

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

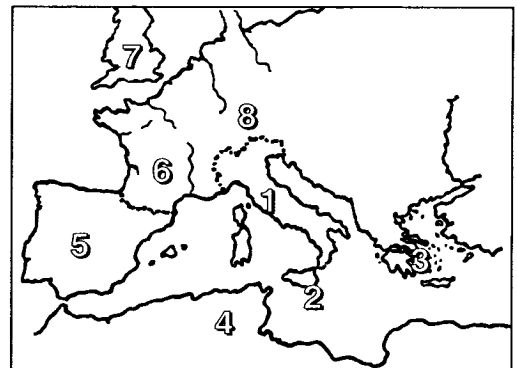
MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Meus pater est _____. A) magistrī B) magister C) magistrum D) magistrōs
2. Fēmina amīcās convocāre parābat. A) to call together B) are calling together C) will call together D) were calling together
3. Valē, Lūcī! Tē crās vidēbō. A) to Lucius B) by Lucius C) of Lucius D) Lucius
4. Cūr Rōmānī pīrātās timēbant? A) When B) How C) Where D) Why
5. Daedalus dīcit Īcarō, “Eris tūtus in mediō caelō.” A) You will be B) You are C) To be D) You were
6. Caesar _____ equōs in Galliam movēbit. A) multum B) multī C) multō D) multōs
7. Da mihi tuam tabellam! A) Give B) To give C) They are giving D) He was giving
8. Rōmulus et Remus caelum spectābant. A) are watching B) will watch C) watch D) were watching
9. Quot animālia sunt duo canēs et quattuor lupī? A) quīnque B) sex C) septem D) octō
10. Sphīnx rogābat, “Quid est respōsum?” A) Who B) How C) What D) Where
11. Jupiter shouted angrily, “Man has displeased the gods!” A) irātī B) irātē C) irātō D) irātum
12. Puer ad insulam natābit. A) through B) in C) to D) across
13. Servī tunicās multās nunc lavant. A) are washing B) will wash C) washed D) to wash
14. Rōmānī _____ in Colossēo spectābunt. A) lūdōrum B) lūdī C) lūdōs D) lūdīs
15. Nōs erimus in scholā crās; ubi vōs eritis? A) I B) you C) they D) she
16. Poēta librum novum amīcō bonō mōnstrat. A) of his good friend B) to his good friend
C) by his good friend D) about his good friend
17. Ubi ambulābis? In hortō aut in silvā ambulābō. A) or B) but C) because D) and
18. Hābēsne pallam et stolam? A) What do you have B) Do you have C) Why do you have D) Where do you have
19. The cornerstone of the public library reads MCMXLII. This tells you that it was dedicated in A) 1902 B) 1922
C) 1942 D) 1962
20. The French word ami, the Spanish word amigo and the Italian word amico all come from the Latin word which means
A) friend B) horse C) mother D) forest

21. Use the map at the right to answer this question:

When a Roman boy travelled from Rome to Athens to continue his studies, he travelled from A) 1 to 2 B) 1 to 3 C) 1 to 4 D) 1 to 5

22. Refer again to the map: Which number identifies the Roman province Gallia? A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7
23. When a Roman father said, “Quaenam est tempestās hodiē?” he was asking A) Where are you going today? B) What is the weather today?
C) Is dinner ready? D) Why are you angry?
24. Quis erat dea lūnae et silvārum? A) Jūnō B) Diāna C) Vesta D) Minerva



25. Teams of horse-drawn chariots competed in the A) Circus Maximus B) basilica C) Cūria D) thermae
26. If you receive a **per diem** salary, you are paid A) daily B) monthly C) yearly D) weekly
27. Their parents were Mars and Rhea Silvia, but a wolf nursed them in infancy. Who were they? A) Neptune and Pluto B) Jupiter and Juno C) Apollo and Diana D) Romulus and Remus
28. In the story of Jason and the Argonauts, the Harpies were malodorous creatures. A) powerful B) timid C) beautiful D) bad-smelling
29. The famous Roman orator Cicero wrote essays, speeches, letters, and so forth. A) Nota Bene B) id est C) et cetera D) Post Scriptum
30. When your teacher says, “**Ambulā ad iānuam**,” you should A) go to the blackboard B) walk to the door C) put down your pen D) finish your test

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN ENEMY COMFORTS A GRIEVING FATHER

The greatest of the Greek fighters, Achilles, has just killed Hector, the Trojan son of King Priam. In the speech that follows, Achilles is trying to comfort the aged King about the death of his son:

“Deī fāta hominum volvunt. Iuppiter duās magnās urnās in Monte Olympō habet. In urnīs sunt dōna. Ūna urna habet beneficia, sed secunda urna habet dolōrēs. Iuppiter urnās movet et dōna miscet. Iuppiter virō beneficia et dolōrēs dabit.

