

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

- The abbreviation **N.B.** stands for the Latin phrase *Notā Bene* which means A) Note well B) Make haste C) And the rest D) Farewell
- If your older sister says your behavior is puerile, she means you are A) childish B) sad C) clever D) sick
- Based on your knowledge of Latin, the purpose of a convocation is to A) give people news B) assign people to help C) call people together D) ask people their opinion
- What should the class do when the teacher says, “*Sedēte*”? A) stand B) be quiet C) leave D) remain seated
- Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom, war, and weaving? A) Juno B) Diana C) Minerva D) Venus
- Quid est nōmen deī Rōmānī in pictūrā? A) Mercury B) Neptune C) Apollo D) Mars
- Quot oculōs vidēs in pictūrā? A) I B) II C) III D) IV
- The island of Sicily is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- After the long flight, the airline passengers were glad to return to *terra firma*. A) solid ground B) a rural area C) their homeland D) unknown territory
- A Roman woman wore a long gown called a A) *caliga* B) *toga* C) *stola* D) *bullā*
- Where would a Roman typically go to watch chariot racing? A) templum B) Forum C) cubiculum D) Circus Maximus



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

A GIFT FOR MOTHER

- Rōma multās tabernās habet. A) was having B) to have C) were having D) has
- Multī virī et multae fēminae tabernās vīsītāre amant. A) are visiting B) were visiting C) to visit D) was visiting
- Multī Rōmānī in tabernīs labōrant. A) of the shops B) in the shops C) near the shops D) into the shops
- Sed est perīculum in viīs Rōmae. A) of Rome B) Rome C) by Rome D) from Rome
- Ōlim puella ad Forum ambulābat. A) Soon B) Today C) Once D) Always
- Puella circum Forum tabernās vīsītābat. A) in the Forum B) around the Forum C) by the Forum D) far from the Forum
- Puella multās statuās et pictūrās in tabernīs spectābat. A) was looking at B) to look at C) is looking at D) look at
- Sed puella multam pecūniam nōn habēbat. A) with much money B) of much money C) for much money D) much money
- Puella _____ statuam prope mūrum tabernae spectābat. A) parvae B) parvam C) parvās D) parvīs
- Tabernārius benignus puellae statuam dābat. A) by the girl B) from the girl C) to the girl D) the girls
- “Tibi statuam dō, quod tū es puella bona,” tabernārius puellae nūntiābat. A) I am giving B) They are giving C) You are giving D) We are giving

24. Dōnum erat parva statua deae Vestae. A) are B) is C) were D) was
25. Puella erat laeta quod māter deam Vestam amābat. A) when B) but C) and D) because
26. Puella ad casam ambulābat, sed ūnus vir malus et magnus in viā stābat. A) one B) angry C) lazy D) good
27. “Dā mihi pecūniam tuam et statuam!” vir clāmābat. A) To give B) Give C) I give D) We give
28. “Cūr?” rogābat puella. A) What B) Where C) Why D) Who
29. “Ego pecūniam nōn _____,” vir respondēbat. A) habet B) habēs C) habēmus D) habeō
30. “Sed statua est dōnum,” puella timidē lacrimābat. A) fearfully B) fear C) fearful D) fearing

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ROAD HOME

Vir malus statuam puellae ēripere temptābat, sed puella ad vīllam suam currēbat. Puella hunc inimicum timēbat. Ubi vir malus ad puellam appropinquābat, puella clāmāre coepit. Amīcus clāmōrēs puellae audiēbat et ad puellam currebat. Amīcus et inimīcus inter sē pugnābant. Puella perterrita ad agrum proximum festīnābat et auxilium rogābat. Agricola ex agrō ad pugnam festīnābant. Ubi advēnerunt, inimicum exanimātum in terrā vidēbant. Amīcus in inimicō sedēbat. Amīcus erat victor. Agricolae gaudēbant. Ūnus agricola clāmābat, “Grātiās tibi agimus! Vir malus omnēs in vīs et in oppidō oppugnābat. Nunc habitāre et ambulāre in pāce possumus.” Puella laeta ad mātrem statuam portat.

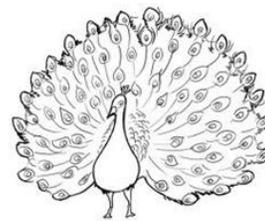
- 1 **ēripere** = snatch
 2 **suam** = her; **hunc inimicum** = this unfriendly man
 3 **appropinquābat** = was approaching; **coepit** = began
 4 **clāmōrēs** = the shouts
 5 **inter sē** = with each other
 6 **proximum** = nearby; **auxilium** = help
 7 **advēnerunt** = arrived
 8 **exanimātum** = unconscious
 9
 10 **omnēs** = everyone
 11 **pāce** = peace
 12 **possumus** = we are able

31. In lines 1-2, the girl began to run to her house when A) she tripped and fell B) the bad man cursed at her C) the bad man tried to steal the gift D) she heard a loud noise
32. In lines 2-3 (*Ubi...coepit*), when the bad man got closer to the girl she A) ran faster B) shouted C) hid D) fell suddenly
33. In line 4 (*Amīcus...currēbat*), who came to help the girl? A) a stranger B) a guard C) a soldier D) a friend
34. In lines 5-6, (*Puella...rogābat*) where did the girl go to ask for help? A) the shops B) a temple C) a field D) the baths
35. In lines 7-8 (*Ubi...vidēbant*), we learn that _____ was unconscious. A) the unfriendly man B) the girl C) the friend D) the farmer
36. In line 8, when the men arrived to help, the friend was A) thanking the shopkeeper B) sitting on the man C) rejoicing with the crowd D) calling the girl
37. In lines 9-10 (*Ūnus...agimus*), someone A) questions the friend B) thanks the friend C) laughs at the friend D) curses the friend
38. What has the bad man been doing to people in this town (lines 10-11)? A) lying to them B) following them C) cursing at them D) attacking them
39. According to lines 11-12, the people in this town are now able to A) walk freely B) swim safely C) sail happily D) talk openly
40. This story demonstrates that when you help one person, you may A) earn the praise of the gods B) endanger others C) help everyone D) lose your reputation

