

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The Vestal Virgins were sacred priestesses by whom the flame in Vesta's temple was protected. A) quibuscum B) a quo C) a quibus D) quarum
2. Orpheus declared that he would always love Eurydice. A) amatum esse B) amabit C) amaverit D) amavisse
3. If Sisyphus had wished to be called a friend of the gods, he would not have betrayed their secrets. A) amico B) amicum C) amicus D) amici
4. Quis scit cur taliam fecerit? A) in this way B) such things C) what kind D) so great
5. As soon as I have made up my mind, I will write to you. A) constituebam B) constituero C) constitueram D) constituo
6. Temporibus antiquis oraculum Apollinis _____ erat. A) Delphi B) Delphorum C) Delphis D) Delphos
7. "Odysseus, do not approach the cave of Polyphemos!" A) Non accedis B) Ne accedas C) Non accedunt D) Ne accedamus
8. Hector, dux Troianus, _____ Achillis resistere non iam potuit. A) impetibus periculosus B) impetus periculosi C) impetuum periculosorum D) impetus periculosos
9. "My father, I await your instructions." A) meo patre B) mi pater C) patri mihi D) patrem meum
10. Hannibal victus Romanos metu liberavit. A) by fear B) with fear C) from fear D) in fear
11. Augustus Caesar bibliothecam clarissimam _____ causa aedificavit. A) librorum servandorum B) libris servandis C) libro servando D) libros servandos
12. The emperor will ask the magistrates what they decided at their last meeting. A) decrevissent B) decreverint C) decernant D) decernerent
13. If those men truly loved Rome, they would not be setting out for Spain now. A) non profecti sint B) non proficiscerentur C) non profecti essent D) non proficiscantur
14. Veritus sum ne diceres. A) I feared you would speak. B) I am afraid you will speak. C) I am afraid you won't speak. D) I feared you wouldn't speak.
15. Legatos ad imperatorem mittit rogatum auxilium. A) having been asked B) to ask C) of those asking D) about to ask
16. "Vincere scis, Hannibal, victoria ut nescis." A) to be used B) I used C) to use D) of using
17. Nemo fuit diligentior quam Tacitus _____ nos omnes laudamus. A) qui B) quo C) quem D) cui
18. Cum Sibyllinos libros ad vos attulero, eos diligenter intenteque legitote. A) by reading B) to be read C) read D) I will read
19. Socii a nobis credendum est. A) We must trust our allies. B) Our allies must trust them. C) You must trust our allies. D) Our allies must believe in themselves.
20. On the ninth day the sailors spotted land. A) nonis diebus B) novem diem C) nono die D) novem dies
21. Avus, consobrīna, nepos and socer are words used to denote Roman: A) occupations B) religious festivals C) crops D) family relationships
22. The goddess _____, in her three different manifestations, is associated with Proserpina, Hecate and Luna. A) Minerva B) Diana C) Juno D) Vesta
23. "Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turbo." The metrical pattern of this line is: A) DDDSDS B) DDSDDS C) DSDDDS D) DSSSDS
24. What Latin verb is the root of the English derivatives desultory, resilient, assault, and salient? A) silere (to cease) B) salire (to leap) C) sulcare (to plow) D) sauciare (to wound)
25. Aeneas is bound to Anchises by: A) political ties B) filial piety C) a religious oath D) military duty
26. Much of the material for Shakespeare's three plays based on ancient Roman characters was gleaned from the work of the ancient biographer: A) Martial B) Ovid C) Plutarch D) Terence
27. The hill on the west bank of the Tiber at Rome, which served as a defensive outpost, and was later incorporated into the Aurelian Wall is called the: A) Mamertine B) Janiculum C) Campus Martius D) Ara Pacis
28. In poetry, the forms superum and deum may mean: A) the gods B) of the gods C) for the gods D) by the gods
29. The *Miles Gloriosus*, *Mostellaria* and *Aulularia* were comedies written by the Roman author: A) Cornelius Nepos B) Lucretius C) Ovid D) Plautus
30. Apicius tells us that garum was an important item in Roman: A) cooking B) clothing C) travel D) engineering
31. After Jason sailed from the Aegean Sea through the Hellespont, he entered the: A) Tyrrhenian Sea B) Black Sea C) Atlantic Ocean D) Adriatic Sea
32. The English words cohesive and inherent are derived from the Latin verb haereo meaning: A) penetrate B) clarify C) conceal D) stick
33. The first temples built by the Romans show the influence of earlier Italian inhabitants, the _____. A) Oscans B) Etruscans C) Sabines D) Gauls
34. Hermes was sometimes called Argeiphontes because he was the slayer of the hundred-eyed monster Argus, who was sent by Juno to guard: A) Io B) Iris C) Danae D) Andromache
35. The Latin word pecunia reveals that the economy of the earliest Romans depended on: A) livestock B) landholdings C) metal ingots D) salt

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A STORY OF NIOBE

Nec flecti <u>cervix</u> , nec brachia reddere motus,	1	cervix = neck
nec pes ire potest; intra quoque viscera saxum est;	2	
flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti	3	
in patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa <u>cacumine</u> montis	4	cacumine = top
liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora <u>manant</u> .	5	manant = pour forth
Tum vero cuncti manifestam numinis iram	6	
femina virque timent cultuque <u>impensius</u> omnes	7	impensius = more seriously
magna <u>gemelliparae</u> venerantur numina divae.	8	gemelliparae = twin-bearing

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

36. In lines 1 and 2, we learn that Niobe: A) cannot contain her anger any longer B) is hiding in the depths of the rocks C) cannot walk D) warns the others by waving her arms
37. ...rapta est. Ibi fixa... (line 4) tells us that Niobe was: A) quickly restored B) taken in by a false report C) snatched and set down D) pierced violently
38. The subject of liquitur (line 5) is: A) tears B) the mountain top C) marble stones D) Niobe
39. In line 8, there is an example of the poetic figure: A) litotes B) synchysis C) tmesis D) polysyndeton
40. In lines 6-8 we learn that Latona, the mother of the twins Apollo and Diana: A) abandons the mountain top B) fears Niobe C) punishes the twins D) enjoys renewed worship by the people