“Ōlim, senex, erās laetus et pater multōrum filiōrum. Sed nunc Iuppiter tibi bellum longum et mortem filiōrum tuōrum dat. Lacrimae Hectōrem nōn referent. Mox Iuppiter tibi beneficia iterum dabit; tum tibi dolōrēs iterum dabit.”

- 1 **fāta hominum** = the fates of men; **volvunt** = roll out;
Iuppiter = Jupiter; **urna** = pitcher, urn
 3 **beneficia** = favors; **dolōrēs** = sorrows
 4 **miscet** = mixes
 5 **senex** = old man
 6
 7 **Lacrimae** = tears; **referent** = will bring back
 8 **iterum** = again

31. According to line 1, who rolls out the fates of men? A) Priam B) Achilles C) men D) the gods
32. How many urns are there? A) two B) three C) four D) five
33. Where are the urns? A) in Troy B) in Athens C) on Mt. Olympus D) in the Underworld
34. The first urn holds A) old wine B) offerings to the gods C) Jupiter’s lightning bolts D) Jupiter’s favors
35. According to line 4, when Jupiter hands out his gifts, he A) throws lightning and thunderbolts B) gives both favors and sorrows C) rewards good people D) shakes the sky
36. The best translation of **dabit** in line 4 is A) will give B) gives C) used to give D) to give
37. According to line 5, once upon a time, Priam was happy and A) ruled many lands B) owned a large number of ships C) travelled far and wide D) had many sons
38. According to lines 6 and 7, Jupiter now gives Priam A) a proud and lasting empire B) unhealthy old age C) war and death D) wives for his sons
39. The person referred to by the pronoun **tibi** (lines 7 and 8) is A) Achilles B) Hector C) Jupiter D) Priam
40. In the last sentence, Achilles reminds Priam that soon Jupiter will give him A) favors, then sorrows B) a new kingdom C) another son D) victory in battle

1. Sciō nōmina Mūsārum. A) of the Muses B) by the Muses C) the Muses D) about the Muses
2. In the forest lives a beautiful nymph. A) habitāre B) habitās C) habitābit D) habitat
3. Quis dabit meō amicō cibum et aquam? A) of my friend B) by my friend C) to my friend D) from my friend
4. Troiānus Aenēās erat vir _____. A) bonus B) bonī C) bonum D) bonō
5. Magistra cum quinque discipulīs sub arbore sedet. Quot sub arbore sedent? A) quattuor B) sex C) septem D) novem
6. Multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō vīdistī. A) you saw B) you will see C) you see D) you were seeing
7. Graeci ex Asiā discēdere parant. A) they depart B) depart! C) they will depart D) to depart
8. Cūr Rōmulus cum frātre Remō pugnābat? A) has fought B) was fighting C) fights D) will fight
9. Multī poētae deōs deāsque laudāvērunt. A) of goddesses B) and goddesses C) for goddesses D) or goddesses
10. Hannibal elephantōs trāns montēs dūxit. A) through B) under C) around D) across
11. Paulus dixit, “____ cīvis Rōmānus sum.” A) Tū B) Nōs C) Ego D) Vōs
12. Fīlia lūli Caesaris est lūlia. A) Julius Caesar B) of Julius Caesar C) by Julius Caesar D) with Julius Caesar
13. They were swimming far from the shore. A) bene B) saepe C) longē D) miserē
14. _____ mihi, Cornēlia, fābulam dē familiā tuā! A) Narrā B) Narrāte C) Narrāvī D) Narrāre
15. aqua : aquās :: dux : _____ A) ducis B) ducī C) ducibus D) ducēs
16. Cavē _____ meum! Ferōx est! A) canis B) cane C) canem D) canēs
17. Aut discite aut discēde! A) Either...or B) Both...and C) One...another D) Now...later
18. Pater puellam portat quod parva est. A) what B) if C) why D) because
19. What type of government did Lucius Brutus, Rome’s first consul, establish in 509 B.C.? A) monarchy B) republic C) empire D) triumvirate
20. If your teacher says, “Scribe, quaesō, tuum nōmen in tābulā,” you will A) write out the new story B) put your book on the desk C) write your name on the board D) go to the door
21. Rome’s northernmost province, first invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C., was A) Hispania B) Graecia C) Britannia D) Asia Minor
22. As the god of the Sun and light, who was also the patron divinity of poetry and prophecy? A) Athena B) Apollo C) Aphrodite D) Zeus
23. Quid faciēbant gladiātōrēs in amphitheatrō? A) cantābant B) pugnābant C) dormiēbant D) sē lavābant
24. Vasco da Gama was the first European explorer to circumnavigate Africa. A) establish colonies in B) discover gold in C) reach the interior of D) sail around
25. The change of seasons was explained by the sorrow or joy of _____, whose daughter was snatched away to the Underworld. A) Ceres B) Minerva C) Venus D) Juno
26. **Capitoline, Esquiline, and Palatine** are _____ of Rome. A) hills B) buildings C) emperors D) roads
27. The refugees were soon repatriated. A) given money B) returned to their country C) given new jobs D) sent to prison
28. If your teacher writes N.B. on the board, she is telling the class to A) give an example B) write more clearly C) note carefully D) stay after school
29. In which direction do you go as you leave Rome toward Pompeii on the Via Appia? A) north B) south C) east D) west
30. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in A.D. MCDLIII. A) 1053 B) 1153 C) 1453 D) 1553

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE HEN AND THE PEACOCKS

A proud hen learns a lesson.

