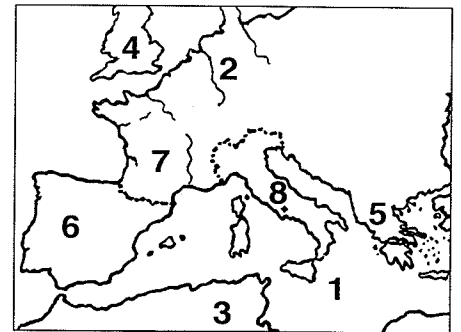
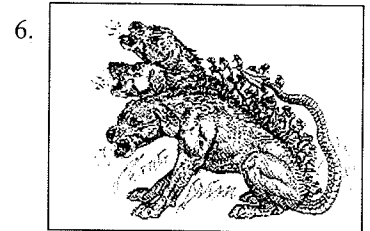
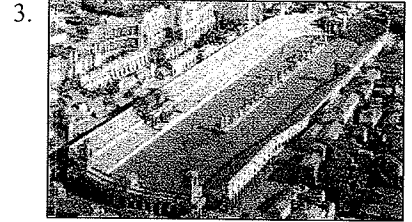


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Someone studying **horticulture** is interested in A) painting B) horoscopes C) gardening D) time
2. To **interrogate** someone is to A) invite him to a party B) ask him questions C) avoid him D) praise him
3. In the picture you see a view of the _____ where chariot races took place. A) Colosseum B) Forum C) Pantheon D) Circus Maximus
4. The master of a Roman house would go to his **cubiculum** to A) eat his lunch B) ride his favorite horse C) go to bed D) sit and enjoy his garden
5. Which goddess was the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods? A) Ceres B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno
6. How many heads does this dog, the guardian of Hades, have? A) quinque B) octō C) trēs D) quattuor
7. **Ita vērō** means A) Therefore B) Yes, indeed C) By no means D) Maybe
8. **Salvēte, discipulī!** means A) Hello, students! B) Children, jump! C) Slaves, work! D) Stop, dancers!
9. Locate **Pompeīi** on the map. A) 5 B) 7 C) 3 D) 8
10. Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4
11. A **post mortem** examination is performed A) after meals B) after midday C) after someone has died D) after a written report is submitted
12. The motto of the U. S. Coast Guard, **Semper Paratus**, means A) Prepare the Senate B) Forever Loyal C) Always Prepared D) Loyal to the Service



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY ABOUT JULIUS AND HIS FRIEND.

13. Iūlius optimum _____ habet. A) amīcī B) amīcus C) amīcō D) amīcum
14. Amīcus ambulāre per silvam amat. A) to walk B) he was walking C) they were walking D) will walk
15. Iūlius cum amīcō ambulat. A) of the friend B) by the friend C) with the friend D) to the friend
16. Iūlius est bonus _____. A) puerum B) puer C) puerō D) puerī
17. Hodiē amīcī ad silvam ambulant. A) from the forest B) of the forest C) to the forest D) out of the forest
18. Est pecūnia in viā! A) There were B) There was C) There are D) There is
19. Iūlius rogat, "Vidēsne pecūniam?" A) Do you see B) Were you seeing C) You will see D) To see
20. Amīcus rogat, "Ubi est pecūnia?" A) What B) Where C) How much D) How big
21. "____ pecūniam nōn videō." A) Nōs B) Tū C) Vōs D) Ego
22. Iūlius respondet, "Spectā! Pecūnia est in mediā viā!" A) To look B) I see C) Look D) Can you see
23. "Quot dēnārii sunt?" A) Where B) How many C) When D) Why

24. Iūlius respondet, “Pecūniam nunc numerō.” A) I am counting B) Count C) I will count D) I was counting
25. “Sunt decem dēnāriī.” A) ten B) nine C) eight D) two
26. Amīcus rogat, “Quid dē pecūniā in viā narrābimus?” A) to tell B) will we tell C) are we telling D) were we telling
27. Iūlius respondet, “_____ pecūniam servābimus.” A) Multam B) Multus C) Multum D) Multa
28. Iūlius amicō quīnque dēnāriōs dat. A) friend’s B) with the friend C) friends D) to the friend
29. “Nunc tū quīnque dēnāriōs _____ et ego quīnque dēnāriōs habeo.” A) habēmus B) habent C) habeo D) habēs
30. Julius and his friend carry the money happily to the farmhouse. A) laetē B) laeta C) laetōs D) laetōrum

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BRAVE BOY AND THE THIEF

Julius and his friend confront a thief on the way home.

Ubi Iūlius et amīcus ad villam Iūli reveniunt, magnum agricolam vident. “Quis es tū? Quid vīs?” amīcus rogat. “Dā mihi pecūniam!” agricola clāmat. “Minimē!” amīcus respondet. “Cūr tū nostram pecūniam vīs?” Iūlius rogat. “Ego ōlim eram agricola et in agrīs labōrābam. Erat nūlla pluvia diū et nunc nūllam pecūniam habeo. Sed vōs multam pecūniam habētis. Ego vōs spectābam. Vōs multam pecūniam numerābātis,” agricola respondet. Tum agricola capere pecūniam temptat. Iūlius agricolam pulsat. Iūlius et amīcus ad villam Iūli currunt. Māter et pater sunt in hortō. Iūlius fābulam dē agricolā nārrat. Pater dīcit, “Fortūna fortibus favet!” Māter dīcit, “Ita vērō. Noster fīlius est tūtus.”