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MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. "_____ Vergili Maro, te salutamus!" A) Publio B) Publius C) Publi D) Publium
2. Haec res est una solaque quae me beatum facere _____. A) possit B) posse C) potuisse D) potuisset
3. Consulatum petere _____ non licet dum quadriginta tres annos habeas. (You are not allowed to stand for the consulship until you are forty-three years of age.) A) tu B) tui C) tibi D) te
4. Ad signum dandum _____ usus est Romulus. A) manus B) manui C) manu D) manuum
5. Let us not fear reprisals! A) Ne vereamur! B) Non veremur! C) Non verebimur! D) Ne vereremur!
6. Seneca wrote that although he lived in Rome, he considered the whole world his home. A) Roma B) Romae C) Romanis D) Romam
7. Oraculum praedixit regnum Titanorum mox _____. A) cadere B) casum esse C) cecidisse D) casurum esse
8. Having set out for Africa, he instructed the priests to pray for his safe arrival. A) ex Africa B) in Africam C) per Africam D) ab Africa
9. Caligula orders his soldiers to fetch baskets so that seashells may be carried from the beach. A) vehentur B) vehuntur C) vehantur D) veherentur
10. Decemviros ad leges _____ creavimus. (We have appointed decemvirs to prepare laws.) A) scribendus B) scribendi C) scribendorum D) scribendas
11. For as long as I live, I shall bear this honorable title. A) feror B) feram C) fero D) ferrem
12. Omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnabimus. A) men B) poisons C) youth D) strength
13. Tam longe aberam _____ te viderem. A) quin B) ne C) vel D) ut non
14. Haec signa condita mente teneto. The sense of the underlined words is: A) keep (these) in your mind B) having been held by the mind C) holding (these) with his mind D) in my mind I have kept (these)
15. Si viveret, verba eius audires. A) you heard B) you will hear C) you would hear D) you hear
16. Cicero, litteris acceptis, Attico statim rescripsit. Which of the following does not reflect the meaning of the underlined words? A) ubi litteras acceperat B) postquam litteras accepit C) cum litteras accepisset D) cum litteras accipiet
17. Midas commanded his barber not to tell anyone about his ass's ears. A) ne dicat B) ne dixerit C) ne dixisset D) ne diceret
18. Many American families plan picnics on the Fourth of July. A) a.d. IV Id. Iul. B) prid. Id. Iul. C) a.d. IV Non. Iul. D) a.d. XVI Kal. Aug.
19. Venimus eam admonitum. A) to warn B) warning C) warned D) about to warn
20. Phaedrus' statement, "Non semper ea sunt quae videntur", means: A) Some things which exist are not visible. B) Things are not always what they appear to be. C) These are not always recognized by those. D) Some are always seen, others never.
21. The use of Martem indomitum to mean ingentem pugnam, illustrates using the poetic figure: A) metonymy B) zeugma C) oxymoron D) synchysis
22. It is generally agreed that when Homer set down his two great epic poems of the Trojan War, he relied on: A) eyewitness accounts of the war B) an oral tradition of tales about the war C) his own experience in the war D) historical chronicles kept at Delphi
23. In 41 B.C., Maecenas introduced Vergil to _____, who then became his lifelong protector and patron. A) Horace B) Antony C) Cicero D) Octavian
24. The gods of the ancient Greeks and Romans are termed anthropomorphic, meaning: A) benevolent toward mankind B) having the appearance or form of human beings C) inherited from the religions of older cultures D) destined never to die
25. At Cumae, the Sibyl, prophetess of Apollo, told Aeneas that he must bury his lost comrade and _____ before he could visit his father in the Underworld. A) find a golden bough to take with him B) visit the oracle at Delphi C) leave all his weapons behind D) purify himself by fasting
26. Complicate, multiply, pliant and suppliant are derivatives of the Latin verb which means: A) seize, take B) shut, close C) fold, bend D) add, increase
27. When did a Roman girl put aside her bulla and the playthings of her childhood? A) when she officially inherited her mother's property B) on her wedding day C) on the day she completed her schooling D) on her tenth birthday
28. What role does Hermes play in the stories of Ceres/Proserpina, Orpheus/Eurydice, and Priam/Achilles? A) avenger B) tattle-tale C) escort D) thief
29. The words invidious, providence and supervise share a common Latin root which means: A) hate B) see C) rule D) come
30. Boreas, Zetes and Calais saved King Phineas from the monstrous winged Harpies, and in return he warned Jason about the: A) clashing rocks B) Calydonian boar C) whirlpool of Charybdis D) bed of Procrustes
31. With what aspect of Roman life are the following terms associated: pollice verso, venatio, lanista, retiarius and munera? A) sea travel B) children's games C) gladiatorial shows D) cooking
32. Mithras, Isis and Cybele were the names of: A) epic poems of the Silver Age B) gods worshiped by cults which spread to Rome C) priestesses of Apollo D) Vestal Virgins when Augustus was Pontifex Maximus
33. The word Hellenistic refers to a period of history in _____ after the death of _____. A) Crete/Minos B) Rome/Augustus C) Troy/Priam D) Greece/Alexander the Great
34. Which member of the Second Triumvirate exacted his revenge on Marcus Tullius Cicero by having him proscribed and executed? A) Pompey B) Octavian C) Lepidus D) Antony
35. Est cuique opinio sua. What other Latin expression is closest in meaning to this statement? A) Possunt quia posse videntur. B) Pro bono publico C) Quot homines, tot sententiae D) Nemine contradicente

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PUNISHMENT OF JUPITER

Iamque erat in totas <u>sparsurus</u> fulmina terras;	1	<u>spargo</u> = scatter
sed timuit, ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus <u>aether</u>	2	<u>aether</u> = caelum
conciperet flammam longusque ardesceret <u>axis</u> ;	3	<u>axis</u> = the axis of the earth
esse quoque in fati <u>reminiscitur</u> , adfore tempus,	4	<u>reminiscor</u> = I remember
quo mare, quo tellus correptaque regia caeli	5	
ardeat et mundi moles <u>obsessa labore</u> .	6	<u>obsideo</u> = beset; <u>laboro</u> = suffer, be oppressed
tela reponuntur manibus fabricata cyclopum;	7	
poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis	8	
<u>perdere</u> et ex omni nimbos demittere caelo.	9	<u>perdere</u> = to destroy

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

36. According to the passage, one reason why Jupiter did not use his thunderbolts was: A) the Cyclopes had not finished making them B) he only wanted to warn men, not destroy them C) he knew he would need them later D) he remembered an ominous prediction
37. Adfore tempus (line 4) means: A) to that time B) I would be present at that time C) before that time D) there will be a time
38. In line 7, Jupiter: A) puts aside his thunderbolts B) punishes the Cyclopes C) hurls the weapons into hands of the Cyclopes D) takes back his weapons from the Cyclopes
39. The scansion of line 9 is: A) DDSDDS B) DSDSDS C) DSSSDS D) DSSDDS
40. Quomodo Iuppiter punire homines tandem constituit? A) vento B) aqua C) fame D) igne

