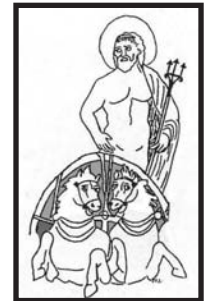


1. The primary purpose of a **dormitory** is A) reading B) swimming C) sleeping D) eating
2. The poet had a **premonition** of the disaster. A **premonition** is a A) regret B) laugh C) question D) forewarning
3. The **peristylum** in a Roman villa often contained A) a desk, cupboard, and chairs  
B) columns, statues, and fountains C) a grinding stone and oven D) exercise equipment and a swimming pool
4. The father of a Roman household had his office in the A) tablinum B) vestibulum C) culina D) cubiculum
5. Which Roman god was lame and forged Jupiter's thunderbolts? A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Mars D) Vulcan
6. Quis est deus Rōmānus in pictūrā? A) Apollo B) Vulcan C) Mercury D) Mars
7. The Latin phrases **cavē canem** and **caveat emptor** both express  
A) joy B) warnings C) regret D) greetings
8. The Latin expression **festinā lentē** means  
A) make haste slowly B) one from many C) seize the opportunity D) time flies
9. What would a Latin student say to express thanks?  
A) valēte omnēs B) tempus fugit C) carpe diem D) grātiās agō
10. Quot equī sunt in pictūrā? A) I B) II C) III D) V
11. Mt. Vesuvius erupted and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum  
in A.D. LXXIX. A) 39 B) 61 C) 79 D) 81
12. What route, according to the map, did Julius Caesar use when he traveled  
from Rome to Gaul? A) 1 to 6 B) 2 to 4 C) 3 to 8 D) 5 to 7



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

#### THE LIFE OF A FARMER

13. Agricola in casā habitat. A) is living B) was living C) to live D) will live
14. Casa agricolae in silvā est. A) the farmer B) of the farmer C) by the farmer D) from the farmer
15. Agricola equum et canem habet. A) and B) but C) or D) because
16. Equum agricola bene cūrat. A) badly B) happily C) now D) well
17. Agricola equō cibum parat. A) for the horse B) of the horse C) by the horse D) from the horse
18. Agricola ad equum \_\_\_\_\_ portat. A) aqua B) aquae C) aquam D) aquarum
19. Semper agricola et equus bene \_\_\_\_\_. A) labōrō B) labōrās C) labōrant D) labōrat
20. Equus agricolae per silvam ambulāre amat. A) is walking B) was walking C) will walk D) to walk
21. Canis cum \_\_\_\_\_ in cubiculō dormit. A) agricolā B) agricolam C) agricolās D) agricolae
22. \_\_\_\_\_ in casā nōn dormit sed in silvā dormīre amat. A) Equus B) Equō C) Equōrum D) Equī

23. Agricola canem vocat quod tempus fugit. A) although B) because C) and D) where
24. “Ego tē exspectābam,” agricola dīcit. A) am waiting for B) wait for C) was waiting for D) will wait for
25. “Ubi erās tū?” agricola rogat. A) Why B) What C) Where D) How long
26. “Cūr tū in vīllā nōn manēs?” agricola rogat. A) we B) you C) I D) they
27. “Nunc, sedē!” agricola dīcit. A) I am sitting B) sit C) we will sit D) we were sitting
28. “Sed tū \_\_\_\_\_ bonus canis!” agricola canem laudat. A) sum B) es C) est D) sunt
29. “Ego \_\_\_\_\_ cēnam tibi parābō.” A) optimās B) optimōs C) optimam D) optimum
30. “Tum nōs stellās spectābimus.” A) we watch B) we are watching C) we were watching D) we will watch

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

**THE LADY AND THE HORSE**

Cotīdiē fēmina in viā per silvam ambulat. Per agrōs ad agricolae vīllam ambulat. Fēmina agricolae duōs nummōs dat et agricola fēminae decem māla dat. Ubi fēmina ad vīllam suam revenit, cantat. Cotīdiē equu fēminam audit et ad fēminam ambulat. Fēmina semper equō unum mālum dat.

