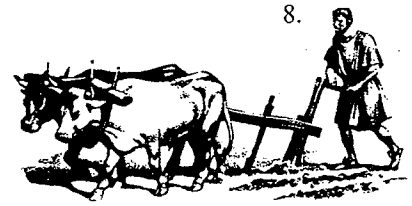
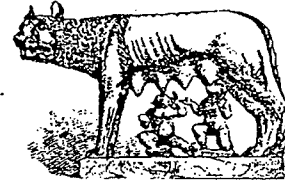
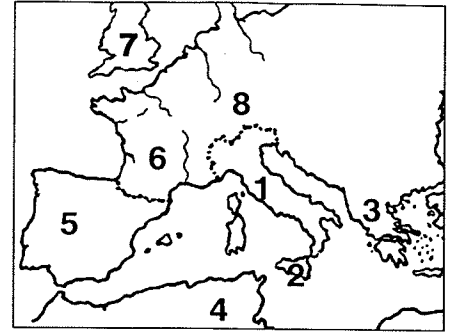


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Poëta multās litterās hodiē scribit. A) today B) tomorrow C) yesterday D) later
2. Pater fābulam filiō nārrat. A) of his son B) with his son C) at his son D) to his son
3. Magister vocat nōmen Cornēliae. Cornēlia respondet, “\_\_\_\_\_.” A) Valē B) Adsum C) Minimē D) Sōl lūcet
4. Graecī cum Troiānis in bellō pugnābant. A) from the Trojans B) of the Trojans C) with the Trojans D) to the Trojans
5. Servi cēnam in culinā parābant. A) were preparing B) are preparing C) do prepare D) will prepare
6. Circum Italiam sunt \_\_\_\_\_ insulae. A) multī B) multōs C) multis D) multae
7. Ambulātisne in Viā Sacrā ad Forum? A) Are you walking?  
B) When are you walking? C) Why do you walk? D) Who is walking?
8. What do you see in the picture on the right? A) Servus cibum portat.  
B) Servus pictūram spectat. C) Servus canem vocat. D) Servus in agrō labōrat.
9. Toga virī est candida. A) of the man B) the man C) by the man D) to the man
10. Erātis bonī puerī quod labōrābātis cum diligentīā. A) You will be B) To be C) You were D) You are
11. Quot arborēs sunt in pictūrā? A) VII B) IX C) VIII D) IV
12. Cūr senātor magnam villam nōn habet? A) When B) Why C) Where D) Who
13. Ego crās lūdōs in Colossēō \_\_\_\_\_. A) spectābit B) spectābunt C) spectābitis D) spectābō
14. Ambulābō in Viā Appiā aut ambulābō in Forō Rōmānō. A) or B) and C) when D) after
15. Per silvās ad casam familiae meae properāmus. A) around the woods B) through the woods C) of the woods D) into the woods
16. In hortō labōrāre cupit. A) he is working B) to work C) you will work D) they were working
17. Mē rogāte, discipulī, dē deīs Rōmānīs! A) I am asking B) He is asking me C) Ask me D) They are asking me
18. Quid agis, Tullia? Tullia respondet, “\_\_\_\_\_.” A) Bene B) Ubi C) Nunc D) Quot
19. The picture at the right represents the Latin warning A) Caveat emptor B) Tempus fugit  
C) Carpe diem D) Cave canem
20. The Greek name for Juno, the queen of the gods, is A) Artemis B) Aphrodite  
C) Hestia D) Hera
21. Sex ursae et trēs leōnēs sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) octō animālia B) tria animālia C) decem animālia D) novem animālia
22. He was chosen to be president by acclamation. Acclamation comes from the Latin word meaning  
A) to shout B) to wish C) to increase D) to hope
23. When Marcus Favonius says, “Valēte, omnēs,” he is saying A) How are you all? B) Listen, students!  
C) Where are you going? D) Goodbye, all!
24. The abbreviation **a.m.** stands for **ante meridiem**, which indicates A) before noon B) noon C) afternoon D) night
25. A person with a pugnacious personality is one who likes to A) talk B) work C) fight D) laugh



26. Semper pluit in Britannia. Which number on the map refers to Britannia?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) 7
27. Caesar conquered many tribes in Gallia. What number on the map refers to Gallia?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 6 D) 3
28. Which Roman god kidnapped Proserpina and took her to the Underworld?  
A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Pluto
29. Where would you go to see chariots racing? A) Curia B) Circus C) Forum  
D) Templum
30. In the picture you see A) Apollo and Diana B) Romulus and Remus  
C) Eros and Hermes D) Pluto and Bacchus



30.

**READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**PUER QUI IN RIVŌ NATAT**

*There is always danger in unknown waters.*

Sōl lūcet et puer laetus in rīpā rīvī ambulat. Aqua in rīvō est pulchra et, clāra. “Volō natāre,” puer putat. Itaque vestimenta exuit et in aquam salit. Sed difficile est natāre quod rīvus est rapidus. Periculōsum est natāre in rīvō.

Forte vir in rīpā rīvī ambulat et puerum in rīvō videt. “Puer est in periculō et caput est sub aquā,” putat vir.

Vir puerō exclāmat, “Nōlī natāre in rīvō! Rīvus est rapidus. Tū es stultus.”

Puer respondet, “Ō bone vir, primum fer mihi auxilium. Tum mē castigā!”

Documentum: Castigātiō sine auxiliō est inūtilis.