- 1 **reveniunt** = are returning
 2 **vīs** = do you want
 3 **nostram** = our
 4
 5 **pluvia** = rain; **diū** = for a long time
 6
 7 **capere** = to take
 8
 9 **currunt** = run
 10 **dīcit** = says; **fortibus** = the brave
 11 **tūtus** = safe

31. To whose house were Julius and his friend returning (line 1)? A) the farmer’s B) the friend’s C) Julius’ D) the robber’s
32. In line 3, what is the meaning of **Cūr**? A) With B) Why C) Around D) How
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of **eram**? A) I was B) I will be C) we were D) we are
34. In the past the thief was (lines 4–5) A) a farmer B) a soldier C) an athlete D) a sailor
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of **labōrābam**? A) I am working B) we will work C) we were working D) I was working
36. The thief had no money because of (line 5) A) a lack of rain B) a flood C) a fire D) an illness
37. In line 6, what is the meaning of **Sed**? A) And B) Or C) But D) Because
38. How did the thief know Julius and his friend had money (lines 6–7)? A) He heard them discussing it B) He saw them counting it C) They were elaborately dressed D) He saw them buying things
39. What happened when the thief tried to take the money (lines 7-8)? A) The boys shouted for help B) They gave up the money C) The friend started to cry D) Julius hit him
40. In line 10, Julius’s father says A) The brave favor fortune! B) You found a brave fortune! C) Your mother was brave! D) Fortune favors the brave!

1. Decem minus sex sunt _____. A) trēs B) duo C) quattuor D) quinque
2. Pōne, serve, cibum in mēnsam. A) To place B) Place C) He will place D) He places
3. Quī erant primī cōsulsēs Rōmānī? A) What B) Where C) Who D) Why
4. Libērī dē periculō clamābant. A) after the danger B) around the danger C) under the danger D) about the danger
5. Filia senātōris per villam currit. A) of the senator B) with the senator C) to the senators D) by the senators
6. Neque servī neque patrēs liberōs spectābant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Now...later D) Neither...nor
7. Vidistine multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō? A) Do you see B) Did you see C) Will you see D) Had you seen
8. Magister puerīs multās fābulās nārrābat. A) from the boys B) of the boys C) to the boys D) by the boys
9. Pater puellārum est _____. A) clārum B) clāra C) clārus D) clārō
10. Māter semper dicit, "Vōs estis molestī puerī." A) We B) You C) They D) I
11. Cornēlia et Tullia sunt _____. A) meae amīcae B) meās amīcās C) meārum amīcārum D) meam amīcam
12. Quid dīcis, discipule? A) with the student B) to the student C) student D) against the student
13. Servī virum in villam portāre temptābant. A) to carry B) were carrying C) are carrying D) will carry
14. Vir militēs tubā convocāvit. A) a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) for a trumpet D) with a trumpet
15. Fēminae pecūniam sub saxō nōn inveniunt. A) for the money B) the money C) with the money D) of the money
16. Post bellum Graecī ad patriam nāvīgāvērunt. A) After the war B) Through the war C) During the war D) Before the war
17. The eager student asked the guide, "Quot aedificia in Forō Rōmānō sunt?" A) Why B) Which C) How many D) Whose
18. Puellae et matrēs bene cantant. A) badly B) well C) quickly D) sadly
19. A man whose **culinary** skills are great is an expert in the A) kitchen B) garden C) arena D) courtroom
20. What does the Latin phrase **Amor omnia vincit** mean? A) All can win love B) Love conquers all C) Conquering love is everything D) Love's victory is everywhere
21. When Vesuvius erupted in A.D. 79, the eruption destroyed Pompeii, Stabiae, and _____. A) Herculaneum B) Ostia C) Brundisium D) Capua
22. Which divinity do grapes and wine suggest? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Bacchus D) Vesta
23. The Aventine, Capitoline, and _____ are three of the seven hills of Rome. A) Apennine B) Atlas C) Olympus D) Palatine
24. Which animal's skin did Hercules wear over his shoulder? A) Erymanthian boar B) Nemean lion C) Lernean hydra D) Cerberus
25. **Aurigae, carcerēs, mētae, and spīna** are associated with A) Roman meals B) Roman baths C) the Colosseum D) the Circus Maximus
26. Place the following in proper chronological order: 1) the expulsion of King Tarquinius Superbus 2) Aeneas' flight from Troy 3) the reign of the emperor Augustus. A) 1,3,2 B) 2,1,3 C) 1,2,3 D) 3,2,1
27. The Alps are located _____ of Rome. A) south B) west C) north D) east
28. Who was the queen of the Underworld and the wife of Pluto? A) Proserpina B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Juno
29. What question might a teacher have asked if a student replied, "Marcus"? A) Quis abest hodiē? B) Quenam tempestās est? C) Quota hōra est? D) Quot diēs in mēse sunt?
30. If a Roman father were writing a letter or receiving clients at home, he would be found in the A) culīna B) cubiculum C) tablinum D) triclinium

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SĪMIUS ET DELPHĪNUS

Piraeus, the famous seaport of Athens, plays an important part in this story about a monkey and a dolphin.

Ōlim nauta prope Athēnās nāvīgābat. Nauta sīmium in dēliciīs habēbat.
Subitō tempestās magna erat. Magnae undae nāvem frangēbant. Omnēs
nautae et simius in mare saliēbant. Sed simius nōn bene natābat. Delphīnus
sīmium vidit et putāvit, "Est homō in aquā et nōn bene natat. Hominem iuvābō."
Mox sīmius in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat. Ad Graeciam prope Athēnās
appropinquābant. Delphīnus sīmium rogāvit, "Esne Athēniēnsis?" Sīmius
mendācium dixit, "Ita vērō, sum Athēniēnsis." Deinde delphīnus sīmium rogāvit,
"Audīvistine dē Piraeō?" Sīmius putāvit, "Piraeus est fortasse delphīnī amīcus."
Respondit, "Piraeus diū fuit meus amīcus." Delphīnus irātus clāmāvit, "Mendāx!
Mendāx!" Statim delphīnus sīmium reliquit et longē natāvit. Deinde delphīnus sīmiō
trāns magnās undās clāmāvit: "Homō qui mendācia dicit in aquā altā mox erit!"

