

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Meus pater est _____. A) magistrī B) magister C) magistrum D) magistrōs
2. Fēmina amicās convocāre parābat. A) to call together B) are calling together C) will call together D) were calling together
3. Valē, Lūcī! Tē crās vidēbō. A) to Lucius B) by Lucius C) of Lucius D) Lucius
4. Cūr Rōmānī pirātās timēbant? A) When B) How C) Where D) Why
5. Daedalus dicit Īcarō, "Eris tūtus in mediō caelō." A) You will be B) You are C) To be D) You were
6. Caesar _____ equōs in Galliam movēbit. A) multum B) multī C) multō D) multōs
7. Da mihi tuam tabellam! A) Give B) To give C) They are giving D) He was giving
8. Rōmulus et Remus caelum spectābant. A) are watching B) will watch C) watch D) were watching
9. Quot animālia sunt duo canēs et quattuor lupī? A) quīnque B) sex C) septem D) octō
10. Sphīnx rogābat, "Quid est respōsum?" A) Who B) How C) What D) Where
11. Jupiter shouted angrily, "Man has displeased the gods!" A) irātī B) irātē C) irātō D) irātum
12. Puer ad insulam natābit. A) through B) in C) to D) across
13. Servī tunicās multās nunc lavant. A) are washing B) will wash C) washed D) to wash
14. Rōmānī _____ in Colossēo spectābunt. A) lūdōrum B) lūdī C) lūdōs D) lūdīs
15. Nōs erimus in scholā crās; ubi vōs eritis? A) I B) you C) they D) she
16. Poēta librum novum amicō bonō mōnstrat. A) of his good friend B) to his good friend
C) by his good friend D) about his good friend
17. Ubi ambulābis? In hortō aut in silvā ambulābō. A) or B) but C) because D) and
18. Habēsne pallam et stolam? A) What do you have B) Do you have C) Why do you have D) Where do you have
19. The cornerstone of the public library reads MCMXLII. This tells you that it was dedicated in A) 1902 B) 1922
C) 1942 D) 1962
20. The French word ami, the Spanish word amigo and the Italian word amico all come from the Latin word which means
A) friend B) horse C) mother D) forest

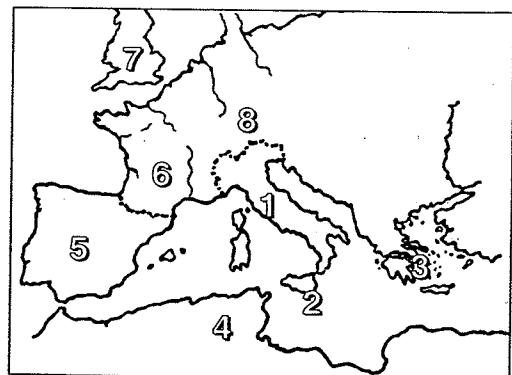
21. Use the map at the right to answer this question:

When a Roman boy travelled from Rome to Athens to continue his studies, he travelled from A) 1 to 2 B) 1 to 3 C) 1 to 4 D) 1 to 5

22. Refer again to the map: Which number identifies the Roman province Gallia? A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7

23. When a Roman father said, "Quaenam est tempestās hodiē?" he was asking A) Where are you going today? B) What is the weather today?
C) Is dinner ready? D) Why are you angry?

24. Quis erat dea lūnae et silvārum? A) Jūnō B) Diāna C) Vesta D) Minerva



25. Teams of horse-drawn chariots competed in the A) Circus Maximus B) basilica C) Cūria D) thermae
26. If you receive a **per diem** salary, you are paid A) daily B) monthly C) yearly D) weekly
27. Their parents were Mars and Rhea Silvia, but a wolf nursed them in infancy. Who were they? A) Neptune and Pluto B) Jupiter and Juno C) Apollo and Diana D) Romulus and Remus
28. In the story of Jason and the Argonauts, the Harpies were malodorous creatures. A) powerful B) timid C) beautiful D) bad-smelling
29. The famous Roman orator Cicero wrote essays, speeches, letters, and so forth. A) Nota Bene B) id est C) et cetera D) Post Scriptum
30. When your teacher says, “**Ambulā ad iānuam**,” you should A) go to the blackboard B) walk to the door C) put down your pen D) finish your test

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN ENEMY COMFORTS A GRIEVING FATHER

The greatest of the Greek fighters, Achilles, has just killed Hector, the Trojan son of King Priam. In the speech that follows, Achilles is trying to comfort the aged King about the death of his son:

“Deī fāta hominum volvunt. Iuppiter duās magnās urnās in Monte Olympō habet. In urnīs sunt dōna. Ūna urna habet beneficia, sed secunda urna habet dolōrēs. Iuppiter urnās movet et dōna miscet. Iuppiter virō beneficia et dolōrēs dabit.

“Ōlim, senex, erās laetus et pater multōrum filiōrum. Sed nunc Iuppiter tibi bellum longum et mortem filiōrum tuōrum dat. Lacrimae Hectōrem nōn referent. Mox Iuppiter tibi beneficia iterum dabit; tum tibi dolōrēs iterum dabit.”