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

1. Aemilia cum sorōre in agrō lūdēbat. A) with her sister B) away from her sister C) for her sister D) toward her sister
2. Arborēs in Italiā sunt _____. A) pulchrae B) pulchrārum C) pulchrās D) pulchrīs
3. Argonautae trāns mare nāvigābant. A) near the sea B) across the sea C) from the sea D) by the sea
4. Ambulābuntne filiae cum mātē ad tabernam? A) Are the daughters walking B) Were the daughters walking C) Will the daughters walk D) Did the daughters walk
5. Īcarus in caelō volāre cupīvit. A) is flying B) was flying C) will fly D) to fly
6. Dā, Mārce, puerō librōs! A) of the boy B) to the boy C) from the boy D) by the boy
7. Quis erat prīmus rēx Rōmānus? A) Who B) What C) When D) Where
8. Ego et tū semper _____ amīcī. A) fūī B) fuisī C) fuit D) fuimus
9. In forum heri filium meum dūxī. A) yesterday B) today C) tonight D) tomorrow
10. Portā, _____, in cubiculum togam meam! A) Pūblius B) Pūblī C) Pūblium D) Pūbliō
11. Magister stilō novō epistolam scrīpsit. A) new stylus B) to his new stylus C) of his new stylus D) with his new stylus
12. Quam antīqua est Italia! A) How B) Who C) That D) Whom
13. “Nōlīte in hortō currere,” clāmāvit servus. A) Run now B) Run quickly C) Do not run D) You cannot run
14. Liberī senātōris clārī erant discipulī bonī. A) famous senator B) of the famous senator C) for the famous senator D) by the famous senator
15. Trēs servī et quīnque ancillae in villā labōrant. Quot in villā labōrant? A) sex B) septem C) octō D) novem
16. Familia mea in Germāniam iter fēcīt. A) refused to go B) traveled C) hurried back D) escaped
17. Vōs estis mīlitēs optimī in Italiā. A) He B) We C) You D) They
18. Rēx LXX equitēs dūxit. A) 25 horsemen B) 70 horsemen C) 120 horsemen D) 520 horsemen
19. Which abbreviation represents the government of the Roman Republic? A) N.B. B) A.D. C) R.I.P. D) S.P.Q.R.
20. Which Roman god was a blacksmith who forged weapons for gods and heroes? A) Vulcan B) Jupiter C) Mars D) Apollo
21. Herculaneum and Pompeii are located near A) Mt. Vesuvius B) the Aegean Sea C) Mt. Aetna D) the Black Sea
22. Which of these events happened last? A) Romulus killed his brother Remus B) Aeneas led his people out of Troy C) Augustus was made emperor D) Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon
23. Quis erat deus mūsicae et sōlis et medicīnae? A) Mars B) Apollō C) Vulcānus D) Plūtō
24. Using its three levels of arches to support both a bridge and a water channel, the Pont du Gard is a famous A) aqueduct B) temple C) basilica D) amphitheater
25. *Intimidate* and *timorous* are derived from the Latin verb which means A) see B) cry C) fear D) sleep
26. Which of the following cities is farthest north? A) Brundisium B) Carthage C) Pompeii D) Rome
27. If you heard the phrase *Hodiē sōl nōn lūcet* on the radio, you would be listening to A) a weather forecast B) a sports commentary C) election returns D) movie reviews

28. The room in a Roman house that contained the *impluvium* was the A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
29. The Quirinal, Aventine, and Capitoline are all Roman _____.
A) roads B) temples C) baths D) hills
30. What Roman goddess often is associated with the bird pictured here?
A) Diana B) Juno C) Minerva D) Venus



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SUPER MAN
From cradle to Mt. Olympus

Inter deōs antīquōs hodiē nōtissimus est Herculēs, fīlius Iovis. Fābulae dē Hercule sunt multae et mīrābilēs. Hic vī corporis et virōs et deōs superābat. Dum īnfāns in cūnīs iacet, in magnum perīculum vēnit. Iūnō, quod semper eī inimīca erat, duōs serpentēs contrā eum mīsīt. Īnfāns serpentēs suīs manibus necāvit.

Post multōs annōs, quod Iūnō eum īnsānum fēcerat, Herculēs uxōrem līberōsque necāvit. Magnō cum dolōre discessit et ad Apollinis ōrāculum vēnit. Ā deō auxiliū petīvit. Apollō Herculem rēgī Eurystheō servīre et duodecim labōrēs facere iussit. “Tum,” inquit deus, “immortālis eris.” Post illōs duodecim labōrēs, Herculēs ad Olympum vēnit et fīliam Iūnōnis in mātrimōnium dūxit.

- 1 **nōtissimus** = most famous
2 **Iovis** = of Jupiter
3 **Hic** = He; **vī** = in strength
4 **cūnīs** = cradle
5 **eī** = to him; **eum** = him
6 **suīs manibus** = with his own hands
7
8 **uxōrem** = wife
9 **discessit** = he departed
10 **servīre** (+ dat.) = to serve
11
12 **illōs** = those
13

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Inter...Iovis*), who is most well known today? A) Jupiter B) Hercules C) Apollo D) ancient gods
32. According to lines 3-4 (*Dum...vēnit*), when does Hercules come into danger? A) when he was a baby B) when he tried to surpass all in strength C) when he married D) when he fought Juno
33. In lines 4-5 (*Iūnō...mīsīt*), we learn that A) Hercules had small serpents as pets B) Juno hated serpents C) serpents warned Juno about Hercules D) Juno sent serpents to attack Hercules
34. In line 5, *inimīca* describes A) *Herculēs* (line 1) B) *Iovis* (line 2) C) *perīculum* (line 4) D) *Iūnō* (line 4)
35. What is the best translation of *quod* in line 7? A) which B) than C) because D) that
36. In lines 7-8, Hercules could be described by the phrase A) *ad infīnītum* B) *nōn compōs mentis* C) *notā bene* D) *ab ōvō usque ad māla*
37. Of what crime was Hercules guilty? A) fratricide B) regicide C) uxoricide D) patricide
38. In lines 9-10 (*Ā deō...petīvit*), what did Hercules seek from the oracle? A) truth B) revenge C) help D) immortality
39. Quot labōrēs erant? A) II B) V C) VIII D) XII
40. In lines 12-13 (*Post...dūxit*), the reader learns that
A) Hercules performed his labors after he came to Mt. Olympus B) Juno became the mother-in-law of Hercules
C) the sons of Hercules came back to life D) Juno’s daughter helped Hercules with his labors

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

QUESTIONS 1-20 TELL A SHORT STORY.

FUN AND FRUSTRATION

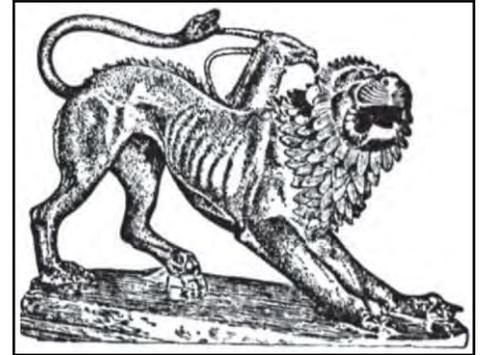
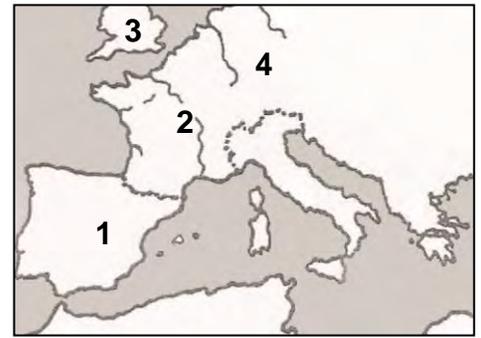
An ordinary day at the baths turns sour.