- 1 **in dēliciīs habēbat** = had as a pet
- 2
- 3 **saliēbant** = jumped
- 4 **putāvit** = he thought; **iuvābō** = I shall help
- 5 **in dorsō** = on the back
- 6 **Athēniēnsis** = an Athenian
- 7 **mendācium dixit** = told a lie; **Deinde** = then
- 8 **Piraeō** = Piraeus (seaport of Athens); **fortasse** = perhaps
- 9 **Mendāx** = Liar
- 10
- 11

Adapted from Aesop

31. In line 2, when the storm arose, the big waves A) frightened the sailors B) disappeared C) went out to sea D) wrecked the ship
32. All the sailors and the monkey (line 2-3) A) were in a panic B) ran up and down the deck C) prayed for help from the gods D) jumped into the sea
33. In line 3, it was apparent that _____ could not swim well. A) the monkey B) the dolphin C) the sailor D) the Athenian
34. Who thought that the monkey was a man (lines 3-4)? A) the sailor B) the friend C) the dolphin D) the captain
35. Quis in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat (line 5)? A) nauta B) canis C) sīmius D) amīcus
36. In line 6, **appropinquābant** means A) they approach B) they were approaching C) they will approach D) they did approach
37. In line 8, when the dolphin asked the monkey about Piraeus, the monkey made a guess that Piraeus must be A) a friend of the dolphin B) a sailor on the ship C) another ship D) the seaport of Athens
38. In line 9, **fuit** is translated A) will be B) has been C) is D) had been
39. In line 10, the dolphin was so angry about the monkey's lying that he abandoned the monkey and A) swam far away B) swam as fast as he could C) swam towards Athens D) swam near the sinking ship
40. The dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey that the man who tells lies (line 11) A) will not be able to sleep at night B) will become wealthy C) will need to work hard D) will soon find himself in deep water

1. Argonautae ob tempestātem nāvīgāre nōn poterunt. A) away from the storm B) on account of the storm C) out of the storm D) after the storm
2. Puerī diū labōrāvērunt et labōrem cōnfēcērunt. A) by the gods B) obediently C) harshly D) for a long time
3. Laudārī ab populō summum bonum cōsulī erat. A) To be praised B) Praise C) Praising D) Having been praised
4. Cicerō putāvit rem pūblicam servātam esse. A) is saved B) had been saved C) was being saved D) would be saved
5. Pēnelopē Ulixem vigintī annōs exspectāvit. A) for twenty years B) in twenty years C) for the twentieth year D) of twenty years
6. Mūcius, interficere rēgem volēns, ad castra hostium vēnit. A) wishing B) having wished C) to wish D) will wish
7. Tarquiniī ex urbe Rōmā ā Brūtō expulsi sunt. A) for Brutus B) from Brutus C) by Brutus D) against Brutus
8. Nerō sē plūs quam populū Rōmānum amāvit. A) them B) that very one C) her D) himself
9. Aliī bellum cupivērunt, aliī pācem petivērunt. A) Both. . . and B) You. . . we C) Some. . . others D) This. . . that
10. Hannibal, Rōmānum exercitum oppugnātūrus, suōs militēs cōnfīrmāvit. A) having been attacked B) attacking C) to attack D) about to attack
11. "Nēmō," inquit Catullus, "pulchrior est quam mea puella!" A) as beautiful as possible B) most beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
12. Aestāte Proserpina cum mātē habitat. A) In summer B) Before summer C) After summer D) With summer
13. Praemium huic dabitur quī pirātās superāvit. A) by this man B) of this man C) to this man D) with this man
14. Sī militēs exercuerimus, barbarī Rōmam nōn oppugnābunt. A) we will have trained B) we had trained C) we did train D) we were training
15. Magister pueris fābulam lēgit quod illi fuerant dīligentēs. A) he B) his C) they D) them
16. Aenēās ab suō patre magnopere adductus est. A) had influenced B) was influenced C) shall be influenced D) is influencing
17. Caesar Gallōs multis proeliis vincere poterat. A) is able B) was able C) will be able D) will have been able
18. Plūtō amāvit Proserpinam quae filia Cereris erat. A) which B) who C) whose D) to whom
19. During the Republic, senators held their power ad vitam aut ad culpam, which means A) until they were elected consul B) as long as they supported those in power C) until their sons were old enough to take over D) until they died or were found guilty of wrongdoing
20. In which general direction did Julius Caesar travel through Italy on his way to Gaul? A) north B) east C) south D) west
21. The man who fashioned his own wings and flew from England to France in the summer of 2003 reminds us of the story of A) Daedalus B) Atlas C) Cerberus D) Hercules
22. Cassandra, the prescient daughter of King Priam, was never believed by the Trojans. A) lying B) insane C) ignorant D) foreknowing
23. What mountain range separated Gaul from Spain? A) Pyrenees B) Apennines C) Caucasus D) Atlas
24. Who was the messenger of the gods who carried the caduceus and escorted souls to the Underworld? A) Vulcan B) Pluto C) Mercury D) Neptune
25. After the vote of the committee, the chairperson adjourned the meeting sine die. A) without taking attendance B) until that afternoon C) until further evidence could be gathered D) without a day set for another meeting
26. At the city council meeting several citizens impugned the actions of the mayor. A) attacked B) praised C) clarified D) endorsed
27. Mount Olympus, the legendary home of the gods, is located in A) Asia Minor B) northern Greece C) southern Italy D) Africa
28. Romulus : Monarchy :: _____ : Empire A) Cicero B) Brutus C) Aeneas D) Augustus
29. In the battles of Trasimene, Cannae, and Zama, the Roman army fought against A) the Gauls B) the Carthaginians C) the army of Cleopatra D) the assassins of Julius Caesar
30. Which of these mottoes means "Don't just say it; do it"? A) Fortes fortuna adiuvat B) Mens sana in corpore sano C) Facta non verba D) E pluribus unum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

NISUS AND EURYALUS

Nisus and Euryalus, two young Trojan soldiers, carry out a daring night raid.

Per umbram noctis duo amīcī, Nisus et Euryalus, castra hostium

clam petivērunt, ubi multōs hostēs per herbam dormientēs vidērunt.

