

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

ITEMS 1-19 TELL A STORY.

1. Salvēte, discipulī, et audīte fābulam novam. A) of the student B) to the student C) student D) students
2. Heri fābulam dē bellō deōrum audīvistis. A) Yesterday B) Today C) Soon D) Tomorrow
3. Hodīe vōbīs fābulam dē Bellō Troiānō nārrābō. A) I am telling B) I was telling C) I will tell D) I have told
4. Cupītisne scīre causam bellī? A) Why do you want B) We want C) To want D) Do you want
5. Trēs deae, Hēra et Athēna et Aphroditē, dē pulchritūdine contendēbant. A) are competing B) were competing C) will compete D) have competed
6. Rogābitis, “Quis vīcit?” A) Who B) What C) Why D) How
7. Paris, adulēscēns Troiānus, praemium deae amōris dedit. A) from the goddess B) goddesses C) to the goddess D) by the goddesses
8. Paris cupiēbat esse vir Helenae. A) he is B) you are C) they are D) to be
9. Helena tamen erat uxor rēgis Spartaē. A) the king B) of the king C) for the king D) by the king
10. Paris ad urbem Troiam \_\_\_\_\_ Helenā nāvīgāvit. A) cum B) circum C) contrā D) trāns
11. Menelāus, rēx Spartaē, uxōrem pulchram recipere cupīvit. The adjective *pulchram* agrees with A) *Menelāus* B) *rēx* C) *Spartaē* D) *uxōrem*
12. Itaque mille nāvēs Graecae Helenam petēbant. A) ten B) one hundred C) one thousand D) one million
13. Inter virōs Graecōs erat magnus \_\_\_\_\_. A) dux B) ducis C) ducī D) ducem
14. Certē vōs fābulam dē magnō Achille audīvistis. A) I B) he C) we D) you
15. Magnō cum gaudiō pugnat et multōs hostēs necat. Which choice is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase? A) laetum B) laetē C) laetī D) laetōrum
16. Quam terrītī sunt hostēs contrā Achillem! A) How B) Who C) When D) Why
17. Mātrēs Troiānae filiōs amant. A) to their sons B) of their sons C) their sons D) by their sons
18. Omnis māter dēclārat, “Nōlī, Achilles, necāre filium meum!” A) Do not kill B) You are not killing C) Why don’t you kill D) To kill no one
19. Sed īra virī \_\_\_\_\_ magna. A) sum B) est C) sumus D) sunt

ITEMS 20-29 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

20. When a teacher helps a Latin student, that student should respond A) “*Sōl lūcet.*” B) “*Grātiās tibi agō.*” C) “*Errāre hūmānum est.*” D) “*Absum.*”
21. “To the fairest,” “Beware of Greeks even bearing gifts,” and “The face that launched a thousand ships” are phrases commonly associated with A) the Trojan War B) the founding of Rome C) the Punic Wars D) the fall of the Monarchy
22. Which body parts are on your *caput*? A) *manūs* B) *oculī* C) *pedēs* D) *pectora*
23. Who attempted to drive his father’s sun chariot across the sky but was unable to control the horses? A) Hercules B) Midas C) Orpheus D) Phaethon
24. The Pantheon was a Roman A) *cūria* B) *amphitheātrum* C) *templum* D) *basilica*
25. Insurgent and resurrection derive from the Latin verb meaning to A) rise B) attack C) flow D) give birth to

26. In which room of a *villa Rōmāna* would a *coquus* prepare *cēna*?  
A) *tablīnum* B) *ātrium* C) *cubiculum* D) *culinā*
27. Which letter on the map to the right represents the Apennines?  
A) letter A B) letter B C) letter C D) letter D
28. When the kicker missed the game-winning field goal, he became a \_\_\_\_\_ to the fans of his own team. A) *deus ex māchinā* B) *in locō parentis*  
C) *persōna nōn grāta* D) *pater patriae*
29. Which god worked at a forge under Mt. Etna and made weapons for the other gods? A) Pluto B) Neptune C) Jupiter D) Vulcan



**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

MEMNON AND AURORA  
*The death and remembrance of Memnon*

Aurōra, dea p̄rimae lūcis, propter mortem filiī, Memnonis, lacrimābat. Achilles Memnonem in Bellō Troiānō necāverat. Troiānī corpus in rogum posuērunt sed māter filium nōn spectāre cupiēbat. Aurōra genūflexit ante pedēs rēgis deōrum et dīxit, “Nōn sum potēns apud deōs. Multa templa nōn habēō. Neque templa neque ārās mihi petō. Dēbēs tamen dare mihi favōrem quod ego tibi p̄rimam lūcem cotīdiē dabam. Dā, magne rēx deōrum, meō filiō meritum honōrem et levā dolōrem mātris!”

Dum rokus in flammās cadit et columna fūmī lūcem obscurat, Iuppiter annuit. Cinerēs similēs avibus ex flammīs fūmisque appārebant. Cinerēs factī sunt avēs. Ter avēs circumvolāvērunt; ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant. Subitō avēs inter sē pugnābant. Avēs in memoriā Memnonis quotannis pignant. Bellum Troiānum in caelō gerunt. Etiam hodiē Aurōra, dea p̄rimae lūcis, terram madidam lacrimīs facit.

Inspired by Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* XIII.576-622

- 1 **propter** = on account of  
2 **necāverat** = had killed; **rogum** = funeral pyre  
3 **genūflexit** = knelt  
4 **potēns** = powerful; **apud** = among  
5 **ārās** = altars; **tamen** = however  
6 **cotīdiē** = daily  
7 **meritum** = rightful  
8 **Dum** = While; **annuit** = nodded assent  
9 **Cinerēs** = ashes; **avibus** = to birds  
10 **factī sunt** = became; **Ter** = Three times  
11 **attollēbant** = they raised; **sē** = themselves  
12 **quotannis** = every year; **gerunt** = they wage  
13 **madidam** = wet

30. In line 1, *dea p̄rimae lūcis* reveals that Aurora was the goddess of A) the moon B) wisdom C) the rainbow D) dawn
31. In lines 2-3 (*Troiānī...cupiēbat*), Aurora A) lit a funeral pyre for her son B) could not look at her son’s body  
C) prayed to all the gods D) knelt before Achilles
32. To whom does Aurora speak in lines 3-7? A) Memnon B) Achilles C) Jupiter D) herself
33. In lines 4-5 (*Nōn sum...petō*), how does Aurora describe herself? A) intelligent B) tired C) rich D) humble
34. What does *neque...neque* (line 5) mean? A) not only...but also B) none...none C) neither...nor D) not now... not ever
35. In lines 5-6 (*Dēbēs...dabam*), why does Aurora feel she deserves a favor? A) She has received many things before.  
B) She helped the Trojans during the war. C) She brought a new dawn each day. D) Her son killed great Achilles.
36. In line 7, what is the best translation of *levā dolōrem mātris*? A) lighten a mother’s pain B) you will lighten the pain  
for a mother C) mother lightens the pain D) the mother will lighten the pain
37. In line 8 (*Dum...annuit*), what was happening when Jupiter agreed to Aurora’s request? A) The sun was setting.  
B) The funeral pyre was collapsing. C) A volcano was erupting. D) A temple was catching fire.
38. The phrase *ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant* (line 10-11) describes the birds’ A) quick movement B) large size  
C) great number D) loud noise
39. In line 11 (*Subitō...pugnābant*), the birds were fighting A) the Trojans B) each other C) Achilles D) Memnon
40. According to lines 12-13, to what natural phenomenon do the *lacrimīs* of Aurora refer? A) a flood B) morning dew  
C) a hail storm D) tree sap