

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

1. Which is not an animal? A) *lupus* B) *porcus* C) *lūdus* D) *equus*
2. The peacock is the symbol of which goddess? A) Minerva B) Juno C) Diana D) Vesta
3. One who has made a mistake should say, A) “*Carpe diem!*” B) “*Meā culpā!*”
C) “*Bene!*” D) “*Salvē!*”
4. A Latin teacher asking you your name would say A) *Quid est nōmen tibi?*
B) *Suntne laetī?* C) *Quota hōra est?* D) *Ubi sunt discipulī?*
5. Ubi servī cēnam parant? A) in cubiculō B) in ātriō C) in hortō D) in culīnā
6. Which god is in the picture? A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Neptune
7. Based on the Latin root, a person ambling through the woods is A) clearing a trail B) hunting animals
C) walking the paths D) calling to a friend
8. Where would a Roman buy new sandals? A) *in tabernā* B) *in cūriā* C) *in villā rūsticā* D) *in templō*
9. *Britannia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. The Tiber River is located in A) *Gallia* B) *Italia* C) *Graecia* D) *Hispania*
11. Latin class is so much fun! To express your surprise at how quickly it passes,
you might exclaim, A) “*Tempus fugit!*” B) “*Annō Dominī!*”
C) “*Ē plūribus ūnum!*” D) “*Et cētera!*”
12. The teacher said, “That’s a novel idea!” Novel means A) wise B) bad
C) dangerous D) new



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

DISUNITY AMONG SLAVES

13. Est magna villā in Italiā. A) To be B) They are C) It was D) There is
14. Villā multās statuās habet. A) many statues B) some statues C) all the statues D) other statues
15. Multī servī in villā labōrant. A) were working B) are working C) was working D) to work
16. Servī sunt ē variīs locīs. A) from various places B) to various places C) through various places D) in various places
17. Septem servī sunt Germānī, decem sunt Aegyptiī, quattuor sunt Graecī. A) VI B) VII C) VIII D) IX
18. Servī Graecī et servī Aegyptiī semper pugnant. A) are fighting today B) are not fighting C) always fight D) fight well
19. Servī magnam cēnam dominō et amīcīs parant. A) for the master and his friends B) by the master and his friends
C) of the master and his friends D) the master and his friends
20. Ūnus servus Aegyptius nōn labōrat sed in hortō sedet. A) With one Egyptian slave B) Of one Egyptian slave
C) One Egyptian slave D) For one Egyptian slave
21. Alexander, servus Graecus, servum Aegyptium irātē accūsāt. A) to anger B) angry C) anger D) angrily
22. “Nōs cibum in culīnā parābāmus, sed tū nōn labōrābās.” A) was preparing B) are preparing C) to prepare
D) were preparing
23. “Sedēbāsne tum in hortō?” Alexander clamat. A) Why were you sitting B) Were you sitting C) And you were sitting
D) You were not sitting

24. Alexander servum Aegyptium rogat, “Cūr hodiē nōn labōrās?” A) Who B) What C) Why D) When
25. “Ego togam dominī lavō,” servus Aegyptius respondet. A) with the master B) the master C) of the master D) to the master
26. “Ego togam nōn videō. Tū es servus ignāvus,” Alexander monet. A) He B) We C) I D) You
27. “Tū nōn iam es in Aegyptō! Movē tē! Portā amphorās in culīnam.” A) To move B) Move C) I am moving D) He is moving
28. Servus Aegyptius magnās amphorās per hortum portāre temptat. A) to carry B) was carrying C) carry D) were carrying
29. Alexander post servum Aegyptium ambulat. A) behind the Egyptian slave B) near the Egyptian slave C) around the Egyptian slave D) to the Egyptian slave
30. “Vōs Aegyptiī semper erātis servī malī!” Alexander clāmat. A) are B) was C) were D) be

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHICH SLAVE IS THE GOOD SLAVE?

Alexander in hortō stat et servum Aegyptium vituperat. Servus Aegyptius est irātus sed nihil dīcit. Alexander statuam pretiōsam in hortō spectat. Alexander nōn est laetus quod statua pedem fractum habet.

“Tū statuam pretiōsam frēgistī,” Alexander clāmat. Servus Aegyptius nihil dīcit.

Alexander servum iterum vituperat et eum verberāre temptat. Puer in hortum intrat. Puer est filius dominī.

Puer rogat, “Cūr tū clāmās?”

Alexander respondet, “Dominus hanc statuam amat. Hic servus statuam pretiōsam frēgit sed nihil dīcit.”

Puer “Minimē!” inquit. “Ego statuam frēgī. Servus Aegyptius in hortō labōrābat. Ego in hortō cum frātre meō pugnābam et statuam pulsāvī. Servus nihil dīcit quod mē dēfendit.”

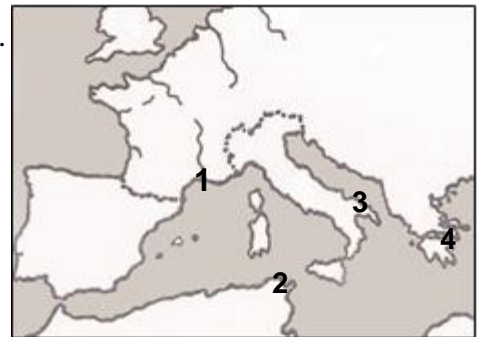
- 1 **vituperat** = criticizes
 2 **nihil dīcit** = says nothing
 3 **pretiōsam** = expensive
 4 **pedem fractum** = broken foot
 5 **frēgistī** = broke
 6
 7 **iterum** = again; **eum** = him
 8
 9
 10 **hanc** = this; **Hic** = This
 11 **frēgit** = broke
 12 **inquit** = says; **frēgī** = broke
 13
 14 **pulsāvī** = I bumped

31. In line 1, when Alexander criticizes the slave, Alexander is standing in the A) kitchen B) garden C) study D) dining room
32. In line 2, who says nothing? A) the master B) Alexander C) the Egyptian slave D) a Greek slave
33. In lines 2-3, what is Alexander looking at in the garden? A) a statue B) food C) a toga D) the master
34. In line 5, now that the statue has a broken foot, Alexander A) runs out B) sits down C) weeps D) shouts
35. In line 7, what does Alexander try to do? A) wash the toga of the master B) shout to the other slaves C) beat the slave D) stand near the boy
36. In line 8, who enters the garden? A) a slave B) the master C) the friend D) a boy
37. In line 9, Alexander is asked why he is A) sitting B) shouting C) walking D) standing
38. In line 12, who broke the statue? A) the Egyptian slave B) the boy C) Alexander D) the master
39. In lines 13-14 (*Ego...pulsāvī*), what caused the problem with the statue? A) It fell over in a storm. B) It was carried and dropped. C) A wine jar fell on it. D) A fight took place near it.
40. The Egyptian slave’s refusal to speak indicates A) loyalty B) hatred C) envy D) confusion