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- Multi ad forum venerunt ad orationem audiendam. Another way of expressing the underlined phrase is: A) quin orationem audivisset B) ut orationem audirent C) ut orationem audiverunt D) neque orationem audivisse
- What am I to do? A) Quid faciam? B) Quid facio? C) Quid feci? D) Quid facerem?
- Noli dicere me officium rei publicae negligere. A) my B) mine C) of me D) I
- Liber : libellus :: book : _____. A) books B) large book C) famous book D) small book
- Mirabile visu* means: A) I saw a marvelous thing. B) Wonderful to see C) By means of a marvelous vision D) Having seen a marvel
- Baucis et Philemon cibum deis, _____, dederunt. A) Iuppiter Mercuriusque B) Iovis Mercurique C) Iovi Mercurioque D) Iove Mercurioque
- Let us use our time wisely! A) Usi simus B) Utamur C) Uteremur D) Usi sumus
- Octo ex militibus ad silvam se receperunt. A) the eighth soldier B) of eight soldiers C) eight of the soldiers D) concerning eight soldiers
- Rule the empire from this day forward! A) Regis B) Regito C) Regere D) Regens
- Amicum aurum pretiosorem inveni. A) of gold B) with gold C) than gold D) for gold
- "Non caret ille who non desiderat." A) qui B) quis C) quod D) quae
- Dido timet ne Aeneas oras Carthaginienses _____. A) relinquat B) reliquit C) relinquet D) reliquerat
- Non nulli sunt qui mihi credant. A) Many B) None C) All D) Some
- The most famous oracle of Apollo was at Delphi. A) Delphi B) Delphis C) Delphos D) Delphorum
- Tot naves in portu erant ut Statuam Libertatis non _____. A) videremus B) videmus C) vidimus D) videramus
- "Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro. . ." The case of Aenean in this line is: A) nominative B) genitive C) dative D) accusative
- How brevis erat dulcis vita eius! A) Quod B) Quam C) Qui D) Quae
- Swimming can be very relaxing. A) Natate B) Natandum C) Nataturum D) Natavisse
- Acer : acerrimus :: multus : _____. A) optimus B) pessimus C) maximus D) plurimus
- Alexander, influenced by a desire for power, set off to conquer the world. A) adducere B) adducens C) adducendus D) adductus
- To be caught between Scylla and Charybdis means to be: A) without sufficient funds B) threatened by two equal dangers C) shunned by one's friends D) lost in a crowd
- Pelion et Soracte et Parnassus sunt _____. A) urbes B) insulae C) montes D) maria
- What is the meaning of the Latin noun from which we derive the English word subliminal? A) divine will B) omen C) battle line D) threshold
- Cicero was born on January 3, 106 B.C. A) a.d. III Kal. Ian. B) a.d. III Non. Ian. C) Non. Ian. D) pridie Non. Ian.
- The sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter, Iphigenia, is related to the: A) departure of the Greeks for Troy B) end of the Punic War C) defeat of Cleopatra D) death of Dido
- The scribe copied the letter verbatim. A) carelessly B) again and again C) slowly D) word for word
- Ovid hoped that his appeal for clemency in 17 A.D. would be considered by: A) Julius Caesar B) Cato C) Tiberius D) Cicero
- The old man had a sanguine complexion. A) pale B) wrinkled C) ruddy D) olive
- The phrase Mantua me genuit on Vergil's tombstone refers to his: A) love of the countryside B) devotion to Augustus C) birthplace D) interest in farming
- Manes, conclamatio and the cypress tree are all associated with Roman: A) patron/client relationships B) educational system C) political elections D) funerals
- In order to bring his army from Northern Africa into Italy, Hannibal first traveled through: A) Spain B) Turkey C) Greece D) Germany
- Seneca the Younger, Tacitus, Martial and Juvenal were all noted authors during the _____ Age of Latin Literature. A) Silver B) Bronze C) Iron D) Golden
- What figure of speech is present in this line? *Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis*. A) simile B) synchysis C) polysyndeton D) anaphora
- Catullus was a Roman writer known for his: A) epic poetry B) histories C) tragedies D) lyric poetry
- The abbreviation Q.E.D. would logically be seen at the end of a: A) musical composition B) book report C) personal letter D) geometric proof

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A Story of Orpheus

VOCABULARY

Umbra subit terras, et quae loca viderat ante,
cuncta recognoscit quaerensque per arva piorum
invenit Eurydicen cupidisque amplectitur ulnis;
hic modo coniunctis spatiantur passibus ambo,
nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevious anteit
Eurydicenque suam, iam, tuto, respicit Orpheus.

1
2
3
4
5
6
ulnis = brachiis
spatiantur = ambulant
anteit = ante it (from ire)
tuto = in safety

- According to the passage, the places which the ghost of Orpheus now visits seem: A) familiar B) terrifying C) terrestrial D) resplendent
- Arva piorum*, line 2, refers to: A) the river Styx B) the Elysian Fields C) the palace of Pluto D) Tartarus
- In line 3, Eurydice: A) gets a hug B) backs into a corner C) is frightened by ghosts D) is lost in the woods
- In line 2, there is/are _____ elision(s). A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
- The best alternate title for this passage is: A) Eurydice is Bitten by a Snake B) The Disappearance of Eurydice C) An Underworld Marathon D) The Reunion of Orpheus and Eurydice

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1. "Attack naves, comites!" clamavit dux. A) Aggredimini B) Aggredere C) Aggrediemini D) Aggrederis
2. "Equo ne credite!" The more common prose construction of these words is: A) Ne credas B) Num credere C) Nolite credere D) Non credimus
3. Aeneas _____ oblivisci non poterat. A) uxor prima B) uxoris primae C) uxore prima D) uxori primae
4. *Robur, ilex, quercus* and *pinus* are all: A) flowers B) trees C) winds D) animals
5. "Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur accepisse cavo..." The best translation of *accepisse* is: A) to have welcomed B) had welcomed C) to be welcomed D) have been welcomed
6. "Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me paucis, si _____ di favent, diebus." A) te B) tu C) tibi D) tui
7. Celsus : altus :: _____ : celer. A) lentus B) citus C) fortis D) piger
8. The Trojans complained about their fate. A) questi sunt B) questi erant C) questi erunt D) questi essent
9. Aeneas did not know where the Sibyl intended to go. A) itura est B) itura sit C) itura esset D) itura erat
10. The wall extended sixteen miles through the province. A) milia passuum B) milium passuum C) milibus passuum D) mille passus
11. Si Anna ad Italiam naviget, Aeneas inveniat. A) should sail B) had sailed C) will sail D) were sailing
12. Is the senator's summer villa at Capua or Brundisium? A) Capuae aut Brundisio B) Capua aut Brundisio C) Capuae aut Brundisi D) Capuam aut Brundisium
13. Luna erat tam clara ut clavem amissam facile we found. A) inveniremus B) inveniamus C) invenerimus D) invenissemus
14. Gens Graeca erat asperrima studio belli. A) since the pursuit B) in the pursuit C) of the pursuit D) without the pursuit
15. Boves _____ vescuntur. A) frumentum B) frumenta C) frumento D) frumenti
16. The Sirens tried to lure Ulysses and his men by singing. A) canendo B) canenti C) canunt D) cecini
17. Juno sent Iris, her messenger, to release Dido's spirit. A) nuntiam B) nuntiae C) nuntia D) nuntii
18. The Trojans knew that the king was their friend. A) amico B) amici C) amicus D) amicum
19. Quintus Horatius Flaccus et Gaius Valerius Catullus erant _____. A) notissimi poetae B) notissimos poetas C) notissimis poetis D) notissimorum poetarum
20. Utinam veritatem _____! A) dixeram B) dico C) dixissem D) dicebam
21. When Roman travellers sailed from Italy to Greece, their ships departed from Brundisium and crossed the _____ Sea. A) Aegean B) Black C) Tyrrhenian D) Adriatic
22. In the prefatory chapters, the author spoke to the reader about his goals. The Latin root of the word prefatory is: A) favere B) fari C) ferre D) fieri
23. Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides wrote Greek: A) comedy B) tragedy C) history D) epic
24. The augurs in ancient Rome were best known for: A) lending money B) racing chariots C) curing sick people D) interpreting the flight pattern of birds
25. The car was advertised as having all the amenities. Amenities comes from the Latin word: A) amor B) amoenus C) amicus D) amentia
26. Through Iulus, son of Aeneas, Julius Caesar traced his ancestry to the goddess: A) Diana B) Venus C) Minerva D) Ceres
27. *Confarreatio, coemptio* and *usus* are all _____ rites. A) birth B) marriage C) coming of age D) funeral
28. The victory of Octavian over his rival Antony in 31 B.C. took place near Actium, which is on the coast of: A) Greece B) Italy C) Egypt D) Gaul
29. Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, Roman emperors who ruled between 69-96 A.D., were members of the _____ dynasty. A) Roscian B) Flavian C) Flaminian D) Julian
30. The goddess of discord, _____, threw the golden apple into the midst of the guests at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. A) Eris B) Eros C) Iris D) Isis
31. The line "ut fugiunt aquilas timidissima turba columbae" contains _____ dactyls. A) two B) three C) four D) five
32. The abbreviation q.v. means: A) that which had to be proved B) vice versa C) which see D) in the work previously cited
33. The name of _____ is a byword for marital fidelity and patience. A) Phaedra B) Pasiphae C) Pallas D) Penelope
34. The chemical symbol Fe is derived from the Latin word: A) ferus B) fero C) ferrum D) frumentum
35. Hebrus, Lethe, Pactolus et Phlegethon sunt: A) montes B) urbes C) flumina D) imperatores

