

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

1. Parva puella, librō āmissō, lacrimāvit. A) after the book had been lost B) lost the book C) while losing the book D) I lost the book
2. Eīs domī manēre licēbat. A) He was asking to stay home. B) They were allowed to stay at home. C) He permitted us to stay at home. D) They enjoyed staying home.
3. Filiī meī pānem aquamque ad mēnsam ferant. A) My sons did bring B) Let my sons bring C) My sons are bringing D) My sons will have brought
4. Cīvēs putābant Perseum Medūsam interfectūrum esse. A) has killed B) had killed C) was killed D) would kill
5. Deus maris ā Rōmānīs _____ appellātus est. A) Neptūnī B) Neptūnus C) Neptūnō D) Neptūnum
6. Līberī per hortum ambulābant ut flōrēs carperent. A) who are picking flowers B) and picked flowers C) in order to pick flowers D) while they picked flowers
7. Senex valētūdinis causā in villā mānsit. A) in spite of his health B) for the sake of his health C) in respect to his health D) concerning his health
8. Caesar dē monte ad castra pōnenda dēscendit. A) near the pitched camp B) while they were pitching the camp C) after pitching the camp D) to pitch the camp
9. Rēx quī Troiae rēgnābat multōs filiōs habēbat. A) for Troy B) at Troy C) to Troy D) by Troy
10. Imperātor legatīs imperat ut discēdant. A) The general orders the legates to leave. B) The legates are ordered to leave the general. C) The general orders them to leave with the legates. D) The general orders them to leave the legates.
11. Putābāmus fūrem esse apud nōs. A) for B) except C) without D) among
12. Agrī arandī sunt. A) are being plowed B) should have been plowed C) were plowed D) must be plowed
13. Mīnos nescīvit ubi Ariadnē fuisse. A) is B) was C) had been D) may be
14. Amīcae eāsdem vestēs saepe gerunt. A) the same B) themselves C) those D) their
15. Mūrī tōtius urbis sunt altissimī. A) into the whole city B) within the whole city C) of the whole city D) from the whole city
16. Vōx clāra est maximē idōnea ōrātōrī. A) rather suitable B) very suitable C) more suitable D) suitable
17. Exercitus in hostēs advenientēs impetum fēcit. A) The army made an attack against the enemy as they were approaching. B) An attack was made by the approaching enemy against the army. C) The approaching enemy attacked the army. D) The army will attack the enemy when they approach.
18. Sī vōbīs placet, plaudite! A) laugh B) apologize C) complain D) clap
19. The battles of Cannae and Zama occurred during the A) Social Wars B) Civil Wars C) Gallic Wars D) Punic Wars
20. Pompeii, Herculaneum and Mt. Vesuvius are located A) near Ostia B) north of the Po River C) along the Bay of Naples D) in Sicily
21. The abduction of Persephone by Hades to the Underworld was mourned most by her mother _____. A) Daphne B) Artemis C) Aphrodite D) Demeter
22. *Augurēs*, *haruspicēs*, and *ōmina* all relate to what aspect of Roman life? A) religion B) cooking C) education D) clothing
23. Which woodland goddess caused Actaeon to be torn apart by his dogs after he gazed upon her as she bathed? A) Diana B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
24. *Q.E.D.*, which used to be required at the end of geometric proofs, is the abbreviation for *Quod erat* _____. A) *dēlendum* B) *dēscendendum* C) *dēmōnstrandum* D) *dūcendum*
25. Which island lies southeast of Athens? A) Sardinia B) Crete C) Sicily D) Corsica
26. At the root of the words *hibernate*, *aestival*, and *vernal* are Latin words relating to A) animals B) the oceans C) trees D) the seasons

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SPLENDID ARMOR FOR AENEAS

Venus appears to Aeneas as he is about to meet his foe Turnus on Italian soil.

Dea Venus dōna ferēns suō filiō sē ostendit et haec dīcēbat. “Coniūnx meus haec dōna tibi finxit nē cum ācrī Turnō in proeliō contendere dubitēs.” Inde dea, armīs radiantibus sub quercū adversā positīs, amplexum fili petīvit.

