

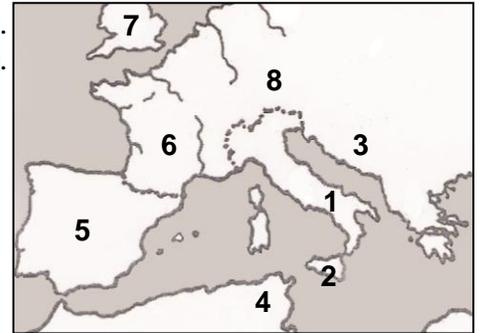
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- The day before school started, students bought pencils, erasers, notebooks, **etc.** What does **etc.** mean?  
A) as required B) whatever the cost C) and other things D) more than needed
- The abbreviation **S.P.Q.R.** refers to Roman  
A) housing B) government C) clothing D) religion
- The king expected **laud** from his subjects.  
A) monetary gifts B) praise C) military service D) fear
- Since the street was closed, the children were able to **perambulate** safely.  
A) play outside B) watch the games C) gather together D) walk about
- What member of a Roman household had the duty of supervising the slaves who were in charge of cooking and cleaning? A) māter B) canis C) filius D) pater

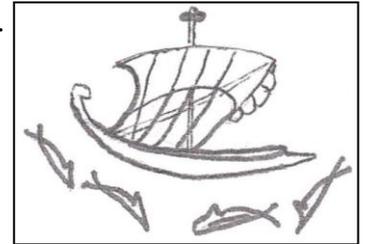
8.



- In what room did a Roman sleep?  
A) trīclīnium B) ātrium C) cubiculum D) tablīnum
- The son of Jupiter and Juno who became the god of war was  
A) Mercury B) Vulcan C) Apollo D) Mars
- Name the goddess whose symbol is in the picture.  
A) Vesta B) Venus C) Juno D) Minerva
- Pompeii is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 8
- Between what two areas on the map is the Adriatic Sea located?  
A) 1 and 2 B) 1 and 3 C) 2 and 4 D) 6 and 7
- How many dolphins are swimming around the boat in the picture?  
A) IV B) V C) VII D) IX
- When the teacher calls the roll and a student is not present, his friends should say A) Bene B) Grātiās agimus C) Salvē D) Abest

9.  
10.

11.



### ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

#### A SLAVE, A COOK, AND THEIR MASTER

- Rūfus erat servus bonus et in agrīs semper **labōrābat**. A) works B) to work C) was working D) does work
- Nunc servus post magnam vīllam cum equīs **habitat**. A) am living B) was living C) to live D) lives
- Dominus et līberī in magnā vīllā \_\_\_\_\_. A) habitat B) habitant C) habitās D) habitō
- Dominus est poēta optimus et \_\_\_\_\_ habet. A) multae pecūniae B) multa pecūnia C) multam pecūniam D) multārum pecūniārum
- Rūfus equōs **dominī** cūrat. A) of the master B) by the master C) from the master D) the master
- Sed \_\_\_\_\_ est vir sevērus et Rūfum nōn laudat. A) dominō B) dominum C) dominus D) dominīs
- Dominus in culīnam intrat et clāmat, “**Parā** mihi cēnam!” A) To prepare B) Prepare C) I was preparing D) He prepares
- Coquus **est** in culīnā et cibum parat. A) is B) am C) be D) was
- Coquus magnam cēnam **laetē** parat. A) to be happy B) happy C) happiness D) happily
- Cēna est \_\_\_\_\_. A) optimam B) optimās C) optima D) optimae
- Rūfus ad \_\_\_\_\_ culīnae ambulat et cibum videt. A) iānuā B) iānuārum C) iānuae D) iānuam

24. Servus Rūfus cibum nōn habet. A) is now having B) always has C) does not have D) often has
25. Rūfus culīnam intrāre timet. A) is entering B) to enter C) was entering D) enters
26. Coquus rogat, “Exspectāsne, Rūfe, cibum?” A) Are you waiting for B) Was he waiting for C) What are you waiting for D) Why is he waiting for
27. “Ubi est cēna mea?” dominus in trīclīniō clāmat. A) Why B) What C) How many D) Where
28. Coquus dominō cēnam dat. A) of the master B) to the master C) from the master D) with the master
29. Dominus clāmat, “Da mihi vīnum!” A) I B) to us C) to me D) we
30. “Quis est in culīnā?” dominus coquum rogat. A) Why B) What C) Where D) Who

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

MISSED MEALS

“Rūfus ad iānuam cibum exspectat,” coquus respondet.	1
“Vocā Rūfum!” dominus clāmat. “Nōs servīs cibum	2
<u>iam dedimus!</u> ”	3 <b>iam dedimus</b> = we have already given
<u>Dum</u> dominus cēnam <u>cōnsūmit</u> , coquus Rūfum vocat.	4 <b>Dum</b> = While; <b>cōnsūmit</b> = is eating
Dominus multum cibum habet sed Rūfus nūllum cibum habet.	5
Dominus clāmat, “Cūr octō equōs meōs in agrīs nōn cūrās?	6
Cūr cibum exspectās? Nōs servīs cibum iam dedimus.”	7
Rūfus respondet, “Quod ego <u>equam gravidam heri</u> cūrābam,	8 <b>equam gravidam</b> = pregnant horse; <b>heri</b> = yesterday
cēnam nōn habēbam. Hodiē ego equōs <u>īfirmōs</u> cūrābam et	9 <b>īfirmōs</b> = weak
<u>iterum nōn ēdī.</u> ”	10 <b>iterum</b> = again; <b>nōn ēdī</b> = I did not eat
“Sed quis octō equōs meōs <u>nunc</u> cūrāt?” dominus rogat.	11 <b>nunc</b> = now
“Hodiē sunt decem equī, domine,” Rūfus respondet.	12
“Heri equa <u>geminōs peperit</u> . Geminī erant īfirmī et ego	13 <b>geminōs peperit</b> = gave birth to twins
<u>eōs</u> cūrābam. Hodiē decem equōs pulchrōs habēs!”	14 <b>eōs</b> = them
“Tū es bonus servus!” dominus clāmat. “Tū numerum	15
equōrum meōrum <u>auxistī</u> . Ego tibi cibum laetē dō,	16 <b>auxistī</b> = you have increased
quod tū bene labōrās.”	17

31. What is Rufus doing in line 1? A) waiting at the door B) pacing in the street C) looking away from the food D) sending a note
32. In line 4, what does the cook do? A) closes the door B) calls the slave C) clears the table D) has dinner
33. What is the master doing when Rufus enters (line 4)? A) dictating a letter B) eating dinner C) drinking wine D) praying to the household gods
34. In line 6, the master thinks Rufus should be in the A) kitchen B) forum C) fields D) doorway
35. In lines 6-7, the master is upset because Rufus A) should have already eaten B) always eats too much C) is shouting now D) has stolen a horse
36. In lines 8-10, why is Rufus hungry? A) he was sick B) the master does not feed the slaves C) another slave stole his dinner D) he was working during dinner
37. In line 11, how many horses does the master think he has? A) one B) two C) eight D) ten
38. Who was taking care of the twins (lines 13-14)? A) the master B) Rufus C) the cook D) the female horse
39. In lines 15-16, why is the master happy? A) the lost horses have been found B) his dinner was good C) Rufus stopped a thief D) he owns more horses
40. The lesson illustrated by this story is A) good work brings rewards B) secrets are hard to keep C) beware of strangers bearing gifts D) a simple life is best