Nisus, susurrāns, amīcō dīxit: "Euryale, venī! Facile erit nobīs

dormientēs hostēs interficere!" Fortiter gladiīs pugnavērunt et multōs

interfēcērunt. Deinde Euryalus arma militum mortuōrum, solidō argentō

perfecta, vidit et valdē cupīvit. Sed Nisus dīxit: "Tempus est discēdere!

Multa perīcula cum lūce venient!" Euryalus autem, galeam pulchram

cōspiciēns, eam rapuit et in suō capite posuit.

Intereā trēcentī equitēs hostium ab urbe Latīnā advēnērunt.

Galeam refulgentem quam Euryalus gerēbat per lūnam cōspexērunt.

Quamquam Troiāni effugere magnopere temptāvērunt, circumventī sunt

et interfectī. Itaque id quod fortiter inceptum erat male ēvēnit ob vanitātem.

Adapted from the *Aeneid*, Book IX

- 1
- 2 **clam** = secretly
- 3 **susurrāns** = whispering
- 4
- 5 **argentō** = silver
- 6
- 7 **galeam** = helmet
- 8
- 9
- 10 **refulgentem** = shining
- 11
- 12 **inceptum erat** = had been begun

31. Where were the soldiers of the enemy sleeping (line 2)? A) on the bank of the river B) scattered throughout the grass C) in their tents D) in the woods
32. In line 3, **erit** means A) it will be B) it has been C) it was D) it is
33. What does Nisus suggest that he and Euryalus should do (lines 3-4)? A) kill the enemies B) wait until they can see better C) summon their own soldiers to help D) take hostages
34. According to line 5-6, what attracts the attention of Euryalus? A) much money B) shiny weapons C) expensive horses D) drinking cups
35. In lines 6-7 (**Sed...venient**), what does Nisus encourage Euryalus to do? A) take as much loot as possible B) remain hidden until dawn C) leave the enemy camp D) burn the fortifications of the camp
36. According to line 7, Nisus warns Euryalus that dangers are associated with the approaching A) darkness B) storm C) army D) dawn
37. Why did Euryalus not do as Nisus encouraged (lines 7-8)? A) he lost his helmet B) he tripped over the helmet of one of the soldiers C) he wanted a helmet which he had spotted D) his helmet became entangled in the branches of a tree
38. How many enemy soldiers entered the forest (line 9)? A) 13 B) 33 C) 100 D) 300
39. What happened to Nisus and Euryalus (lines 11-12)? A) they joined the ranks of the enemy B) they were killed by the soldiers C) they were wounded but escaped D) they exchanged the helmet for their freedom
40. The moral of this story can be summed up in the saying A) They can because they think they can B) Time heals all wounds C) Pride goes before a fall D) Seeing is believing

1. Dux Rōmānus urbem facillimē cēpit. A) easily B) very easily C) rather easily D) more easily
2. Viae in nostrā urbe sunt similēs ___ Rōmae. A) viis B) viā C) viās D) via
3. Orpheus poēta in Orcum dēscendit ut uxōrem quaereret. A) where he searched for his wife B) after he was searching for his wife C) while searching for his wife D) to search for his wife
4. Clōdia est altior suā sorōre. A) by her sister B) of her sister C) than her sister D) with her sister
5. Ulixēs fābulam dē Troiā audiēns lacrimāvit. A) heard B) about to hear C) hearing D) was hearing
6. Cīvēs nōn intellēxērunt cūr portae templī clausae essent. A) had been closed B) were closing C) will close D) are closed
7. Urbs quam rēgīna struēbat moenia alta habēbat. A) who B) with which C) whom D) which
8. Nautae dixērunt sē in portū multōs diēs mānsūrōs esse. A) are remaining B) would remain C) had remained D) have remained
9. Senātor dē novā lēge diū locūtus est. A) spoke B) will speak C) is speaking D) had spoken
10. Imperātor rogat lēgātum sive ad insulam nāviget sive in urbe maneat. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) whether...or D) not only...but also
11. Hīs verbis audītis, discipulī periculum intellēxērunt. A) Who heard these words B) These words shall be heard C) After these words had been heard D) You heard these words
12. Advēnit ad eandem prōvinciam ā quā nūper profectus erat. A) that B) each C) any D) the same
13. Ferte, filiae, multos flōrēs ut atrium ornēmus. A) We are bringing B) You will bring C) To bring D) Bring
14. Cicerō artem dicēdi bene intellexit. A) by speaking skillfully B) the art of speaking C) to speak skillfully D) without speaking of art
15. Dux erat tam potēns ut ā multis metuerētur. A) to fear many people B) many people will fear him C) that he fears many people D) that he was feared by many people
16. Omnēs pueri praeter Quintum in flūmine frigidissimō natāvērunt. A) except B) with C) behind D) in addition to
17. Marcus Aurēlius hostēs finibus Rōmānis prohibuit. A) to the Roman territory B) from the Roman territory C) the Roman territory D) in the Roman territory
18. Cum tempestās esset magna, nautae tamen ad portum Carthāginis profecti sunt. A) With B) While C) Although D) When
19. As he made his way from Spain to northern Italy, Hannibal had to cross the A) Pyrenees Mountains B) Hellespont C) Adriatic Sea D) Aegean Sea
20. The Punic Wars, which were waged for control of the western Mediterranean, were fought between A) Sicily and Athens B) Spain and Gaul C) Rome and Carthage D) Crete and Sardinia
21. The traveler asked the priestess to elucidate the meaning of the signs. A) clarify B) testify to C) sanctify D) deny
22. Which Roman office was created to defend the rights of the common people? A) quaestor B) aedile C) tribune D) dictator
23. Ovid wrote about the nymph who wasted away with grief and the youth who loved only himself. Who were they? A) Daphne and Apollo B) Orpheus and Eurydice C) Jason and Medea D) Echo and Narcissus
24. Who is the author of *Ad familiares*, sixteen books of letters which give a clear picture of Roman life? A) Tacitus B) Cicero C) Livy D) Caesar
25. It is easy to see the similarity in the Romance languages by looking at the words **pane** (Italian), **pain** (French), **pão** (Portuguese), all of which derive from the Latin word **pānis** meaning A) rain B) bread C) money D) cloth
26. Which figure of speech appears in this quotation from Cicero: **fragile corpus animus sempiternus**? A) alliteration B) anaphora C) chiasmus D) praeteritio
27. What office of the **cursus honōrum** judged civil and criminal cases? A) tribune B) augur C) praetor D) pontifex maximus
28. What Latin phrase can be used to indicate an assertion made on authority, but not proved? A) ipse dixit B) et alia C) lapsus linguae D) quid pro quo

