

## A DESPERATE FLIGHT

*Trojans Helenor and Lycus encounter Turnus and the Latins.*

Isque ubi sē Turnī media inter mīlia vīdit  
 hinc aciēs atque hinc aciēs astāre Latīnās,  
 ut fera, quae dēnsā vēnantum saepta corōnā  
 contrā tēla furit sēsēque haud nescia mortī  
 incit et saltū suprā vēnābula fertur,  
 haud aliter iuvenis mediōs moritūrus in hostēs  
 inruit et quā tēla videt dēnsissima tendit.  
 At pedibus longē melior Lycus inter et hostēs  
 inter et arma fugā mūrōs tenet, altaque certat  
 prendere tēcta manū sociumque attingere dextrās.  
 Quem Turnus pariter cursū tēlōque secūtus  
increpat hīs victor: "Nostrāsne ēvādere, dēmēns,  
 spērāstī tē posse manūs?" Simul arripit ipsum  
 pendentem et magnā mūrī cum parte revellit:  
 quālis ubi aut leporem aut candentī corpore cycnum  
 sustulit alta petēns pedibus Iovis armiger uncīs...

Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book IX, lines 549-564

- 1 **Is** = Helenor; **mīlia** = *mīlia mīlitum*  
 2  
 3 **vēnantum** = *vēnantium*; **saepta** = fenced in  
 4  
 5 **suprā** = upon; **vēnābula** = spears  
 6  
 7 **tendit** = moves toward  
 8  
 9  
 10 **tēcta** = top of the walls; **socium** = *sociōrum*  
 11  
 12 **increpat** = rebukes  
 13  
 14 **revellit** = pulls (him) back  
 15  
 16 **uncīs** = hooked

- In lines 1-2, Helenor is A) following Lycus B) leaving camp C) surrounded by the enemy D) rescued by Lycus
- The best translation of *ut* (line 3) is A) as B) that C) so that D) lest
- In line 3, *quae...corōnā* presents an image of A) a king holding a crown B) a circle of hunters C) worshipers in a temple D) farm animals grazing
- In line 4, *haud nescia* is an example of A) hysteron-proteron B) anastrophe C) zeugma D) litotes
- In line 5 (*saltū...fertur*) we learn that the animal A) dodges all the spears B) is frightened by the spears C) throws itself on the spears D) has claws like spears
- The best translation of *haud aliter* (line 6) is A) not otherwise B) in no other C) not any at all D) somewhat after
- The best translation of *quā* (line 7) is A) why B) with which C) by which D) where
- At the end of line 7, Helenor A) is taken prisoner B) rushes to certain death C) flees the battlefield D) rejoins his friend
- Line 8 describes Lycus as A) injured B) burdened C) swift D) scared
- Lines 9-10 (*alta...dextrās*) find Lycus struggling to A) seize his comrade's weapon B) touch his comrades' hands C) grasp his comrades' dangling rope D) leap from the wall to his comrades below
- In line 10, *-que* connects A) *prendere* and *atingere* B) *certat* and *atingere* C) *manū* and *socium* D) *socium* and *dextrās*
- Quem*, in line 11, refers to A) Lycus (line 8) B) mūrōs (line 9) C) manū (line 10) D) socium (line 10)
- In line 12, what needs to be understood with *hīs*? A) tēlīs B) manibus C) verbīs D) virīs
- To whom does *dēmēns* (line 12) refer? A) Turnus B) Helenor C) Lycus D) the Trojans
- In line 13, *spērāstī* is an alternative form for A) spērāverātis B) spērātis C) spērāvissē D) spērāvistī
- Lines 13-14 display Turnus' A) inflexibility B) skill with his weapons C) leadership over his troops D) physical strength
- One purpose of the simile in lines 15-16 is to compare Lycus to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rabbit and swan. A) purity B) cleverness C) swiftness D) vulnerability
- A second purpose of the simile in lines 15-16 is to describe Turnus as A) an eagle B) a tiger C) a deer D) a bear
- The scansion for the first four feet of line 15 is A) DS DS B) DD SS C) SS DD D) DS DS
- Which phrase best describes both Helenor's and Lycus' situation throughout the passage? A) *ex cathedra* B) *in extremis* C) *pro tempore* D) *prima facie*

## KING JUGURTHA IN BATTLE

*Sallust describes the events at the beginning of the war with Jugurtha and his Numidians.*

Eodem tempore Jugurtha, amissis amicis – quorum plerisque ipse necaverat, ceteri formidine pars ad Romānos, alii ad regem Bocchum profugerant – cum neque bellum geri sine administris posset, et novorum fidem in tantā perfidiā veterum experiri periculōsum duceret, varius incertusque agitabat. Neque illi res neque consilium aut quisquam hominum satis placebat. Itinera praefectosque in diēs mutare, modo advorsum hostes, interdum in solitudinēs pergere, saepe in fugā ac post paulō in armīs spem habere, dubitare virtutē an fidei popularium minus crederet; ita quocumque intenderat res adversae erant.

