

1. A person with **lupine** facial features resembles a A) wolf B) hawk C) dog D) horse
2. A **subterranean** location is A) in the woods B) on a mountain C) near the sea D) under the ground
3. To the Romans, he was Jupiter, but to Greeks he was A) Pluto B) Hermes C) Zeus D) Poseidon
4. In what room of a Roman house was the cooking done? A) triclinium B) tablinum C) cubiculum D) culina
5. Who were the infants nursed by the she-wolf in the picture? A) Apollo & Diana B) Romulus & Remus C) Cupid & Psyche D) Mars & Venus
6. Identify the Roman god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses pictured here. A) Neptune B) Mars C) Vulcan D) Pluto
7. The best translation of **Ē Plūribus Ūnum** is A) Alone in the Wilderness B) Freedom from Tyranny C) One from Many D) Determined in Our Goals
8. The motto of the U.S. Marines, **Semper Fidēlis**, means A) Always Alert B) Always Faithful C) Thus Always to Tyrants D) Always Brave
9. The question "**Quid est?**" asks A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Who is it? D) What is it?
10. Quot columnae sunt in pictūrā? A) VI B) V C) IX D) X
11. Locate **Italia** on the map. A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 5
12. Locate **Āfrica** on the map. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



5.



6.



10.

11. 12.



QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A WOLF BY THE RIVER

13. Filia ad rīvum **labōrat**. A) works B) lives C) eats D) sits
14. Puella **decem** tunicās lavat. A) eight B) five C) ten D) nine
15. Tunicae _____ sordidae. A) sum B) es C) est D) sunt
16. Laetī liberī in _____ natant. A) rīvus B) rīvō C) rīvōrum D) rīvī
17. Magnus et malus lupus in silvā **habitābat**. A) to live B) will live C) is living D) was living
18. Hodiē lupus ex silvā ambulat **et** ad rīvum sedet. A) and B) but C) or D) because
19. Puella lupum **timidē** spectat. A) fearfully B) fearful C) fearing D) fear
20. Puella lupum **aliīs liberīs** dēmōnstrat. A) by the other children B) from the other children C) to the other children D) of the other children
21. Puella liberīs clāmat, "**Movēte!**" A) I am moving! B) Move! C) We will move! D) We were moving!
22. Liberī ē rīvō et **ā lupō** festinant. A) to the wolf B) with the wolf C) away from the wolf D) after the wolf
23. _____ puella ad Forum festinat. A) Perterritus B) Perterrita C) Perterritum D) Perterritam
24. Puella decem tunicās **portāre** temptat. A) is carrying B) will carry C) was carrying D) to carry
25. Poēta ad Forum quoque ambulat et rogat, "**Cūr** festinās?" A) Where B) What C) Why D) Who
26. Puella respondet, "**Ego** festinō quod magnum lupum videō." A) We B) You C) They D) I
27. "**Timēsne** magnum lupum?" poēta rogat. A) Do I fear? B) Do you fear? C) Does he fear? D) Do they fear?
28. "**Ita vērō,**" puella respondet. A) Yes B) No C) Maybe D) Never
29. Poēta clāmat, "Tum ego tunicās portābō et tēcum **festinābō.**" A) I am hurrying B) I was hurrying C) I will hurry D) I want to hurry
30. Puella _____ poētae dat. A) tunicīs B) tunicae C) tunicārum D) tunicās

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

A GRATEFUL FATHER

Puella et poëta Forum intrans. Poëta est dēfessus quod
decem madidās tunicās portat. Puella suum patrem
videt. Puella ad patrem currit et lacrimat.

Pater clāmat, "Ō mea filia! Quid est? Cūr lacrimās?"
Filia respondet, "Lacrimō quod magnus lupus ad rīvum
vēnit et nōs terrēbat."

Pater poētam videt et rogat, "Sed quis es tū?"

Poëta respondet, "Ego sum poëta Diodōrus. Ego ex
silvā ad Forum ambulābam et tuam filiā vīdī."

Puella dīcit, "Diodōrus meam vītā servāvīt. Ego
tardē currēbam quod tunicae erant tam gravēs. Diodōrus
tunicās gravēs portābat. Tum nōs celeriter currere poterāmus."

Pater poëtae dīcit, "Gaudeō quod tū filiā meam
servāvistī! Hāc nocte ego magnam cēnam tibi et multīs
amicīs dabō. Tu hanc fabulam meīs amicīs narrābis
et tua carmina recitābis."

1

2 **madidās** = soaked; **suum** = her

3 **currit** = runs

4

5

6 **vēnit** = came

7

8

9 **vīdī** = I saw

10 **servāvīt** = saved

11 **tam gravēs** = so heavy

12 **Tum** = then; **celeriter currere poterāmus** = were able to run quickly

13

14 **servāvistī** = you saved; **Hāc nocte** = tonight

15 **hanc** = this

16 **carmina** = poetry

31. In line 1, how does the poet feel when he enters the Forum? A) tired B) sad C) happy D) hungry
32. In lines 2-3, what does the girl see in the Forum? A) her dog B) her father C) her mother D) the wolf
33. After the girl runs to her father, what does she do (line 3)? A) falls B) laughs C) shouts D) cries
34. In the story we learn that Diodorus is the _____. A) father B) dog C) poet D) wolf
35. In lines 8-9, when Diodorus first saw the girl, he was coming from the A) river B) forest C) Forum D) house
36. According to the girl, what did Diodorus save (line 10)? A) the tunics B) her life C) the children D) her father
37. Why was the girl running so slowly (lines 10-11)? A) the path was rocky B) the path was uphill
C) she was carrying tunics D) the wolf ran away
38. Why was the girl finally able to move quickly (lines 11-12)? A) she rode a horse B) she left the tunics behind
C) the poet carried her D) the poet took the tunics
39. What does the father do to reward the poet (lines 14-15)? A) invites him to dinner B) pays him a reward
C) publishes his poetry D) gives him a gift
40. What does the father suggest the poet do? A) take the tunics B) tell the story at dinner
C) marry his daughter D) find the wolf for him