- 1 **fāta hominum** = the fates of men; **volvunt** = roll out;
Iuppiter = Jupiter; **urna** = pitcher, urn
 3 **beneficia** = favors; **dolōrēs** = sorrows
 4 **miscet** = mixes
 5 **senex** = old man
 6
 7 **Lacrimae** = tears; **referent** = will bring back
 8 **iterum** = again

31. According to line 1, who rolls out the fates of men? A) Priam B) Achilles C) men D) the gods
32. How many urns are there? A) two B) three C) four D) five
33. Where are the urns? A) in Troy B) in Athens C) on Mt. Olympus D) in the Underworld
34. The first urn holds A) old wine B) offerings to the gods C) Jupiter’s lightning bolts D) Jupiter’s favors
35. According to line 4, when Jupiter hands out his gifts, he A) throws lightning and thunderbolts B) gives both favors and sorrows C) rewards good people D) shakes the sky
36. The best translation of **dabit** in line 4 is A) will give B) gives C) used to give D) to give
37. According to line 5, once upon a time, Priam was happy and A) ruled many lands B) owned a large number of ships C) travelled far and wide D) had many sons
38. According to lines 6 and 7, Jupiter now gives Priam A) a proud and lasting empire B) unhealthy old age C) war and death D) wives for his sons
39. The person referred to by the pronoun **tibi** (lines 7 and 8) is A) Achilles B) Hector C) Jupiter D) Priam
40. In the last sentence, Achilles reminds Priam that soon Jupiter will give him A) favors, then sorrows B) a new kingdom C) another son D) victory in battle

1. Sciō nōmina Mūsārum. A) of the Muses B) by the Muses C) the Muses D) about the Muses
2. In the forest lives a beautiful nymph. A) habitāre B) habitās C) habitābit D) habitat
3. Quis dabit meō amicō cibum et aquam? A) of my friend B) by my friend C) to my friend D) from my friend
4. Troiānus Aenēās erat vir _____. A) bonus B) bonī C) bonum D) bonō
5. Magistra cum quinque discipulis sub arbore sedet. Quot sub arbore sedent? A) quattuor B) sex C) septem D) novem
6. Multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō vidisti. A) you saw B) you will see C) you see D) you were seeing
7. Graeci ex Asiā discēdere parant. A) they depart B) depart! C) they will depart D) to depart
8. Cūr Rōmulus cum frātre Remō pugnābat? A) has fought B) was fighting C) fights D) will fight
9. Multī poētae deōs deāsque laudāverunt. A) of goddesses B) and goddesses C) for goddesses D) or goddesses
10. Hannibal elephantōs trāns montēs dūxit. A) through B) under C) around D) across
11. Paulus dixit, “_____ cīvis Rōmānus sum.” A) Tū B) Nōs C) Ego D) Vōs
12. Filia lūli Caesaris est Iūlia. A) Julius Caesar B) of Julius Caesar C) by Julius Caesar D) with Julius Caesar
13. They were swimming far from the shore. A) bene B) saepe C) longē D) miserē
14. _____ mihi, Cornēlia, fābulam dē familiā tuā! A) Narrā B) Narrāte C) Narrāvī D) Narrāre
15. aqua : aquās :: dux : _____ A) ducis B) ducī C) ducibus D) ducēs
16. Cavē _____ meum! Ferōx est! A) canis B) cane C) canem D) canēs
17. Aut discite aut discēde! A) Either...or B) Both...and C) One...another D) Now...later
18. Pater puellam portat quod parva est. A) what B) if C) why D) because
19. What type of government did Lucius Brutus, Rome’s first consul, establish in 509 B.C.? A) monarchy B) republic C) empire D) triumvirate
20. If your teacher says, “Scribe, quaesō, tuum nōmen in tābulā,” you will A) write out the new story B) put your book on the desk C) write your name on the board D) go to the door
21. Rome’s northernmost province, first invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C., was A) Hispania B) Graecia C) Britannia D) Asia Minor
22. As the god of the Sun and light, who was also the patron divinity of poetry and prophecy? A) Athena B) Apollo C) Aphrodite D) Zeus
23. Quid faciēbant gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō? A) cantābant B) pugnābant C) dormiēbant D) sē lavābant
24. Vasco da Gama was the first European explorer to circumnavigate Africa. A) establish colonies in B) discover gold in C) reach the interior of D) sail around
25. The change of seasons was explained by the sorrow or joy of _____, whose daughter was snatched away to the Underworld. A) Ceres B) Minerva C) Venus D) Juno
26. Capitoline, Esquiline, and Palatine are _____ of Rome. A) hills B) buildings C) emperors D) roads
27. The refugees were soon repatriated. A) given money B) returned to their country C) given new jobs D) sent to prison
28. If your teacher writes N.B. on the board, she is telling the class to A) give an example B) write more clearly C) note carefully D) stay after school
29. In which direction do you go as you leave Rome toward Pompeii on the Via Appia? A) north B) south C) east D) west
30. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in A.D. MCDLIII. A) 1053 B) 1153 C) 1453 D) 1553

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE HEN AND THE PEACOCKS

A proud hen learns a lesson.

Ōlim gallīna stulta et superba pennās pavōnum in terrā invēnit. His pennīs sē adōrnāvit et dīxit: “Nunc pulchra sum! Certē nunc pavōnēs pulchrae mē accipient!” Deinde gallīna suum genus contempsit et sē iūnxit ad pulchrās pavōnēs. Pavōnēs autem pennās impudentis gallīnae ēripiunt et eam rostrīs fugant his verbis: “Gallīna erās et es et semper eris!” Misera gallīna ad suum genus redire temptāvit sed etiam hae eam reppulērunt. Ūna ex gallīnis dīxit: “Nātūra nōbīs locum dedit. Tū autem tuō locō nōn contenta fuistī. Pēnae pavōnem non faciunt!”