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A Walk In The Woods

Consonat omne <u>nemus</u> strepitu collesque resultant.	1
<u>Exim</u> se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem	2
perfectis referunt. Ibat rex <u>obsitus</u> aeo	3
et comitem Aeneas <u>iuxta</u> natumque tenebat	4
ingrediens varioque viam sermone levabat.	5
Miratur facilesque oculos fert omnia circum	6
Aeneas, capiturque locis et singula laetus	7
exquiratque auditque virum <u>monumenta</u> priorum.	8

Aeneid VIII, 305-312

VOCABULARY:

nemus = grove
Exim = next
obsitus = beset
iuxta = next to him
monumenta = achievements

36. In the poetic device chiasmus, which is employed in the first line, which word is parallel to *colles*? A) omne B) nemus C) strepitu D) resultant
37. Who told stories along the way? A) the gods B) Aeneas C) the king D) Aeneas' son
38. In line 6, Aeneas could be described as: A) suspicious B) sad C) awed D) angry
39. *Sermone* (line 5) is best translated: A) by conversation B) resulting in gossip C) about the story D) during the speech
40. What happens to Aeneas in line 7? A) He is taken by surprise. B) He captures the place. C) He is charmed by the location. D) They leave him alone in the woods.

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- Aeneas ense umbras pepulit. A) on his sword B) to his sword C) with his sword D) of his sword
- Teucri fati acti circum omnia maria errabant. A) driven B) driving C) drove D) about to drive
- Did Horace know that his farm was a gift from Maecenas? A) villae B) villam C) villa D) villis
- Cum liberi cum patre navigarent, mater tempestatem non timebat. A) with B) since C) after D) so that
- Aeneas dixit, "Ipse deum intransentem muros manifesto in lumine vidi." A) myself B) himself C) he D) yourself
- Pius consul erat _____ dignus. A) huius honoris B) hoc honore C) hunc honorem D) huic honori
- "Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro; bis patriae cecidere manus." A) will fall B) had fallen C) to have fallen D) fell
- Post ignem naves non erant idoneae for sailing. A) naviganti B) navigandis C) navigando D) navigantibus
- Caesar plures cohortes praesidio mercatoribus misit. A) with a guard of the merchants B) as a guard for the merchants C) while guarding the merchants D) for the merchants to guard
- Dido dicit, "Accidat ut aliquis ultor nostris ex ossibus _____." A) exoriatur B) exoritur C) exoriebatur D) exortus est
- "Este amici animalibus," magistra liberis dixit. A) We are B) I have been C) You will be D) Be
- Marius delectus est _____ septiens. A) consul B) consules C) consulem D) consule
- Quisquis in litore ambulabit multas aves videbit. A) Someone B) Whoever C) Anyone D) Whatever
- Echo clamabat, "Ubi es, _____?" A) Narcissus B) Narcissi C) Narcisse D) Narcissum
- Si antiqui Romani hodie viverent, fora in omnibus oppidis essent. A) are living B) were living C) had lived D) will live
- Ambulare in silva est pleasant. A) amoenus B) amoeni C) amoenum D) amoena
- Infantes _____ Faustulus prope flumen invenerat erant gemini. A) cuius B) quos C) qui D) quem
- Imperator Gallos monuit to stay in casis. A) mansisse B) ut manerent C) quin mansissent D) mansuros esse
- Regibus eiectis, consules imperium obtinuerunt. A) of the overthrown kings B) concerning the overthrown kings C) in order to overthrow the kings D) after the kings were overthrown
- Cum senatores in curiam praetores convocassent, tamen consules aberant. The underlined word is a syncopated form of: A) convocaveras B) convocaturi essent C) convocavissent D) convocati essent
- In 43 B.C. Antony and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate with: A) Octavian B) Cicero C) Caesar D) Crassus
- Which of the following authors is well-known for his poetry based on mythological stories? A) Ovid B) Juvenal C) Horace D) Tacitus
- Many Greek cities claimed to be the home of the epic poet _____, who told the story of the Trojan War. A) Alexander B) Horace C) Vergil D) Homer
- The meaning of the Latin root in the English word dissident is: A) to run for political office B) to sit C) to sow D) to strive
- Magnum opus means: A) Great wealth B) Great reward C) Great opportunity D) Great work
- The offspring of the Titaness Mnemosyne, whose name means "memory", were the: A) Muses B) Graces C) Furies D) Sirens
- Bovine refers to: A) sheep B) cattle C) deer D) boar
- The new provision was passed nemine contradicente. A) by a wide margin B) unanimously C) with little difficulty D) after much debate
- The three old crones, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos, who controlled the life span of mortals, were the: A) Gorgons B) Fates C) Furies D) Harpies
- The dulcet sounds of the countryside lulled him to sleep. A) distant B) dull C) bright D) soothing
- Numitor and Amulius were the rivals for the throne which passed on to: A) Brutus B) Coriolanus C) Pyrrhus D) Romulus
- Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were ancient Greek: A) generals B) athletes C) kings D) philosophers
- "Odi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris. Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior."
How many dactyls are there in the first line of this elegiac couplet? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Apollo searched the earth before he killed the monster Python and established his oracle at: A) Delphi B) Dodona C) Athens D) Mycenae
- The Romans would have expressed June 26 as: A) a.d. VI Kal. Iun. B) a.d. X Kal. Iul. C) a.d. XII Kal. Iun. D) a.d. VI Kal. Iul.

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Latona

Accessit positoque genu Titania terram 1
 pressit, ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores. 2
 Rustica turba vetat. Dea sic adfata vetantes: 3
 "Quid prohibetis aquis? Usus communis aquarum est. 4
 Quas tamen ut detis supplex peto. Non ego nostros 5
abluere hic artus lassataque membra parabam, 6
 sed relevare sitim. Caret os umore loquentis 7
 et fauces arent, vixque est via vocis in illis. 8
Hauustus aquae mihi nectar erit, vitamque fatebor 9
 accepisse simul; vitam dederitis in unda. 10
 Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt 11
 parva sinu"; et casu tendebant brachia nati. 12
 Quem non blanda deae potuissent verba movere? 13
 Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere. 14

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, vi. 346.