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

1. Magistrī Herculis erant Chīrōn et Linus. A) are B) were C) will be D) have been
2. Quot librōs, discipulī, vōbīscum ad lūdum portāvistis? A) for you B) by you C) with you D) of you
3. Mīlitēs tēlīs patriam nostram dēfendunt. A) for weapons B) of weapons C) with weapons D) to weapons
4. Ex hortō mātris multōs flōrēs puellae dedī. Quis flōrēs accēpit? A) the garden B) my mother C) the flowers D) the girl
5. Pēnelopē Ulixēn semper exspectābat et numquam dēspērābat. A) never B) no one C) nothing D) now
6. Ambulāte cum mātrem ad tabernam; nōlīte currere. A) will run B) to run C) are running D) do not run
7. Arma hostium clārōrum erant perīculōsa. A) of the famous enemies B) by the famous enemies C) with the famous enemies D) to the famous enemies
8. Vidēbitisne multōs senātōrēs in Cīrcō Maximō? A) Will you see...? B) Do you see...? C) Were you seeing...? D) Did you see...?
9. Quid in marī heri vīdistī? A) Who B) Why C) Where D) What
10. An appropriate answer to the question, “Amāsne patrem tuum?” is A) “Patrem amat.” B) “Patrem vestrum amātis.” C) “Patrem meum amō.” D) “Patrem nostrum amāmus.”
11. Verba patris memoriā teneō. A) Memory holds me B) I am compelled to remember C) I remember D) My father remembers
12. In villā prope flūmen habitāmus. A) near the river B) around the river C) in front of the river D) behind the river
13. Quam celeriter tempus fugit! A) Which B) Whom C) How D) Than
14. Dēbēmus laudāre carmina bona poētae Rōmānī. A) we praise B) to praise C) praise! D) we praised
15. Da, cāre fili, tuam tabellam mihi! A) to my dear son B) my dear son C) of my dear son D) from my dear son
16. Ambulō ad Forum hodiē, \_\_\_\_ crās. A) quod B) cum C) nōn D) cūr
17. Pulchrae \_\_\_\_ per caelum volant. A) avēs B) ave C) avem D) avibus
18. Fēlēs timida ā cane fugit. A) towards the dog B) away from the dog C) with the dog D) before the dog
19. The Roman Republic began in 509 BC. What is 509 in Roman numerals? A) **LIX** B) **LXI** C) **DIX** D) **DXI**
20. Triumphant Roman generals, candidates for office, and adult Roman males all wore a type of A) stola B) palla C) corōna D) toga
21. According to legend, Rome was founded on the \_\_\_\_ Hill, later the site of imperial palaces. A) Viminal B) Palatine C) Quirinal D) Capitoline
22. What mountain range is commonly known as the “spine” of Italy because it runs down the center of the mainland? A) Pyrenees B) Caucasus C) Atlas D) Apennines
23. According to Greek mythology, what curious woman opened a box and released evils onto mankind? A) Helen B) Pandora C) Medea D) Persephone
24. The Pantheon is a building notable for its dome and its \_\_\_\_, a round opening that looks to the sky. A) manus B) pēs C) oculus D) nāsus
25. What governmental department derives its name from the Latin noun meaning “field” and the Latin verb meaning “to till”? A) Education B) Agriculture C) Transportation D) Commerce

26. Which Latin sentence describes the weather on a hot and clear summer day? A) Caelum est nūbilum. B) Multum pluit. C) Diēs est frīgidus. D) Sōl splendīdē lūcet.
27. A Roman girl's name was derived from A) her father's name B) the place of her birth C) her mother's family name D) the day of her birth
28. The council member served as mayor **pro tempore**. **Pro tempore** means A) for the time being B) in front of the temple C) for his district D) before his election
29. What Roman god with winged sandals and a caduceus delivered messages for Jupiter? A) Vulcan B) Mars C) Neptune D) Mercury

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

SLOWPOKE'S ESCAPE  
*Why Turtles Live in Water*

Testūdō, nōmine Tardus, in terrā semper habitābat. Sed ōlim malī virī eum cēpērunt. Tardum ad urbem portāvērunt et eum ante rēgem posuērunt, quī dīxit, “Quōmodo, Tarde, tē coquēmus?”

Tardus statim respondit, “Necesse est prīmum et necāre mē et extrahere mē ex meā testā.”

Tum rēx Tardō respondit, “Multīs gladiīs testam tuam et tē dēlēbimus.”

“Gladiī, Ō rēx et virī, nōn mē necābunt. Sī mē in aquam iēcēritis, aqua mē necābit.”

“Ita vērō,” virī clāmāvērunt, “aqua erit fīnis tuus!” Tardum in aquam lacūs iēcērunt. Tum virī erant laetī quod crēdebant Tardum esse mortuum.

Caput Tardī autem ex aquā surgit et Tardus rīdet, “Posuistis mē in aquam sed nōn in ollam, stultī virī! Sum līber! Nunc in aquā habitābō. Ibi virī mē capere nōn possunt.” Nunc et semper testūdīnēs in aquā habitant, quod Tardus testūdō erat tardus pede, celer mente.

Based on a West African folktale

30. In line 1, the best translation of **habitābat** is A) to live B) is living C) will live D) used to live
31. In lines 4-5, Tardus answers that he must A) neither be killed nor pulled out of his shell B) only be pulled out of his shell C) either be killed or pulled out of his shell D) both be killed and pulled out of his shell
32. How does the king declare he will kill Tardus (line 6)? A) with his bare hands B) with swords C) by drowning him D) by hanging him from his shell
33. Who is speaking in lines 7-8? A) swords B) the king C) men D) Tardus
34. What is the best translation of “**Ita vērō**” in line 9? A) Yes B) No C) Maybe D) So
35. In line 9, what does **fīnis** indicate? A) reward B) boundary C) death D) purpose
36. Why were the men happy in line 10? A) Tardus was banished from the town B) they believed Tardus was dead C) they now trusted Tardus D) they had imprisoned Tardus
37. In lines 11-12, we learn that the men did not kill Tardus because A) the cooking pot was not large enough B) they did not own a cooking pot C) they placed him in a lake, not a cooking pot D) the fire was not hot enough
38. In line 12, the tone of Tardus' words “**stultī virī! Sum līber!**” is A) triumphant B) mournful C) praising D) fatigued
39. What does Tardus decide in lines 12-13? A) the water is too cold B) he can trust the men C) no matter where he lives he is in danger D) it is safer to live in water
40. At the end of the story (**Nunc ... mente**), we learn that now turtles always live in water because of A) their slow minds and feet B) man's cruelty and quick temper C) Tardus' poor choice D) Tardus' quick thinking

- 1 **Testūdō** = A turtle; **Tardus** = Slowpoke  
2 **eum** = him  
3 **quī dīxit** = who said; **coquēmus** = shall we cook  
4  
5 **testā** = shell  
6 **dēlēbimus** = we will destroy  
7 **Sī...iēcēritis** = If you throw  
8  
9  
10 **lacūs** = of a lake; **esse** = was  
11 **autem** = however  
12 **ollam** = cooking pot  
13 **nōn possunt** = are not able  
14 **celer** = swift