Sed inter eas moras repente sese Metellus cum exercitū ostendit. Numidae ab Jugurthā prō tempore parati instructique, dein proelium incipitur. Quā in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiū certatum, ceteri eius omnes milites primō congressū pulsī fugatique. Romāni signorum et armorum aliquantō numerō, hostium paucorum potiti; nam fermē Numidīs in omnibus proeliis magis pedēs quam arma tuta sunt.

Sallust, *Bellum Jugurthinum*, LXXIV

- 1
- 2 ceteri...pars = alii; Bocchum = an ally
- 3 administris = army officers | of Jugurtha
- 4 duceret = considered
- 5 praefectōs = officials
- 6 in diēs = daily; advorsum = against
- 7 popularium = of his countrymen
- 8 intenderat = had directed his efforts
- 9 Metellus = a Roman general; Numidae =
- 10 Numidians
- 11 aliquamdiū = for some time
- 12 aliquantō = considerable
- 13 fermē = ferē
- 14 tuta sunt = protected (them)

21. In line 1, *amissis amicis* is best translated A) having killed his friends B) dismissed his friends C) with his friends having been lost D) for his subservient friends
22. According to line 1, many of Jugurtha's friends A) had died of disease B) had tried to assassinate him C) had been given dishonorable discharges D) had been slain by Jugurtha himself
23. In line 2, the reader learns that some friends A) fled because of fear B) were taken prisoner C) deserted because they had not been paid D) attacked Jugurtha
24. In lines 2-4 (*cum...agitabat*), Jugurtha was hesitant to appoint new officers because A) he thought he could command by himself B) no one was competent except the former officers C) the disloyalty of the former officers made him suspicious of the new candidates D) none of the new men understood his strategies
25. From lines 2-4, we can infer that Jugurtha was A) dull-witted B) hopeful C) doubtful D) confident
26. The Latin word *perfidiā* in line 3 gives us the English derivative **perfidious** which means A) faithful B) treacherous C) perfect D) incompetent
27. The word *illī* (line 4) refers to A) Jugurtha B) Bocchus C) the army officers D) former friends
28. The phrase *Itinera...mutare* (lines 5-6) reveals Jugurtha's A) courageous actions B) paranoia C) trusting nature D) rage
29. The words *modo...pergere* (line 6) tell us that Jugurtha sometimes would A) offer to conclude a truce B) destroy everything in his path C) ambush the Romans in remote places D) keep to himself
30. In lines 6-7, what type of infinitives are *mutare, pergere, habere, and dubitare*? A) subjective B) historical C) objective D) complementary
31. The best translation of *post paulō* (line 7) is A) a little later B) sometime before C) a long time afterwards D) quite a bit before
32. In lines 7-8 (*dubitare...crederet*), Jugurtha A) was no longer trusted by his countrymen B) thought his countrymen were virtuous C) distrusted his people's courage and loyalty D) did not doubt the strength and religious conviction of his people
33. In line 8 (*ita...erant*), we learn that A) Jugurtha tried to do all things at once B) the people did not help Jugurtha C) things turned out as planned D) Jugurtha faced difficulty wherever he turned
34. The best translation of *inter eas moras* in line 9 is A) according to these customs B) among these delays C) around these bushes D) amid such death
35. The arrival of Metellus' army in line 9 is A) unexpected B) a few days away C) long planned for D) eagerly awaited
36. From lines 9-10 (*Numidae...incipitur*), we learn that A) the enemy had the advantage B) the Numidians defected C) the Numidians began the battle unprepared D) Jugurtha readied his army
37. In line 11, *affuit* comes from the verb A) *adesse* B) *adfari* C) *afferre* D) *abesse*
38. In lines 10-11 (*Quā...certatum*), we learn that the Numidian army continued to fight A) after the original attack failed B) after they chased the Roman front line into the woods C) although Jugurtha encouraged them to retreat D) in whatever part of the battle the king was
39. In lines 12-13 (*Romāni...potiti*), the Romans captured A) the whole Numidian army B) many weapons and many men C) many weapons and a few men D) a few weapons and many men
40. In lines 13-14 (*nam...tuta sunt*), the Numidians relied not so much on their skilled use of weapons as on A) their courage B) their shrewdness in counter-attack C) their hand-to-hand combat D) their ability in running away