

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

1. Romani carmina Catulli audire magnopere cupiebant. A) more B) greatly C) most D) great
2. Lucretius rogavit quomodo homines creati essent. A) had been created B) will be created C) used to be created D) would be created
3. Vestales erant feminae \_\_\_\_\_ flammae sacrae servatae sunt. A) qui B) quas C) cuius D) a quibus
4. Maluistine Catulli quam Horati carmina legere? A) Do you prefer B) Will you prefer C) Did you prefer D) Had you preferred
5. Poena Tantalii par sceleri erat. A) to the crime B) the crime C) by the crime D) of the crime
6. Venus ad Iunonem fari volebat. A) speaking B) to speak C) to have spoken D) having spoken
7. Si cervus sacer non necatus esset, Agamemnon suam filiam Iphigeniam non sacrificavisset. A) did not sacrifice B) must not be sacrificed C) would not have sacrificed D) should not be sacrificed
8. Dea tantum invidiae demonstravit. A) of such jealousy B) which jealousy C) so much jealousy D) jealousy itself
9. Pluto dixit Proserpinam cum matre se nuptias habere posse. A) had been able B) must be able C) ought to be able D) was able
10. Medea Iasonem monuit ne novam septam in matrimonium duceret. A) who might not marry B) when he married C) if he should marry D) not to marry
11. Thisbe Pyramum iacentem humi invenit. A) under the ground B) on the ground C) to the ground D) from the ground
12. Mos maiorum Romanis venerandus est. A) The Romans must respect the custom of the ancestors. B) The Romans will respect the custom of the ancestors. C) The Romans have respected the custom of the ancestors. D) The Romans had respected the custom of the ancestors.
13. Turno interfecto, anima sub umbris discissit. A) By killing Turnus B) Turnus about to kill C) Turnus is killing D) After Turnus had been killed
14. Ulixes ex Asia rediens Ithacam petebat. A) about to return B) returning C) to return D) having been returned
15. Ne credite, homines, hostibus. A) We can't trust B) Don't trust C) In order not to trust D) Let him not trust
16. Augures aves spectabant ut omnia pronuntient. A) if they declare the omens B) in order to declare the omens C) the omens must be declared D) after the omens had been declared
17. Perseus monstrum facie horribili vidit. A) by a dreadful appearance B) for a dreadful appearance C) with a dreadful appearance D) a dreadful appearance
18. Niobe filias orabat, "Eritisne solacio mihi in meo dolore?" A) with my comfort B) for me to comfort C) a comfort to me D) while comforting me
19. Omnes dicere Latine oportet. A) Everyone regrets B) Everyone ought C) Everyone is sick D) Everyone is bored
20. Scripsitne Horatius tot carmina quot Ovidius? A) so...as B) as many...as C) as often...as D) the same...as
21. Which of these is **NOT** a mother/son relationship? A) Thetis/Achilles B) Clytemnestra/Agamemnon C) Venus/Aeneas D) Penelope/Telemachus
22. The leader was chosen by acclamation. A) a secret ballot B) write-in votes C) shouted votes D) a show of hands
23. This Roman poet, noted for his *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *Satires*, also served as military tribune under Brutus, was a friend of Vergil, and became a member of the literary circle of Maecenas. A) Plautus B) Ovid C) Horace D) Catullus
24. You might find the words **in perpetuum ave atque vale** on a Roman A) tombstone B) shop C) milestone D) villa
25. Because I broke a promise never to look at my husband, I had to perform several tasks for my mother-in-law Venus in order to win him back. Who am I? A) Ariadne B) Thisbe C) Eurydice D) Psyche
26. The best translation for the syncopated verb **audierat** is \_\_\_\_\_. A) he had heard B) he hears C) he will have heard D) he was hearing
27. Scan the first four feet of this dactylic hexameter line: **ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis** A) DSSS B) DDSS C) DDDS D) DSDD
28. Actium, the site of Antony's camp in 31 B.C., gave its name to the naval battle in which Antony was defeated by A) Pompey B) Lepidus C) Octavian D) Brutus
29. A peculium was an allowance given to Roman slaves; a peculium, as the suffix indicates, was a A) large sum of money B) promise of an inheritance C) small savings account D) heavy fine levied by a court
30. Catullus spent a year on the staff of the governor of Bithynia, a country in A) Hispania B) Britannia C) Asia Minor D) Africa
31. The great library of \_\_\_\_\_ was burned when Caesar was besieged there in 47 B.C. A) Brundisium B) Alexandria C) Carthage D) Athens
32. Erato, the muse of lyric poetry, served as inspiration to A) Tacitus and Livy B) Homer and Vergil C) Catullus and Horace D) Plautus and Terence

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## A LEGENDARY MAIDEN

*Camilla, a Volscian, joins the forces of Turnus for the war against Aeneas.*

bellatrix, non illa colo calathisve Minervae  
femineas adsueta manus, sed proelia virgo  
dura pati cursuque pedum praevertere ventos.  
illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret  
gramina nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas,  
vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumentis  
ferret iter celeres nec tingeret aequore plantas.  
illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa iuventus  
turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,  
attonitis inhians animis ut regius ostro  
velet honor leves umeros, ut fibula crinem  
auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram...  
Vergil, *Aeneid*, VII. 805-816

- 1 colo calathisve = distaff or basket for spinning wool
- 2 adsueta = accustomed to
- 3 praevertere = outstrip
- 4 intactae segetis = of the untouched corn; vel...volaret = whether she were flying
- 5 nec...laesisset = and had not bruised; aristas = ears of corn
- 6
- 7 plantas = soles of the feet
- 8
- 9
- 10 inhians = gaping; ut = how; ostro = with purple
- 11 velet = covers
- 12

33. Camilla, referred to in line 1 as **bellatrix**, is a A) goddess B) priestess C) weaver D) warrior
34. Lines 1-2 (**colo...manus**) refer to Minerva's role as goddess of A) wisdom B) cities C) handicrafts D) war
35. Line 3 (**cursuque...ventos**) implies that Camilla possesses extraordinary A) speed B) beauty C) intelligence D) compassion
36. Lines 4-5 (**illa...aristas**) suggest that Camilla A) marvels at the harvest B) possesses grace and agility C) is seeking food for her troops D) is injured in the fields
37. The two verbs **ferret** and **tingeret** (line 7) suggest that Camilla might be able to A) swim in the rough water B) calm the roaring waves C) create a storm on the sea D) swiftly skim the tops of the waves
38. The crowd in lines 8-9 (**effusa...matrum**) consists of A) Volscian soldiers B) the opposing army C) young men and mothers D) farmers and shepherds
39. The use of the anaphora in lines 10-12 (**ut...pharetram**) emphasizes the crowd's A) fear B) admiration C) scorn D) relief
40. When you read the description of Camilla in this passage, you are reminded of A) a sea-nymph B) an Amazon maiden C) a Vestal Virgin D) a gorgon