1. Iūlius, quī sordidissimus est, ad thermās ire cōstituit. A) rather dirty B) dirty C) hardly dirty D) very dirty
2. Iūlius servō, “Portā,” inquit, “rēs meās ad thermās!” A) of the slave B) the slaves C) to the slave D) with the slaves
3. Ad thermās ambulāns, Iūlius mercātōrem, quī togās vēndit, cōspicit. A) about to walk B) after he walked C) since he walked D) while walking
4. “Licetne mihi,” Iūlius inquit, “togās novās tangere?” A) Do I want B) Is it permitted for me C) Will I be able D) Is it necessary for me
5. “Ita vērō!” respondet mercātor. “Hae togae meliōrēs quam omnēs cēterae sunt!” A) than B) how C) which D) whom
6. Iūlius togās tangit sed emere nōn vult; itaque exclāmat, “Necesse est mihi _____.” A) esse B) ferre C) abire D) posse
7. Tum Gāius Iūlium in thermās intrātūrum videt. A) about to enter B) entering C) having entered D) to enter
8. Gāius, amīcus Iūliī, exclāmat, “Tē duās hōrās exspectābam!” A) at the second hour B) after two hours C) for two hours D) in two hours
9. Amīcī inrant et exclāmant, “Cūrā, _____, vestīmenta nostra!” A) serve B) servōrum C) servō D) servus
10. “Nōlī dormīre propter fūrēs!” A) next to thieves B) among the thieves C) according to the thieves D) on account of thieves
11. Mox amīcī pilā ludent et sē exercēbunt. A) play B) will play C) were playing D) played
12. Amīcī servō clāmant, “Quaere nōbīs pilam!” A) for me B) for them C) for us D) for yourself
13. Postquam sē exercuerunt, in tepidāriō sedent. A) they will exercise B) they were exercising C) they are exercising D) they have exercised
14. Tum in caldārium inrant, in quō aqua calidissima est. A) in itself B) in that C) in this D) in which
15. Amīcī in caldāriō lavābantur; tum in frīgidārium dēscendunt. A) are washed B) to wash C) will be washed D) were being washed
16. Amīcī servō exclāmant, “_____, puer, vestīmenta! Vestīmenta nostra cupimus!” A) Pete B) Petite C) Petere D) Petunt
17. Subitō servus, quī accurrit, dīcit duōs fūrēs esse in apodytēriō. A) are B) have been C) were D) will be
18. Hīs verbīs commōtī, amīcī ad apodytērium currunt. A) disturbing B) to disturb C) having been disturbed D) about to disturb
19. “Ēheu! Nostra vestīmenta ā fūribus surrepta sunt!” A) have been stolen B) had been stolen C) are being stolen D) will be stolen
20. Ob servī neglegentiam, amīcī vehementius clāmant. A) violently B) rather violently C) most violently D) as violently as possible

QUESTIONS 21-30 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

21. Despite his best efforts, the negotiator was not able to *ameliorate* the hostage situation. A) document B) improve C) escape D) observe
22. Before beginning the church service, the priest put on his *vestments*, which are a special type of A) clothing B) hat C) medallion D) ring
23. The *murmillō*, *rētiārius*, and *secūtor* are different types of A) chariot racing teams B) merchants C) gladiators D) army officers
24. Who came first in Roman history? A) Augustus B) Hadrian C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Julius Caesar

25. On the map, identify which number represents *Gallia*. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
26. After flying with wings of wax over land and sea, I encouraged my son to do the same, and he fell into the sea. Who am I? A) Daedalus B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Phaethon
27. You start in the *carcerēs*, head along the *spīna*, and turn past the *metae*. Where are you? A) in the Roman Forum B) on the Via Appia C) beneath an aqueduct D) in the Circus Maximus
28. If your friend asks you “*Quid agis?*” which of the following is the best response? A) *Optimē* B) *Mihi nōmen est Marcus* C) *Mihi placet* D) *Salvē*
29. Which mythological monster is pictured? A) Cerberus B) Chimera C) Hydra D) Minotaur
30. What might Mary say after she has successfully graduated from college while working three jobs and caring for a sick family member? A) *Ad astra per aspera* B) *Caveat emptor* C) *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat* D) *Status quo*



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THREE MICE AND A CAT

Some mice come up with a plan to solve a problem.

Mūrēs capiunt cōnsilium quō ā fēle sē dēfendere possint. Ait p̄rīma mūs, sapientior cēterīs, “Campānam in caudam fēlis ligāre dēbēmus. Tum poterimus cavēre fēlem et audīre eam ambulāntem, et sīc eius īnsidiās vītāre.” Hoc cōnsilium omnibus placet. Sed, secunda mūs ait, “Quis igitur inter nōs fortissima est et in caudam fēlis campānam ligābit?” Dīcit tertia mūs sē campānam certē nōn ligātūram esse. Respondet p̄rīma mūs sē numquam cupitūram esse appropinquāre ad fēlem. Mūrēs igitur nihil faciunt.

Haec fābula docet: Sīc hominēs, ubi contrā dictātōrem īnurgere volunt, saepe inter sē dīcunt, “Quī homō contrā eum īnurgēt? Quī homō eum accūsābit?”

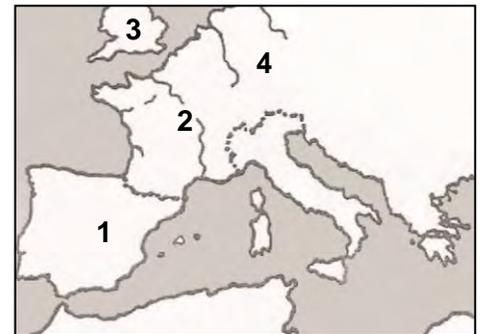
Adapted from Odo de Cerinton, *Nārrātiōnēs*

- 1 **possint** = they would be able; **Ait** = says
 2 **Campānam** = bell; **caudam** = tail; **ligāre** =
 3 **īnsidiās** = ambush to tie
 4 **vītāre** = to avoid
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9 **īnurgere** = to rise up
 10
 11

31. According to line 1, the mice plan to A) meet in secret B) defend the cat C) kill their enemy D) protect themselves
32. The best translation of *cēterīs* in line 2 is A) by the others B) from the others C) than the others D) of the others
33. In line 2, the wise mouse suggests that they should A) befriend the cat B) ring a bell when the cat comes C) tie a bell onto the cat D) watch the cat constantly
34. If the mice are successful in their plan, what will be the outcome, according to lines 2-3? A) The cat will die. B) They will hear the cat. C) The cat will be their friend. D) They will drive the cat away.
35. We learn in line 4 that the plan is pleasing to A) the owner B) everyone C) the cat D) no one
36. In lines 4-5, the second mouse is concerned that A) they may not hear the bell B) the cat will bravely resist the plan C) no one is able to jump high enough D) no one is brave enough to carry out the plan
37. The best translation of *nōn ligātūram esse* in line 6 is A) has not tied B) is not tying C) had tied D) will not tie
38. What Latin adjective best characterizes the mice in lines 5-7? A) *fortēs* B) *timidae* C) *īrātae* D) *laetae*
39. Which Latin word helps us to understand the gender of the mice in the story? A) *sapientior* (line 2) B) *mūs* (line 4) C) *sē* (line 6) D) *p̄rīma* (line 6)
40. Which phrase best captures the sense of the moral of the story in lines 9-11? A) *Ars longa, vita brevis* B) *Facta non verba* C) *Ad infinitum* D) *Summa cum laude*

