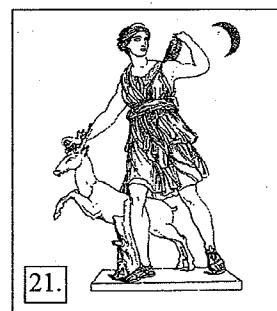
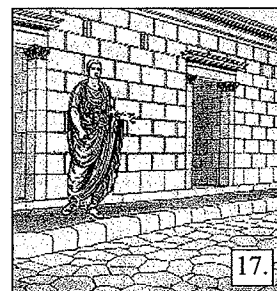
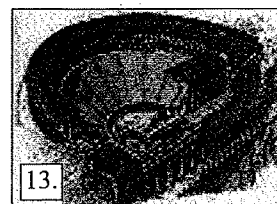
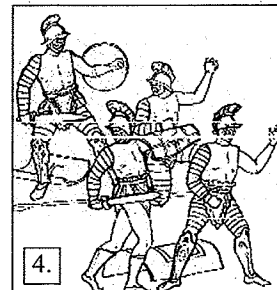


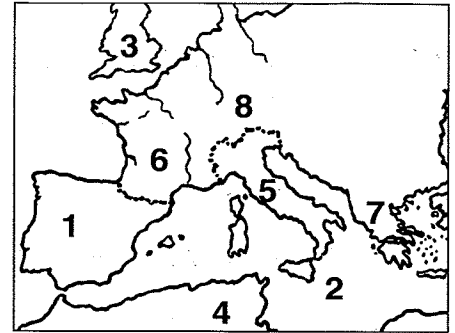
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Fābulās dē Rōmānīs amāmus. A) you love B) I love C) he loves D) we love
2. Parva puella est in hortō. A) across the garden B) behind the garden C) in the garden D) out of the garden
3. Apollō filium monēre temptābat. A) to warn B) is warning C) was warning D) will warn
4. Quot gladiātōrēs in pictūrā sunt? A) trēs B) septem C) quattuor D) quīque
5. Magister pictūram discipulī laudat quod pictūra est bona. A) for the student B) to the student C) with the student D) of the student
6. Nōn erat fenestra in ātriō. A) There is not B) There was not C) There are not D) There will not be
7. Pulchra puella deō dōnum dabit. A) gods B) away from the god C) to the god D) of the god
8. Iuppiter erat in silvā ubi nympham vidēbat. A) or B) but C) because D) where
9. Respondē, Marce, ad quaestiōnem. A) of Marcus B) Marcus C) for Marcus D) by Marcus
10. Sunt ____ villae circum Rōmam. A) multae B) multās C) multa D) multam
11. Sedēte, amīcī, in meō tablinō. A) To sit B) Sit C) We are sitting D) You will sit
12. Quaenam tempestās est? Pluit. A) It is raining. B) It is hot. C) It is sunny. D) It is cold.
13. Quid est in pictūrā? A) theātrum B) Circus Maximus C) villa D) Forum
14. Poēta fābulam clārē nārrābat. A) clearing B) clear C) clearly D) is clear
15. Magnī equī trāns rīvum nātābant. A) around the river B) before the river C) out of the river D) across the river
16. Multī Rōmānī in Colossēo ____ spectābant. A) lūdī B) lūdōs C) lūdōrum D) lūdīs
17. Quid in pictūrā vidēs? A) Vir in viā stat. B) Puella in villā labōrat. C) Magister in scholā docet. D) Servus cēnam parat.
18. Discipulī ad Forum Rōmānum festinābunt. A) are hurrying B) hurried C) will hurry D) were hurrying
19. The Colosseum in Rome was dedicated in A.D. LXXX. A) 50 B) 69 C) 55 D) 80
20. The English word **viator** means a A) large bird B) traveler C) river D) room in a house
21. Quis est dea Rōmāna in pictūrā? A) Diāna B) Mīnerva C) Jūnō D) Venus
22. The former leader was considered **persona non grata** in his homeland. A) well respected B) no longer powerful C) widely known D) not welcome
23. The name of which state contains the Latin word for **woods**? A) California B) Pennsylvania C) Rhode Island D) Florida
24. Which goddess, known for her wisdom, was born from the head of Zeus? A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Athena D) Artemis
25. The phrase **post meridiem**, which is abbreviated **p.m.**, means A) one from many B) afternoon C) for example D) morning



26. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld who kidnapped Proserpina? A) Bacchus B) Mercury C) Neptune D) Pluto
27. **Germānia** is the ancient name for Germany; _____ is the ancient name for France.
A) Hispānia B) Mare Nostrum C) Graecia D) Gallia
28. A Roman **triclinium** was primarily used for A) dining B) gardening C) swimming
D) sleeping
29. **Britannia** was conquered by Julius Caesar. Which number on the map is Britannia?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 6
30. The Tiber River flows through Rome. Which number on the map shows the location of the **Tiber**? A) 2 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE STORY OF TWO FRIENDS

Marcus helps Melissa find a new dog.

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| Hodiē Melissa in Forō ambulat. Melissa Marcum in viā videt. | 1 | |
| "Salvē, Marce!" Melissa dicit. | 2 | |
| "Salvē, Melissa!" Marcus respondet. "Quid agis hodiē?" | 3 | |
| "Bene, sed canem <u>cupiō</u> et bonum canem <u>invenire</u> temptō," respondet Melissa. | 4 | cupiō = I want; invenire = to find |
| "Tēcum ambulābō et tē <u>iuvābō</u> ," dicit Marcus. " <u>Veni mēcum</u> ad meam villam. | 5 | iuvābō = I will help; Veni mēcum = Come with me |
| Tibi multōs canēs dēmōnstrābō." | 6 | |
| Ad parvam villam ambulat. Marcus iānuam <u>pulsat</u> . Servus iānuam <u>aperit</u> . | 7 | pulsat = knocks on; aperit = opens |
| Servus virum vocat. Vir est pater Marcī. Pater in ātrium <u>venit</u> . | 8 | venit = comes |
| "Salvēte, omnēs!" pater dicit. "Marce, tū amicam tēcum habēs." | 9 | |
| "Ita vērō, <u>haec</u> est Melissa et canem <u>cupit</u> ," dicit Marcus. | 10 | haec = this; cupit = wants |
| Pater Melissam et Marcum ad hortum dūcit, ubi sunt multī canēs. | 11 | |
| Melissa omnēs canēs spectat et ūnum <u>ēligit</u> . | 12 | ēligit = chooses |
| "Tū bene ēligis," pater Melissaē dicit. "Est bonus canis. Quod tū es amīca | 13 | |
| meī fili, ego tibi canem dābō." | 14 | |
| "Multās grātiās tibi agō," Melissa laetē respondet. | 15 | |