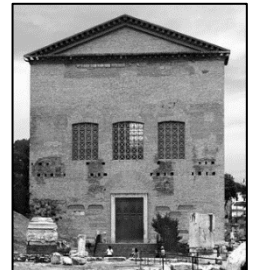
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Fābulam Lafīnam heri legēbam. A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) always
2. Lūdōs in amphitheātro spectāre poterātis. A) You were able to watch B) You are able to watch
C) You will be able to watch D) You have been able to watch
3. Nōlīte clāmāre ad mātrem! A) No one shouts B) Don't shout C) I can shout D) They never shout
4. Rōmānī et deōs et patriam honōrāvērunt. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) either...or D) not only...but also
5. Fēmina dēclārat, "Redde mihi, _____, pecūniam meam!" A) mercātōris B) mercātōrem C) mercātōribus D) mercātor
6. Spartacus prō libertāte servōrum pugnābat. A) against the freedom B) in spite of the freedom C) without the freedom
D) for the freedom
7. Ego et tū multās amīcās _____. A) habeō B) habēs C) habēmus D) habent
8. Cupisne mēcum crās cēnāre? A) You don't want B) Do you want C) Why do you want D) And you want
9. *Legiō Rōmāna multōs hostēs prope urbem vidēbat*. What word does *multōs* describe? A) Legiō B) Rōmāna C) hostēs
D) urbem
10. Rēx deōrum est validus. A) The king is powerful for a god. B) The powerful king is a god.
C) He is the king of powerful gods. D) The king of the gods is powerful.
11. Soror mea est mala! Mē _____ verberābat! A) librum B) librō C) librōrum D) librī
12. Epistolam longam ad filium meum scrībō. A) write B) I am writing C) I was writing D) I have written
13. Sex discipulī adsunt sed quattuor discipulī discēdunt. Nunc _____ discipulī manent. A) duo B) tres C) quīnque
D) novem
14. Quid faciēbātis? A) What have you done? B) What were you doing? C) What are you doing? D) What will you do?
15. Magnum flūmen aquam ad urbem portat. A) to the city B) through the city C) by the city D) away from the city
16. Cēnam coquere bene scīvistī. A) I knew how B) You knew how C) He knew how D) We knew how
17. Quot virōs vīdit? A) When did he see the men? B) Who were the men he saw? C) How many men did he see?
D) Where did he see the men?
18. *Cum dīligentiā labōrābō*. This sentence answers the question
A) *Quōmodo labōrābis?* B) *Ubi labōrābis?* C) *Cūr labōrābis?*
D) *Quid labōrābis?*
19. Multās fābulās dē deīs memoriā tenēmus. A) We hear B) We read
C) We remember D) We teach
20. Ubi est Brundisium in chartā geōgraphicā? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
21. Which city is due north of Sicily? A) Rome B) Athens C) Carthage
D) Troy
22. Quid est animal? Est parvum et in villā saepe habitat. Novem vītās habet.
Mūs ab animālī fugit. A) elephantus B) equus C) piscis D) fēlēs
23. The picture to the right shows the *Cūria* in Rome. What took place there?
A) weddings B) public bathing C) gladiatorial training D) senate meetings
24. When you receive one hundred dollars a day for expenses on your business trip,
you receive a/an A) *pro bono* B) *per diem* C) *ad hominem* D) *in toto*
25. What child, whose name may derive from the Latin word for slave, seemed
destined to be king when a flame danced above his head?
A) Romulus B) Numa Pompilius C) Servius Tullius D) Tarquinius Superbus
26. What part of your body do you use to carry out the action of the verbs *currere*, *ambulāre*, and *stāre*?
A) *caput* B) *oculī* C) *manus* D) *pedēs*

20.



23.



27. What room of a Roman house is seen in the picture?
 A) *cubiculum* B) *culīna* C) *peristylīum* D) *triclinīum*
28. What god is associated with the stories of Orpheus, Proserpina, and Cerberus?
 A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Pluto D) Neptune
29. What do you need if you tell your teacher, “*Necesse est mihi ire ad lātrīnam*”?
 A) a drink of water B) the window opened C) another textbook D) a bathroom trip
30. The letter was illegible, meaning that it was not able to be A) written B) sealed C) read D) seen

27.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ONE UNHAPPY BOY

Felix gives his father a proper funeral.

Fēlix erat infēlix puer. Pater iniuriā mortuus erat. Nunc Fēlix est paterfamiliās et fūnus patrī dare necesse est. Super corpus mortuī patris, nōmen patris clāmat quasi patrem ad vītam revocābat. Oculōs patris claudit et corpus aquā lavat. Fēlix imāginem patris facit. Pater tunicam et togam gerit et in ātriō in lectō funebrī iacet. Fēlix inter dentēs patris nummum pōnit. Prō nummō Charōn patrem trāns flūmen Stygem portābit.

Crās pompa erit. Āctōrēs portābunt imāginēs maiōrum. In pompā erunt familia et hominēs qui cantābunt et instrūmentīs canent.

Diū Fēlix erit infēlix. Fēlix togam pullam geret. Fēlix cum pietāte patrem mortuum prīvātē et publicē honōrābit.

- 1 **infēlix** = unhappy; **mortuus erat** = had died
 2 **paterfamiliās** = head of the household; **fūnus** = funeral
 3 **quasi** = as if
 4 **lavat** = washes
 5 **imāginem** = wax mask
 6 **in lectō funebrī iacet** = lies on a funeral couch
 7 **nummum** = a coin; **Prō** = In exchange for; **Charōn** =
 8 **Stygem** = Styx | Charon (the ferryman)
 9 **pompa** = funeral procession; **maiōrum** = of his ancestors
 10
 11 **canent** (+ abl) = will play
 12 **pullam** = dark; **geret** = will wear
 13 **pietāte** = devotion

31. According to line 1, from what did Felix’s father die? A) injury B) old age C) sickness D) murder
32. In lines 1-2 (*Nunc...necesse est*), what must Felix do now? A) run his father’s business B) take care of his burial C) settle his father’s debt D) find someone to lead the household
33. In lines 2-4 (*Super...revocābat*), what does Felix do over the body of his father? A) He sheds tears. B) He promises to avenge his death. C) He looks for the cause of death. D) He calls out his father’s name.
34. In lines 3-4 (*nōmen...revocābat*), it seems as if Felix is A) dying with his father B) honoring his father’s life C) attempting to bring his father back to life D) naming all those he will punish
35. In lines 4-5 (*Oculōs...facit*), what does Felix NOT do to his father’s body? A) close its eyes B) wash it in water C) make a mask of the face D) burn it
36. According to lines 5-6, where is Felix’s father placed? A) in the main room B) in his office C) in the garden D) in the bedroom
37. In lines 6-7 (*Fēlix...pōnit*), where does Felix place a coin? A) in his father’s mouth B) on his father’s eyes C) under his father’s pillow D) in the doorway of the house
38. According to lines 7-8, the coin will be used to A) pay the debt he owes to his friends B) symbolize his wealth for all the gods C) allow him to cross the River Styx D) grant him burial with all his wealth
39. According to lines 10-11, who will be among those in the funeral procession? A) the emperor and his wife B) a general and his soldiers C) singers and musicians D) the chief priest and priestesses
40. Even after the funeral procession is over, how does Felix display his sorrow and thus continue to honor his father (lines 12-13)? A) He will sing sad songs. B) He will wear dark clothing. C) He will place flowers daily on his grave. D) He will hang his picture in the dark atrium.