- 1 gallīna = hen; pennās = feathers; pavōnum = of peacocks
- 2 His = with these; sē = herself
- 3
- 4 suum genus contempsit = despised her own kind; iūnxit = joined
- 5 impudentis = of the insolent
- 6 eam = her; rostrīs = with their beaks; fugant = chase away
- 7 redire = to go back
- 8 hae = these, they
- 9
- 10

—Adapted from Phaedrus

31. In line 1 the hen is described as A) foolish and vain B) strong and beautiful C) fat and lazy D) loud and angry
32. Where did she find the peacocks’ feathers? A) in the henhouse B) in a tree C) on the fence D) on the ground
33. What did the hen do with the feathers (line 2)? A) put them on herself B) left them where they were C) took them to her friends D) refused to touch them
34. How is accipient (line 3) best translated? A) they accept B) they were accepting C) they will accept D) they have accepted
35. What did the hen hope for in line 3? A) to accept food from the farmer B) to be accepted by the peacocks C) to accept a reward for returning the feathers D) to accept many gifts
36. How did she treat her fellow hens (line 4)? A) she showed them kindness B) she asked them to join her C) she praised them D) she looked down on them
37. How did the peacocks treat the hen (lines 5-6)? A) they received her as one of them B) they drove her away C) they ignored her D) they praised her beauty
38. How is his verbis (line 6) best translated? A) with these words B) of these words C) for these words D) these words
39. How did her fellow chickens treat the hen when she returned (line 8)? A) they welcomed her warmly B) they snatched the peacock feathers C) they drove her off D) they praised her new beauty
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) Nature favors the beautiful. B) All are created equal. C) There is strength in numbers. D) Be content with what you are.

1. Fēminae pulcherrima carmina canēbant. A) beautifully B) very beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
2. Labor ā tribus puellis perfectus est. A) by three girls B) for three girls C) from three girls D) with three girls
3. Cuius pecūnia in mēnsā est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
4. Pater filiōs ex urbe discēdentēs spectāvit. A) having left B) leaving C) about to leave D) having been left
5. Hannibal cōsilia Rōmānōrum prōvidere potuit. A) is able B) will be able C) had been able D) was able
6. "Mūnīte longam viam in Galliam!" Caesar militibus dixit. A) Build B) They have built C) To be built D) He builds
7. Urbs ā fidēlibus cīvibus servābitur. A) will save B) can be saved C) was saving D) will be saved
8. Illi quōs deī amant laetī sunt. A) to whom B) whose C) whom D) for whom
9. Miles arma audācter rapuit. A) bold B) very bold C) boldly D) more bold
10. Māter Tiberī erat _____. A) Livia B) Liviae C) Liviam D) Livīa
11. Pueri paucōs diēs cum amicō mānsērunt. A) in a few days B) a few days ago C) by a few days D) for a few days
12. Cōsulēs dixerunt rem pūblicam dēfēnsam esse. A) will defend B) had been defended C) is defended D) was defending
13. Discipulī hōs librōs lēcūrī sunt. A) have read B) having been read C) are reading D) are going to read
14. Sciō _____ bene regere. A) Rōmānārum B) Rōmānōs C) Rōmānis D) Rōmānae
15. Iuppiter erat potentior quam cēteri deī. A) how B) whom C) than D) which
16. Multī cīvium meliōrēs lēgēs petunt. A) of the citizens B) the citizens C) for the citizens D) with the citizens
17. Hic vir validus est; ille autem infirmus est. A) the same B) each C) that one D) who
18. Rōmānī auxiliū ā finitimīs quaesiverant. A) had sought B) were seeking C) seek D) shall have sought
19. The doctor identified the boy's problem as noctambulation. A) headaches B) sleepwalking C) weak ankles D) night blindness
20. Ubi erat Troia? A) in Asiā Minōre B) in Āfricā C) in Graeciā D) in Helvētiā
21. Is the commander of the army ipso facto the ruler of the country? A) for the time being B) by the very fact C) other things being equal D) for example
22. Cleopatra's amorous relationships with two different Romans, _____ and Antony, gave her power in the Roman world. A) Brutus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Caesar
23. Which Roman emperor, fighting under the sign of the cross and the words **In hōc signō vincēs**, was the first to accept Christianity? A) Romulus B) Constantine C) Augustus D) Aeneas
24. Which Titan was assigned the task of holding up the sky because of his attempt to overthrow the gods? A) Hercules B) Atlas C) Perseus D) Theseus
25. Dependents who relied on patrons for support in exchange for their personal services were known as A) optimātēs B) equitēs C) hostēs D) clientēs
26. On the first day of school the biology teacher discussed nomenclature. A) the characteristics of one-celled animals B) the naming system for classification C) the steps in the scientific method D) the instruments used in dissection
27. Brundisium, an important Roman seaport, was located on the southeastern "heel" of Italy on the _____. A) Red Sea B) Atlantic Ocean C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
28. **Requiescat in pace** would most likely be found inscribed on A) a tomb B) an aqueduct C) a bridge D) a library
29. Delphi, the shrine visited by those who wanted to learn the will of the gods, was sacred to A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
30. The Styx, Acheron, and Phlegethon are rivers which A) Hannibal had to cross on his march to Italy B) serve as borders to provinces in North Africa C) are located in the Underworld D) are tributaries of the Tiber

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE ROMANS AND THE CARTHAGINIANS

The Romans and Carthaginians fought against each other in the Punic Wars. This episode took place during the second of these wars.

In litterīs antiquīs Rōmānī atque Carthāginiēnsēs vigōre et animō parēs esse dicēbantur. Neque haec opiniō sine meritō fuit. Eius rei exemplum est hoc: Quintus Fabius, imperātor Rōmānus, lēgātōs ad Carthāginiēnsēs misit. Hī lēgātī hastam, signum bellī, et cadūceum, signum pācis, ferēbant; epistulam quoque ā Rōmānō populō ferēbant. Verba in epistulā erant: "Ēligite unum signum quod māvultis et existimate unum ā vōbis ēlectum ā Rōmānis missum esse."

Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānis lēgātīs respondērunt, "Ēligēmus neutrum signum. Relinquitē unum signum quod māvultis et existimate unum ā vōbis relictum ā Carthāginiēnsibus ēlectum esse."