Ōlim gallīna stulta et superba pennās pavōnum in terrā invēnit. Hīs pennīs sē adōrnāvit et dixit: “Nunc pulchra sum! Certē nunc pavōnēs pulchrae mē accipient!” Deinde gallīna suum genus contempsit et sē iūnxit ad pulchrās pavōnēs. Pavōnēs autem pennās impudentis gallīnae ēripiunt et eam rostrīs fugant hīs verbīs: “Gallīna erās et es et semper eris!” Misera gallīna ad suum genus redire temptāvit sed etiam hae eam reppulērunt. Ūna ex gallīnis dixit: “Nātūra nōbīs locum dedit. Tū autem tuō locō nōn contenta fuistī. Pennae pavōnem non faciunt!”

- 1 gallīna = hen; pennās = feathers; pavōnum = of peacocks
- 2 Hīs = with these; sē = herself
- 3
- 4 suum genus contempsit = despised her own kind; iūnxit = joined
- 5 impudentis = of the insolent
- 6 eam = her; rostrīs = with their beaks; fugant = chase away
- 7 redire = to go back
- 8 hae = these, they
- 9
- 10

—Adapted from Phaedrus

31. In line 1 the hen is described as A) foolish and vain B) strong and beautiful C) fat and lazy D) loud and angry
32. Where did she find the peacocks’ feathers? A) in the henhouse B) in a tree C) on the fence D) on the ground
33. What did the hen do with the feathers (line 2)? A) put them on herself B) left them where they were C) took them to her friends D) refused to touch them
34. How is accipient (line 3) best translated? A) they accept B) they were accepting C) they will accept D) they have accepted
35. What did the hen hope for in line 3? A) to accept food from the farmer B) to be accepted by the peacocks C) to accept a reward for returning the feathers D) to accept many gifts
36. How did she treat her fellow hens (line 4)? A) she showed them kindness B) she asked them to join her C) she praised them D) she looked down on them
37. How did the peacocks treat the hen (lines 5-6)? A) they received her as one of them B) they drove her away C) they ignored her D) they praised her beauty
38. How is hīs verbīs (line 6) best translated? A) with these words B) of these words C) for these words D) these words
39. How did her fellow chickens treat the hen when she returned (line 8)? A) they welcomed her warmly B) they snatched the peacock feathers C) they drove her off D) they praised her new beauty
40. What is the lesson of this fable? A) Nature favors the beautiful. B) All are created equal. C) There is strength in numbers. D) Be content with what you are.

- Fēminae pulcherrima carmina canēbant. A) beautifully B) very beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
- Labor ā tribus puellis perfectus est. A) by three girls B) for three girls C) from three girls D) with three girls
- Cuius pecūnia in mēnsā est? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) Whose
- Pater filiōs ex urbe discēdentēs spectāvit. A) having left B) leaving C) about to leave D) having been left
- Hannibal cōsilia Rōmānōrum prōvidere potuit. A) is able B) will be able C) had been able D) was able
- "Mūnite longam viam in Galliam!" Caesar militibus dīxit. A) Build B) They have built C) To be built D) He builds
- Urbs ā fidēlibus civibus servābitur. A) will save B) can be saved C) was saving D) will be saved
- Illī quōs dei amant laeti sunt. A) to whom B) whose C) the whom D) for whom
- Miles arma audācter rapuit. A) bold B) very bold C) boldly D) more bold
- Māter Tiberī erat _____. A) Livia B) Liviae C) Liviam D) Livīa
- Puerī paucōs diēs cum amicō mānsērunt. A) in a few days B) a few days ago C) by a few days D) for a few days
- Cōsulēs dixerunt rem publicam dēfēnsam esse. A) will defend B) had been defended C) is defended D) was defending
- Discipulī hōs librōs lēcūrī sunt. A) have read B) having been read C) are reading D) are going to read
- Sciō _____ bene regere. A) Rōmānārum B) Rōmānōs C) Rōmānis D) Rōmānae
- Iuppiter erat potior quam ceterī dei. A) how B) whom C) than D) which
- Multi civium meliōrēs lēgēs petunt. A) of the citizens B) the citizens C) for the citizens D) with the citizens
- Hic vir validus est; ille autem infirmus est. A) the same B) each C) that one D) who
- Rōmānī auxilium ā finitimīs quaesiverant. A) had sought B) were seeking C) seek D) shall have sought
- The doctor identified the boy's problem as noctambulation. A) headaches B) sleepwalking C) weak ankles D) night blindness
- Ubi erat Troia? A) in Asiā Minōre B) in Africā C) in Graeciā D) in Helvētiā
- Is the commander of the army ipso facto the ruler of the country? A) for the time being B) by the very fact C) other things being equal D) for example
- Cleopatra's amorous relationships with two different Romans, _____ and Antony, gave her power in the Roman world.
A) Brutus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Caesar
- Which Roman emperor, fighting under the sign of the cross and the words **In hōc signō vincēs**, was the first to accept Christianity?
A) Romulus B) Constantine C) Augustus D) Aeneas
- Which Titan was assigned the task of holding up the sky because of his attempt to overthrow the gods? A) Hercules B) Atlas
C) Perseus D) Theseus
- Dependents who relied on patrons for support in exchange for their personal services were known as A) optimātēs B) equitēs C) hostēs D) clientēs
- On the first day of school the biology teacher discussed nomenclature. A) the characteristics of one-celled animals
B) the naming system for classification C) the steps in the scientific method D) the instruments used in dissection
- Brundisium, an important Roman seaport, was located on the southeastern "heel" of Italy on the _____. A) Red Sea B) Atlantic Ocean
C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
- Requiescat in pace** would most likely be found inscribed on A) a tomb B) an aqueduct C) a bridge D) a library
- Delphi, the shrine visited by those who wanted to learn the will of the gods, was sacred to A) Jupiter B) Mars C) Neptune D) Apollo
- The Styx, Acheron, and Phlegethon are rivers which A) Hannibal had to cross on his march to Italy B) serve as borders to provinces in North Africa
C) are located in the Underworld D) are tributaries of the Tiber