31. What is Melissa doing (line 1)? A) running home B) walking in the Forum C) looking at the road D) walking the dog
32. Melissa videt (line 1) A) ātrium B) Marcum C) servum D) canem
33. Quid Melissa dicit (line 2)? A) Can you help me, Marcus? B) You are late, Marcus! C) Stay here, Marcus!
D) Hello, Marcus!
34. What question does Marcus ask Melissa (line 3)? A) Do you like the weather? B) How are you? C) Can I help?
D) Where are you going?
35. The subject of **ambulābō** (line 5) is A) I B) you C) we D) she
36. Where do Melissa and Marcus go (line 7)? A) to the busy Forum B) to a dark theater C) to a crowded street
D) to a small house
37. Quis iānuam aperit (line 7)? A) the father B) Marcus C) a slave D) Melissa
38. Who comes to speak with Marcus (lines 8 and 9)? A) his father B) his friend C) his uncle D) his teacher
39. Why does Marcus' father give the dog to Melissa (lines 13-14)? A) he has too many dogs B) he wants her to train it
C) she is a friend of his son D) she has just moved to the city
40. What does Melissa say (line 15)? A) I am happy. B) Thank you very much. C) I chose well. D) Good bye, Marcus.

1. Mea soror stolam ____ gerēbat. A) pulchrās B) pulchrum C) pulchram D) pulchrā
2. Īcarus erat filius Daedali. A) Daedalus B) by Daedalus C) of Daedalus D) for Daedalus
3. Saepe magister dicit, "Nōlite dormire in scholā!" A) Don't sleep B) They want to sleep C) He never sleeps D) Everyone sleeps
4. Quōmodo Thēseus Minōtaurum necāvit? A) When B) How C) Who D) What
5. Rōmāni lūdōs in Circō Maximō spectābant. A) watch B) will watch C) were watching D) have watched
6. Hannibal cum elephantīs trāns Alpēs iter fēcit. A) from the Alps B) in the Alps C) around the Alps D) across the Alps
7. Pegasus erat fābulōsus equus. A) will be B) is C) was D) has been
8. Paris sagittā Achillem vulnerāvit. A) with his arrow B) for his arrow C) of his arrow D) his arrow
9. Miser discipulus dixit, "Neque stilum neque librum habeo." A) both...and B) here...there C) not only...but also D) neither...nor
10. Minerva Perseō gladium et scūtum magicum dedit. A) to Perseus B) with Perseus C) of Perseus D) from Perseus
11. Pueri in campō erant ____ A) amici B) amicus C) amicū D) amicōs
12. Scīsne scribere Latīnē? A) was writing B) to write C) will write D) is writing
13. Multi fābulam de Plūtōne Prōserpināque lēgērunt. A) or B) but C) which D) and
14. Docēte bene liberōs, parentēs. A) To teach B) Teach C) They have taught D) They teach
15. Parva puella magnum canem timuit. A) will fear B) feared C) to fear D) fears
16. Quī erant septem rēgēs Romanorum? A) Who B) What C) Where D) When
17. Paris pulchras deas aequē iudicare temptābat. A) fair B) fairness C) fairest D) fairly
18. Cūr curris, serve? Esne tardus? A) from the slave B) of the slave C) slave D) to the slave
19. In A.D. CDLL Attila the Hun was defeated in Gaul by the Rōmāns and their allies. A) 451 B) 601 C) 691 D) 951
20. That fact, per se, does not make the case clear. A) by way of B) and others C) on first sight D) through itself
21. Frigidum est is a possible response to A) Quot canēs habēs? B) Quota hōra est? C) Quanam tempestās est? D) Quis abest hodiē?
22. Who was the goddess of the hunt who became identified with the changing aspects of the moon? A) Diana B) Minerva C) Juno D) Venus
23. Misnomer, nomination, and noun all derive from a Latin root meaning A) appearance B) name C) work D) thought
24. Etna and Vesuvius are names of ____ A) rivers B) volcanoes C) seas D) islands
25. Romulus, having killed his brother Remus, became the first of the Roman rulers known as A) kings B) consuls C) emperors D) senators
26. Many apartment buildings have been found in Ostia, Rome's seaport on the Tiber River. A) culinae B) thermae C) insulae D) basilicae
27. Which Greek hero who had fought at Troy returned home to find his palace taken over by greedy suitors? A) Aeneas B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Ulysses
28. You will need school supplies, e.g., notebook, pencils, pens, and paper. A) that is B) and others C) note well D) for example

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ANTE BELLUM

Alexander the Great of Macedonia Meets with Darius, King of the Persians.

Ōlim Alexander Magnus pugnāre cum Dārīō, rēge Persārum, parābat. Ubi Alexander dormiēbat, deus Iuppiter ad eum vēnit. Iuppiter vestem portābat et dixit, "Alexander, auxilium tibi dabō. Indue hanc vestem et prōcēde ad rēgem Dārīum. Tum rēgnū Dārīi intrāre poteris." Alexander laetē surrēxit. Statim novās vestēs induit, equum ascendit, et ad rēgnū Dārīi prōcessit. Persae, quī ex summīs montibus spectābant, Alexandrum in equō vidērunt et Dārīum vocāverunt. Ubi Dārīus Alexandrum vidit, clāmāvit, "Quis es tū? Esne Deus Sōlis?" Alexander respondit, "Alexander Magnus sum. Subiugā tē sub potestāte nostrā aut cōstitue diem pugnae." Attonitus, Dārīus Alexandrum in aureum triclinium dūxit. Dārīus dixit, "Primō, cēnābimus. Postea, pugnābimus."