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights X.27*

- 1 parēs = equal
- 2
- 3 lēgātōs = envoys; hastam = spear
- 4 cadūceum = herald's staff
- 5 ēligo, ēligere, ēlēgi, ēlectum = choose
- 6 māvultis = prefer; existimate = consider
- 7
- 8
- 9
31. In the beginning of the story, the author states that his information comes from A) his opinion B) his eyewitness account C) ancient literature D) popular belief
32. In line 1, **vigōre et animō** is best translated A) in strength and spirit B) in wealth and prosperity C) in fame and fortune D) in sickness and death
33. Lines 2 and 3 refer to a mission to A) the Roman general B) the Roman envoys C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginians
34. The mission, as described in lines 2-6, centered around a choice between A) poverty and wealth B) life and death C) war and peace D) blame and forgiveness
35. In line 5, **ēlectum** should be translated A) choosing B) chosen C) about to choose D) about to be chosen
36. The quote from the letter in lines 5-6 ("**Ēligite** . . . **esse**.") contains A) instructions B) an apology C) praise D) a farewell
37. **Ēligēmus** (line 7) is best translated A) We have chosen B) We had been chosen C) We shall choose D) We choose
38. In line 7 (**Ēligēmus neutrum signum**) the Carthaginians A) demand an apology from the Romans B) are flattered by the praise C) are frightened by the warning D) reject the Romans' proposal
39. According to the last sentence, who was to make the ultimate decision? A) the Roman envoys B) the Carthaginians C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginian general
40. What did the Carthaginians do at the end of the story? A) they decided to fight B) they refused to choose C) they sent back the shield D) they left the territory to the Romans

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Hostēs Rōmānōrum bellum gerere certē volunt. A) will want B) wanted C) want D) had wanted
2. Dea Mīnerva sapiētiōr Iūnōne esse dīcitur. A) than Juno B) with Juno C) by Juno D) from Juno
3. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō cum cōpiīs multīs Carthāginem nāvīgāvit. A) in Carthage B) from Carthage C) with Carthage D) to Carthage
4. Ibi sunt arma quae Rōmānī cēpērunt. A) who B) which C) whose D) whom
5. Rōmam mox visūrī sunt. A) they are seen B) while they see C) they are seeing D) they are going to see
6. Crās ad Forum ībō. Quō ībis? A) who B) where C) when D) why
7. Tot nāvēs iam appropinquābant ut nūlla spēs victōriāe nōbīs manēret. A) Too many...to B) As many...as C) So many...that D) As many...as possible
8. Est mihi magna vīlla rūstica. A) My villas are in the country. B) My farm is growing larger. C) I sold a large farm. D) I have a large farm.
9. You see this international motto every four years: "Citius, altius, fortius." A) high B) very highly C) higher D) highest
10. Sī heri advēnissent, imperātōrem Tiberium fuisset. A) they would arrive B) they had arrived C) they arrive D) they arrived
11. Dux Rōmānus, cum in illō proeliō victor fuisset, tamen cōpiās nōn dīmisit. A) although B) since C) with D) whenever
12. Nōs cōsulem īpsū salūtābimus. A) ourselves B) the same C) himself D) each one
13. Nāvibus aedificātis, _____. A) flōrēs vēndidērunt B) fābulam scripsērunt C) trāns mare iter fēcērunt D) gladiōs strinxērunt
14. Licetne vōbīs nātāre altō in mari? A) Will you go B) Do you like C) Are you permitted D) Are you sorry
15. Carmina Catullī audiāmus. A) We are listening to B) We listened to C) We shouldn't listen to D) Let's listen to
16. Quīdam mercātor in tabernam intrāvit. A) A certain B) The same C) That very D) Which
17. _____ ūtilēs sunt ad civitātem regendam. A) Magnae arborēs B) Optimae cēnae C) Noctēs longae D) Bonae lēgēs
18. Librum āmissum invenire cōnābimur. A) We were trying B) We were being tried C) We will try D) We are trying
19. When the Argonauts came to the island of the blind king Phineus, they found him tormented by huge bird-woman creatures called A) Amazons B) Harpies C) Furies D) Gorgons
20. Definite, infinite, and refined are derived from the Latin word that means A) circular, round B) straight, linear C) end, limit D) smooth, polished
21. Whose letters provide an eyewitness account of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar? A) Pliny B) Plautus C) Nero D) Cicero
22. Per contrā (Latin) and au contraire (French) are both used to mean A) most of the time B) quite the opposite C) I agree completely D) please be patient
23. Which of these works of Cicero was familiar and most useful to the Founding Fathers as they planned the government of the United States? A) *De Amicitia* B) *De Republica* C) *De Senectute* D) *De Natura Deorum*
24. The Mare Tyrrhēnum, Mare Adriaticum, and Mare Aegēum are parts of the A) Atlantic Ocean B) Black Sea C) Arabian Gulf D) Mediterranean Sea
25. "Patria nostra nōs magnā vōce vocat." This is an example of A) personification B) anaphora C) litotes D) onomatopoeia
26. Conclusion, recluse, and cloister are derived from the Latin word A) clādēs, slaughter B) clārēscō, shine C) claudēō, limp D) claudō, close
27. What extraordinary magistrate was authorized by the senate to command in times of military and domestic crises? A) consul B) tribune C) dictator D) praetor
28. Which Pontifex Maximus was responsible for a badly needed revision of the calendar in 46 B.C.? A) Julius Caesar B) Nero C) Tiberius D) Caligula
29. If you are looking for a job, you might be asked to submit an account of your qualifications, called a A) pro forma B) dramatis personae C) habeas corpus D) curriculum vitae
30. What Olympian fits this description: "wife of Vulcan, lover of Mars, mother of Aeneas and Cupid, frequent visitor to Cythera and Cyprus"? A) Minerva B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ANT AND THE DOVE

A story of pursuit, gratitude, and survival

Formīca, cum ad fontem dēscendisset ut biberet, in aquam cecidit putāvitque sē certē moritūram esse. Sed columba quaedam in arbore sedēns, misericordiā tacta, rāmulum in aquam iniēcit. Hōc celeriter captō, formīca mortem effūgit et in litus salva advēnit. Paulō post vēnit auceps, quī columbae insidiābatur. Formīca, ut columbae auxilium ferret, ad aucupem arrepit et tam vehementer eum momordit ut ob dolōrem harundinēs dēiceret. Columba, strepitū harundinum territa, āvolāvit ac periculum incolumis et salva ēvāsit.

