

1. Thēseus Athēnīs ad Crētam profectus est. A) to Athens B) at Athens C) from Athens D) of Athens
2. Velut Boreās folia propellit, liberī dispersī sunt. A) Because B) Just as C) Finally D) Moreover
3. Nē mē sententiam meam rogēs! A) Why ask B) You didn't ask C) You may ask D) Do not ask
4. Regredī domum nōbīs est difficillimum. A) difficult B) more difficult C) rather difficult D) very difficult
5. Ōra mīlitum fugientium vidēre nōn potuimus. A) of the fleeing soldiers B) for the fleeing soldiers C) by the fleeing soldiers D) with the fleeing soldiers
6. Psychē lucernam sustulit quō melius Cupīdinem aspiceret. A) she was about to look at B) she ought to look at C) she might look at D) she had looked at
7. Quidquid crās fiet, tē semper amābō. A) Whatever B) Something C) Everything D) A certain thing
8. Ecce Cloelia manibus ēlāpsa hostium! A) was escaping B) to escape C) having escaped D) about to escape
9. Gemellus hoc sepulchrum dīs mānibus cōsecrāvit. A) before the shades of the dead B) from the shades of the dead C) to the shades of the dead D) of the shades of the dead
10. Narcissus could not stop looking at himself in the pool of water. A) eum B) sē C) ipsum D) illum
11. Creūsā perditā, Aenēās miserābiliter plōrāvit. A) By losing Creusa B) Since Creusa had been lost C) In order to lose Creusa D) Creusa was going to lose
12. Utinam tēcum loquī possem! A) If only I were able to speak with you! B) Let me speak with you! C) I should have been able to speak with you! D) I wish that I had never spoken with you!
13. Ubi auxilium petendum est? A) to seek B) seeking C) sought D) to be sought
14. Verbīs audītīs, excessere omnēs. A) all depart B) all were departing C) all departed D) all had departed
15. Nāvēs repertum nōs vēnimus. A) about to find the ships B) to find the ships C) with the ships found D) having found the ships
16. Iuppiter praedixit Rōmam omnēs terrās rēctūram esse. A) was ruling B) could rule C) had ruled D) would rule
17. Fās est deōs laudāre! A) It is convenient B) It is right C) It is necessary D) It is said
18. Num Icarus monitūs patris audīvit? A) Will Icarus listen to the warnings of his father? B) Icarus didn't listen to the warnings of his father, did he? C) Icarus listened to the warnings of his father, didn't he? D) Should Icarus listen to the warnings of his father?
19. Sunt mihi septem nāvēs in portū. A) I have B) I can C) I want D) I buy
20. Most of the territory of Antarctica is classified as *terra nullius*, which means A) no land B) unknown land C) no one in the land D) no one's land
21. The city of Troy is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
22. The Latin phrase *cūrā ut valeās*, often used in the closing of a letter, encourages the reader to A) write back B) remain calm C) inform others D) stay well
23. Identify the figure of speech in this sentence: *Aenēās Troiānōs haud periculī ignārōs dūxit*. A) litotes B) oxymoron C) metaphor D) hendiadys
24. What Latin phrase is used to show that you accept the information to be true because the source is an unquestioned authority? A) *summum bonum* B) *ipse dixit* C) *ex post facto* D) *in extremis*
25. Plautus and Terence are known for writing A) comedy B) tragedy C) philosophy D) history
26. To which Roman emperor did Maecenas and Agrippa serve as cultural and military advisors? A) Augustus B) Caligula C) Claudius D) Nero



27. The English words *independent*, *pendulum*, and *suspend* all come from the Latin word meaning to A) fold B) hang C) lift D) excite
28. What Greek goddess fell in love with the handsome Adonis, who was killed by a boar sent by a jealous Ares? A) Hera B) Athena C) Demeter D) Aphrodite

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DIVINE GUIDANCE

Apollo encourages Augustus before the Battle of Actium.

Mox ait "ō Longā mundī servātor ab Albā,	1	
Auguste, Hectoreīs cognite maior avīs,	2	
vince marī: iam terra tua est: tibi <u>mīlitat arcus</u>	3	mīlitat = serves; arcus = bow
et favet ex umerīs hoc onus omne meīs.	4	
Solve metū patriam, quae nunc <u>tē vindice frēta</u>	5	tē vindice frēta = relying on you as a protector
imposuit <u>prōrae</u> pūblica vōta tuae.	6	prōrae = prow (of a boat)
Tempus adest, committe <u>ratēs!</u> Ego, <u>temporis auctor</u> ,	7	ratēs = ships; temporis auctor = approver of the opportunity
dūcam <u>laurigerā Iūlia</u> rostra manū."	8	laurigerā = laurel-bearing; Iūlia = Julian
Dīxerat, et <u>pharetrae</u> pondus <u>cōnsūmit</u> in arcūs:	9	pharetrae = of his quiver; cōnsūmit = took
proxima post arcūs Caesaris <u>hasta</u> fuit.	10	hasta = spear
Vincit Rōma fidē Phoebī: dat fēmina poenās:	11	
sceptra per Iōniās fracta vehuntur aquās.	12	
At pater <u>Iḍaliō</u> mīrātur Caesar ab <u>astrō</u> :	13	Iḍaliō...astrō = comet (a symbol of Julius Caesar)
"Sum deus; est nostrī sanguinis ista fidēs."	14	

Propertius, *Elegiae* IV.6.37-42, 53-60

29. In line 1, Augustus is described as the A) citizen of the world B) ruler of the world C) destroyer of the world D) savior of the world
30. What is the best translation of *maior avīs* (line 2)? A) great ancestor B) oldest ancestor C) great because of his ancestors D) greater than his ancestors
31. Based upon your knowledge of ancient literature, the adjective *Hectoreīs* (line 2) links Augustus to the ancient A) Trojans B) Etruscans C) Romans D) Greeks
32. According to line 3 (*vince...est*), Apollo encourages Augustus to be victorious on the sea because A) things are not going well in battle B) Augustus is losing the respect of the Romans C) Augustus is already in control of the land D) Antony and Cleopatra have a much smaller fleet
33. According to lines 3-4 (*tibi...meīs*), Apollo says that his weapons A) are to be feared B) support Augustus C) can only do so much D) are made from laurel wood
34. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 5? A) DS DS B) DD SS C) DD SD D) DS DD
35. What is the best translation of *metū* (line 5)? A) from fear B) because of fear C) by fear D) for fear
36. According to line 7, Apollo says that A) the enemy are more determined B) now is the time to strike C) Augustus needs this victory to secure his rule D) there is a storm on the sea
37. In lines 9-10, we learn that A) Augustus must be held back by Apollo B) the Romans give up all hope of victory C) Augustus' spear is hurled after Apollo shoots his arrows D) Augustus refuses to fight with spears
38. Based upon your knowledge of Roman history, to whom does *fēmina* (line 11) refer? A) Cleopatra B) Roma C) Dido D) Livia
39. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 12? A) chiasmus B) synchysis C) antithesis D) simile
40. At the end of the passage, the emphasis shifts from the power of Apollo to the glory of Julius Caesar, who declares that this victory A) is the first of many to come B) has been hard fought C) will be memorable to the Romans D) is proof of his divinity and divine family