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

1. Puellae geminae prope arborēs sedēbant. A) away from the trees B) around the trees C) near the trees D) through the trees
2. Athēna formam puellae in arāneam mūtāre in animō habuit. A) tried B) feared C) was able D) intended
3. Flūmen lentum in campō erat \_\_\_\_\_ quam flūmen in montibus. A) lātius B) lātissimus C) lātus D) lātē
4. Placet nōbīs spectāre canēs in hortō lūdentēs. A) It is allowed B) It is pleasing C) It is fitting D) It is necessary
5. Nāvis longa trāns mare celerrimē ferēbātur. A) as quickly as possible B) very quickly C) quicker D) quickly
6. Callistō in ursam ā deā mūtāta est. A) to the goddess B) of the goddess C) near the goddess D) by the goddess
7. Cervus in silvam cursūrus magnum clāmōrem subitō audīvit. A) about to run B) while running C) will run D) after running
8. “Spectāvistī, mī fili, lūdōs?” rogāvit māter. Fīlius respondit, “Lūdōs \_\_\_\_\_.” A) spectāre B) spectant C) spectāvī D) spectāte
9. Cui Paris mālum aureum dedit? A) What B) Of whom C) Where D) To whom
10. Rōmānī fābulam dē Caesare, \_\_\_\_\_, in scholā legēbant. A) ducem clārum B) dux clārus C) ducis clārī D) duce clārō
11. Rōmulus vīdit \_\_\_\_\_ salīre trāns mūrōs. A) Remō B) Remum C) Remī D) Remus
12. The Trojans will bring the horse into town. A) ībunt B) poterunt C) volent D) ferent
13. Quandō Argonautae nāvīgābant? A) When B) How long C) Why D) Where
14. Herculēs dēmōnstrāvit Cerberum regī quī in Graeciā habitābat. A) the king to whom B) to the king who C) of the king whose D) the king by whom
15. Quot animālia in amphitheātrō cotīdiē interficiēbantur? A) were being killed B) were killing C) killed D) will be killed
16. Narcissus \_\_\_\_\_ in aquā spectābat et dīxit, “Quam pulcher sum ego!” A) suum B) tē C) sē D) mē
17. The best gladiator was stronger than the soldier. A) mīlitibus B) mīlitum C) mīlite D) mīlitis
18. Quod longum bellum Caesar in Galliā gessit? A) That B) Because C) What D) Why
19. The best response when you inadvertently bump into your Latin teacher in the hallway is  
A) Maximē pluit! B) Ignōsce mihi! C) Satis bene! D) Grātiās tibi agō!
20. Apodytērium et peristīlium et tepidārium erant A) in thermīs B) in forō C) in basilicā D) in amphitheātrō
21. According to Roman legend, which group of men lived during the Roman monarchy? A) Tiberius, Hadrian, Trajan  
B) Spartacus, Crassus, Pompey C) Numa, Ancus, Tarquinius D) Cincinnatus, Gracchus, Horatius
22. Medea figures prominently in the myth involving A) Jason and the Argonauts B) Odysseus and the Cyclops  
C) Perseus and Medusa D) Bacchus and Midas
23. Which Latin expression could describe the ticket necessary to enter a movie? A) ex post facto B) per se C) sine qua non  
D) casus belli
24. At the root of the words **animator**, **animated**, and **exanimate** is the Latin noun which means A) friend B) spirit  
C) no one D) earthly
25. Where in ancient Rome would you hear “Hoc habet,” “Iugulā,” and “Avē, Imperātor, nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus?”  
A) in the Curia B) in a temple C) in the amphitheater D) in a basilica
26. With the help of Pegasus, the monster Chimaera was killed by A) Orpheus B) Bellerophon C) Achilles D) Jason

27. Who delivered Julius Caesar's funeral oration and later became a member of the Second Triumvirate?  
A) Mucius Scaevola B) Tarquinius Priscus C) Cornelius Scipio D) Marcus Antonius
28. A Roman traveling from Brundisium to Greece would sail across the A) Adriatic Sea B) Caspian Sea C) Black Sea D) Tyrrhenian Sea
29. Which of these events from Roman history happened first? A) Hannibal's victory at the Battle of Cannae B) eruption of Mt. Vesuvius C) Caesar's invasion of Gaul D) reign of Augustus
30. The English word  **jovial** , the expression "By Jove," and the original name for Thursday (Diēs Iovis), all refer to what Roman deity? A) Juno B) Venus C) Jupiter D) Mars

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

MĀRCUS CURTIUS, CĪVIS FORTISSIMUS

Antīquī Rōmānī nōn solum patriam vehementer amābant sed etiam prō patriā mortem libenter petere solēbant.

Ōlim magna rīma propter causam ignōtam mediō in forō appāruerat. Cīvēs Rōmānī maximē terrēbantur. Illī cōpiam terrae et saxōrum parāvērunt et eam in rīmam iēcērunt. Sed frūstrā labōrāvērunt quod rīma neque saxīs neque terrā complērī potuit.

Tandem auxilium ā deīs quaesītum est. Tum ōrāculum deōrum ita respondit, "Maximum bonōrum vestrōrum in illam rīmam iacī dēbet. Tum rīma complēbitur."

Inter Rōmānōs erat illō tempore cīvis fortissimus, nōmine Mārcus Curtius. Ille dīxit, "Ego sciō maximum bonōrum nostrōrum nōn esse aurum neque gemmās. Fortis fidēlisque animus cīvis Rōmānī est maximum bonōrum nostrōrum."

Deinde in equum ascendit et in rīmam lātam equitāvit. Simul atque equus et vir ē cōspectū Rōmānōrum discessērunt, rīma complēta est.

Posteā locus in Forō, ubi Mārcus Curtius prō patriā vītā dedit, ā Rōmānīs Lācus Curtius appellābātur.

- 1 **nōn solum...sed etiam** =
- 2 not only...but also
- 3 **rīma** = crack
- 4 **saxōrum** = of rocks
- 5 **complērī** = to be filled
- 6
- 7 **bonōrum** = of possessions
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11 **Simul atque** = as soon as
- 12
- 13
- 14

Based on a story from Roman tradition

31. From lines 1-2 we can assume that there will be A) the construction of a temple to the gods B) a heroic death C) the election of a new magistrate D) an assassination of an elected official
32. According to line 3, the location of the crack was A) on a building B) on a statue C) in a city wall D) in the marketplace
33. In line 3, **appāruerat** is best translated A) has appeared B) did appear C) was appearing D) had appeared
34. **Illī**, line 4, is best translated A) To him B) They C) For them D) That
35. The best translation of **neque saxīs neque terrā** (line 5) is A) whether with rocks or earth B) either with rocks or earth C) with both rocks and earth D) with neither rocks nor earth
36. According to lines 6-7, what does the oracle advise the Romans to do? A) plant trees in the crack B) seek help from the gods C) throw something very valuable into the crack D) cover the crack with timber
37. In line 9, the best translation of **nōn esse aurum** is A) does not possess gold B) gold is not able C) has not been gold D) is not gold
38. Marcus Curtius asserts in line 10 that the most precious possession is A) the Roman form of government B) the beauty of the city of Rome C) love of the Roman gods D) the fighting spirit of a Roman citizen
39. How did Curtius prove his claim was true? A) The gods gave him a sign. B) He rode his horse into the crack. C) He pointed out the temple in the forum. D) An earthquake instantly closed the crack.
40. At the end of the story we learn that A) a column was erected to Curtius in the forum B) the Romans deified Curtius C) a place in the Forum was named for Curtius D) an equestrian statue of Curtius was erected

