

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

- Which animal has four legs? A) *piscis* B) *avis* C) *equus* D) *homō*
- What animal is associated with the founding of Rome? A) elephant B) rabbit C) goose D) wolf
- Which deity do the symbols on this coin represent? A) Juno B) Venus C) Minerva D) Vesta
- The Latin phrase *ita vērō* is the opposite of A) *bene* B) *minimē* C) *salvē* D) *grātiās*
- What main room of a Roman house had an *impluvium* and *compluvium* as well as a shrine to the household gods? A) *cubiculum* B) *ātrium* C) *culīna* D) *trīclīnium*
- What is the Latin for “in God we hope,” the motto of Brown University? A) *in locō parentis* B) *in tōtō*  
C) *in deō spērāmus* D) *in vīnō vēritās*
- Cleopatra was multilingual. A) a lover of many cultures B) a speaker of many languages C) a citizen of many countries  
D) a woman of many facial expressions
- Where would a Roman go to shop, to socialize, and to hear speeches? A) Forum B) Colosseum C) Circus Maximus  
D) Pantheon
- Gallia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
- Graecia* is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- In the abbreviation *A.D.*, the letter “A” stands for the Latin word  
A) *Ad* B) *Annō* C) *Aut* D) *Ab*
- The farmers could not inhabit the rocky coastal area. A) protect B) plow  
C) clean up D) live in



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

#### A DAY IN THE FORUM

- Alexandrīa* magnum forum habet. A) has B) have C) was having D) to have
- Multī virī et fēminae* forum vīsitant quod hodiē caelum est pulchrum. A) when B) and C) but D) because
- Virī et fēminae* ex multīs patriīs veniunt. A) from many countries B) to many countries C) for many countries  
D) by many countries
- Multās linguās* audiunt. A) I hear B) They hear C) He hears D) You hear
- Multī virī Graecī* in Forō laetē labōrant. A) happiness B) happy C) happily D) to be happy
- Duo puerī inter virōs ambulant. A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
- Puerī* servōs barbarōs et virōs Rōmānōs vident. A) for Roman men B) of Roman men C) by Roman men D) Roman men
- Ūnus servus* ex silvīs Germāniae venit. A) with Germany B) for Germany C) Germany D) of Germany
- Servus Germānicus* est irātus. A) anger B) angry C) angrily D) to be angry
- Dominus* semper servum *Germānicum* pulsābat. A) is beating B) will beat C) to beat D) used to beat
- Servus ā dominō* ad templum properāre temptat. A) hurries B) to hurry C) hurry D) was hurrying
- Vacca sacra* ante templum stat. A) the temple B) to the temple C) in front of the temple D) of the temple

25. Servus post vaccam \_\_\_\_\_ stat, et dominus servum nōn videt. A) sacra B) sacram C) sacrae D) sacrārum
26. Sed duo puerī servum vident. A) boys B) to the boys C) from the boys D) with the boys
27. Puerī sunt filiī dominī. A) are B) were C) was D) is
28. Duo puerī dominō servum mōnstrant. A) to the master B) of the master C) with the master D) from the master
29. “Spectā servum! Ex forō properat!” puerī clāmant. A) Is looking at B) To look at C) Was looking at D) Look at
30. “Ego tē moneō. Manē!” dominus servō clāmat. A) We B) I C) You D) Me

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

#### THE STRUGGLE

Servus Germānicus ex forō fugit. Dominus et duo filiī servum agitant. Dominus servum comprehendit. Dominus cum servō pugnat. Turba pugnam videt et circumvenit. Servus turbam timet. Servus effugere temptat et inter duōs puerōs currit. Servus forte puerōs offendit et in terram dēcidit.

“Tū filiōs meōs offendere audēs,” dominus clāmat.  
 “Ego tibi supplicium postulō quod filiōs meōs vulnerās.  
 “Pater,” ūnus filius inquit, “servus Germānicus forte nōs vulnerābat. Nōlī necāre servum. Servus est pretiōsus.  
Vende servum et pecūniam tenē.”

“Ita vērō,” dominus respondet, “Tū es callidus.”

- 1 **fugit** = flees  
 2 **agitant** = chase; **comprehendit** = takes hold of  
 3 **Turba** = A crowd  
 4 **circumvenit** = surrounds; **effugere** = to escape  
 5 **currit** = runs; **forte** = accidentally  
 6 **offendit** = bumps into; **dēcidit** = falls down  
 7 **audēs** = dare  
 8 **supplicium postulō** = ask for the death penalty; **vulnerās** =  
 9 you are hurting  
 10 **Nōlī necāre** = Don't kill; **pretiōsus** = valuable  
 11 **Vende** = Sell  
 12 **callidus** = clever

31. In lines 1-2, the slave is being chased by A) other slaves B) the crowd C) the master and his two sons D) the guards and soldiers
32. In line 2, the slave is caught by A) the master B) the two sons C) the crowd D) other slaves
33. In line 3, the slave fights with A) the crowd B) other slaves C) the two sons D) the master
34. In lines 3-4, what draws the attention of the crowd? A) the holy temple B) a merchant C) the fight D) the sacred cow
35. In lines 3-4, the slave is afraid because he A) was surrounded by a crowd B) fell to the ground C) disturbed the sacred cow D) violated the temple
36. In lines 4-5, the slave tries to escape by A) fighting the crowd B) running between the two boys C) killing his master D) hiding in a temple
37. In lines 7-8, the master is angry because the slave A) started a mob B) stole valuable items C) hurt his two boys D) violated a temple
38. In lines 9-11, one of the sons is A) practical B) angry C) lucky D) lazy
39. In lines 10-11, the son does not want his father to waste A) effort B) time C) affection D) money
40. Based on line 12 of the story, what likely happens next? A) *Servus in templum properat.* B) *Dominus servum liberat.* C) *Dominus servum vendit.* D) *Duo filiī servum pulsant.*

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

ITEMS 1-19 TELL A STORY.

1. Salvēte, discipulī, et audīte fābulam novam. A) of the student B) to the student C) student D) students
2. Heri fābulam dē bellō deōrum audīvistis. A) Yesterday B) Today C) Soon D) Tomorrow
3. Hodiē vōbīs fābulam dē Bellō Troiānō nārrābō. A) I am telling B) I was telling C) I will tell D) I have told
4. Cupitisne scīre causam bellī? A) Why do you want B) We want C) To want D) Do you want
5. Trēs deae, Hēra et Athēna et Aphroditē, dē pulchritūdine contendēbant. A) are competing B) were competing C) will compete D) have competed
6. Rogābitis, “Quis vīcit?” A) Who B) What C) Why D) How
7. Paris, adulēscēns Troiānus, praemium deae amōris dedit. A) from the goddess B) goddesses C) to the goddess D) by the goddesses
8. Paris cupiēbat esse vir Helenae. A) he is B) you are C) they are D) to be
9. Helena tamen erat uxor rēgis Spartaē. A) the king B) of the king C) for the king D) by the king
10. Paris ad urbem Troiam \_\_\_\_\_ Helenā nāvīgāvit. A) cum B) circum C) contrā D) trāns
11. Menelāus, rēx Spartaē, uxōrem pulchram recipere cupīvit. The adjective *pulchram* agrees with A) *Menelāus* B) *rēx* C) *Spartaē* D) *uxōrem*
12. Itaque mille nāvēs Graecae Helenam petēbant. A) ten B) one hundred C) one thousand D) one million
13. Inter virōs Graecōs erat magnus \_\_\_\_\_. A) dux B) ducis C) ducī D) ducem
14. Certē vōs fābulam dē magnō Achille audīvistis. A) I B) he C) we D) you
15. Magnō cum gaudiō pugnat et multōs hostēs necat. Which choice is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase? A) laetum B) laetē C) laetī D) laetōrum
16. Quam territī sunt hostēs contrā Achillem! A) How B) Who C) When D) Why
17. Mātrēs Troiānae filiōs amant. A) to their sons B) of their sons C) their sons D) by their sons
18. Omnis māter dēclārat, “Nōlī, Achilles, necāre filium meum!” A) Do not kill B) You are not killing C) Why don’t you kill D) To kill no one
19. Sed īra virī \_\_\_\_\_ magna. A) sum B) est C) sumus D) sunt