- 1 formīca = ant
- 2 columba = dove
- 3 rāmulus, -i, m = little branch
- 4 salva = safe
- 5 auceps, aucupis, m = birdcatcher; insidiōr + dat. = set a trap for
- 6 arrepit = crept up
- 7 momordit = bit; harundō, -inis, f = rod used to catch birds
- 8

31. The ant came down to the stream to A) escape a dove B) escape the heat C) join the other ants D) get a drink
32. In line 2, we learn that the ant A) thought of her friends B) expected death C) formed a plan D) was killed by the dove
33. Tacta (line 3) means A) touching B) about to touch C) to be touched D) having been touched
34. Why did the dove throw the branch into the water (lines 2-4)? A) to escape the birdcatcher B) to signal the ant C) to save the ant D) to drown the ant
35. Hōc (line 3) refers to the A) ant B) birdcatcher C) branch D) stream
36. In lines 3 and 4, celeriter captō is an example of A) alliteration B) ellipsis C) oxymoron D) simile
37. Quis effūgit mortem (line 4)? A) columba B) rāmulus C) formīca D) auceps
38. In line 5, ut means A) in order to B) as C) how D) since
39. Quis momordit aucupem (line 5-7)? A) columba B) harundō C) dolor D) formīca
40. What did the actions of the ant demonstrate at the end of the story? A) Many friends are better than just one B) Birds of a feather flock together C) A friend in need is a friend indeed D) A flatterer is not a friend

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

1. Psychē deum _____ vīdit. A) dormienti B) dormientibus C) dormientēs D) dormientem
2. Lesbia mī dicit semper male. A) from me B) for me C) to me D) by me
3. Conticuere omnēs, intentique ōra tenēbant. A) all became silent B) all will become silent C) all would become silent D) all are becoming silent
4. Carthāgō deae Iunōni cārissima erat. A) about the goddess Juno B) to the goddess Juno C) from the goddess Juno D) with the goddess Juno
5. Fārī dē labōribus Troiae difficile est. A) I shall speak B) We have spoken C) About to speak D) To speak
6. Venus et Minerva erant deae quās multī adōrābant. A) whom B) to whom C) by whom D) whose
7. Ariadnē filum Thēsēō ad eum iuvandum dedit. A) with his help B) to help him C) having helped him D) by helping him
8. Didō moritūra haec locūta est. A) which things B) that thing C) these things D) the same thing
9. Mūs rūsticus erat pauperior mūre urbāno. A) the city mouse B) from the city mouse C) than the city mouse D) to the city mouse
10. Lūgēte, Ō Venerēs Cupidinēsque. A) To mourn B) You are mourning C) By mourning D) Mourn
11. Uxor virō persuāsit nē illō diē prōficiſceretur. A) why he was setting out B) not to set out C) she is not setting out D) when he was setting out
12. Poēta dicit hospitem mappam suam ad cēnam tulisse. A) will bring B) brought C) was brought D) brings
13. Hic senātor locūtus est diūtius quam ille. A) for a longer time B) a long time C) how long D) a very long time
14. P. Ovidius Nāsō saepe rogābat quō tempore Rōmam redire posset. A) he might be able B) he is able C) to be able D) he had been able
15. Cum Pandōra arcam aperiret, omnia mala effūgerunt. A) opens B) will open C) was opening D) had opened
16. Si nautae pericula intellexissent, in porcōs nōn mutātī essent. A) they were not changed B) they do not change C) they will not be changed D) they would not have been changed
17. Attonitī ab ōrāculō, Troiāni sacerdotem ipsūm petivērunt. A) this priest B) the priest himself C) the priest alone D) the same priest
18. Servi saepe libertinī fiunt. A) have become B) will have become C) had become D) become
19. Some consider Homer's *Iliad* to be his A) **magnum opus** B) **corpus delicti** C) **mirabile dictu** D) **terra incognita**
20. What mountain range in North Africa was named for the Titan who holds up the sky? A) Parnassus B) Apennines C) Atlas D) Aetna
21. Vergil speaks of the Labyrinth of King Minos, a mythical king who lived on _____. A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Delos
22. What Greek hero killed Hector and was later killed by Paris? A) Achilles B) Jason C) Theseus D) Menelaus
23. Narcissus looked into the pellucid waters at his handsome image. A) very dark B) very deep C) very clear D) very blue
24. Ovid wrote the *Tristia* at Tomi on the Black Sea when he was A) serving as ambassador B) celebrating his triumph C) studying rhetoric D) banished from Rome
25. What Roman poet, in his *Odes*, advised his readers to "carpe diem, quam minimum crēdula posterō"? A) Vergil B) Ovid C) Lucretius D) Horace
26. Put these events in chronological order: 1. the assassination of Julius Caesar 2. the battle of Actium 3. the arrival of Aeneas in Italy 4. the Punic Wars A) 4,3,2,1 B) 3,4,1,2 C) 1,3,2,4 D) 2,3,4,1
27. Which one of the following was the leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan War? A) Agamemnon B) Priam C) Hector D) Telemachus
28. Olympia, Sparta, and Mycenae are cities located in A) Asia Minor B) Italy C) North Africa D) Greece
29. Which of the following Latin sayings offers encouragement to a troubled person? A) **nil desperandum** B) **ne credite equo** C) **caveat emptor** D) **de gustibus non est disputandum**
30. What literary patron supported Augustus' wish to bring about a renaissance in literature? A) Suetonius B) Brutus C) Maecenas D) Lepidus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ULYSSES

Ulysses and Ajax are debating which one of them should receive the armor of Achilles; Ulysses is speaking.