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

1. Iter Rōmam fēcimus. A) by Rome B) at Rome C) from Rome D) to Rome
2. Portae urbis clausae sunt. Cīvēs igitur salvī erunt. A) therefore B) however C) meanwhile D) because
3. Magnam rānam in aquam saltūram vīdī. A) jumping B) having jumped C) about to jump D) to be jumped
4. Mīles fortis pīlō gladiōve interfectus est. A) and B) or C) with D) from
5. Sequī illōs virōs in turbam nōlumus. A) to have followed B) following C) to follow D) having followed
6. Nautae ad portum reversī sunt ut tempestātem vītarent. A) so that they might avoid the storm
B) if only the storm had been avoided C) as they were avoiding the storm D) by avoiding the storm
7. Numquam athlētam citiōrem vīdimus! A) fast B) faster C) very fast D) as fast as possible
8. Carminibus nōndum perfectīs, poēta vītā excessit. A) laughed B) died C) wept D) attacked
9. Līberī multās hōrās dormiant. A) The children were sleeping B) The children must sleep C) The children will sleep
D) Let the children sleep
10. Cōsul dīxit senātōrēs convenīre in templō. A) were meeting B) would meet C) had met D) must meet
11. Clientēs plūs _____ postulābant. A) pecūniae B) pecūnia C) pecūniam D) pecūniās
12. Fer hunc pānem ad servōs in agrō labōrantēs! What form is equivalent to *Fer*? A) Portāre B) Portant C) Portā
D) Portātīs
13. *Silvae in montibus incendiō ingentī dēlētāe sunt.* What word does the adjective *ingentī* describe?
A) Silvae B) montibus C) incendiō D) dēlētāe
14. Fīlius meus domī manēre māvult. A) happens B) is able C) does not want D) prefers
15. Mitte ad mē epistulās quam saepissimē! A) rather often B) as often as possible C) how often D) more often than not
16. Heri quīdam amīcus mihi fābulam nārrāvit. A) any friend B) each friend C) whatever friend D) a certain friend
17. Via nova per montēs mūnienda est. A) must be built B) shall be built C) can be built D) may be built
18. Prior to the 2012 Summer Olympics, London last hosted the Games in 1948, which is _____ in Roman numerals. A) DCCLIII B) MCDXCII
C) MDCCLXXVI D) MCMXLVIII
19. *Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
20. On what hill would a Roman general's triumphal procession typically end with a sacrifice in the temple of Jupiter?
A) Palatine B) Janiculum C) Aventine D) Capitoline
21. The English words *adjunct*, *conjugation*, and *junction* all derive from the Latin word meaning A) drive B) build C) send D) join
22. Do you like to swim? A) Placetne tibi natāre? B) Oportetne tē natāre?
C) Licetne tibi natāre? D) Taedetne tē natāre?
23. What figure from Roman legend was the foster child of the shepherd, Faustulus, and his wife, Acca Laurentia?
A) Rhea Silvia B) Brutus C) Romulus D) Tarpeia
24. What Roman general exclaimed "*Alea iacta est!*" before leading his army across the Rubicon River into Italy?
A) Marcus Licinius Crassus B) Gnaeus Pompeius C) Gaius Iulius Caesar D) Gaius Marius
25. In what battle of the Second Punic War did the greatly outnumbered Hannibal defeat the Roman army led by the consuls Paullus and Varro? A) Philippi B) Actium C) Pharsalus D) Cannae
26. The musician Orpheus made a journey to the Underworld to fetch his beloved A) Eurydice B) Psyche C) Daphne
D) Persephone
27. Some themes in literature, such as the story of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, have their origins in Roman mythology, cf. Ovid's story of Pyramus and Thisbe. What does the Latin abbreviation *cf.* mean? A) compare B) regarding
C) for what it's worth D) and others



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HELP FROM ABOVE

With the help of the nymph Egeria, King Numa suppresses a plague ravaging Rome.

Nūma Pompilius, rēx Rōmānus, ut solēbat, cōnsilium nymphae Ēgeriae petēbat.	1
Multōs iam diēs, pestilentia <u>mortifera</u> urbem vāstābat. Nympha Nūmae imperāvit	2 mortifera = deadly
ut statim ad urbem reverterētur atque valētūdinem populō Rōmānō <u>precārētur</u> .	3 precārētur = pray for
Sacrīs Iovī factīs, magna tempestās, quae multos <u>pavōre</u> in casās ēgit, subitō orta est.	4 pavōre = because of fear
Rēx tamen et paucī <u>flāminēs</u> caelum spectantēs <u>sub diō</u> manēbant. Mox vīdērunt	5 flāminēs = priests; sub diō = outside
<u>ancīle</u> magnum inter fulmina et imbrem in fossam plēnam <u>quisquiliārum</u> putridārum	6 ancīle = shield; quisquiliārum =
dē caelō dēcidisse. Cum Nūma hoc ancīle sustulisset, īnsolitās litterās in eō scrīptās,	7 of garbage
quās nēmō legere poterat, īnspexit. Post paucōs diēs, populō adhūc moriente,	8
Nūma ad Ēgeriam rediit et rogāvit quid dē ancīlī sibi faciendum esset. Nympha	9
rēgem iussit complēre fossam et in eō ipsō locō īstituere templum novum Marti,	10
in quō ancīle suspendendum erat. Hōc factō rēx pestilentiam ex urbe ēgit.	11

Original story based upon Roman legend

28. What is the best translation of *ut solēbat* (line 1)? A) and only him B) as he was accustomed C) so that he could be alone D) as the sun was rising
29. According to line 2 (*Multōs...vāstābat*), we know that the plague A) was different from others B) was caused by livestock C) spread from a neighboring tribe D) had been in Rome for a while
30. What is the best translation of the words *ut reverterētur* (line 3)? A) how he might return B) that he return C) when he could return D) why he should return
31. According to line 4, to whom did Numa turn for the health of the Roman people? A) Vulcan B) Janus C) Jupiter D) Mars
32. According to line 4, what did Numa do before the storm? A) He gathered together the priests. B) He completed sacred rites. C) He fled to his hut. D) He informed the senators.
33. According to line 4, what did fear cause many of the Romans to do? A) run to their huts B) flee the city C) cover their heads D) take out their swords
34. According to line 5 (*Rēx...manēbant*), the king and the priests who stayed outside in the storm were A) watching the sky B) building a pyre C) fleeing to the temple D) chanting prayers
35. From lines 5-7 (*Mox vīdērunt...dēcidisse*), we know that a great shield A) had crashed through the roof of a temple B) had begun to glow in the air C) had hit a priest on the head D) had fallen into a trash dump
36. According to lines 7-8 (*Cum Nūma...īnspexit*), what was unusual about what was written on the shield? A) It glowed with fiery letters. B) It was unable to be read. C) It instructed the Romans how to cure the plague. D) It could only be seen by Numa.
37. According to lines 8-9 (*Post paucōs...rediit*), why did Numa return to Egeria a few days after the storm (lines 9-10)? A) People were still dying. B) The shield told him to return. C) He wanted to give her the shield. D) He wanted to thank her for her advice.
38. What is the best meaning of *sibi faciendum esset* (line 9)? A) he did B) he might do C) he wanted to do D) he had to do
39. According to lines 9-10 (*Nympha...Iovī*), Egeria gave Numa the order that A) he bring the shield to her B) he build a temple where the shield landed C) he throw the shield into the river D) he wear the shield in battle
40. According to our story, how did Numa save the Roman people from the plague? A) He traded the shield for medicine. B) He built a hospital. C) He covered up the source of the disease. D) He removed the dead bodies from the city.