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

1. Māter laetissima liberōs spectat. A) rather happy B) very happy C) happily D) happy
2. Cui canem dabis? A) From whom B) By whom C) To whom D) Whose
3. Discipulī ex urbe discēdere nōluērunt. A) will not want B) do not want C) were not wanting D) did not want
4. Hannibal pugnāvit ferōcius quam aliī hostēs. A) than other enemies B) of other enemies C) with other enemies D) by other enemies
5. Cupiō, māter, illam stolam! A) that B) her C) this D) the same
6. Miser canis ā dominō amārī vult. A) to love B) having been loved C) to be loved D) loving
7. Cicerō semper pulchrē dīxit. A) very beautiful B) beautifully C) rather beautifully D) beautiful
8. Fēminās currentēs per agrōs vīdī. A) running B) about to run C) to run D) had been running
9. Eī nōn placet ambulāre ad Forum. A) She is not allowed B) She should not C) It is not necessary for her D) It is not pleasing to her
10. Neque Gāius neque Tiberius est vir bonus! A) Neither...nor B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Although...nevertheless
11. Bellerophōn ā Chimaerā nōn necātus est. A) with the Chimera B) by the Chimera C) for the Chimera D) the Chimera
12. Caesar Galliam Germāniamque vīsītāverat. A) Gaul or Germany B) Gaul but not Germany C) Gaul and Germany D) Germany but not Gaul
13. Mīles vulnerātus trēs diēs surgere nōn poterat. A) on the third day B) within three days C) after the third day D) for three days
14. Mārcus est puer malus, sed frāter suus peior. A) the worst B) better C) worse D) good
15. Vītae senātōrum nōn semper fēlicēs sunt. A) of senators B) senators C) to senators D) by senators
16. Dīc mihi, pater, fābulam dē Mēdēā! A) she tells B) they tell C) tell D) to tell
17. Nōn licet _____ currere. A) puer B) puerī C) puerō D) puerōrum
18. Paris mālum aureum deae tertiāe dedit. A) to the third goddess B) from the third goddess C) by the third goddess D) with the third goddess
19. Puella, ā puerō terrīta, eum pulsāvīt. A) to frighten B) having been frightened C) intending to frighten D) frightening
20. Which province produced linen, papyrus, and a large portion of Rome’s grain supply? A) *Britannia* B) *Gallia* C) *Germānia* D) *Aegyptus*
21. Based on its Latin root, which English word literally means, “to reduce to nothing”? A) reanimate B) annihilate C) decapitate D) defenestrate
22. In classical mythology, where would the best, bravest, and brightest heroes spend their afterlife? A) Tartarus B) beneath Mount Etna C) Elysian Fields D) Mount Parnassus
23. What Roman political faction generally appealed to the desires of the common people? A) *Optimātēs* B) *Equitēs* C) *Imperātōrēs* D) *Populārēs*
24. What savage mythological animal, pursued by many men, was first wounded by Atalanta? A) Calydonian Boar B) Minotaur C) Nemean Lion D) Hydra
25. If a team with aspirations for the championship suffers a disappointing but not season-ending loss, what might the coach say to encourage them? A) *veni, vidi, vici* B) *ad astra per aspera* C) *caveat emptor* D) *in loco parentis*
26. During what common Roman event would one see the dropping of a *mappa*, as well as *ōva* and *delphinī* mounted on the *spīna*? A) gladiatorial fights B) public bathing C) chariot racing D) stage productions

27. *Ēheu!* Your alarm did not go off and you are late for school once again. What Latin word gives us the English word which describes you? A) *tardus*, -a, -um B) *bonus*, -a, -um C) *parvus*, -a, -um D) *lātus*, -a, -um
28. After defeating his former ally at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, what adopted son of Julius Caesar went on to become the first emperor of Rome? A) Antony B) Pompey C) Brutus D) Octavian
29. Which of the following are you most likely to say after you submit your college application? A) *ex post facto* B) *status quo* C) *alea iacta est* D) *divide et impera*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DAPHNE

A beautiful nymph reacts to being pursued by a god.

Ōlim erat nympha pulcherrima nōmine Daphnē quae in silvīs habitābat. Pater Pēnēus, deus flūminis, filiā amābat et volēbat eam esse laetam. Ergō licēbat nymphae errāre liberē inter arborēs. Ūnō diē, Daphnē vīsa est ā deō Apolline. Apollō statim ad terram dēscendit quod Daphnēn in mātirimōnium dūcere voluit. Daphnē, tamen, nōn Apollinem amābat, et uxor eius esse nōluit. Daphnē, ab Apolline fugiēns, per silvās celerrimē cucurrit, sed Apollō, āmittere eam nōlēns, secūtus est. Tandem, Daphnē dēfessa patrem invocāvit: “Pater, volō esse laeta! Sī Apollinī nūbam, trīstior omnibus aliīs puellīs erō. Adiuvā mē!” Pēnēus, quī vōcem filiāe audīvit, pedēs eius tetigit, et subitō pedēs factī sunt rādīcēs. Paulātīm tōtum corpus mūtātum est; Daphnē facta est arbor laurea. Apollō postea semper arborem lauream amāvit et arborem esse sacram sibi dēcrēvit.

- 1 **Daphnē** is nominative
2
3
4 **Daphnēn** is accusative
5
6
7 **āmittere** = to lose; **secūtus est** =
8 followed
9 **nūbam** = I will marry (+ dat.)
10 **rādīcēs** = roots
11 **Paulātīm** = Little by little
12

30. According to line 2, Daphne’s father wanted A) his daughter to be married B) to help his daughter C) his daughter to be happy D) to see his daughter
31. The best translation of *inter arborēs* in line 3 is A) in front of the trees B) among the trees C) against the trees D) above the trees
32. The literal translation of *Daphnē vīsa est ā deō Apolline* (lines 3-4) is A) The god Apollo saw Daphne. B) Daphne was seen by the god Apollo. C) Daphne had been seen by the god Apollo. D) The god Apollo sees Daphne.
33. According to lines 4-5 (*Apollō...voluit*), what did Apollo want to do? A) remain on Olympus B) go to the underworld C) marry Daphne D) approach the river
34. In lines 6-7 (*Daphnē...cucurrit*), where did Daphne run? A) to the temple B) to the river C) through the woods D) home
35. In lines 6-7, what is the best translation for *celerrimē*? A) quickly B) too quickly C) more quickly D) very quickly
36. What was Apollo’s reaction to Daphne’s display of her feelings (line 7)? A) He wanted her to go away. B) He ran away from her. C) He returned her affection. D) He pursued her.
37. According to lines 8-9, what does Daphne say will happen? A) She will be sadder than all other girls. B) She will be as sad as all other girls. C) She will sadly die like all other girls. D) All other girls will be sadder than she will be.
38. In lines 9-10 (*Pēnēus...tetigit*), what did Daphne’s father do after she called for him? A) came running to help B) struck Apollo C) touched his daughter’s feet D) covered her in a mist
39. In line 11, *Daphnē facta est arbor laurea* is translated A) Daphne created a laurel tree B) Daphne was made a laurel tree C) Daphne’s laurel tree was a fact D) he made Daphne a laurel tree
40. At the end of the passage, the reader learns that A) Apollo decorated the laurel tree B) Apollo destroyed the laurel tree C) Apollo hated the laurel tree D) Apollo made the laurel his sacred tree