—Adapted from Aesop’s *Fables*

· **natat** = swims

- 1 **rīpā rīvī** = bank of the river  
2 **volō** = I want; **putat** = thinks  
3 **exuit** = he takes off; **salit** = he jumps  
4 **Periculōsum** = dangerous  
5 **Forte** = by chance  
6  
7 **Nōlī** = Don’t  
8 **stultus** = foolish  
9 **fer** = bring; **auxilium** = help  
10 **castigāre** = to scold  
11 **inūtilis** = useless

31. What is the boy doing along the bank of the river? A) running B) talking C) walking D) working
32. Why does the boy jump into the water (lines 1-2)? A) because he is tired B) because the man tells him to  
C) because the water looks so good D) because he sees a large fish
33. What does the boy want to do (line 2)? A) fish B) throw stones C) swim D) run away
34. What makes the river dangerous (lines 3-4)? A) the strong wind B) the swift current C) the big rocks D) the threatening storm
35. What happens in line 5 (**Forte...videt**)? A) a man hears the boy B) the man shouts to the boy C) the man sees the boy  
D) the boy sees the man and cries for help
36. What thought goes through the man’s mind (lines 5-6)? A) I’m going swimming, too. B) A storm is coming.  
C) The boy is in danger. D) It’s a nice day to fish.
37. In line 7, **exclāmat** is best translated A) shouts B) shouted C) will shout D) has shouted
38. In lines 7-8, the man tells the boy that A) he is foolish to swim in the river B) a storm is coming  
C) he should watch out for the rocks D) it is forbidden to fish here
39. In lines 9-10, **Tum mē castigā** is best translated A) Why do you scold me? B) Are you scolding me?  
C) I don’t like to be scolded. D) Then scold me!
40. What is the moral of this fable? A) Let well enough alone. B) Criticism without help is useless.  
C) Prepare today for tomorrow’s needs. D) Haste makes waste.

1. Magni piscēs in aqua habitant. A) in the water B) through the water C) into the water D) near the water
2. Flavia est semper \_\_\_\_\_. A) discipulae bonae B) discipulam bonam C) discipula bona D) discipulas bonas
3. Many weary travelers were walking down the Appian Way. A) ambulābunt B) ambulant C) ambulābant D) ambulāvērunt
4. Cornelia erat māter virōrum clarōrum. A) of famous men B) with famous men C) from famous men D) about famous men
5. Quis sedet sub arbore? A) Why B) Who C) When D) Where
6. Viri diligentēs bonam fortunam habēbunt. A) have B) were having C) will have D) do not have
7. pater : patribus :: filius : \_\_\_\_\_. A) filiis B) filiōs C) filiī D) filium
8. Today we shall meet the queen of Egypt. A) rēgina B) rēginārum C) rēginam D) rēginā
9. Da mihi meum librum! A) of me B) from me C) with me D) to me
10. Servi dominum in villā vidērunt. A) to see B) saw C) see D) will see
11. Decem minus trēs sunt \_\_\_\_\_. A) quīnque B) sex C) septem D) octō
12. Antōnius in urbem venit, sed Cūriam nōn intrat. A) because he wants to enter the Curia B) if he does not enter the Curia C) and he likes to enter the Curia D) but he does not enter the Curia
13. Gladiātor in Colossēo gladiō pugnābit. A) with his sword B) of his sword C) on his sword D) from his sword
14. The dog is sleeping in the atrium. A) dormis B) dormimus C) dormiunt D) dormit
15. The Pontifex Maximus was marching slowly up the Capitoline Hill. A) longē B) clārē C) lentē D) male
16. Eratne Caesar cōsul? A) Why was Caesar consul? B) Will Caesar be consul? C) Was Caesar consul? D) When was Caesar consul?
17. Marcus curre in silvās timet. A) is running B) to run C) ran D) will run
18. In Forō verba orātōris audiēbāmus. A) the words B) the word C) by the words D) of the word
19. Rēx deōrum et deus tempestātis erat A) Neptūnus B) Apollō C) Mars D) Iuppiter
20. The Latin expression **Ab ovo usque ad mala** would be used in association with A) clothes B) meals C) baths D) religion
21. Which is NOT one of the seven hills of Rome? A) Capitoline B) Tiber C) Quirinal D) Palatine
22. Aeneas, the ancestor of the Roman race, came to Italy from A) Troy B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens
23. The English words **deport**, **importation**, **portable**, and **reporter** all come from the Latin word which means A) lead B) enter C) walk D) carry
24. Romans would typically sleep in a A) cubiculum B) culina C) peristylium D) tablinum
25. Helvetia : Switzerland :: Hispania : \_\_\_\_\_. A) Germany B) France C) Italy D) Spain
26. What was the Roman name for Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, revelry and theatrical performances? A) Pluto B) Mercury C) Bacchus D) Apollo
27. The abbreviation **SPQR** seen even today in modern Rome is related to Roman A) government B) sports C) schools D) farming
28. In the year A.D. LXXIX Mount Vesuvius erupted. What was the year? A) 129 B) 49 C) 89 D) 79
29. Numa Pompilius, Ancus Marcius, and Tarquinius Superbus were Roman A) generals B) senators C) kings D) emperors
30. Roman slaves usually wore a A) stola B) palla C) tunica D) toga

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS

*An important lesson in friendship*

Ōlim duō amīci, Marcus et Lūcius, in silvā ambulābant. Subitō magna ursa amīcōs vīdit et petīvit. Marcus arborem ascendit, sed Lūcius erat tardus. Lūcius in terram cecidit et mortem simulāvit. Putābat, "Meus amīcus Marcus certē auxiliū mihi feret." Ursa ad Lūcium ambulāvit et olfēcit. Quod Lūcius nōn movēbat, ursa dixit, "Mortuus est! Discēdō." Tum ursa discessit.

Marcus ex arbore dēscendit et ad amīcum cucurrit. "Dixitne ursa? Quid dixit ursa?" rogāvit. Lūcius respondit, "Ursa mihi dixit, 'Elige amīcōs tuōs diligentius, nam amīcus vērū tēcum manēbit in periculō.'" "

—Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

31. The two friends in the story A) were threatened by a bear B) saw a bear in a cave C) made friends with a bear D) were hunting a bear
32. What did Marcus do when he saw the bear? A) he ran away B) he climbed a tree C) he shouted for help D) he helped his friend
33. Lucius fell on the ground A) in pain from his wounds B) in grief for his friend C) and played dead D) hoping to surprise the bear
34. Lucius thought that A) he had saved his friend B) the bear might befriend him C) his friend would run away D) his friend would help him
35. Why did the bear leave? A) She had been wounded. B) She had killed one man. C) She thought one man was already dead. D) She heard hunters coming.
36. Marcus climbed down and (lines 5-6) A) chased away the bear B) ran to his friend C) mourned his friend D) killed the bear
37. In lines 7-8, "Dixitne ursa?" means A) What is the bear saying? B) Will the bear speak? C) Did you speak to the bear? D) Did the bear speak?
38. The best translation of **tēcum** (line 9) is A) with me B) with them C) with us D) with you
39. The best translation of **manēbit** (line 9) is A) was staying B) will stay C) has stayed D) stays
40. Why did Marcus stretch the truth about what the bear had said? A) He was disappointed in his friend. B) He wanted to help his friend. C) He was afraid of the bear. D) He wanted his friend to find the bear.