1. Poëta scrīpsit sē numquam satis amōris habitūrum esse! A) such love B) safe love C) enough love D) too much love
2. Rōmānī vīcērunt saepius quam victī sunt. A) rather than B) more often than C) for a longer time than D) however often
3. Aenēās dīcitur Troiae remanēre māluisse. A) to have preferred to remain in Troy B) would prefer Troy to have remained C) prefers that Troy should remain D) that they will prefer to remain in Troy
4. Dīc mihi vēra, perfide! The Latin word *Dīc* could be replaced by the equivalent form A) *Loquī* B) *Loquēns* C) *Locūtus* D) *Loquere*
5. Catullus Lesbiam ōrāvīt nē abīret. A) not to let him leave B) not to leave C) so that she might leave D) in order to leave
6. *Hostibus oppugnantibus, Priamus nūntium mīsīt*. Which statement best describes the action?
A) First Priam sent the message, then the enemy attacked. B) First the enemy attacked and then Priam sent the message.
C) Priam sent the message as the enemy attacked. D) The enemy intercepted the message of Priam before they attacked.
7. Tot annōs Aenēās ad urbem condendam nāvīgābat. A) by founding a city B) to the city he had founded C) for the purpose of founding a city D) after he founded a city
8. Ovidius, in exsilium ēgressus, poenās dedit. A) lowered the penalty B) decided the punishment C) demanded punishment D) paid the penalty
9. Caesare necātō, Cleopatra Alexandrīam contendit. A) from Alexandria B) to Alexandria C) outside of Alexandria D) within Alexandria
10. "Volō tantum fruī _____!" exclāmat Daphnē. A) vītā meā B) vītae meae C) vītam meam D) vītārum meārum
11. Currāmus nē quis nōs capiat. A) lest a certain man B) lest anyone C) lest he himself D) lest whoever
12. Pugnātum est undique quam ācerimē. A) very fiercely B) as fiercely as possible C) rather fiercely D) how fiercely
13. Erat campus castrīs idōneus extrā moenia urbis. A) into a camp B) in a camp C) by a camp D) for a camp
14. Lāocoōn dīxit sē nōn crēdere equō. A) they ought not trust the horse B) the horse itself was not to be trusted C) he must not trust the horse D) he did not trust the horse
15. Baucis mīrāta est quōmodo vīnum crēsceret. A) was amazed when B) marveled that C) wondered how D) questioned why
16. Sī multōs librōs legās, plūrima sciās. A) you would know B) you ought to know C) you must have known D) you knew
17. Cum necesse esset nōbīs discēdere, exclāmāvī, "_____!" A) Caveat ēmptor B) Eāmus C) Aperīte librōs D) Siste
18. *Semper eadem*, the personal motto of Queen Elizabeth I, showed her desire to appear A) bold B) intelligent C) inquisitive D) consistent
19. What figure of speech is introduced by the words *velut, ut, ceu* or *quālis*? A) simile B) metonymy C) zeugma D) hendiadys
20. The oracle at Delphi was associated with the deity A) Athena B) Zeus C) Leto D) Apollo
21. The man who neither cried at his father's funeral nor rejoiced in the birth of his son exemplified what Roman value?
A) Epicureanism B) Stoicism C) Pietas D) Clementia
22. Which mythological pair began as one human and one non-human? A) Deucalion and Pyrrha B) Pyramus and Thisbe C) Baucis and Philemon D) Pygmalion and Galatea
23. In the *Aeneid*, before continuing to Carthage, Mercury stopped at the Atlas Mountains located in A) Turkey B) Greece C) North Africa D) Crete
24. The English derivatives **olfactory** and **redolent** relate to one's sense of A) touch B) taste C) smell D) sight
25. Which emperor belonged to the same dynasty as Augustus? A) Caligula B) Marcus Aurelius C) Trajan D) Constantine

26. Complete the following analogy: Clytemnestra is to Agamemnon as _____ is to Menelaus A) Hecuba B) Iphigenia C) Penelope D) Helen
27. Roman writers such as Horace, Petronius, Martial and Juvenal are credited with establishing the literary genre A) satire B) epic poetry C) epistles D) biography
28. Which Latin phrase is associated with the start of Christianity being accepted in the later Roman Empire? A) *In hoc signo vinces* B) *Non omnia possumus omnes* C) *Sic transit gloria mundi* D) *Nihil sub sole novum*

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CAESAR'S OMEN

The image of distraught Roma appears at a crucial moment.

Iam gelidās Caesar cursū superāverat Alpēs	1
ingentēsque animō mōtūs bellumque futūrum	2
cēperat. Ut ventum est parvī Rubicōnis ad undās,	3
ingēns vīsa ducī patriae trepidantis imāgō	4
clāra per obscūram vultū maestissima noctem	5
et gemitū permixta loquī: ‘Quō tenditis ultrā?	6 loquī = she spoke
Quō fertis mea signa, virī? Sī iūre venītis,	7
sī cīvēs, hūc usque licet.’ Tum percussit horror	8 usque = up to
membra ducis, riguēre comae gressumque coercēns	9
languor in extrēmā tenuit vēstīgia rīpā.	10 languor = sluggishness; rīpā = riverbank
mox ait ‘Ō magnae quae moenia prōspicis urbis	11
Rōma, favē coeptīs. Nōn tē furiālibus armīs	12 furiālibus = frenzied
persequor: ēn, adsum victor terrāque marīque	13 ēn = behold
Caesar, ubīque tuus (liceat modo, nunc quoque) mīles.’	14

adapted from Lucan's *Pharsalia*, Bk.I, 183 *et seq.*

29. How are the Alps described (line 1)? A) lofty B) rugged C) icy D) impenetrable
30. How many elisions are present in line 2? A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
31. Based on your knowledge of Roman history, the *bellum futūrum* in line 2 is a reference to the A) Trojan War B) Punic Wars C) Civil War D) Macedonian Wars
32. As Caesar is standing on the banks of the Rubicon, in which general direction will he travel as he proceeds to Rome? A) north B) south C) east D) west
33. In line 4, what Latin word is understood with *vīsa*? A) *sum* B) *est* C) *sunt* D) *esse*
34. Which Latin word best conveys the idea that the image which Caesar sees is upset? A) *ingēns* (line 4) B) *clāra* (line 5) C) *obscuram* (line 5) D) *maestissima* (line 5)
35. In lines 6-8 (*Quō...licet*), Roma suggests to Caesar that he A) go no farther B) keep his promise C) carry her standards into battle D) go back the way he had come
36. In line 7, *signa* refers to A) footprints B) battle standards C) mileposts D) trumpet sounds
37. Caesar's first reactions (lines 8-10) to Roma's words are A) fear and hesitation B) jealousy and loathing C) boldness and haughtiness D) anger and refusal
38. In line 12 (*favē coeptīs*), Caesar asks Roma to A) approve of what he has started B) inspire his troops C) show him the way D) ignore what he is about to do
39. Delaying the placement of the Latin word *Caesar* to the beginning of line 14 is an example of the literary device known as A) personification B) litotes C) enjambment D) anaphora
40. Which statement best sums up Caesar's response to Roma (lines 12-14)? A) I am finished with fighting. B) War is cruel but profitable. C) I have always fought on your behalf. D) My soldiers are weary of this war.