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

1. Honestas pretiosior auro est. A) most precious B) precious C) very precious D) more precious
2. Deus carrum trans caelum agens ad terras lucem fert. A) about to drive B) driving C) must be driven D) driven
3. Augustus multos annos Romae habitavit. A) of Rome B) to Rome C) at Rome D) from Rome
4. Si Theseus Ariadnam amavisset, mansisset. A) he must stay B) he may stay C) he would have stayed D) he stayed
5. Homines \_\_\_\_\_ dei amant bene vivunt. A) quae B) quos C) quem D) cui
6. Dido cives convocavit ut navigarent. A) as they were sailing B) that they will sail C) when they are sailing D) so that they might sail
7. Erant Iunoni septem pulcherrimae nymphae. A) Juno had seven very beautiful nymphs B) Juno was more beautiful than seven nymphs C) The nymphs are seven times more beautiful than Juno. D) Juno was one of seven very beautiful nymphs
8. Apollo Cassandram eum amaturam esse sperat. A) had loved B) was loved C) loves D) will love
9. Equo in urbem tracto, Troiani celebraverunt. A) From dragging the horse B) About to drag the horse C) When the horse had been dragged D) Dragging the horse
10. Rex Achillem oravit ut corpus filii redderetur. A) so that his sons might return the body B) as the body was being returned to his son C) that his sons might return with the body D) that the body of his son be returned
11. Apollo sequi Daphnen quam celerrime constituit. A) as swiftly as possible B) who was very swift C) swifter than she D) the swiftest of whom
12. Eratne Vergilius maior poeta Horatio? A) as Horace B) from Horace C) than Horace D) by Horace
13. Rogo cur tu me non \_\_\_\_\_. A) amas B) ames C) amabas D) amabis
14. Edimus ad vivendum. A) to live B) by living C) when they had lived D) about to live
15. Agamus gratias deis nam nostros hostes superavimus. A) We give B) Let us give C) We will give D) We have given
16. Homines se intellegere debent. A) themselves B) him C) it D) herself
17. Puer, cum parvus sit, fortissimus tamen est. A) although B) when C) since D) until
18. Ovidius carmina scriptis de arte amandi. A) to loving B) by loving C) for loving D) of loving
19. Licetne mihi spectare ludos? A) Do I have to? B) When can I? C) Am I permitted? D) Why can't I?
20. Eratne Aeneas similis \_\_\_\_\_? A) patres B) patri C) patrem D) patre
21. In a line of Latin poetry docuerunt might be written in the alternate form A) docuere B) docueris C) docuisse D) docuerant
22. Which Latin motto could well have been uttered by the Trojans as their city fell in flames around them? A) Mens sana in corpore sano B) Possunt quia posse videntur C) Sic transit gloria mundi D) Festina lente
23. Cui dono novum libellum? The use of libellum instead of the more conventional librum indicates A) the author's feelings toward his little work B) the number of copies published C) the expensive papyrus on which the work was published D) the popularity of the author
24. Scan the first four feet of this dactylic hexameter line: Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore A) DDDD B) DSSS C) SSSS D) SSDS
25. The professor at the medical school lectured on organ ablation. A) failure B) function C) examination D) removal
26. These famous siblings of Helen and Clytemnestra became the constellation Gemini. A) Iphigenia and Orestes B) Paris and Hector C) Menelaus and Agamemnon D) Castor and Pollux
27. What was the literary name given by Catullus to the woman who inspired his most passionate poems? A) Lesbia B) Lydia C) Claudia D) Corinna
28. In what general direction did the Phoenicians travel from Tyre and Sidon to found Carthage? A) north B) south C) east D) west
29. The buzzing of the pestiferous mosquitoes filled the damp night air. A) extremely noisy B) plague-bearing C) very active D) surprisingly small
30. In this example of ellipsis, Dux femina facti, what Latin word has been omitted? A) cum B) et C) quae D) est
31. The "Circle of Maecenas" was a A) Roman geometrical theorem B) group of Augustan writers C) political party D) company of Greek actors
32. Which god invented the lyre, which he presented as a gift to his brother Apollo? A) Vulcan B) Jupiter C) Mercury D) Neptune

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### A SAD LOVE SONG

*The poet, whose girl has rejected him, laments the cruelties of love.*

Eripitur nobis iam pridem cara puella:	1	
et tu me lacrimas fundere, amice, <u>vetas</u> ?	2	<b>vetas</b> = forbid
nullae sunt inimicitiae nisi amoris acerbae:	3	
ipsum me <u>iugula</u> , lenior hostis ero.	4	<b>iugula</b> = kill!
possum ego <u>in</u> alterius positam spectare <u>lacerto</u> ?	5	<b>in lacerto</b> = in the embrace
nec mea dicetur, quae <u>modo</u> dicta mea est?	6	<b>modo</b> = recently
omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores:	7	
vinceris aut vincis, haec in amore <u>rota</u> est.	8	<b>rota</b> = cycle
magni saepe duces, magni <u>ceciderunt</u> tyranni,	9	<b>ceciderunt</b> from <b>cado, cadere, cecidi</b>
et Thebae steterant altaeque Troia fuit.	10	
munera quanta dedi vel qualia carmina feci!	11	
illa tamen numquam <u>ferrea</u> dixit "Amo."	12	<b>ferrea</b> = hard as iron

Elegies of Propertius, II. viii

33. In spite of the fact that nobis (line 1) is plural, to whom or what does the word refer? A) the friend B) Love C) the poet D) the girl
34. In line 2, the poet addresses a friend who seems to A) disapprove of his grief B) encourage him C) sympathize with him D) have stolen his girl
35. In line 3, the poet says A) only death brings more bitterness than love B) to destroy love is to destroy life C) life without love is meaningless D) no hatreds are bitter except those of love
36. Line 5 reveals the poet's A) sense of humor B) jealousy C) happiness D) kindness
37. In line 7, the poet describes love as A) explosive B) bitter C) changeable D) hopeless
38. Thebes and Troy are mentioned in line 10 as proof that A) when lovers are happy, cities rejoice B) some cities have been made famous by love C) many cities have been destroyed by a lack of love D) cities, like love, pass away
39. The poet (line 11) tried to win the heart of his love with A) words and deeds B) gifts and poetry C) praise and flattery D) flowers and sweets
40. The mood in lines 11-12 is one of A) bitter resignation B) hopeful anticipation C) strong indifference D) long-awaited relief