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

1. Quis fābulās dē urbe Rōmā nōn amat? A) Why B) Who C) Where D) Which
2. Novem minus sex sunt A) duo B) ūnus C) trēs D) quattuor
3. When the chariots were rounding the turning posts, we were shouting. A) clāmāmus B) clāmāvimus C) clāmābimus D) clāmābāmus
4. Iūlius et Brūtus erant A) amīcōs clārōs B) amīcus clārus C) amīcōrum clārōrum D) amīcī clārī
5. In agrīs puerī et puellae saepe currēbant. A) often B) never C) always D) cheerfully
6. Māter filiōs dēfessōs excitāre nōn poterat. A) wakes B) will wake C) to wake D) was waking
7. Cornēlia sine timōre in viā ambulābat. A) in B) near C) without D) out of
8. A slave will carry our books to school. A) portat B) portābit C) portābat D) portāvit
9. Canis Aurēliae magnus nōn erat. A) Aurelia's B) about Aurelia C) from Aurelia D) with Aurelia
10. Deī deaeque in monte Olympō habitābant. A) et B) sed C) nōn D) tamen
11. Cīvēs Rōmānī _____ diū timuērunt. A) Gallīs B) Gallōs C) Gallōrum D) Gallī
12. Senātōrēs multa corpora hostium in campō vidērunt. A) body B) of the body C) by the bodies D) bodies
13. Nōlite, puerī, currere in ātriō! A) They are not B) Don't C) They were unwilling D) They don't
14. The teacher gave the students much praise. A) discipulōs B) discipulī C) discipulīs D) discipulōrum
15. Cūr, _____, irātus es? Vexantne tē puellae? A) Antōniō B) Antōnī C) Antōniōs D) Antōnius
16. There have been few soldiers more admired than Scipio Africanus. A) Sunt B) Erunt C) Erant D) Fuērunt
17. Mea māter mē laetē salūtāvit. A) happier B) happy C) happily D) as happy
18. Magister nōs dē periculīs monuit. A) us B) you C) me D) them
19. When my father says "Errāre hūmānum est," he means A) People make mistakes. B) None can predict the future. C) Hurry slowly. D) Do it now.
20. When a Roman said "Grātiās tibi agō" he meant A) Help B) Alas C) Thanks D) Turn left
21. Some guests were advised to come early, i.e., at the third hour. A) but not before B) that is C) sooner than D) for example
22. A laborious task is one that involves much A) effort B) thought C) courage D) intelligence
23. To sail across the Adriatic Sea from Italy to Greece, you would depart from the port at A) Pompeii B) Rome C) Ostia D) Brundisium
24. The river important to the stories of Romulus and Remus, Horatius Cocles, and Cloelia was the A) Rubicon B) Po C) Rhine D) Tiber
25. The second meal of the day for the Romans, equivalent to our lunch, was called A) vesperna B) prandium C) cēna D) ientāculum
26. To the Romans he was Jupiter, but to the Greeks he was A) Pluto B) Zeus C) Hermes D) Poseidon
27. Who was the younger brother of Hector who carried Helen off to Troy? A) Paris B) Ulysses C) Aeneas D) Hercules
28. The Latin expression **Mea culpa** and the English words **culpable** and **culprit** all indicate A) discovery B) ignorance C) humor D) fault
29. In addition to Latin, many educated Romans of the 1st century A.D. read, wrote and spoke A) Greek B) German C) Egyptian D) Arabic
30. Latin words for immediate family relations include **pater**, **māter**, **frāter** and A) mīles B) amīca C) prīnceps D) soror

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Diāna, Nympha, et Deus Flūminis

A Greek nymph is chased by a river god.

Arethūsa erat nympha Graeca. Ōlim nympha dēfessa post longam vēnātiōnem domum appropinquābat. Nympha quiētum flūmen vīdit. Quod diēs erat calidus, nympha natāre cōstituit. Dēscendit dē rīpā ad aquam. Dum natābat, subitō vōcem ex aquā audīvit. Nympha ad rīpam celeriter natāvit, sed vōx eam secūta est.

Vōx dīxit, "Cūr mē fugis? Deus flūminis sum, et tē amō."

Nympha fugiēbat et deus eam iterum vocābat. Nympha Diānam, deam vēnātiōnis, vocāvit et clāmāvit, "Servā mē, Dea! Deus flūminis mē amat, sed eum nōn amō. In silvā errāre et animālia petere modo cupiō." Diāna nympham audīvit et eam iūvit. Arethūsam in fontem mūtāvit. Nympha salva itaque ā deō flūminis fluēbat.

- 1 vēnātiōnem = hunt
2 flūmen = river
3 natāre = to swim; cōstituit = she decided
4 rīpa = riverbank
5 secūta est = followed
6
7 eam = her
8 eum = him
9 modo = only
10 iūvit = helped; fontem = a spring

31. Why was the nymph weary (line 1)? A) The long swim tired her B) She had been awakened very early
C) The long hunt exhausted her D) She had lost her bow and arrows
32. In line 2, the nymph A) left her home B) saw a body of water C) took a nap D) greeted the new day
33. Cūr nympha natāre cupiēbat (lines 2-3)? A) to cool off B) to get home more quickly
C) to explore the river D) to hide
34. In line 4, the nymph suddenly A) jumped out of the river B) heard a voice C) found the water too cold
D) ran into the woods
35. Quis nympham vocāvit (line 6)? A) magnum animal B) Diāna C) deus flūminis D) silva
36. In lines 7-8, the nymph called upon A) the god of war B) the goddess of love
C) the god of the river D) the goddess of the hunt
37. In lines 8-9, the nymph indicates that she A) doesn't love the river god and wants to be free
B) thinks the river god is a good hunter C) wants the river god to go hunt animals
D) doesn't want the river god to find her animals
38. Quis nympham in fontem mūtāvit (line 10)? A) deus fluminis B) nympha C) Diāna D) animal bonum
39. In line 10, mūtāvit means A) she changed B) she changes C) she was changing D) she will change
40. How did the nymph escape the river god (line 10)? A) Diana transported the nymph home
B) He was destroyed C) The river dried up D) She flowed away from him