VOCABULARY:

Titania = Latona, daughter of the Titan Coeus
potura = intending to drink
vetat = forbids
adfata (est) = addressed
abluere = to wash
lassata = tired
caret = lacks
umore = moisture
fauces = throat
arent = are dry
hauustus = a drink
sinu = lap
casu = by chance

- Latona cannot drink the water because: A) she is too weary B) the stream is dry C) the peasants forbid it D) the fates prevent her
- Latona can hardly speak because: A) she is so cold B) her throat is so dry C) she is so tired D) she is overcome with emotion
- Nati*, line 12, refers to: A) Latona's children B) those swimming in the stream C) Latona's uplifted arm D) the peasants
- In line 13, the speaker is: A) Latona B) the poet C) the stream D) one of the peasants
- At the end of the passage: A) the peasants relent B) the gods hear her prayers C) Latona dies D) the peasants do not allow her to drink

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

1. The poetic form *posuere* is translated: A) to place B) they have placed C) placing D) having been placed
2. *Decem diebus* oraculum respondit. A) On the tenth day B) For ten days C) After ten days D) Within ten days
3. *Let us rejoice* in our recent victory. A) Gaudeamus B) Gaudemus C) Gavisus sumus D) Gaudebimus
4. Imperator legatum _____ praefecit. A) decima legio B) decimae legionis C) decimae legioni D) decima legione
5. The goddess Aurora loved Tithonus, the brother of King Priam. A) frater B) fratre C) fratris D) fratrem
6. Nave _____, Argonautae Colchidem navigaverunt. A) constructa B) construens C) construere D) construxisse
7. Ceres rogavit quo filia Proserpina _____. A) ierit B) ierat C) ibat D) iisset
8. Aeneas Troia discessit urbem _____. (Aeneas departed from Troy to found a city.) A) conditum B) condet C) conditu D) condidit
9. Cleopatra feared that she might be taken back to Rome. A) reducatur B) reduceretur C) reducerit D) reducta sit
10. Dico : dixi :: cano : _____. A) cucurri B) cecini C) celavi D) cecidi
11. At Cumae there was a famous oracle of Apollo. A) Cumae B) Cumis C) Cumas D) Cumarum
12. Nilus Pado _____ longior est. (The Nile is much longer than the Po.) A) multus B) multum C) multo D) multi
13. Animalia _____ vidimus erant ferocissima. A) qui B) quae C) quas D) quos
14. Horatius _____ fruebatur. A) vita tranquilla B) vitae tranquillae C) vitas tranquillas D) vitam tranquillam
15. Multi ad Graeciam oraculi _____ causa venerunt. A) consulendum B) consulere C) consultum D) consulendi
16. If you had lived in Pompeii in 79 A.D., you would have witnessed the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. A) habitavisses B) habitares C) habitaveras D) habites
17. Magnopere : magis :: late : _____. A) latus B) latiores C) latius D) latissime
18. Aeneas patrem Anchisen umeris ferens ex patria excessit. A) bearing B) having borne C) about to bear D) must bear
19. Libertas iustitiaque _____ defendendae sunt. A) nos B) nobis C) nostram D) nostrum
20. Dido sensit se ab Aenea _____. A) relictam esse B) reliquisse C) relinquere D) relictum esse
21. "Non indebita posco regna meis fati" illustrates the poetic figure: A) metonymy B) zeugma C) oxymoron D) litotes
22. Boreas, Notus, and Zephyrus were _____. A) winds B) Ocean gods C) mountains D) Titans
23. Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, slew the aged King _____ at the altars of his own palace in Troy. A) Dardanus B) Priam C) Teucer D) Laomedon
24. The Latin expression that means "by virtue of his position" is: A) ex post facto B) ex libris C) ex officio D) ex tempore
25. With his victory at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C., Octavian defeated _____ and thus became the sole ruler of the Roman world. A) Antony B) Brutus C) Pompey D) Cassius
26. Which Emperor sought to restore old Republican ways, revive simple customs and rebuild temples? A) Tiberius B) Augustus C) Marcus Aurelius D) Caligula
27. The charm worn by Roman children was called the: A) bulla B) oculus C) caligae D) fibula
28. The translation of the Latin saying *Verbum sat sapienti* is: A) A word to the wise is sufficient. B) A wise word is sufficient. C) His word is wise. D) The wise are wordy.
29. The reign of Augustus ushered in a period known as the: A) Optimum Imperium B) Scutum Aureum C) Pax Romana D) Orbis Terrarum
30. The priestess _____, who scorned the love of Apollo, prophesied the downfall of Troy, but no one would believe her. A) Sybil B) Calchas C) Cassandra D) Tiresias
31. With what Roman institution are the following terms associated: *epithalamium, confarreatio, talassio, dos*? A) funerals B) birth of a child C) weddings D) dedication of a temple
32. Her joy was ineffable when she heard that she had won first prize. A) overwhelming B) evident C) inexpressible D) sincere
33. With what genre of literature does one associate Plautus and Terence? A) tragedy B) history C) epic poetry D) comedy
34. "Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis." The number of dactyl(s) in this line is: A) one B) two C) three D) four
35. Vergil's work consisting of four books on farming is entitled: A) *Eclogues* B) *Culex* C) *Georgics* D) *Catalepton*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A Selection from Seneca

Omnia tempus edax depascitur, omnia carpit,	1
omnia sede movet, nil sinit esse diu.	2
Flumina deficiunt, profugum mare litora siccant,	3
subsidunt montes et iuga celsa ruunt.	4
Quid tam parva loquor? Moles pulcherrima caeli	5
ardebit flammis tota repente suis.	6
Omnia mors poscit. Lex est, non poena, perire:	7
hic aliquo mundus tempore nullus erit.	8

L. Annaeus Seneca

VOCABULARY:

edax	= voracious
depascitur	= devours
siccant	= dry
iuga	= ridges
ruunt	= crumble

36. *Sede* (line 2) is best translated: A) from its place B) in a chair C) Sit! D) with a throne
37. What happens to the mountains (lines 3 and 4)? A) They are laid low by the winds. B) They outlast many human lifetimes. C) They burn in their own flames. D) They sink down into the earth.
38. Which of the following is not described as *parva*? A) flumina B) litora C) moles caeli D) iuga
39. According to Seneca, why do all things perish? A) The gods wish it. B) It happens according to law. C) It is a result of the evil men do. D) Death is a gift.
40. An appropriate title for this poem would be: A) Nature survives longer than man B) Time conquers all C) Time flies D) Our hope is in the future