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- Prima luce laboremus et post meridiem ludamus. A) we work B) we shall work C) work D) let's work
- Donum natale \_\_\_\_\_ misit libentissime accepi. A) quorum B) quibus C) quae D) quod
- Putasne \_\_\_\_\_ in arboribus crescere? A) pecunia B) pecuniam C) pecuniae D) pecuniis
- Hae quaestiones nobis faciles videntur. A) from us B) with us C) by us D) to us
- Cum senator hodie sit aeger, ad Forum non ibit. A) has been B) was C) can be D) is
- Scisne quid princeps mihi \_\_\_\_\_ ? A) dicit B) dicens C) dicat D) dicere
- Narcissus in aqua placida \_\_\_\_\_ spectavit. A) sibi B) se C) eius D) sui
- Meus pater mihi saepe dicit, "Te festinare oportet." A) you will hurry B) you wish to hurry C) you are hurrying D) you ought to hurry
- Quis est prudentior matre ? A) than mother B) of mother C) to mother D) with mother
- Ludi mox incipient! Sacrificium deis facturus est. A) He is making B) He wants to make C) He must make D) He is about to make
- Ad ducem \_\_\_\_\_ properavimus. A) salutandum B) salutando C) salutandi D) salutanda
- Liberi, nolite \_\_\_\_\_ sub arbore per tempestatem. A) statis B) stare C) stetisse D) stabitis
- Aeneas proficiscens ex urbe Troia Penates portat. A) has set out B) will set out C) setting out D) to set out
- Si mea soror praemium capiat, cum gaudio clamet. A) she would shout B) she shouted C) she had shouted D) she is shouting
- Eum monuimus ne ab urbe discederet. A) as he was leaving B) not to leave C) so that he would leave D) before he left
- urbs : urbium :: dies : \_\_\_\_\_ A) diem B) diarium C) diebus D) diei
- Militibus ex urbe expulsis, cives gaudebant. A) driving the soldiers B) the soldiers are driven C) so that they might drive the soldiers D) after the soldiers had been driven
- Narra mihi fabulam de equo \_\_\_\_\_. A) fortis B) fortibus C) forti D) fortes
- Cornelia erat tam attonita ut loqui non \_\_\_\_\_. A) potest B) potuit C) posset D) potuerit
- Hic liber clarus discipulis legendus est. A) must be read B) will read C) had been read D) is about to read
- Fiduciary, perfidious, and confide share a common Latin root having to do with A) money B) health C) bravery D) trust
- What two lovers were delighted to find a crack in the wall between their houses? A) Cupid and Psyche B) Pyramus and Thisbe C) Orpheus and Eurydice D) Baucis and Philemon
- Achilles : the Greeks :: \_\_\_\_\_ : the Trojans A) Priam B) Hector C) Paris D) Menelaus
- How many dactyls in this hexameter line? **Cur non ipsa venit? Cur haec certamina vitat?** A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
- What poet and friend of Vergil wrote *Odes*, *Epodes*, and the *Ars Poetica*? A) Homer B) Plautus C) Horace D) Catullus
- The Muses were instrumental in mythology as beings who A) foretold the future B) escorted the dead to the Underworld C) inspired artists and poets D) tended Vesta's eternal flame
- Who suffered the wrath of Zeus for giving fire to mankind? A) Atlas B) Prometheus C) Cerberus D) Ganymede
- "Propter carmen et errorem, Augusto iubente, mihi necesse erat in longum exilium abire." Quis sum? A) Vergilius B) Ovidius C) Horatius D) Catullus
- A Roman would travel from Rome to Brundisium, and then across the Adriatic Sea in order to reach A) Spain B) Greece C) Egypt D) Britain
- Of Augustus' many titles, that of **imperator** signified control of A) the laws B) religion C) the army D) education
- The example of anaphora in the line **Per mare, per terras, per tertia numina iuro** is characterized by A) an implied comparison B) the affirmative expressed by denying its opposite C) substitution of one word for another of close meaning D) repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive clauses or phrases
- What is the meaning of the Latin verb at the root of impatient, dispassionate, and passive? A) suffer B) sit C) seek D) send

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ARIADNE DESERTED ON THE ISLAND OF NAXOS

*Ariadne calls out to Theseus as she sees his ship sailing away.*

"Quo fugis?" exclamo; "scelerate revertere Theseu!

Flecte ratem! Numerum non habet illa suum!"

Haec ego; quod voci deerat, plangore replebam;

verbera cum verbis mixta fuere meis.

Si non audires, ut saltem cernere posses,

iactatae late signa dedere manus;

candidaque imposui longae velamina virgae —

scilicet oblitos admonitura mei!

Iamque oculis ereptus eras. Tum denique flevi:

torpuerant molles ante dolore genae.

Ovid, *Heroides*, X. 35-44

- What is Ariadne asking (line 1)? A) Where are you fleeing? B) What are you leaving? C) When will you return? D) What are you doing?
- In line 1, **revertere** is best translated as A) to turn back B) they have turned back C) they are turning back D) turn back
- In line 2 (**Numerum...suum**), Ariadne means A) The ship is turning B) Not everyone is on board C) The ship is going too fast D) There are a number of ships
- In line 4 (**verbera...meis**), Ariadne says A) My shouts were heard above the waves B) My words will fly toward Theseus C) The blows that I gave myself were mingled with my words D) I must no longer beat my breast
- Line 6 (**iactatae...manus**) suggests that Ariadne A) gestured with her hands B) threw herself on the ground C) could not see the ships D) could hear the sound of the waves
- In line 6, **dedere** is an alternate form of A) dederant B) dederit C) dedisse D) dederunt
- In lines 7 and 8 (**candidaque...mei**), Ariadne placed her white veil on the branch of a tree to A) remind those who had forgotten her B) placate the gods C) dry it out D) show that she was giving up
- According to lines 9 and 10 (**Tum...genae**), Ariadne A) swims after the departing ship B) weeps C) takes her own life D) faints