"Longa referre mora est quae cōsiliōque manūque	1	
ūtiliter fēci <u>spatiōsi</u> tempore bellī.	2	spatiōsi = lengthy
Post <u>aciēs</u> primās urbis sē moenibus hostēs	3	aciēs = battles
<u>continuēre</u> diū, nec apertī <u>cōpia</u> Martis	4	contineō, continēre, continui, contentus = contain; cōpia = opportunity
ūlla fuit; decimō <u>dēmum</u> pugnāvimus annō:	5	dēmum = tandem
quid facis interea, quī nīl nisi proelia nōstī?	6	
quis tuus ūsus erat? nam si mea facta requiris,	7	
hostibus <u>insidior</u> , fossā <u>mūnimina</u> <u>cingō</u> ,	8	insidior = I ambush; mūnimina = moenia; cingō = surround
cōsōlor sociōs, ut longī taedia bellī	9	
mente ferant placidā, doceō, quō simus <u>alendi</u>	10	alō, alere (3) = feed
armandique modō, mittor, quō postulat ūsus."	11	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, XIII. 205-215

31. The scansion for the first four feet of line 1 is A) DDS D B) SDDS C) DSDD D) SDDD
32. In lines 1-2, **quae...fēci** is best translated A) the things I have accomplished B) she has accomplished many things C) why I have accomplished D) who will have accomplished many things
33. Ulysses says (lines 1-2) A) some of his accomplishments were challenged B) it takes a long time to tell what he accomplished C) he has a plan for the lengthy war D) his plan was delayed for a long time
34. In lines 3-4 (**Post...diū**), the Trojans A) climbed to the citadel B) consulted the oracle C) held a conference D) stayed within the walls
35. In the phrase (line 4) **apertī cōpia Martis**, meaning "an opportunity for open warfare," **Martis** is an example of A) litotes B) metonymy C) tmesis D) zeugma
36. In line 6, **nōstī** is an example of syncope. The regular form of **nōstī** is A) nōvistī B) nōvērunt C) nōscere D) nōvisse
37. In line 6, **quī nīl nisi proelia nōstī** is best translated A) you who have no knowledge of battles B) you who knew nothing except battles C) you who have not been in many battles D) you who are not fighting this battle
38. In lines 8-9, one of the accomplishments Ulysses cites is that he A) disarmed the enemy B) assembled supplies for a long war C) bought many horses D) encouraged the allies
39. In line 9, **ut** is translated A) so that B) how C) when D) where
40. How would you best characterize the attitude that Ulysses displays in this passage? A) modest B) proud C) sad D) envious

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

LEARNING AND HUMAN NATURE

The famous teacher Quintilian discusses the ability of humans to learn.

Falsa enim est querēla paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendī quae trādantur esse concessam, plērōsque vērō labōrem ac tempora tarditāte ingenīi perdere. Nam contrā plūrēs reperiās et facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs. Quippe id est hominī nātūrāle, ac sicut avēs ad volātum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, ita nōbīs propria est mentis agitātiō atque sollertia. Argūmentum est quod in puerīs ēlūcet spēs plūrimōrum: quae cum ēmoritur aetāte, manifestum est nōn nātūram dēfēcisse, sed cūram. “Praestat tamen ingenīo alius alium.” Concēdō, sed plūs efficiet aut minus: nēmō reperitur quī sit studiō nihil cōnsecūtus.

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* 1.1.1-3

- 1 querēla = complaint
- 2 percipiō, -ere = learn
- 3 perdere = waste
- 4 contrā = on the contrary
- 5 prōmptōs = quick; Quippe = Indeed
- 6
- 7 gignuntur = are born; agitātiō = exercise
- 8 sollertia = cleverness; Argūmentum = proof; quod = the fact that
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 cōnsequor = attain

1. What complaint does Quintilian dismiss as false in lines 1-2? A) that too many people think they have talent B) that very few people have the ability to learn C) that very few people try to learn D) that many people are afraid to learn
2. By quae trādantur (line 2), the author means those things that are A) taught B) challenged C) sold D) lost
3. The subject of the infinitive esse concessam (line 2) is A) querēla (line 1) B) hominibus (line 1) C) vim (line 1) D) percipiendi (line 2)
4. The best translation of tarditāte ingenīi (line 3) is A) slowly becoming intelligent B) for slowing the intellect C) because of slowness of intellect D) slow but intelligent
5. The best translation for reperiās (line 4) is A) you have discovered B) you would discover C) you used to discover D) you will have discovered
6. The phrase facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs (lines 4-5) contains an example of A) asyndeton B) litotes C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
7. According to lines 3-5 (Nam...prōmptōs), A) many people are good thinkers and learners B) most people don't find it easy to think C) a few people have the ability to learn easily D) many people do not enjoy learning
8. The best translation of hominī (line 5) is A) of a person B) by a person C) for a person D) with a person
9. In lines 6-7, Quintilian draws examples from nature to show that A) each species has its own talent B) species tend to prey on each other C) some species live longer than others D) all species are able to be tamed
10. In the series sicut...gignuntur (lines 6-7), the author joins several examples closely together through A) asyndeton B) pleonasm C) metonymy D) oxymoron
11. In line 7, nōbīs refers to A) birds B) horses C) wild beasts D) human beings
12. According to Quintilian (lines 7-8), it is human nature to A) have difficulty learning B) use one's mental ability C) try to imitate animals D) strive for fame
13. In lines 8-9 (Argūmentum...plūrimōrum), the author says that among children A) there is no hope of achievement B) achievements mean little C) it is necessary to protect their hopes D) hope of very many things shines forth
14. The relative quae (line 9) refers to A) Argūmentum (line 8) B) puerīs (line 8) C) spēs (line 8) D) plurimōrum (line 9)
15. The best translation of cum ēmoritur aetāte (line 9) is A) when it dies away with age B) when the aged die C) when ages have passed D) when the age of death arrives
16. In lines 9-10 (manifestum...cūram), the author says that failure to learn is clearly a result of A) natural stupidity B) lack of care C) making too much effort D) the brevity of human life
17. In lines 10-11 (“Praestat...alium.”), Quintilian imagines someone arguing that A) intelligence is the greatest ability B) no one is truly a genius C) some people surpass others in intellect D) intelligence diminishes with age
18. What is Quintilian's response (line 11) to this argument? A) He strongly disagrees. B) He agrees, but says it does not matter very much. C) He agrees wholeheartedly. D) He disagrees and then changes the topic.
19. The clause quī...sit cōnsecūtus (line 12) is A) a relative clause of characteristic B) an indirect command C) an indirect question D) a contrary-to-fact condition
20. The use of the rhetorical device litotes in line 12 emphasizes the following point: A) The best students deserve the best teachers. B) Every student can learn something. C) Being strict and demanding produces the best results. D) It is difficult to find a good student.