ITEMS 20-29 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

20. When a teacher helps a Latin student, that student should respond A) “*Sōl lūcet.*” B) “*Grātiās tibi agō.*” C) “*Errāre hūmānum est.*” D) “*Absum.*”
21. “To the fairest,” “Beware of Greeks even bearing gifts,” and “The face that launched a thousand ships” are phrases commonly associated with A) the Trojan War B) the founding of Rome C) the Punic Wars D) the fall of the Monarchy
22. Which body parts are on your *caput*? A) *manūs* B) *oculī* C) *pedēs* D) *pectora*
23. Who attempted to drive his father’s sun chariot across the sky but was unable to control the horses? A) Hercules B) Midas C) Orpheus D) Phaethon
24. The Pantheon was a Roman A) *cūria* B) *amphitheātrum* C) *templum* D) *basilica*
25. Insurgent and resurrection derive from the Latin verb meaning to A) rise B) attack C) flow D) give birth to

26. In which room of a *villa Rōmāna* would a *coquus* prepare *cēna*?  
A) *tablīnum* B) *ātrium* C) *cubiculum* D) *culinā*
27. Which letter on the map to the right represents the Apeninnes?  
A) letter A B) letter B C) letter C D) letter D
28. When the kicker missed the game-winning field goal, he became a \_\_\_\_\_ to the fans of his own team. A) *deus ex māchinā* B) *in locō parentis*  
C) *persōna nōn grāta* D) *pater patriae*
29. Which god worked at a forge under Mt. Etna and had an unfaithful wife?  
A) Pluto B) Neptune C) Jupiter D) Vulcan



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

MEMNON AND AURORA

*The death and remembrance of Memnon*

Aurōra, dea p̄rīmae lūcis, propter mortem filiī, Memnonis, lacrimābat. Achilles Memnonem in Bellō Troiānō necāverat. Troiānī corpus in rogum posuērunt sed māter filiū nōn spectāre cupiēbat. Aurōra genūflexit ante pedēs rēgis deōrum et dīxit, “Nōn sum potēns apud deōs. Multa templa nōn habēō. Neque templa neque ārās mihi petō. Dēbēs tamen dare mihi favōrem quod ego tibi p̄rīmam lūcem cotīdiē dabam. Dā, magne rēx deōrum, meō filiō meritum honōrem et levā dolōrem mātris!”

Dum rogos in flammās cadit et columna fūmī lūcem obscurat, Iuppiter annuit. Cinerēs similēs avibus ex flammīs fūmīsque appārebant. Cinerēs factī sunt avēs. Ter avēs circumvolāvērunt; ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant. Subitō avēs inter sē pugnābant. Avēs in memoriā Memnonis quotannis pignant. Bellum Troiānum in caelō gerunt. Etiam hodiē Aurōra, dea p̄rīmae lūcis, terram madidam lacrimīs facit.

Inspired by Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* XIII.576-622

30. In line 1, *dea p̄rīmae lūcis* reveals that Aurora was the goddess of A) the moon B) wisdom C) the rainbow D) dawn
31. In lines 2-3 (*Troiānī...cupiēbat*), Aurora A) lit a funeral pyre for her son B) could not look at her son’s body  
C) prayed to all the gods D) knelt before Achilles
32. To whom does Aurora speak in lines 3-7? A) Memnon B) Achilles C) Jupiter D) herself
33. In lines 4-5 (*Nōn sum...petō*), how does Aurora describe herself? A) intelligent B) tired C) rich D) humble
34. What does *neque...neque* (line 5) mean? A) not only...but also B) none...none C) neither...nor D) not now... not ever
35. In lines 5-6 (*Dēbēs...dabam*), why does Aurora feel she deserves a favor? A) She has received many things before.  
B) She helped the Trojans during the war. C) She brought a new dawn each day. D) Her son killed great Achilles.
36. In line 7, what is the best translation of *levā dolōrem mātris*? A) lighten a mother’s pain B) you will lighten the pain  
for a mother C) mother lightens the pain D) the mother will lighten the pain
37. In line 8 (*Dum...annuit*), what was happening when Jupiter agreed to Aurora’s request? A) The sun was setting.  
B) The funeral pyre was collapsing. C) A volcano was erupting. D) A temple was catching fire.
38. The phrase *ter magnum clāmōrem ad stellās attollēbant* (line 10-11) describes the birds’ A) quick movement B) large size  
C) great number D) loud noise
39. In line 11 (*Subitō...pugnābant*), the birds were fighting A) the Trojans B) each other C) Achilles D) Memnon
40. According to lines 12-13, to what natural phenomenon do the *lacrimīs* of Aurora refer? A) a flood B) morning dew  
C) a hail storm D) tree sap

- 1 **propter** = on account of  
2 **necāverat** = had killed; **rogum** = funeral  
3 **genūflexit** = knelt pyre  
4 **potēns** = powerful; **apud** = among  
5 **ārās** = altars; **tamen** = however  
6 **cotīdiē** = daily  
7 **meritum** = rightful  
8 **Dum** = While; **annuit** = nodded assent  
9 **Cinerēs** = ashes; **avibus** = to birds  
10 **factī sunt** = became; **Ter** = Three times  
11 **attollēbant** = they raised; **sē** = themselves  
12 **quotannis** = every year; **gerunt** = they wage  
13 **madidam** = wet