1. Dicit, pueri, nobis nomina vestra! A) our B) to us C) of us D) from us
2. Cuius est hic canis ferox? A) Who B) Whom C) Whose D) By whom
3. Propter clamores oratorem audire non poteram. A) I am not able B) I was not able C) I will not be able D) I will not have been able
4. Scisne principem meliorem quam Augustum? A) better than B) the best possible C) as good as D) who was the best
5. Horatius fortiter pontem defendit. A) brave B) braver C) the bravest D) bravely
6. In Britanniam tertio die adveniemus. A) on the third day B) after three days C) until the third day D) three days before
7. Noli laudare puerum molestum. A) I can't praise B) Don't praise C) He didn't want to praise D) They don't praise
8. Olim terra a Saturno recta erat. A) ruled B) was being ruled C) had been ruled D) is ruled
9. Daphne est nympa \_\_\_\_\_ deus Apollo amavit. A) qui B) quae C) quod D) quam
10. Consul Romanus hostes fugientes non cepit. A) fleeing B) after they fled C) about to flee D) unable to flee
11. Viginti feminae stabant ad fontem. Postquam septem discesserunt, quot remanebant? A) VII B) XIII C) XVII D) XXVII
12. Ille poeta, \_\_\_\_\_, a multis amatur. A) Catullus B) Catulli C) Catullo D) Catullum
13. mons : montis :: manus : \_\_\_\_\_ A) manus B) manui C) manuum D) manibus
14. Puto me Ciceronem in foro vidisse. A) sees B) will see C) saw D) can see
15. Atalanta erat celerissima omnium. A) swiftly B) swift C) swifter D) swiftest
16. Troiani, a deis moniti, portas tamen non clauserunt. A) warning B) warned C) about to warn D) warn!
17. In Foro audies verba egregi senatoris. A) you hear B) you will hear C) you have heard D) you will have heard
18. Piratae insulam multis navibus oppugnabant. A) many ships B) of many ships C) with many ships D) to many ships
19. Quis sum? Eram regina ultima Aegyptiorum. Duo imperatores Romani me amaverunt. A) Caesar B) Didō C) Antonius D) Cleopatra
20. Which of these is NOT a Romance language? A) English B) Spanish C) Italian D) French
21. What was Paris' reward for giving Venus the golden apple? A) eternal life B) a powerful kingdom C) great wealth D) a beautiful woman
22. What ancient city-state was Rome's arch-enemy in the three Punic Wars? A) Greece B) Carthage C) Troy D) Gaul
23. Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, and Hadrian were Roman A) kings B) historians C) orators D) emperors
24. The prophet's maledictions were heard by all. A) prayers B) praises C) curses D) blessings
25. Alexandria and Carthage were great cities of the ancient world located in A) Africa B) Europe C) Asia D) Italy
26. The Latin expression Ignorantia legis neminem excusat might most likely be declared by A) a judge B) a farmer C) an athlete D) a musician
27. With which legendary hero are a blind prophet, clashing rocks, Medea, and a golden ram all associated? A) Aeneas B) Ulysses C) Perseus D) Jason
28. From which Italian port city did Caesar depart when he sailed to meet Pompey in Greece? A) Rome B) Pompeii C) Brundisium D) Athens
29. Translate and transfer are compounds of the Latin preposition for "across" and the verb meaning A) listen B) bring C) omit D) watch
30. Where did Trojan Aeneas encounter the boatman Charon? A) in Troy B) in Italy C) in Africa D) in Hades

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

A MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY

The poet Horace describes an encounter he had in the Forum.

Paucis ante diebus, ibam per Sacram Viam ubi homo mihi notus tantum nomine me salutavit: "Salve, Horati! Quid agis et quo ibis?" et me sequebatur. Ego, "Num te cognoscō?" inquam, "Quid vis?" "Volō," ille dixit, "inter amicos tuos esse. Sum homo doctissimus!" Sed mihi putavi illum nihil scire et nugās dicere; itaque, nihil respondens, ambulabam.

Tum clamavit ille, "Cupisne me abire? Tecum ambulare volō. Exspecta me!" "Trāns Tiberim amicum habeo," inquam, "virum quem non cognoscis." Ille autem, "Non sum occupatus; itaque tecum venire possum!" Ego eram miserrimus sed nullum verbum dixi. Quam molestus erat ille homo!

Tandem alius vir, inimicus huius, advēnit prope Apollinis templum et, "Quo ibis, sceleste?" clamans, traxit eum in iudicium. Sic me servavit Apollo. Gratiās deis!

—Adapted from Horace, Satires, II

- 1 tantum = only
- 2 quō = (to) where; sequēbatur = he began to follow
- 3
- 4 doctissimus = very intelligent; nugās = nonsense
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 molestus = annoying
- 10
- 11 sceleste = wretch, scoundrel; in iudicium = to court

31. When did Horace encounter the man (line 1)? A) a long time ago B) a few months ago C) a few days ago D) just a moment ago
32. In lines 1-2, we learn that the man was A) a good friend B) a person Horace hardly knew C) a beggar D) a well-known poet
33. Num te cognoscō? Quid vis? (lines 2-3) is translated A) "I know what you want, don't I?" B) "Do you know what I want?" C) "You know what I want, don't you?" D) "Surely I don't know you; what do you want?"
34. A verb that means the same thing as inquam (line 3) is A) dico B) rideo C) audio D) curro
35. Why does the man wish to be Horace's friend (lines 3-4)? A) He knows Horace is a kind man. B) He thinks he will fit in with Horace's friends. C) He needs Horace to write him a poem. D) He wants Horace to give him some money.
36. What is Horace's reaction (lines 4-5)? A) He invites the man to join him. B) He tells him he must leave. C) He gives the man some money. D) He thinks the man is a fool.
37. What is the man's response (line 6)? A) He starts to walk away. B) He starts to cry. C) He still wants to follow Horace. D) He says he will meet him later.
38. How does Horace try to get rid of the man (line 7)? A) He calls a soldier to help. B) He says he has to visit a friend. C) He threatens to take him to court. D) He rudely insults the man.
39. Why does the man stop following Horace (lines 10-11)? A) He is upset at Horace's rudeness. B) He decides to go into Apollo's temple. C) He is intercepted by another man who is his enemy. D) He is tricked by Horace.
40. What word best describes Horace's feeling when the man leaves? A) relief B) sadness C) hope D) anger