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

1. Patrum nomina cognoverunt. A) of the fathers B) the father C) to the fathers D) from the father
2. Consilium adulescenti a patre datum est. A) to the young man B) by the young man C) of the young man D) with the young man
3. Lepus citius quam canis cucurrit. A) swiftly B) more swiftly C) very swiftly D) swiftly
4. Natare in flumine saepe periculosum est. A) Swimming B) While swimming C) During the swim D) By swimming
5. Speravit se amicum mox visurum esse. A) having seen B) would see C) had seen D) saw
6. Erant monstro tria capita. A) The monster followed three routes. B) The three heads were horrible.  
C) The monster had three heads. D) There were three large monsters.
7. Tota re explicata, omnes discesserunt. A) After the whole matter had been explained B) While explaining the whole matter  
C) As he was explaining the whole matter D) As he was about to explain the whole matter
8. Matrona e somno excitata servos loquentes audivit. A) speaking B) having spoken C) spoke D) spoken
9. Niobe tot filias quot filios habet. A) some...others B) not only...but also C) so great...as D) as many...as
10. Dionysus nautis imperavit ut ad insulam \_\_\_\_\_. A) redirent B) redire C) redeunt D) rediverunt
11. The suffix **-ula** indicates that the noun **navicula** is A) small B) old C) damaged D) beautiful
12. Ne credite regi! A) Trust no king! B) Don't trust the king! C) The king is untrustworthy! D) The king trusts no one!
13. The verb forms **amasset**, **explicasset**, and **implessem** are syncopated forms missing the letters A) -ere- B) -nt- C) -vi- D) -ba-
14. Si Catullus dicat, omnes audiant. A) should speak B) is speaking C) has spoken D) must speak
15. Poeta intellegi non potest. A) to understand B) I understand C) having understood D) to be understood
16. Publius in bibliothecam ad legendum venit. A) by reading B) for the purpose of reading C) through reading D) of reading
17. Pygmalion Galateam, \_\_\_\_\_ silvarum, amavit. A) nympha B) nymphae C) nympham D) nymphis
18. Proserpina erat femina \_\_\_\_\_ sex menses sub terra agebat. A) quae B) cuius C) quam D) qua
19. Petamus pacem. A) Having sought B) We have sought C) Let us seek D) Let them seek
20. Aliquis eos in hortum secutus est. A) That one B) The man himself C) The same man D) Someone
21. As a reward for their generosity toward Jupiter and Mercury, Baucis and Philemon were A) turned into intertwined trees B) saved from starvation  
C) turned into a constellation D) given a rich kingdom
22. Her lacrimal condition caused her to be unable to A) walk B) cry C) shout D) taste
23. In mythological stories, Sisyphus, Tantalus, Pirithous, and Ixion would all be found A) on Mount Olympus B) at Delphi  
C) in the Underworld D) on Crete
24. Which Roman goddess was so jealous that she ordered the monster Argus to guard the nymph Io? A) Venus B) Minerva C) Juno D) Ceres
25. The story of King Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter, Iphigenia, is a prelude to A) Jason's voyage B) the slaying of the Minotaur  
C) the Trojan War D) the kidnapping of Persephone
26. Boreas, Notus, Zephyrus, et Eurus erant A) montes B) venti C) insulae D) flumina
27. The phrase **maior natu** refers to A) intelligence B) height C) age D) weight
28. The incendiary tone of the editorial surprised most of the readers. A) congratulatory B) friendly C) fiery D) negative
29. Parnassus, Helicon, and Aetna were all A) monsters in Roman legends B) famous battle sites  
C) mortals that were turned to statues D) mountains prominent in mythology
30. In the poetic line, **adspirate meis primaque ab origine mundi**, elision occurs between A) **adspirate** and **meis** B) **primaque** and **ab**  
C) **meis** and **primaque** D) **ab** and **origine**
31. The words **sicut** and **velut** are likely to introduce the rhetorical figure known as A) oxymoron B) alliteration C) anaphora D) simile
32. Plautus : comedy :: Ovid : \_\_\_\_\_. A) history B) poetry C) drama D) oratory

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ATALANTA

*Atalanta sets harsh terms for her suitors.*

Territa sorte dei, per opacas innuba silvas 1  
vivit et instantem turbam violenta procorum 2  
condicione fugat, "nec sum potienda, nisi," inquit, 3  
"victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum: 4  
praemia veloci coniunx thalamique dabuntur, 5  
mors pretium tardis: ea lex certaminis esto." 6  
Illa quidem inmitis, sed (tanta potentia formae est) 7  
venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum. 8  
Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui 9  
et "petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula coniunx?" 10

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* X, lines 567-576

**sorte** = by the oracle; **opacas** = dark; **innuba** = unmarried  
**turbam** = crowd; **procorum** = of suitors  
**fugo, fugare** = repulse; **potior** = possess  
**coniunx thalamique** = subject of dabuntur  
**esto** = let...be  
**inmitis** = cruel  
**legem** = legem certaminis; **temeraria** = rash  
**cuiquam** = by anyone

33. In line 1, how is Atalanta described? A) dark B) violent C) mystified D) terrified
34. In line 4, the best translation of **victa** is A) conquered B) victorious C) vindicated D) victim
35. **Contendite**, line 4, is addressed to A) the gods B) her father C) Atalanta herself D) the suitors
36. In line 5, **coniunx thalamique** refers to A) sacrifice B) marriage C) funeral D) danger
37. In line 6, **mors pretium tardis** indicates A) a slow death is costly and painful B) death is sometimes difficult to handle  
C) death is the cost for those who are slow D) death is inevitable for all humans
38. In lines 7 and 8, the author explains that, despite Atalanta's cruelty, a crowd of suitors pursued her because of A) her irresistible beauty  
B) her father's orders C) the law of the race D) her father's wealth
39. In line 8, what or who is described as rash? A) the law B) the suitors C) Hippomenes D) the spectators
40. According to lines 9 and 10, when Hippomenes is a spectator at the races, he  
A) decides to race for Atalanta's hand in marriage B) shields his eyes and refuses to watch  
C) decides to challenge the laws her father set down D) is surprised that anyone would want to go through such great dangers

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

1. Vir Troianus Carthaginem venit. A) to Carthage B) Carthage C) from Carthage D) in Carthage
2. Ille similis deo esse videtur. A) from a god B) by a god C) to a god D) god
3. Nescio ubi Cornelia habitaverit. A) lives B) to live C) lived D) living
4. Eripite illum puerum his flammis! A) Snatch B) To snatch C) Will be snatched D) Having been snatched
5. Iuvenis ab urbe proficiscitur. A) was setting out B) sets out C) has set out D) will set out
6. Statua ad terram casura est. A) is falling B) has fallen C) might fall D) is about to fall
7. Femina nullum metum mortis habuit. A) from death B) of death C) death D) in death
8. Navem vidimus ipsi. A) themselves B) itself C) yourselves D) ourselves
9. Huc adveni ut darem tibi donum. A) as I give B) in order to give C) because I gave D) while giving
10. Nova Troia condenda est! A) must be founded B) will be founded C) has been founded D) is being founded
11. Aeneas dixit filium regis interfectum \_\_\_\_\_. A) esse B) est C) erat D) sit
12. Imperator cum exercitu \_\_\_\_\_ advenit. A) fortem B) forti C) fortes D) fortibus
13. Nostra filia legit \_\_\_\_\_ quam vestra. A) bene B) melius C) bonus D) optime
14. Viri Dardani terram antiquam coluere. A) will inhabit B) had inhabited C) inhabited D) inhabiting
15. Cuius equi celerrimi sunt? A) To whom B) Who C) Whose D) Which
16. Clamores militum audiri non potuerunt. A) to have been heard B) to have heard C) to hear D) to be heard
17. Iuno, cum Troianos odisset, naves evertit. A) where B) until C) with D) since
18. Dea Diana est altior omnibus mulieribus. A) from all women B) of all women C) than all women D) by all women
19. Fortunati eramus, Augusto duce. A) to lead Augustus B) while Augustus was leader C) while leading Augustus D) from the leader Augustus
20. Puellae in fabulis saepe fiunt reginae. A) became B) will become C) have become D) become
21. Which pair were not father and son? A) Aeneas and Ascanius B) Odysseus and Telemachus C) Achilles and Patroclus D) Priam and Hector
22. The town on the east coast of Italy from which the ancients sailed to Greece is A) Mantua B) Pompeii C) Ostia D) Brundisium
23. Which could be called arboreal animals? A) squirrels and monkeys B) dogs and cats C) goats and sheep D) otters and seals
24. What is the metrical pattern of "Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores"? A) SDDSDS B) DDSDDS C) DDSSDS D) SSDSDS
25. Which mythological couple had a long and loving marriage before finally dying together? A) Baucis and Philemon B) Pyramus and Thisbe C) Orpheus and Eurydice D) Apollo and Daphne
26. Which Roman author wrote the *Odes*, *Epodes*, *Satires*, and *Epistles*? A) Horace B) Terence C) Ovid D) Catullus
27. You would most likely use *non compos mentis* to refer to A) an insane person B) a straight-A student C) a popular writer D) a hard worker
28. What hero escaped from the one-eyed monster Polyphemus? A) Theseus B) Perseus C) Odysseus D) Jason
29. The plot of the *Aeneid* is most similar to A) the *Eclogues* and the *Georgics* B) the *Amores* and the *Heroides* C) the *Histories* and the *Annals* D) the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
30. The monument built by Augustus to commemorate the end of civil war is the A) Domus Aurea B) Temple of Jupiter C) Colosseum D) Ara Pacis
31. *Multum in parvo* is an example of the figure of speech known as A) anaphora B) hendiadys C) oxymoron D) simile
32. Which expression could be used by a commentator who is amazed at the event he is reporting? A) mirabile dictu B) in loco parentis C) sub rosa D) bona fide