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

1. Pater huius pueri erat imperator clarus. A) this boy B) these boys C) of this boy D) to these boys
2. Fabulae de deis antiquis semper in schola leguntur. A) are reading B) will be read C) have been read D) were reading
3. Propter \_\_\_\_\_ dux exercitum magnum ad urbem misit. A) periculorum B) periculi C) periculis D) periculum
4. Atalanta celerrime currere poterat. A) quickly B) more quickly C) rather quickly D) very quickly
5. Milites Romani erant \_\_\_\_\_ qui audacter pugnabant. A) viri fortes B) viros fortes C) virorum fortium D) virum fortem
6. Omnes liberi ad theatrum meum ibunt. A) mine B) to me C) from me D) with me
7. Quot sunt viginti minus decem? A) novem B) decem C) quattuordecim D) duodeviginti
8. Dux Romanus urbem hostium oppugnari iussit. A) to be attacked B) about to attack C) having attacked D) attacking
9. Senator orationem scripturus in tablinum intravit. A) written B) about to write C) after writing D) while writing
10. Post multos annos Caesar totam Galliam vincere potuit. A) having conquered B) to be conquered C) to conquer D) conquering
11. Et pueri et puellae in magno horto ludabant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Whether...or D) Not only...but also
12. Ille poeta est melior hoc. A) best of these B) better than all C) better than this one D) very best of all
13. Multi barbari ab imperatore capti erant. A) were captured B) have been captured C) are captured D) had been captured
14. Amicos visitare semper mihi placet. A) I like B) I need C) I am allowed D) I am able
15. Nuntius tuba signum dabit. A) for a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) with a trumpet D) a trumpet
16. Princeps ab militibus suis laudabatur. A) for his soldiers B) with his soldiers C) of his soldiers D) by his soldiers
17. Tertia hora omnes ad urbem venient. A) For three hours B) At the third hour C) After three hours D) Before the third hour
18. "Fer auxilium ad me!" clamat agricola. A) Bring help B) He has brought help C) He is bringing help D) Let's bring help
19. Nonne cupis scire multa verba nova? Disce linguam Latinam! A) Do you want B) Don't you want C) Why do you want D) You won't want
20. Telemachus is related to Odysseus in the same way as \_\_\_\_\_ is related to Daedalus A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Icarus D) Jason
21. What is a typical response if a friend asks you, "*Quid novi?*" A) *Nihil* B) *Salve* C) *Optime* D) *Male*
22. Where did the mythological hero Theseus journey to seek the Minotaur? A) Sicily B) Troy C) Egypt D) Crete
23. What does the abbreviation *e.g.* mean? A) for example B) in other words C) note well D) thank you
24. The Latin phrase *Dramatis Personae* often introduces a list of A) names on a grave stone B) candidates on a ballot C) players on a sports team D) characters in a theater production
25. Where might a Roman audience see a spectacle featuring a *retiarius*, a *secutor*, a *bestiarius*, and a *venatio*? A) a theater B) a temple C) an amphitheater D) public baths
26. What sea is indicated by the white star on the map? A) Aegean Sea B) Adriatic Sea C) Black Sea D) Mediterranean Sea



27. If a friend says that a certain chain of stores is ubiquitous, you know that the stores in this chain are  
A) expensive B) crowded C) everywhere D) spacious
28. What Latin verb is the root of the English words relate, reference, and translation? A) *faciō* B) *lavō*  
C) *laudō* D) *ferō*
29. Quis sum? Ego dē Olympō ad terram dēscendō. Sum nūntius deōrum. Ālās in pedibus meīs habeō.  
A) Neptūnus B) Mercurius C) Iānus D) Mars
30. At the Battle of Actium, the forces of Antony and Cleopatra fought with those of A) Octavian  
B) Julius Caesar C) Pompey D) Brutus

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

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS ENCOUNTERS THE SIBYL

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus rēx Rōmānus, in rēgiā splendidā in Forō habitābat. Ūnō diē rēx fēminam ambulāntem per viam prope rēgiam vīdit. Haec fēmina erat Sibylla quae futūra praedīcere poterat, sed Tarquinius eam nōn agnōvit. Rēx cōgitāvit, “Quis est haec fēmina?” Fēmina nūllum verbum dīxit et discessit.

Postrīdiē fēmina, quae nunc novem librōs portābat, ad Forum revēnit. Ea in rēgiam intrāvit et multam pecūniam prō librīs petīvit. Rēx respondit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs! Ego tibi pecūniam nōn dabō!” Ergō fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit.

Postrīdiē idem pretium petēns Sibylla revēnit, et rēx iterum prōclāmāvit, “Hī librī sunt cāriōrēs!” Iterum fēmina trēs librōs in ignem iēcit et discessit. Tandem rēx dēclārāvit, “Ego errāvī.” Itaque Tarquinius primum pretium fēminae dedit, et trēs librōs reliquōs accēpit. Rēx hōs librōs in templum posuit. Postea hī librī bonum cōnsilium Rōmānīs dabant et Rōmam periculō saepe servābant.

Based on tales from early Roman history

31. According to line 1, Tarquinius Superbus was the \_\_\_\_\_ king of Rome. A) sixth B) seventh C) eighth  
D) ninth
32. The best translation of *ambulāntem* in line 2 is A) walked B) about to walk C) walking D) walks
33. According to line 3, the Sibyl was able to A) interpret dreams B) perform sacrifices C) travel from afar  
D) foretell events
34. In lines 4-5 (*Fēmina...discessit*), the Sibyl A) did not talk B) did not recognize the king  
C) bowed before the king D) lived near the Forum
35. To whom or what does *Ea* (line 6) refer? A) *Rēx*, line 4 B) *fēmina*, line 6 C) *librōs*, line 6 D) *rēgiam*, line 7
36. In lines 6-7 (*Ea...petīvit*), we learn that the Sibyl is trying to A) carry the books to a temple  
B) take the books from the king C) sell the books to the king D) show the books to the people
37. In lines 8-9, the Sibyl A) threatened to destroy the palace B) said she had no money  
C) promised never to return D) threw some of the books into the fire
38. How many books did the king finally receive? A) II B) III C) VI D) IX
39. Tarquinius in this story can best be described as a man who was A) generous B) warlike  
C) able to admit his mistakes D) interested in building many temples
40. What did the king do with the books he had purchased? A) burned them B) copied them  
C) gave them back to the Sibyl D) put them in a temple

- 1 **rēgia** = palace  
2  
3  
4 **nōn agnōvit** = did not recognize  
5  
6 **Postrīdiē** = The next day  
7 **prō** = in exchange for  
8 **cāriōrēs** = too expensive  
9  
10 **idem pretium** = the same price;  
11 **iterum** = again  
12  
13  
14 **cōnsilium** = advice  
15 **periculō** = from danger

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

1. Calamitate nuntiata, civēs Rōmānī lacrimāvērunt. A) Intending to announce the disaster  
B) When the disaster had been announced C) Announcing the disaster D) The disaster had to be announced
2. Caesar flūmen Rubicōnem trānsire ausus est. A) was daring B) will dare C) is daring D) dared
3. Ut dē ponte cadēbam, tōta vīta mea ante oculōs meōs sē ostendēbat. A) So that B) That C) As D) For
4. Liberōs bene edere oportet. A) Permit the children to eat well. B) Children ought to eat well.  
C) Eating well is challenging for children. D) It is encouraged for children to eat well.
5. Quis nostrum rēgīnam vīdit? A) by us B) of us C) we D) with us
6. Nēmō praesidiō pontī missus est. A) the bridge must be protected B) when the bridge had been protected  
C) protecting the bridge D) as a protection for the bridge
7. Captīvī suās sententiās sine timōre dīcant. A) The captives are speaking B) The captives will speak  
C) So that the captives may speak D) Let the captives speak
8. Pāx \_\_\_\_\_ petenda est. A) dictātōre B) dictātor C) dictātōrī D) dictātōrem
9. Scītisne cūr hostēs castra moveant? A) Don't you know B) Do you know C) You don't know, do you  
D) You know, don't you
10. Post coniūratiōnem Catilīnae, Cicerō ā senātū appellātus est \_\_\_\_\_. A) Pater Patriae B) Patris Patriae  
C) Patrī Patriae D) Patrem Patriae
11. Ille discipulus eandem quaestiōnem semper rogābat. A) each B) itself C) a certain D) the same
12. Hoc aedificium est magis idōneum tabernae quam templō. A) suitable B) more suitable C) most suitable  
D) more than suitable
13. Coquus domum properāns īram suae dominae timuit. A) having hurried B) to hurry C) about to hurry  
D) while hurrying
14. Dux peditibus imperāvīt nē urbem oppugnārent. A) not to attack B) that they attack C) don't attack  
D) they will attack
15. Ante Bella Pūnica paucae nāvēs Rōmānīs erant. A) there were few ships in Rome B) few Romans have ships  
C) the Romans had few ships D) there are few Roman ships
16. Senex cōnsilium sōlī filiae suae nūntiāvit. A) to his only daughter B) of only his daughter  
C) by his only daughter D) his only daughter
17. Senātor et in urbe et rūrī villās habuit. A) of the country B) from the country C) in the country  
D) to the country
18. Sociī ad urbem ad lūdōs spectandōs venient. A) to watch the games B) the games must be watched  
C) while watching the games D) by watching the games
19. Nōs omnēs gladiātōrem virōs necātūrum esse putāvimus. A) will be killed B) had killed C) would kill  
D) is killing
20. The sound of a dulcimer ought to be A) sweet B) scary C) confusing D) harsh
21. *Salī, augurēs, flāminēs*, and *sacerdōtēs* were primarily involved in Roman A) military life  
B) provincial rule C) public works D) religious observances
22. According to the Roman dating system, *prīdiē Idūs Martiās* was A) March 12 B) March 14 C) March 16  
D) March 18
23. The English words *assuming*, *consumption*, and *resume* come from the Latin word that means A) call B) send out  
C) take up D) eat
24. Where on the map is the Nile River located?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
25. The Latin expression *ad hominem* is used to refer to  
A) the idea that a god can become a human being  
B) the custom of killing one in ten men  
C) a pet's loyalty toward a human being  
D) an attack on an individual's character instead of the issue