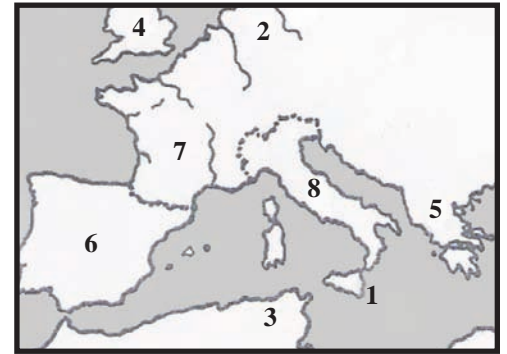
Quondam lātrō fēminam et decem māla videt. Lātrō fēminam pulsat et in silvam trahit. Fēmina est exanimāta et lātrō decem māla capit. Tum fēmina sē recuperat. Est sōla. Clāmat sed nēmō respondet. Silva est obscura. Quod fēmina temptat esse placida, cantat. Equus fēminam audit et ad fēminam festīnat. Equus fēminam ē silvā portat. Nunc fēmina duo māla equō cotīdiē dat.

- 1 Cotīdiē = Every day  
 2 nummōs = coins  
 3 māla = apples  
 4 suam = her; revenit = returns  
 5 mālum = apple  
 6 Quondam = One day; lātrō = robber  
 7 trahit = drags; exanimāta = unconscious  
 8 capit = takes; sē recuperat = regains consciousness  
 9 sōla = alone; nēmō = no one; obscura = dark  
 10 placida = calm  
 11  
 12

31. In lines 2-3, we learn that the woman gets ten apples from A) two boys B) two apple trees C) a merchant D) a farmer
32. Lines 3-4 indicate that on the way home the woman A) meets friends B) sings C) runs D) sells apples
33. Line 5 shows the woman A) likes the horse B) fears the horse C) buys the horse D) avoids the horse
34. In lines 4-5, the horse comes to the woman every day because she A) rides him B) feeds him C) waters him D) brushes him
35. In lines 6-8, the robber gets the apples by A) stealing them when the woman is running B) tricking the woman C) attacking the woman D) praising the woman
36. Where does the woman awake (lines 6-9)? A) in the road B) in a wagon C) by a stream D) in the forest
37. In line 10, the woman tries to calm herself by A) counting sticks B) drinking some water C) making a campfire D) singing a song
38. In lines 9-11, the only one to hear the woman is A) the horse B) the robber C) another woman D) the farmer
39. In lines 10-11, the horse hurries to the woman because A) he is thirsty B) the farmer sends him C) the robber frightens him away D) he recognizes her voice
40. Now the woman gives the horse two apples every day because the horse A) has been sick B) kicked the robber C) rescued her D) summoned the villagers