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE ROMANS AND THE CARTHAGINIANS
The Romans and Carthaginians fought against each other in the Punic Wars. This episode took place during the second of these wars.

In litterīs antiqūis Rōmānī atque Carthāginiēnsēs vigōre et animō parēs esse dicēbantur. Neque haec opiniō sine meritō fuit. Eius rei exemplum est hoc: Quintus Fabius, imperātor Rōmānus, lēgātōs ad Carthāginiēnsēs mīsit. Hī lēgātī hastam, signum bellī, et cadūceum, signum pācis, ferēbant; epistolam quoque ā Rōmānō populō ferēbant. Verba in epistolā erant: "Ēligite unum signum quod māvultis et existimāte unum ā vōbīs ēlectum ā Rōmānis missum esse."

Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānis lēgātīs respondērunt, "Ēligēmus neutrum signum. Relinquitē unum signum quod māvultis et existimāte unum ā vōbīs relictum ā Carthāginiēnsibus ēlectum esse."

Adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights X.27*

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 1 <u>parēs</u> = equal |
| | 2 |
| | 3 <u>lēgātōs</u> = envoys; <u>hastam</u> = spear |
| | 4 <u>cadūceum</u> = herald's staff |
| | 5 <u>ēligo, ēligere, ēlēgi, ēlectum</u> = choose |
| | <u>māvultis</u> = prefer; <u>existimāte</u> = consider |
| | 7 |
| | 8 |
| | 9 |
- In the beginning of the story, the author states that his information comes from A) his opinion B) his eyewitness account
C) ancient literature D) popular belief
 - In line 1, **vigōre et animō** is best translated A) in strength and spirit B) in wealth and prosperity C) in fame and fortune D) in sickness and death
 - Lines 2 and 3 refer to a mission to A) the Roman general B) the Roman envoys C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginians
 - The mission, as described in lines 2-6, centered around a choice between A) poverty and wealth B) life and death
C) war and peace D) blame and forgiveness
 - In line 5, **ēlectum** should be translated A) choosing B) chosen C) about to choose D) about to be chosen
 - The quote from the letter in lines 5-6 ("**Ēligite. . . esse.**") contains A) instructions B) an apology C) praise D) a farewell
 - Ēligēmus** (line 7) is best translated A) We have chosen B) We had been chosen C) We shall choose D) We choose
 - In line 7 (**Ēligēmus neutrum signum.**) the Carthaginians A) demand an apology from the Romans B) are flattered by the praise
C) are frightened by the warning D) reject the Romans' proposal
 - According to the last sentence, who was to make the ultimate decision? A) the Roman envoys B) the Carthaginians
C) Quintus Fabius D) the Carthaginian general
 - What did the Carthaginians do at the end of the story? A) they decided to fight B) they refused to choose
C) they sent back the shield D) they left the territory to the Romans