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

1. Pīrātīs superātīs, nautae dē victōriā cantābunt. A) After the pirates have been defeated
B) When the pirates are defeating C) By defeating the pirates D) Although the pirates will be defeated
2. Līberī ūnī magistrae librōs dant. A) from one teacher B) of one teacher C) to one teacher D) with one teacher
3. Amor est maior ōdiō. A) Love is greater than hatred. B) Love often defeats hatred.
C) Love always surpasses hatred. D) Love is more wonderful than hatred.
4. Cīvis scīvit sē in exsilium mittī. A) is being sent B) was being sent C) had been sent D) will have been sent
5. Post bellum mīles alācerrimē domum redierat. A) more eager B) eagerly C) most eagerly D) eager
6. Aliquī dī sunt potentiōrēs quam aliī. A) Whatever gods B) Some gods C) The gods D) The same gods
7. Carmina pulchra poētīs scrībenda sunt. A) of the poets B) toward the poets C) by the poets
D) without the poets
8. Augustus Rōmā ēgressus erat. A) departed B) was departing C) had departed D) will have departed
9. Post mortem Rōmulus _____ factus est. A) deus B) deī C) deō D) deōs
10. Vergilius in Italiā ē vītā excessit. A) Vergil found leisure in Italy. B) Vergil died in Italy.
C) Vergil committed a crime in Italy. D) Vergil spent time in Italy.
11. Philosophus mīrātus est quis fābulam nārrāvisset. A) who could tell the story B) who was telling the story
C) who would tell the story D) who had told the story
12. Respōnsum erat vel vērum vel falsum. A) The answer was both right and wrong. B) The answer was either
right or wrong. C) The answer was just as right as it was wrong. D) The one answer was right, the other wrong.
13. Sacerdōtēs Vestālēsque fēriās fēliciōrēs mālunt. A) prefer B) bring C) enjoy D) remember
14. Accidit ut multī Rōmānī Athēnās saepe itinera faciant. A) It is pleasing that B) It is fitting that
C) It is shameful that D) It happens that
15. Venus Aenēan ita amāvit ut eum cotīdiē spectāret. A) she watched B) she had watched C) she will watch
D) she watches
16. Fortitūdō est vōbīs auxiliō. A) Courage is a help to you. B) You are courageously helpful.
C) You are courageous for helping. D) Help brings you courage.
17. Sulla ad Marium vincendum in bellō cīvīlī pugnāvit. A) against the defeated Marius B) with Marius defeated
C) by defeating Marius D) to defeat Marius
18. Vīsne ad Britanniam nāvigāre? A) Who wants you B) Do you want C) Don't you want
D) Surely you don't want
19. Cum Cicerō mortuus esset, Petrarca tamen epistolam ad eum scrīpsit. A) Although B) With C) When
D) While
20. Let's go to Rome next summer! A) Rōmā B) Rōmae C) Rōmam D) Rōma
21. What river did Caesar cross with his army, thus entering Italy upon his return from his Gallic campaigns?
A) Nile B) Rubicon C) Danube D) Tiber
22. The English words eject, trajectory, and objective come from the Latin word that means to A) take B) touch
C) travel D) throw
23. The mayor's explanation of his actions was an *ex post facto* attempt to justify them. *Ex post facto* means
A) excellently crafted B) retroactively done C) humbly apologetic D) overly cautious
24. Quirinal, Esquiline, Aventine, and Caelian are the names of Roman A) hills B) rivers C) roads D) provinces
25. Who was the native Italian god of doorways as well as beginnings and endings? A) Quirinus B) Faunus
C) Saturnus D) Janus

26. After introducing the guest speaker to the Latin students, the teacher said, A) "*Mē paenitet!*"
B) "*Plaudite, omnēs!*" C) "*Exeunt omnēs!*" D) "*Persōna nōn grāta!*"
27. Which region of the ancient world was so populated with Greek colonists that it was called *Magna Graecia*?
A) Cisalpine Gaul B) North Africa C) Southern Italy D) Western Germany
28. Which emperor, who had military success in Britain, adopted Nero as his heir before being poisoned by his own wife? A) Augustus B) Tiberius C) Caligula D) Claudius
29. At which battle was Hannibal defeated by Scipio? A) Pharsalus B) Cannae C) Philippi D) Zama
30. According to the Roman calendar, *prīdie Kal. Iān.* fell on A) December 29 B) December 31 C) January 1 D) January 3

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

VALOR FOR THE AGES

After war with the Etruscans, the Roman maiden Cloelia is honored for her bravery.

Cum castra Etruscōrum prope Rōmam locāta essent, Cloelia, ūna virgō ex obsidibus, cum virginibus trāns Tiberim ab hostibus nātāvit. Cloelia omnēs virginēs incolumēs Rōmam rettulit. Quod ubi rēgī Etruscōrum nūntiātum est, prīmō irā incēnsus, nūntiōs Rōmam mīsīt qui Cloeliam redīre ad Etruscōs iubērent. Rēx enim crēdidit eam esse fortissimam. Sed rēx dixit eam foedus fractūram esse, nisi ea ad castra Etruscōrum revenīret. Rōmānī Cloeliam, quae esset signum fideī, ad rēgem Etruscum mīsērunt, et apud rēgem virtūs eius nōn solum tūta sed etiam honōrāta fuit. Rēx enim dīxit sē datūrum esse virginī laudātae partem obsidum. Dīxit ipsam posse legere quōs ex obsidibus vellet. Cloelia adulēscētēs lēgit, crēdēns hōs futūrōs esse in maximō perīculō quod adulēscētēs nōn essent tam fortēs quam mīlitēs seniōrēs. Pāce factā, Rōmānī Cloeliae novum genus honōris, statuam equestrem, dedērunt; in summā Sacrā Viā fuit posita virgō sedēns in equō.

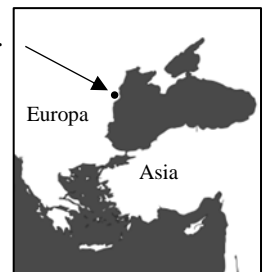
- 1 **obsidibus** = hostages
2 **incolumēs** = safe
3 **Quod ubi** = When this
4
5 **foedus** (neuter) = treaty
6
7 **tūta** = safe
8 **legere** = to choose
9
10
11 **genus** = type
12

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* II. XIII 6-11

31. In lines 1-3, with whom did Cloelia return to Rome? A) Etruscans B) Roman soldiers C) no one else D) maidens
32. In line 3, the first principal part of *rettulit* is A) *reddō* B) *retineō* C) *referō* D) *reficiō*
33. According to lines 3-4 (*Quod ubi...iubērent*), what was the king's initial reaction to Cloelia? A) anger B) delight C) confusion D) indifference
34. Lines 5-6 describe a treaty between A) girls and boys B) the soldiers and civilians C) the Romans and the Etruscans D) Cloelia and the hostages
35. In line 7 (*apud rēgem...fuit*), we learn that the Etruscan king A) offered Cloelia a monetary reward B) killed Cloelia immediately C) punished Cloelia severely D) treated Cloelia with dignity
36. In lines 9-10, why did Cloelia decide to free the young men? A) They would be in the most danger. B) They might become sick. C) They were too innocent to be hostages D) They were the bravest.
37. In line 10, who were stronger than the young men? A) the messengers B) the Etruscans C) the older soldiers D) the maidens
38. In lines 11-12, where was a statue placed? A) near the Tiber River B) at the top of the Sacred Way C) at the Etruscan camp D) at the Circus Maximus
39. In lines 11-12, who was depicted on an equestrian statue? A) a king B) a goddess C) a maiden D) a soldier
40. According to your knowledge of Roman history, when did this story take place? A) the beginning of the Monarchy B) the beginning of the Republic C) the beginning of the Empire D) at the fall of Rome