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Mūcius Scaevola Rōmam servāre poterat. A) is able B) will be able C) was able D) will have been able
2. Cuius librōs portās? A) Whose B) To whom C) What D) With which
3. Brūtus et Collātinus erant cōnsulēs clārissimī. A) more famous B) as famous as possible C) famous D) very famous
4. Nōlī illud facere. A) I won't do that. B) That won't do. C) Don't do that. D) I didn't do that.
5. Mīles fortis urbem crās dēfendet. A) has defended B) had defended C) was defending D) will defend
6. Medūsa, Gorgō immortalis, ā Perseō interfecta est. A) for Perseus B) by Perseus C) to Perseus D) with Perseus
7. Meī amicī in Hispāniā paucōs mēnsēs manēbant. A) in a few months B) after a few months C) a few months later D) for a few months
8. Multi senātōrēs Caesarem, _____, necāvērunt. A) clārō duce B) clārī ducis C) clārum ducem D) clārus dux
9. Duodecim plūs trēs sunt A) octō B) trēdecim C) novem D) quīndecim
10. Dea dīxit sē nautīs auxiliū datūram esse. A) she B) it C) them D) him
11. Puerī vōcēs lacrimantium mātrum audīvērunt. A) for the weeping mothers B) from the weeping mothers C) of the weeping mothers D) by the weeping mothers
12. Puella exclāmāvit, "Ego celerius quam tū currere possum!" A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as
13. Mea fīlia esse _____ vult. A) magistrīs B) magistra C) magistrae D) magistrās
14. Nūntius dīcit decimam legiōnem manēre in Galliā. A) is remaining B) would remain C) was remaining D) had remained
15. Dux tibi Viam Sacram in Forō dēmōnstrābit. A) to you B) by you C) your D) from you
16. In a British town the students saw a monument dated MDCLXVI which indicates the year A) 1566 B) 1776 C) 1346 D) 1666
17. Vir tēlō vulnerātus est. A) for a weapon B) weapon C) by a weapon D) of a weapon
18. Īte, Marce et Iūli, celeriter ad lūdum! A) To go B) Go C) They are going D) You will go
19. Senātōrēs prope templum stābant. A) in front of the temple B) from the temple C) near the temple D) behind the temple
20. Librī huius poētae sunt optimī. A) of this poet B) for this poet C) by this poet D) this poet
21. The king's reasons for declaring war were cogent ones. A) forceful B) positive C) deceitful D) negative
22. What were the shops along the streets of Rome called? A) thermae B) tabernae C) templa D) tablīna
23. What body of water lies between Italy and Greece? A) Atlantic Ocean B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Red Sea
24. What leader of the early Roman Republic became dictator in an emergency and later returned to farming? A) Horatius B) Tiberius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus
25. The rowdy student in the library was considered _____ by the librarian. A) festīnā lēnte B) terra incognīta C) cogitō ergō sum D) persōna nōn grāta
26. A friend may ask "Quid novī?" which means A) Why now? B) What's new? C) What happened? D) Why not?
27. Who blinded the Cyclops Polyphemus for killing and eating some of his crew? A) Jason B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Odysseus
28. What greeting did gladiators offer the emperor before combat in the arena? A) Mēns sāna in corpore sānō B) Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus C) Labor omnia vincit D) In hōc signō vincēs
29. The words ientāculum and prandium refer to A) animals B) coins C) meals D) clothing
30. What goddess lost her daughter to Hades and grieved for half of every year? A) Demeter B) Hestia C) Hera D) Niobe

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Faber Infelix

An amazing product is presented to the emperor.

Ōlim erat faber quī fēcit phialam vitream quam nēmō frangere poterat. Faber igitur phialam p̄ncipī dare cupīvit. P̄nceps laetus eum cum dōnō mīrābilī excēpit. Deinde faber, ubi p̄ncipī phialam dēmōstrābat, eam in pavimentum iēcit. P̄nceps perterritus erat. Mox faber phialam dē terrā sustulit. Collisa est tamquam vāsum aēneum, sed faber celeriter phialam martiolō corrēxit. Itaque faber valdē superbus erat et exspectābat laudem dē p̄ncipe. P̄nceps rogāvit, "Scitne alius faber tālem phialam facere?" Postquam faber negāvit, p̄nceps militēs iussit caput fabrī removēre. P̄nceps enim timēbat fabrī phialam quod phiala erat nova et mīrābilis et poterat aurum reddere vile.

1 **faber** = craftsman; **phialam vitream** = glass bowl
2
3 **mīrābilī** = wonderful; **excēpit** = welcomed
4 **eam** = it (phialam); **pavimentum** = tiled floor
5 **sustulit** = picked up
6 **Collisa ... aēneum** = was dented like a bronze vase
7 **martiolō** = little hammer
8
9 **tālem** = such a
10
11
12 **reddere vile** = to make worthless

31. The craftsman (lines 1-2) A) broke a glass bowl B) had made unbreakable glass
C) was unable to make glass D) made a bowl no one wanted
32. **Quam** (line 1) refers to A) ōlim B) faber C) phialam D) nēmō
33. **P̄ncipī** (line 2) is best translated A) to the emperor B) by the emperor C) with the emperor D) the emperor's
34. At first the emperor (lines 2-3) A) gladly received the craftsman B) took the gift away from the craftsman
C) threw the craftsman out D) gave the craftsman a wonderful gift
35. What did the craftsman do to frighten the emperor (lines 3-4)? He A) lunged at him B) threw the bowl to the floor
C) made the gift disappear D) fell to the floor as if dead
36. The craftsman (lines 6-7) A) dazzled the emperor with magic words B) made a new vessel of bronze
C) threatened the emperor with his hammer D) easily repaired the glass bowl
37. In lines 7-8, the proud craftsman was A) frightened by the emperor B) eagerly anticipating praise
C) unable to speak D) dejected and sad
38. What does the emperor want to know (lines 8-9)? A) who made the bowl B) whether the craftsman can make another bowl
C) whether anyone else can make this sort of glass bowl D) why the glass bowl was so durable
39. In lines 9-10, we learn that A) P̄nceps fabrum magnā vōce laudāvit B) Faber miser necātus est
C) P̄nceps militēs malōs ē villā mīsīt D) P̄nceps cupīvit fabrī caput cōservāre
40. The emperor (lines 11-12) A) wanted the craftsman's secret so he could make his own glass bowl
B) did not believe the craftsman's miraculous abilities C) disliked the cheap nature of bronze
D) feared that the glass bowl would reduce the value of gold