1. Vōs omnēs fābulam dē Cerberō scītis. A) All of them B) You all C) All your D) We all
2. Estne Graecia patria tua? A) Your country isn't Greece, is it? B) Why isn't Greece your country? C) Is Greece your country? D) Will Greece be your country?
3. Multī equī per agrōs currēbant. A) have run B) will run C) are running D) were running
4. Boys, don't walk to the beach without your father! A) nōlī ambulāre B) nōn ambulātis C) nōlīte ambulāre D) nōn ambulāre
5. Prīma prōvincia Rōmāna erat \_\_\_\_\_. A) Siciliam B) Sicilia C) Siciliae D) Siciliā
6. Erāmus semper amīcī bonī. A) We were B) We have been C) We will be D) We are
7. In itinere viās et tabernās Rōmānās vidēre potuimus. A) to see B) saw C) will see D) were seeing
8. Et māter et pater canēs amant. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) not only...but also D) either...or
9. Senātor filiō pulchrum dōnum dēmōnstrāvit. A) from his son B) with his son C) by his son D) to his son
10. Agricola decem servōs habuit, sed duo effūgērunt. Nunc habet \_\_\_\_ servōs. A) trēs B) sex C) octō D) novem
11. Virī ex urbe ad \_\_\_\_\_ currēbant. A) mōns B) montī C) monte D) montem
12. Curre, \_\_\_\_\_, ad silvam cum puerīs! A) Marcus B) Marce C) Marcum D) Marcō
13. What is the Latin word for the Roman numeral VI? A) trēs B) quattuor C) quīnque D) sex
14. Crās vōs \_\_\_\_\_ in villā tuā. A) estis B) erātis C) eritis D) fuistis
15. Noster frāter lentē ad urbem appropinquābat. A) slow B) slowly C) slower D) slowest
16. Omnēs cīvēs in urbe sine \_\_\_\_\_ labōrābant. A) aquā B) aquae C) aquam D) aquās
17. Cūr parvus puer arborem magnam ascendit? A) When B) How C) Where D) Why
18. When the teacher calls her name from the roll, Mary answers A) Nēmō B) Adsum C) Valē D) Grātiās
19. Illegible, lecture, and legend all come from the Latin verb meaning to A) speak B) write C) deny D) read
20. Smith, Jones, **et al.** have written a handy reference book. A) note well B) for example C) and others D) that is
21. In Rome the **Palatine**, **Aventine** and **Capitoline** were all A) temples B) hills C) theaters D) shops
22. **Apodytērium**, **tepidārium**, **strigilēs** and **thermae** are terms associated with Roman A) bathing B) eating C) mourning D) shopping
23. The Greeks said that Demeter was the goddess of grain; the Romans called her A) Juno B) Ceres C) Diana D) Venus
24. Although Ann was not present at the meeting, she was elected president A) carpe diem B) sine die C) in absentia D) per capita
25. When the mythical musician Orpheus lost his young bride Eurydice to a snake bite, where did he go to retrieve her? A) the Underworld B) Crete C) Mt. Olympus D) Circe's palace
26. Alpēs et Apennīnī et Olympus sunt A) maria B) urbēs C) flūmina D) montēs

27. Which of the following was said to be a slave who became one of the legendary kings of Rome?  
 A) Servius Tullius B) Cincinnatus C) Marc Antony D) Augustus
28. Who prevented Lars Porsena and the Etruscans from crossing the bridge over the Tiber River in Rome's early days?  
 A) Romulus B) Appius Claudius C) Horatius D) Julius Caesar
29. Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
30. Locate **Sicilia** on the map. A) 1 B) 3 C) 7 D) 8



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

THE STRANGE RELATIONSHIP OF PICUS AND CIRCE  
*A king and a witch do not see eye to eye.*

Ōlim erat rēx nōmine Pīcus. Prope rēgiam Pīcī habitābat maga clāra, Circē. Circē magnam et malam potentiam habēbat; saepe virōs aut in bēstiās aut in avēs mūtābat. Circē Pīcum vīdit et statim amāvit. Rēx autem magam nōn amābat quod uxōrem pulchram iam habēbat. Circē īrāta erat et Pīcum pūnīre cupiēbat. “Crās corōnam rēgis Pīcus nōn geret,” inquit, “sed crīstam avis!”

Postrīdiē rēx populū ad magnam cēnam invītāvit. Ante cēnam Pīcus cum paucīs amīcīs in silvam propinquam ambulāvit. Circē quoque in silvam sēcētō ambulāvit et in altā arbore sēdit. Mox amīcī rēgis spectāculum mīrum vīdērunt, nam Circē formam Pīcī mūtāvit. Rēx nōn iam corōnam gerēbat; crīstam habēbat. Iam manūs Pīcī erant ālae; Pīcus habēbat pedēs avis. Nāsum nōn habēbat sed rostrum. Pennās multōrum colōrum gerēbat. Vōx nōn iam erat virī sed avis. Et ubi tempus erat cēnae, Pīcus in trīclīnium nōn ambulāvit sed volāvit. Posteā in silvīs et hortīs habitāvit; numquam iterum formam hūmānam habuit.