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

1. Aut māter aut pater liberōs semper iuvābat. A) Neither...nor B) Both...and C) Whether...or D) Either...or
2. Cēnā parātā, coquus laetissimus erit. A) By preparing the dinner B) After the dinner has been prepared C) While the dinner is being prepared D) Intending to prepare dinner
3. Omnia nōbīs eōdem tempore facienda sunt! A) are being done B) have been done C) must be done D) are doing
4. Perīculum fit gravius. A) is becoming B) has become C) will become D) had become
5. Cerēs filiā suā invēnīre diū cōnāta erat. A) was trying B) has tried C) had tried D) was going to try
6. Imperātor frūmentī petendī causā mīlitēs mīsīt. A) because they lack grain B) to cause the grain to be stored C) because they will find grain D) to seek grain
7. Ad bibliothēcam eāmus ut librōs novōs legāmus. A) we will go B) we are going C) we won't go D) let's go
8. Discipulī quam dīligentissimē labōrābant. A) as diligently as possible B) how diligently C) more diligently D) most diligently
9. Nōbīs excēdere licuit. A) We were permitted to leave. B) We ought to leave. C) We wanted to leave. D) We are sad to leave.
10. Poēta Rōmā Athēnās iter faciet. A) to Rome B) in Rome C) near Rome D) from Rome
11. Īcarus putābat sē posse volāre. A) he is able B) he will be able C) he was able D) he had been able
12. Explōrātor per silvā decem mīlia passuum ambulāvit. A) ten paces B) ten miles C) one hundred paces D) one mile
13. Quīdam discipulus in tabellā scrībit. A) A student writes on a certain tablet. B) Some students write on a tablet. C) A certain student writes on a tablet. D) The students write on some tablets.
14. Lucrētia erat uxor maximae fidēlitātis. A) by very great fidelity B) because of her very great fidelity C) of very great fidelity D) in spite of her very great fidelity
15. Stellae erant ūsuī nautīs in marī nāvīgantibus. A) Sailors have sailed the seas by means of stars. B) The stars were of use to sailors sailing on the sea. C) Sailors are navigating the seas with stars. D) Navigating by stars the sailors are able to sail on the sea.
16. Cicerō epistolam scrīptūrus in tablīnum intrāvit. A) intending to write a letter B) having written a letter C) writing a letter D) the letter having been written
17. Patria cīvibus omnibus cāra est. A) of all citizens B) to all citizens C) from all citizens D) with all citizens
18. According to mythology, what woman cried continuously for her dead children until the gods took pity upon her and turned her into a weeping rock? A) Niobe B) Daphne C) Baucis D) Medea
19. Someone who is described as **superannuated** is A) outstanding B) old C) very intelligent D) diligent
20. The public speaker delivered an **ad hominem** attack on a rival. What does **ad hominem** mean? A) ineffective B) secret C) personal D) unusual
21. A Roman woman would wear a **tunica rēcta**, a hairstyle called **sex crīnēs**, and a **flammeum** when she was preparing for a A) sacrifice B) funeral C) birth D) wedding
22. Which Roman emperor, the successor to Augustus, retired to the island of Capri where he built several magnificent villas? A) Hadrian B) Tiberius C) Caligula D) Titus
23. Who suffered a great defeat at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C.? A) Octavian B) Brutus and Cassius C) Claudius D) Antony and Cleopatra
24. In the Roman calendar, which day of each month was called the Kalends? A) first B) fifth C) seventh D) fifteenth

25. What sea, located between the mainland of Greece and the coast of Asia Minor, takes its name from a mythological king of Athens who plunged to his death in its waters? A) Tyrrhenian B) Black C) Aegean D) Adriatic
26. Which animal is not a **quadruped**? A) a bird B) a donkey C) a lion D) a dog

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS

Hannibal, imperātor clārus Pūnicus, in Italiam trāns Alpēs dīcitur dūxisse	1	
octāgintā mīlia peditum, vīgintī mīlia equitum, et septem et trīgintā	2	
elephantōs. Elephantī per <u>praecipitēs</u> viās magnā morā agēbantur, sed nōnō	3	<b>praecipitēs</b> = steep
diē in <u>iugum</u> Alpium pervēnērunt ubi quiēs data est mīlitibus fessīs labōre	4	<b>iugum</b> = ridge
et pugnandō. <u>Cāsus nivis</u> tamen terrōrem tulit. Prīmā lūce, agmen per	5	<b>Cāsus nivis</b> = snowfall
nivem prōcēdere coepit. Cēterum iter fuit multō difficilius quam ascēsus.	6	
Tandem ad <u>rupem</u> obstantem mīlitēs advēnērunt, et necesse erat rupem	7	<b>rupem</b> = boulder
<u>perfringere</u> ut viam aperīrent. Ergō <u>struem lignōrum</u> fēcērunt. Cum vīs ventī	8	<b>perfringere</b> = to shatter; <b>struem lignōrum</b>
apta faciendō ignī esset, incendērunt struem. Tum ardentem rupem, infūsō	9	= a heap of wood
<u>acētō</u> , <u>putrefēcērunt</u> . Ita igne rupem frēgērunt ut nōn solum mīlitēs sed etiam	10	<b>acētō</b> = with vinegar; <b>putrefēcērunt</b> =
elephantī dēdūcī possent. Tribus diēbus ad plānum dēscendērunt et in Italiam	11	made to crumble
pervēnērunt.	12	

Adapted from Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, XXI.35, 37

27. In line 1, the best translation of **dūxisse** is A) to lead B) is leading C) led D) to have led
28. According to lines 2-3, Hannibal's army included A) 370 elephants B) 2,000 horsemen C) 80,000 foot soldiers D) 200,000 troops
29. In line 3, we learn that the elephants A) were driven slowly B) marched silently C) led the line of march D) carried a great amount of baggage
30. In lines 4-5, Hannibal's soldiers A) were given food and water B) posted sentries C) continued to march D) were given a rest
31. In line 4, the Latin word **pervēnērunt** is a compound of A) **vēndō** B) **veniō** C) **videō** D) **vincō**
32. In lines 5-6 (**Cāsus...coepit**), the army A) rested in the snow B) cleared the snow C) set forth in spite of the snow D) melted snow for water
33. According to lines 6-7, the rest of the journey was A) longer B) harder C) unknown D) uphill
34. In line 7 (**Tandem...advēnērunt**), we learn that A) the snow was melting B) the way was blocked C) the path was narrow D) the altitude made travel difficult
35. In lines 7-8 (**et...aperīrent**), why did the soldiers have to break the boulder? A) to prepare for the fire B) to build a shelter from the wind C) to make room for the heap of wood D) to open the path
36. In line 8, what did Livy mean by **vīs ventī**? A) the difficulty of the path B) the heat of the fire C) the force of the wind D) the size of the boulder
37. In lines 9-10 (**Tum...putrefēcērunt**), we learn that the vinegar A) soaked the heap of wood B) was added to the ashes C) helped start the fire D) was poured on the boulder
38. In line 11, **dēdūcī** is best translated A) to have led down B) to lead down C) to be led down D) to be about to lead down
39. After they have crossed the Alps, how long did it take Hannibal's forces to arrive in Italy (lines 11-12)? A) three days B) a week C) thirteen days D) thirty days
40. Which Latin phrase would be an appropriate title for this passage? A) Sub rosā B) Ab ōvō usque ad māla C) Sic semper tyrannīs D) Aut viam inveniam aut faciam

