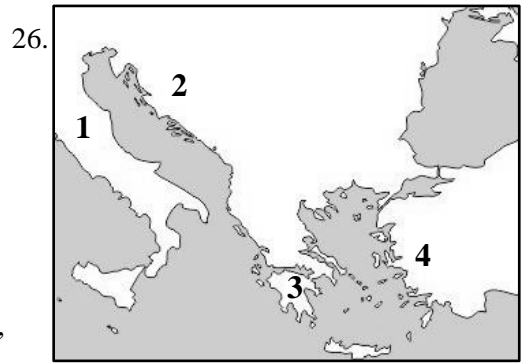


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Lūcia et Iūlia ad flūmen ad nātandum festīnābant. A) to swim B) by swimming C) about to swim D) while swimming
2. Omnēs magistrae mē laudāvēre. A) will be praised B) to praise C) praise D) have praised
3. Quaedam piscātrīcēs sunt perītiorēs quam aliae. A) Any fisherwomen B) Those fisherwomen
C) The fisherwomen themselves D) Certain fisherwomen
4. Puerī, quī in urbe habitant, hodiē domum rūre redeunt. A) to the countryside B) near the countryside
C) from the countryside D) for the countryside
5. Decetne dīvum mortālī vulnere violārī? A) Is it proper that a god be injured by a mortal wound? B) Will it be fitting that a
god be injured by a wounded mortal? C) Should a god have been injured by a wound from the mortals? D) Would it be
suitable for mortals to be injured by a wound from a god?
6. Filiō ā patre nārrātum est Rōmam semper inimīcam futūram esse. A) The father will tell this to the son
B) The son was told by the father C) The father is told this by the son D) The son was telling the father
7. Quid est dulcius hōc fructū? A) to this fruit B) of this fruit C) than this fruit D) this fruit
8. Tot gnātī deum cecidērunt, quīn occidit ūnā Sarpēdōn, mea prōgeniēs. A) So many sons have fallen because of the gods
B) So many sons of gods have fallen C) Sons and so many gods have fallen D) O gods, so many sons have fallen
9. Levitās molliōra et meliōra gravia facit. A) better B) less C) more D) worse
10. Psychē, in āera reddita, _____ fūncta est. A) fātī suī B) fātum suum C) fātōrum suōrum D) fātō suō
11. Nostram sententiam mūtēmus! A) We will have changed B) We were changing C) Let us change D) We have changed
12. Utinam Cloanthus dīvōs vōtīs vocāssset! A) did call B) had called C) will call D) was calling
13. Nescīre malum est utrumne hominēs dīvitiīs an virtūte beātiorēs sint. A) either...or B) not only...but also
C) whether...or D) not as much...as
14. Nōn ego quidquam signātīs tabellīs committere velim. A) the signed tablets B) to the signed tablets
C) of the signed tablet D) with the tablet needing to be signed
15. Metuō, Eurydicē, ut sīs vītālis. A) to be alive B) that you are not alive C) in order that you are alive
D) as you are not alive
16. Dīcunt Priamiden Graiās rēgnāre per urbēs. A) Priam's son B) for Priam's son C) by Priam's son D) of Priam's son
17. Mihi poenam dabis. A) You were punished because of me. B) I will pay a penalty for your crime.
C) I was punishing you for your crime. D) You will pay me a penalty.
18. Rēgīna tē rogat nē nunc proficiāscāre. A) by not setting out now B) not to set out now C) in order to set out now
D) so that they might set out now
19. Fīlia victōriā gāvīsa est. A) is rejoicing B) was rejoicing C) rejoiced D) had rejoiced
20. Versūs Orphicī sunt mīrābilēs audītū. A) to hear B) from hearing C) having been heard D) of hearing
21. What literary device can be found in the following quotation: *Quī illīus culpā cecidit velut prātī ultimī flōs?*
A) anaphora B) hendiadys C) simile D) zeugma
22. Which emperor was born in Spain in 76 CE, was known for his fondness of Greek culture, and built a defensive wall in
Britain that can still be seen today? A) Antoninus Pius B) Hadrian C) Marcus Aurelius D) Trajan
23. Give the scansion pattern for the first four feet of this line from Sulpicia:
Grātum est, sēcūrus multum quod iam tibi dē mē. A) DSDD B) SSDS C) DSSD D) SSSS
24. Which character in mythology incurred the wrath of Venus and had to perform four labors before being able to marry her
beloved Cupid? A) Eurydice B) Hero C) Psyche D) Thisbe
25. What philosophy, practiced by Cato the Younger, Seneca, and Marcus Aurelius, believed that one ought to live their lives
virtuously, regardless of what fate and fortune might bring? A) Stoicism B) Epicureanism C) Pythagoreanism
D) Cynicism