A SON'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FATHER

The poet Horace tells how his father, a freedman, brought him to Rome as a boy for schooling.

Sed puerum est ausus Rōmam portāre, docendum	1	
artēs quās doceat quīvis eques atque senātor	2	quīvis = any
sēmet prōgnātōs. Vestem servōsque sequentēs,	3	sēmet prōgnātōs = his own sons
in magnō ut populō, sī quī vīdisset, avītā	4	sī quī = if anyone; avītā = ancestral
ex rē praebēri sūmptūs mihi crēderet illōs.	5	praebēri = were provided; sūmptūs = luxuries
Ipse mihi custōs incorruptissimus omnēs	6	custōs, custōdis = guardian
circum doctōrēs aderat. Quid multa? Pudicum,	7	Pudicum = chaste, pure (agrees with understood mē)
quī primus virtūtis honōs, servāvit ab omni	8	quī...honōs = which is the foremost distinction of virtue
nōn solum factō, vērū opprobriō quoque turpī;	9	opprobriō = disapproval
laus illi dēbētur et ā mē grātia māior.	10	
...Nīl mē paeniteat sānum patris huius.	11	paeniteat = may it shame

Horace, *Sermones* I.vi.76-89

21. In line 1, **est ausus**, Horace states that his father's act was A) easy B) foolish C) daring D) selfish
22. The word **docendum** (line 1) is best translated A) to be taught B) to teach C) having been taught D) to have taught
23. According to lines 2-3, the education Horace was to receive at Rome was appropriate for A) the son of a freedman B) the freedmen of businessmen and senators C) slaves and freedmen D) the sons of businessmen and senators
24. The best translation for **Vestem servōsque sequentēs** (line 3) is A) my clothing and the slaves of one following B) clothed by my attendant slaves C) my clothing and attendant slaves D) my attendants of clothes and slaves
25. What literary device occurs in line 3? A) alliteration B) anaphora C) polysyndeton D) metaphor
26. Lines 3-5 (**Vestem...illōs**) point out that Horace's father A) did not value material things B) did not treat his slaves well C) dressed as a slave most of his life D) wanted his son to have the best
27. The best translation of **avītā ex rē** (lines 4-5) is A) to the ancestors B) from ancestral wealth C) regarding my ancestors D) for my ancestors
28. In line 5, **illōs** modifies A) quī (line 4) B) rē (line 5) C) sūmptūs (line 5) D) mihi (line 5)
29. According to lines 6-7 (**Ipse...aderat**), Horace's father A) wrote frequent letters to him B) carefully chose his teachers C) went to classes with him D) hired a tutor for him
30. In line 7, **Quid multa?** means A) What more shall I add? B) How much do we have? C) How many are there? D) When do most things happen?
31. The best translation for **servāvit** (line 8) is A) he concealed B) he kept C) he stayed D) he showed
32. In line 9, the words **nōn solum...vērū quoque** show a correlation between A) intelligence and wealth B) courage and daring C) deeds and reputation D) help and advice
33. The phrase **opprobriō...turpī** (line 9) is best translated A) from shameful scandal B) from general approval C) from wretched poverty D) from glorious success
34. The number of elisions in line 9 is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
35. The adjective **māior** modifies both **laus** (line 10) and A) turpī (line 9) B) illi (line 10) C) mē (line 10) D) grātia (line 10)
36. The pronoun **illi** (line 10) refers to A) Horace B) Horace's father C) Horace's teacher D) Horace's slaves
37. The English word **penitent**, derived from **paeniteat** (line 11), means A) repetitive B) complaining C) patient D) remorseful
38. The idea expressed in line 11 is A) I was an embarrassment to my father. B) My father was never sane. C) I wish I had listened to my father. D) May I never be ashamed of my father.
39. Horace's general attitude toward his father in this selection is A) appreciative B) humorous C) belligerent D) regretful
40. Horace was famous for his lyric poetry. Another famous Roman lyric poet is A) Sophocles B) Livy C) Plautus D) Catullus