1. Mīlitēs fortissimī in illō proeliō cecidērunt. A) rather brave B) more bravely C) bravely D) bravest
2. Praetor togam magnī pretī gessit. A) the great price of a toga B) a toga of great price C) a large expensive toga D) the price of a large toga
3. Achillēs odiō Hectōris pugnāre compulsus est. A) because of a hatred of Hector B) to hate Hector C) hated by Hector D) hateful Hector
4. Custōdēs lēgātum litterās ad Catilīnam portantem cēpērunt. A) about to carry B) carrying C) having been carried D) must be carried
5. Potestās Rōmānōrum pāce victīs praebendā aucta est. A) by offering peace to the conquered B) with the conquered offering peace C) to offer peace to the conquered D) peace of the conquered had to be offered
6. Multae lēgēs senātuī cōstituendae erant. A) of the senate B) by the senate C) in the senate D) from the senate
7. Cum Caesar pervēnit, Pompeius iam Brundisiō discesserat. A) of Brundisium B) to Brundisium C) from Brundisium D) at Brundisium
8. Imperātōrēs exercitūs suōs hortāfi sunt. A) must be encouraged B) are encouraging C) encouraged D) had encouraged
9. Patria Cicerōnī vītā cārior erat. A) than life B) of life C) for life D) from life
10. Cincinnātus rūrī manēre volēbat. A) to the country B) in the country C) from the country D) the country's
11. Cīvēs audīvērunt Brūtum Caesarem necāvisse. A) would kill B) was killing C) is killing D) had killed
12. Legiōnēs Scīpiōnis multō ācrius quam hostēs pugnāvērunt. A) many more fierce B) more fierce than many C) as fiercely as possible D) much more fiercely
13. Viātōrēs Rōmam ire volunt ut septem collēs videant. A) how they see B) as they saw C) so that they may see D) where they may see
14. Triumvirī sē orbem terrārum rēctūrōs esse spērābant. A) they B) he C) that very D) those
15. Graecī antīquī honōris causā morī volēbant. A) honoring the cause B) thankful for the cause C) for the sake of honor D) causing honor
16. Nihil erat tam dēsīderābile Crassō quam aurum. A) as long...as B) not only...but also C) both...and D) so...as
17. Duo filiī senātōrī sunt. A) They are the sons of two senators. B) The two sons are senators. C) The senator has two sons. D) The two senators have sons.
18. Multa dē cīvibus Rōmānīs doceāmus. A) We are teaching B) Let us teach C) We will teach D) We were teaching
19. Cōsul dīxit, “Dare auxilium istī hominī recūsō!” A) to that man B) to every man C) to a certain man D) to the same man
20. How do bats show that they are lucifugous creatures? A) They live in colonies. B) They avoid daylight C) They have wings. D) They eat insects.
21. The term *novus homo* was used to designate A) the first one in a family to be elected to high public office B) a newly elected consul C) a military commander given his first command D) the dictator on his first day in power
22. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus were brothers who were killed because of their attempts to A) change religious practices B) re-organize the army C) institute social and land reform D) restore the monarchy
23. Where would the expression “Moritūrī tē salūtāmus” most likely be heard? A) at a gladiatorial contest B) in the Roman baths C) in Roman military camps D) at a meeting of the Roman Senate
24. The student looked forward to his summer job as factotum at the public library. A factotum is one who A) is not paid B) works part time C) is the last to leave in the evening D) does everything

25. *Latium, Etrūria, and Campānia* were A) famous Vestal Virgins B) hills in Rome C) wives of Roman kings D) regions of Italy
26. Who were the wild and capricious male mythological creatures who inhabited woods and hills? A) Furies B) Satyrs C) Fates D) Muses
27. Although he was Julius Caesar's former son-in-law, this military commander became Caesar's opponent in Rome's Civil War. A) Crassus B) Antony C) Pompey D) Cicero
28. *Optimātēs* and *Populārēs* were A) taxes on the rich and poor B) military ranks C) offices of the *Cursus Honōrum* D) political factions
29. Which former consul, known for his oratory, was named *Pater Patriae* but was later exiled? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Brutus D) Octavian
30. What rhetorical device is used in *Castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium in senātū vidēmus*? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) simile D) chiasmic word order

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN OFFER HE COULD REFUSE

The Samnites send a delegation to the Roman general Fabricius.

Lēgātī ā Samnītibus ad C. Fābriciū, imperātōrem populī Rōmānī, vēnērunt. 1
 Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus, quae post redditam pācem Samnītibus bene 2
 fēcērat, obtulērunt dōnō grandem pecūniā ōrāvēruntque ut acciperet. Samnītēs 3
 hoc fēcērunt quod vīdērunt multa ad splendōrem eius domūs atque victūs dēfierī. 4 **victūs** = of his way of life; **dēfierī** =
 Fābriciū esse dignum meliōribus putāvērunt. Tum Fābricius manūs ab auribus 5 were lacking
 ad oculōs et ad nāsū et ad ōs et ad gulam atque inde ad ventrem īmum dēdūxit 6 **gulam** = throat; **ventrem** = stomach
 et lēgātīs ita respondit: “Dōnec haec omnia membra quae attigī regere possum, 7 **Dōnec** = As long as; **attigī** =
 numquam quicquam mihi dēerit. Ergō nōn possum accipere pecūniā quae 8 I have touched
 nullō modō ūsuī mihi est ab vōbīs quibus magnō ūsuī certē est. 9

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*: Book I, XIV. 1-2

31. According to lines 1-3 (*Lēgātī...fēcērat*), the Samnites sent envoys to Fabricius because they A) were ready to surrender B) feared that he would destroy them C) were pleased with his treatment of them D) wanted him to be their king
32. How is *Memorātīs multīs et magnīs rēbus* (line 2) best translated? A) after the great deeds of many had been mentioned B) you mention many great deeds C) when many great deeds had been mentioned D) great deeds too many to be mentioned
33. What did the Samnites offer Fabricius in line 3? A) their lasting devotion B) a great sum of money C) their military service D) a large number of slaves
34. In line 3, *dōnō* is best translated A) as a gift B) to a gift C) of a gift D) in spite of a gift
35. How should *ut acciperet* (line 3) be translated? A) how to accept it B) that he accept it C) however he might accept it D) as he was accepting it
36. The Samnites made this offer (*Samnītēs...dēfierī* in lines 3-4) because they could see that Fabricius A) was a cruel commander B) was power-hungry C) did not have luxuries D) would be a just ruler
37. In lines 5-6 (*Tum...dēdūxit*), Fabricius A) points out various parts of his body B) shows his physical strength C) displays the wounds he has received D) complains about his weaknesses
38. In line 8, *numquam quicquam mihi dēerit* means A) I will never be away from anyone B) never will anything bother me C) he will never miss me D) never will I lack anything
39. In lines 7-8 (*Dōnec...dēerit*), Fabricius is making a point about A) the pursuit of glory B) simplicity of needs C) control of others D) pain and suffering
40. Fabricius says in lines 8-9 (*Ergō...est*) that he will not accept the gift because A) he thinks that the Samnites can use it more than he can B) he will not accept a gift from an enemy C) the gift was not given with sincerity D) he does not want to be indebted to anyone

A FAREWELL TO WINGS

Bard and birds bewail beloved bird Psittacus.