- Psychē deum _____ vidit. A) dormienti B) dormientibus C) dormientēs D) dormientem
- Lesbia mī dicit semper male. A) from me B) for me C) to me D) by me
- Conticuere omnēs, intentique ōra tenēbant. A) all became silent B) all will become silent C) all would become silent D) all are becoming silent
- Carthāgō deae lūnōni cārissima erat. A) about the goddess Juno B) to the goddess Juno C) from the goddess Juno D) with the goddess Juno
- Fārī dē labōribus Troiae difficile est. A) I shall speak B) We have spoken C) About to speak D) To speak
- Venus et Minerva erant deae quās multī adōrābant. A) whom B) to whom C) by whom D) whose
- Ariadnē filium Thēsēō ad eum iuvandum dedit. A) with his help B) to help him C) having helped him D) by helping him
- Dīdō moritūra haec locūta est. A) which things B) that thing C) these things D) the same thing
- Mūs rūsticus erat pauperior mūre urbānō. A) the city mouse B) from the city mouse C) than the city mouse D) to the city mouse
- Lūgēte, Ō Venerēs Cupidinēsque. A) To mourn B) You are mourning C) By mourning D) Mourn
- Uxor virō persuāsit nē illō diē proficisceretur. A) why he was setting out B) not to set out C) she is not setting out D) when he was setting out
- Poēta dicit hospitem mappam suam ad cēnam tulisse. A) will bring B) brought C) was brought D) brings
- Hic senātor locūtus est diūtius quam ille. A) for a longer time B) a long time C) how long D) a very long time
- P. Ovidius Nāsō saepe rogābat quō tempore Rōmam redire posset. A) he might be able B) he is able C) to be able D) he had been able
- Cum Pandōra arcam aperiret, omnia mala effūgērunt. A) opens B) will open C) was opening D) had opened
- Sī nautae pericula intellexissent, in porcōs nōn mūtātī essent. A) they were not changed B) they do not change C) they will not be changed D) they would not have been changed
- Attonitī ab ōrāculō, Troiānī sacerdotem ipsum petivērunt. A) this priest B) the priest himself C) the priest alone D) the same priest
- Servī saepe libertinī fūnt. A) have become B) will have become C) had become D) become
- Some consider Homer's *Iliad* to be his A) **magnum opus** B) **corpus delicti** C) **mirabile dictu** D) **terra incognita**
- What mountain range in North Africa was named for the Titan who holds up the sky? A) Parnassus B) Apennines C) Atlas D) Aetna
- Vergil speaks of the Labyrinth of King Minos, a mythical king who lived on _____. A) Sicily B) Sardinia C) Crete D) Delos
- What Greek hero killed Hector and was later killed by Paris? A) Achilles B) Jason C) Theseus D) Menelaus
- Narcissus looked into the pellucid waters at his handsome image. A) very dark B) very deep C) very clear D) very blue
- Ovid wrote the *Tristia* at Tomi on the Black Sea when he was A) serving as ambassador B) celebrating his triumph C) studying rhetoric D) banished from Rome
- What Roman poet, in his *Odes*, advised his readers to "carpe diem, quam minimum crēdula posterō"? A) Vergil B) Ovid C) Lucretius D) Horace
- Put these events in chronological order: 1. the assassination of Julius Caesar 2. the battle of Actium 3. the arrival of Aeneas in Italy 4. the Punic Wars A) 4,3,2,1 B) 3,4,1,2 C) 1,3,2,4 D) 2,3,4,1
- Which one of the following was the leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan War? A) Agamemnon B) Priam C) Hector D) Telemachus
- Olympia, Sparta, and Mycenae are cities located in A) Asia Minor B) Italy C) North Africa D) Greece
- Which of the following Latin sayings offers encouragement to a troubled person? A) **nil desperandum** B) **ne credite equo** C) **caveat emptor** D) **de gustibus non est disputandum**
- What literary patron supported Augustus' wish to bring about a renaissance in literature? A) Suetonius B) Brutus C) Maecenas D) Lepidus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ULYSSES

Ulysses and Ajax are debating which one of them should receive the armor of Achilles; Ulysses is speaking.

"Longa referre mora est quae cōnsiliōque manūque
ūtiliter fēcī spatiōsī tempore belli.
Post aciēs primās urbis sē moenibus hostēs
continuere diū, nec apertī cōpia Martis
ūlla fuit; decimō dēmum pugnāvimus annō:
quid facis intereā, quī nil nisi proelia nōstī?
quis tuus ūsus erat? nam sī mea facta requiris,
hostibus insidior, fossā mūnīmina cingō,
cōnsolor sociōs, ut longī taedia bellī
mente ferant placidā, doceō, quō simus alendī
armandique modō, mittor, quō postulat ūsus."
1
2 **spatiōsī** = lengthy
3 **aciēs** = battles
4 **continueō, continēre, continui, contentus** = contain; **cōpia** = opportunity
5 **dēmum** = tandem
6
7
8 **insidior** = I ambush; **mūnīmina** = moenia; **cingō** = surround
9
10 **alō, alere** (3) = feed
11