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
KEY

<u>INTRO</u>	<u>LATIN I</u>	<u>LATIN II</u>	<u>PROSE</u>	<u>POETRY</u>	<u>LATIN V-VI</u>
1. B	1. A	1. B	1. C	1. D	1. B
2. A	2. D	2. A	2. A	2. C	2. A
3. D	3. C	3. D	3. D	3. A	3. C
4. D	4. A	4. B	4. B	4. B	4. C
5. A	5. B	5. D	5. D	5. D	5. B
6. D	6. A	6. A	6. B	6. A	6. D
7. A	7. D	7. D	7. C	7. B	7. A
8. D	8. B	8. C	8. D	8. C	8. C
9. B	9. B	9. C	9. C	9. C	9. A
10. C	10. D	10. A	10. B	10. D	10. A
11. B	11. C	11. D	11. A	11. B	11. D
12. C	12. B	12. B	12. C	12. B	12. B
13. A	13. C	13. D	13. C	13. A	13. D
14. C	14. A	14. B	14. C	14. A	14. C
15. B	15. D	15. C	15. D	15. C	15. A
16. B	16. C	16. A	16. A	16. D	16. B
17. A	17. A	17. C	17. D	17. B	17. C
18. B	18. D	18. A	18. C	18. D	18. B
19. C	19. B	19. B	19. B	19. A	19. A
20. A	20. C	20. A	20. C	20. C	20. B
21. B	21. C	21. B	21. D	21. C	21. C
22. C	22. B	22. D	22. B	22. A	22. A
23. B	23. B	23. B	23. B	23. C	23. D
24. B	24. D	24. B	24. D	24. D	24. C
25. A	25. A	25. D	25. A	25. D	25. A
26. A	26. A	26. B	26. D	26. B	26. D
27. D	27. B	27. C	27. C	27. A	27. B
28. D	28. C	28. A	28. A	28. D	28. C
29. C	29. B	29. D	29. D	29. A	29. C
30. B	30. C	30. C	30. B	30. C	30. A
31. D	31. A	31. C	31. D	31. A	31. B
32. A	32. D	32. A	32. B	32. A	32. C
33. C	33. A	33. D	33. D	33. B	33. A
34. D	34. C	34. C	34. C	34. D	34. B
35. B	35. B	35. B	35. C	35. B	35. D
36. A	36. D	36. A	36. A	36. A	36. B
37. D	37. B	37. C	37. C	37. B	37. D
38. C	38. A	38. D	38. A	38. D	38. D
39. D	39. C	39. A	39. D	39. A	39. A
40. A	40. D	40. B	40. C	40. B	40. D

NATIONAL LATIN EXAM 1999
TRANSLATIONS of READING PASSAGES

INTRO

AN ENEMY COMFORTS A GRIEVING FATHER

"The gods roll out the fates of men. Jupiter has two great urns on Mt. Olympus. In the urns are gifts. One urn holds favors, but the second urn holds sorrows. Jupiter moves the urns and mixes the gifts. Jupiter will give to a man favors and sorrows.

"Once, old man, you were happy and the father of many sons. But now Jupiter gives to you a long war and the death of your sons. Tears will not bring back Hector. Soon Jupiter again will give to you favors; then he again will give to you sorrows."

LATIN I

THE HEN AND THE PEACOCKS

Once, a foolish and vain hen found the feathers of peacocks on the ground. She decorated herself with these feathers and said: "Now I am beautiful! Surely now the beautiful peacocks will accept me!" Then the hen despised her own kind and joined herself to the beautiful peacocks. The peacocks, however, snatch the feathers of the insolent hen and with their beaks chase her away with these words: "A hen you were and are and always will be!" The miserable hen tried to go back to her own kind but these also drove her off. One of the hens said: "Nature has given a place to us. You, however, were not content with your place. Feathers do not make a peacock!"

LATIN II AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE ROMANS AND THE CARTHAGINIANS

In ancient literature the Romans and the Carthaginians were said to be equal in strength and spirit. Nor was this opinion without merit. This is an example of this matter: Quintus Fabius, the Roman general, sent envoys to the Carthaginians. These envoys were bearing a spear, the sign of war, and a herald's staff, the sign of peace; they were also bearing a letter from the Roman people. The words in the letter were, "Choose the one sign which you prefer and consider that the one chosen by you has been sent by the Romans."

The Carthaginians responded to the Roman envoys, "We will choose neither sign. Leave behind the one sign which you prefer and consider that the one left by you has been chosen by the Carthaginians."

PROSE

THE ANT AND THE DOVE

An ant, when she had gone down to a spring to drink, fell into the water and thought that she would certainly die. But a certain dove, sitting in a tree, touched by pity, threw a little branch into the water. After this was quickly caught, the ant escaped death and arrived safe on the shore. A little afterwards there came a birdcatcher, who was setting a trap for the dove. The ant, in order to bring help to the dove, crept up on the birdcatcher and bit him so fiercely that he threw down his bird-catching rods on account of the pain. The dove, terrified by the noise of the rods, flew away and escaped danger, safe and sound.

POETRY

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ULYSSES

It is a long time (delay) to tell the things which I have done usefully both with planning and with [my] hand in the time of the lengthy war. After the first battles the enemy contained themselves within the walls of the city for a long time, and there was not any opportunity for open warfare. Finally, in the tenth year we fought. Meanwhile, what are you doing, you who know nothing but battles? What was your usefulness? For if you ask [about] my deeds, I ambush the enemy, I surround the fortifications with a ditch, I encourage the allies so that they bear with calm mind the tedium of a long war, I advise in what manner we should be fed and armed, I am sent where usefulness demands.

LATIN V

LEARNING AND HUMAN NATURE

For the complaint is false that the power of learning those things which are taught has been granted to very few people, and that most are in fact wasting effort and time(s) because of slowness of intellect. For on the contrary you would discover more [people] both easy in understanding and quick for learning. Indeed it is natural for a person, and just as birds are born to fly, horses to run, and wild beasts to savagery, so for us the exercise and cleverness of the mind is appropriate. The proof is the fact that in children the hope of very many things shines forth: when which [hope] dies away with age, it is obvious that nature was not deficient, but care [was]. "However, one man surpasses another in intelligence." I grant [this], but it will have more or less effect: no one is found who has attained nothing from study.

A SON'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FATHER

But he dared to bring his boy to Rome, to be taught the skills which any knight and senator might teach his own sons. If anyone had seen my clothing and attendant servants, as in a large crowd, he would believe that those luxuries were provided to me from ancestral wealth. He himself was present for me as the most uncorrupt guardian around all my teachers. What more [can I say]? He kept me chaste, which is the foremost distinction of virtue, not only from every deed, but also from shameful disapproval; greater praise is owed to him and [greater] gratitude from me. As long as I am sane, may it shame me not at all of this father.