- Leo of Naples, *Alexander Romance*, c. A.D. 1100 (adapted)

- 1
- 2 vestem = clothing
- 3 Indue = Put on
- 4 rēgnū = kingdom; poteris = you will be able
- 5 surrēxit = got up
- 6 qui = who
- 7
- 8
- 9 Subiugā = surrender; potestāte = power; cōstitue = decide
- 10 Attonitus = Astonished; aureum = decorated with gold
- 11

29. What was Alexander the Great preparing to do (line 1)? A) return to Greece B) fight the Persian king C) sacrifice to Jupiter D) ride his horse
30. In lines 1-2, Jupiter came to Alexander when Alexander was A) greeting the Persians B) marching to Persia C) sleeping D) a child in Macedonia
31. The best translation of dabō (line 3) is A) I shall give B) I gave C) I am giving D) I had given
32. Why was Jupiter carrying clothing (lines 2-4)? A) it had belonged to Alexander's father B) to help Alexander C) it was a royal feast day D) Alexander had lost his own clothes
33. Why does Jupiter tell Alexander to put on the clothing (line 4)? A) to spy on the Macedonian troops B) to return home triumphant C) to enter the Persian kingdom of Darius D) to confuse his own people
34. Where were the Persians standing watch (line 6)? A) along the riverbank B) at the gates C) in guard towers D) on the mountaintops
35. In lines 7-8, who did King Darius think Alexander was? A) a slave B) Apollo C) a Persian soldier D) a Macedonian ambassador
36. In line 9, Alexander told Darius to surrender or to A) retreat from the battlefield B) return the Macedonian hostages C) name the day of battle D) pay a ransom in gold
37. The best translation of dūxit (line 10) is A) he leads B) he led C) to lead D) he will lead
38. What did the astonished Darius do (line 10)? A) led Alexander into the dining room B) put down his sword C) sounded a retreat D) ordered Alexander to be captured
39. What did Darius say he planned to do first (lines 10-11)? A) send the Persian army to slaughter the Macedonians B) kill Alexander C) return Alexander for a ransom in gold D) eat dinner with Alexander
40. What will happen afterwards (line 11)? A) the Persians will leave their fortress B) the two armies will fight C) the Macedonians will retreat from Persia D) Alexander will be assassinated

1. Gaius prō patriā pugnāvit. A) for his country B) by his country C) with his country D) from his country
2. Complete the following analogy: ūnus : prīmus :: trēs : _____. A) secundus B) quīntus C) tertius D) sextus
3. Illud aedificium in Forō multōs annōs stetit. A) stood B) will stand C) was standing D) is standing
4. Omnia saxa ā servis mōta sunt. A) against the slaves B) to the slaves C) above the slaves D) by the slaves
5. Neque cibum neque pecūniam habēmus. A) both...and B) whether...or C) not only...but also D) neither...nor
6. Vir ____ Flāvia amat est fēlix! A) cuius B) quem C) quō D) quās
7. Duae puellae ad magnum canem fortiter accessērunt. A) rather bravely B) brave C) bravest D) bravely
8. Marcus dicit epistulam ā patre missam esse. A) is sending B) will be sent C) was sent D) had sent
9. Ambulā mēcum ad oppidum. A) with me B) by me C) me D) for me
10. Eratne Iūlius Caesar fēlicior imperātor quam Marcus Antōnius? A) lucky B) luckily C) luckier D) luckiest
11. Multōs et celerēs equōs in campō vidēbis. A) you were seeing B) you will see C) you have seen D) you will have seen
12. Haec arbor est altior quam illa. A) for that one B) than that one C) of that one D) by that one
13. Ōrātiō in Cūriā audiri nōn poterat. A) to be heard B) to have heard C) to have been heard D) to hear
14. Quot pueri in viā currēbant? A) Why B) How many C) Where D) When
15. Caecilia ad tabernās prope Forum iverat. A) had preferred B) had become C) had brought D) had gone
16. Statuam in hōc templō invenient. A) which B) that C) this D) itself
17. Pompōnius XLIV nāvēs cēpit. A) 54 B) 94 C) 44 D) 64
18. Senātor epistulās ad omnēs amicōs missūrus erat. A) about to send B) having been sent C) while sending D) to have sent
19. The competitive athlete won her event. Competitive comes from two Latin words which mean A) run to B) seek with C) play in D) jump over
20. The Palatine Hill became the location of the A) temple of Vesta B) senate house C) rostra D) imperial palaces
21. What province at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea fell under the domination of the Persian Empire before being conquered by the Greeks a later was added to the Roman Empire? A) Britannia B) Gallia C) Asia D) Africa
22. What foreign invaders sacked Rome in 390 BC and were finally defeated by Julius Caesar in their own homeland in 52 BC? A) Gauls B) Etrusca C) Greeks D) Germans
23. With what Greek hero do we associate Medusa, Atlas, and Andromeda? A) Odysseus B) Jason C) Perseus D) Achilles
24. What Latin expression could be used both as a greeting and as a farewell? A) caveat emptor B) pax vobiscum C) quod erat demonstrandum D) per annum
25. The terms Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian refer to types of A) columns B) gladiators C) ships D) clothes
26. What island, the mythological home to the Minotaur and the labyrinth, forms the southern boundary of the Aegean Sea? A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Britain
27. Athletic contests held "within the walls" of a single school are called A) intramural B) inspired C) interscholastic D) invincible
28. What musician charmed Pluto with his music in order to win the release of his wife from the Underworld? A) Jason B) Orpheus C) Aeneas D) Theseus
29. The walls damaged by the recent earthquake left the city vulnerable to attack by the enemy. Vulnerable comes from the Latin noun meaning A) laughter B) war C) disaster D) wound
30. If the teacher announced Aperite, discipuli, vestros libros, what would the students do? A) write on the board B) open their books C) get out their homework D) answer the question

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HERCULES AVENGES A MONSTROUS THEFT

The monster Cacus steals some cattle from Hercules as he drives them to Greece.

Ōlim Herculēs bovēs ad Graeciam agēbat. Dēfessus longō itinere, cōstitit prope flūmen Tiberim et dormīvit. Mōnstrum horribile, Cācus nōmine, bovēs cōspexit et surripere paucōs cōstituit. Cācus fallere Herculem voluit itaque paucos bovēs caudis in propinquam spēluncam trāxit. Herculēs, ē somnō excitātus, mox vidit paucos bovēs abesse. Herculēs āmissōs bovēs nēquiquam quaesivit et vocāvit. Vestigia cōspexit sed nōn intellexit cūr vestigia ē spēlunca excederent. Tandem Herculēs, omnī spē dēpositā, reliquōs bovēs collēgit et discēdēbat. Bovēs surrepti sēnsērunt Herculem discēdere et coeperunt mūgire. Herculēs spēluncam intrāvit et āmissōs bovēs invēnit. Herculēs quoque Cācum cōspexit et eum interfēcit. Multis post annis, Rōmāni Forum Boārium condidērunt ubi Herculēs et Cācus pugnāverant.

