

- Psychē deum \_\_\_\_\_ vidit. A) dormienti B) dormientibus C) dormientēs D) dormientem
- Lesbia mī dicit semper male. A) from me B) for me C) to me D) by me
- Conticuere omnēs, intentique ōra tenēbant. A) all became silent B) all will become silent C) all would become silent D) all are becoming silent
- Carthāgō deae lūnōni cārissima erat. A) about the goddess Juno B) to the goddess Juno C) from the goddess Juno D) with the goddess Juno
- Fārī dē labōribus Troiae difficile est. A) I shall speak B) We have spoken C) About to speak D) To speak
- Venus et Minerva erant deae quās multī adōrābant. A) whom B) to whom C) by whom D) whose
- Ariadnē filium Thēsēō ad eum iuvandum dedit. A) with his help B) to help him C) having helped him D) by helping him
- Dīdō moritūra haec locūta est. A) which things B) that thing C) these things D) the same thing
- Mūs rūsticus erat pauperior mūre urbānō. A) the city mouse B) from the city mouse C) than the city mouse D) to the city mouse
- Lūgēte, Ō Venerēs Cupidinēsque. A) To mourn B) You are mourning C) By mourning D) Mourn
- Uxor virō persuāsit nē illō diē proficisceretur. A) why he was setting out B) not to set out C) she is not setting out D) when he was setting out
- Poēta dicit hospitem mappam suam ad cēnam tulisse. A) will bring B) brought C) was brought D) brings
- Hic senātor locūtus est diūtius quam ille. A) for a longer time B) a long time C) how long D) a very long time
- P. Ovidius Nāsō saepe rogābat quō tempore Rōmam redire posset. A) he might be able B) he is able C) to be able D) he had been able
- Cum Pandōra arcam aperiret, omnia mala effūgērunt. A) opens B) will open C) was opening D) had opened
- Sī nautae pericula intellexissent, in porcōs nōn mūtātī essent. A) they were not changed B) they do not change C) they will not be changed D) they would not have been changed
- Attonitī ab ōrāculō, Troiānī sacerdotem ipsum petivērunt. A) this priest B) the priest himself C) the priest alone D) the same priest
- Servī saepe libertinī fūnt. A) have become B) will have become C) had become D) become
- Some consider Homer's *Iliad* to be his A) **magnum opus** B) **corpus delicti** C) **mirabile dictu** D) **terra incognita**
- What mountain range in North Africa was named for the Titan who holds up the sky? A) Parnassus B) Apennines C) Atlas D) Aetna
- Vergil speaks of the Labyrinth of King Minos, a mythical king who lived on \_\_\_\_\_. A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Delos
- What Greek hero killed Hector and was later killed by Paris? A) Achilles B) Jason C) Theseus D) Menelaus
- Narcissus looked into the pellucid waters at his handsome image. A) very dark B) very deep C) very clear D) very blue
- Ovid wrote the *Tristia* at Tomi on the Black Sea when he was A) serving as ambassador B) celebrating his triumph C) studying rhetoric D) banished from Rome
- What Roman poet, in his *Odes*, advised his readers to "carpe diem, quam minimum crēdula posterō"? A) Vergil B) Ovid C) Lucretius D) Horace
- Put these events in chronological order: 1. the assassination of Julius Caesar 2. the battle of Actium 3. the arrival of Aeneas in Italy 4. the Punic Wars A) 4,3,2,1 B) 3,4,1,2 C) 1,3,2,4 D) 2,3,4,1
- Which one of the following was the leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan War? A) Agamemnon B) Priam C) Hector D) Telemachus
- Olympia, Sparta, and Mycenae are cities located in A) Asia Minor B) Italy C) North Africa D) Greece
- Which of the following Latin sayings offers encouragement to a troubled person? A) **nil desperandum** B) **ne credite equo** C) **caveat emptor** D) **de gustibus non est disputandum**
- What literary patron supported Augustus' wish to bring about a renaissance in literature? A) Suetonius B) Brutus C) Maecenas D) Lepidus

## READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ULYSSES

*Ulysses and Ajax are debating which one of them should receive the armor of Achilles; Ulysses is speaking.*

"Longa referre mora est quae cōnsiliōque manūque  
ūtiliter fēcī spatiōsī tempore belli.  
Post aciēs primās urbis sē moenibus hostēs  
continuere diū, nec apertī cōpia Martis  
ūlla fuit; decimō dēmum pugnāvimus annō:  
quid facis intereā, quī nil nisi proelia nōstī?  
quis tuus ūsus erat? nam sī mea facta requiris,  
hostibus insidior, fossā mūnīmina cingō,  
cōnsolor sociōs, ut longī taedia bellī  
mente ferant placidā, doceō, quō simus alendī  
armandique modō, mittor, quō postulat ūsus."  
1  
2 **spatiōsī** = lengthy  
3 **aciēs** = battles  
4 **continueō, continēre, continui, contentus** = contain; **cōpia** = opportunity  
5 **dēmum** = tandem  
6  
7  
8 **insidior** = I ambush; **mūnīmina** = moenia; **cingō** = surround  
9  
10 **alō, alere** (3) = feed  
11

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, XIII. 205-215

- The scansion for the first four feet of line 1 is A) DDS D B) SDDS C) DSDD D) SDDD
- In lines 1-2, **quae...fēcī** is best translated A) the things I have accomplished B) she has accomplished many things C) why I have accomplished D) who will have accomplished many things
- Ulysses says (lines 1-2) A) some of his accomplishments were challenged B) it takes a long time to tell what he accomplished C) he has a plan for the lengthy war D) his plan was delayed for a long time
- In lines 3-4 (**Post...diū**), the Trojans A) climbed to the citadel B) consulted the oracle C) held a conference D) stayed within the walls
- In the phrase (line 4) **apertī cōpia Martis**, meaning "an opportunity for open warfare," **Martis** is an example of A) litotes B) metonymy C) tmesis D) zeugma
- In line 6, **nōstī** is an example of syncope. The regular form of **nōstī** is A) nōvistī B) nōvērunt C) nōscere D) nōvisse
- In line 6, **quī nil nisi proelia nōstī** is best translated A) you who have no knowledge of battles B) you who knew nothing except battles C) you who have not been in many battles D) you who are not fighting this battle
- In lines 8-9, one of the accomplishments Ulysses cites is that he A) disarmed the enemy B) assembled supplies for a long war C) bought many horses D) encouraged the allies
- In line 9, **ut** is translated A) so that B) how C) when D) where
- How would you best characterize the attitude that Ulysses displays in this passage? A) modest B) proud C) sad D) envious