26. Trebia, Lake Trasimene, and Cannae were A) places of Carthaginian victories in the Second Punic War  
 B) areas in Britain colonized by Claudius C) areas in Gaul which rebelled against Caesar  
 D) territories yielded to Rome by the Samnites
27. Who were the protective guardian spirits unique to each Roman household and worshipped by its family members? A) *Larēs* B) *Gorgonēs* C) *Parcae* D) *Mūsae*
28. *Appia*, *Flāminia*, *Aurēlia*, and *Aemilia* were names of Roman A) hills B) baths C) roads D) amphitheaters
29. What self-absorbed mortal was transformed into a beautiful flower at the water's edge? A) Iris B) Narcissus  
 C) Pyramus D) Echo
30. Tuscany, the area north of Rome known today for its art, was once inhabited by the \_\_\_\_\_, who were skilled craftsmen. A) Gauls B) Thracians C) Greeks D) Etruscans

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### A POLITICAL DILEMMA

##### *Fabricius and Rufinus: A Surprising Decision*

Fabricius fuit vir magnā glōriā magnisque rēbus gestīs. Rūfīnus potentissimus fuit et bellātor bonus et militāris disciplīnae perītus. Idem vir tamen erat fūr avārus; erat eī multum argentum. Propter mōrēs Rūfīnī, Fabricius eum neque probābat neque amīcitiā eius petēbat. Rē vērā, Fabricius magnum ōdium in eum habēbat.

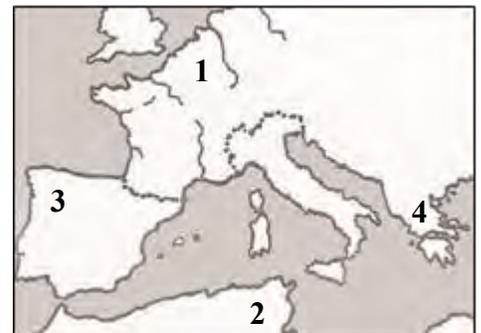
Sed cum in temporibus reī pūblicae difficillimīs cōsulēs creandī essent, Rūfīnus cōsulātum petēbat. Cum autem competītōrēs istius essent infirmī et ignāvī, Fabricius summīs opibus inimīcum Rūfīnum sustinuit ut eī cōsulātus darētur. Multīs rogantibus cūr fūrem avārum inimīcumque creārī cōsulem vellet, “Mālō,” inquit, “ut cīvis inimīcus mē complet, quam, Rōmā captā, barbarus hostis mē vendat.”

Adapted from *The Attic Nights* of Aulus Gellius, Book IV.viii

31. In line 1, we learn that Fabricius A) thought highly of himself B) had accomplished great things  
 C) traveled widely D) longed for glory
32. Rufinus is described in lines 1-2 (*Rūfīnus...perītus*) as A) strong militarily B) fearful of mutiny  
 C) lacking in discipline D) concerned about his soldiers
33. Rufinus is further described in line 3 (*Idem...avārus*) as A) a bully B) a role model C) a just man  
 D) a greedy thief
34. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...habēbat*), what was Fabricius' reaction to Rufinus? A) He hated him.  
 B) He valued his friendship. C) He admired him. D) He thought he was weak.
35. In lines 3-5 (*Propter...petēbat*), Fabricius felt this way because Rufinus A) had made bad military decisions  
 B) was loyal to his friends C) lacked good character D) was a natural leader
36. In lines 6-7, *cōsulēs creandī essent* is best translated A) for the purpose of electing consuls  
 B) consuls had to be elected C) by electing consuls D) when the consuls will be elected
37. In lines 7-8 (*Cum...ignāvī*), those competing with Rufinus for the consulship were  
 A) outstanding political leaders B) unfit to lead C) outspoken about their mistrust of Fabricius  
 D) military heroes
38. In lines 8-9 (*Fabricius...darētur*), Fabricius supported Rufinus' bid for the consulship  
 A) in spite of the way he felt about Rufinus B) because he thought he could control  
 C) because of his friendship with Rufinus D) despite Rufinus' physical injury
39. How is *quam* in line 11 best translated? A) that B) which C) whom D) than
40. In lines 9-12 (*Multīs...vendat*), the response of Fabricius to those questioning his action indicates that  
 A) he would never support a dishonest friend B) he would rather take the lesser of two evils  
 C) everyone deserves a second chance D) honesty should always be rewarded

- 1 **rēbus gestīs** = deeds  
 2 **perītus** (+ genitive) = skilled in  
 3  
 4 **probābat** = was approving of  
 5 **Rē vērā** = In fact  
 6  
 7  
 8 **ignāvī** = cowardly; **opibus** = with all his might;  
 9 **sustinuit** = supported | **inimīcum** = personal enemy  
 10  
 11 **complet** = rob  
 12