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

- Pandora, fearing danger, tried to stay away from the box. A) timere B) timens C) timentis D) timentem
- Ignis sacer in templo Vestalibus _____ erat. (The Vestal Virgins had to guard the sacred fire in the temple.)
A) custodienda B) custodiendae C) custodiendus D) custodiendo
- Dolor Didonis tantus erat ut mortem _____. A) arcessiverit B) arcesseret C) arcessebat D) arcessit
- Phineas was about to warn Jason about the dangers of the Symplegades. A) monitum B) moniturus C) monere D) monendus
- Ruina Troiae erat _____ gratissima. A) Iunonem B) Iunone C) Iuno D) Iunoni
- Cum _____ aeger, tamen Vergilius carmen perficere volebat. A) fuit B) esset C) est D) sit
- Minerva misit duos serpentes _____ Laocoontem filiosque necarent. A) qui B) quos C) quibus D) quorum
- Quis dicit laborem omnia _____? A) vincere B) victum esse C) vinci D) victa
- Souls drank from the river Lethe so that they would not remember their previous existence. A) ut non B) ne C) ut D) non
- Duo filii, Aeneas et Cupido, _____ erant. A) Veneri B) Venus C) Venerem D) Venere
- Augusto _____, multae viae in Italia munitae sunt. A) princeps B) principem C) principe D) principi
- Senectus est _____. (Old age is rather garrulous.) A) loquacior B) loquacissimus C) loquacem D) loquax
- We shall delay as long as we can. A) morabimur B) moriemur C) mirabimur D) muniemur
- You would have been unhappy if the fates had not found a way. A) invenérunt B) invenerant C) invenissent D) invenerint
- "...inferretque deos Latio." The equivalent prose construction of the underlined word would be written: A) in Latium
B) per Latium C) a Latio D) in Latio
- Romani _____ ad domos illuminandas utebantur. A) oleum B) olei C) oleo D) olearum
- Ludi circenses erant iocosi _____. (The circus games were amusing to watch.) A) spectans B) spectatu
C) spectabant D) spectantur
- Nemo scit cur Ovidius in exilium was banished. A) expulsus sit B) expulsus esset C) expelleretur D) expellatur
- "Carmina Burana" _____ placent. A) me B) mihi C) ego D) mea
- There were pejorative statements in the book review. Pejorative is derived from a form of the adjective: A) magnus B) parvus
C) malus D) multus
- Which of the following names did Vergil not use in referring to Dido? A) Sidonia B) Cytherea C) Elissa D) Phoenissa
- Whose treacherous words encouraged the Trojans to take the horse inside Troy? A) Diomedes B) Sinon C) Sychaeus
D) Menelaus
- Homer and Vergil wrote in the genre that was the province of what muse? A) Clio B) Thalia C) Terpsichore D) Calliope
- "Iudicium Paradis spretaque iniuria formae..." Who was the goddess whose beauty was scorned by Paris? A) Venus B) Juno
C) Ceres D) Daphne
- The name Avernus refers to a: A) mountain near Pompeii B) lake near Cumae C) island in the Aegean D) river near Mt. Olympus
- The Theban Sphinx was vanquished by: A) Orpheus B) Orestes C) Orontes D) Oedipus
- Which of the following is not a father/son relationship? A) Anchises/Aeneas B) Ulysses/Telemachus
C) Agamemnon/Paris D) Aegeus/Theseus
- Prima facie* means: A) first thing to be done B) primary deed C) in the prime of life D) on first appearance
- The mythological sculptor whose statue came to life was: A) Phaethon B) Daedalus C) Pygmalion D) Epeus
- "...suadentque cadentia sidera somnos." This is an example of: A) anaphora B) asyndeton C) alliteration D) aposiopesis
- What is the date 1776 in Roman numerals? A) MCCLXXVI B) MDCLXXVI C) CMLXXVI D) MCCCXVI
- "Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt." The number of dactyls in this line is: A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Ningit, tonat, pluit, and grandinat* were used by the Romans to describe: A) state of health B) social position C) weather
D) politics
- Pelagic* refers to: A) land B) sea C) sky D) trees
- The name of the modern country where the Trojan War was fought is: A) Yugoslavia B) Greece C) Israel D) Turkey

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

FATE AND LIFE
Astronomica, Manilius

VOCABULARY

Quid tam sollicitis vitam consumimus annis	1	
torquemurque metu caecaque cupidine rerum	2	
aeternisque <u>senes</u> curis? Dum quaerimus, <u>aevum</u>	3	<u>senes</u> = in our old age <u>aevum</u> = time
perdimus et <u>nullo votorum fine beati</u>	4	<u>nullo fine</u> = forever <u>votorum beati</u> = happy because of our prayers
victuros <u>agimus</u> semper nec vivimus umquam.	5	<u>victuros agimus</u> = we act as if we will live
Solvite, mortales, animos curasque levate	6	
totque <u>supervacuis</u> vitam deplete <u>querellis</u> .	7	<u>supervacuis</u> = unnecessary <u>querellis</u> = complaints
Fata regunt orbem, certa stant omnia lege	8	
longaque per certos <u>signantur</u> tempora casus.	9	<u>signantur</u> = are assigned
Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.	10	

- According to lines 1-5, which of the following statements is not true? A) We torture ourselves with fear and blind desire for things. B) We waste our time when we complain. C) We should not worry about life's cares until old age.
D) Our worrying about life prevents us from living it.
- In line 6 there is an example of: A) asyndeton B) anaphora C) synecdoche D) chiasmus
- In lines 6 and 7, the poet is: A) asking a rhetorical question B) making a statement
C) lamenting a sad situation D) exhorting or commanding his readers
- The poet suggests that the ordinary troubles of life: A) will not affect the good man B) will be cured by the passing of time
C) are preordained by the fates D) can be minimized by making just laws
- According to the passage, we are dying: A) when we lose hope B) as we are born
C) if we forsake the gods D) because we break a fixed law

