), how does Chilo at that time feel he had solved the problem? A) He had fulfilled both his personal and official duties. B) He knew his friend would be grateful. C) The other judges would be satisfied. D) He forgave the judges for the way they voted.
34. In line 9, how do you translate *metuō nē*? A) I fear whether B) I do not fear C) I fear that D) I fear no one
35. Lines 10-11 (*in eādē...negōtiō*) emphasize the A) commonality of the case for the three judges B) different attitudes of the judges C) diversity of legal training D) sympathy for one falsely accused
36. What literary device is seen in lines 10-11 (*in...negōtiō*) A) hyperbole B) anastrophe C) asyndeton D) tricolon
37. In line 11, the best translation of *optimum factū* is A) the best deed B) the best thing to do C) to be done very well D) the best in fact
38. Lines 9-12 express Chilo's feeling of A) jealousy B) superiority C) happiness D) guilt
39. Why does he feel this way? A) He manipulated the outcome. B) He celebrated his friend's innocence. C) He lost the friendship of the judges. D) He wanted to be recognized for his action.
40. Which mythological pair can be used as a metaphor for describing the dilemma faced by Chilo? A) Arachne and Athena B) Scylla and Charybdis C) Pyramus and Thisbe D) Baucis and Philemon

**2016 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM  
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. A | 9. C  | 13. A | 17. B | 21. D | 25. D | 29. C | 33. A | 37. B |
| 2. B | 6. A | 10. C | 14. B | 18. C | 22. C | 26. B | 30. D | 34. C | 38. B |
| 3. D | 7. B | 11. D | 15. A | 19. A | 23. C | 27. C | 31. D | 35. D | 39. C |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. D | 16. D | 20. D | 24. B | 28. A | 32. A | 36. A | 40. C |

The mother and her daughter Helena and a slave girl are walking out of the shop. The slave girl is carrying a dress. A poor man calls the woman and girls. The poor man is standing with his children near the street. "Do you have some food for us?" the poor man asks. "My children have no food today." Helena replies, "I have no food for you. Slave girl, give some money to the man." The slave girl replies, "We no longer have money in the sack. We gave the money to the shopkeeper and now you have a new dress." Helena says, "I do not want a new dress when these children have no food. Give the dress back to the shopkeeper. Give the money to the man and his children." The mother smiles and says to the slave girl, "I was trying to give a gift to my daughter, but the true gift is my daughter."

Latin I

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. C | 9. A  | 13. C | 17. A | 21. A | 25. D | 29. C | 33. A | 37. D |
| 2. A | 6. D | 10. A | 14. B | 18. C | 22. D | 26. C | 30. B | 34. B | 38. B |
| 3. B | 7. C | 11. D | 15. B | 19. C | 23. D | 27. A | 31. D | 35. C | 39. A |
| 4. B | 8. B | 12. B | 16. B | 20. A | 24. C | 28. B | 32. D | 36. B | 40. B |

Saturn, whom Jupiter had overthrown, fled down from the sky to the earth and sailed into Italy. As a fugitive he was bringing great benefits to king Janus, who was ruling the land at that time. The ancient people of Italy were wild and were living without culture and laws. The people were not having houses but were living in caves or in trees. They were eating nuts and fruits and raw meat. Therefore Saturn gave laws and taught the people to build houses and to cultivate the fields and to cook food. For these benefits, Janus was giving thanks to Saturn. After Saturn sailed away from Italy, Janus wanted the people to honor this god. Therefore, when he was making coins, he was representing the image of Janus' head on one side, the image of a ship on the other side. When Roman boys were playing, they tossed coins into the air and shouted out "Heads" or "Ships."

Latin II

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. C | 9. A  | 13. D | 17. D | 21. C | 25. A | 29. B | 33. C | 37. B |
| 2. D | 6. C | 10. B | 14. D | 18. C | 22. B | 26. B | 30. A | 34. B | 38. C |
| 3. C | 7. A | 11. C | 15. A | 19. C | 23. D | 27. C | 31. B | 35. D | 39. D |
| 4. A | 8. B | 12. A | 16. B | 20. A | 24. D | 28. C | 32. C | 36. D | 40. A |

The Plebs were having miseries and sufferings because Tarquinius was the most haughty king. Brutus, remembering these things and other more savage things, compelled the angry mob to close the gates of Rome against King Tarquinius and his wife and children. Brutus enrolled the young men of Rome and armed them. Then he sent them into the camp at Ardea. There the young men stirred up the soldiers of Ardea against the king. Brutus gave the power of Rome to Lucretius who had before been created the commander of Rome by the king. Brutus was traveling to the city of Ardea. After these things (events) were reported to the king, Tarquinius, scared because of revolution, returned to the city Rome, because he wanted to suppress the revolution. Brutus changed his route because he did not want to meet Tarquinius. At the same time Brutus arrived at the camp at Ardea, Tarquinius arrived at the city Rome. The gates had been closed to Tarquinius and exile was decreed. Brutus, the liberator of the Romans, was praised by the happy citizens.