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AUGUSTUS

Suetonius writes about the personal habits of Augustus.

Post cibum meridiānum, ita ut vestitus calciātusque erat, retectis pedibus paulisper conquiēscebāt oppositā ad oculōs manū. Postea, ā cenā in lecticulam sē lucubratōriam recipiēbat; ibi, donec residua diurni aut omnia aut ex maximā parte cōnficeret, ad multam noctem permanēbat. In lectum inde trāsgressus, nōn amplius quam septem hōrās dormiēbat, ac nē eas quidem continuās, sed ut in illō temporis spatiō ter aut quater expergiscerētur. Sī interruptum somnum recipere, ut evēnit, nōn posset, lectōribus aut fābulatōribus arcessītis, deinde somnum resūmēbat prōdūcēbatque ultrā prīmam lūcem saepe. Nec in tenebris vigilāvit umquam nisi assidente aliquō.

Suetonius, *Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, II. LXXXVII (adapted)

- 1 **calciātus** = with his shoes on
- 2 **retectis** = not covered by a blanket
- 3 **lecticulam** = study; **lucubratōriam** = lit by a lamp
- 4 **residua diurni** = the rest of the day's business
- 5
- 6
- 7 **expergiscerētur** = he woke up
- 8
- 9
- 10 **in tenebris** = in the dark; **vigilāvit** = did he lie awake
- 11

29. Augustus rested **post cibum meridiānum** (line 1), meaning A) after reading B) after a bath C) after a walk D) after lunch
30. In the first sentence, what was he wearing? A) his clothes and shoes B) his shoes and a nightgown C) his armor and his shoes D) a cap and cloak
31. The best translation for **oppositā ad oculōs manū** (line 2) is A) with his hand at his side B) with his hand over his eyes C) with his eyes wide open D) his eyes fixed on his hand
32. When did he go to his study (line 3)? A) before dinner B) in the morning C) after dinner D) midday
33. He remained in his study while he (line 4) A) worked on business matters B) ate dinner C) talked to friends D) played games
34. When did he go to bed (lines 4-5)? A) early morning B) late at night C) early evening D) when his servant came in
35. How long did he sleep (line 6)? A) all night B) until the seventh hour C) until the servant awakened him D) not more than seven hours
36. How did he sleep (line 7)? A) soundly B) with his cap on C) fitfully D) on top of the covers
37. **Sī interruptum somnum recipere...nōn posset** (line 8) is best translated A) If he woke up B) If he were awakened by someone C) If he went back to sleep D) If he could not go back to sleep
38. Sometimes in order to sleep, Augustus (line 9) A) played games B) summoned readers C) paced the floor D) listened to music
39. When Augustus went back to sleep (**prōdūcēbatque...lūcem**) (line 10), he often A) kept waking up B) slept until after dawn C) had nightmares D) woke up before dawn
40. According to lines 10-11, Augustus did not lie awake without A) a light in the room B) someone sitting by his side C) getting to work D) eating a snack

1. Antōnius divitiarum Crassō nōn erat. A) by Crassus B) than Crassus C) for Crassus D) of Crassus
2. Piscātor stupefactus Daedalum et Icarum volantēs per caelum spectāvit. A) had flown B) about to fly C) were being flown D) flying
3. Catullus multōs mēnsēs in Bithyniā habitābat. A) in many months B) by many months C) of many months D) for many months
4. Gaius Memmius pecuniam alicui nōn dedit. A) of anyone B) by anyone C) to anyone D) from anyone
5. Moriāmur et in media arma ruāmus. A) Let us die B) We are dying C) We must die D) We were dying
6. Puer in litore ob timōrem nāvigandī mānsit. A) on account of fear B) around fear C) without fear D) instead of fear
7. Tūne, Aenēās, spērāstī mē relinquere? A) are you hoping B) did you hope C) had you hoped D) would you hope
8. "Quōcum," putāvit Narcissus, "loqui dē meō amōre possum?" A) With whom B) By whom C) From whom D) For whom
9. Sive maneās sive abeās, nil interest. A) Not only...but also B) Either...or C) Both...and D) Whether...or
10. Ovidius scripsit virōs multās puellās in curvis theātris invenire posse. A) had been able B) will be able C) were able D) may be able
11. "Mea puella sōla dormit," Propertius in limine exclāmāvit. "Quam crudēlis, iānuā, es!" A) Who is cruel B) What cruelty C) Than cruelty D) How cruel
12. "Sī quis," Ovidius scripsit, "artem amandī nōn nōvit, hoc legat." A) If the same one B) If that one C) If anyone D) If a certain one
13. Rōmulus montem Palātinum ascendit ut signum ā deīs quaereret. A) to seek B) by seeking C) who is seeking D) to be sought
14. Catullus crēdit multa mīlia bāsiorum danda esse. A) must be given B) are being given C) have been given D) are about to give
15. Antōnius Cleopatraque ultimōs diēs Alexandriae ēgērunt. A) from Alexandria B) at Alexandria C) for Alexandria D) by Alexandria
16. Nisi mulierēs nāvēs incendissent, omnēs ad Italiā nāvigāvissent. A) were sailing B) would have sailed C) will sail D) should sail
17. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Catullus' line *Nūlla potest mulier tantum sē dicere amātam*? A) DSDD B) DDSD C) DDSS D) SDSS
18. Which of the following is a logical response to the question *Visne ad Forum mēcum adire*? A) *Requiescat in pāce* B) *Minimē* C) *Plaudite omnēs* D) *Prīmus inter parēs*
19. In times of war, the doors of this god's temple were opened; in peace they were closed. A) Faunus B) Saturnus C) Quirinus D) Janus
20. In Vergil's *Aeneid*, when Juno predicts that Rome would come "*excidiō Libyae*," she is referring to the destruction of A) Naples B) Syracuse C) Carthage D) Athens
21. What Roman playwright wrote the comedies *Aulularia*, *Mostellaria*, and *Miles Gloriosus*? A) Catullus B) Plautus C) Tacitus D) Seneca
22. What island marks the southern boundary of the Aegean Sea? A) Sicily B) Ithaca C) Sardinia D) Crete
23. What paranoid emperor, the successor to Augustus, abandoned Rome and ruled from the island of Capri? A) Tiberius B) Caligula C) Claudius D) Nero
24. What does the motto *Fāta volentem dūcunt, nolentem trahunt* mean? A) The meek will inherit the earth. B) A little learning is a dangerous thing. C) There is safety in numbers. D) You might as well accept things as they come.
25. With what mortal girl, whose beauty rivaled that of Venus, did Cupid fall madly in love? A) Persephone B) Andromeda C) Psyche D) Ariadne
26. **Accident**, **cadence**, and **casualty** all come from the Latin verb meaning A) to bear B) to fall C) to leave behind D) to receive
27. Which Roman magistrate oversaw the counting of Roman citizens, supervised public morality, and revised the roster of the Senate? A) censor B) aedile C) tribune D) praetor