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A PRAYER FOR ROME

*The poet laments the state of Rome.*

Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas; tot bella per orbem, 1  
tam multae scelerum facies, non ullus aratro 2  
dignus honos, squalent abductis arva colonis, 3  
et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem. 4  
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum; 5  
vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes 6  
arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars impius orbe, 7  
ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, 8  
addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens 9  
fertur equis auriga neque audit currus habenae. 10

Vergil, *Georgics*, I.505-51

**Quippe ubi** = Here indeed; **versum** = has been turned around  
**aratrum, -i, n.** = plow  
**honos** = honor; **squalent** = are neglected  
**falces** = sickles; **conflantur** = are forged  
**ut** = just as; **carceribus** = starting gates; **quadrigae** = chariots  
**in spatia** = lap after lap; **retinacula** = reins  
**auriga** = charioteer; **audit** = does respond to; **habenae** = reins

33. In line 1, the poet describes a world full of A) starvation B) sickness C) poverty D) wars
34. The best translation for *tam . . . facies* (line 2) is A) the deeds of wicked men B) such an evil face C) so many aspects of evils D) so many evil torches
35. According to lines 2-3, farmers are A) ignoring the gods B) looting the countryside C) dying of disease D) not working the fields
36. The sense of line 4 is that A) farm implements are being made into weapons B) there are efforts to stop the slaughter C) the people have lost confidence in their leaders D) the gods are taking an interest in the suffering
37. In line 5 we learn that A) rivers are flooding B) people are moving their homes away from Rome C) other countries are more beautiful than Rome D) war is breaking out in the far regions of the Roman world
38. The best translation for *vicinae . . . urbes . . . arma ferunt* (lines 6-7) is A) arms are borne against the cities B) neighboring cities bear arms C) the neighborhoods of the city bear weapons D) the neighbors and city have weapons
39. In line 7, the god Mars represents war. This figure of speech is A) metonymy B) chiasmus C) anaphora D) ellipsis
40. The simile of lines 8-10 compares war to A) a victorious charioteer B) an excited crowd watching a chariot race C) the confinement of the starting gates D) a chariot that is out of control

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle. A) You dine B) You have dined C) You were dining D) You will dine
2. Persarum rege beatorum eram. A) a king B) from a king C) than a king D) to a king
3. Haec fuit navium celerrima. A) of the ships B) to the ships C) the ships D) than the ships
4. Illum omnes risere. A) laughed at B) laughing at C) laughs at D) will laugh at
5. Oculi spectando dolent. A) having looked B) must look C) from looking D) about to look
6. Ad fontem cervus, cum bibisset, restitit. A) with B) where C) how D) when
7. Sunt mihi duo canes. A) I have two dogs B) They were my two dogs C) I wish I had two dogs D) They have my two dogs
8. Pater Aeneas haec dixit. A) that thing B) she C) these things D) her
9. Fama loquetur. A) speaks B) has spoken C) may speak D) will speak
10. O fortunatam natam me consule Romam! A) while I was consul B) my consul C) by consulting me D) to consult me
11. Ridentem puellam amabo. A) laughs B) laughing C) must laugh D) might laugh
12. Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur accepisse cavo. A) brings B) are carried C) is said D) will bear
13. Uxor, vivamusque ut vivimus. A) we have lived B) we live C) we shall live D) let us live
14. Hanc deam cave. A) I am aware of B) Beware of C) She is careful about D) I was careful about
15. Sic fatus, abit. A) about to speak B) having spoken C) is said D) had been spoken
16. "Ubi es, \_\_\_\_\_?" dixit Daedalus. A) Icare B) Icarus C) Icarum D) Icaro
17. Hoc est saxum \_\_\_\_\_ Sisyphus volvit. A) qui B) quod C) quam D) quae
18. Noli quaerere quid \_\_\_\_\_ futurum cras. A) est B) erat C) erit D) sit
19. Dulcius est discere quam docere. A) sweet B) sweeter C) very sweet D) sweetly
20. Hoc tantum possum \_\_\_\_\_. A) dic B) dixerit C) dictus est D) dicere
21. Which goddess did not participate in the Judgment of Paris? A) Artemis B) Aphrodite C) Hera D) Athena
22. An amphora would be used for A) measuring distances B) riding horses C) storing wine D) writing letters
23. Which was not the location of a famous oracle? A) Delphi B) Delos C) Carthage D) Cumae
24. From which of the following would a poet most likely seek inspiration? A) Muses B) Graces C) Furies D) Fates
25. A young Roman might travel to Athens to study, among other things, Stoicism and Epicureanism, which were A) rhetorical techniques B) ancient philosophies C) architectural principles D) ancient law codes
26. Maecenas, Augustus' close friend, was important for his A) literary patronage B) military victories C) engineering feats D) scientific discoveries
27. Which name is the metrical equivalent of a dactyl? A) Anna B) Antonia C) Hostia D) Dido
28. The line atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale has how many elisions? A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
29. Entellus erat velut qui urbem oppugnat is an example of A) anaphora B) oxymoron C) simile D) hendiadys
30. Which word shows by its ending a smallness or fondness? A) animula B) otiosus C) addenda D) moribundus
31. The words celsus and sublimis are nearest in meaning to A) infandus B) novus C) gravis D) altus
32. A small amount of light passed through the aperture. A) opening B) fabric C) cloud D) foliage

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## Venus as Goddess of Spring