1. Aenēās Turnum humī iacentem dēspexit. A) of the ground B) for the ground C) from the ground D) on the ground
2. Scīmus omnēs _____ amāvissē Iāsonem. A) Mēdēā B) Mēdēae C) Mēdēam D) Mēdēā
3. Epistulae tuae mihi cārae sunt! A) my dear B) dear me C) dear to me D) dear because of me
4. Sī quis plūra dē Hectore discere vult, dē bellō Troiānō legat. A) each one B) anyone C) one at a time D) no one
5. Danaī ad moenia ob Neptūnī iram dēlāpsa accessērunt. A) must fall B) fell C) having fallen D) about to fall
6. Meminērunt omnia amantēs. A) remember B) should remember C) will remember D) had remembered
7. Tot avēs in caelō erant ut sōlem _____. A) obscurāvērunt B) obscurārent C) obscūrent D) obscurāverant
8. Orpheus amōris grātiā in īnferōs dēscenderat. A) in the presence of love B) by means of love C) for the sake of love D) under the influence of love
9. Apollō Daphnēn per silvam currentem vīdit. A) of Daphne B) to Daphne C) Daphne D) by Daphne
10. Estō lūmen errantibus in tenebrīs! A) Be a light B) There is a light C) I will be a light D) You could be a light
11. Classe novā Aenēae Troiānisque opus est. A) It is allowed B) There exists C) It remains D) There is need
12. Nāvēs nōbīs statim arandae sunt! A) near us B) by us C) of us D) from us
13. Cynthia celeriter currendō cervōs cēpit. A) of running B) for running C) running D) by running
14. Ego ocellōs timōre lātōs īnspexi. A) many eyes B) own eyes C) some eyes D) little eyes
15. Acestēs Troiānīs exclāmāvit, “Fruiminī nunc hōc vīnō cibōque!” A) To enjoy B) Enjoy C) Having enjoyed D) You have enjoyed
16. Spērāmus meliōra; resurget cineribus! A) bigger things B) several things C) happier things D) better things
17. Perīcula saepe difficilia vīsū sunt. A) to see B) seeing C) about to see D) having been seen
18. Vivāmus quasi numquam moritūrī sīmus! A) We have lived B) We will live C) Let us live D) We live
19. Verba Lesbiae Catullum cūrā haud liberābant. A) care B) than care C) for care D) from care
20. Tē magis magisque per diēs dēsīderāmus! A) more and more B) again and again C) above and beyond D) far and wide
21. What Trojan prince claimed Helen as his bride, ultimately causing the Trojan War and the destruction of Troy? A) Priam B) Hector C) Sarpedon D) Paris
22. What event in AD 64 allowed Nero to build his *Domus Aurea* and develop other parts of the city Rome? A) an invasion of barbarians B) a devastating earthquake C) a volcanic eruption D) a great fire
23. “*Ēheu, magister! Librum meum amīsī!*” In this sentence, *Ēheu* expresses A) joy B) surprise C) praise D) sorrow
24. The English words egregious, gregarious, and congregate derive from the Latin word meaning A) flock B) choice C) treasure D) building
25. The poet Ovid was banished to Tomis on the shores of what sea pictured here? A) Adriatic B) Black C) Aegean D) Tyrrhenian
26. What Roman epic poet took inspiration for content and style from Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and Apollonius’ *Argonautica*? A) Horace B) Juvenal C) Vergil D) Martial

25.



27. What Latin abbreviation is used to refer to common business practices or a criminal's typical procedure?
 A) pro tem. (*pro tempore*) B) c.v. (*curriculum vitae*) C) i.a. (*inter alia*) D) m.o. (*modus operandi*)
28. *Epidaurus, Dodona, Delphi, and Cumae* are sites of famous A) battles B) gladiatorial schools C) oracles D) baths

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

MY FOOLISHNESS

The poet Ovid characterizes the cause of his banishment and pleads for leniency.

... Nullum scelus est in pectore nostrō,	1
<u>prīncipium</u> que meī crīminis error habet.	2 prīncipium = origin
Nec breve nec tūtum, quō <u>sint</u> mea, dīcere, cāsū	3 sint is used with facta (line 4)
lūmina <u>fūnestī cōnscia facta</u> malī:	4 fūnestī = fatal; cōnscia = aware of
mēnsque <u>reformīdat</u> , velutī sua vulnera, tempus	5 reformīdat = shuns
illud, et admonitū fit novus ipse pudor:	6
sed quaecumque <u>adeō</u> possunt afferre pudōrem,	7 adeō = to such an extent
illa tegī caecā <u>condita</u> nocte decet.	8 condita = hidden
Nīl igitur referam nisi mē peccāsse, sed illō	9 nisi mē peccāsse = except that I have made a mistake
praemia <u>peccātō</u> nūlla petīta mihi,	10 peccātō = mistake
<u>stultitiam</u> que meum crīmen dēbēre vocārī,	11 stultitiam = foolishness
nōmina sī factō reddere vērā velīs.	12
Quae sī nōn ita sunt, <u>aliū</u> , quō longius absim,	13 aliū = aliū locum
quaere; <u>suburbāna</u> est hic mihi terra locus.	14 suburbāna = near the city

Ovid's *Tristia* III.6.25-38

29. According to lines 1-2, Ovid asserts that A) he is being blamed for someone else's actions
 B) he found wickedness in his heart C) he hates his new home D) he did not intend to commit a crime
30. According to line 3, what action is neither brief nor safe? A) speaking B) asking C) listening D) departing
31. What use of the subjunctive mood is found in lines 3-4? A) result clause B) indirect question C) purpose clause
 D) indirect command
32. In line 4, the word *lūmina* refers to A) stars B) eyes C) torches D) daylight
33. What figure of speech is introduced by *velutī* (line 5)? A) anaphora B) hyperbole C) asyndeton D) simile
34. According to line 6 (*admonitū...pudor*), what happens when he remembers his mistake? A) He becomes ashamed.
 B) He is moved to write more letters. C) He wanders out among the native population. D) He becomes angry at those around him.
35. What is the scansion of the first four feet of *sed quaecumque adeō possunt afferre pudōrem* (line 7)? A) SDSD B) SDSS
 C) SSSD D) SSDD
36. What is the best translation for *illa tegī* (line 8)? A) I am covering those things B) to have covered those things
 C) that those things are covered D) cover those things
37. The shortening of *peccāvīsse* to *peccāsse* (line 9) is called A) syncopation B) hiatus C) caesura D) elision
38. According to lines 9-10 (*illō...mihi*), Ovid indicates that A) he will wait patiently in exile for his rewards B) he expects to
 be recalled to Rome when the new emperor takes the throne C) he made a mistake but did not seek to benefit from what he witnessed D) he is making the most of his opportunities in exile to atone for his mistake
39. What is the best translation for the phrase *sī...velīs* (line 12)? A) if you have wanted B) if you were wanting
 C) if you should want D) if you had wanted
40. According to lines 13-14, what does Ovid say should happen if he is not telling the truth? A) The gods should strike him
 down. B) He should be exiled farther from Rome. C) The emperor should punish him in person. D) He should lose his ability to write.