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

INVITATIONS

Martial reminds Dento that the grass is not always greener.

Quid factum est, rogō, quid repente factum,
ad cēnam mihi, Dento, quod vocantī
(quis crēdat?) quater ausus es negāre?
sed nec respicis et fugis sequentem,
quem thermīs modo quaerere et theātris
et conclāvibus omnibus solēbās.
sīc est, captus es unctiōre mēnsā
et maior rapuit canem culīna.
iam tē, sed cito, cognitum et relictum
cum fastidierit popīna dīves,
antīquae veniēs ad ossa cēnae.

Martial, *Epigrams*, V.44

- 1 **repente** = so suddenly
- 2
- 3
- 4 **sequentem** = mē sequentem
- 5
- 6 **conclāvibus** = dining rooms
- 7 **unctiōre** = richer
- 8
- 9 **tē** = object of fastidierit; **cito** = quickly
- 10 **fastidierit** = will have grown weary of; **popīna** = tavern
- 11 **antīquae** = previous; **ossa** = bones

28. What does Martial ask Dento in line 1? A) Where have you been? B) What has happened? C) Where are you going? D) What did you say?
29. What figure of speech is illustrated by **Quid...quid...quod...quis...quater** (lines 1-3)? A) litotes B) alliteration C) metaphor D) chiasmus
30. Line 2 tells us that Martial A) is leaving for his villa B) will be giving a poetry recital C) has invited Dento to dinner D) is writing a play
31. To whom or what does **vocantī** (line 2) refer? A) cēnam B) mihi C) Dentō D) quod
32. What is the best translation of **Quis crēdat** (line 3)? A) Who would believe? B) Who was believed? C) Why would he believe it? D) What could be believed?
33. How many times does Dento refuse Martial's invitation (line 3)? A) two B) three C) four D) six
34. According to line 4, what does Martial find surprising? A) Dento is following him around B) Dento doesn't invite him to dinner anymore C) Dento is planning to move away D) Dento is avoiding him
35. According to lines 5-6, it is obvious that Dento used to be Martial's A) friend B) doctor C) teacher D) enemy
36. In lines 7-8, Martial implies that Dento is a A) cook B) thief C) coward D) dog
37. In lines 9-10, Martial predicts for Dento that he will A) become wealthy B) be rejected C) gain popularity D) die soon
38. What does Martial's choice of words in **mēnsā...culīna...popīna** suggest about Dento's interests? A) he likes lavish dinner parties B) he is a great conversationalist C) he loves public entertainments D) he has many friends
39. What will finally happen to Dento (line 11)? A) Dento will dine less lavishly as before B) He will forget all about Martial C) He will have to leave Rome to survive D) He will grow fat
40. Why is Dento's name so appropriate for this poem? A) Dento was bitten by a dog B) Dento likes to eat C) Dento smiles everywhere he goes D) Dento is a constant chatterer

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

EXILE

Ovid reflects on the most tragic phase of his life.

Cum subit illius trīstissima noctis imāgō,	1
quae mihi suprēmum tempus in urbe fuit,	2
cum repetō noctem, quā tot mihi cāra reliquī,	3
lābitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.	4 gutta = teardrop
Iam prope lūx aderat, quā mē discēdere Caesar	5
finibus extrēmae iusserat Ausoniae.	6
Nec spatium nec mēns fuerat satis apta parandī:	7
torpuerant longā pectora nostra morā...	8 torpuerant = had grown numb
Nōn aliter stupuī, quam quī Iovis ignibus ictus,	9
vivit et est vītae nescius ipse suae...	10
Quōcumque aspicerēs, luctus gemitusque sonābant,	11
formaque nōn tacitī fūneris intus erat...	12 forma = appearance
Sī licet exemplis in parvis grandibus utī,	13
haec faciēs Trōiae, cum caperētur, erat.	14