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Mihi placet lūdōs spectāre. A) I am sorry B) It pleases me C) I ought D) It is forbidden
- Tantus erat timor ut nēmō maneret. A) as no one remained B) in order for no one to remain C) while no one will remain D) that no one remained
- Terentia erat uxor magnā intelligentiā. A) by great intellect B) of great intellect C) in great intellect D) for great intellect
- Nōs Capuae cum amicis diū erāmus. A) Capua B) to Capua C) at Capua D) from Capua
- Hannibal, castris positis, in ripā elephantōs dispōnit. A) by pitching camp B) who must pitch camp C) going to pitch camp D) after camp was pitched
- Sī sonitum nocte audivissetis, perterriti fūgissetis. A) If you should hear B) If you hear C) If you will hear D) If you had heard
- Pompeius ipse cum militibus ad Graeciam profectus est. A) proceeded B) will proceed C) proceeds D) had proceeded
- Militum hortandōrum causā, Scipiō magnam orationem habuit. A) Encouraged by his soldiers B) For the purpose of encouraging his soldiers C) While encouraging his soldiers D) Because he had encouraged his soldiers
- Magister rogat ubi discipula sit. A) where the student is B) how able the student is C) what the student is doing D) when the student is going
- Hic puer est filius minimus nātū. A) tallest B) oldest C) smartest D) youngest
- Ībam ad urbem ut imperatōri honōrem redderem. A) how to show respect B) having shown respect C) by showing respect D) to show respect
- Puella parva ursam in silvis errantem vidit. A) about to wander B) having wandered C) wandering D) to wander
- What is the best translation of this sentence? Erat Augustō magnum studium philosophiae. A) He was the most famous philosophy pupil of Augustus. B) Augustus taught philosophy well. C) Augustus had a great enthusiasm for philosophy. D) Augustus must study philosophy.
- Filia mäterque eundem servum laudant. A) the slave himself B) the same slave C) each slave D) a certain slave
- Cum hominēs oratōrem audire vellent, ad Forum vērunt. A) Nevertheless B) Since C) With D) During
- Domus Aurea Nerōnis erat maior aliis regiis. A) than other palaces B) with other palaces C) to other palaces D) by other palaces
- Pluit! Domi maneamus. A) In order to stay B) We will stay C) We are staying D) Let's stay
- Dux nōn laudābat illam legiōnem quae victa erat. A) which had been defeated B) by which he had been defeated C) for which he had defeated D) which he had defeated
- Ut mihi videtur, pulcherrima fēmina erat causa belli. A) In order to see me B) So that I might see C) As I seem to her D) As it seems to me
- Livy's description of Hannibal as a man who had nihil vēri, nihil sancti, nullus metus, nullum iūs iurandum, nulla religio is an example of A) euphemism B) personification C) anaphora D) simile
- The Graiae, the three sisters with one eye, helped the hero \_\_\_\_\_ in his search for Medusa. A) Perseus B) Jason C) Theseus D) Ulysses
- During the monarchy, which ordō was established originally as cavalry support for the legions, but later evolved into the commercial and financial class? A) senatores B) equites C) plebs D) liberti
- The houses reflected the antebellum period. A) prehistoric B) Renaissance C) prewar D) modern
- Which city, founded in 331 B.C. by the Greeks in northern Egypt, became the second largest city of the Roman Empire and the main port of the Eastern Mediterranean? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens
- The museum proudly announced its acquisition of African janiform figures. A) larger than life B) two-headed C) contemporary D) realistic
- Which Roman lawyer, admiral, and natural scientist perished in the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pliny the Elder D) Livy
- The handles of the Greek jar were auricular. A) shaped like feet B) shaped like eyes C) shaped like ears D) shaped like hands
- A fitting motto to mark the establishment of a country might be A) novus ordo saeculorum B) de mortuis nil nisi bonum C) ars gratia artis D) cum grano salis
- What is the name of the area at the foot of the Palatine Hill which is the site of the Rostra, the Curia, the Basilica Julia, and the Temple of Castor? A) Circus Maximus B) Ostia C) Forum Romanum D) Campus Martius
- Inter nōs (Latin), entre nous (French), and entre nosotros (Spanish) are used to mean A) obviously B) confidentially C) generally D) endlessly

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREE

Caesar explains his strategy to his troops who are eager to attack an army of fellow Romans.

Caesar spē raverat sē sine pugnā et sine vulnere suōrum rem cōficere posse quod rē frumentāriā adversariōs interclūsisset. Cūr etiam secundō proeliō suōs militēs amitteret? Cūr paterētur vulnerārī militēs quī tam bene pugnāvissent? Cūr fortunam periclitārētur? Bonus imperatōr nōn modo gladiō sed etiam cōsiliō superāre potest. Movēbātur misericiādiā civium, quōs interficiendōs esse vidēbat. Militēs esse incolumēs volēbat et eōs pugnāre nōlēbat.

Hoc cōsiliū Caesaris plērisque nōn probābātur: eius militēs inter sē irātissimē loquēbantur. Quamquam Caesar pugnāre nōlēbat, militēs pugnāre volēbant. Ille autem in suā sententiā perseverat et suōs militēs ex eō locō dūcit.