Psittace dux volucrum, dominī fācunda voluptās,
hūmānae sollers imitātor, Psittace, linguae,
quis tua tam subitō praeclūsit murmura fātō?
Hesternās, miserande, dapēs moritūrus inīstī
nōbīscum, et grātae carpentem mūnera mēnsae
errantemque torīs mediae plūs tempore noctis
vīdimus. Adfātūs etiam meditātaque verba
reddiderās....

...Vacat ille beātus
carcer, et augustī nusquam convīcia tēctī.
Hūc doctae stīpentur avēs quīs nōbile fandī
iūs nātūra dedit....
Ferte simul gemitūs cognātaque dūcite flammīs
fūnera, et hoc cūnctae miserandum addiscite carmen:
occidit āeriae celeberrima glōria gentis
Psittacus, ille plagae viridis rēgnātor Eōae.

Statius, *Silvae*, 2.4 1-8, 14-17, 22-25

1 **Psittace** = Parrot; **fācunda** = eloquent

2 **sollers** = skilled

3

4

5

6 **torīs** = on the couches

7 **Adfātūs** = greetings

8

9

10 **convīcia** = chattering

11 **stīpentur** = let...flock

12

13 **cognāta** = related to you

14 **fūnera** = dead body

15

16 **plagae** = region; **Eōae** = Eastern

- In line 1, Psittacus is recognized as a A) lover of life B) desirer of eloquence C) master of fates D) leader of birds
- In line 3, the poet seeks to learn A) where Psittacus is travelling B) who has ended Psittacus' life C) who was whispering about Psittacus' fate D) why Psittacus talks too much
- Which does NOT describe Psittacus? A) voluptās (line 1) B) imitātor (line 2) C) Hesternās (line 4) D) miserande (line 4)
- In line 4, *inīstī* is a form of what Latin verb? A) īnsum B) iniciō C) īnstō D) ineō
- What did Psittacus do yesterday (lines 4-5)? A) predicted his fortune B) attended a feast C) rode in a wagon D) sang a song
- What is the understood object of *vīdimus* (line 7)? A) tē B) mē C) eōs D) vōs
- Line 5 (*grātae carpentem mūnera mēnsae*) describes Psittacus as A) imitating a charioteer B) offering gifts to the dead C) eating food from the table D) pleasing his master with the gift of song
- What does the *-que* of *errantemque* (line 6) join? A) *grātae* and *mediae* B) *carpentem* and *errantem* C) *mūnera* and *tempore* D) *mēnsae* and *torīs*
- In line 6, *mediae plūs tempore noctis* equals A) paulō post lūcem B) ante occāsum sōlis C) merīdiē D) multā nocte
- What does *Adfātūs etiam meditātaque verba reddiderās* (lines 7-8) reveal about Psittacus? A) He can sing in tune. B) He can repeat practiced words. C) He insults the guests. D) He refuses to speak to anyone but his master.
- In lines 9-10, *beātus carcer* refers to A) Psittacus' new home in the underworld B) Psittacus' imprisonment for bad behavior C) the palace of Psittacus' master D) Psittacus' now empty cage
- Lines 9-10 (*Vacat...tēctī*) describe A) wealth B) emptiness C) punishment D) singing
- In line 11, *quīs* is an alternative form of A) quās B) quī C) aliquis D) quibus
- Why are the birds in line 11 described as *doctae*? A) They have travelled far and wide. B) They have read great works of literature. C) They are able to speak. D) They are of royal birth.
- In lines 11-12, the poet A) asks who is nobler than Psittacus B) grants that only the most learned bird should speak C) summons all birds that can speak D) wonders why nature gave Psittacus the gift of speaking
- In lines 13-14, the author commands the other birds to A) bury Psittacus in a tomb B) learn a funeral dirge C) discover why Psittacus is now groaning D) fly around Psittacus' body three times
- What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 14? A) DS DS B) DSSS C) SSSD D) DSSD
- What figure of speech is found in both lines 15 and 16? A) chiasmic word order B) litotes C) hendiadys D) prolepsis
- The Latin phrase *tam subitō...fātō* (line 3) and metaphorical meaning of *viridis* (line 16) seem to suggest that A) Psittacus was greedy B) Psittacus died young C) Psittacus was a humorous bird D) Psittacus could predict the future
- Lines 15 and 16 describe Psittacus' A) speed and strength B) size and gender C) fame and color D) intelligence and wit

A DISPATCH FROM ABROAD

Caesar describes the harbor at Alexandria and his exploits there.

Pharus est in īnsulā turris magnā altitūdine, mīrificīs operibus exstrūcta; quae nōmen ab īnsulā accēpit. Haec īnsula obiecta Alexandriāe portum efficit; sed, ā superiōribus rēgibus in longitūdinem passuum DCCC in mare iactīs mōlibus, angustō itinere, ut ponte, cum oppidō coniungitur. In hāc sunt īnsulā domicilia Aegyptiōrum et vīcus oppidī magnitūdine; quaeque ibi nāvēs imprudentiā aut tempestāte paulum suō cursū dēcesserunt, hās mōre praedōnum diripere cōnsuerunt. Eīs autem invītīs ā quibus Pharos tenētur, nōn potest esse propter angustias nāvibus introitus in portum. Hoc tum vēritus Caesar, hostibus in pugnā occupātis, mīlitibus expositīs Pharumprehendit atque ibi praesidium posuit. Quibus est rēbus effectum utī tūtō frūmentum auxiliaque nāvibus ad eum supportārī possent.

Gaius Julius Caesar, *Commentarii de Bello Civili*, iii.112

- 1 **Pharus** = The Lighthouse (one of the
2 Seven Wonders of the Ancient World)
3 **mōlibus** = stone pilings
4
5
6 **praedōnum** = of robbers
7
8
9 **occupātis** = busy
10
11