1. Nōn modo ventī aliās nāvēs ēruērunt, sed etiam aliās ad lītus Āfricae ēgērunt. A) In no way...but just so  
B) Not only...but also C) Not in the way...but freely D) Not even...but yet
2. Spērāvī nōs nihil perīculī occursūrōs esse. A) would meet B) have been met C) are meeting D) will be met
3. Ulixēs comitibus dīxit, “Fugere nōn est facile factū.” A) gentle in force B) a simple fact C) a rebellious act D) easy to do
4. Salūs reī pūblicaē senātōribus cūrae semper erat. A) for the caring senators B) to the concerned senators  
C) a concern for the senators D) with the senators’ care
5. Iussū imperātōris urbs Ovidiō relinquenda erat. A) Ovid abandoned the city B) Ovid had to leave the city  
C) the city abandoned Ovid D) Ovid was about to leave the city
6. Nisi puella fuisset perfīda, Catullus carmina nōn scrīpsisset. A) had been...would not have written B) was...did not write  
C) were...would not be writing D) should be...would not write
7. Tempestāte furente, Aenēās timēbat nē tōta classis perīret. A) that the whole fleet might be lost  
B) that he might save the whole fleet C) that all the fleet was not in peril D) that all the fleet was not lost
8. In omnibus rēbus opus est veritate. A) truth is difficult B) there is need of truth C) it might be true D) there is a true choice
9. Multa sīdera orta sunt; multa occidēre. A) will set B) had set C) have set D) to have set
10. Cum Vergilius bella numquam laudāret, dē bellīs tamen multa scripsit. A) Since B) When C) With D) Although
11. Placēbat Rōmānīs templa aedificāre. A) There was a place for the Romans to build temples. B) The Romans liked to build temples.  
C) The Romans built pleasing temples. D) The Romans were persuaded to build temples.
12. Rēge servātō, cīvēs gaudēbant. A) Since I saved the king B) After the king had been saved C) The king was about to save  
D) Saved by the king
13. Multī poētae rūrī habitāre māluērunt. A) in the country B) of the country C) from the country D) for the country
14. Canēs mediā nocte totiēns lātrābant ut dormīre nōn possēmus. A) so late at night B) during the entire middle of the night  
C) so often in the middle of the night D) all together at midnight
15. Iāsōn per maria omnia diūtius errāvit. A) strayed very far B) had roamed for so long C) missed by far  
D) wandered for a rather long time
16. Mēdēa frātre suum auxiliō fugae mox fore putābat. **Fore** is the same as A) futūrum esse B) factum esse C) lātum esse  
D) itūrum esse
17. Uter geminus Rōmam condidit? A) Whether the twin B) Which of the two twins C) Any twin D) How many twins
18. Poēta puellam tam fortiter ōdit ut īnsānus paene fīat. A) quite strongly B) too strongly C) so strongly D) very strongly
19. Nē loquāmur dē temporibus miserīs. A) Let us not speak B) We are not spoken of C) Nowhere shall we speak  
D) We do not speak at all
20. Nōnne deōs, nōnne domum, nōnne patriam respexit Aenēās? The repetition of **nōnne** is an example of:  
A) anastrophe B) synecdoche C) polysyndeton D) anaphora
21. **Sequence, consequence, and second** all derive from the Latin verb meaning A) spread B) count C) denounce D) follow
22. In Roman religious practice, taking the auspices involved A) sacrificing an enemy B) purifying a temple  
C) mapping the stars D) observing the flight of birds
23. In mythology, the couples Baucis and Philemon as well as Deucalion and Pyrrha might be said to represent the Roman concept of A) auctoritas B) celeritas C) pietas D) ferocitas
24. Complete the following analogy: Vergil was to epic as Plautus was to \_\_\_\_\_. A) comedy B) history C) lyric D) epigram

25. Augustus' motto, **festīnā lentē**, makes its point forcefully by the use of A) an apostrophe B) a metaphor C) an oxymoron D) a simile
26. The goddess Discordia threw a golden apple into a wedding feast which ultimately led to A) one of Hercules' labors B) a deadly foot race C) Theseus' greatest adventure D) the Trojan War
27. Marcus Agrippa, who commanded Octavian's victorious fleet at Actium, commissioned the building of a temple in Rome to all the gods called the A) Odeon B) Ara Pacis C) Pantheon D) Colosseum
28. Which body of water is located outside of the Italian peninsula? A) Rhine River B) Tiber River C) Lake Trasimene D) Lake Avernus

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

#### A BAD HAIR DAY

*Ovid has advice for his girlfriend*

Dīcēbam, 'medicāre tuōs dēsiste capillōs.'  
Tingere quam possīs iam tibi nūlla coma est.  
 Nec tamen āter erat neque erat tamen aureus ille,  
 sed, quamvīs neuter, mixtus uterque color.  
 Quid male dispositōs quereris periisse capillōs?  
 Quid speculum maestā pōnis, inepta, manū?  
 Nunc tibi captīvōs mittet Germānia crīnēs;  
tūta triumphātae mūnere gentis eris.  
Sustinet antīquōs gremiō spectatque capillōs,  
ei mihi, nōn illō mūnera digna locō!  
Collige cum vultū mentem! Repārabile damnum est.  
 Postmodo nātīvā cōspiciēre comā.  
 Selected lines from Ovid, *Amores* I.14

- 1 **medicāre** = to treat
- 2 **Tingere** = to dye
- 3 **āter** = black; **ille** = color (line 4)
- 4
- 5 **male dispositōs** = badly treated
- 6 **speculum** = mirror; **maesta** = sad; **inepta** = foolish
- 7 **crīnēs** = hair
- 8 **tūta** = safe; **triumphātae** = conquered
- 9 **Sustinet** = She holds; **gremiō** = on her lap
- 10 **ei** = woe
- 11 **Collige** = Compose
- 12 **nātīva** = your own; **cōspiciēre** = you will be seen

29. The tense of **Dīcēbam** (line 1), its three long syllables, and its placement in the line all emphasize the poet's A) sudden shock B) growing indifference C) continued annoyance D) excessive arrogance
30. Line 2 indicates that A) the girl has no more hair to dye B) the girl can dye her hair as much as she wants C) no one's hair looks better than hers D) no one can dye her hair as well as the girl can
31. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 3 is A) DDSS B) DDDD C) SDDS D) DSDS
32. According to lines 3-4, the girl's hair color was A) black B) blond C) white D) mixed
33. The arrangement of the words **āter erat...erat...aureus**, which emphasizes contrast, (line 3) is an example of A) interlocked word order B) metonymy C) metaphor D) chiasitic word order
34. The rhetorical questions in lines 5-6 suggest that A) the foolish girl did not care how she looked B) it was the girl's own doing that her hair was lost C) the girl was not to blame for her foolish hairdresser's error D) the girl's sad hair would not look bad very long
35. Lines 7-8 offer the consolation of A) a triumphal procession featuring conquered tribes of Germany B) a wig made from German hair C) the gift of a trip to Germany D) a German slave as hairdresser
36. In line 8, **tūta** describes A) the German B) the gift C) the girl D) the hair
37. In line 9, the girl is upset because A) the poet has left her B) her hair is now in her lap C) she looks old without hair D) the poet sees her as a villain
38. What is Ovid's message to the girl in line 11? A) Cheer up: it can be fixed B) Keeping your mental composure is more important than good looks C) Our damaged relationship can be repaired D) At least you have a beautiful face
39. In line 12, the girl is advised that A) she will seem beautiful in a wig B) no one will notice that the hair is not hers C) after a while she will look as pretty as a German D) her hair will grow back
40. The prevailing tone of the passage is one of A) great rejoicing B) humorous scolding C) bitter sarcasm D) deep disgust