Laetus erat Aenēās mātris dōnīs et honōre tantō. Mirātus est galeam terribilem crīstīs ōrnātā flammāsque vomentem. Gladium magnum vīdit et ingentem lōricam ex aere factam tetigit. Hasta erat longissima. Pulcherrimum erat scūtum in quō erant multae pictūrae....

- 1
2 **finxit** = has crafted
3 **quercū** = oak tree; **amplexum** =
4 **galeam** = helmet embrace
5 **crīstīs** = with crests; **vomentem** =
6 **lōricam** = breastplate spouting
7

Based on Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book VIII, 608-625

27. According to line 1, Venus is holding A) her son B) a tablet C) a torch D) gifts
28. The best translation of *haec* (line 1) is A) he B) him C) these things D) herself
29. In lines 1-2, Venus A) brings her husband to Aeneas B) embraces her husband
C) encourages Aeneas in his fight against Turnus D) tells Aeneas of Turnus' shining armor
30. According to lines 2-3, what does Venus do after showing the weapons and armor to her son?
A) She smiles, her face shining with delight. B) She waits for her son to recognize her.
C) She further honors her son. D) She places the weapons and armor under a nearby tree.
31. Lines 4-7 describe Aeneas in a state of A) awe B) grief C) fear D) indifference
32. The helmet that Aeneas receives is described as A) huge and made of bronze B) flashing with fire
C) destined to give its wearer a terrible fate D) extremely tall and beautiful

...In hōc scūtō deus ignis, quī scientiam fātōrum habuit, fābulam Italōrum triumphōrumque Rōmānōrum prōposuit. Inter imāginēs in scūtō erat lupa in cavernā cum Martis geminīs. Aenēās fēminās Sabīnās captās spectāvit. Filius Veneris prōgeniēs gladiōs stringentēs libertātis causā cōspexit. Etiam erat rēx, nōmine Porsenna, irātus quod Horātius Coclēs pontem dēripere ausus erat. Aderat Cloelia, vinculīs ruptīs, in flūmine natāns.

In summō scūtō quīdam ante templum stetit custōdiēns Capitōlium. In mediō scūtō erant nāves inter sē prope Actium certantēs. Tālēs erant pictūrae in scūtō quod Vulcānus fēcerat et quod Venus suō filiō dederat. Troiānus, cum nescīret quae pictūrae essent, gaudēbat tamen et eās admīrābātur. Deinde vir scūtum attollit et fāmam fātumque nepōtum in umerō portat.

- 8
9
10
11 **prōgeniēs** = descendants;
12 **stringentēs** = drawing
13 **vinculīs** = chains
14
15
16
17
18 **nepōtum** = of his descendants

Based on Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book VIII, 626-731

33. In line 8 (*In hōc signō...prōposuit*), *deus ignis* refers to A) the maker of the armor B) the giver of the armor
C) the one receiving the armor D) the one wearing the armor
34. In line 10, *cum Martis geminīs* is a reference to the A) Trojan War B) armor's material C) founding of Rome
D) triumphs of the Greeks
35. According to line 11, why were people drawing their swords? A) to form a ceremonial arch
B) to fight against the Greeks C) to defend their freedom D) to protect their children
36. According to line 12, Porsenna was angry because Horatius Cocles dared to A) break his chains
B) tear down a bridge C) desert the army D) challenge his authority
37. From your knowledge of Roman history, who were the opponents in the event described in lines 14-15 (*In mediō... certantēs*)? A) Antony and Octavian B) Hannibal and Scipio C) Marius and Sulla D) Crassus and Spartacus
38. The best translation of *cum* in line 16 is A) since B) with C) while D) although
39. In line 18, the *-que* connects A) *fāmam* and *fātum* B) *fātum* and *nepōtum* C) *attollit* (line 17) and *portat*
D) *scūtum* (line 17) and *nepōtum*
40. What does the shield which Aeneas takes up on his shoulder symbolize? A) the fall of Troy B) Aeneas' future death
C) the arrogance of Turnus D) the future glory of Rome