—Adapted from traditional mythology

- 1 agēbat = was driving; Dēfessus = tired; cōstitit = he stop
- 2
- 3 surripere = to steal; fallere = to confuse
- 4 caudis = by their tails; spēluncam = cave
- 5 nēquiquam = in vain
- 6 Vestigia = footprints; excederent = led
- 7 surrepti = stolen
- 8 mūgire = to moo
- 9
- 10 Forum Boārium = cattle market

31. Why did Hercules stop driving his cattle (lines 1-2)? A) he wanted to pasture his herd on the rich grasses B) he was visiting a friend who lived near C) he was tired from his long journey D) he wanted make a sacrifice to Jupiter
32. Where did Hercules stop (lines 1-2)? A) in the tall grass B) under a tree C) in a sacred grove D) near the river
33. How did Cacus plan to confuse Hercules while stealing his cattle (lines 3-4)? A) by howling like a wolf B) by dragging the cows away by their tails C) by replacing the cows with goats D) by causing the herd to stampede
34. Where did Cacus hide Hercules' cattle (line 4)? A) in a hidden valley B) in a nearby cave C) on an island in the river D) behind a large grove of tree
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of abesse? A) were missing B) had been missing C) cannot be missing D) will be missing
36. What did Hercules NOT understand (line 6)? A) why the cows' tracks were leading out of the cave B) why the cattle were stampeding C) why he found his cattle wading in the river D) why he had slept so long
37. As Hercules began to leave, what did the stolen cattle do (lines 7-8)? A) they rushed out of the cave to rejoin the herd B) they wandered off into the woods C) they began to moo D) they stampeded and crushed Cacus
38. In line 9, what is the best translation of āmissōs? A) lösing B) to löse C) about to löse D) löst
39. What happened to Cacus after Hercules discovered his missing cattle (line 9)? A) Hercules threw him into the river B) Hercules killed him C) Hercules sealed him in the cave D) Hercules fed him to his cattle
40. According to our story, what did the Romans later do at the site of Hercules' adventure (lines 9-10)? A) they set up a shrine to Hercules B) they built a temple to Cacus C) they established a cattle market D) they fought a famous battle

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quot bonos libros hoc ____ leges? A) annus B) anno C) annum D) annorum
2. Nolite currere. Ambulate! A) I never run B) That he not run C) Run now D) Don't run
3. Romani erant fortiores quam ____. A) Gallis B) Gallis C) Gallis D) Galli
4. Do consulēs hōc annō delīgendi sunt. A) must be elected B) had been elected C) are elected D) will be elected.
5. Quae cum ita essent, profectus est. A) he will leave B) he should leave C) he is leaving D) he left
6. Si in Forō Rōmānō adfuissēs, clāriissimās orationēs Cicerōnis audivissēs. A) you would hear B) you would have heard C) you heard D) you will hear
7. Ille tam territus erat ut loqui nōn posset. A) he was not able B) he is not able C) he had not been able D) he will not be able
8. Miles dixit, "Si ____ dēsiderās, deinde praeparā bellum." A) pax B) pace C) pacem D) paci
9. Marcus ad aram processit sacrificii faciendi causā. A) for the sake of making a sacrifice B) although he had already made a sacrifice C) after he had made a sacrifice D) without making a sacrifice
10. Quisque fabulam narrabat. A) Which B) Whatever C) The same one D) Each one
11. Discipuli, ā magistrō moniti, diligentius laboraverunt. A) very carefully B) most carefully C) more carefully D) carefully
12. Cincinnati domo crās discēdet. A) from his home B) by his home C) of his home D) through his home
13. Magister discipulum rogavit, "Quandō Scipiō tandem Hannibalem vicit?" A) Where B) Why C) How D) When
14. Famus ad forum quam celerrimē. A) We are going B) We went C) Let's go D) We will go
15. Magnā tempestate orta, nautae ad Graeciam navigare noluerunt. A) After a big storm had arisen B) Before a big storm arises C) In order to raise a big storm D) Through the rising big storm
16. Imperator laudavit milites ____ in proelio pugnaverant. A) quem B) quae C) quorum D) qui
17. Caesar flumen transiturus erat. A) wanted to cross B) was crossing C) was about to cross D) had crossed
18. Discipuli rogaverunt cur fratres Gracchi interfecti essent. A) will be killed B) are killed C) had been killed D) would be killed
19. Cicero was a Roman statesman during the political chaos of the ____ century BC. A) 4th B) 3rd C) 2nd D) 1st
20. A magician might be called a prestidigitator. Presti means "ready" and digiti means A) feet B) hands C) fingers D) ears
21. What mythological group measures out the life-span of each human being? A) Muses B) Fates C) Gorgons D) Graces
22. Actium, where Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle, was located on the Ionian Sea on the west coast of ____ A) Sicily B) Carthage C) Greece D) Italy
23. The fascēs, symbols of Roman power, were carried by A) generals B) priests C) lictors D) soldiers
24. If everyone in a group expresses a different opinion about a controversial issue, the conversation could be concluded by saying A) caveat emptor B) exempli gratia C) suum cuique D) de facto
25. "King Minos may block my way by land or across the ocean, but the sky is open to everybody and that is how we plan to go," said ____ to his son Icarus. A) Theseus B) Jason C) Narcissus D) Daedalus
26. When the book sale was about to start, the manager augmented the staff of his shop. A) trained B) increased C) rewarded D) praised
27. What is the appropriate answer to: Potesne Latine loqui? A) Audiō. B) Habeō unam sororem. C) Gaudeō. D) Possum.
28. Who provided the historian Tacitus with an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius? A) Livy B) Julius Caesar C) Pliny the Younger D) Cicero