1. Marcus Tullius pessimus omnium patrōnus erat. A) worst B) greatest C) slowest D) best
2. Sī quid cognōscit, dīcit. A) If each one B) If anything C) If ever D) If someone
3. Piscātor multōs piscēs referet. A) is bringing back B) has brought back C) will bring back D) was bringing back
4. Catullus iter multōrum diērum ad Bīthyniam fēcit. A) of many days B) with many days C) by many days D) for many days
5. Sunt mihi trēs equī. A) I want B) I have C) I need D) I use
6. Cleopatra paucōs annōs apud Rōmānōs habitābat. A) against B) above C) among D) beyond
7. Aenēs in Italiā ___ factus est. A) rēx B) rēgis C) rēgem D) rēge
8. Nōnnūllī discipulī versūs Lucretī legēbant. A) None B) Each C) All D) Some
9. Graecī Troiānōs Pergamī obsidēbant. A) from Pergamum B) at Pergamum C) to Pergamum D) about Pergamum
10. Omnēs nāvēs lītus Italiae tetigēre. A) touched B) to touch C) about to touch D) to have touched
11. Ovidius scīvit multa genera puellārum esse. A) there had been B) there will be C) there would have been D) there were
12. Puella Catullī vel Lesbia vel Clōdia appellātur. A) both...and B) some...others C) either...or D) not only...but also
13. Numquam poētam maiōrem Horātiō lēgī. A) by Horace B) with Horace C) than Horace D) because of Horace
14. Utinam Īcarus patrī pāruisset! A) was obeying B) should obey C) will obey D) had obeyed
15. Nymphā invitā, Apollō maestus discessit. A) by the unwilling nymph B) because the nymph was unwilling C) unwilling because of the nymph D) to the unwilling nymph
16. Nē illōs militēs in campō timeāmus. A) We do not fear B) We fear no one C) Let's not fear D) If only we had not feared
17. Thēseus ad necandum Mīnōtaurum Athēnīs excesserat. A) to kill the Minotaur B) at the death of the Minotaur C) towards the slain Minotaur D) to be killed by the Minotaur
18. Thisbē sōla, in silvam profecta, leōnem cōspexit. A) having set out B) about to set out C) setting out D) to set out
19. The English words **expense**, **pensive**, and **ponderous** all derive from the Latin word family meaning A) to cost B) to weigh C) to lose D) to dream
20. What Trojan shepherd presided over a divine beauty contest, presented the golden apple, and received the beautiful Helen as his reward? A) Aeneas B) Hector C) Menelaus D) Paris
21. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were famous Greek writers of A) epic poems B) comedies C) histories D) tragedies
22. The story of King Minos, the Labyrinth, and the Minotaur is set on the island of A) Crete B) Sicily C) Rhodes D) Cyprus
23. When we first arrived at school, we were surprised by the headmaster's **gravitas**. The Roman virtue of **gravitas** describes A) experience and compassion B) education and training C) seriousness and substance D) sense of humor and brevity
24. Which Julio-Claudian emperor invaded Britain, was known for his physical infirmities, and was poisoned by his wife to allow her son Nero to gain the throne? A) Claudius B) Caligula C) Tiberius D) Trajan
25. What Latin phrase best describes someone who is in the final moments of life? A) ad hominem B) sub rosa C) in extremis D) pro rata
26. What aged couple offered hospitality to the gods, were saved from a great flood, and became intertwining trees when they died? A) Pyramus and Thisbe B) Theseus and Ariadne C) Orpheus and Eurydice D) Baucis and Philemon
27. What Latin term is used by an editor to allow a marked-out item to remain in the text? A) caveat B) stet C) erratum D) videlicet

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

OVID IN EXILE

The poet faces a personal crisis.

Ille ego Rōmānus <u>vātēs</u> (ignōscite, Mūsae)	1 <u>vātēs</u> = poet
<u>Sarmaticō</u> cōgor <u>plūrima</u> mōre loquī.	2 <u>Sarmaticō</u> = Sarmatian; <u>plūrima</u> , supply <i>verba</i>
Nē tamen <u>Ausoniae</u> perdam <u>commercia</u> linguae,	3 <u>Ausoniae</u> = Italian; <u>commercia</u> = use
et fiat patriō vōx mea mūta <u>sonō</u> ,	4 <u>sonō</u> = sound
ipse loquor mēcum <u>dēsuēta</u> que verba <u>retractō</u> ,	5 <u>dēsuēta</u> = little used; <u>retractō</u> = I recall, handle again
et studiī repetō signa sinistra meī.	6
Sīc animum tempusque trahō, sīc mēque redūcō	7
ā contemplātū <u>summoveō</u> que <u>malī</u> .	8 <u>summoveō</u> = I move away; <u>malī</u> = punishment
Carminibus quaerō miserārum <u>oblīvia</u> rērum:	9 <u>oblīvia</u> = forgetfulness
praemia sī studiō <u>cōnsequar</u> ista, sat est.	10 <u>cōnsequar</u> = I obtain