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, XIII. 205-215

- The scansion for the first four feet of line 1 is A) DDS D B) SDDS C) DSDD D) SDDD
- In lines 1-2, **quae...fēcī** is best translated A) the things I have accomplished B) she has accomplished many things C) why I have accomplished D) who will have accomplished many things
- Ulysses says (lines 1-2) A) some of his accomplishments were challenged B) it takes a long time to tell what he accomplished C) he has a plan for the lengthy war D) his plan was delayed for a long time
- In lines 3-4 (**Post...diū**), the Trojans A) climbed to the citadel B) consulted the oracle C) held a conference D) stayed within the walls
- In the phrase (line 4) **apertī cōpia Martis**, meaning "an opportunity for open warfare," **Martis** is an example of A) litotes B) metonymy C) tmesis D) zeugma
- In line 6, **nōstī** is an example of syncope. The regular form of **nōstī** is A) nōvistī B) nōvērunt C) nōscere D) nōvisse
- In line 6, **quī nil nisi proelia nōstī** is best translated A) you who have no knowledge of battles B) you who knew nothing except battles C) you who have not been in many battles D) you who are not fighting this battle
- In lines 8-9, one of the accomplishments Ulysses cites is that he A) disarmed the enemy B) assembled supplies for a long war C) bought many horses D) encouraged the allies
- In line 9, **ut** is translated A) so that B) how C) when D) where
- How would you best characterize the attitude that Ulysses displays in this passage? A) modest B) proud C) sad D) envious

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Hostēs Rōmānōrum bellum gerere certē volunt. A) will want B) wanted C) want D) had wanted
2. Dea Minerva sapientior lūnōne esse dicitur. A) than Juno B) with Juno C) by Juno D) from Juno
3. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō cum cōpiīs multīs Carthāginem nāvīgāvit. A) in Carthage B) from Carthage C) with Carthage D) to Carthage
4. Ibi sunt arma quae Rōmānī cēpērunt. A) who B) which C) whose D) whom
5. Rōmam mox visūrī sunt. A) they are seen B) while they see C) they are seeing D) they are going to see
6. Crās ad Forum ībō. Quō ībis? A) who B) where C) when D) why
7. Tot nāvēs iam appropinquābant ut nūlla spēs victōriāe nōbīs manēret. A) Too many...to B) As many...as C) So many...that D) As many...as possible
8. Est mihi magna villa rūstica. A) My villas are in the country. B) My farm is growing larger. C) I sold a large farm. D) I have a large farm.
9. You see this international motto every four years: "Citius, altius, fortius." A) high B) very highly C) higher D) highest
10. Sī heri advēnissent, imperātōrem Tiberium vīdissent. A) they would arrive B) they had arrived C) they arrive D) they arrived
11. Dux Rōmānus, cum in illō proeliō victor fuisset, tamen cōpiās nōn dīmisit. A) although B) since C) with D) whenever
12. Nōs cōsulem ipsum salūtābimus. A) ourselves B) the same C) himself D) each one
13. Nāvibus aedificātīs, _____. A) flōrēs vēndidērunt B) fābulam scripsērunt C) trāns mare iter fēcērunt D) gladiōs strinxērunt
14. Licetne vōbis nātare altō in marī? A) Will you go B) Do you like C) Are you permitted D) Are you sorry
15. Carmina Catulli audiāmus. A) We are listening to B) We listened to C) We shouldn't listen to D) Let's listen to
16. Quīdam mercātor in tabernam intrāvit. A) A certain B) The same C) That very D) Which
17. _____ ūtilēs sunt ad civitātem regendam. A) Magnae arborēs B) Optimae cēnae C) Noctēs longae D) Bonae lēgēs
18. Librum āmissum invenire cōnābimur. A) We were trying B) We were being tried C) We will try D) We are trying
19. When the Argonauts came to the island of the blind king Phineus, they found him tormented by huge bird-woman creatures called A) Amazons B) Harpies C) Furies D) Gorgons
20. Definite, infinite, and refined are derived from the Latin word that means A) circular, round B) straight, linear C) end, limit D) smooth, polished
21. Whose letters provide an eyewitness account of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar? A) Pliny B) Plautus C) Nero D) Cicero
22. **Per contrā** (Latin) and **au contraire** (French) are both used to mean A) most of the time B) quite the opposite C) I agree completely D) please be patient
23. Which of these works of Cicero was familiar and most useful to the Founding Fathers as they planned the government of the United States? A) *De Amicitia* B) *De Republica* C) *De Senectute* D) *De Natura Deorum*
24. The **Mare Tyrrhēnum**, **Mare Adriaticum**, and **Mare Aegēum** are parts of the A) Atlantic Ocean B) Black Sea C) Arabian Gulf D) Mediterranean Sea
25. "Patria nostra nōs magnā vōce vocat." This is an example of A) personification B) anaphora C) litotes D) onomatopoeia
26. Conclusion, recluse, and cloister are derived from the Latin word A) **clādēs**, slaughter B) **clārēscō**, shine C) **claudēō**, limp D) **claudō**, close
27. What extraordinary magistrate was authorized by the senate to command in times of military and domestic crises? A) consul B) tribune C) dictator D) praetor
28. Which Pontifex Maximus was responsible for a badly needed revision of the calendar in 46 B.C.? A) Julius Caesar B) Nero C) Tiberius D) Caligula
29. If you are looking for a job, you might be asked to submit an account of your qualifications, called a A) **pro forma** B) **dramatis personae** C) **habeas corpus** D) **curriculum vitae**
30. What Olympian fits this description: "wife of Vulcan, lover of Mars, mother of Aeneas and Cupid, frequent visitor to Cythera and Cyprus"? A) Minerva B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ANT AND THE DOVE