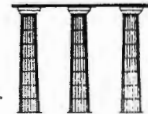
Nec Veneri tempus quam <u>ver</u> erat aptius ullum:	1 <b>ver, veris, n.</b> = spring
vere <u>nitent</u> terrae, vere remissus ager,	2 <b>nitent</b> = shine
nunc herbae rupta tellure <u>cacumina</u> tollunt,	3 <b>cacumina</b> = the blades (of grain)
nunc tumido <u>gemmas cortice palmes</u> agit.	4 <b>gemmas</b> = buds; <b>cortice</b> = the bark; <b>palmes</b> = a sprout
et formosa Venus formoso tempore digna est,	5
utque solet, Marti <u>continuata</u> suo est:	6 <b>continuata</b> = companion to
vere <u>monet</u> curvas <u>materna</u> per aequora puppes	7 <b>monet</b> = urges; <b>materna</b> = agrees with <b>aequora</b>
ire nec hibernas iam timuisse <u>minas</u> .	8 <b>minas</b> = dangers

Ovid, *Fasti*, iv. 125-132

33. In line 1, the poet feels that Venus' association with spring is A) foolish B) famous C) strange D) appropriate
34. The best translation of vere (line 2) is A) in spring B) than spring C) without spring D) of spring
35. Line 3 describes which activity? A) harvesting crops B) planting seeds C) growth of plants D) soil erosion
36. In line 4, the poet describes the action using the imagery of A) rainfall B) sleep C) war D) birth
37. In line 5, the poet feels that A) Venus is as beautiful as spring B) Venus is more beautiful than spring C) Venus envies spring's beauty D) Venus looks forward to spring
38. The best translation of utque solet (line 6) is A) never B) as usual C) from sunlight D) that she knows
39. The subject of monet (line 7) is A) aequora B) Venus C) Mars D) puppes
40. Lines 7 and 8 suggest that spring is a good time for A) farming B) walking C) sailing D) writing

- "Vola in medio caelo, \_\_\_\_\_!" inquit Daedalus. A) mei fili B) mi fili C) meum filium D) meo filio
- Vir talia fatus erat. A) Such a fate was the man's. B) She spoke such things to the man. C) The man had spoken such things. D) The man came to such a fate.
- Iason sine Medae auxilio aureum vellus invenire non potuit. A) will not be able B) cannot C) could not D) had not been able
- Quis of you nomina deorum Romanorum nescit? A) vestrum B) vobis C) vos D) vestra
- Liberi fiunt meliores amici. A) will make B) will become C) let them be made D) will happen
- Anni celeriter labuntur. A) Anna is working quickly. B) The years are quickly slipping by. C) The walls quickly collapsed. D) We worked quickly through the years.
- Pueri ludebant dum mater domum rediret. A) as long as B) while C) until D) at the same time as
- Plebes ei dixerunt se mansuros esse diutius in basilica. A) had stayed B) must stay C) were staying D) would stay
- Rex rogavit cur legati had come. A) veniebant B) venerant C) venerint D) venissent
- Corpus hominis est multo levius quam corpus equi. A) very light B) rather light C) as light D) much lighter
- Si adulescentes pericula itineris intellexissent, non profecti essent. A) they will not set out B) they didn't set out C) they would not have set out D) they are not setting out
- Hermes ad urbem Troiam nocte advenit deducendi regis Priami ad castra hostium causa. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the underlined words? A) to lead the enemy to King Priam's camp B) to be brought secretly to King Priam's camp C) as the leader of King Priam's camp D) to escort King Priam to the enemy camp
- Pater filio inquit, "Noli \_\_\_\_\_ currum celerius, Phaethon!" A) age B) agere C) agis D) agite
- Nautae to Carthage adire voluerunt. A) Carthago B) Carthaginis C) Carthaginem D) Carthagine
- Liberi taurum sitting sub arbore non viderunt. A) sedens B) sedentem C) sedente D) sedentium
- Ramus aureus erat auxilio viro. A) a strong aid B) an aid for the hero C) by the help of the hero D) a helpful hero
- Tempestas erat tam periculosa ut multi incolae \_\_\_\_\_. A) fugiebant B) fugerent C) fugerant D) fugient
- Scribere versus est mirabile factu. A) is doing B) to be done C) must be done D) to do
- Servae panem vinumque in mensa posuere. A) placed B) are placing C) place! D) to place
- Multa animalia \_\_\_\_\_ in silva habitant in montibus non videntur. A) quibus B) quam C) quarum D) quae
- Carthage, founded by the Phoenician Queen Dido, was located on the: A) north coast of Africa B) south coast of Gaul C) west coast of Greece D) coast of Illyricum
- Augustus' rule is considered part of the: A) Catilinarian conspiracy B) Roman monarchy C) First Triumvirate D) Pax Romana
- The words desultory, salient, and resilient are derived from: A) salire B) deesse C) salutare D) solere
- A common literary footnote abbreviation meaning in the same place is: A) ibid. B) a.m. C) d.v. D) ad lib.
- The words infant, ineffable, and fate are derived from the Latin word: A) fax B) fari C) fur D) ferre
- Clio, who is associated with history, is one of the nine: A) graces B) muses C) gorgons D) fates
- What figure of speech can be found in the line, Catilina nobili genere fuit, sed ingenio malo? A) anaphora B) asyndeton C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
- Tacitus : history :: \_\_\_\_\_ : lyric poetry A) Vergil B) Catullus C) Pliny D) Cicero
- Chiron, teacher of Achilles and Jason, was a: A) minotaur B) Sibyl C) centaur D) satyr
- The columns pictured on the right belong to what classical order of architecture? A) Ionic B) Corinthian C) Doric D) composite
- The line lumina et obnixus curam sub corde premebat contains how many dactyls? A) one B) two C) three D) four
- Avernus, Tartarus, and Erebus are all words for the: A) mountains B) sea C) forests D) underworld

30.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN AGED FRIEND'S ADVICE

Old Nautes advises the Trojan hero Aeneas to leave some of his followers behind as he continues on his journey to Italy.

"Nate dea, quo Fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur: 1  
quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 2

Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acastes; 3

hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem: 4

huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus et quos 5

pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est; 6

longaevosque senes, ac fessas aequore matres, 7

et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque periculi est 8

delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi; 9

urbem appellabunt permissis nomine Acastam." 10

Vergil, Aeneid V. 709-718

**Dardanius** = Trojan (adjective modifying Acastes); **stirps, stirpis** = origin; **Acastes** = Sicilian king

**volentem** = willingly

**quos pertaesum est** = who have become wearied

**sine** = grant that

- In line 1, Nautes advises Aeneas to: A) pray to the gods B) ignore the fates C) follow the words of the goddess D) follow the fates wherever they take him
- In line 2, superanda omnis fortuna est means: A) all fortune must be overcome B) in every fortune there is defeat C) the fortune of all is going to be overcome D) fortune overcomes all obstacles
- Line 4 suggests that Acastes become: A) a husband B) an enemy C) a king D) a friend
- huic trade (line 5): A) I hand over to him B) hand over to this man C) after he has been surrendered D) give them
- amissis navibus (line 5): A) by the lost ships B) you are losing the ships C) since the ships have been lost D) the sailors were lost
- In line 6, we learn that some Trojans have grown weary of: A) their stay on Sicily B) Dido's love for Aeneas C) Trojan deaths due to war D) Aeneas' monumental undertaking
- The understood subject of appellabunt (line 10) is: A) Aeneas and Acastes B) tired Trojans C) Acastes and the Sicilians D) Anchises and Ascanius
- In lines 9-10, Nautes suggests that the Trojans: A) build a new city in Sicily B) overthrow Acastes C) regain their strength and then follow the others to Italy D) live outside the walls of Acastes' city