Ovid, *Tristia* V.7, ll. 55-56, 61-68

28. In line 1, the poet Ovid asks the Muses to A) listen to him B) forgive him C) inspire him D) support him
29. In line 2, the adjective **Sarmaticō** modifies A) cōgor B) plūrima C) mōre D) loquī
30. In lines 1-2, Ovid laments that he is forced to A) work for a living in Sarmatia B) speak like a Sarmatian C) live in exile in Sarmatia D) read Sarmatian poetry
31. The best translation for **Nē...perdam** (line 3) is A) So that I may not lose B) Do not let me lose C) Do not lose D) I don't want to lose
32. In line 4, Ovid is worried that A) his friends in Rome will not remember him B) he will forget how to speak Latin C) he will not be able to learn a new language D) he will not be able to communicate with the Sarmatians
33. According to line 5, how does Ovid keep from forgetting his Latin? A) he reads the letters from Rome over and over B) he continues to write poetry in Latin C) he teaches Latin to the natives in Tomis D) he talks to himself
34. In line 5, **ipse** is translated A) he himself B) you yourself C) I myself D) she herself
35. The repetition of **sīc** in line 7 is an example of A) anaphora B) euphemism C) polysyndeton D) antithesis
36. The best translation of **trahō** (line 7) is A) I draw out B) I waste C) I make D) I occupy
37. According to lines 7-8, we understand that Ovid seeks to avoid A) interacting with the native population B) thinking about his troubles C) forgetting his native language D) antagonizing the emperor any further
38. Besides studying his Latin, what else does Ovid do to forget his misery (line 9)? A) he tries to convince the emperor to recall him to Rome B) he laments his sad fate C) he teaches Latin to the native population D) he writes poetry
39. What is the scansion for the first four feet of line 9? A) DSDD B) DSDS C) DSSD D) DDSD
40. In line 10, we learn that Ovid believes that A) he will grow old and die in exile B) living in exile will make him weak and soft C) studying will be enough to help him accept his fate D) he will lose his ability to speak Latin

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET

1. Antequam Rōma condita est, Rōmulus Remum interfēcit. A) since B) before C) while D) although
2. Marius tam potēns erat ut cōsul saepe dēligerētur. A) that he was elected B) so that he might be elected C) that he be elected D) as he was elected
3. Senātus Caesarem flūmen trānsisse nūntiāvit. A) was crossing B) had crossed C) is crossing D) would cross
4. Gallī sē condiōnēs pācis acceptūrōs esse dixērunt. A) this B) these C) they D) those
5. Omnēs virī Rōmae praeter barbarōs et servōs togās gerēbant. A) in control of B) formerly C) in addition to D) except
6. Rōmānī Cleopatram _____ rēginam nōluērunt. A) est B) sit C) futūrus D) esse
7. Brūtus, _____ Caesar necātus est, Rōma effūgit. A) ā quō B) cuius C) cui D) quem
8. Nōs discere oportet dē antiqūis Rōmānīs. A) We are able to learn B) Let us try to learn C) It is possible for us to learn D) We ought to learn
9. Nisi Horātius pontem custōdīvisset, hostēs urbem cēpissent. A) is guarding B) had guarded C) were guarding D) should guard
10. Tarentum, ā Rōmānō exercitū oppugnātum, ā rēge Pyrrhō dēfēnsū est. A) attacking B) about to attack C) having been attacked D) to have been attacked
11. Amīcī Cicerōnem ab urbe discēdentem comitātī sunt. A) departing B) about to depart C) to have departed D) having departed
12. Thēseus cum aliīs iuvenibus Athēnīs abiit. A) in Athens B) to Athens C) from Athens D) for Athens
13. Dīdō nescit num suus frāter urbem oppugnātūrus sit. A) had attacked B) was attacking C) will attack D) has attacked
14. Imperātōr militēs ante proelium hortātus est. A) encourages B) had been encouraged C) encouraged D) will be encouraged
15. Duo splendīdī gladiī imperātōrī erant. A) The general had two magnificent swords B) The two magnificent swords pleased the general C) The generals were proud of the two magnificent swords D) They entrusted the magnificent swords to the two generals
16. Militēs Caesaris esse ācriōrēs militibus hostium vīsī sunt. A) by the soldiers B) than the soldiers C) of the soldiers D) with the soldiers
17. Quibus Octāviānus victōriam nūntiāvit? A) With whom B) To whom C) Whose D) By whom
18. Cicerō multōs librōs dē vīvendō bene scripsit. A) for the sake of living well B) about living well C) to live well D) living well
19. In the Roman army, the official in charge of a soldier's pay was the A) consul B) praetor C) aedile D) quaestor
20. Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus were famous land reformers during the A) Monarchy B) Republic C) Empire D) Interregnum
21. What was the region north of Rome in which the ancient cities of Veii and Tarquinii were located? A) Sicilia B) Latium C) Campānia D) Etrūria
22. The Servian Wall in Rome is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, who was A) the first Roman emperor B) a famous Roman general C) a Roman king D) a Greek hero
23. Who was the second wife of Augustus who convinced the emperor to name her son Tiberius as his heir to the throne? A) Livia B) Lucretia C) Rhea Silvia D) Clodia
24. The religious leaders entered the cathedral and genuflected. A) knelt B) read the sacred text C) sang hymns D) lit candles
25. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, what enemy of his fled from Rome to Greece? A) Pompey B) Marius C) Crassus D) Sulla
26. In the temple of which Roman goddess did priestesses keep a perpetual fire burning? A) Venus B) Juno C) Vesta D) Minerva
27. The adjective Doric refers to both an ancient Greek dialect and A) a military maneuver B) a school of philosophy C) a type of food D) an architectural order

28. The unique student who refused to give in to peer pressure was considered _____ by his classmates.
 A) festina lente B) ars gratia artis C) in medias res D) sui generis
29. The **salūtātiō** of a patron by his clients took place at the second hour, which was A) in the morning
 B) at noon C) in the late afternoon D) at night

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

An Unusual Visitor

The visit of Ceres, in disguise, to the home of King Eleusinus and Queen Cothonea brings some surprising results.