A story of pursuit, gratitude, and survival

Formīca, cum ad fontem dēscendisset ut biberet, in aquam cecidit putāvīque sē certē moritūram esse. Sed columba quaedam in arbore sedēs, misericordiā tacta, rāmulum in aquam iniēcit. Hōc celeriter captō, formīca mortem effūgit et in litus salva advēnit. Paulō post vēnit auceps, quī columbae insidiābātur. Formīca, ut columbae auxilium ferret, ad aucupem arrepisit et tam vehementer eum momordit ut ob dolōrem harundinēs dēiceret. Columba, strepitū harundinum territa, āvolāvit ac periculum incolumis et salva ēvāsīt.

- 1 **formīca** = ant
- 2 **columba** = dove
- 3 **rāmulus, -i, m** = little branch
- 4 **salva** = safe
- 5 **auceps, aucupis, m** = birdcatcher; **insidiōr + dat.** = set a trap for
- 6 **arrepisit** = crept up
- 7 **momordit** = bit; **harundō, -inis, f** = rod used to catch birds
- 8

31. The ant came down to the stream to A) escape a dove B) escape the heat C) join the other ants D) get a drink
32. In line 2, we learn that the ant A) thought of her friends B) expected death C) formed a plan D) was killed by the dove
33. **Tacta** (line 3) means A) touching B) about to touch C) to be touched D) having been touched
34. Why did the dove throw the branch into the water (lines 2-4)? A) to escape the birdcatcher B) to signal the ant C) to save the ant D) to drown the ant
35. **Hōc** (line 3) refers to the A) ant B) birdcatcher C) branch D) stream
36. In lines 3 and 4, **celeriter captō** is an example of A) alliteration B) ellipsis C) oxymoron D) simile
37. Quis effūgit mortem (line 4)? A) columba B) rāmulus C) formīca D) auceps
38. In line 5, **ut** means A) in order to B) as C) how D) since
39. Quis momordit aucupem (line 5-7)? A) columba B) harundō C) dolor D) formīca
40. What did the actions of the ant demonstrate at the end of the story? A) Many friends are better than just one B) Birds of a feather flock together C) A friend in need is a friend indeed D) A flatterer is not a friend

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

LEARNING AND HUMAN NATURE

The famous teacher Quintilian discusses the ability of humans to learn.

Falsa enim est querēla paucissimīs hominibus vim percipiendī quae trādantur esse concessam, plērōsque vērō labōrem ac tempora tarditāte ingenii perdere. Nam contrā plūrēs reperiās et facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs. Quippe id est hominī nātūrāle, ac sicut avēs ad volātum, equī ad cursum, ad saevitiam fērae gignuntur, ita nōbis propria est mentis agitātiō atque sollertia. Argūmentum est quod in pueris ēlūcet spēs plūrimōrum: quae cum ēmoritur aetāte, manifestum est nōn nātūram dēfēcisse, sed cūram. “Praestat tamen ingenio alius alium.” Concēdō, sed plūs efficiet aut minus: nēmō reperitur qui sit studiō nihil cōsecūtus.

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* 1.1.1-3

- 1 **querēla** = complaint
- 2 **percipiō, -ere** = learn
- 3 **perdere** = waste
- 4 **contrā** = on the contrary
- 5 **prōmptōs** = quick; **Quippe** = Indeed
- 6
- 7 **gignuntur** = are born; **agitātiō** = exercise
- 8 **sollertia** = cleverness; **Argūmentum** = proof; **quod** = the fact that
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 **cōsequor** = attain