1. Pompeiō victō, Caesar ad Aegyptum profectus est. A) by defeating Pompey B) after Pompey had been defeated C) conquered by Pompey D) with Pompey as victor
2. Pater ab Hannibale petit nē in amicitia cum Rōmānīs sit. A) that he is B) that he not be C) that he would be D) that he had not been
3. Hōc turpius nōbīs fuit nihil. A) This was rather shameful to us. B) He was never more shameful to us than this. C) We had never seen anything more shameful. D) Nothing was more shameful to us than this.
4. Quattuor hōrās lēgātus nōs secūtus erat. A) followed B) will follow C) had followed D) will have followed
5. Orpheus uxōrem tantum amābat ut sine eā vīvere nōllet. A) wanted to live B) was unwilling to live C) does not wish to live D) preferred to live
6. Poētae scrīpsērunt Herculem in Graeciā habitāvisse. A) lives B) used to live C) had lived D) would live
7. Utinam istī mandātō paruissem! A) I could obey that order! B) Would that I had obeyed that order! C) I hesitated to obey that order! D) I should never have obeyed that order!
8. Scimus quid nōbīs faciendum sit. A) what we could do B) what has been done to us C) what must be done by us D) what had been done with us
9. Ulixēs fortior cēterīs nauīs erat. A) than the rest of the sailors B) by the rest of the sailors C) with the rest of the sailors D) to the rest of the sailors
10. Cōpia praesidiō oppidō missae sunt. A) The troops were sent as a guard for the town. B) The town was guarded by the troops. C) The troops sent a guard for the town. D) The troops are sent from the town with a guard.
11. Mīlitēs sē suaque dedidērunt. A) They surrendered their possessions and soldiers. B) The soldier surrendered himself and his home. C) The soldiers surrendered themselves and their possessions. D) He himself surrendered his soldiers.
12. Plīnius dīxit sē domī mānsūrum esse. A) that he had to stay at home B) that he wanted to stay at home C) that he would stay at home D) that they had stayed at home
13. Num sunt Ūrania septem sorōrēs? A) Urania doesn't have seven sisters, does she? B) Urania has seven sisters, doesn't she? C) Does Urania have seven sisters? D) Who are the seven sisters of Urania?
14. Prīnceps lēgātum mittit quī rēgīnam videat. A) which queen is seen B) who has seen the queen C) whom the queen has seen D) to see the queen
15. Cīcīnātus in agrīs quam \_\_\_\_\_ labōrābat. A) *diligentissimē* B) *diligentēs* C) *diligentius* D) *diligentia*
16. Rōmam ventum est. A) Rome has arrived. B) They came to Rome. C) It is near Rome. D) They left Rome.
17. Nōs autem satis facere reī pūblicaē vidēmur sī istīus furōrem ac tēla vītāmus. A) of the same man B) of the man himself C) of someone D) of that one
18. Quā laetitia hīc fruēris? A) What happiness will you enjoy here? B) Have you been happy here? C) Where have you found happiness? D) Are you enjoying this very happiness?
19. Sī quid novī erit, faciam tē certiōrem. A) I will help you. B) I will assure you. C) I will inform you. D) I will follow you.
20. Chiron, tutor of both Jason and Achilles, one of the \_\_\_\_\_, was wise, gentle, and skilled in the arts of medicine and music. A) Cyclopes B) Furies C) Centaurs D) Harpies
21. The Golden Age of Latin Literature included the authors Caesar and Cicero. The Silver Age included A) Martial and Pliny B) Plautus and Terence C) Vergil and Catullus D) Ovid and Horace
22. Reflecting the identity of those who colonized it, the southern part of Italy was known as A) Magna Graecia B) Etrūria C) Latium D) Gallia Cisalpīna
23. Pompey was defeated at the Battle of Pharsalus. Where is it on the map? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
24. *Prōnuba*, *cōnfarreātio*, *flammeum*, and *tunica rēcta* are terms associated with Roman A) funerals B) weddings C) baths D) games
25. Which of the following words literally means “to unfold”? A) exonerate B) excoriate C) explicate D) exhilarate
26. During the summer, we had become accustomed to taking postprandial naps. The naps were taken after A) lunch B) work C) swimming D) reading



27. When Cicero defended the poet Archias, his brother Quintus was the presiding judge or A) tribune B) praetor C) aedile D) consul
28. The Flavian Emperors who built the first permanent amphitheater in Rome, sacked Jerusalem and dealt with the eruption of Vesuvius were A) Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula B) Claudius, Nero, Galba C) Vespasian, Titus, Domitian D) Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius
29. What Latin abbreviation found in reference books means *see which*? A) Q.E.D. B) i.e. C) vs. D) q.v.
30. Ovid's stories of Philemon, Baucis, and Daphne involve metamorphoses into A) birds B) trees C) streams D) rocks

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

**FOR THE LOVE OF THE LIBERAL ARTS**

*Cicero defends the pursuit of literary studies.*

Quod sī nōn hīs [virīs] tantus frūctus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī adversiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae [animī adversiōnēs] neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum: haec studia adulēscentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, secundās rēs ōnant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbīscum, peregrīnantur, rūsticantur.

Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mīrārī dēbērēmus, etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus. Quis nostrum tam animō agrestī ac dūrō fuit, ut Roscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur? Quī cum senex mortuus esset, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem vidēbātur omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse.

Cicero, *Pro Archia* xvi-xvii

31. In line 1, *tantus fructus* is best translated A) so great an advantage B) the only advantage C) so many advantages D) the same advantage
32. In lines 2-3, *peteretur...iudicaretis* is best translated A) is sought...you may judge B) were sought...you would judge C) had been sought...you would have judged D) will be sought...you will judge
33. According to lines 1-3, which word or words reveal that this is what Cicero believes? A) *hīs studiīs* (lines 1-2) B) *ut opīnor* (line 2) C) *animī* (line 2) D) *iūdicārētis* (line 3)
34. According to lines 3-5 (*Nam ceterae...locorum*), mental relaxations apart from the liberal arts A) must be done at a certain time of day B) cannot be done apart from the proper setting C) are fitting for all stages of life D) are not for all times or places
35. According to lines 5-8, what do *haec studia* NOT do? A) heal our diseases B) nurture our youth C) please us at home D) spend the night with us
36. What rhetorical device has Cicero employed in lines 5-8 (*haec studia...rūsticantur*)? A) simile B) polysyndeton C) personification D) apostrophe
37. The verb *atingere* (line 9) is formed from A) *ab + tegō* B) *ab + tergō* C) *ad + taceō* D) *ad + tangō*
38. According to lines 9-10, Cicero indicates that we should A) employ all five senses B) despise the offenses of others C) admire artistic pursuits of others D) isolate ourselves from distractions
39. In lines 11-12, Cicero believes that A) one should be moved by the death of a great artist B) living in the country allows a life of leisure C) Roscius was punished justly by death D) one should be punished for harsh actions
40. According to the end of the passage, why does it seem that Roscius "should not have entirely died?" A) he died a tragic death B) he was only a poor man from the country C) he possessed incredible skill and charm D) he might return from the dead

- 1 **Quod sī** = But if; **ostenderētur** = were evident  
 2 **dēlectātiō** = delight  
 3 **adversiōnem** = distraction  
 4  
 5  
 6 **oblectant** = delight; **secundās** = favorable  
 7 **praebent** = offer; **forīs** = abroad  
 8 **peregrīnantur** = travel abroad  
 9 **gustāre** = to taste  
 10  
 11 **agrestī** = unsophisticated; **Roscī** = of Roscius  
 12 (a Roman actor)  
 13 **venustātem** = charm; **omnīnō** = altogether  
 14