1. Septimō diē ad urbem perveniēmus. A) in seven days B) for seven days C) on the seventh day D) for the seventh day
2. Aut discite aut discēdite! A) Some... others B) Either... or C) Both... and D) As many... as
3. Hannibal trāns Alpēs elephantōs ad Rōmānōs terrendōs dūxit. A) to terrify the Romans B) because he feared the Romans C) to Roman territory D) that the Romans must be feared
4. Senātor clāmantem multitudinem placāre cōnābātur. A) having shouted B) to shout C) by shouting D) shouting
5. Nihil nōbīs metuendum est praeter metum ipsum. A) because of B) through C) except D) never
6. Herculēs dīcitur fuisse fortissimus omnium. A) to be B) to have been C) he was D) he would be
7. Tē oportet sequī ducem. A) You ought to follow the leader. B) The leader will follow you. C) I have followed your leader. D) It is hard to follow the leader.
8. Antōnius Cleopatraque Actiō celerrimē profectī sunt. A) to Actium B) from Actium C) in Actium D) near Actium
9. Fīamus nunc meliōrēs. A) Let us begin B) Let us make C) Let us wish D) Let us become
10. Cicero had perfected the art of speaking. A) dīcendī B) dictūrī C) dīcī D) dictī
11. Amīcus omnibus, amīcus nēminī. A) to no one B) by no one C) no one D) because of no one
12. Sōcratēs putābat sē esse cīvem tōfūs mundī. A) to the entire world B) with the entire world C) entire world D) of the entire world
13. Tyrannus cīvibus timendus est. A) The tyrant is fearing the citizens. B) The tyrant must fear the citizens. C) The tyrant was feared by the citizens. D) The tyrant must be feared by the citizens.
14. Ut amēris, estō amābilis! A) So that you may be loved B) As you have been loved C) In order that you love D) That you were loved
15. **Marius eōsdem librōs iterum legere voluit.** What did Marius want to do? A) re-read the same books B) read some of the books C) read his own books D) read none of the books
16. Numquam sciētis, nisi cōnāfī eritis. A) May you never know B) You should never know C) You will never know D) If you never know
17. **Festīnā lentē** is an example of the literary device known as A) oxymoron B) alliteration C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
18. Imperātor mīlitibus praecēpit ut pedēs referrent. A) to march quickly B) to retreat C) to set out D) to hold their ground
19. Quis flammeum, reticulum, et tunicam albam gerēbat, et dīcebat “Ubi tū Gāius, ego Gāia?” A) sacerdos B) lēgātus C) candidātus D) nova nūpta
20. When he marched from Spain to Italy, Hannibal crossed not only the Alps but also what other mountains? A) Atlas B) Caucasus C) Pyrenees D) Urals
21. “Baby teeth” are formally called **deciduous** because they can A) turn yellow B) become diseased C) fall out D) grow fast
22. What Flavian Emperor, son of Vespasian, ruled during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and had an arch named after him in the Roman Forum for his victory over Judea? A) Titus B) Claudius C) Domitian D) Trajan
23. The Latin teacher, hearing that the student had missed the field trip, said “Mē paenitet.” A) I’m angry B) I warned you C) I’m sorry D) Please see me
24. Even today one might see **Requiescat In Pāce**, or its abbreviation, on a A) tombstone B) temple C) shop D) calendar
25. After committing the crime of matricide, Orestes was pursued by what fierce mythological figures? A) Fates B) Furies C) Gorgons D) Sirens

26. Caesar defeated a confederacy of \_\_\_\_ led by Vercingetorix in 52 BC. A) Greeks B) Gauls C) Parthians D) Etruscans
27. Which Latin motto exemplifies the idea that diplomacy should be favored over war? A) Armīs et virtūte B) Sīc semper tyrannīs C) Cēdant arma togae D) Sī vīs pācem, parā bellum
28. What god, whose symbols included the thyrsus, leopards, and the vine, was often followed by frenzied women known as Maenads? A) Mars B) Bacchus C) Apollo D) Mercury

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.**

**THE PLIGHT OF CICERO**

*Cicero writes a letter to his wife and children at the outset of his exile in 58 B.C.*

Litterās ad vōs scrībō, minus saepe quam possum, quod cum aut scrībō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōnficior lacrimīs sīc ut ferre nōn possim. Sī minus vītae cupidus fuisset, certē nihil aut nōn multum malī in vītā vīdissem! Ego vērō tē quam prīmum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre et in tuō complexū morī. Neque dī, quōs tū castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper servīvī, nōbīs grātiam rettulērunt. Ego Brundisiī apud M. Laenium Flaccum diēs XIII fuī, virum optimum, quī perīculum fortunārum et capitis suī prae meā salūte neglēxit. Brundisiō profectūrus sum a.d. III Kal. Mai. per Macedoniam Cyzicum petēns. Rogem tē ut veniās? Nōn rogem? Sine tē igitur sim? Hoc scītō: sī tū ad mē veniēs, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perīsse. Nōn possum plūra iam scrībere; impedit dolor.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiares* (14.4) adapted

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

**cōnficior** = I am overwhelmed

**castissimē** = most chastely; **coluistī** = worshipped

**Cyzicus** is a city near the Hellespont

**scītō** = know (*future imperative*); **plānē** = entirely

29. What noun is to be understood with **vestrās** (line 2)? A) tears B) letters C) children D) misfortunes
30. The best translation of **ut** (line 2) is A) as B) that C) in order to D) how
31. From lines 1-3 (**Litterās...possim**) we learn that Cicero A) only wants to write very briefly B) is prevented from writing more by the dangerous times C) will write as often as possible D) might write more if it didn't upset him so much
32. In lines 3-4 (**Sī...vīdissem**), Cicero suggests that A) his desire to live caused him to see evil things B) desiring to live a long life is evil C) a life free from desires is as bad as death D) he deserves a carefree life instead of a life of misery
33. In lines 4-5, when does Cicero want to see his wife? A) at first light B) within two weeks C) as soon as possible D) never
34. Cicero claims in lines 4-5 (**Ego...morī**) that he desires to A) remain where he is B) get a divorce C) trade his life for his wife's D) die in his wife's arms
35. What have neither the gods nor men done for Cicero and his wife (lines 5-6)? A) punished them B) instructed them C) made them wealthy D) thanked them
36. In lines 5-6 (**Neque...rettulērunt**), Cicero refers to A) his years of public service B) his humble background C) his essay on friendship D) the shame of his exile
37. In lines 7-8, how does Cicero characterize Flaccus? A) a person of poor health B) a person below Cicero in citizenship status C) one who disregards his own welfare for Cicero's D) one who is careless with money and friends
38. According to line 9, when does Cicero intend to set out from Brundisium? A) April 18 B) April 29 C) May 1 D) May 3
39. In line 10, (**Rogem...sim?**) the series of three questions and the use of subjunctives heighten the impression we have of Cicero's A) anger B) indecision C) boredom D) arrogance
40. In the last sentence of the letter, we learn that Cicero stops writing because A) he is dragged off by guards B) he is limited by darkness C) soldiers are entering the city D) he is too sad to continue

## PENELOPE WRITES A LETTER TO ULYSSES

Haec tua Pēnelopē lentō tibi mittit, Ulixē,	1	
<u>nīl</u> mihi rēscribās <u>attinet</u> : ipse venī!	2	<b>nīl...attinet</b> = it helps not at all
Trōia iacet certē, Danaīs invīsa puellīs;	3	
vix Priamus <u>tantī</u> tōtaque Trōia fuit.	4	<b>tantī</b> = of such great worth
ō utinam tum, cum <u>Lacedaemona</u> classe petēbat,	5	<b>Lacedaemona</b> (acc. case) = Sparta
<u>obrutus</u> īnsānīs esset adulter aquīs!...	6	<b>obrutus</b> = overwhelmed
Quandō ego nōn timuī graviōra perīcula vērīs?	7	
rēs est sollicitī plēna timōris amor.	8	
in tē fingēbam violentōs <u>Trōas</u> itūrōs;	9	<b>Trōas</b> is acc. pl. masc.
nōmine in Hectoreō pallida semper eram...	10	
victor abes, nec scīre mihi, quae causa morandī,	11	
aut in quō lateās ferreus orbe, licet!...	12	
Certē ego, quae fueram tē discēdente puella	13	
<u>prōtinus ut</u> veniās, facta vidēbor <u>anus</u> .	14	<b>prōtinus ut</b> = as soon as; <b>anus</b> = old woman