— Adapted from Julius Caesar, *De Bello Civili* 1.72

- 1
- 2 rē frumentāriā = from the grain supply
- 3 amitteret = should he lose; paterētur = should he allow
- 4 periclitārētur = test, tempt (from periclitōr, -ārī)
- 5 misericiādiā = pity; civium here refers to the enemy troops
- 6 incolumēs = unharmed
- 7 plērisque = by most (of his soldiers)
- 8
- 9
31. What had Caesar hoped to achieve (line 1)? A) to defeat the enemy troops in a quick battle B) to end the battle by seriously wounding the enemy C) to take his own wounded soldiers back home D) to finish the matter without a battle and without injury to his own men
32. What had Caesar already done in line 2 to undermine the enemy (quod...interclūsisset)? A) used spies to learn their battle plans B) cut off their grain supply C) bribed their two lieutenants D) sent one cohort behind enemy lines
33. The best translation of vulnerārī (line 3) is A) to be wounded B) to wound C) to have been wounded D) to be about to wound
34. The best translation of Cūr fortunam periclitārētur? (lines 3-4) is A) Why should he tempt fate? B) Why not tempt fate? C) Why had he tempted fate? D) Why must he tempt fate?
35. In line 4, nōn modo...sed etiam means A) while...at the same time B) if...or if C) either...or D) not only...but also
36. In lines 4-5 (Bonus...potest), Caesar states that it is important for a general to A) conquer by fighting B) attack the enemy first C) conquer by strategy as well as by fighting D) always have a plan for retreat
37. Caesar pities the enemy troops because they (line 5) A) all died in battle B) would lose their homes C) would be defeated by foreigners D) must be killed in battle
38. The best translation of irātissimē (line 7) is A) very angrily B) rather angrily C) angrily D) angry
39. Lines 7-8 (Hoc...loquēbantur) suggest that the reaction of many of Caesar's troops to his decision was A) great applause and support B) fear leading to retreat C) disapproval and complaints D) defection to the enemy army
40. From line 8, we learn that Caesar A) prepares his soldiers and attacks B) retreats as the enemy attacks C) watches as his army flees to the enemy D) sticks to his plan to withdraw his army from the place

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. *Ō fortunātī, quōrum* iam moenia surgunt! A) whose B) whom C) who D) to whom
2. *Vātēs Priamō dixit, "Hic puer erit pestis urbī."* A) has been B) will be C) had been D) will have been
3. Ille *mī* pār esse deō vidētur. A) with me B) my C) to me D) myself
4. *Thēseus ad Crētam nāvigāvit ut Minōtaurum necāret.* The underlined clause could also be written A) ad Minōtaurum necandum B) Minōtaurō necātō C) sī Minōtaurum necat D) necāns Minōtaurum
5. *Baucis Philēmonem tantum* amāvit *quantum* ab eō amāta est. A) where ... as B) as much ... as C) not only ... but also D) just as ... when
6. *Horātius praedixit sē* clārum futurum esse. A) they B) he C) she D) we
7. *Nē lacrimēmus.* Sōl lūcet! A) We never cry. B) We will not cry. C) Let us not cry. D) We are not crying.
8. *Helena tam pulchra erat ut multī vidēre eam* \_\_\_\_\_. A) cuperent B) cupivērunt C) cupere D) cupiunt
9. *Quem Venus dicit arbitrum bibendī?* A) are drinking B) having been drunk C) going to drink D) of drinking
10. *Mēdēa Iāsonī imperāvit ut quam celerrimē* nāvigāret. A) how swiftly B) as swiftly as possible C) more swiftly than D) too swiftly
11. *Neptūnus classem disiectam* in tōtō aequore videt. A) scattering B) scattered C) to scatter D) about to be scattered
12. *Apollō tandem scit Cassandram sē nōn amāre.* A) will not love B) did not love C) cannot love D) does not love
13. *Horātius arbitratūs est* vitām dēbēre simplicem esse. A) thought B) thinks C) was thinking D) will think
14. *Si Troiānī equum in urbem nōn tulissent, Troia hodiē stāret.* A) will stand B) is standing C) would be standing D) had stood
15. *Magnum templum Athēnis* aedificātum est. A) of Athens B) Athens C) from Athens D) in Athens
16. "*Mē duce,* carpe viam," *Daedalus Icarō dixit.* A) I shall lead B) With me as leader C) My leader D) He led me
17. *Dulce ridentem* fēminam amābō. A) about to laugh B) laughed at C) must be laughed at D) laughing
18. Horace's expression *Ab ovō usque ad māla* refers to A) an elegant dinner B) a decisive military victory C) a moving religious experience D) a moment of doubt
19. In his search for the Golden Fleece, Jason sailed through the Aegean Sea and the Hellespont to Colchis on the eastern shore of the A) Atlantic Ocean B) Nile River C) Black Sea D) River Styx
20. The physician prescribed an *expectorant* because his patient was suffering from a A) chest cold B) sprained ankle C) headache D) broken wrist
21. In what direction would you travel from Sicily to the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Phoenicia? A) north B) east C) south D) west
22. The English words *music* and *museum* are derived from the name of A) the instrument played by Apollo B) the river in the Elysian fields C) the nine goddesses who inspire creativity D) the wife of Orpheus
23. The tragic love portrayed in *Romeo and Juliet* and *West Side Story* is based on the tale of A) Psyche and Cupid B) Helen and Paris C) Dido and Aeneas D) Pyramus and Thisbe
24. The motto *Fāmam extendimus factis* would most appropriately be used in which situation? A) at the conclusion of a successful project B) upon selling your house C) as a warning to trespassers D) as advice to the lovelorn
25. In what meter were all of the following epics written: Homer's *Iliad*, Vergil's *Aeneid*, and Lucretius' *De Rerum Natura*? A) elegiac couplet B) dactylic hexameter C) hendecasyllabic D) Sapphic
26. The English word *infant*, derived from the Latin verb *for, fārī*, originally meant one not able to A) eat B) walk C) speak D) stand
27. This city called Byzantium by the Greeks and Constantinople by the Romans today is called A) Alexandria B) Istanbul C) Athens D) Naples

## READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD

*The poet expresses to his friend Valgius his thoughts on what the sword has meant to mankind.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Quis fuit, horrendōs primus quī prōtulit ēnsēs?<br>quam <i>ferus</i> et vērē <i>ferreus</i> ille fuit!                    | 1 prōtulit = brought forth; ēnsēs = swords   |
| tum caedēs hominū generī, tum proelia nāta,<br>tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.                                   | 2 <i>ferus</i> = wild; <i>ferreus</i> = iron hearted                                   |
| <i>an nihil</i> ille miser meruit; nōs <i>ad mala nostra</i><br>vertimus, <i>in saevās</i> quod dedit ille <i>ferās</i> ? | 3 nāta: supply <i>sunt</i>   |
| divitis hoc vitium est auri, nec bella fuērunt,<br><i>fāginus astābat cum scyphus ante dapēs.</i>                         | 4  |
| nōn arcēs, nōn <i>vallus</i> erat, somnumque petēbat<br>secūrus variās dux gregis inter ovēs.                             | 5 an = or perhaps; nihil = nothing of blame; ad mala nostra = to our own evil purposes |
| tunc mihi vita foret, Valgī, nec tristia nōssem<br>arma nec audissem corde <i>micante</i> tubam.                          | 6 in saevās ferās = against savage beasts  |
| nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis<br>haesūra in nostrō tēla gerit latere.                                 | 7 vitium = fault   |
| Tibullus I.x 1-14   | 8 fāginus...dapēs = when cups made of wood stood on the dinner table                   |
|   | 9 vallus = rampart   |
|   | 10   |
|   | 11 foret = esset   |
|   | 12 micante = racing  |
|   | 13 quis = aliquis  |
|   | 14   |