1. Anna sorōre pulchrior nōn erat. A) her sister B) from her sister C) than her sister D) to her sister
2. Sīrēnes Ulixēn virōsque suōs canendō superāre cōnātae sunt. A) of singing B) to be sung C) must be sung D) by singing
3. Sunt nōbīs duae filiae. A) We have two daughters. B) They were our two daughters. C) We wish we had two daughters. D) They have our two daughters.
4. Pater Aenēas Troiānīs mīlitibus magnā vōce haec clāmāvit. A) she B) these things C) her D) that thing
5. Dīdō timet nē Aenēas discēdat. A) that Aeneas left her B) that Aeneas is not leaving C) that Aeneas did not want to leave her D) that Aeneas may leave
6. Mercurius Aenēan admonitum ē caelō dēscendit. A) about to warn B) to warn C) by warning D) must be warned
7. Mīles multōs annōs Athēnīs habitābat. A) by Athens B) to Athens C) in Athens D) from Athens
8. Nōs pecūniā sapienter ūtāmur. A) We are using our money wisely. B) We will use our money more wisely. C) Let us use the money wisely. D) The money was used wisely by us.
9. Sī imperātor vīveret, verba eius audīrētis. A) you would hear B) you had heard C) you hear D) you heard
10. Cūr Dīdōnem mentem mūtāvisse putās? A) changes B) changed C) must change D) will change
11. Thisbē territa leōnem ē silvā venientem vīdit. A) came B) coming C) having come D) about to come
12. Corripuēre sacram effigiem manibus cruentīs. A) To seize B) They seized C) They will seize D) While seizing
13. Quī vestrum histōriam Bellī Troiānī nesciunt? A) of you B) your C) you D) for you
14. Post decem annōs urbs Troia in ruīnās cāsūra erat. A) had fallen B) might fall C) did fall D) was about to fall
15. Mea māter semper clāmābat, “Tē studēre cofīdiē oportet!” A) It is tedious for you to study every day. B) You ought to study every day. C) You want to study every day. D) It is pleasing for you to study every day.
16. Magister omnēs librōs ā suīs discipulīs legī vult. A) to read B) to be read C) must be read D) will be read
17. “Troia nova nōbīs petenda est,” sociīs suīs exclāmāvit Aenēas. A) is sought B) has been sought C) must be sought D) will be sought
18. Prīmō rāmō āvulsō, nōn dēficit alter aureus. A) After the first branch has been plucked off B) Since I plucked off the first branch C) The first branch was about to be plucked off D) Plucked off from the first branch
19. Anna ducem quī ē lītore properāret esse causam dolōris crēdidit. A) in order to hurry away from the shore B) who had to hurry from the shore C) that he will hurry away from the shore D) who was hurrying from the shore
20. In the line of dactylic hexameter *terga datī, superant capite et cervīcibus altīs*, the scansion of the first four feet is A) DDDS B) DSDS C) DDS D) SDDD
21. Wishing to ransom the body of his son Hector, Priam went to the tent of A) Achilles B) Agamemnon C) Odysseus D) Pyrrhus
22. Delos, Lesbos, and Naxos are A) islands in the Aegean B) mountains in Greece C) lakes in Italy D) rivers in Gaul
23. With what genre of literature do we associate Catullus and Horace? A) epic poetry B) tragedy C) lyric poetry D) oratory
24. What is the meaning of the Latin verb at the root of *attainment*, *contingency*, and *contact*? A) cover B) be silent C) touch D) try
25. In the line, *manūs ac supplicēs vōcēs ad Tiberium tendēns*, the participle *tendēns* changes its meaning with each of its different objects; this is an example of A) transferred epithet B) synecdoche C) litotes D) zeugma

26. A narrative that begins at a crucial point in the action rather than at the beginning is described as A) *suum cuique*  
B) *status quo* C) *in mediās rēs* D) *nōn sequitur*
27. The year 2014 was the 2000<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of this leader who boasted that he transformed Rome from a city of brick to a city of marble. A) Julius Caesar B) Augustus C) Vespasian D) Constantine
28. The students celebrating their graduation exclaimed A) *Gaudeāmus!* B) *Iterum legāmus!* C) *Nōs paenitet!*  
D) *Nōbīs ignōscāmus!*

### READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### OVID'S ADVICE TO SUITORS

*What all young men need to know*

Sed prius ancillam captandae nōsse puellae	1	
cūra sit: accessūs molliet illa tuōs.	2	
Proxima cōnsiliīs dominae sit ut illa, <u>vidētō</u> ,	3	<b>vidētō</b> = see to it
<u>nēve parum</u> tacitīs cōnscia fīda iocīs.	4	<b>nēve parum ... cōnscia fīda</b> = or that she be a trustworthy
Hanc tū pollicitīs, hanc tū corruppe rogandō:	5	accomplice
quod petis, <u>ex facili</u> , sī volet illa, ferēs.	6	<b>ex facili</b> = facile
Illa <u>leget</u> tempus (medicī quoque tempora servant)	7	<b>leget</b> = will choose
quō facilis dominae mēns sit et apta capī.	8	
Mēns erit apta capī tum, cum laetissima rērum	9	
ut <u>seges</u> in pingui lūxuriābit humō.	10	<b>seges</b> = crop
Pectora dum gaudent nec sunt adstrīcta dolōre,	11	
ipsa patent, <u>blandā</u> tum subit arte Venus.	12	<b>blandā</b> = flattering

Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, Book I.351-362

29. In line 1, *captandae puellae* is best translated A) after the girl was won B) the girls will be won  
C) of the girl to be won D) by winning the girls
30. In line 1, *nōsse* is a syncopation of A) *nōvistī* B) *nōtum esse* C) *nōveris* D) *nōvisse*
31. According to lines 1-2 (*Sed...tuōs*), the reader learns A) it is important to know your girl's handmaid B) the girls care about their handmaid first C) the handmaid is summoned by the girl D) the handmaid cares for her mistress first and foremost
32. In line 2, *accessūs molliet illa tuōs* tells the reader that A) the potential girlfriend will soften your ways  
B) the handmaid will make the suitor's approaches easier C) the suitor will change his tactics D) the girl is unavailable
33. In line 3, *illa* refers to A) *ancillam* (line 1) B) *cūra* (line 2) C) *dominae* (line 3) D) *iocīs* (line 4)
34. Line 5 contains an example of A) hendiadys B) oxymoron C) simile D) anaphora
35. In line 5 (*Hanc...rogandō*), the reader learns that A) the suitor should win over the handmaid with promises and pleas  
B) the handmaid agreed to the suitor's requests C) the suitor has refused to marry the girl  
D) the handmaid had begged her mistress
36. In line 6, *sī volet illa, ferēs* is best translated A) if he wants those things, you can obtain B) if that one should be willing, you would obtain C) if you wanted, you would obtain D) if that one will be willing, you will obtain
37. In lines 7-8 (*Illa...capī*), the handmaid A) will tell the doctor when to visit the girl B) will select an appropriate time for the suitor to visit C) will claim that it is easier for a doctor to visit the girl than a suitor  
D) will complain that it is difficult for a suitor to visit the mistress
38. Lines 9-10 (*Mēns...humō*) A) explain the handmaid's joy in winning over the girl B) describe the growing desire of the suitor C) compare the potential relationship to a crop in a field D) inform the suitor of where to meet the girl
39. In line 12, *ipsa* refers to A) *Pectora* (line 11) B) *dolōre* (line 11) C) *arte* (line 12) D) *Venus* (line 12)
40. In lines 11-12, the reader learns that A) grief will be aided by love B) the handmaid could be a suitable replacement for the girl C) the skill of Venus is easily surpassed D) love can come into an open heart

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## A BIZARRE DINNER

*Gaius Trimalchio, the host, "suspects" that his cook has been careless.*

"Quid? Quid?" inquit, "Porcus hic nōn est exinterātus? Nōn mehercules est. Vocā, vocā coquum in mediō." Cum cōstitisset ad mēnsam coquus trīstis et dīceret sē oblītum esse exinterāre: "Quid, oblītus?" Trimalchiō exclāmat, "Putēs illum piper et cumīnum nōn coniēcisse! Dēsoliā!" Nōn fit mora, dēsoliātur coquus atque inter duōs tortōrēs maestus cōsistit.

Dēprecārī tamen omnēs coepērunt et dīcere: "Solet fierī. Rogāmus mittās. Postea sī fēcerit, nēmō nostrum prō illō rogābit."

...At Trimalchiō, quī relaxātō in hilaritātem vultū, "Ergō," inquit, "quia tam malae memoriae es, palam nōbīs illum exinterā." Receptā coquus tunicā cultrum arripuit, porcīque ventrem hinc atque illinc timidā manū secuit. Nec mora... tomācula cum botulīs effūsa sunt. Plausum post hoc automatum familia dedit et "Gaiō fēliciter!" conclāmāvit.