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BLIND WOMAN AND THE DOCTOR

A story about honesty

In hac fabula femina nuper facta est caeca. Itaque medicum accessivit. Femina ei dixit, "Tecum pacisci volo. Si tribus mensibus visionem meam recurare poteris, tibi praemium magnum dabō; si nōn, tibi nihil dabō." Medicus, videns feminam in magna domo habitare et supellectilem pulchram habere, pactus est. Itaque ad feminam fixis temporibus veniebat et in oculos medicamentum ponebat. Interea supellectilem domo auferēbat. Tribus mensibus femina iterum videre poterat. Medicus ei dixit, "Te curavi. Dā mihi magnum praemium quod pollicita es!" Tamen femina supellectilem suam in domo nōn vidit. Intellexit subito medicum supellectilem surripuisse! Medicus feminam rogabat, "Ubi est meum praemium?" Sed femina ei nihil dabat. Tandem medicus, iratus, ad iudicem ivit. Accessita ad iudicium, femina dixit: "Medicus veritatem de pacto dicit. Ei magnum praemium pollicita sum postquam visionem meam recuravi; et si nōn, nihil pollicita sum. Sed supellectilem in domo videre nōn possum. Itaque medicus visionem meam nōn recuravit. Ei nihil debeo!"

Documentum: Qui sunt fraudulentū culpaē suae testimoniū monstrant.

—Adapted from Aesop's Fables

29. Why did the woman summon a doctor? A) It was time for a checkup. B) She was worried about her husband. C) She had enough money. D) She has recently become blind.
30. Tribus mensibus in line 2 is best translated A) within three months B) for three months C) in the third month D) three months ago
31. According to lines 2–3, if the doctor cures the woman's blindness, she will give him A) nothing B) her house C) a great award D) many thanks
32. In line 4, one reason given as to why the doctor accepted the agreement prepared by the woman was that A) he liked to gamble B) he wanted a challenge C) the woman had beautiful furniture D) the woman seemed intelligent.
33. According to lines 5–6, as the doctor was trying to cure the woman, he was also A) helping her husband B) stealing her furnishings C) assisting with her housework D) bringing her food
34. The ei in line 6 is best translated A) to me B) to her C) to him D) to them
35. The best translation of surripuisse in line 8 is A) will steal B) steals C) had stolen D) would steal
36. According to lines 9–10, why was the doctor angry? A) the woman was still blind B) the judge was summoned by the blind woman C) the woman did not give him the reward D) the judge convicted the doctor of malpractice
37. According to lines 10–12, the woman affirmed A) their agreement B) the doctor's medical ability C) the doctor's reputation D) her generosity
38. According to lines 12–13, the woman claims she owes the doctor nothing because A) she cannot see her furnishings B) she feels she cured herself C) the doctor never told the truth D) she is only partially cured
39. Documentum comes from the Latin verb meaning A) to heal B) to cheat C) to promise D) to teach
40. The moral of the story is best expressed as A) only those who help themselves will succeed B) cheaters betray themselves C) be careful about accusing someone of fraud D) the guilty will sometimes escape punishment

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

1. Troia decimō annō capta est. A) in ten years B) for ten years C) in the tenth year D) ten years later
2. Midās putāvit satyrum paulō melius Apolline cantāre. A) as well as Apollo B) rather than Apollo C) Apollo, the best by far D) a little better than Apollo
3. Ariadnē, ē Crētā ēgressa, in insulam parvam pervēnit. A) having left B) about to leave C) leaving D) forced to leave
4. P. Ovidius, Augustō irātō, in exsilio remānsit. A) to anger Augustus B) of Augustus' anger C) Augustus made him angry D) because Augustus was angry
5. Eurystheus Herculem mīsit quī Hydram necāret. A) to kill the Hydra B) when the Hydra was killed C) why he killed the Hydra D) whom the Hydra killed
6. Cuius poētae Maecenās erat patrōnus? A) Those poets B) Of which poet C) With which poet D) To this poet
7. Utinam audivissemus tua verba! A) When we hear B) That we may hear C) If only we had heard D) Upon our hearing
8. Argonautae nāvīgābant velleris aurei petendī causā. A) having sought the golden fleece B) by seeking the golden fleece C) because of the golden fleece D) for the sake of seeking the golden fleece
9. Nē Psychē excitet deum dormientem. A) Let Psyche not awaken B) Psyche is not awaking C) If Psyche should awaken D) Don't awaken Psyche now
10. Mirābile visū! Accidit ut Baucis Philemōnque arborēs fierent. A) were becoming B) had become C) to become D) are becoming
11. Vergilius, ē nāve ēgressus, Brundisi mortuus est. A) from Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) for Brundisium D) at Brundisium
12. Celeriter ambulandō, Horātius virum molestum vitāre cōnābatur. A) having walked B) by walking C) to walk D) about to walk
13. Sophoclēs tragoediās fēcisse dicitur. A) said that he wrote B) is said to have written C) said they had been written D) says he could write
14. Cicerō, cum novus homō esset, cōsul tamen est creātus. A) because B) with C) although D) after
15. Aenēās, rēginā insciente, cum sociis profecturus erat. A) was going to set out B) was setting out C) set out D) had to set out
16. Icarum oportuit patrem sequi. A) Icarus asked if his father was following. B) It was necessary for Icarus to follow his father. C) The father wanted Icarus to follow. D) Icarus followed his father's example.
17. Si nōbiscum ad theātrum veniās, gaudeāmus. A) we are glad B) we will have been glad C) we were glad D) we would be glad
18. Driven to suicide for his misrule and possible burning of Rome, this emperor's final words were said to be "How great an artist dies!" A) Augustus B) Caligula C) Nero D) Hadrian
19. Ego sub terrās ad umbrās descendī ut uxōrem mortuam referrem. Quis sum? A) Orpheus B) Hercules C) Ulysses D) Theseus
20. The teacher pointed out many similarities mutatis mutandis between our government and that of ancient Rome. A) too many to mention B) with a touch of humor C) for good or ill D) making the necessary changes
21. This mountain, home of the Muses and the location of Delphi, is said to have been the first land to appear after the great flood. A) Parnāssus B) Vesuvius C) Olympus D) Aetna
22. Complete the following analogy: stoic : duty :: epicurean : _____. A) courage B) pleasure C) sacrifice D) jealousy
23. The principal met with students to discuss the moribund literary magazine. A) popular B) dying C) funny D) offensive
24. Lupercālia, Saturnālia, and Mātrōnālia refer to A) hills of Rome B) famous battles C) Roman festivals D) epic poems
25. Into which general direction did Zeus, in the form of a bull, swim when he took Europa from Phoenicia to Crete? A) north B) south C) east D) west
26. Who was the Greek poetess from the island of Lesbos, famous for her love lyrics, and sometimes called the "Tenth Muse"? A) Sappho B) Dido C) Pythia D) Cleopatra
27. How many elisions are in Catullus' line Odī et amō. Quāre id faciam fortasse requiris? A) zero B) one C) two D) three

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

THE GIFT OF THE GODDESS

On her sad journey to find her daughter, Ceres comes to a lowly dwelling, and...