- 1 **rēgiam** = palace; **maga** = witch  
 2 **potentiam** = power; **avēs** = birds  
 3 **mūtābat** = used to change  
 4 **pūnīre** = to punish  
 5 **corōnam** = crown; **crīstam** = crest  
 6 **Postrīdiē** = on the following day  
 7 **paucīs** = a few; **propinquam** = nearby  
 8 **mīrum** = strange  
 9  
 10 **ālae** = wings  
 11 **rostrum** = beak; **Pennās** = feathers  
 12 **volāvit** = flew  
 13 **numquam** = never

31. Picus and Circe (line 1) were A) friends B) sister and brother C) married D) neighbors
32. Circe's power (line 2) is described as A) healing B) minimal C) evil D) beneficial
33. In line 3, Picus became A) an evil king B) the object of Circe's affection C) very ill D) the husband of Circe
34. In lines 3-4 (**Rēx...habēbat**), we learn that A) Circe was beautiful B) Picus was already married C) Circe became Picus' wife D) the witch did not love the king
35. The best translation for **geret** (line 5) is A) was wearing B) has worn C) wore D) will wear
36. Line 6 reveals that A) Picus was treating his people to a dinner B) Picus' subjects were suffering from famine C) the next day the king had no dinner D) the people offered a dinner for the king
37. When Picus entered the forest (lines 6-7), he A) was alone B) sat in a tree C) had some friends with him D) had already dined
38. In line 8, **spectāculum mīrum** refers to A) the transformation of Picus B) the appearance of Circe C) the dinner D) Circe's speech
39. In lines 9-11 (**Rēx...avis**), A) the new Picus is described B) birds invade the palace C) Circe dies D) men engage in a fierce fight
40. From **Posteā...habuit** (lines 12-13) we learn that the king A) enjoyed having his human features again B) searched for Circe in his garden C) never saw Circe again D) no longer lived in his palace

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

1. Socii reliquos dies in Italiā placidē habitābant. A) of the remaining days B) with the days remaining C) after the remaining days D) for the remaining days
2. Pōns Sublicius ab Horatiō dēfēnsus erat. A) by Horatius B) to Horatius C) from Horatius D) with Horatius
3. Rōmānī Tarquinius Superbum, septimum \_\_\_\_\_, expulērunt. A) rēx B) rēgis C) rēgem D) rēgum
4. Quae puella celerius quam Atalanta currere poterat? A) quickly B) more quickly C) quick D) very quick
5. Octō et septem sunt A) septendecim B) quīndecim C) sēdecim D) duodēvīgintī
6. “Oppugnābisne haec castra?” lēgātus imperātōrem rogāvit. A) Will this camp be attacked? B) Will you attack this camp? C) Surely you are attacking this camp? D) Was this camp attacked?
7. Mīles pugnāns gladium amīsit. A) while fighting B) after fighting C) by fighting D) about to fight
8. Paedagōgus cum puerīs ad lūdum ambulāverit. A) will have walked B) had walked C) has walked D) will walk
9. Līberīs ire ad mare licēbat. A) it was necessary B) it was right C) it seemed D) it was allowed
10. Aenēās nōn putat nympham pulchram esse suam mātrem. A) will be B) is C) was D) had been
11. Quamquam longē abest, ad circum ambulābimus. A) Wherever B) Although C) Since D) When
12. Augustus erat melior imperātor quam Tiberius. A) who was Tiberius B) because of Tiberius C) than Tiberius D) after Tiberius
13. Cuius puerī equus aquam bibēbat? A) For which boy B) By which boy C) Which boy’s D) The boy whose
14. Servī per Forum dūcī nōn amābant. A) to have led B) to be led C) to have been led D) to lead
15. Spartacus scīvit sē nōluisse esse servum. A) his B) him C) they D) he
16. Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ magnam in proximō colle vīdit. A) aciem B) aciēi C) aciērū D) aciēbus
17. Alesia, urbs capta ā Caesare, est in Galliā. A) having captured B) about to capture C) capturing D) captured
18. The common element of the words **suppress**, **suffer**, **success**, and **surreptitious** is their Latin prefix which means A) apart B) without C) under D) behind
19. **Pluit**, **ningit**, and **sōl lūcet** all deal with A) sports B) weather C) entertainment D) fashion
20. Whose quest for the golden apples took him to the North African home of Atlas? A) Hercules’ B) Theseus’ C) Jason’s D) Bellerophon’s
21. When a citizen of Pompeii went from the **apodytērīum** to the **tepidārīum** he was at the A) circus B) basilica C) arēna D) thermae
22. Rome’s first province was Sicily, won in the First Punic War against A) Egypt B) Britain C) Gaul D) Carthage
23. The forensic investigator photographed the evidence **in situ**. A) in its original position B) after death C) without delay D) with skill
24. Chronologically, which event occurred first? A) eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii B) Caesar’s conquest of Gaul C) Octavian took the name Augustus D) Hannibal crossed the Alps into Italy
25. A Roman could learn about Lucretia, Livia, and Cornelia by reading A) Aesop’s *Fables* B) Homer’s *Odyssey* C) Livy’s *From the Founding of the City* D) Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*