Petronius, *The Satyricon* (49-50)

1 **est exinterātus** = has...been gutted

2

3

4 **piper** (neut.) = pepper; **cumīnum** = cumin

5 **tortōrēs** = torturers | **Dēsoliā!** = Disrobe (him)!

6

7

8

9 **palam nōbīs** = in our presence; **cultrum** = knife

10

11 **tomācula cum botulīs** are types of sausages

12

**automatum** = spontaneous

- What does Trimalchio do when he thinks the pig has not been gutted (lines 1-2)? A) names another slave as the new cook B) sends the dish back C) orders the cook to be thrown out D) summons the cook
- What is the best translation of *Cum cōstitisset ad mēnsam coquus trīstis* (line 2)? A) When the sad cook had stood at the table B) Since the sad cook was standing at the table C) Before the sad cook had stood at the table D) With the sad cook standing at the table
- In lines 2-3, what does the cook say about the pig? A) He insists that he had gutted it. B) He forgot to gut it. C) He did not know how to gut it. D) He claims the pig can be eaten as is.
- In line 3, *Putēs* should be translated A) Do you think B) Have you thought C) You had thought D) You would think
- What does Trimalchio mean when he exclaims *Putēs illum piper et cumīnum nōn coniēcisse* (lines 3-4)? A) If only I could throw seasoning on him! B) That cook added too much seasoning! C) It's as if the cook had only forgotten to season the dish! D) You would never add pepper and cumin to that kind of dish!
- The phrase *Nōn fit mora* (line 4) could be replaced by what adverb with the same meaning? A) *Saepe* B) *Numquam* C) *Statim* D) *Diū*
- In line 5, *maestus* describes A) a torturer B) the cook C) Trimalchio D) one of the guests
- Given that *Dēprecārī...omnēs coepērunt* (line 6) is translated "All began to plead...", what statement MUST be true about *Dēprecārī*? A) It is deponent. B) It is imperative. C) It takes the dative. D) It is subjunctive.
- In line 6, *Solet fierī* means A) It usually happens B) Let it be done C) It happened only once D) He alone did it
- What is the gist of the guests' statements in lines 6-7? A) They want to ask the cook some questions. B) The cook should be tortured until dawn. C) The cook should have been supervised. D) They want to give him one more chance.
- What is the only subjunctive verb in lines 6-7? A) *Solet* B) *Rogāmus* C) *mittās* D) *fēcerit*
- What is Trimalchio's mood in line 8? A) amused B) bored C) enraged D) confused
- What does Trimalchio command the cook to do in lines 8-9? A) Recount every step of the recipe. B) Gut the pig in front of everyone. C) Prepare himself to be publicly gutted. D) Make public apologies to everyone.
- In line 9, *illum* refers to A) the cook B) the pig C) Trimalchio himself D) a guest
- In lines 9-10, *Receptā coquus tunicā cultrum arripuit*, what happened FIRST? A) The cook got his tunic back. B) The cook grabbed a knife. C) The two actions happen simultaneously. D) It is impossible to determine based only on the Latin.
- What is cut in line 10? A) the cook's hand B) the cook's backside C) the pig's liver D) the pig's stomach
- How does the cook appear in line 10? A) nervous B) sad C) triumphant D) arrogant
- In line 11, *effūsa sunt* is a compound from which Latin verb? A) *fungor, fungī* B) *ferō, ferre* C) *fundō, fundere* D) *fūmō, fūmāre*
- What is amusing about the sausages (lines 10-11)? A) The Romans didn't eat sausage. B) The sausages flew out like birds. C) The pig must have eaten sausages. D) The sausages resemble intestines.
- What does everyone's applause confirm at the end of the passage (*Plausum... conclāmāvit*)? A) Trimalchio was getting married after dinner. B) The cook would never return. C) Trimalchio had set up the whole scene, like a play. D) A new pig would be brought in soon.

**TERMINUS, THE GOD OF BOUNDARIES AND DOMAIN**

*Ovid recognizes Terminus' place and role in Roman society.*

<u>Quid</u> , nova cum fierent Capitōlia? <u>Nempe</u> deōrum	1	<b>Quid</b> = <i>Quid accidit</i> ; <b>Nempe</b> = Of course
cūncta Iovī cessit turba locumque dedit;	2	
Terminus, ut veterēs memorant, inventus in aede	3	
restitit et magnō cum Iove templa tenet.	4	
Nunc quoque, sē suprā nē quid <u>nisi</u> sīdera cernat,	5	<b>nisi</b> = except
<u>exiguū</u> templī tēcta <u>forāmen</u> habent.	6	<b>exiguū forāmen</b> = a small opening
Termine, post <u>illud</u> <u>levitās</u> tibi libera nōn est:	7	<b>illud</b> refers to building the temple; <b>levitās</b> = mobility
quā positus fuerīs in statiōne, manē;	8	
nec tū <u>vīcīnō</u> <u>quicquam</u> concēde roganfī,	9	<b>vīcīnō</b> = neighboring tribe; <b>quicquam</b> = <i>quidquam</i>
nē videāre hominem praeposuisse Iovī:	10	
et seu <u>vōmeribus</u> seu tū pulsābere <u>rastrīs</u> ,	11	<b>vōmeribus</b> = plowshares; <b>rastrīs</b> = rakes
clāmātō “tuus est hic ager, ille tuus”...	12	
Gentibus est aliīs tellūs data līmite certō:	13	
Rōmānae <u>spatium</u> est Urbis et orbis idem.	14	<b>spatium</b> = extent

Ovid's *Fasti*, II.667-678, 683-684

21. What is the best translation of *nova cum fierent Capitōlia* (line 1)? A) they were making new things on the Capitol B) when they will make a new Capitol C) things were becoming new on the Capitol D) when a new Capitol was being made
22. In lines 1-2 (*Nempe...dedit*) we learn that the gods A) disapproved of the changes to the Capitoline Hill B) have given up their place on the Capitoline Hill C) remained in the Temple of Jupiter D) were thrown into confusion by the appearance of Jupiter
23. What is the best translation of *ut veterēs memorant* (line 3)? A) in order to remember the ancients B) as the ancients recount C) if only the ancients would remember D) how they relate to the ancients
24. According to lines 3-4, the god Terminus A) remained and shared space with Jupiter B) was rejected and banished by Jupiter C) appeared and created a large temple for Jupiter D) stopped and appealed to Jupiter
25. In line 5, the pronoun *sē* is the object of the preposition *suprā*. What is the name of the figure of speech in which the object precedes its preposition? A) ellipsis B) hendiadys C) anastrophe D) litotes
26. What is the best translation of *quid* in line 5? A) what B) anything C) whatever D) why
27. Why is there a small opening in the roof of the Temple of Jupiter (lines 5-6)? A) to admit light and water B) so that Jupiter may stand up C) to allow smoke to escape from the sacrifices D) so that Terminus may see the open sky
28. In line 7, we learn that Terminus A) may be approached only by free men B) set the other gods free C) set in motion the events which freed Jupiter D) is not free to move
29. In lines 7-8, Terminus is ordered to A) free others B) replace his neighbors C) stand D) stay
30. The scansion of line 8, a pentameter line of elegiac couplet, is A) - u u / - / - / - u u / - u u / - B) - - / - - / - / - u u / - u u / - C) - u u / - u u / - / - u u / - u u / - D) - - / - u u / - / - u u / - u u / -
31. In line 10, *videāre* is a poetic form for A) *vidēre* B) *videar* C) *videāris* D) *vidērunt*
32. Why is *Iovī* (line 10) in the dative case? A) object of compound verb B) indirect object C) possession D) agent
33. In lines 9-10, why does Ovid caution Terminus not to concede to neighbors pushing Rome's boundaries? A) because it would give more importance to humans than to Jupiter B) because the neighbors would always be asking C) because it would make Terminus seem weak D) because Jupiter would become angry
34. What is the best translation of *seu...seu* (line 11)? A) neither...nor B) on the one hand...on the other C) whether...or D) if...then
35. What is the best translation of *pulsābere* (line 11)? A) they have struck B) you will be struck C) to have struck D) be struck
36. What is the name of the form for *clāmātō* (line 12)? A) perfect passive participle B) ablative singular noun C) third person singular active verb D) future imperative
37. Lines 11-12 reveal that Terminus often A) decides property disputes B) receives numerous sacrifices from farmers C) has to move between the city and countryside D) argues with the other gods of the countryside
38. In line 12, *tuus...hic...ille tuus* is an example of A) chiasmic word order B) anaphora C) hyperbole D) polysyndeton
39. Line 13 reveals that A) Rome shares its territory with other nations B) the earth provides abundant resources to other nations C) other nations have fixed boundaries D) certain lands have been given to Rome
40. According to lines 13-14, Ovid suggests that A) Terminus will one day rise up and rule the world B) every god deserves his or her own space in the world C) Terminus will lay out space for the gods in Rome D) there will be no limit to Rome's boundaries