21. According to lines 1-2 (*Pharus...accēpit*), what is the source of the lighthouse's name? A) its builder B) the island C) the ruler D) its height
22. In line 2, *obiecta* is best translated A) beneath B) on the way C) far from D) opposite
23. According to lines 3-4, what did the earlier kings do? A) repaired the original lighthouse B) built a fort next to the lighthouse C) joined the island to the town D) dredged the harbor
24. In line 4, *angustō itinere* describes A) a staircase up the lighthouse B) the bridge-like path made of rocks C) the sea passage into the harbor D) a paved road around the island
25. The best translation of *ut* in line 4 is A) as B) that C) in order to D) lest
26. From lines 1-4, we can infer that Caesar is A) fearful B) impressed C) scornful D) questioning
27. The phrase *vīcus...magnitūdine* (line 5) describes A) the location of the town B) the height of the lighthouse C) the size of the village D) the strength of the wall
28. What human frailty drove the ships (line 5) from their course? A) foolishness B) wickedness C) laziness D) greed
29. What word does *paulum* (line 6) modify? A) nāvēs B) tempestāte C) cursū D) dēcesserunt
30. What were the Egyptians accustomed to do according to lines 6-7? A) light fires on the shore B) set ships in the harbor on fire C) attack the pirates D) plunder the passing ships
31. The first principal part of *cōnsuerunt* (line 7) is A) cōnsuēscō B) cōnstō C) cōnstrīngō D) cōnsulō
32. In line 7, the ablative absolute *eīs invītīs* refers to A) the island's residents B) the Romans C) the island and the lighthouse D) the ships in the harbor
33. From lines 7-8 (*eīs...portum*), we learn that access to the harbor is hindered by A) rocks B) darkness C) storms D) narrows
34. The best translation of *veritus* (line 8) is A) in truth B) having feared C) ordering D) trusting
35. From lines 8-9 (*hoc...posuit*), we learn that A) the enemy had the advantage B) infantry soldiers were placed on the ships C) the harbor was full of ships D) Roman troops held the island
36. In line 10, *frūmentum auxiliaque* is best translated A) cargo and wagons B) transport ships and archers C) grain and reinforcements D) tents and infantry
37. In line 11, *possent* is subjunctive in a A) conditional clause B) substantive result clause C) fearing clause D) relative clause of characteristic
38. Lines 10-11 show Caesar's concern for A) loyalty B) morale C) safety D) speed
39. According to your knowledge of Roman history, what leader was killed shortly before Caesar's arrival in Alexandria? A) Pompey B) Octavian C) Antony D) Crassus
40. This passage occurs near the end of *Commentarii de Bello Civili*. What years would most closely approximate the time in which this passage was written? A) 65-60 BC B) 58-52 BC C) 49-46 BC D) 40-38 BC

2013 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

Introduction to Latin

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

The bad man was trying to snatch the statue of the girl, but the girl was running to her house. The girl was afraid of this unfriendly man. When the bad man was approaching the girl, the girl began to shout. A friend was hearing the shouts of the girl and was running to the girl. The friend and the unfriendly man were fighting each other. The terrified girl was hurrying to a nearby field and was asking for help. The farmers were hurrying out of the field to the fight. When they arrived, they were seeing the unconscious unfriendly man on the ground. The friend was sitting on the unfriendly man. The friend was the winner. The farmers were rejoicing. One farmer was shouting, "We thank you! The bad man was attacking everyone on the roads and in the town. Now we are able to live and walk in peace." The happy girl carries the statue to her mother.

Latin I

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

Among the ancient gods today the most famous is Hercules, the son of Jupiter. There are many and wonderful stories about Hercules. He used to surpass both men and gods in strength of body. While he, an infant, was lying in his cradle, he came into great danger. Juno, because she was always unfriendly to him, sent two snakes against him. The infant killed the snakes with his own hands.

After many years, because Juno had driven him mad, Hercules killed his wife and children. With great grief he departed and came to the oracle of Apollo. He sought help from the god. Apollo ordered Hercules to serve king Eurystheus and to do twelve labors. "Then," says the god, "you will be immortal." After those twelve labors, Hercules came to Olympus and married the daughter of Juno.

Latin II

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

Mice form a plan by which they would be able to defend themselves from a cat. The first mouse, wiser than the others, says, "We ought to tie a bell onto the tail of the cat. Then we will be able to be aware of the cat and to hear it walking, and thus to avoid its ambush." This plan is pleasing to all. But, the second mouse says, "Therefore who among us is the bravest, and will tie a bell onto the tail of the cat?" The third mouse says that she herself will certainly not tie the bell. The first mouse responds that she herself will never want to approach that very cat. The mice therefore do nothing.

This story teaches: In this way men, when they want to rise up against a dictator, often say among themselves, "What man will rise up against him? What man will accuse him?"

Latin III

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

Numa Pompilius, the Roman king, as he was accustomed, was seeking the advice of the nymph Egeria. For many days now, a deadly plague was devastating the city. The nymph ordered Numa that he return to the city immediately and that he pray for the health for the Roman people. With sacred rites made to Jupiter, a great storm, which drove many into their huts because of fear, suddenly arose. However the king and a few priests watching the sky remained outside. Soon they saw that a large shield among the thunderbolts and rain had fallen down from the sky into a ditch full of rotten garbage. When Numa had picked up this shield, he looked at unusual letters written on it, (letters) which no one was able to read. After a few days, with the people still dying, Numa returned to Egeria and asked what he had to do concerning the shield. The nymph ordered the king to fill in the ditch and in that very place to build a new temple to Mars, in which the shield had to be hung. With this done the king drove the plague from the city.

Latin III-IV Prose

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

Ambassadors from the Samnites came to C. Fabricius, the general of the Roman people. When many (and) great deeds had been mentioned which he had done well for the Samnites after peace had been restored, they offered great money as a gift and begged that he accept (it). The Samnites did this because they saw that many things with respect to the splendor of his home and way of life were lacking. They thought that Fabricius was worthy of better things. Then Fabricius drew his hands down from his ears to his eyes and to his nose and to his mouth and to his throat and then to the bottom of his stomach, and thus he replied to the ambassadors: "As long as I am able to rule all these body parts which I have touched, never will anything be lacking to me (never will I lack anything). Therefore I am not able to accept the money, which in no way is of use to me, from you for whom it is certainly of great use.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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

Now Caesar had surpassed the icy Alps in his course and had planned in his mind the huge motions of the future war. As he came to the waters of the small Rubicon, a huge image of his trembling native land (was) seen by the leader, (the image) clear through the dark night, most sad in expression and with a groan mixed in she spoke: "To where do you hasten further? To where do you bear my standards, men? If you come by law, if you come as citizens, it is allowed up to this point only." Then horror struck the limbs of the leader, his hair grew stiff and a sluggishness forcing his step held his tracks on the edge of the bank. Soon he says, "O, you who look over the walls of our great city, Roma, favor my undertakings. For I do not pursue you with frenzied arms: behold, I am Caesar, present as a victor both on land and on sea, and everywhere (just let it be allowed, now also) your soldier.

Latin V-VI

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

Poetry: Parrot, leader of birds, eloquent pleasure of (your) master, Parrot, skilled imitator of human speech, who shut off your murmurs with so sudden a fate? Pitiful you, about to die, entered yesterday's feast with us, and we saw you seizing the gifts of a pleasing table and wandering on the couches late at night. Greetings too and practiced words you had repeated.

That happy prison is empty, and nowhere is there chattering of your august home. Let all learned birds, to whom nature gave the noble right of speaking, flock hither.

Bring groans at the same time and lead the dead body related to you (all) to the flames and, all you birds, learn well this lamentable song: The most famous glory of the race of the sky, Parrot, has died, that green ruler of the Eastern region.

Prose: The Lighthouse is a tower of great height on an island, constructed by wonderful works; which (tower) received its name from the island. This island opposite Alexandria makes a harbor; but, with stone pilings thrown into the sea 800 paces in length by former kings, it is joined by a narrow route as by a bridge with the town. On this island there are homes of Egyptians and a village with the size of a town; and any ships that have gone a little off their course there because of imprudence or because of a storm, they (the Egyptians) were accustomed to seize these (ships) in the manner of robbers. Moreover, because these by whom the lighthouse is held are unwilling, there is not able to be an entrance into the harbor for the ships on account of the narrows. Then Caesar having feared this, with the enemy occupied in a fight, with his soldiers left in an exposed position, seized the lighthouse and placed a guard there. Because of these things, it was brought about that grain and reinforcements were able to be brought by ships to him in safety.