26. Which body of water lies between Italy and Greece? A) Baltic Sea B) Adriatic Sea C) Atlantic Ocean D) Black Sea
27. What might a judge say to a defendant who says, "But, sir, I didn't know!" A) Habeas corpus B) Nolo contendere C) Sine die D) Ignorantia legis neminem excusat

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

APOLLO'S REVENGE

Ōlim erat lēgātus Rōmānus nōmine Gāius Verrēs quī erat improbus āmēnsque. Hic vir, ab Italiā iter faciēns, ad īnsulam Dēlum vēnit. In hāc īnsulā fuit templum clārissimum Apollinis. Verrēs templum vīsītāvit atque multa et pulchra vīdit, quae dēsīderāvit. Hic igitur statuās pulcherrimās ex hōc templō ūnā nocte remōvit et eās in nāvem posuit.

Postrīdiē, fūrtō cognitō, incolae huius īnsulae erant īrātī, sed etiam eī maximē timēbant vītā in īnsulā sine statuīs. "Apollō erit īrātus," dīxērunt. "Quōmodo nostrās vītās agēmus?"

Nāvis autem quae statuās ferēbat vix discesserat cum magna tempestās orta est. Nāvis ipsa dēlētā est, sed Verrēs superfuit. Statuae quae in lītore inventae erant in templum ab incolīs repōnēbantur. Mox hic vir improbus ad urbem Rōmam redīvit. Postea Gāius Verrēs prōcōnsul Siciliae factus est. Ibi artēs īnsulae iterum cēpit.

- 1 **improbus** = wicked  
 2 **āmēns** = crazy  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9 **vix** = scarcely  
 10 **orta est** = arose **superfuit** =  
 11 survived  
 12 **prōcōnsul** = governor  
 13

Based on Cicero *In Verrem* II.1

28. What was Verres doing (lines 1-2)? A) painting B) farming C) writing D) travelling
29. The best translation of **clārissimum** (line 3) is A) famous B) very famous C) more famous D) rather famous
30. **Quae** (line 4) refers to A) the temple B) the island C) beautiful things D) Verres
31. In line 4, **hic** refers to A) Delos B) the statues C) Verres D) Apollo
32. What did Verres do to the statues (lines 4-5)? A) buried them B) broke them C) stole them D) painted them
33. The best translation of **eās** (line 5) is A) it B) them C) some D) his
34. The best translation of **fūrtō cognitō** (line 6) is A) in order to discover the theft B) while discovering the theft C) after the theft had been discovered D) that they had discovered the theft
35. In line 6, **īrātī** describes A) Verres B) the statues C) the inhabitants D) Apollo
36. What is the best translation of **agēmus** (line 8)? A) can we live B) did we live C) had we lived D) will we live
37. In line 9, **vix discesserat** indicates the A) reluctance of the sailors to depart B) lateness of the hour C) difficulty in moving the statues D) speed with which the storm arose
38. The best translation of **quae in lītore inventae erant** (line 10-11) is A) which had been found on the shore B) which were floating to the shore C) which had been carried onto the shore D) which they found buried on the shore
39. In lines 10-11, what happened to the statues? A) They were lost at sea B) The inhabitants put them back C) Verres successfully stole them D) The inhabitants buried them.
40. At the end of the story we learn that A) all the statues were broken B) Verres lived to steal again C) Verres was killed D) the inhabitants rebuilt the temple to Apollo