Limen ut intrāvit, luctus videt omnia plēna:	1
iam spēs <u>in puerō</u> nulla salutis erat.	2 <u>in puerō</u> = for the boy
mātre salutātā (māter Metanira vocātur)	3
iungere <u>dignāta est</u> ōs puerile suō.	4 <u>dignāta est</u> = (Ceres) stooped
<u>pallor</u> abit, subitāsque vident in corpore virēs:	5 <u>pallor</u> = unnatural paleness
tantus caelestī vēnit ab ōre vigor.	6
tōta domus laeta est, hōc est māterque paterque	7
nātaque: trēs illi tōta fuere domus.	8
mox epulās pōnunt, <u>liquefacta coāgula lacte</u>	9 <u>liquefacta coāgula lacte</u> = curds liquified in milk
pōmaque et in cēris aurea mella suis.	10 <u>cēris</u> = honeycomb

—Ovid, *Fasti* IV. 537–546

28. In line 1, what is the best translation of ut? A) as B) so C) in order to D) how
29. In line 1, the house is described as A) spotlessly clean B) in great need of repair C) full of grief D) deserted
30. What is the health of the boy in lines 1 and 2? A) excellent B) he hopes to be better soon C) fair D) very poor
31. Before Ceres approached the boy, she A) greeted the mother B) wept with the mother C) ignored the mother D) prayed with the mother
32. Line 4 describes a A) kiss B) bargain C) prayer D) child crying
33. In line 4, iungere dignāta est ōs puerile suō, the ōs belongs to A) Metanira B) the boy C) the father D) daughter
34. In line 5, there is a sudden appearance of A) visitors B) strength C) paleness D) death
35. Vigor (line 6) has essentially the same meaning as A) spēs (line 2) B) pallor (line 5) C) corpore (line 5) D) virēs (line 5)
36. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DSSS B) DSDS C) SDDS D) SDDD
37. What poetic figure is seen in lines 7 and 8? A) ellipsis B) litotes C) polysyndeton D) personification
38. Fuere (line 8) is best translated as A) are B) to be C) to have been D) were
39. The honey that is served at the banquet is described as A) sticky B) flowing C) golden D) fragrant
40. Why was the feast described in lines 9 and 10 prepared? A) the mother and father were reunited B) the harvest was bountiful C) the boy recovered D) to celebrate Ceres' departure

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Prior to this scene, Aeneas and his followers have stopped off in Sicily on their way to Italy. A group of Trojan women, weary from the long and difficult journey, attempted to burn the fleet. Here, Anchises, the father of Aeneas, appears to his frustrated son in a dream.

Nāte, mihi vitā quondam, dum vitā manēbat,	1
cāre magis, nāte Īliacīs <u>exercite</u> fātīs,	2 exercite = harassed
imperio Iovis hūc veniō, quī classibus ignem	3
<u>dēpulit</u> , et caelō tandem <u>miserātus</u> ab altō <u>est</u> .	4 dēpulit = drove; miserātus est = has taken pity
Cōnsiliis pārē quae nunc pulcherrima <u>Nautēs</u>	5 Nautēs = an elderly Trojan
dat senior; lēctōs iuvenēs, fortissima corda,	6
dēfer in Ītaliā; gēns dūra atque aspera cultū	7
dēbellanda tibi <u>Latiō</u> est. Dītis tamen ante	8 Latiō = in Latium
infernās accēde domōs, et Averna per alta	9
congressūs pete, nāte, meōs; nōn mē impia namque	10
Tartara habent, trīstēs umbrae, sed <u>amoena</u> piōrum	11 amoena = pleasant
<u>conclia</u> Ēlysiūmque <u>colō</u> . Hūc casta Sibylla	12 conclia = gatherings; colō = I inhabit
nigrārū multō pecudum tē sanguine dūcet.	13
Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia discēs.	14
Iamque valē; torquet mediōs nox ūmida cursūs,	15
et mē saevus equis Oriēns <u>adflāvit</u> <u>anhēlis</u> .	16 adflāvit = has breathed upon; anhēlis = panting