Ovid, *Tristia*, I.3

- The verb at the root of **subit** (line 1) is A) iaciō B) fīō C) eō D) sum
- Cum** (line 1) is best translated A) When B) Although C) With D) Because
- In line 1, there is an example of A) anaphora B) anastrophe C) synecdoche D) interlocked word order
- The best translation of **suprēmum** (line 2) is A) perfect B) longest C) last D) best
- In lines 1-3, Ovid is A) looking at a statue B) counting the days until his death C) preparing to attend a friend's funeral D) remembering his final hours in Rome
- In line 3, **mihi cāra** means A) things dear to me B) to my cares C) my dear one D) careless of me
- Lābitur** (line 4) is related to the English word A) elaborate B) lapse C) label D) labyrinth
- What time of day is described in line 5? A) noon B) midnight C) before dawn D) sunset
- From your knowledge of Roman history, to whom does **Caesar** (line 5) refer? A) Marcus Aurelius B) Julius Caesar C) Augustus D) Hadrian
- Line 7 suggests that Ovid A) was becoming mentally tough B) was not ready C) was gathering his friends to say goodbye D) was losing his mind
- In line 8, Ovid blames his numbness on A) hatred B) an unfinished literary work C) a long period of waiting D) a broken heart
- In line 9, **nōn aliter...quam** introduces A) a simile B) a rhetorical question C) an indirect question D) an exclamation
- In line 9, **Iovis ignibus** refers to a A) starry night B) sudden brilliant idea C) holy flame in a temple D) lightning bolt
- Line 10 describes a feeling of A) confused ignorance B) abundant gratitude C) joyous vitality D) righteous indignation
- The scansion of the first four feet of line 11 (**Quōcumque...sonābant**) is A) SDSS B) SSSD C) DDSS D) SDSD
- In lines 11-12, Ovid describes his house as A) beautiful on the inside B) the object of staring crowds C) resounding with weeping D) completely empty
- The description of a funeral (line 12) is enhanced by the use of A) polysyndeton B) apostrophe C) synecdoche D) litotes
- The case of **exemplis** (line 13) is explained by A) ablative of separation B) ablative with **ut** C) dative after the verb **licet** D) ablative of cause
- The best translation of **in parvis** (line 13) is A) for a little while B) among children C) in small matters D) only a few
- In lines 13-14, Ovid A) tells of his plan to write of the fall of Troy B) says he has learned endurance from the example of Troy C) compares the tragedy of his household to that of Troy D) speaks of the irony of going into exile at the site of Troy

THE SABINE COW

An unusual cow to be dedicated to Diana of the Aventine Hill creates a stir and helps define a nation.

<p>Serviō Tullio rēgnante, cuidam patrī familiae in agrō Sabīnō praecipuae magnitudinis et <u>eximiae</u> formae vacca nāta est. Quam orāculōrum certissimī auctōrēs <u>in hoc</u> ā dīs immortalibus <u>ēditam</u> respondērunt ut <u>quisquis</u> eam Aventinēnsī Diānae <u>immolāset</u>, eius patria tōtius terrārum orbis imperium obtinēret. Laetus eō, dominus bovem summā cum <u>festinātiōne</u> Rōmam āctam in Aventinō ante āram Diānae cōstituit, sacrificiō Sabīnis <u>regimen</u> hūmāni generis datūrus. Dē quā rē <u>antistes</u> templī certior factus, <u>religiōnem</u> <u>hospiti</u> intulit, nē prius victimam caederet quam proximī <u>amnis</u> sē aquā abluisset, eoque <u>alveum</u> Tiberis petente, vaccam ipse immolāvit et urbem nostram tot cīvitātium, tot gentium dominam piō sacrificiī <u>fūrtō</u> reddidit.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Valerius Maximus, <i>Facta et Dicta Memorabilia</i>, VII.iii.1</p>	<p>1 2 eximiae = extraordinary 3 in hoc = for this purpose 4 ēditam = ēditam esse; quisquis = whoever 5 immolāset = had sacrificed 6 7 festinātiōne = haste 8 regimen = rule 9 antistes = Roman priest; religiōnem = fear of the gods 10 hospiti = cow's owner; amnis = flūmen 11 alveum = bed, channel 12 13 fūrtō = trick, theft</p>
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21. To what period of Roman history does the phrase **Serviō Tullio rēgnante** (line 1) refer? A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Empire D) Dark Ages
22. In line 1, **cuidam patrī familiae** refers to A) the cow's owner B) some thief C) an uncertain illness D) the goddess's demands
23. In line 1, **agrō** is best translated A) water B) rampart C) heap D) territory
24. How is the cow described in line 2? A) tiny B) beautiful C) temperamental D) deformed
25. **Quam** (line 3) refers to A) Servius Tullius B) a Sabine woman C) the cow D) death
26. Who announced the function of the cow (line 3-4)? A) experts B) strangers C) farmers D) breeders
27. According to lines 3-4, the cow was produced by A) the gods B) Pluto C) Diana D) a local farmer
28. In line 5, **immolāset** is A) imperfect subjunctive B) perfect indicative C) pluperfect subjunctive D) pluperfect indicative
29. In line 5, **tōtius** modifies A) patria B) terrārum C) orbis D) imperium
30. In lines 5-6, **terrārum orbis** is best translated A) earthquake B) mounds of soil C) a terrible outcome D) the world
31. The word **bovem** (line 6) means the same as A) vacca (line 2) B) āram (line 7) C) hospiti (line 10) D) amnis (line 10)
32. **Quam...obtinēret** (lines 3-6) predicts that A) Diana will sacrifice the cow B) the cow will not approach the altar C) the cow's homeland will be destroyed D) the cow will bring dominance to a country
33. The words **Laetus eō** (line 6) indicates that the cow's owner was elated by the idea that A) he was about to make the Sabines very powerful B) the cow would make him a very rich farmer C) Diana was about to make him a priest D) the cow was about to become human
34. In line 9, **certior factus** is best translated A) not clearly expressed B) being unaware C) having been informed D) distracted
35. In lines 9-11, **religiōnem...abluisset** indicates that the priest A) took away his guest's fears B) instructed the stranger to prepare for the sacrifice properly C) dedicated a sacrifice to his friend D) blessed the stranger's cow
36. In line 10, **victimam caederet** refers to the A) sacrificing of the cow B) escape of the priest C) finding of the cow D) the murder of the priest
37. In lines 10-11, the cow's owner was instructed to A) lead his cow to the river B) bathe in the nearest river C) kill the sacrificial victim at the river D) bring water from the river
38. In line 11, **ipse**, as the subject of **immolāvit**, refers to the A) Tiber B) cow C) cow's owner D) priest
39. In line 13, **piō...furtō** is an example of A) oxymoron B) onomatopoeia C) simile D) hyperbole
40. The passage explains an event which A) gave Rome the control of vast numbers of people B) increased the population of the Sabines C) established a religious practice at Rome D) represented a proud moment in the Sabine history