28. The first two lines of the poem express the author's A) joy B) outrage C) pity D) forgiveness
29. The best translation of *quam* in the phrase *quam ferus* (line 2) is A) than B) how C) whom D) which
30. What two literary devices does the poet use in lines 3-4? A) metaphor and litotes B) chiasmus and simile C) synchysis and hyperbole D) anaphora and asyndeton
31. Lines 3-4 link the sword to A) a feeling of security B) a greater food supply C) economic prosperity D) danger to mankind
32. To whom or what does the *ille* in lines 2, 5, and 6 refer? A) the inventor of the sword B) the first human C) the wild beast D) the love of gold
33. In line 7, *divitis...auri* can best be paraphrased A) Money makes the world go around B) Money does not grow on trees C) A penny saved is a penny earned D) Love of money is the root of all evil
34. The scansion of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DDSS B) DSDD C) SSDD D) SDDS
35. The wooden cup of line 8 is a symbol for a time of A) more greed B) greater simplicity C) aggressive military ambition D) deeper religious fervor
36. To whom does *dux gregis* (line 10) refer? A) a king B) a shepherd C) a general D) a merchant
37. The verbs *foret*, *nōssem*, and *audissem* (lines 11-12) indicate the poet's desire to have A) lived in a time of peace B) experienced the thrill of victory C) sacrificed his life for his country D) played the role of trumpeter
38. In line 13, *quis hostis* is best translated A) no enemy B) the enemy himself C) some enemy D) that enemy
39. In line 14, the verb form *haesūra* means A) sticking B) stick C) about to stick D) having been stuck
40. Lines 13 and 14 predict the possibility of A) a return to peace B) the invention of new weapons C) the poet's own death D) triumph over the enemy

## READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

## CICERO ON DIVINATION

*Cicero wonders about the value of information revealed by fortune-tellers.*

Atque ego nē ūtilem quidem arbitror esse nōbīs futūrārū rērum scientiam. Quae enim vīta fuisset Priamō, sī ab adulēscentiā scisset, quōs ēventūs senectūtis esset habitūrus? Abeāmus ā fābulis, propiōra videāmus. Cn. Pompeium cēnsēs tribus suis cōsulātibus, tribus triumphis, maximārum rērum glōriā laetātūrū fuisse, sī sciret sē in solitūdine Aegyptiōrum trūcidātū irī, āmissō exercitū...? Quid vērō Caesarem putāmus, sī divinasset fore ut in eō senātū, quem maiōre ex parte ipse coōptasset, in Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsius Pompei simulācrum, tot centuriōnibus suis inspectantibus, ā nōbilissimis cīvibus, partim etiam ā sē omnibus rēbus ōrnātis, trūcidātus ita iacēret ut ad eius corpus nōn modo amicōrum, sed nē servōrum quidem quisquam accēderet: quō crūciātū animi vītam āctūrū fuisse? Certē igitur ignōrātiō futūrōrum malōrum ūtilior est quam scientia.

—Cicero, *De Divinatione* II, ix. 24

- 1  
2 ēventūs = events  
3 senectūs, senectūtis, f = old age  
4 cēnsēō, 2 = think  
5 laetor, 1 = rejoice  
6 trūcidō, 1 = cut down  
7 divinō, 1 = know in advance; coōptō, 1 = choose  
8  
9  
10  
11 quisquam = anyone; crūciātū = agony, suffering  
12

- In the first sentence, Cicero states his belief that knowledge of the future is A) given only to a few mortals B) not for mortals, but gods alone C) not even useful D) not to be judged by us
- The best translation of **fuisset** (line 2) is A) will there be B) would there have been C) is there D) was there
- Whose adolescence is mentioned in line 2? A) Cicero's B) the reader's C) the old judge's D) Priam's
- Scisset** (line 2) is a syncopated form of A) scivērunt B) scivisset C) sciverit D) scivisse
- What knowledge would not have benefited King Priam (lines 2-3)? A) an understanding of his adolescence B) the identity of his bride C) the treachery of the old men in his court D) the events of his own old age
- Abeāmus ā fābulis, propiōra videāmus** (line 3) contrasts A) life and death B) land and sea C) myth and reality D) departure and arrival
- Abeāmus** and **videāmus** (line 3) are examples of A) hortatory/volitive subjunctive B) imperfect subjunctive C) present indicative active D) indirect question
- Who is addressed in the question beginning **Cn. Pompeium** (line 3-4)? A) the reader B) Pompey C) Priam D) Cicero
- Laetātūrū fuisse** (line 5) is best translated A) would have rejoiced B) will rejoice C) used to rejoice D) is rejoicing
- Which of the following events of Pompey's life is mentioned (lines 3-6)? A) He was an ally of a foreign king. B) He built a permanent theater in Rome. C) He married his rival's daughter. D) He was consul three times.
- Sē...trūcidātū irī** (lines 5-6) is best translated A) he would be cut down B) he was cut down C) he was going to cut down D) he had to be cut down
- Cicero has brought Pompey into his discussion (lines 3-6) A) as an example to support his argument B) to emphasize Rome's military might C) to show how Caesar punished his enemies D) as a lesson on the fate of cowards
- Quem maiōre ex parte coōptasset** (line 7) indicates that Caesar himself had A) spent most of his adult life in the senate B) chosen most of the senators C) been chosen head of the senate D) known most of the senators from childhood
- To what irony does Cicero allude with the words in **Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsius Pompei simulācrum** (lines 7-8)? A) Caesar was not even a senator. B) Caesar was younger than his son-in-law. C) Pompey himself missed the senate meeting. D) Caesar died at the foot of the statue of the enemy he defeated.
- Lines 9–10 tell us that part of the noble citizens looking on had been A) showered with honors by Caesar B) stripped of their fortunes by Caesar C) urged by Caesar to join the *Populares* D) related to Caesar
- In line 10, **ita iacēret ut** introduces a(n) A) result clause B) indirect question C) indirect statement D) relative clause of purpose
- From the words **ut ad eius corpus...accēderet** (lines 10-11) we learn that A) many ran to view Caesar's body B) only the centurions approached the body C) no one would approach the body D) his own slaves came to get the body
- Which of these verbs is a synonym for the idiom **vītam āctūrū** (line 11)? A) vīvere B) dicere C) morī D) vincere
- In line 12, **quam** means A) which B) how C) than D) that
- Cicero has chosen Priam, Pompey, and Caesar as examples in this passage because each of them A) claimed a divine ancestor B) accomplished great things early but met a tragic end C) married into ruling families D) started out without wealth and made their own fortunes