—Vergil, *Aeneid* V. 724–739

- The best translation of **mihi vitā...cāre magis** (lines 1-2) is A) dearer to me than life B) beware lest you depart from life C) life is dearer to me D) take better care of my life
- Line 1 indicates that Anchises A) is warning Aeneas B) is no longer alive C) is hoping for a long life for his son D) is encouraging Aeneas to live a worthy life
- In line 2, **Īliacīs...fātīs** refers to A) the love affair between Aeneas and Dido B) the future victory of the Trojans over their enemies in Latium C) the predicted glory of Rome D) the misfortunes suffered by the Trojans
- In line 2, **exercite** modifies A) vita B) magis C) nate D) fatis
- In line 3, we learn that A) Anchises appears at the command of Jupiter B) Aeneas comes to Jupiter's empire C) Jupiter rules Sicily D) the ruler of Sicily worships Jupiter
- In line 3, **quī** refers to A) **fātīs**, line 2 B) **imperio**, line 3 C) **Iovis**, line 3 D) **hūc**, line 3
- According to **quī classibus ignem dēpulit** (lines 3-4) A) Jupiter had built the Trojan fleet B) fire had driven the Trojans from their ships C) Jupiter had informed the Trojans about the fire D) Jupiter had saved the Trojan fleet from fire
- Cōnsiliis** (line 5) is dative because it A) indicates possession B) is dependent on the verb **pārēō** C) is used with a special adjective D) expresses purpose
- In lines 5-6 (**Cōnsiliis...senior**), Aeneas is advised to A) give good advice to Nautes B) warn Nautes about the advice he must follow C) follow the excellent advice of Nautes D) reject the advice of Nautes since he is too old
- In lines 6-7 (**lēctōs...Ītaliā**), Aeneas is advised A) to take the bravest of his people to Italy B) that Italy is filled with very brave people C) to enter Italy as bravely as possible D) to appreciate the bravery of his people
- In line 6, **fortissima corda** is an example of A) alliteration B) onomatopoeia C) chiasmus D) synecdoche
- In lines 7-8, **gēns...est** refers to A) Trojans B) Sicilians C) Italians D) Greeks
- In line 8, **dēbellanda tibi...est** is best translated A) is going to subdue you B) must be subdued by you C) has been subdued by you D) is subduing you
- To which deity does **Dītis** (line 8) refer? A) Mercury B) Apollo C) Pluto D) Jupiter
- The words **congressūs meōs** (line 10) convey Anchises' instructions that Aeneas should A) avoid the dangers of Lake Avernus B) visit him in the Underworld C) sail further across the sea D) consult the gods for advice
- According to lines 10-12, where does Anchises now live? A) in Tartarus B) with the sad shades C) with the Sibyl D) in Elysium
- The scansion of the first four feet of line 12 is A) DSSS B) DS DS C) DDSS D) DDDS
- In lines 12-13, Aeneas will be able to go on his mission when A) the sacrificial wine has turned to blood B) a sacrifice of black cattle has been made C) Anchises has contacted the Sibyl D) the Sibyl has undergone purification
- The purpose of Aeneas' mission to the Underworld (line 14) will be to A) learn what the future holds for his people B) ask forgiveness from his father C) explore the regions of the Underworld D) win the support of Jupiter
- According to lines 15-16, as Anchises bids Aeneas farewell, it is A) mid-morning B) noon C) mid-afternoon D) near dawn

Ser. Sulpicius writes a letter to his friend Cicero to recount the details of the attack on Marcellus

Circiter hōrā decimā noctis P. Postumius, familiāris eius, ad mē vēnit et mihi nūntiāvit M. Marcellum, collēgam nostrum, post cēnae tempus ā P. Magiō Cilōne, familiārī eius, pugiōne percussum esse et duō vulnera accēpisse, ūnum in stomachō, alterum in capite secundum aurem; sperārī tamen eum vīvere posse; Magium sē ipsum interfēcisse postea; sē ā Marcellō ad mē missum esse, quī haec nūntiāret et rogāret ut medicōs cōgerem.

Coēgi et ē vestigio eō sum profectus primā lūce. Cum nōn longē ā Piraeō abessem, puer Acidinī obviam mihi vēnit cum codicillis, in quibus erat scriptum paulō ante lūcem Marcellum diem suum obiisse. Ita vir clārissimū ab homine taeterrimō acerbissimā morte est affectus.

Ego tamen ad tabernāculum eius perrēxi: invēnī duōs libertōs et pauculōs servōs; reliquōs aiēbant profūgissee metū perterritōs. Coactus sum in eādē illā lecticā, quā ipse dēlātus eram, in urbem cum referre, et fūnus eī satis amplum faciendum cūrāvī. Valē.
D. pr. Kal. Iūn. Athēnis.

—Cicero, *Epistulae Ad Familiares* IV. 12 (excerpt)

- 1 familiāris eius = Marcellus' friend
- 2
- 3 pugiōne = dagger
- 4 stomachō = throat; secundum = behind
- 5
- 6 sē = he (Postumius)
- 7
- 8 ē vestigio = instantly
- 9 Piraeus = a port near Athens; puer Acidinī = slave of Acidinus
- 10 codicillis = notes
- 11 taeterrimo = very loathsome
- 12
- 13 tabernāculum eius = Marcellus' tent
- 14
- 15 lecticā = a litter; urbem = Athens
- 16
- 17 **D.** = Datum

21. Who was the attacker (lines 1-3)? A) P. Postumius B) Ser. Sulpicius C) P. Magius Cilo D) puer Acidini
22. When did the attack take place (lines 1-3)? A) as he was bathing B) as he slept C) late morning D) after dinner
23. Where on the victim was the second wound (lines 4-5)? A) on his arm B) on the side of his head C) on his leg D) in the eye
24. In line 5, the word **eum** refers to A) Postumius B) Sulpicius C) Magius D) Marcellus
25. What happened to the attacker (lines 5-6)? A) he received two wounds B) he had to stand trial C) he escaped D) he killed himself
26. Who sent Postumius to Sulpicius (lines 6-7)? A) Marcellus B) Cicero C) Magius D) Acidinus' slave
27. In line 6, **quī** introduces a(n) A) purpose clause B) indirect question C) result clause D) conditional clause
28. The infinitives **percussum esse** (line 3), **accēpisse** (line 4), **sperārī** (line 5), **interfēcisse** (line 5), and **missum esse** (line 6) are used as A) complementary infinitives B) infinitives in indirect statement after **nūntiāvit** C) historical infinitives D) subjective infinitives
29. What is the best meaning of **cōgerem** in line 7? A) drive B) force C) gather D) discuss
30. What word is missing but understood after **coēgi** in line 8? A) est B) **interfectus** C) **medicōs** D) **Marcellō**
31. In line 8, the word **eō** means A) so B) I am going C) this D) to that place
32. How did Sulpicius find out about Marcellus' death (lines 9-11)? A) a message came by ship B) a slave brought him the message C) he learned about it in the agora D) the Athenian leaders informed him
33. When did Marcellus die (lines 10-11)? A) around dawn B) at the end of the day C) a little after noon D) midnight
34. Who or what is described as "most bitter" (lines 11-12)? A) Magius B) Sulpicius himself C) the note of Acidinus' slave D) the death of Marcellus
35. What English word is associated with the Latin word **obiisse** (line 11)? A) objective B) oblique C) obituary D) obesity
36. Why were there so few slaves in the tent of Marcellus (13-14)? A) most had run away because they were frightened B) he owned no slaves C) many had been killed D) they were being held in prison
37. The best translation of **quā** (line 15) is A) when B) how C) by which D) to which
38. In line 15, **dēlātus eram** means A) I had been saddened B) I had been carried C) I had been elected D) I had been loved
39. In line 16, **fūnus eī satis amplum faciendum cūrāvī** tells us that A) Sulpicius arranged a fitting funeral B) the funeral had to be postponed for a few days C) a rather small crowd attended D) the body was taken back to Rome for burial
40. This letter was dated A) May 31 B) June 1 C) June 9 D) June 15

**2003 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION
ANSWER KEY**

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

2003 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION TRANSLATION KEY

Intro

Today Melissa is walking in the Forum. Melissa sees Marcus on the road.