Ovid, *Heroides* I.1-6, 11-14, 57-58, 115-116

- In line 1, **lentō tibi** means A) to your tardiness B) as you move slowly away from me C) to you, tardy one D) I am slow to love you
- In line 2, what word is understood to introduce **rescribās**? A) sic B) tamquam C) postquam D) ut
- In line 2, **ipse** means A) you yourself B) the letter itself C) me myself D) the very man himself
- In lines 1-2, Penelope says that A) she refuses to write him any more letters B) letters are too slow to arrive C) she enjoys reading his letters D) it is not a letter she wants
- In line 3, Penelope says that Troy A) will surely destroy Greece B) is hateful to Greek girls C) has many Greek girls as prisoners of war D) is cursed by all the gods
- In lines 3-4, we learn Penelope feels that victory over the Trojans A) is still uncertain B) was easier than expected C) was owed to the worth of the Greek leaders D) was not worth the cost
- In lines 5-6, Penelope complains of the adulterer who went to Sparta and is ultimately responsible for Ulysses' absence. From your knowledge of mythology, who was this adulterer? A) Agamemnon B) Paris C) Achilles D) Menelaus
- Given the meaning of line 6, the best translation of **īnsānīs** is A) raging B) extravagant C) disappearing D) absurd
- The tone of Penelope's wish in lines 5-6 is A) bitter B) hopeful C) longing D) forgiving
- In line 7, the meaning implied in the word **vērīs** is A) by true love B) than real dangers C) from real fear D) than honest people
- The scansion of the first four feet of line 7 is A) SDDD B) DSDS C) DDDD D) SSDD
- In lines 7-8, Penelope blames love for A) causing her to fear imaginary things B) obsessing about losing Ulysses' affection C) neglecting her daily obligations D) her fears that Ulysses is a prisoner
- In line 9, **in tē** means A) in your name B) in your heart C) against you D) in your case
- In lines 9-10, Penelope gives examples of A) the strength of her love B) the bravery of Ulysses C) the violence in her heart D) the fears that haunted her
- In line 11, an expanded translation of the words **victor abes** could be A) you left home as the victor B) you were conquered in your absence C) you will be triumphant D) you won the war, but you still aren't here
- In lines 11-12, **quae** and **quō** introduce A) indirect questions B) relative clauses of purpose C) indirect commands D) relative clauses of characteristic
- In lines 11-12, Penelope's main complaint is that A) Ulysses has forgotten his home B) he has found a new love C) she doesn't know where he is D) she has no patience left
- In line 13, Penelope says that she A) is planning to leave B) is now a lonely girl C) is unwilling to let Ulysses leave D) was young when he departed
- To whom does the subject of **veniās** (line 14) refer? A) puella B) anus C) Ulixēs D) ego
- In lines 13-14 A) an old woman predicts that Ulysses will return soon B) Penelope regrets that her youth will be lost C) Ulysses' young love has left him D) the old woman reveals Ulysses' unfaithfulness

A LETTER TO CORNELIUS PRISCUS

Pliny the Younger Comments on the Death of the Poet Martial

Audiō Valerium Martiālem dēcessisse et molestē ferō. Erat homō ingeniōsus, 1  
 acūtus, ācer, et quī plūrimū in scrībendō et salis habēret et fellis nec candōris 2 **salis** = of wit; **fellis** = of bitterness  
 minus. Prosecūtus eram viaticō sēcēdentem; dederam hoc amīcitiāe, dederam 3 **prosecūtus eram** = I had seen him off; **viaticō** = money for  
 etiam versiculīs, quōs dē mē composuit. Fuit mōris antīquī eōs, quī vel 4 travel  
 singulōrum laudēs vel urbium scrīpserant, aut honōribus aut pecūniā honōrāre; 5  
 nostrīs vērō temporibus, ut alia speciōsa et ēgregia, ita hoc in prīmīs exolēvit. 6 **speciōsa** = beautiful; **exolēvit** = has fallen out of fashion  
 Nam postquam dēsiimus facere laudanda, laudārī quoque ineptum putāmus. 7 **dēsiimus** = we have ceased; **ineptum** = out of place  
Meritōne eum, quī haec dē mē scrīpsit, dēfūnctum esse doleō? Dedit enim 8 **Meritō** = Deservedly; **dēfūnctum esse** = has died  
 mihi, quantum maximum potuit, datūrus amplius, sī potuisset. Tametsī, quid 9 **Tametsī** = Although  
 hominī potest darī maius quam glōria et laus et aeternitās? At nōn erunt aeterna, 10  
 quae scrīpsit; nōn erunt fortasse, ille tamen scrīpsit, tamquam essent futūra. Valē. 11  
 Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* III.21

21. What is the best translation of **dēcessisse** (line 1)? A) is dying B) has died C) would die D) will die
22. According to line 1, how does Martial's death affect Pliny? A) he is indifferent B) he is upset C) he is surprised D) he is delighted
23. What figure of speech is illustrated by **ingeniōsus, acūtus, ācer** in lines 1-2? A) asyndeton B) metaphor C) interlocking word order D) antithesis
24. What type of clause is **quī...habēret** (line 2)? A) indirect command B) indirect question C) result clause D) relative clause of characteristic
25. What figure of speech is illustrated by **nec candōris minus** in lines 2-3? A) simile B) zeugma C) litotes D) anaphora
26. In line 3, **sēcēdentem** refers to A) money B) Pliny C) friendship D) Martial
27. What is the literal translation for **Fuit mōris antīquī** (line 4)? A) The customs are old B) The ancients had a custom C) It was of ancient custom D) The age of the custom was
28. In lines 4-5, **eōs** refers to poets who had sung the praises of A) honor and glory B) money and gifts C) individuals and cities D) war and peace
29. In line 6, Pliny comments upon the loss of A) his close friend B) his investment in literature C) a memorable poet D) bygone customs
30. To what does the **hoc** (line 6) refer? A) recognizing poets for their work B) the early works of Martial C) his sadness over Martial's death D) time to enjoy the works of poets
31. What is the best translation of **laudanda** (line 7)? A) praising things B) to have praised things C) things to be praised D) things having been praised
32. According to line 7 (**Nam...laudanda**), Pliny feels that people A) are too busy to enjoy poetry B) envy the accomplishments of others C) should praise him for supporting literature D) no longer do praiseworthy things
33. According to line 8, Pliny asks whether Martial deserves A) a poem in his honor B) to have a commemorative statue C) Pliny's friendship for him D) Pliny's grief for him
34. According to lines 8-9 (**Dedit...potuisset**), Pliny states that Martial A) offered him as much poetry as he was able to write B) made up most of what he wrote C) wrote a vast amount of poetry D) would sometimes write insulting poetry
35. To whom or what does **datūrus** (line 9) refer? A) Martial B) Pliny C) praise D) poetry
36. What is the best translation of **sī potuisset** (line 9)? A) if he is able B) if he was able C) if he should be able D) if he had been able
37. According to lines 9-10 (**quid...aeternitās**), Pliny feels that A) nothing is greater for men than lasting fame B) in time people forget praise and glory C) a man's generosity will be praised forever D) eternity will be the judge of men's accomplishments
38. According to lines 10-11 (**At...scrīpsit**), Pliny states that Martial's poetry A) is not worthy of praise B) will not last forever C) will not appeal to everyone D) is too difficult to understand
39. According to lines 10-11 (**At...futūra**), Pliny thinks that Martial A) did not care what people think B) wrote as if his poetry would last forever C) wrote about the future D) would bring a return of the old customs
40. In this letter Pliny makes the point that A) poetry is less honored than in previous ages B) too much praise is given to poets C) death ends a poet's honor D) only practical things deserve praise

2011 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM  
ANSWER KEY

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

# 2011 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

## Introduction to Latin: “MISSED MEALS”

“Rufus is waiting for food at the door,” the cook replies.