## CATASTROPHE!

*Apollo's son gets his wish — with serious consequences.*

Quae postquam summum tetigēre iacentia tergum,  
exspatiantur equi nūllōque inhibente per aurās  
 ignōtae regiōnis eunt, quāque impetus ēgit,  
 hāc sine lēge ruunt altōque sub aethere fixis  
 incursant stellis rapiuntque per āvia currum  
 et modo summa petunt, modo per dēclive viāsque  
 praecipitēs spatiō terrae propiōre feruntur  
 inferiusque suis frāternōs currere Lūna  
 admīrātur equōs, ambustaque nūbila fūmant.  
 corripitur flammis, ut quaeque altissima, tellūs  
fissaque agit rīmās et sūcis āret ademptis.

—Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book II, 201-211

- 1 **Quae** = the reins (previously mentioned)
- 2 **exspatior**, 1 = wander off course
- 3 **quāque** = wherever
- 4
- 5
- 6 **dēclive**, **dēclivis**, n. = a sloping, downwards movement
- 7
- 8
- 9 **amburō**, **-ussī**, **-ustum**, 3 = to burn wholly, to scorch
- 10
- 11 **findō**, **fīdī**, **fissum**, 3 = to split; **rīmās** = cracks; **sūcus**, **-ī**, m. = moisture, juice

21. In line 1, Apollo's horses felt their reins A) flying up to the sky B) tangling around their heads C) getting caught in the wheels D) touching the tops of their backs
22. **Tetigēre** (line 1) is an alternate form of A) **tangī** B) **tangite** C) **tetigisse** D) **tetigērunt**
23. **Nūllōque inhibente** (line 2) means A) and hindering no one B) and with no one holding them back C) and holding on to nothing D) and withholding nothing
24. **Per aurās ignōtae regiōnis eunt** (lines 2-3) indicates that the horses are A) traveling very quickly B) difficult to control C) travelling in unknown territory D) being tossed about by the winds
25. What is the case of **impetus** (line 3)? A) genitive B) dative C) ablative D) nominative
26. The best translation of **impetus** (line 3) is A) question B) impulse C) storm D) weapon
27. **Sine lēge** (line 4) refers to the fact that the horses lack A) guidance B) opportunity C) strength D) nourishment
28. From the phrase **incursant stellis** (line 5), we learn that the horses A) flee from the fixed stars B) watch serenely from the fixed stars C) do not fear even the burning stars D) crash into the fixed stars
29. In line 5, **āvia** signifies places where A) there are no known paths B) the gods dwell C) all roads converge D) it is always dark
30. To what does **summa** (line 6) refer? A) the end of humanity B) the whole earth C) the sum of human knowledge D) the highest point of the sky
31. The best translation of the words **modo...modo** (line 6) is A) not now...but then B) as great...as C) now...now D) however...and
32. **Spatiō terrae propiōre** (line 7) means A) to an opening in the earth B) in a space closer to the earth C) from space to the earth itself D) at first by the wide earth
33. What is the subject of **feruntur** (line 7)? A) **equi** (line 2) B) **stellis** (line 5) C) **summa** (line 6) D) **terrae** (line 7)
34. In line 8, **inferius suis** means A) hers were worse B) their Underworld C) lower than her own D) she descends
35. What role does **Lūna** (line 8) play in the passage? A) shocked spectator B) one who warns of danger C) reluctant helper D) savage attacker
36. The scansion of the first four feet of line 9 is A) DSSD B) SDSS C) SSDD D) SDSD
37. What happens to the earth (lines 10-11)? A) the seas boil B) volcanoes tremble C) all the high elevations burst into flames D) each and every animal is burned
38. Which of the following is a synonym for **tellūs** (line 10)? A) **imber** B) **incendium** C) **periculum** D) **terra**
39. In lines 10-11, what is the chief cause of the disaster? A) flooding B) fire C) earthquake D) volcanic eruption
40. From your knowledge of mythology, who is driving the chariot in this passage? A) Poseidon B) Phaethon C) Bellerophon D) Hades



# 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. A	1. A	1. B	1. B	1. A	1. C
2. D	2. C	2. C	2. D	2. B	2. B
3. B	3. C	3. B	3. B	3. C	3. D
4. C	4. A	4. A	4. C	4. A	4. B
5. A	5. B	5. D	5. D	5. B	5. D
6. D	6. C	6. A	6. D	6. B	6. C
7. A	7. A	7. B	7. A	7. C	7. A
8. D	8. C	8. C	8. B	8. A	8. A
9. A	9. D	9. D	9. A	9. D	9. A
10. C	10. B	10. A	10. D	10. B	10. D
11. C	11. C	11. B	11. D	11. B	11. A
12. B	12. D	12. A	12. C	12. D	12. A
13. D	13. A	13. A	13. C	13. A	13. B
14. A	14. D	14. C	14. B	14. C	14. D
15. B	15. C	15. D	15. B	15. D	15. A
16. B	16. C	16. B	16. A	16. B	16. A
17. C	17. B	17. B	17. D	17. D	17. C
18. A	18. A	18. C	18. A	18. A	18. A
19. D	19. D	19. D	19. D	19. C	19. C
20. D	20. <small>All answers correct</small>	20. A	20. C	20. A	20. B
21. D	21. B	21. D	21. A	21. B	21. D
22. A	22. A	22. B	22. B	22. C	22. D
23. D	23. D	23. D	23. C	23. D	23. B
24. A	24. A	24. C	24. C	24. A	24. C
25. C	25. D	25. A	25. B	25. B	25. D
26. D	26. C	26. A	26. C	26. C	26. B
27. C	27. A	27. D	27. C	27. B	27. A
28. D	28. D	28. C	28. A	28. B	28. D
29. B	29. C	29. B	29. C	29. B	29. A
30. B	30. C	30. D	30. B	30. D	30. D
31. C	31. A	31. C	31. D	31. D	31. C
32. C	32. B	32. B	32. B	32. A	32. B
33. C	33. C	33. D	33. A	33. D	33. A
34. B	34. D	34. A	34. A	34. A	34. C
35. C	35. C	35. B	35. D	35. B	35. A
36. C	36. <small>All answers correct</small>	36. D	36. C	36. B	36. D
37. A	37. D	37. C	37. D	37. A	37. C
38. A	38. D	38. B	38. A	38. C	38. D
39. D	39. B	39. C	39. C	39. C	39. B
40. B	40. <small>All answers correct</small>	40. A	40. D	40. C	40. B