"Hello, Marcus," Melissa says.

"Hello, Melissa," Marcus answers. "How are you today?"

"Fine, but I want a dog and I am trying to find a good dog," answers Melissa.

"I will walk with you and I will help you," says Marcus. "Come with me to my house. I will show you many dogs."

They walk to a small house. Marcus knocks on the door. A slave opens the door.

The slave calls a man. The man is the father of Marcus. Father comes into the atrium.

"Hello, everybody!" father says. "Marcus, you have a friend with you."

"Yes, this is Melissa and she wants a dog," says Marcus.

Father leads Melissa and Marcus to the garden where there are many dogs.

Melissa looks at the dogs and chooses one.

"You choose well," father tells Melissa. "It is a good dog. Because you are a friend of my son, I will give you the dog."

Thank you very much," Melissa happily answers.

Latin I

Once upon a time, Alexander the Great was preparing to fight with Darius, the king of the Persians. When Alexander was sleeping, the god Jupiter came to him. Jupiter was carrying clothing and he said, "Alexander, I will give help to you. Put on this clothing and proceed to King Darius. Then you will be able to enter the kingdom of Darius." Alexander happily got up. Immediately, he put on the new clothes, mounted his horse, and proceeded to the kingdom of Darius. The Persians, who were watching from the mountaintops saw Alexander on his horse and called Darius. When Darius saw Alexander, he shouted, "Who are you? Are you the God of the Sun?" Alexander responded, "I am Alexander the Great. Surrender yourself under our power or decide the day of battle." Astonished, Darius led Alexander into a dining-room decorated with gold. Darius said, "First, we dine. Afterwards, we will fight."

Latin II

Once upon a time Hercules was driving cattle to Greece. Tired from his long journey, he stopped near the Tiber River and slept. A horrible monster, named Cacus, caught sight of the cattle and decided to steal a few (of them). Cacus wanted to confuse Hercules and so he dragged several cattle by their tails into a nearby cave. Hercules, aroused from sleep, soon saw that a few cows were missing. Hercules looked for and called his lost cattle in vain. He caught sight of their tracks and did not understand why they were leading out of the cave. Finally, Hercules, with all his hope put aside, gathered together the rest of the cattle and was departing. The stolen cattle realized that Hercules was departing and began to moo. Hercules entered the cave and found his lost cattle. Hercules also caught sight of Cacus and killed him. Many years later, the Romans founded the Forum Boarium where Hercules and Cacus had fought.

Latin III-IV Prose

In this story a woman has recently become blind. So she summoned a doctor. She said to him, "I wish to make an agreement with you. If within three months you will be able to restore my vision, I will give you a big reward. If not, I will give you nothing." The doctor, seeing that the woman lived in a big house and that she had beautiful furnishings, agreed. And so he came to the woman's house at the appointed times and put ointment into her eyes. Meanwhile, he carried off furnishings from her house. Within three months the woman was able to see again. The doctor said to her, "I have cured you. Give me the big reward which you promised!" However, the woman did not see furnishings in her home. She suddenly realized that the doctor had stolen her furnishings! The doctor asked the woman, "Where is my reward?" But the woman gave him nothing. Finally the doctor, angry, went to a judge. Summoned to court, the woman said, "The doctor is telling the truth about the agreement. I promised him a big reward after he restored my vision; and if not, I promised him nothing. But I am not able to see the furnishings in my home. And so the doctor has not restored my vision. I owe him nothing!" The moral: Those who cheat furnish evidence of their own guilt.

Latin III-IV Poetry

As she entered the threshold, she sees all things full of grief. Now there was no hope of health (recovery, survival) in (the case of) the boy. After the mother has been greeted (the mother is called Metanira), she (Ceres) stooped to join the mouth of the boy to her own. His unnatural paleness went away; they see a sudden strength in his body: such great strength has come from the heavenly mouth. The whole house is joyous: that is, the mother, the father, and the daughter: those three were the whole household. Soon they set a feast, with curds liquified in milk, fruits, and golden honey in its own honeycomb.

Latin V-VI Poetry Passage

Son, once dearer to me than life while life was remaining; son, harassed by Trojan fates, I come here at the command of Jupiter, who drove the fire from the ships and finally from heaven on high has taken pity. Obey the advice which, most beautiful, aged Nautes now gives: bear away to Italy chosen young men, stoutest hearts; a race harsh and fierce in civilization must be subdued by you in Latium. First, however, approach the infernal homes of Pluto and seek meetings with me through deep Avernus, son: for impious Tartarus, sad shades, does not hold me, but I inhabit the pleasant gatherings of the *pious* and Elysium. Here the chaste Sibyl will lead you with much blood of black beasts. Then you will learn your entire race and what walls are given. And now farewell; dewy night turns its middle courses, and savage East with panting horses has breathed upon me.

Latin V-VI Prose Passage

Around the tenth hour of the night, Publius Postumius, his (Marcellus') friend, came to me and announced to me that Marcus Marcellus, our colleague, after the time of dinner, had been struck with a dagger by Publius Magius Cilo, a close associate of his, and that he had received two wounds, one in the throat, the other on the head behind the ear; that it was hoped nevertheless that he could still be alive; that Magius, himself, had committed suicide (killed himself) afterwards; that he (Postumius) had been sent to me by Marcellus, to announce these things and to ask that I gather (and bring) doctors.

(These) I gathered and instantly set out for that place at first light. When I was not far away from Piraeus, a slave of Acidinus came to meet me with notes, in which had been written that Marcellus had died [met his day (his fate)] a little before dawn. Thus, a most distinguished man was afflicted with a most bitter death by a most loathsome man.

I, however, proceeded to his tent: I found two freedmen and only a few slaves; they said that the rest, terrified by fear, had fled. I was forced to bring him back to the city in the same litter by which I myself had been carried and I took care that a grand enough funeral should be done for him. Farewell. Given on the day before the Kalends of June (May 31) at Athens.