## 2015 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS

### Introduction to Latin

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

The German slave flees out of the forum. The master and his two sons chase the slave. The master takes hold of the slave. The master fights with the slave. A crowd sees and surrounds the fight. The slave is afraid of the crowd. The slave tries to escape and runs between the two boys. The slave bumps into the boys accidentally and falls down onto the ground. "You dare to bump into my sons," the master shouts. "I ask for the death penalty for you because you are hurting my sons." "Father," one son says, "The German slave was hurting us accidentally. Don't kill the slave. The slave is valuable. Sell the slave and keep the money." "Yes," the master replies, "You are clever."

### Latin I

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

Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, was weeping on account of the death of her son Memnon. Achilles had killed Memnon in the Trojan War. The Trojans placed the body onto a funeral pyre but the mother desired not to look at her son. Aurora knelt before the feet of the king of the gods and said, "I am not powerful among the gods. I do not have many temples. I seek for myself neither temples nor altars. However, you ought to give me a favor because I gave you the dawn every day. Great king of the gods, give my son a deserved honor and lighten a mother's pain!" While the funeral pyre was falling into flames and a column of smoke was obscuring the light, Jupiter nodded assent. Ashes similar to birds were appearing out of the flames and smoke. The ashes became birds. Three times the birds flew around; three times they raised a great noise to the stars. Suddenly the birds were fighting among themselves. Every year the birds fight in memory of Memnon. They wage a Trojan War in the sky. Even today Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, makes the earth wet with her tears.

### Latin II

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

Tarquin the Proud, the seventh Roman king, was living in a splendid palace in the Forum. One day, the king saw a woman walking along the road near the palace. This woman was the Sibyl who was able to predict the future, but Tarquin did not recognize her. The king thought, "Who is this woman?" The woman said no word and went away. The next day, the woman, who now was carrying nine books, returned to the Forum. She entered into the palace and sought much money in exchange for the books. The king answered, "These books are too expensive! I will not give the money to you!" Therefore, the woman threw three books into the fire and went away. The next day, seeking the same price, the Sibyl returned, and the king again proclaimed, "These books are too expensive!" Again, the woman threw three books into the fire and went away. Finally, the king declared, "I have made a mistake." And so, Tarquin gave the first price to the woman, and received the three remaining books. The king placed these books into a temple. Afterwards, these books were giving good advice to the Romans and often saved Rome from danger.

### Latin III

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

*Translation on next page*

Fabricius was a man of great glory and great deeds. Rufinus was very powerful and a good warrior and skilled in military training. The same man, however, was a greedy thief; he had much silver. On account of the character of Rufinus, Fabricius was neither approving of him nor was he seeking his friendship. In fact, Fabricius was having great hatred toward him. But, when in times most difficult for the republic, consuls had to be elected, Rufinus was seeking the consulship. Since, however, the competitors of that one were weak and cowardly, Fabricius with all his might supported his personal enemy Rufinus so that the consulship might be given to him. To many asking why he wanted a greedy thief and personal enemy to be elected consul, he said, "I prefer that a hostile fellow-citizen rob me than that a foreign enemy sell me after Rome has been captured."

#### Latin III-IV Prose

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

But if so great an advantage were not evident to these men, and if from these studies only delight were sought, nevertheless, as I think, you would judge this as a most humane and most liberal distraction. For the rest of the distractions are [suitable] neither of the times, nor of all ages, nor of places: these pursuits nourish adolescence, delight old age, adorn favorable affairs, they offer shelter and solace in adverse affairs, they delight at home, they do not hinder abroad, they spend the night with us, they travel abroad, they spend time in the country. But if we ourselves were able neither to touch these things nor to taste them with our sense, nevertheless we ought to admire them, even when we would see [them] in others. Who of us was of so unsophisticated and harsh a mind, that he was not recently moved by the death of Roscius? Although this man has died, nevertheless on account of [his] excellent skill and charm, it seemed altogether that [he] ought not to have died.

#### Latin III-IV Poetry

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

But first let it be [your] concern to know the handmaid of the girl to be won: that one will soften your approaches. See to it that that one be very close to the plans of your mistress, or that she be a trustworthy accomplice to your secret jokes. You corrupt this one with your promises, you corrupt this one with your pleading: if that one will be willing, you will obtain that which you seek easily. That one will choose the time (doctors also observe times) when the mind of her mistress is easy and apt to be captured. Then her mind will be apt to be captured, when, very happy of matters, she will grow luxuriantly as a crop in a rich ground. While hearts are rejoicing and have not been bound by grief, they themselves lie open, then Venus steals in with flattering skill.

#### Latin V-VI

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

Prose: "What? What?" he says, "This pig has not been gutted? By Hercules it has not. Call, call the cook in(to) our midst." When the sad cook had stood at the table and was saying that he had forgotten to gut [it]: "What, forgotten?" Trimalchio exclaims, "You would think that he had not thrown in pepper and cumin! Disrobe [him]!" A delay does not happen, the cook is disrobed and stands sad between two torturers. Nevertheless all began to plead and to say: "It usually happens. We ask that you disregard [this]. Afterwards if he does [it], no one of us will ask on his behalf." . . . But Trimalchio, who with his expression relaxed into cheerfulness, says "Therefore, since you are of so bad a memory, gut it in our presence." The cook, with his tunic recovered, grabbed a knife, and cut the stomach of the pig here and there, with a timid hand. Nor [is there] a delay . . . sausages upon sausages poured out. After this, the household gave spontaneous applause and shouted, "Health to Gaius!"

Poetry: What happened, when a new Capitol was being made? Of course, the whole crowd of gods yielded to Jupiter and gave place [to him]; Terminus, as the ancients recount, having been found in the shrine, remained and holds the temple with great Jupiter. Now also, lest he see anything above him except stars, the roof of the temple has a small opening. Terminus, after that, you do not have free mobility: remain in which place you have been put; nor yield anything to a neighboring tribe asking that you may not seem to have placed man before Jupiter: and whether you will be beaten by ploughshares or by rakes, shout, "Yours is this field, that one yours."... To other nations the earth has been given with a certain limit: the extent of the Roman city and of the world is the same.