Cum Cerēs fīliam Prōserpinam quaereret, dēvēnit ad Eleusīnum rēgem,	1
cuius uxor Cothonea puerum, nōmine Triptoleмум, <u>pepererat</u> .	2 pepererat = had borne
Cerēs sē esse nūtrīcem <u>lactantem</u> simulāvit. Rēgina hanc nūtrīcem libenter	3 lactantem = producing milk
accēpit. Cerēs cum vellet <u>alumnū</u> suum, Triptoleмум, immortalē	4 alumnū = foster child
reddere, interdiū eum lacte divīnō alēbat, noctū eum clam in igne <u>obruēbat</u> .	5 obruēbat = she was covering
Ita Triptoleмум <u>gradātīm</u> fīēbat immortalis. Sed quādam nocte, parentēs,	6 gradātīm = gradually
mīrantēs quid fīeret, sē cēlāvērunt et Cererem et infantem spectāvērunt.	7
Cum Cerēs infantem in ignem posuit, pater <u>expāvit</u> et ēripere eum temptāvit.	8 expāvit = became terrified
Cerēs irāta rēgem Eleusīnum percussit. Deinde Ceres aeternum beneficium	9
Triptoleмō dare cōstituit. Nam eī currum dracōnibus iūctum trādīdit ut,	10
quō vectus, orbem terrārum frūctibus <u>obsereret</u> .	11 obsereret = he might sow

Traditional Myth

30. Why did Ceres go to King Eleusinus' kingdom (line 1)? A) She wanted to surprise the royal couple
 B) She was searching for her daughter C) The king invited her to a celebration
 D) She had been asked to name the royal baby
31. What did Ceres pretend so that she might gain the confidence of the royal couple (lines 2-3)?
 A) that she would bring the child luck B) that she could predict the future
 C) that Proserpina told her to visit them D) that she was a nurse for their child
32. What was Ceres' desire (lines 4-5)? A) to make Triptolemus immortal B) to help the mother find a nurse
 C) to destroy the child D) to give the child to her own daughter
33. When the baby was placed in the fire, he (lines 5-6) A) refused divine milk B) called his father's name
 C) began to be immortal D) was completely consumed
34. What is the best translation of **quādam nocte** (line 6)? A) on a certain night B) for the entire night
 C) during the same night D) that very night
35. In line 7, **mīrantēs quid fīeret** indicates that the king and queen were A) happy B) puzzled C) angry D) proud
36. Why did the king and queen hide (lines 6-7)? A) they didn't want the baby to see them
 B) they were spying on Ceres C) enemy troops were invading D) Ceres ordered them to hide
37. In lines 8-9, why did Ceres punish King Eleusinus? A) because he tried to rescue the baby
 B) because he attacked her C) because he tried to become immortal D) because he tried to wake the baby
38. In line 10, **eī** refers to A) the king B) the queen C) Ceres D) Triptolemus
39. To what word does **quō** (line 11) refer? A) beneficium (line 9) B) eī (line 10) C) currum (line 10)
 D) dracōnibus (line 10)
40. Which of these would be the best description of Triptolemus? A) the one who revealed the location of Proserpina
 B) the builder of cities and towns C) the bringer of agriculture D) the dragon-slayer

A MIRACULOUS EVENT

While raising the child of a prisoner of war, Tarquinius Priscus and his wife, Tanaquil, witness an event that changes their perception of the child's future.

Eō tempore in rēgiā prōdigium visū ēventūque mirābile fuit. Puerō dormienti, cui Serviō Tullio fuit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt multōrum in cōspectū; plūrimō igitur clāmōre inde ad tantae rei mirāculum ortō excitōs rēgēs, et cum quidam familiarium aquam ad restinguendum ferret, ab rēginā retentum, sēdātōque eam tumultū movērī vetuisse puerum dōnec suā sponte exp̄rectus esset; mox cum somnō et flammam abisse. Tum abductō in sēc̄rētum virō, Tanaquil "Vidēn tū puerum hunc" inquit, "quem tam humilī cultū ēducāmus? Scire licet hunc lūmen quondam rēbus nostris dubiis futūrum praesidiumque rēgiae adflictae; proinde māteriam ingentis publicē privātimque decoris omni indulgentiā nostrā nūtriāmus."

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I, XXXIX

- 1 prōdigium = omen
- 2
- 3 ferunt = they say
- 4 excitōs (esse) = were alerted; rēgēs = the royal couple
- 5 familiarium = slaves
- 6
- 7 exp̄rectus = awakened
- 8 virō = husband
- 9 Vidēn = Videsne
- 10
- 11 futūrum = futurum esse
- 12 māteriam = source
- 13

1. The events in this account take place A) outside the city walls B) at the city gate C) in a deserted city square D) in the palace
2. Visū and ēventū (line 1) are examples of A) ablative absolutes B) supines C) future imperatives D) gerundives
3. Ārsisse (line 2) comes from the Latin verb A) ardeō B) arceō C) arcessō D) arō
4. What is described in lines 2-3? A) many people watching the games B) the boy receiving his name C) the king shouting at his son D) Servius' head catching fire
5. The construction of plūrimō clāmōre ortō (lines 3-4) is a(n) A) conditional clause B) indirect statement C) ablative absolute D) passive periphrastic
6. The king and queen are alerted (lines 3-4) by A) a sign in the sky B) the sight of smoke in the city C) the words of a messenger D) the shouting of the crowd
7. The best translation of tantae rei (lines 3-4) is A) such great things B) of so great a thing C) after this great thing D) by such great things
8. The best translation of ferret (line 5) is A) was saying B) was bringing C) took it badly D) was carried
9. Who was restrained by the queen (lines 4-5)? A) the king B) the crowd C) the water carrier D) the child
10. Sēdātō tumultū (line 6) tells us that A) a shout frightened everyone B) a mound was raised C) the crowd rushed the palace D) the uproar subsided
11. The subject of vetuisse (line 6) is A) mirāculum (line 4) B) aquam (line 5) C) eam (line 6) D) puerum (line 6)
12. Vetuisse (line 6) is connected to the English derivative A) vertex B) veto C) venture D) veteran
13. The queen ordered that the boy not be (line 6) A) removed B) praised C) fed D) disturbed
14. What is the best translation of dōnec in line 6? A) while B) whether C) until D) after
15. In line 7-8, the flame A) vanished B) was taken to the altar C) turned blue D) flared up three times
16. Abductō...virō (line 8) suggests that the queen wanted A) the palace doors to be locked B) to speak to the king alone C) the child to be hidden in a secret place D) to rescue the kidnapped child
17. In line 9, hunc refers to A) Tarquinius B) a palace slave C) Servius Tullius D) Tanaquil
18. In line 10, quondam indicates a time in the A) previous day B) distant past C) present D) future
19. Scire licet...adflictae (lines 10-11) suggests that A) the king and queen are old and sick B) the boy will be a light to their kingdom C) the king is in danger of going blind D) the afflicted boy must be sent away
20. As a result of the occurrence in the passage, Tanaquil suggested to Tarquinius that Servius be A) sent away in secret B) publicly punished C) raised with great care D) made king immediately