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The correct translation of *fortius conemur* is: a) we try harder b) let us try harder c) we shall try harder d) we have tried harder
2. Litore _____, Graeci gaudebant. a) conspecto b) conspectus c) conspectos d) conspectum
3. Ulixes socios misit qui naturam terrae _____. a) cognoscerent b) cognoscant c) cognoscere d) cognoverint
4. The Latin for this rather large city is: a) haec urbs maxima b) haec urbs minor c) haec urbs melior d) haec urbs maior
5. Aegaeus putavit Theseum _____. a) moritur b) mortuum esse c) moriendus est d) morietur
6. Quis ex poetis Romanis erat clarior _____? a) Vergilium b) Vergilius c) Vergilio d) Vergili
7. Boni cives _____ parere debent. a) legum b) legibus c) lege d) lex
8. At Carthage, the Trojans were received kindly by Queen Dido. a) Carthagine b) Carthaginis c) Carthaginem d) Carthago
9. Filius Veneris, goddess amoris, est Cupido. a) dea b) deam c) deae d) dearum
10. Tellus: terra :: antrum: _____. a) monstrum b) amnis c) campus d) spelunca
11. Nescio quid _____ amor. a) esset b) sit c) est d) erit
12. Aeneas omnia vidit _____ viri timebant. a) qui b) quae c) quos d) quas
13. Multi Romam venerunt ad _____ poetas. a) audiendos b) audivisse c) audiendo d) audiens
14. Nihil tam difficile est ut labore id facere non _____. a) possimus b) possumus c) possemus d) poterimus
15. Paris judged the beauty of the goddesses competing for the golden apple. a) petentes b) petentium c) petentibus d) petenti
16. Liberi nobis iuvandi sunt. a) We must help the children. b) The children must help us. c) The children have helped us. d) We are about to help the children.
17. Si factio veneta vicisset, imperator laetus fuisset. a) If the blue company should win b) If the blue company were winning c) If the blue company wins d) If the blue company had won
18. The towns destroyed by Vesuvius were never completely rebuilt. a) vastatum b) vastatas c) vastatus d) vastata
19. Although the team performed very badly, nevertheless they showed good sportsmanship. a) pessimus b) peius c) peior d) pessime
20. "Follow me to Avernus," the Sibyl said to Aeneas. a) sequimini b) sequi c) secutus d) sequere
21. Helen of Troy, whose kidnapping caused the Trojan War, was the wife of the Spartan king _____. a) Menelaus b) Priam c) Mezentius d) Achilles
22. Quis erat nuntia Iunonis et dea arcus pluvii? a) Aurora b) Iris c) Cybele d) Proserpina
23. The mythological creatures, half-man and half-goat, associated with Dionysus and Pan were called: a) Centaurs b) Furies c) Satyrs d) Sirens
24. The *Aeneid* ends with the death of Aeneas' chief adversary in Italy, the Rutulian prince _____. a) Hector b) Ascanius c) Latinus d) Turnus
25. The famous city which was ruled by Agamemnon, commander-in-chief of the Greeks during the Trojan War, was: a) Sparta b) Nemea c) Mycenae d) Athens
26. Born from the foam of the sea near the Aegean island of Cythera was the goddess _____. a) Diana b) Venus c) Ceres d) Minerva
27. "Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco" illustrates the rhetorical figure: a) oxymoron b) metaphor c) personification d) litotes
28. The most ornate of the three classical orders of architecture, having a capital decorated with acanthus leaves, is called: a) Doric b) Ionic c) Baroque d) Corinthian
29. The line "fulgentem ramum silva Iunonis Avernoe" contains _____ dactyl(s). a) one b) two c) three d) five
30. The Roman months *Quintilis* and *Sextilis* are now known as: a) July and August b) March and April c) November and December d) May and June
31. Augustus' successor who spent the last ten years of his reign on the island of Capri was: a) Nero b) Caligula c) Claudius d) Tiberius
32. The inscription on Vergil's tomb reads in part "cecini pascua, rura, duces." *Duces* refers to the: a) *Eclogues* b) *Georgics* c) *Odes* d) *Aeneid*
33. Vergil: epic poetry :: Livy: _____. a) comedy b) lyric poetry c) history d) epistles
34. The north African city of Carthage was founded by Dido and her followers, the _____. a) Etruscans b) Egyptians c) Greeks d) Phoenicians
35. King Priam, wishing to ransom the body of his son _____, visited the tent of the Greek warrior Achilles. a) Paris b) Aeneas c) Hector d) Odysseus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Origin of Animals
De Rerum Natura V, Lucretius

VOCABULARY:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Quare etiam atque etiam maternum nomen <u>adepta</u> | <u>adepta</u> = having won |
| 2 | Terra tenet merito, quoniam genus ipsa creavit | |
| 3 | humanum atque animal <u>prope</u> certo tempore <u>fudit</u> | <u>prope</u> = adverb, nearly <u>fudit</u> = brought forth |
| 4 | omne quod in magnis <u>bacchatur</u> <u>montibu'</u> passim, | <u>bacchatur</u> = roams <u>montibu'</u> = Poetic for montibus |
| 5 | aerisque simul volucres <u>variantibu'</u> formis. | <u>variantibu'</u> = poetic for variantibus |
| 6 | Sed quia finem aliquam <u>pariendi</u> debet habere, | <u>pariendi</u> = pario, parere, to bear, bring forth |
| 7 | destitit, ut mulier spatio defessa <u>vetusto</u> . | <u>vetusto</u> = old |
36. According to Lucretius, who deservedly holds the name mother? a) Animal b) Volucres c) Terra d) Genus
 37. Ubi animal erravit? a) in montibus magnis b) variantibus formis c) certo tempore d) merito
 38. *Quod*, in line 4, refers to: a) genus b) nomen c) volucres d) animal
 39. Genus humanum creatum est _____. a) a Terra b) in montibus c) a volucris d) ab animalibus
 40. According to Lucretius, why did this creation cease? a) The animals were raging. b) There had to be an end to giving birth. c) The birds flew away. d) There were too many animals.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Vergil began his career as a poet on his father's farm in the country. a) ruris b) ruri c) rus d) rura
2. "Nihil melius, nihil pulchrius vidi." a) better b) good c) larger d) best
3. "Pater, oro te ut _____ ignoscas." a) me b) ego c) mei d) mihi
4. Multi quaerebant quid optimum _____. a) est b) fuit c) sit d) esset
5. "Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam," inquit poeta Horatius. a) increased b) about to increase c) increasing d) increase
6. Which of the following nouns is indeclinable? a) vis b) fas c) nemo d) domus
7. Iuno Irim demisit quae animam luctantem Didonis _____. (Juno sent Iris to release Dido's struggling soul.) a) resolvit b) resolvere c) resolveret d) resolverit
8. A synonym of gladius is: a) antrum b) taeda c) pilum d) ensis
9. Aeneas, whose naves incensae erant, desperabat. a) quorum b) qui c) cuius d) quae
10. Haec verba sunt acerba _____. (These words are bitter to hear.) a) audire b) audientia c) auditu d) auditura
11. Nihil tam difficile est ut cum studio investigari non _____. a) posset b) possit c) posse d) potuisset
12. Pareo: parui :: parco: _____. a) peperci b) paravi c) percussi d) peregi
13. "Populus stultus unworthy men honores saepe dat." a) viros indignos b) viris indignis c) virorum indignorum d) viri indigni
14. Dido et Aeneas ad _____ profecti sunt. a) venari b) venandum c) venantur d) venandam
15. "De mortuis nihil nisi bonum let us speak." a) diximus b) dicimus c) dicemus d) dicamus
16. The professor told the class that Vergil had written the GEORGICS before the AENEID. a) scriptum esse b) scribere c) scripsisse d) scripturum esse
17. Gemini fortiter pugnaverunt et tandem _____ potiti sunt. a) pons b) pontem c) ponte d) pontis
18. "Cur fabulam meam rides? Nomine mutato, de te fabula narratur." a) Having been deified b) With the name changed c) After selecting the goddess d) Having moved north
19. I am about to recite carmen Catulli. a) recitatus sum b) recitatus esse c) recitaturus sum d) recitandus sum
20. "Ni te plus oculis meis amarem . . ." a) than my eyes b) of my eyes c) away from my sight d) for my eyes
21. "Nymphae summo in vertice ululaverunt." Ululaverunt is an example of: a) chiasmus b) alliteration c) metonymy d) onomatopoeia
22. A pause in a line of poetry caused by the ending of a word within a foot is called: a) hiatus b) caesura c) diastole d) syncope
23. The phrase "Carpe Diem" was authored by _____, who espoused Epicurean philosophy. a) Vergil b) Martial c) Ovid d) Horace
24. Zeus sent an eagle to abduct _____ from Troy to replace Hebe as cupbearer on Olympus. a) Glaucus b) Cupid c) Ganymede d) Antenor
25. In research papers, the abbreviation used to refer to a work previously mentioned is: a) ad lib. b) op. cit. c) vs. d) et al.
26. Ascanius, filius Aeneae, quoque appellabatur _____. a) Euryalus b) Iulus c) Lausus d) Dardanus
27. The suffix -alia added to a Roman name has a special meaning. Cerealia means _____ of Ceres. a) deification b) family c) festival d) monument
28. The words "Calabri rapuere" inscribed on Vergil's tomb refer to his death at: a) Brundisium b) Mantua c) Rome d) Capua
29. The Titan who mothered the nine Muses was: a) Moira b) Mnemosyne c) Minerva d) Medea
30. "Equo ne credite," inquit _____. a) Laocoön b) Sibylla c) Venus d) Laomedon
31. The daughter of Priam who foretold the future but was never believed was: a) Cassiopeia b) Circe c) Camilla d) Cassandra
32. A Roman would see spina, metae, ova, et delphini at the: a) Thermae b) Circus Maximus c) Templum Vestae d) Curia
33. The patronymic Aeneadae refers to the _____ of Aeneas. a) wealth b) opponents c) descendants d) ancestors
34. Ossify is derived from the Latin word: a) os, oris b) osculum, osculi c) ora, orae d) os, ossis
35. The motto of the state of Wyoming is "Cedant arma togae." In this phrase togae is an example of the rhetorical figure: a) simile b) metonymy c) hyperbole d) oxymoron