1. Dea Venus pulchrior Iūnōne esse dīcitur. A) than Juno B) by Juno C) to Juno D) from Juno
2. Puer in hortō lūdere mālet. A) prefers B) will prefer C) used to prefer D) preferred
3. Omnēs liberī mātribus cārī erant. A) by their mothers B) of their mothers C) to their mothers D) with their mothers
4. Reī pūblicaē servandae causā, Cicerō magnam ōrātiōnem habuit. A) Because he had saved the republic B) While saving the republic C) For the sake of saving the republic D) Saved by the republic
5. Mīles properābat ad urbem ut imperātōrī litterās redderet. A) to deliver a letter to the general B) as he had delivered a letter to the general C) having delivered a letter to the general D) how to deliver a letter to the general
6. Fīlia māterque eandem ancillam vocābant. A) each slave woman B) the same slave woman C) a certain slave woman D) the slave woman herself
7. Familia mea Athēnīs quattuor diēs manēbit. A) of Athens B) to Athens C) near Athens D) in Athens
8. Sī hostēs appropinquantēs audīvissem, perterritus fuisset. A) If I should hear the enemy approaching B) If I had heard the enemy approaching C) If I did hear the enemy approaching D) If I hear the enemy approaching
9. Atalanta erat puella maximā celeritāte. A) of the greatest speed B) in the greatest speed C) by means of the greatest speed D) because of the greatest speed
10. Multa proelia Gallīs pugnanda erant. A) have been fought B) were being fought C) had to be fought D) will be fought
11. Patre Tulliae interfectō, Tarquinius rēx factus est. A) Since Tullia killed her father B) After Tullia's father had been killed C) Tullia's father being a killer D) About to kill Tullia's father
12. Senātor scit _____ tribus diēbus ventūrum esse. A) tū B) tuī C) tibi D) tē
13. Omnēs quam saepissimē Rōmam vīsītāre cupiunt. A) often B) rather often C) very often D) as often as possible
14. Caesare duce, Rōmānī flūmine Rhēnō potītī sunt. A) the Rhine River B) from the Rhine River C) in the Rhine River D) toward the Rhine River
15. Rēx mulierēs ad Cūriam prōcēdentēs cōspexit. A) having proceeded B) proceeding C) about to proceed D) to proceed
16. Nunc Rōmam Cicerōnī redeundum est. A) Cicero must return to Rome now. B) Cicero now is returning to Rome. C) Cicero now has returned to Rome. D) Cicero will return to Rome now.
17. Imperātor, dē pugnā certior factus, mīlitēs convocāvit. A) being unaware B) disturbed greatly C) clearly done D) having been informed
18. Nūntius crēdit exercitūs Gallicōs superātōs esse. A) are being defeated B) will be defeated C) have been defeated D) will defeat
19. What figure of speech can be found in the sentence *Clōdius nullā raedā, nullīs impedīmentīs, nullīs Graecīs comitibus iter fēcit*? A) anaphora B) metaphor C) polysyndeton D) simile
20. To which Roman emperor did Pliny the Younger write letters concerning the Christians in AD 112? A) Augustus B) Claudius C) Trajan D) Marcus Aurelius
21. What very wealthy province, located between the provinces of *Libya* to the west and *Iūdaea* to the east, did Augustus acquire? A) *Aegyptus* B) *Belgica* C) *Macedonia* D) *Sardinia*
22. Who were the defenders of the common people's interests in ancient Rome? A) *dictātōrēs* B) *tribūnī* C) *cōsulēs* D) *quaestōrēs*
23. Who has given us much information about Roman life toward the end of the Republic through his letters and philosophical essays? A) Catullus B) Caesar C) Cicero D) Sallust

24. Orestes, Oedipus, and Theseus were haunted by vengeful deities known as the A) Fates B) Furies C) Gorgons D) Sirens
25. Livy wrote a history of early Rome called A) *De Bello Gallico* B) *Pro Archia* C) *De Republica* D) *Ab Urbe Condita*
26. The abbreviation *h.s.*, standing for *horā somnī* on a doctor's prescription, means A) take at bedtime B) take with food C) take in the morning D) take twice a day
27. Seneca's advice, *sī vīs amārī, amā*, generally means A) love is the greatest virtue B) one must be patient in love C) love is a two-way street D) one cannot hurry love
28. The clients asked the builder for elucidation regarding the architectural plans. A) special treatment B) praise C) extra help D) clarification

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ROMAN SUCCESS IN BRITAIN

Petilius Cerialis and Julius Frontinus were exceptionally good Roman generals.

Sed ubi cum cetero orbe Vespasianus et Britanniam recuperavit, erant magni ducēs, egregii exercitūs, et minuta hostium spēs. Terrōrem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis; Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus est. Multa proelia, et aliquandō nōn incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoriā amplexus est aut bellō. Et Cerialis quidem alterius successōris cūram famamque obruisset: subiit sustinuitque mōlem Iūlius Frontinus, vir magnus, quantum licēbat, validamque et pugnācem Silurum gentem armīs subēgit, super virtutem hostium locōrum quoque difficultatēs elūctatus.

Adapted from Tacitus, *Agricola*, 17

- 1 **et = etiam**
 2
 3 **Brigantum** = of the Brigantes (a British tribe)
 4 **perhibetur** = is considered
 5 **aliquandō** = sometimes; **incruenta** = bloodless
 6
 7 **obruisset** = would have surpassed
 8
 9 **Silurum** = of the Silures (a British tribe); **subēgit** =
 10 **elūctatus** = having overcome subdued

29. In lines 1-2, Vespasian A) accepted great British leaders and distinguished armies B) recognized there was hope for the small numbers of the enemy C) lessened the number of leaders and army members D) recovered Britain and diminished the hope of the enemy
30. In line 3 (*Terrōrem...Cerialis*), Petilius Cerialis A) attacked later B) caused fright immediately C) was alarmed by the enemy D) feared that the enemy would resist
31. How does Tacitus describe the Brigantes in lines 3-4? A) the smallest province of the whole empire B) having very great wealth throughout C) the most populous of the entire province D) the most recent part of the whole province
32. In line 5, the phrase *aliquandō nōn incruenta* is an example of A) litotes B) alliteration C) simile D) tricolon
33. In lines 3-5 (*Brigantum...incruenta*), Cerialis A) abandoned his pursuit of the Brigantes B) attacked the Brigantes C) increased their population D) gave them citizenship
34. In line 7, the best translation of *alterius successōris* is A) for the same successors B) by each successor C) some successors D) of another successor
35. In line 7, the root of the Latin verb *subiit* is A) *sum* B) *agō* C) *fīō* D) *eō*
36. In lines 7-8 (*subiit...Frontinus*), Julius Frontinus A) took over the work B) held up the enemy C) held back the crowd D) delayed the attack
37. In lines 8-9 (*vir magnus, quantum licēbat*), Julius Frontinus was a man A) greater than anyone B) as great as his predecessor C) as great as was allowed D) who wanted to be great
38. In line 10, *super* means A) under B) except C) in addition to D) against
39. In line 10, Julius Frontinus is described as having overcome the A) surprising tactics of the enemy B) hardships of the terrain C) cruelty displayed by the enemy D) lack of supplies
40. The tone of this passage is A) indifferent B) sarcastic C) dubious D) laudatory

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CICERO AND CATILINE

Cicero considers defending Catiline, his political adversary, against charges of extortion, c. 65 BC.

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

L. Iūliō Caesare C. Marciō Figulō cōsulibus, filiōlō mē auctum scītō.
Salva Terentia. Abs tē tam diū nihil litterārum! Ego dē meīs ad tē rātiōnibus
scripsī antea dīligerter. Hōc tempore Catilinam, competitōrem nostrum,
dēfendere cōgitāmus. Iūdicēs habēmus, quōs volumus, summā accūsātōris
voluntāte. Spērō, sī absolutus erit, coniūctiōnem illum nōbīs fore
in rātiōne petitiōnis; sīn aliter acciderit, hūmāniter ferēmus.