Latin III

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. B | 9. D  | 13. D | 17. A | 21. B | 25. C | 29. B | 33. D | 37. B |
| 2. A | 6. D | 10. B | 14. D | 18. D | 22. A | 26. A | 30. B | 34. D | 38. D |
| 3. C | 7. C | 11. C | 15. C | 19. A | 23. B | 27. B | 31. B | 35. A | 39. B |
| 4. C | 8. A | 12. D | 16. B | 20. A | 24. D | 28. C | 32. A | 36. D | 40. C |

Once upon a time at Rome a small matter, which happened among the dangers of great wars, was the cause of a great struggle. Two tribunes wanted to repeal the Oppian Law. This law ordered that not any woman have more gold than a half ounce and that she not use (wear) multicolored clothing, and that she not travel by carriage in the city unless for the sake of public sacrifices. The Capitoline Hill was being filled with a crowd of men favoring and of men opposing the law. Women were able to be kept in their homes neither by any authority nor by modesty, nor by command of their husbands. They were blocking all roads of the city and approaches into the Forum. The mob of women was being increased daily; for they were also coming together from small

towns. The consul M. Porcius Cato said these words: "Men, if each of you had retained the power of the husband over his wife, we would have less trouble with these women. With this law repealed, what will they not try?" Valerius, one of the tribunes, spoke in opposition: "The Republic is now in a better situation. Elegance and adornment and culture are the insignia of women; let them rejoice and glory in these things." The law was repealed!

#### Latin III-IV Prose

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. B | 9. B  | 13. B | 17. D | 21. A | 25. D | 29. A | 33. A | 37. B |
| 2. C | 6. D | 10. D | 14. B | 18. B | 22. C | 26. B | 30. D | 34. B | 38. B |
| 3. D | 7. C | 11. C | 15. D | 19. B | 23. A | 27. A | 31. B | 35. C | 39. A |
| 4. B | 8. C | 12. C | 16. A | 20. D | 24. A | 28. D | 32. C | 36. C | 40. C |

You all feel one thing, you are eager for one thing, to turn aside the efforts of Marcus Antonius from the Republic, to put out his madness, to crush his boldness... The time has come, Romans, altogether later than was worthy for the Roman people, but nevertheless so overdue that it is not able to be put aside by an hour. There was some unavoidable misfortune, as I will thus speak, which we have tolerated in whatever way it had to be tolerated; now if there will be any (misfortune), it will be of our own choice. It is not divine right that the Roman people be slaves, whom the immortal gods have wished to rule over all races... Either it is right that you conquer, Romans, that which assuredly you will attain because of both your loyalty and such great unity, or (that you do) whatever you want rather than be slaves. Other nations are able to endure servitude, liberty is the property of the Roman people.

#### Latin III-IV Poetry

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. B | 9. D  | 13. D | 17. D | 21. A | 25. D | 29. B | 33. B | 37. A |
| 2. B | 6. D | 10. B | 14. D | 18. C | 22. B | 26. C | 30. B | 34. B | 38. C |
| 3. C | 7. B | 11. C | 15. B | 19. A | 23. A | 27. D | 31. A | 35. C | 39. D |
| 4. A | 8. C | 12. A | 16. C | 20. C | 24. D | 28. D | 32. C | 36. D | 40. A |

But why should I, having been terrified by evil, complain in vain to ignorant breezes, which, having been enriched by no senses, are able neither to hear nor to return voices having been sent? He, however, now is nearly in the middle of the waves, nor does anyone mortal appear in the empty seaweed. Thus, too much insulting in the last time, savage fortune has even been unwilling to allow ears for my complaints. All powerful Jupiter, if only the ships of Athens had not touched the Cretan shores the first time, and the treacherous sailor, bringing dire tributes for the uncontrollable bull, had not tied a rope into Crete, and the evil guest, hiding cruel plans by his sweet appearance, had not rested here in our homes.

#### Latin V-VI

- |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. B  | 13. D | 17. D | 21. B | 25. D | 29. B | 33. A | 37. B |
| 2. B | 6. C | 10. C | 14. B | 18. A | 22. A | 26. D | 30. B | 34. C | 38. D |
| 3. A | 7. A | 11. D | 15. B | 19. D | 23. C | 27. A | 31. A | 35. A | 39. A |
| 4. C | 8. D | 12. C | 16. C | 20. C | 24. C | 28. D | 32. C | 36. D | 40. B |

Poetry: But now both her own deeds and the furies and threats of her father equally hold Medea scared and trembling in her bedroom; neither (is there) a fear of the dark-blue sea beyond nor any land too distant for the wretched girl. She desires to carry her flight through whatever waves and now to climb whatever ship....and this girl to be pitied, when (her face) had been pressed on the couch, groaned: O father Aeetes, if only you now were giving me as a fugitive a thousand final embraces, and you were seeing my tears: Look! Do not believe (it). Father; that one whom I follow is not dearer (than you: O may I be overwhelmed at the same time (with him) in the swollen waves! I pray (that) you at peace may soon bear these scepters safe in long old-age, and that you may have (that there be for you) another better offspring!"

Prose: I was a judge with two others concerning a friend's capital punishment case. The law was such that it was necessary that the man be condemned. Therefore either the friend had to be penalized with capital punishment or damage had to be done to the law. I reflected on many things with my mind for the purpose of remedying such a dilemma. That which I did seemed to be easier to support than the other things were: I myself, silent, cast a vote for punishment, I persuaded those who were judging at the same time that they acquit. Thus, for me, duty as both of a judge and of a friend was unharmed in this great matter. I come to this worry from that action, because I fear that in the same matter and at the same time and in mutual difficulty to have persuaded others the opposite thing of that which I considered the best thing to do is not free from treachery and fault.