1. Novem ex mīlitibus ad castra rediērunt. A) More than nine soldiers B) Concerning nine soldiers  
C) Nearly nine soldiers D) Nine of the soldiers
2. Gladiī \_\_\_\_\_ Marius mīlitibus dedit brevēs sed lātī erant. A) quī B) quōs C) quae D) quibus
3. Pācem omnibus gentibus petāmus. A) We are seeking B) We must seek C) Let us seek D) We shall seek
4. The footsoldier defended himself from the attacks of his enemy. A) sē B) ipse C) eum D) istum
5. Rēx superbus, ā cīvibus ex urbe expulsus, in exsilium īvit. A) to drive out B) to be driven out C) driving out  
D) driven out
6. Multī senātōrēs apud imperātōrem cēnābant. A) in the absence of the general B) at the command of the general  
C) at the home of the general D) in honor of the general
7. Sī Hannibal Rōmam oppugnāvisset, urbs cecidisset. A) fell B) had fallen C) would fall D) would have fallen
8. Erat Cincinnātō nūlla pecūnia sed magna glōria. A) Cincinnatus had no wealth but great glory  
B) Glory was better than wealth for Cincinnatus C) Cincinnatus had wealth equal to his glory  
D) Wealth held great glory for Cincinnatus.
9. Clāmōrēs captīvārum lacrimantium per urbem audītī sunt. A) wept B) to weep C) about to weep D) weeping
10. Eratne Hannibal ferōcior Fabiō? A) to Fabius B) than Fabius C) with Fabius D) of Fabius
11. Spērō vōs diū victūrōs esse. A) had lived B) did live C) are living D) will live
12. Gravēs iniūriae cīvibus ferendae erant. A) were bearable B) were borne C) had to be borne D) were bearing
13. Puer tam fessus erat ut nēmō excitāre eum posset. A) will be able B) was able C) may be able  
D) had been able
14. Lēgātus rogābit sive exercitus urbem oppugnet sive ad castra redeat. A) whether...or B) not only...but also  
C) both...and D) if...then
15. Māter, domō ēgrediēns, līberōs convocāvit. A) homeward B) from home C) at home D) into the home
16. Fīlius patrī nārrat quid ipse audīverit. A) heard B) is hearing C) will hear D) would hear
17. Explōrātor, cupidus videndī lātius, montem ascendit. A) to be seen B) of seeing C) having been seen  
D) by seeing
18. What mythological character's name gives us the word which means to torment by offering something desirable only to snatch it away? A) Ixion B) Siren C) Scylla D) Tantalus
19. What military commander was a member of the second triumvirate, had a love affair with Cleopatra, and was defeated at Actium? A) Pompey B) Marius C) Scipio D) Antony
20. To show frustration with current behaviors, one might exclaim A) Cave canem! B) O tempora! O mores!  
C) Possunt quia posse videntur! D) Nosce te ipsum!
21. Ostia is located A) in northern Africa B) in Cisalpine Gaul C) in eastern Sicily D) in western Italy
22. What youth tragically died because he did not follow his father's instructions? A) Icarus B) Jason C) Cupid  
D) Achilles
23. The office of *tribūnus plēbis* was first established A) to collect taxes from the citizens B) to protect the common  
people's interest C) to oversee religious institutions D) to keep and publish public records
24. Against which Roman consul did Catiline conspire? A) Cincinnatus B) Cicero C) Caesar D) Sulla
25. The risible actions of the boys distracted the other students. A) laughable B) contentious C) irrational  
D) enthusiastic
26. What figure of speech occurs in the underlined words: Castrōrum imperātōrem et ducem hostium in senātū  
vidētis. A) litotes B) anaphora C) chiasmus D) metonymy