26. The Lion Gate and the so-called Mask of Agamemnon were discovered at the famous site of Mycenae. What number on the map represents Mycenae?
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



27. Which granddaughter of Agrippa was both a wife of the emperor Claudius and the mother of the emperor Nero? A) Livia B) Drusilla C) Agrippina D) Antonia

28. Which daughter of Priam and Hecuba foretold the destruction of Troy but was not believed? A) Andromache B) Briseis C) Cassandra D) Penthesilea

29. What is the common meaning of the three Latin words from which archipelago, saline, and aquamarine are all derived? A) earth B) island C) sea D) moon

30. What would a character in a play by Plautus be doing if they said, “*Salvus sīs!*”? A) insulting you B) questioning you C) complimenting you D) greeting you

POWER OF THE GODS, SORROW OF MORTALS

Ovid laments his exile by Augustus.

Mulciber in Trōiam, prō Trōiā stābat Apollō;
 aequa Venus Teucrīs, Pallas inīqua fuit.

Ōderat Aenēan propior Sāturnia Turnō;
 ille tamen Veneris nūmine tūtus erat.

Saepe ferōx cautum petiit Neptūnus Ulixem;
 ēripuit patruō saepe Minerva suō.

Et nōbīs aliquod, quamvīs distāmus ab illīs,
 quis vetat irātō nūmen adesse deō?

Verba miser frūstrā nōn prōficiētia perdō.

Ipsa gravēs spargunt ōra loquentis aquae,
 terribilisque Notus iactat mea dicta, precēsque,
 ad quōs mittuntur, nōn sinit ire deōs.

Ergō idem ventī, nē causā laedar in ūnā
 vēlaque nescio quō vōtaque nostra ferunt.

Ovid, *Tristia* I.2

1 **Mulciber** = Vulcan

2 **Pallas** = Minerva

3 **Sāturnia** = Juno

4

5

6 **patruō** = uncle (Neptune)

7 **quamvīs** = although; **distāmus** = we (Ovid) stand apart

8 **vetat** = denies; **irātō deō** = belonging to an angry god

9

10

11 **Notus** = the South Wind

12 **nōn sinit** = does not allow

13

14

31. According to lines 1-3, which deity is friendly to the Trojans? A) Vulcan B) Minerva C) Juno D) Apollo

32. Whom does the phrase *propior...Turnō* (line 3) describe? A) *Venus* (line 2) B) *Pallas* (line 2) C) *Aenēan* (line 3) D) *Sāturnia* (line 3)

33. In line 4, what is the best translation of *nūmine*? A) because of the divine will B) than the divine will C) without the divine will D) to the divine will

34. What literary device can be found in line 5? A) apostrophe B) metonymy C) synchysis D) polysyndeton

35. In line 5, how is Ulysses characterized? A) careful B) happy C) angry D) fierce

36. According to lines 7-8, which of the following reflects Ovid’s attitude towards Aeneas and Ulysses? A) He believes that he is very different from them. B) He feels that they deserved their punishments. C) He believes that they were favored by all the gods. D) He feels that they should be admired for their suffering.

37. Which of the following is true, according to lines 9-10? A) Ovid is hopeful that his words will be heard by Augustus. B) Ovid is extremely angry towards Augustus for his punishment. C) Ovid is sad that his words aren’t reaching his intended audience. D) Ovid is happy because he was able to say good-bye to his loved ones.

38. To which word does *quōs* (line 12) refer? A) *verba* (line 9) B) *aquae* (line 10) C) *precēs* (line 11) D) *deōs* (line 12)

39. How many elisions are in line 13? A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3

40. What do we learn in lines 13-14? A) Ships and Ovid’s pleas are headed to unknown places. B) Ovid hopes that he will be recalled from his exile. C) Ovid is well aware of his fate and final destination. D) The winds are destroying Ovid’s ship and preventing him from leaving.