1991

ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

LATIN III-IV

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Troianus equus altior arce erat. A) taller than the citadel B) with the highest citadel C) the higher citadel D) on top of the citadel
2. Nolite \_\_\_\_\_ sine pecunia, puellae. A) discede B) discedite C) discedere D) discedens
3. Fortiter : fortissime :: \_\_\_\_\_: optime A) minus B) bene C) multo D) male
4. "Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum posse nefas?" The best translation of sperasti is: A) are you hoping B) did you hope C) should you hope D) will you hope
5. Quintus Horatius Flaccus multa scripsit ad Augusti imperium \_\_\_\_\_. A) confirmandae B) confirmandum C) confirmando D) confirmanda
6. The Furies had pursued Orestes for his crime of matricide. A) persecutae sunt B) persequuntur C) persecutae erant D) persequuntur
7. Cum Iason vellus aureum peteret, multos casus passus est. A) of the misfortune B) misfortunes C) because of misfortunes D) the misfortune
8. "Tell me, wise prophet, the meaning of the sign," said Odysseus. A) prudens B) prudentis C) prudenti D) prudentium
9. Horace died within a few days of his patron Maecenas. A) paucos dies B) pauci dies C) paucis diebus D) paucorum dierum
10. Gaius Iulius Caesar appellatus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) dictator B) dictatoris C) dictatori D) dictatorem
11. Filius speravit patrem litteras \_\_\_\_\_. A) accipiens B) accipite C) accipiendam D) accepisse
12. Gladius oratori est. A) The orator has a sword. B) The orator is a gladiator. C) The orators have a sword. D) The gladiator spoke.
13. Rege servato, cives gaudebant. A) After the king was saved B) Since I saved the king C) The king was about to be saved D) Saved by the king
14. Scipio Hannibalem, \_\_\_\_\_ clarissimum, vicit. A) dux B) ducis C) ducum D) ducem
15. Si tempestas accidisset, tuti non fuisset. A) If a storm should occur B) If a storm were taking place C) If a storm had occurred D) If a storm takes place
16. Ianua \_\_\_\_\_ ad Tartarum ducit noctes atque dies patet. A) cuius B) quam C) qua D) quae
17. Fatus haec, orator e rostris discessit. A) these things B) something C) anything D) those things
18. Magister \_\_\_\_\_ persuasit ut iter facerent. A) discipuli B) discipulorum C) discipulis D) discipulos
19. Let the games begin! A) Ludi incipient. B) Ludi incipient. C) Ludi incipiunt. D) Ludi inceperunt.
20. Coloni Tyrii, ducti a regina Didone, Carthaginem migraverunt. A) at Carthage B) from Carthage C) near Carthage D) to Carthage
21. A suppliant, from the Latin word supplex, means one who: A) agrees B) retreats C) begs D) wins
22. The words quasi, velut, and ceu are used to introduce what figure of speech? A) personification B) metonymy C) simile D) onomatopoeia
23. A monument built by Augustus to celebrate an Empire without civil strife is the: A) Ara Pacis B) Colosseum C) Curia D) Cloaca Maxima
24. The *Fasti*, *Metamorphoses*, and *Tristia* were all written by the poet: A) Martial B) Catullus C) Ovid D) Horace
25. Pelagus, aequor, and pontus were used by the Romans to describe: A) architecture B) the sea C) politics D) the wind
26. The metrical pattern of "Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor" is: A) DSDSDS B) SDDSDS C) DDDSDS D) DSSDDS
27. Poets frequently make use of diminutives in their works. Which of the following is an example of a diminutive? A) navigo B) nauta C) navigatum D) navicula
28. At the root of the words congregation, egregious and gregarious is the Latin noun meaning: A) trip B) advance C) flock D) wonder
29. A Latin expression used to caution one in a hurry is: A) caveat emptor B) carpe diem C) modus operandi D) festina lente
30. The Sibyl led Aeneas to visit his father in: A) Hades B) Oceanus C) Hesperia D) the garden of the Hesperides
31. Calliope, Erato, and Terpsichore were all daughters of: A) Cassandra B) Medusa C) Mnemosyne D) Athena
32. All of the following abbreviations are related to expressions of time except: A) N.B. B) A.D. C) A.U.C. D) A.M.

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AENEAS SEEKS KING EVANDER

*Aeneas approaches the young prince Pallas and explains the nature of his visit.*

Tum pater Aeneas puppe sic fatur ab alta  
 paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:  
 "Troiu<sup>g</sup>enas ac tela vides inimica Latinis, quos illi  
 bello profugos egere superbo. Evandrum petimus.  
 Ferte haec et dicite lectos Dardaniae venisse duces  
 socia arma rogantes." Obstipuit tanto percussus  
 nomine Pallas. "Egredere o quicumque es," ait,  
 "coramque parentem adloquere ac nostris succedere  
 penatibus hospes;" excepitque manu dextramque  
 amplexus inhaesit.

Vergil, *Aeneid* VIII. 115-124

- 1 Tum pater Aeneas puppe sic fatur ab alta 1
  - 2 paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae: 2
  - 3 "Troiu<sup>g</sup>enas ac tela vides inimica Latinis, quos illi 3 **Troiugena -ae** = a Trojan; **illi** = Latini
  - 4 bello profugos egere superbo. Evandrum petimus. 4 **Evandrum** = accusative singular of (King) Evander
  - 5 Ferte haec et dicite lectos Dardaniae venisse duces 5 **lectus** = chosen; **Dardaniae** = of Troy
  - 6 socia arma rogantes." Obstipuit tanto percussus 6
  - 7 nomine Pallas. "Egredere o quicumque es," ait, 7 **nomine** = refers to the name Aeneas **Pallas** = nominative singular, son of Evander;
  - 8 "coramque parentem adloquere ac nostris succedere 8 **coram** = face to face (adverb); **succedere** = intrare;
  - 9 penatibus hospes;" excepitque manu dextramque 9 **nostris...penatibus** = our home; **hospes** = as a guest
  - 10 amplexus inhaesit. 10
33. According to lines 1-2, Aeneas approaches Pallas with: A) sword in hand B) hope of peace C) an offering of food D) deceptive intentions
  34. In line 3, **Latinis** is best translated: A) by the Latins B) of the Latins C) to the Latins D) from the Latins
  35. The poetic form **egere** (line 4) is equivalent to: A) egisse B) egerunt C) agere D) agunt
  36. The best translation of **lectos...duces** (line 5) is: A) that the Trojans had chosen to become leaders B) that chosen Trojan leaders had come C) that Trojans had come to choose leaders D) that Trojan leaders had come to choose
  37. Pallas' reaction (lines 6-7) to Aeneas' statement was: A) anger B) amazement C) hurt D) jealousy
  38. In line 8, **parentem** refers to the father of: A) Troiugena B) Aeneas C) Evander D) Pallas
  39. The forms of the words **egredere**, **adloquere**, and **succedere** indicate: A) questions B) commands C) statements D) conditions
  40. An alternate title for this passage is: A) Aeneas seeks revenge B) Pallas is frightened by Aeneas' hostile weapon C) Pallas receives Aeneas hospitably D) Evander sacrifices to the household gods