THE EFFECT OF LOVE

One man's experience with love

Lectō compositus vix prima silentia noctis	1
carpēbam et somnō lūmina victa dabam,	2
cum mē saevus Amor <u>prēnsat</u> <u>sursum</u> que capillīs	3 prēnsat = takes hold of; sursum = upwards
excitat et <u>lacerum</u> pervigilāre iubet.	4 lacerum = mangled, distressed
"Tū <u>famulus</u> meus," inquit, "amēs <u>cum</u> mille puellās,	5 famulus = slave; cum = since
sōlus, <u>iō</u> , sōlus, dūre, iacēre potes?"	6 iō = oh
Exsiliō et pedibus nūdīs tunicāque solūtā	7
omne iter ingredior, nūllum iter <u>expediō</u> .	8 expediō = accomplish
Nunc properō, nunc ire piget, <u>rursum</u> que redire	9 rursum = again
paenitet, et pudor est stāre viā mediā.	10
Ecce tacent vōcēs hominum strepitusque viārum	11
et volucrum cantūs fīdaque turba canum;	12
sōlus ego ex cūctis <u>paveō</u> somnumque torumque,	13 paveō = am scared of
et sequor imperium, magne Cupidō, tuum.	14
attributed to Petronius, Poem 26	

21. In line 1, **compositus** modifies A) the night B) silence C) Amor D) the speaker
22. In line 2, **lūmina**, an example of metonymy, is translated as A) dusk B) daylight C) clarity D) eyes
23. The best translation of **somnō** in line 2 is A) to sleep B) without sleep C) out of sleep D) above sleep
24. In lines 3-4, Amor is A) ignoring the speaker B) strangling the speaker C) waking the speaker D) listening to the speaker
25. Amor's tone in lines 5-6 is A) friendly B) incredulous C) jovial D) tired
26. In lines 5-6, what does Amor ask the speaker? A) Can you love thousands of girls? B) Are you able to be my slave? C) Can you sleep alone? D) Are you alone able to boast many things?
27. In line 6, **dūre** refers to A) mille (line 5) B) puellās (line 5) C) tū (line 5) D) Amor (line 3)
28. How does the speaker respond to Amor (line 7)? A) he leaps from bed B) he goes back to sleep C) he does nothing D) he puts on his shoes and tunic
29. A literal translation of **tunicā solūtā** (line 7) is A) loosening my tunic B) my tunic had to be loosened C) about to loosen my tunic D) with my tunic loosened
30. In line 7, **pedibus nūdīs tunicāque solūtā** suggests the speaker's A) anger B) innocence C) haste D) triumph
31. The scansion of line 8, the pentameter line of an elegiac couplet, is
 A) - u u / - - / - / - u u / - u u / -
 B) - - / - - / - / - u u / - u u / -
 C) - u u / - u u / - / - u u / - u u / -
 D) - - / - u u / - / - u u / - u u / -
32. In line 8, the contrast between the speaker's effort and his failure is shown by A) antithesis B) polysyndeton C) hendiadys D) simile
33. In lines 9-10, the speaker experiences A) confusion B) happiness C) pride D) fear
34. The best translation of **nunc ire piget** (line 9) is A) it is now permitted to go B) it is necessary to go now C) now I want to go D) now it pains me to go
35. In line 10, the speaker describes his actions as a A) triumph B) shame C) relief D) crime
36. The point of lines 11-12 is that A) there are dogs running loose B) only he is awake C) the songs of the birds are annoying D) there is an uproar in the streets
37. In line 13, we learn that the speaker A) fears his house is haunted B) is afraid of everyone C) is afraid to go to sleep D) fears falling off his couch
38. The word **tuum** (line 14) refers to A) the speaker B) Amor C) the couch D) sleep
39. What is the decision of the lover according to lines 13-14? A) to be angry B) to rejoice C) to rebel D) to comply
40. Which is the best way to describe what Amor is doing in this passage? A) he chides the speaker for being an idle lover B) he rewards the speaker for service C) he suggests that the speaker find a new slave D) he shows the speaker that his current lover is not the right girl

2007 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. A	1. B	1. C	1. B	1. A	1. D
2. D	2. C	2. A	2. A	2. B	2. B
3. C	3. D	3. D	3. B	3. C	3. A
4. D	4. D	4. C	4. C	4. A	4. D
5. B	5. A	5. D	5. D	5. B	5. C
6. A	6. C	6. B	6. D	6. C	6. D
7. C	7. C	7. D	7. A	7. A	7. B
8. B	8. B	8. C	8. D	8. D	8. B
9. D	9. A	9. D	9. B	9. B	9. C
10. B	10. A	10. A	10. C	10. A	10. D
11. A	11. B	11. C	11. A	11. D	11. C
12. C	12. D	12. B	12. C	12. C	12. B
13. A	13. B	13. B	13. C	13. C	13. D
14. C	14. C	14. A	14. C	14. D	14. C
15. D	15. B	15. A	15. A	15. B	15. A
16. B	16. D	16. D	16. B	16. C	16. B
17. D	17. C	17. C	17. B	17. A	17. C
18. A	18. A	18. B	18. B	18. A	18. D
19. A	19. A	19. C	19. D	19. B	19. B
20. C	20. C	20. A	20. B	20. D	20. C
21. B	21. B	21. A	21. D	21. D	21. D
22. C	22. A	22. B	22. C	22. A	22. D
23. B	23. D	23. B	23. A	23. C	23. A
24. D	24. D	24. C	24. A	24. A	24. C
25. C	25. B	25. D	25. A	25. C	25. B
26. D	26. B	26. B	26. C	26. D	26. C
27. B	27. A	27. D	27. D	27. B	27. C
28. A	28. D	28. B	28. D	28. B	28. A
29. C	29. A	29. C	29. A	29. C	29. D
30. D	30. D	30. A	30. B	30. B	30. C
31. A	31. C	31. B	31. D	31. A	31. C
32. B	32. B	32. C	32. A	32. B	32. A
33. D	33. A	33. A	33. C	33. D	33. A
34. C	34. B	34. A	34. A	34. C	34. D
35. B	35. C	35. B	35. B	35. A	35. B
36. B	36. D	36. D	36. B	36. D	36. B
37. C	37. A	37. B	37. A	37. B	37. C
38. D	38. C	38. C	38. D	38. D	38. B
39. A	39. A	39. B	39. C	39. B	39. D
40. B	40. D	40. D	40. C	40. C	40. A