“Call Rufus!” the master shouts. “We have already given food to the slaves!”

While the master is eating dinner, the cook calls Rufus. The master has much food but Rufus has no food.

The master shouts, “Why are you not taking care of my eight horses in the fields? Why are you waiting for food? We have already given food to the slaves.”

Rufus replies, “Because I was taking care of a pregnant horse yesterday, I did not have dinner. Today I was taking care of the weak horses, and again I did not eat.”

“But who is taking care of my eight horses now?” the master asks.

“Today there are ten horses, master.” Rufus replies. “Yesterday the horse gave birth to twins. The twins are weak, and I was taking care of them. Today you have ten beautiful horses!”

“You are a good slave!” the master exclaims. “You have increased the number of my horses. I happily give food to you because you work well.”

## Latin I: “SLOWPOKE’S ESCAPE”

A turtle, named Tardus, always used to live on land. But once upon a time bad men captured him. They carried Tardus to the city and placed him before the king, who said,

“How, Tardus, shall we cook you?”

Tardus immediately responded, “It is necessary first both to kill me and pull me out of my shell.”

Then the king replied to Tardus, “We will destroy your shell and you with many swords.”

“Swords, O king and men, will not kill me. If you throw me into water, water will kill me.”

“Yes indeed,” the men shouted, “water will be your end!” They threw Tardus into the water of a lake. Then the men were happy because they believed that Tardus was dead.

However Tardus’ head rises from the water and Tardus laughs, “You put me into water but not into a cooking pot, foolish men! I am free! Now I will live in water. There men are not able to capture me.” Now and always turtles live in water, because Tardus the turtle was slow on foot, (but) swift in mind.

## Latin II: “MARCUS CURTIUS, A VERY BRAVE CITIZEN”

The ancient Romans not only loved their country strongly but also were accustomed to seek death willingly for their country.

Once upon a time a great crack had appeared on account of an unknown reason in the middle of the forum. The Roman citizens were very greatly frightened. They prepared a supply of earth and rocks and threw it into the crack. But they worked in vain because the crack was able to be filled with neither rocks nor earth.

Finally help was sought from the gods. Then an oracle of the gods responded thus, “The greatest of your possessions ought to be thrown into that crack. Then the crack will be filled.

Among the Romans there was at that time a very brave citizen, by the name Marcus Curtius. He said, “I know that the greatest of our possessions is not gold nor gems. The brave and faithful spirit of a Roman citizen is the greatest of our possessions.”

Then he climbed onto his horse and rode into the wide crack. As soon as the horse and man withdrew from the sight of the Romans, the crack was filled.

Later the place in the Forum, where Marcus Curtius gave his life for his country, was called Lacus Curtius by the Romans.

## Latin III: “HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS”

Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian commander, is said to have led 80,000 foot soldiers, 20,000 cavalry, and 37 elephants into Italy across the Alps. The elephants were driven through steep ways with great delay, but on the ninth day they arrived at a ridge of the Alps where rest was given to the soldiers tired from work and fighting. A snowfall, however, brought terror. At dawn, the marching column began to proceed through the snow. The rest of the route was much more difficult than the ascent. Finally, the soldiers arrived at an obstructing boulder, and it was necessary to shatter the boulder in order to open the way. Therefore, they made a heap of wood. When the force of the wind was suitable for making fire, they lit the heap. Then they made the heated boulder to crumble with vinegar poured on. Thus they broke the boulder with fire so that not only the soldiers but also the elephants were able to be led down. In three days they descended to the plain and came into Italy.

## Latin III-IV Prose: “THE PLIGHT OF CICERO”

I write letters to you less often than I am able, because when I either write to you or read your (letters), I am overwhelmed by tears to such a degree that I cannot bear (it). If I had been less desirous of life, certainly I would have seen nothing or not much of evil in life. But I desire, my life, to see you as soon as possible, and to die in your embrace. Neither the gods, whom you most chastely have worshipped, nor men, whom I have always served, have shown gratitude to us. For thirteen days I have been in Brundisium at the home of M. Laenius Flaccus, an excellent man, who has neglected the danger of his fortunes and of his own head on account of my welfare. I am intending to set out from Brundisium on April 29, heading for Cyzicus through Macedonia. Should I ask you to come? Should I not ask? Therefore am I to be without you? Know this: if you come to me, I shall not seem to myself to have entirely perished. I am not able to write more now; grief impedes (me).

## Latin III-IV Poetry: “A BAD HAIR DAY”

I kept saying, “Cease to treat your hair.” Now for you there is no hair which you are able to dye. Neither, however, was it black nor, however, was it golden, but although neither, (it was) each color mixed. Why do you complain that your badly treated hair has been lost? Why do you put aside the mirror, foolish girl, with a sad hand? Now Germany will send you captive hair (i.e., a wig); you will be safe because of the gift of a conquered nation. She holds and looks at her hair on her lap. Woe is me, (those are) gifts not worthy of that place! Compose your mind (along) with your expression! The loss is repairable. Shortly, you will be seen with your own hair.

## Latin V-VI Poetry: “PENELOPE WRITES A LETTER TO ULYSSES”

Ulysses, your Penelope sends these (words) to you, tardy one; it helps not at all that you write back: come yourself! Certainly Troy, hated by Greek girls, lies (defeated); hardly was Priam -- and Troy entire -- of such great worth. O, would that the adulterer had been overwhelmed by raging waters at the time when he was heading for Sparta with his fleet!... When have I not feared dangers more serious than real ones? Love is a thing full of anxious fear. I used to imagine furious Trojans about to go against you; I was always pale at the name of Hector... As victor, you are (still) not here; nor is it permitted for me to know what (is) the cause of your delaying, iron-hearted one, or in what (part of the) world you lie hidden... Surely I, who had been a girl as you were leaving, will seem to have become an old woman, as soon as you come (back).

## Latin V-VI Prose: “A LETTER TO CORNELIUS PRISCUS”

I hear that Valerius Martial has died and I am taking it badly. He was a man talented, intelligent, sharp, and (one) who had very much both of wit and of bitterness in his writing and not less of candor. I had seen him off departing with money for his journey; I had given this for friendship, I had also given this for his little verses which he composed about me. It was of ancient custom to recognize either with honors or with money those who had written praises either of individuals or of cities; but in our times this has especially fallen out of fashion in this way as (have) other beautiful and admirable things. For after we have ceased to do things that ought to be praised, we think that it is also out of place to be praised.

Deservedly do I grieve that he, who has written these things about me, has died? For he gave to me, as much as he was able, (he) about to give more, if he had been able. Although, what thing greater than glory and praise and immortality is able to be given to a human being? But those things, which he has written, will not be everlasting; perhaps they will not be, nevertheless he wrote as if they were going to be. Farewell.