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CLAUDIUS

*No one would have thought that this handicapped man would ever be emperor.*

Antōnia, māter Claudī, suum filium esse portentum hominis dīcēbat, nec perfectum ā nātūrā, sed tantum inceptum. Sī Antōnia quem stupiditātis accūsāret, eum esse stultiōrem Claudīō dīcēbat. Nec vērō ille perpetuīs contumēliīs ab aliīs caruit. Nam sī paulō sērius ad praedictam cēnae hōram advēnisset, Claudīō imperātum est ut circum trīclīnium claudicāret antequam reciperētur. Et quotiēns post cibum dormīret, quod eī ferē accidēbat, oleārum ossibus oppugnābātur; interdum flagrō velut per iocum ā copreīs excitābātur. Et soccī in manūs dormientis indūcī solēbant ut Claudius, subitō excitātus, suam faciem hīs fricāret. Maximā parte vītae per tālia trānsāctā, imperium tamen quīnquāgēsīmō annō cēpit.

- 1 **portentum** = monster
- 2
- 3 **quem** = aliquem
- 4 **Nec...ille...caruit** = nor was he free from;
- 5 **contumēliīs** = abuses
- 6 **claudicāret** = limp; **quotiēns** = whenever
- 7 **ferē** = usually; **oleārum ossibus** = pits of olives
- 8 **flagrō** = whip; **iocum** = joke; **copreīs** = jesters
- 9 **soccī** = slippers
- 10 **fricāret** = rub
- 11

Adapted from Suetonius, *De Vita Caesarum*, V. iii, vii

27. In line 1, **esse** is best translated A) is B) was C) had been D) will be
28. Claudius is described by his mother Antonia as (lines 1-2) A) incomplete B) misunderstood C) natural D) mature
29. **Sī...dīcēbat** (lines 2-3) indicates that Antonia was A) cautious B) intelligent C) judgmental D) sympathetic
30. According to lines 2-3, Antonia A) was often accused of stupidity B) insulted others by comparing them to Claudius C) attacked those who criticized Claudius D) tried to cover up how stupid Claudius was
31. **Nec...caruit** (line 4) indicates A) others were constantly abusing Claudius B) Claudius avoided those who abused him C) Claudius did not let insults bother him D) others tried to protect Claudius from insults
32. In lines 4-5, **paulō sērius** is best translated A) later than usual B) always the latest C) habitually late D) a little too late
33. In lines 5-6, we learn that A) Claudius' limping annoyed others B) guests mocked Claudius by pretending to limp C) Claudius had to limp around the dining room D) all laughed at Claudius' limping
34. **Et...accidēbat** (lines 6-7) indicates A) Claudius had difficulty sleeping after he ate B) those around Claudius often went to sleep C) sleeping after dinner was socially accepted D) Claudius often fell asleep after dinner
35. How were the olive pits used (lines 7-8)? A) they were thrown at Claudius B) Claudius was forced to eat them C) they were put in Claudius' goblet D) they were piled on his table
36. A whip was used by jesters (line 8) to A) force the guests to pay attention B) introduce the next act C) wake Claudius up D) keep guests from leaving early
37. What is the subject of **solēbant** (line 9)? A) copreīs (line 8) B) soccī (line 9) C) manūs (line 9) D) Claudius (line 9)
38. Where did jesters put Claudius' slippers (line 9)? A) on his ears B) on his hands C) over his eyes D) under the table
39. Why did they put the slippers there (lines 9-10)? A) so that he would not know where he was B) so that he could not hear what was happening C) so that he could not find them D) so that he would touch his face with them
40. According to lines 10-11, Claudius became emperor in his fiftieth year A) in spite of a lifetime of abuse B) never trusting those around him C) determined to punish his abusers D) because he forgave those who mistreated him