**NATIONAL LATIN EXAM 2000**  
**TRANSLATIONS OF READING PASSAGES**

**INTRO**

**PUER QUI IN RIVO NATAT**

The sun is shining and the happy boy walks on the bank of the river. The water in the river is beautiful and clear. "I want to swim," the boy thinks. And so he takes off his clothes and jumps into the water. But it is difficult to swim because the river is swift. It is dangerous to swim in the water.

By chance a man is walking on the bank of the river and sees the boy in the river. "The boy is in danger and (his) head is under water," thinks the man.

The man shouts to the boy, "Don't swim in the river! The river is swift. You are foolish."

The boy answers, "Oh good man, first bring help to me. Then scold me!"

Moral: Scolding without help is useless.

**LATIN I**

**A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS**

One day two friends, Marcus and Lucius, were walking in the forest. Suddenly a large bear saw the friends and went after (them). Marcus climbed a tree, but Lucius was slow. Lucius fell to the ground and pretended death. He was thinking, "My friend Marcus certainly will bring help to me." The bear walked to Lucius and sniffed. Because Lucius was not moving, the bear said, "He is dead! I'm leaving." Then the bear departed.

Marcus climbed down from the tree and ran to his friend. "Did the bear speak? What did the bear say?" he asked. Lucius responded, "The bear told me, 'Choose your friends more carefully, for a true friend will stay with you in danger.'"

**LATIN II**

**A MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY**

A few days ago, I was going along the Sacred Way when a man known to me only by name greeted me: "Hello, Horace! What are you doing and where will you go?" and he began to follow me. I said, "Surely I don't know you; what do you want?" "I want," said he, "to be among your friends. I am a very intelligent man!" But I thought to myself that he knew nothing and was speaking nonsense; and so, answering nothing, I kept on walking.

Then that man shouted, "Do you want me to go away? I want to walk with you. Wait for me!" I said, "I have a friend across the Tiber, a man whom you do not know." That one, however, (said): "I am not busy; so I am able to come with you!" I was very miserable but said no word. How annoying was that man!

Finally, another man, an enemy of this one, arrived near Apollo's temple and shouting, "Where will you go, scoundrel?" he dragged him to court. Thus Apollo saved me. Thanks (be) to the gods!

**PROSE**

**CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREE**

Caesar had hoped that he, without a battle and without the injury of his own men, could finish the matter because he had cut off the enemy from their grain supply. Why should he lose his own soldiers also in a second battle? Why should he allow soldiers who had fought so well to be wounded? Why should he tempt fate? A good general can win not only with a sword but also with strategy. He was moved by pity for the citizens whom he saw must be killed. He wanted the soldiers to be unharmed and he did not want them to fight.

This strategy of Caesar was not approved by most: his soldiers were speaking very angrily among themselves. Although Caesar did not want to fight, his soldiers wanted to fight. He, however, perseveres in his opinion and leads his soldiers from that place.

**POETRY**

**THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD**

Who was it who first brought forth horrible swords? How wild and truly iron-hearted that one was! Then slaughter, then battles were born to the race of men, then a shorter road of dire death was opened.

Or perhaps did that poor wretch deserve nothing of blame; have we turned to our own evil purposes (that) which he gave us against the savage beasts? This is the fault of precious gold; nor were there wars when cups made of wood stood on the dinner table. There were not citadels, there was not a rampart, and the carefree leader of the flock used to seek sleep among the varied-colored sheep.

If only my life were then, Valgius, and I had not known grim arms nor had I heard the trumpet call with racing heart. Now I am dragged to wars; and some enemy, perhaps, already bears the weapon about to stick in my side.

**LATIN V-VI**

**CICERO ON DIVINATION**

And I think that the knowledge of future affairs is not even useful. For what life would there have been for Priam, if from adolescence he had known what events of his old age he was going to have? Let us move away from myths, let us see closer things. Do you think that Gnaeus Pompey would have rejoiced in his three consulships, in his three triumphs, in the glory of his very great achievements (rerum), if he knew that he would be cut down in the desert of the Egyptians, his army lost...?

But what do we think that Caesar - if he had known in advance that it would happen that in that senate, the greater part of which he himself had chosen, in the Curia of Pompey, before the statue of Pompey himself, with so many of his own centurions looking on, he, having been killed by the most noble citizens, some of whom (had been) honored by him with all (types of) material things (omnibus rebus), would lie there so that not anyone, not only of his friends but even of his slaves, would approach his body - with what agony of spirit would he have lived his life?

Surely, therefore, ignorance of future events is more useful than knowledge.

**CATASTROPHE!**

After these (the reins) lying (loose), touched the top(s) of their back(s), the horses wander off course and, with no one holding them back, they go through the airs of an unknown region, wherever the impulse drove (them). Without this law (control) they rush (forward) and they run into the stars fixed (set) under the high upper-air, and they snatch the chariot along pathless (ways). And now they seek the heights, now rushing through downward movement and ways, they are carried in a space nearer the earth and the Moon is amazed that her brother's horses are running lower than her own, and clouds, having been scorched, smoke. The earth - each highest part - is seized by flames, and, having been split, makes cracks and it dries up, with its moisture having been taken away.