Tuō adventū nōbīs opus est mātūrō; nam prōrsus summa hominum
est opīniō tuōs familiārēs, nōbilēs hominēs, adversāriōs honōrī nostrō fore.
Ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandam maximō tē mihi ūsuī fore videō.

Quārē Iānuariō mēse, ut cōstituistī, cūrā ut Rōmae sīs.

Cicero, *Epistulae ad Atticum*, I.ii

1 Sal. = Salutem

2

3

4

5 Iūdicēs = jurors; accūsātōris = prosecutor

6 absolutus erit = he is acquitted

7 in rātiōne petitiōnis = in getting votes

8 prōrsus = absolutely

9 honōrī = election

10

11 Quārē = Therefore

- To whom does Cicero address this letter? A) Lucius Iulius Caesar B) Gaius Marcius Figulus C) Terentia D) Atticus
- The Latin words *L. Iūliō Caesare C. Marciō Figulō cōsulibus* (line 2) indicate A) Cicero's enemies B) what year it is C) the consuls Cicero will defend D) Cicero's ancestors
- In line 2, *scītō* is a A) supine B) future imperative C) perfect passive participle D) dative adjective
- What should be understood with *auctum* (line 2) to complete its meaning? A) sum B) sunt C) esse D) sim
- What does Cicero reveal in lines 2-3? A) Terentia is ill. B) His son has become an author. C) The consuls are like sons to him. D) He has a baby son.
- What figure of speech is seen in *Abs tē...litterārum* (line 3)? A) hyperbole B) ellipsis C) chiasmus D) litotes
- Cicero points out in line 3 that A) he has not sent Atticus a letter recently B) Atticus has no books C) he has not received letters recently from Atticus D) he (Cicero) has no letters to send to anyone
- In lines 4-5 (*Hōc...cōgitāmus*), who is the subject of *cōgitāmus*? A) Caesar and Figulus B) Atticus C) Cicero D) Terentia and Cicero's son
- What is Cicero considering doing in lines 4-5? A) representing Catiline B) exiling Catiline C) prosecuting Catiline D) competing with Catiline for the consulship
- In lines 5-6 (*Iūdicēs...voluntāte*), we learn that A) the prosecutor approves the jury B) the jury is in favor of a guilty charge C) the jury cannot decide D) Cicero does not like the jury
- To whom does *illum* in line 6 refer? A) Cicero B) Atticus C) Catiline D) Cicero's son
- In line 6, *fore* is an alternate form of A) foret B) esse C) fuisse D) futūrum esse
- In lines 6-7 (*Spērō...petitiōnis*), Cicero hopes that A) Atticus will support Catiline B) Catiline will be prosecuted C) Catiline will be more of an ally D) others will join a petition against Catiline
- In line 7, *sīn aliter acciderit* means A) if Catiline is convicted B) if Catiline dies C) if Catiline flees D) if Catiline lies
- In line 8 (*Tuō...mātūrō*), what is of great importance to Cicero? A) Catiline's late acquittal B) Atticus' early arrival C) Catiline's support D) the welfare of Cicero's family
- In lines 8-9, Cicero is concerned that A) Catiline will have many co-conspirators B) defending Catiline will create enemies C) Atticus' friends will oppose the acquittal of Catiline D) Atticus' friends will oppose Cicero's election
- In line 10 (*Ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandam*), Cicero hopes to A) be persuaded by people B) win certain people's favor C) express his goodwill towards Catiline D) gather a council meeting
- In line 10, the best translation of *maximō...mihi ūsuī fore* is A) would be of greatest use to me B) that I would very greatly use C) I would be especially useful D) will take considerable advantage of me
- What does Cicero request of Atticus (line 11)? A) that he take care of his wife and child B) that he testify in the court case of Catiline C) that he be present to help Cicero win over Atticus' friends D) that he enjoy the month of January as a holiday
- Based on your knowledge of Roman history, what title was Cicero later given for foiling Catiline's plot to overthrow the government? A) *Magister Equitum* B) *Pontifex Maximus* C) *Prīmus Pīlus* D) *Pater Patriae*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A FRIENDLY DISAGREEMENT

The poet Horace writes to his friend Fuscus.

Urbis amātōrem Fuscum salvēre iubēmus	1
rūris amātōrēs. Hāc in rē <u>scilicet</u> ūnā	2 scilicet = indeed
multum dissimilēs, at cētera paene gemellī	3
frāternīs animīs (quicquid negat alter, et alter)	4
<u>adnuimus</u> pariter, vetulī nōtīque columbī.	5 adnuimus = we nod assent
Tū <u>nīdum</u> servās; ego laudō rūris amoenī	6 nīdum = nest
rīvōs et <u>muscō circumlita</u> saxa nemusque.	7 muscō circumlita = covered with moss
Quid quaeris? Vīvō et rēgnō, <u>simul</u> ista reliquī	8 simul = as soon as
quae vōs ad caelum effertis rūmōre secundō...	9
Pūrior in <u>vīcīs</u> aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,	10 vīcīs = villages
quam quae per <u>prōnum</u> <u>trepidat</u> cum murmure rīvum?	11 prōnum = tumbling; trepidat = rushes
<u>Nempe</u> inter variās nūtritur silva columnās,	12 Nempe = Nowadays
laudāturque domus longōs quae prōspicit agrōs.	13
Nātūram expellēs <u>furcā</u> , tamen usque recurret,	14 furcā = pitchfork
et <u>mala</u> perrumpet fūrtim <u>fastīdia</u> victrix.	15 mala...fastīdia = evil contempt

Horace, *Epistles* I.10 (1-9, 20-25)

- This poem is written in the same meter as Vergil's *Aeneid* and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In what meter is this poem written?
A) Sapphic strophe B) dactylic hexameter C) hendecasyllabic D) elegiac couplet
- How are Horace and his friend Fuscus dissimilar in lines 1-3 (*Urbis...dissimilēs*)? A) Fuscus has many more lovers.
B) Horace thinks he is a better writer than Fuscus. C) One loves the country and the other the city. D) They disagree about poetry.
- What verb form needs to be understood in lines 2-3 (*Hāc...dissimilēs*)? A) sumus B) esse C) est D) sunt
- In lines 3-5 (*at...pariter*), Horace maintains that A) in every other way their minds are alike B) their fights are like those of brothers C) the rest of their friends agree with his view D) their minds are shaped by their fathers' views
- In line 4, *quicquid negat alter, et alter* is best translated A) one says no to something, and the other says yes
B) whatever one denies, the other also denies C) sometimes one denies one thing, sometimes he denies another
D) whoever denies one, denies the other as well
- What kind of words are *gemellī* (line 3) and *vetulī* (line 5)? A) frequentatives B) diminutives C) defectives
D) patronymics
- To what animals does Horace compare the two old friends (line 5)? A) snakes B) deer C) rabbits D) doves
- In line 6, *nīdum* should be understood to represent A) Fuscus' home B) Horace's poetry C) the natural world
D) the men's friendship
- Which English word derives from *amoenī* (line 6)? A) amoral B) amoeba C) amorphous D) amenities
- What is NOT specifically praised by Horace in lines 6-7 (*ego...nemusque*)? A) streams B) wildlife C) rocks D) trees
- In line 8 what is the best translation of *Quid quaeris*? A) When are you asking? B) How are you sought?
C) Why, you ask? D) Whom do you look for?
- Lines 8-9 inform the reader that Horace feels most content as soon as A) he has left behind what others are praising
B) his friends rejoice with him C) he can return to his work D) his friends can also leave behind their cares
- The first four feet of line 9 are scanned as A) S D S D B) S S S D C) S S D D D) S S S S
- In lines 10-11 (*Pūrior...rīvum*), Horace describes water in villages as A) cooler than country streams
B) clouded with sediment C) straining to burst the pipes D) in short supply in the summer
- In line 11, *quam* should be translated A) how B) than C) which D) as
- What is Horace's point in lines 10-11? A) Lead poisoning will lead to the fall of Rome. B) Water always flows from the city to the country. C) Water from streams is at least as good as water from pipes. D) Water pressure in the city is weak.
- In lines 12-13, the "modern" view of nature is that it should be A) avoided at all cost B) eradicated completely
C) read about in poetry D) tamed and controlled
- The verbs *expellēs*, *recurret* and *perrumpet* in lines 14-15 are A) present subjunctive B) present indicative
C) future indicative D) perfect subjunctive
- What figure of speech is present in lines 14-15? A) personification B) polysyndeton C) chiasmus D) litotes
- How does Horace characterize nature at the end of the poem? A) useless B) persistent C) thoughtful D) joyful