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Cive servato, miles praemium recepit. A) I saved the citizen B) While saving the citizen C) After saving the citizen D) In order to save the citizen
- Cicero creatus est \_\_\_\_\_ a Comitibus Centuriatis. A) consules B) consulum C) consul D) consuli
- "Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant." A) to fall silent B) while falling silent C) fell silent D) will fall silent
- Iulia dixit se fabulas de Romanis antiquis lecturam esse. A) they B) he C) she D) it
- The domain of the king of the sea, Neptune, included lakes and rivers. A) Neptunus B) Neptuni C) Neptuno D) Neptunum
- Let's bring grapes and cheese to the Roman banquet! A) Ferimus B) Feramus C) Ferebamur D) Feremur
- Mihi licet ire. A) I'm allowed B) I'm sorry C) I'm unwilling D) It is important to me
- Quis \_\_\_\_\_ persuasit ut in schola maneret? A) iuveni B) iuvenis C) iuvene D) iuvenem
- Atalanta ran more quickly than her suitors. A) celeriter B) celere C) celerius D) celerrime
- Liberi venerunt ad thermas to swim. A) natans B) ad natandum C) natavisse D) nataturum esse
- Effata haec verba, Dido fugit. A) to have spoken B) having spoken C) about to speak D) must be spoken
- Longa erant bella \_\_\_\_\_ in Italia gerebantur. A) qui B) quae C) quam D) quos
- The wife of the only man to survive the flood was Pyrrha. A) solo viro B) solius viri C) solis viris D) solus vir
- Equus Troianus erat multo altior quam moenia Troiana. A) rather B) very C) much D) greatly
- Niobe non intellexit cur dei suos liberos \_\_\_\_\_. A) necent B) necaverunt C) necabant D) necarent
- Pietas : nefas :: gaudium : \_\_\_\_\_. A) puppis B) sopor C) dolor D) genitor
- The general left two legions as a guard for the city. A) praesidium urbem B) praesidio urbi C) cum praesidio urbis D) praesidio ab urbe
- Si gens fortem ducem deligat, hostes repellat. A) chose, drove away B) should choose, would drive away C) had chosen, would have driven away D) will choose, will drive away
- Vale, \_\_\_\_\_! Cras te videbo! A) amicus B) amici C) amice D) amicum
- Nullum bellum? Mirabile \_\_\_\_\_! A) auditu B) audite C) audiendum D) auditurum
- What is the correct scansion of this line? "Sollicite expectas, dum te in convivia ducam" A) DSSSDS B) SSSSDS C) DSDSDS D) SSSDDS
- Augustus' friend and counselor who was the quintessential literary patron was: A) Antony B) Maecenas C) Pompey D) Brutus
- Hecate, Circe and Medea were associated with stories of \_\_\_\_\_ in Greek mythology. A) streams and fountains B) war and battles C) the changing of the seasons D) witchcraft and magic
- Publius Vergilius Maro was born on October 15, 70 B.C. A) Idibus Octobribus B) a. d. III Kalendas Octobres C) pridie Idus Octobres D) Nonibus Octobribus
- Crete forms the southern border of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea. A) Mediterranean B) Black C) Adriatic D) Aegean
- Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides are famous writers of Greek: A) tragedy B) letters C) history D) love poetry
- Which group is associated with the Roman house? A) strigiles, laconica, hypocaustum B) bulla, fibula, anulus C) spina, factiones, metae D) vestibulum, alae, triclinium
- At the root of the words discordant, concord, and cordial is the Latin noun meaning: A) peace B) heart C) friendship D) respect
- Which pair of men were brothers? A) Aeneas and Priam B) Odysseus and Telemachus C) Agamemnon and Menelaus D) Hector and Achilles
- The verb at the root of the English words circumlocution, eloquent, and loquacious means: A) to place B) to read C) to permit D) to talk
- The deceitful Greek who encouraged the Trojans to bring the wooden horse inside the walls of Troy was: A) Sinon B) Sarpedon C) Sychaeus D) Sisyphus
- The terms **numen**, **flamen**, and **haruspex** are associated with Roman: A) entertainment B) religion C) clothing D) slavery
- Not included among the Julio-Claudian emperors was: A) Constantine B) Tiberius C) Claudius D) Nero
- Daphne : laurel tree :: Niobe : \_\_\_\_\_. A) sunflower B) flowing river C) weeping rock D) wild boar
- The diploma stated that the student had received his \_\_\_\_\_ degree. A) A.D. B) A.B. C) N.B. D) P.M.

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE FIRST OMEN

*During one stop on their voyage, Anchises interprets for Aeneas a favorable omen.*

"Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi	1
<u>todontes</u> campum late, candore nivali.	2 <b>todontes</b> = grazing
Et pater Anchises: 'Bellum, O terra hospita, portas:	3
bello armantur equi, bellum haec <u>armenta</u> minantur.	4 <b>armenta</b> = herds
Sed tamen <u>idem</u> olim <u>curru</u> succedere <u>sueti</u>	5 <b>idem</b> = (eidem) same; <b>curru</b> = currui; <b>sueti</b> = accustomed
quadrupedes, et <u>frena</u> iugo concordia ferre:	6 <b>frena</b> = bridles
spes et pacis,' ait. Tum numina sancta precamur	7
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit <u>ovantes</u> ,	8 <b>ovantes</b> = us triumphant
et capita ante aras Phrygio <u>velamur amictu</u> ."	9 <b>velamur</b> = we are covered; <b>amictu</b> = veil

Vergil, *Aeneid* III. 537-545

- According to lines 1-2, what omen did Aeneas see? A) a snowfall B) a four horse chariot C) thunder and lightning D) four horses
- The best translation of **bello armantur equi** in line 4 is: A) in war they are armed with horses B) the horses are armed for war C) they are armed for an equal foe D) in the war they are equally armed
- What figure of speech is present in lines 3-4: A) alliteration B) anaphora C) anastrophe D) litotes
- Not only do these horses carry men into battle, but also: A) carry weapons of war B) bring hope of peace C) produce noble offspring D) should be consulted for signs throughout battle
- Lines 7-9 show Aeneas': A) patriotism B) religious devotion C) courage D) devotion to his family