2007 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

Intro

The girl and the poet enter the Forum. The poet is tired because he is carrying the ten soaked tunics. The girl sees her father. The girl runs to her father and cries.

"O my daughter! What is it? Why are you crying?"

"I am crying because a big wolf came to the river and was frightening us."

The father sees the poet and asks, "But who are you?"

The poet replies, "I am the poet Diodorus. I was walking from the forest to the Forum and I saw your daughter."

The girl says, "Diodorus saved my life. I was running slowly because the tunics were so heavy. Diodorus began to carry the heavy tunics. Then we were able to run quickly."

The father says to the poet, "I rejoice because you saved my daughter. Tonight I will have a great dinner with many friends. You will dine with us. You will tell this story to my friends and you will recite your poetry."

Latin I

Arethusa was a Greek nymph. Once the nymph, tired after a long hunt, was approaching her home. The nymph spied a quiet river. Because the day was hot, the nymph decided to swim. She descended from the river bank to the water. While she was swimming, suddenly she heard a voice from the water. The nymph swam to the bank of the river quickly, but the voice followed her. The voice said, "Why do you flee me? I am the god of the river, and I love you." The nymph was fleeing and the god called her again. The nymph called Diana, goddess of the hunt, and shouted, "Goddess, save me! The god of the river loves me, but I do not love him. I only wish to wander in the woods and to look for animals." Diana heard the nymph and helped her. She changed Arethusa into a spring. And so the nymph flowed safely away from the god of the river.

Latin II

Once upon a time there was a craftsman who made a glass bowl which no one was able to break. Therefore, the craftsman desired to give the bowl to the emperor. The happy emperor welcomed him with the wonderful gift. Then, when the craftsman showed the bowl to the emperor, he threw it onto the tiled floor. The emperor was frightened. Soon the craftsman picked up the bowl from the ground. It was dented like a bronze vase, but the craftsman quickly corrected (fixed) the bowl with a little hammer. And so the craftsman was very proud and waited for praise from the emperor. The emperor asked, "Does another craftsman know how to make such a bowl?" After the craftsman said no, the emperor ordered soldiers to remove the head of the craftsman. For the emperor was afraid of the craftsman's glass bowl because the bowl was new and wonderful and was able to make gold worthless.

Latin III-IV Prose

When Ceres was searching for her daughter Proserpina, she came to king Eleusinus, whose wife Cothonea had borne a boy, Triptolemus by name. Ceres pretended that she was a wet nurse. The queen happily received this nurse for her son. Since Ceres was wishing to render her foster child, Triptolemus, immortal, by day she was nourishing him with divine milk, by night she was secretly covering him in the fire. Thus Triptolemus was gradually becoming immortal. But on a certain night, the parents, wondering what was happening, hid themselves and observed Ceres and the infant. When Ceres placed the infant in the fire, the father became terrified and tried to snatch him away. Ceres, angry, struck king Eleusinus. Then that one decided to give Triptolemus an eternal kindness. For she handed down to him a chariot yoked with dragons so that, carried by which (it), he might sow the world with fruits.

Latin III-IV Poetry

I, that Roman poet (forgive [me], Muses), am forced to speak very many [words] in the Sarmatian custom. However, in order that I not lose the use of the Italian tongue, and [in order that] my voice [not] become silent from its fatherland's sound, I myself speak with myself and I recall little used words, and I seek again the unlucky signs of my study. In this way I occupy my mind and my time, in this way I lead myself back and I move away from the contemplation of punishment. I seek the forgetfulness of [my] sad affairs with poetry: if I obtain those rewards with study, it is enough.

Latin V-VI

Part 1

At that time in the palace there was a portent wonderful in appearance and in outcome. They say that the head of a sleeping boy whose name was Servius caught fire in the sight of many people. Therefore, with a very great outcry having arisen then at the wonderment of such a great thing, [they say that] the royal couple was alerted, and that when a certain one of the slaves brought water to extinguish [the fire], he was held back by the queen, and with the uproar having been calmed, [that] she forbade that the boy be moved until he had awakened of his own accord. [They say that] soon the flame also left with his sleep. Then, her husband having been taken away into a secret [place], Tanaquil said, "Do you see this boy whom we have been bringing up in such a humble fashion? It is permitted to know that someday this one will be a light for our dubious circumstances and a protection for our afflicted palace. Consequently, let us foster publicly and privately this source of great honor with all our indulgence."

Part 2

At rest in bed, I was barely enjoying the first silences of night and surrendering my conquered eyes to sleep, when fierce Love takes hold of me and draws me upwards by the hair and, mangled as I am, orders me to stay awake all night. "Since you, my slave, love a thousand girls, alas, harsh one, are you, alone, able to lie alone? I leap [out of bed] and with feet bare and tunic loosened (unbridled) I begin [to take] every path, I do not accomplish any path. Now I hasten, now it pains me to go, and it displeases me to return again, and [yet] standing in the middle of the road is a disgrace. Behold, the voices of men, the din of the streets, the songs of birds, and the trusty commotion of dogs are [all] silent. I alone of all men dread both sleep and my bed, and I follow your command, great Cupid."