1. What complaint does Quintilian dismiss as false in lines 1-2? A) that too many people think they have talent
B) that very few people have the ability to learn C) that very few people try to learn D) that many people are afraid to learn
2. By **quae trādantur** (line 2), the author means those things that are A) taught B) challenged C) sold D) lost
3. The subject of the infinitive **esse concessam** (line 2) is A) **querēla** (line 1) B) **hominibus** (line 1) C) **vim** (line 1) D) **percipiendi** (line 2)
4. The best translation of **tarditāte ingenii** (line 3) is A) slowly becoming intelligent B) for slowing the intellect
C) because of slowness of intellect D) slow but intelligent
5. The best translation for **reperiās** (line 4) is A) you have discovered B) you would discover
C) you used to discover D) you will have discovered
6. The phrase **facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs** (lines 4-5) contains an example of A) asyndeton B) litotes
C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
7. According to lines 3-5 (**Nam...prōmptōs**), A) many people are good thinkers and learners B) most people don't find it easy to think
C) a few people have the ability to learn easily D) many people do not enjoy learning
8. The best translation of **hominī** (line 5) is A) of a person B) by a person C) for a person D) with a person
9. In lines 6-7, Quintilian draws examples from nature to show that A) each species has its own talent B) species tend to prey on each other
C) some species live longer than others D) all species are able to be tamed
10. In the series **sicut...gignuntur** (lines 6-7), the author joins several examples closely together through A) asyndeton B) pleonasm
C) metonymy D) oxymoron
11. In line 7, **nōbis** refers to A) birds B) horses C) wild beasts D) human beings
12. According to Quintilian (lines 7-8), it is human nature to A) have difficulty learning B) use one's mental ability
C) try to imitate animals D) strive for fame
13. In lines 8-9 (**Argūmentum...plūrimōrum**), the author says that among children A) there is no hope of achievement B) achievements mean little
C) it is necessary to protect their hopes D) hope of very many things shines forth
14. The relative **quae** (line 9) refers to A) **Argūmentum** (line 8) B) **pueris** (line 8) C) **spēs** (line 8) D) **plurimōrum** (line 9)
15. The best translation of **cum ēmoritur aetāte** (line 9) is A) when it dies away with age B) when the aged die
C) when ages have passed D) when the age of death arrives
16. In lines 9-10 (**manifestum...cūram**), the author says that failure to learn is clearly a result of A) natural stupidity B) lack of care
C) making too much effort D) the brevity of human life
17. In lines 10-11 (**“Praestat...alium.”**), Quintilian imagines someone arguing that A) intelligence is the greatest ability
B) no one is truly a genius C) some people surpass others in intellect D) intelligence diminishes with age
18. What is Quintilian's response (line 11) to this argument? A) He strongly disagrees. B) He agrees, but says it does not matter very much.
C) He agrees wholeheartedly. D) He disagrees and then changes the topic.
19. The clause **qui...sit cōsecūtus** (line 12) is A) a relative clause of characteristic B) an indirect command C) an indirect question
D) a contrary-to-fact condition
20. The use of the rhetorical device litotes in line 12 emphasizes the following point: A) The best students deserve the best teachers.
B) Every student can learn something. C) Being strict and demanding produces the best results. D) It is difficult to find a good student.

**NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
KEY**

<u>INTRO</u>	<u>LATIN I</u>	<u>LATIN II</u>	<u>PROSE</u>	<u>POETRY</u>	<u>LATIN V-VI</u>
1. B	1. A	1. B	1. C	1. D	1. B
2. A	2. D	2. A	2. A	2. C	2. A
3. D	3. C	3. D	3. D	3. A	3. C
4. D	4. A	4. B	4. B	4. B	4. C
5. A	5. B	5. D	5. D	5. D	5. B
6. D	6. A	6. A	6. B	6. A	6. D
7. A	7. D	7. D	7. C	7. B	7. A
8. D	8. B	8. C	8. D	8. C	8. C
9. B	9. B	9. C	9. C	9. C	9. A
10. C	10. D	10. A	10. B	10. D	10. A
11. B	11. C	11. D	11. A	11. B	11. D
12. C	12. B	12. B	12. C	12. B	12. B
13. A	13. C	13. D	13. C	13. A	13. D
14. C	14. A	14. B	14. C	14. A	14. C
15. B	15. D	15. C	15. D	15. C	15. A
16. B	16. C	16. A	16. A	16. D	16. B
17. A	17. A	17. C	17. D	17. B	17. C
18. B	18. D	18. A	18. C	18. D	18. B
19. C	19. B	19. B	19. B	19. A	19. A
20. A	20. C	20. A	20. C	20. C	20. B
21. B	21. C	21. B	21. D	21. C	21. C
22. C	22. B	22. D	22. B	22. A	22. A
23. B	23. B	23. B	23. B	23. C	23. D
24. B	24. D	24. B	24. D	24. D	24. C
25. A	25. A	25. D	25. A	25. D	25. A
26. A	26. A	26. B	26. D	26. B	26. D
27. D	27. B	27. C	27. C	27. A	27. B
28. D	28. C	28. A	28. A	28. D	28. C
29. C	29. B	29. D	29. D	29. A	29. C
30. B	30. C	30. C	30. B	30. C	30. A
31. D	31. A	31. C	31. D	31. A	31. B
32. A	32. D	32. A	32. B	32. A	32. C
33. C	33. A	33. D	33. D	33. B	33. A
34. D	34. C	34. C	34. C	34. D	34. B
35. B	35. B	35. B	35. C	35. B	35. D
36. A	36. D	36. A	36. A	36. A	36. B
37. D	37. B	37. C	37. C	37. B	37. D
38. C	38. A	38. D	38. A	38. D	38. D
39. D	39. C	39. A	39. D	39. A	39. A
40. A	40. D	40. B	40. C	40. B	40. D