**2004 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION
ANSWER KEY**

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

2004 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

INTRO

When Julius and the friend are returning to the house of Julius, they see a big farmer.

"Who are you? What do you want?" the friend asks.

"Give the money to me!" the farmer shouts.

"No!" the friend replies.

"Why do you want our money?" Julius asks.

"I was once a farmer and I used to work in the fields. There was no rain for a long time and now I have no money."

"But you have much money. I was watching you. You were counting much money." the farmer replies.

Then the farmer tries to take the money. Julius hits the farmer. Julius and the friend run to the house of Julius.

Mother and father are in the garden. Julius tells the story about the farmer. The father says, "Fortune favors the brave!"

The mother says, "Yes, indeed. Our son is safe."

LATIN I

Once upon a time a sailor was sailing near Athens. The sailor had a monkey as a pet. Suddenly there was a big storm. The big waves wrecked the ship. All the sailors and the monkey jumped into the sea. But the monkey did not swim well. A dolphin saw the monkey and thought, "There is a man in the water and he does not swim well. I will help the man." Soon the monkey was sitting on the back of the dolphin. They were approaching Greece near Athens. The dolphin asked the monkey, "Are you an Athenian?" The monkey told a lie, "Yes, indeed, I am an Athenian." Then the dolphin asked the monkey, "Have you heard about Piraeus?" The monkey thought, "Piraeus is perhaps a friend of the dolphin." He replied, "Piraeus has been my friend for a long time." The angry dolphin shouted, "Liar! Liar!" Immediately the dolphin abandoned the monkey and swam far away. Then the dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey: "The man who tells lies will soon be in deep water!"

LATIN II

Through the darkness of the night, two friends, Nisus and Euryalus, secretly sought the camp of the enemy, where they saw many enemies sleeping throughout the grass. Nisus, whispering, said to his friend: "Come Euryalus! It will be easy for us to kill the sleeping enemy!" Bravely they fought with swords and they killed many. Then Euryalus saw and strongly desired the dead soldiers' arms made from solid silver. But Nisus said: "It is time to leave! Many dangers will come with the light!" Euryalus, however, catching sight of a beautiful helmet, seized it and placed it on his head. Meanwhile three hundred horsemen of the enemy arrived from a Latin city. Through the moonlight they caught sight of the shining helmet which Euryalus was wearing. Although the Trojans tried very hard to flee, they were surrounded and killed. That which had been begun bravely turned out badly on account of pride.

LATIN III-IV PROSE

After (his) midday meal, he used to rest for a little while, just as he was, clothed and with his shoes on, his feet not covered by a blanket (and) his hand over his eyes. Afterwards, from dinner he retreated to his study, lit by a lamp; there he remained until late at night until he finished the rest of the day's business, either wholly or for the most part. Then, having gone to bed, he slept not more than seven hours, and not even those continuously, but in that length of time he woke up three or four times. If he were not able to go back to sleep, which had been interrupted, as happened, after readers or storytellers had been summoned, he then went back to sleep and often prolonged it beyond daylight. He did not ever lie awake in the dark unless someone was sitting by his side.

LATIN III-IV POETRY

What has happened, I ask, what so suddenly has happened, because (who would believe it?) you, four times, Dento, have dared to refuse me inviting you to dinner? But you don't even look back and you flee me following, (me) whom recently you were accustomed to seek out in the baths and the theaters and all the dining rooms. It is thus, you have been seized by a richer table and a greater kitchen has snatched (you) a dog away. Now when the rich tavern will have, but quickly, grown tired of you, found out and abandoned, you will come (back) to the bones of your previous dinner.

LATIN V-VI POETRY PASSAGE

When the very sad image of that night comes up, which was for me the last time in the city, when I recall the night on which I left behind so many things dear to me, a teardrop even now slips from my eyes. It was already almost dawn when Caesar Augustus had ordered me to depart from the boundaries of farthest Ausonia. There had been neither time nor state of mind suitable enough for preparing: my heart had grown numb by the long delay... I was stupefied, not otherwise than one who, having been struck by Jupiter's thunderbolt, lives and (yet) himself is unaware of his own life... Wherever you would look, grieving and groaning were resounding, and there was within (the house) the appearance of a not-silent (noisy) funeral... If it is permitted to use grand examples in small things, this was the appearance of Troy, when it was being captured.

LATIN V-VI PROSE PASSAGE

In the reign of Servius Tullius, a cow of excellent size and extraordinary beauty was born to a certain head of household in the Sabine territory. The most trusted authorities of the oracles responded that this (cow) had been produced by the immortal gods for this purpose so that whoever had sacrificed it to Diana of the Aventine Hill, his country would obtain command of the whole world. Happy because of this, the owner, intending to give the rule of the human race to the Sabines by his sacrifice, stationed the cow, having been driven to Rome with the greatest haste, before the altar of Diana on the Aventine Hill. The Roman priest, having been informed about this matter, put the fear of the gods into the cow's owner so that he would not sacrifice the victim before he had washed himself with the water of the nearest river, and while he (the owner) was seeking the bed of the Tiber, (the priest) himself sacrificed the cow and with the pious theft of the sacrifice, restored our city as the mistress of so many states, of so many nations.