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Echo

(Adapted from Ovid's Metamorphoses)

Spreta latet silvis, pu**di**bundaque frondibus ora 1
 protegit, et solis ex illo vivit in antris. 2
 Sed tamen haeret amor, crescitque dolore repulsae. 3
Extenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae; 4
 ossibus et voce exceptis, evanuit Echo. 5
 Vox manet: ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram. 6

VOCABULARY:

spreta=scorned pu**di**bunda=shameful
ex illo=from that time antris=caves
extenuant=weaken
exceptis=except for
traxisse figuram=took on the form

36. According to the passage, what weakens Echo's body? a) disease b) poison c) fear d) cares
37. In line 1, frondibus is best translated: a) from leaves b) on leaves c) with leaves d) about leaves
38. Where does Echo hide? a) on the shore b) in the woods c) behind Narcissus' home d) in the river
39. How many elisions are there in this passage? a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
40. What form do her bones assume? a) voice b) stone c) tree d) wind

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Aeneas persuaded his father Anchises to follow him from burning Troy. a) pater b) patri c) patrem d) patris
2. Numen means: a) name b) divinity c) number d) light
3. Haec res est facilis cognitu. a) a cognitive fact b) easy to learn c) a well-known facility d) a show of force
4. The correct translation of verebimini is: a) you will be feared b) you have feared c) you will fear d) you were feared
5. Magister dixit puerum qui tabellas ferret esse benignum. a) who was carrying b) in order to carry c) who must carry d) who will carry
6. Libro alio scripto, auctor alium scribere incepit. a) after he wrote to one child b) when one book had been written c) since the free slave was enlisted d) although another scribe was freed
7. The fans were watching the Dallas quarterback running with the football. a) currentem b) cursum c) currendum d) cursurum
8. "Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur." a) steps forward b) weeps c) speaks d) dies
9. Zeus sent Sisyphus to the region of the Underworld called Tartarus to punish him. a) punitum esse b) ut puniret c) qui puniant d) ne punivisset
10. Gemitus means: a) race b) knee c) ancestor d) groan
11. "Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci personat." With which word does haec agree? a) Cerberus b) latratu c) regna d) trifauci
12. The masts of the taller ships were splintered by the winds. a) altioris navis b) altiorum navium c) altiores naves d) altiori navi
13. Gilbert Highet was a very famous classical scholar. a) clarissimum b) clarior c) clarissimus d) clarius
14. If Ovid had not been banished to Tomi, he would have composed happier poems. a) non expulsus esset b) non expelleretur c) non expulsus sit d) non expellatur
15. Tanta erat tempestas ut omnes naves _____. a) deletae sunt b) delerentur c) debebantur d) deletas esse
16. Viginti et quadraginta fiunt: a) septuaginta b) sexaginta c) quinquaginta d) octoginta
17. "Intonuere poli et crebis micat ignibus aether. . ." a) about to thunder b) thundering c) thundered d) to have thundered
18. Nonis Octobribus is: a) October 1 b) October 7 c) October 31 d) October 15
19. "Alloquitur talesque effundit pectore questus." This line contains an elision between: a) alloquitur and talesque b) talesque and effundit c) effundit and pectore d) pectore and questus
20. Quid pro quo is best translated: a) tit for tat b) for the public good c) at first sight d) retroactive
21. A soporific lecture is: a) informative b) sleep-inducing c) depressing d) political
22. Dido vowed eternal fidelity to _____, her Phoenician husband. a) Pygmalion b) Iarbas c) Sychaeus d) Achates
23. Which is not an appellation of the Fates? a) Fata b) Parcae c) Moirae d) Eumenides
24. The priest of Neptune who was strangled with his two sons by twin serpents was: a) Calchas b) Tiresias c) Nestor d) Laocoön
25. As a result of his Judgment, Paris was awarded the most beautiful woman by the goddess _____. a) Athena b) Aphrodite c) Eris d) Hera
26. Another name for Troy was: a) Macedonia b) Thracia c) Campania d) Ilium
27. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra who was sacrificed for favorable winds was: a) Helen b) Electra c) Iphigenia d) Andromeda
28. The Palladium was: a) a temple dedicated to Vesta b) a wooden statue of Athena c) a temple to all the gods d) the Flavian amphitheater
29. Virgil's collection of ten short pastoral poems describing the loves and songs of herdsmen was called: a) Metamorphoses b) Eclogae c) Sermones d) Carmina Burana
30. A Roman would most likely use a fibula: a) on clothing b) in cooking c) while building a road d) when writing a book
31. The city founded by Ascanius was: a) Rome b) Alba Longa c) Cumae d) Lavinium
32. The defendant was exonerated by the judge after the trial. a) censured b) imprisoned c) freed from the charge d) commended
33. Which of the following words has a root and meaning unrelated to the other three? a) fames b) fatum c) infans d) fama
34. The Peloponnesus, named for the father of Atreus, is in: a) Italy b) Greece c) France d) Turkey
35. The planet _____ is farthest from the light of the sun and is called the "dark planet." a) Jupiter b) Mars c) Neptune d) Pluto

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Aeneas Speaks to Ascanius

- 1 Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
- 2 fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
- 3 defensum dabit et magna inter praemia ducet.
- 4 Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
- 5 sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
- 6 et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector.

Vocabulary:

- mea dextera=mea dextera manu
facito=see to it adoleasco=to mature
sis memor=that you remember
repetentem=as you seek

36. Aeneas tells Ascanius that others will teach him the meaning of: a) effort b) fortune c) war d) courage
37. Aeneas says that great rewards will come to Ascanius because of: a) Ascanius' omens b) Aeneas' prowess c) Hector's death d) Ascanius' age
38. Tuorum (line 5) refers to: a) memory b) ancestors c) age d) deeds
39. In line 3, the second foot is: a) an anapest b) a trochee c) a spondee d) a dactyl
40. Aeneas hopes that Hector will provide Ascanius with: a) great rewards b) a victory c) a bronze shield d) inspiration