**2017 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

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

Alexander stands in the garden and criticizes the Egyptian slave. The Egyptian slave is angry but says nothing. Alexander is looking at an expensive statue in the garden. Alexander is not happy because the statue has a broken foot. "You broke the expensive statue," Alexander shouts. The Egyptian slave says nothing. Alexander criticizes the slave again and tries to beat him. A boy enters into the garden. The boy is the son of the master. The boy asks, "Why are you shouting?" Alexander replies, "The master loves this statue. This slave broke the expensive statue but says nothing." The boy says, "No! I broke the statue. The Egyptian slave was working in the garden. I was fighting with my brother in the garden and I bumped the statue. The slave is saying nothing because he is defending me."

Latin I

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

Felix was an unhappy boy. His father had died from an injury. Now Felix is the head of the household and it is necessary to give a funeral for his father. Over the body of his dead father, he shouts the name of his father as if he was calling his father back to life. He closes his father's eyes and washes his body with water. Felix makes a wax mask of his father. His father wears a tunic and a toga and lies on a funeral couch in the atrium. Felix places a coin between the teeth of his father. In exchange for the coin, Charon will carry his father across the river Styx. Tomorrow there will be a funeral procession. Actors will carry the wax masks of his ancestors. In the funeral procession there will be family and men who will sing and play instruments. For a long time Felix will be unhappy. Felix will wear a dark toga. Felix will honor with devotion his dead father privately and publicly.

Latin II

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

Once upon a time there was a very beautiful nymph, Daphne by name, who was living in the woods. Her father Peneus, the god of a river, loved his daughter and wanted her to be happy. Therefore, it was allowed for the nymph to wander freely among the trees. One day, Daphne was seen by the god Apollo. Apollo immediately descended to earth because he wanted to lead Daphne into marriage. Daphne, however, did not love Apollo, and she did not want to be his wife. Daphne, fleeing from Apollo, ran through the woods very quickly, but Apollo, not wanting to lose her, followed. Finally, tired Daphne invoked her father: "Father, I want to be happy. If I will marry Apollo, I will be sadder than all other girls. Help me!" Peneus, who heard the voice of his daughter, touched her feet and suddenly her feet were made roots. Little by little, her whole body was changed; Daphne was made a laurel tree. Afterwards, Apollo always loved the laurel tree and decreed the tree to be sacred to him.

Latin III

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

Since the camp of the Etruscans had been positioned near Rome, Cloelia, one maiden out of the hostages, swam across the Tiber away from the enemies with maidens. Cloelia returned all the maidens safe to Rome. When this was announced to the king of the Etruscans, at first incensed with anger, he sent messengers to Rome who ordered Cloelia to return to the Etruscans. For the king believed that she was very brave. But the king said that she would break the treaty, unless she came back to the camp of the Etruscans. The Romans sent Cloelia, who would be a sign of faith, to the Etruscan king, and her virtue was not only safe with the king, but also honored. For the king said that he would give the lauded maiden part of the hostages. He said that

she herself could choose whom she wished from the hostages. Cloelia chose the youths, believing that they would be in the greatest danger because young men were not as strong as the older soldiers. Once the peace was made, the Romans gave Cloelia a new type of honor, an equestrian statue; a maiden sitting on a horse was placed on the top of the Sacred Way.

Latin III-IV Prose

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

But when Vespasian also recovered Britain with the rest of the world, there were great leaders, renowned armies, and the hope of the enemies (was) diminished. Immediately Petilius Cerialis caused fear; he attacked the state of the Brigantes, which is considered the most populous of the entire province. There were many battles, and sometimes not bloodless; he occupied a large part of the Brigantes either by victory or by war. And indeed Cerialis would have surpassed the care and reputation of another successor: Julius Frontinus, a man as great as was allowed, took over and continued the work, and subdued the powerful and pugnacious tribe of the Silures with weapons, having overcome also the difficulties of the land in addition to the bravery of the enemy.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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

...There is no wicked deed in our heart, and a mistake holds the origin of my crime. Neither (is it) short nor safe to tell, by which misfortune were my lights (eyes) made aware of fatal evil: and my mind shuns that time, just as its own wounds, and the (sense of) shame itself becomes new by the reminder: but whatever things are able to such an extent to bring a sense of shame, it is fitting that those hidden things are covered by dark night. Nothing therefore shall I say except that I have made a mistake, but that no rewards from that mistake have been sought by me, and that my crime ought to be called foolishness, if you should want to give true names to the deed. If these things are not so, seek another (place) so that I may be farther away; this place is a land near the city for me.

Latin V-VI

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

Prose: Cicero says greetings to Atticus. In the consulship of Lucius Julius Caesar and Gaius Marcius Figulus, know that I have been increased by a baby boy. Terentia (is) well. From you for so long a time (there is) nothing of letters! I have written to you diligently before about my thoughts. At this time, we are thinking to defend Catiline, our competitor. We have the jurors, whom we want, with the highest goodwill of the prosecutor. If he is acquitted, I hope he will be more closely connected to us in getting votes; but, if it happens otherwise, we shall bear it humanely. There is a need for us of your early return, for there is absolutely the highest opinion of men that intimate friends of yours, noble men, will be adversaries to our election. To conciliate their goodwill for me I see that you will be of the greatest use to me. Therefore, take care that you be in Rome in the month of January, as you have decided (to be).

Poetry: We lovers of the countryside bid (you) Fuscus, lover of the city, to be well. In this one thing indeed (we are) very dissimilar, but the remaining things, almost as twins with brotherly minds (whatever one denies, the other also denies), we nod assent to equally, dear old and well-acquainted doves. You keep your nest; I praise the rivers and rocks covered with moss and groves of the pleasant countryside. Why, do you ask? I live and reign, as soon as I have left behind those very things which you bring to the sky with favorable report... In villages does purer water strain to burst the (lead) pipe, than (that) which rushes with a murmur along the tumbling stream? Nowadays the forest is nurtured among various columns, and the home which looks over distant fields is praised. You will drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet she will continuously run back, and will stealthily burst through your evil contempt as a conqueror.