- Misera Prōserpina ā Plūtōne capta est. A) is being captured B) had been captured C) will be captured D) was captured
- Efferte, servī, nōbīs vīnum optimum! A) Bring out B) To have brought out C) About to bring out D) You had brought out
- Antōnia novam stolam sorōrī ēemptūra est. A) is buying B) is going to buy C) is bought D) had bought
- Nautae ē nāve statim sē prōiēcērunt. A) themselves B) himself C) itself D) ourselves
- Necesse est tibi scīre quārundam mulierum nōmina. A) with certain women B) by certain women C) for certain women D) of certain women
- Vīdī tot hominēs ut eōs nūmerāre nōn possem. A) I might not be able B) I was not able C) I will not be able D) I had not been able
- Etiam arborēs minimae prōdūcere maximōs frūctūs potuērunt. A) the smallest trees B) the smaller trees C) the rather small trees D) the small trees
- Cum mortuus erō, filius meus \_\_\_\_ erit. A) rēx B) rēgī C) rēgem D) rēge
- Gāius Plīnius ad vīllam suam ībat ut epistolās scrīberet. A) by writing letters B) as he wrote letters C) because he wrote letters D) in order to write letters
- Verba tua mē tīmōre liberāvērunt. A) of fear B) to fear C) for fear D) from fear
- Antequam adveniēs, servī domum pūrgāverint. A) they will have cleaned B) they would clean C) they were cleaning D) they had cleaned
- Praemia victōriae Caesarī sōlī dabuntur. A) of only Caesar B) to Caesar alone C) with Caesar alone D) from only Caesar
- Duce vulnerātō, mīlitēs ē proeliō effugiēbant. A) After wounding the leader B) As the leader is wounded C) By wounding the leader D) After the leader had been wounded
- Sī viam per silvam inveniās, maximās grātiās nostrās habeās. A) you were having B) you had C) you would have D) you have
- Mercātor cōstituit Byzantī nōn manēre. A) for Byzantium B) from Byzantium C) by Byzantium D) in Byzantium
- Nōs intrā mūrōs urbis habitābimus. A) above the walls B) outside of the walls C) within the walls D) beneath the walls
- Cūr mē secūtus es? A) did you follow B) could you follow C) had you followed D) will you follow
- What beautiful sorceress helped Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece? A) Demeter B) Medea C) Circe D) Hecate
- Who led a slave revolt from 73 BC to 71 BC that almost succeeded? A) Servius B) Cincinnatus C) Spartacus D) Demetrius
- The archaeologists found several **relics** from the archaic period. **Relics** are objects that have been A) damaged B) created C) left behind D) removed
- What river did Julius Caesar cross in 49 BC, thereby defying the Roman senate by bringing his troops into Italy? A) Rubicon B) Tiber C) Rhine D) Nile
- Liberālia**, **Mātrōnālia**, **Saturnālia**, and **Lupercālia** are all examples of Roman A) neighborhoods B) temples C) roads D) festivals
- Quaesō**, **amābō**, and **sī tibi placet** are all used in Latin as the equivalent of A) you're welcome B) please C) excuse me D) thank you
- What date does **prīdiē Kalendās Iānuāriās** represent? A) December 31 B) January 1 C) January 5 D) January 15
- After the war, one of the belligerent nations negotiated for the placement of troops to be **status quo ante**. **Status quo ante** means A) as it was before B) broken off C) decided by the victor D) determined by a third party
- What youth died tragically because he did not follow his father's instructions? A) Jason B) Icarus C) Cupid D) Achilles

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM

*A runaway slave makes a fateful decision.*

Servus, Antius nōmine, ex agrīs effugiēbat quod cinis et lapidēs dē caelō cadēbant. Servus, quī libertātem et dīvitiās saepe cupīverat, spērābat dominum in tantā cōnfūsiōne nōn sē inventūrum esse. Dum per agrōs currit, Antius cōspexit plaustrum in quō complūrēs hominēs perterritī vehēbantur. “Heus,” clāmāvit agitātor, “Ascende! Servā tē! Vesuvius nōn iam dormit.” Sine morā Antius in plaustrum ascendit.

- 1 **cinis** = ash  
2 **dīvitiās** = riches  
3 **sē** refers to **Servus** (line 2)  
4 **plaustrum** = wagon  
5 **agitātor** = driver  
6

27. In line 1, **quod** is best translated A) that B) what C) which D) because  
28. According to lines 1-2 (**servus...cadēbant**), why does Antius run from the fields?  
A) he sees the farmhouse in flames B) ash and stones are falling from the sky  
C) the slaves are beginning a revolt D) an army is attacking  
29. According to lines 2-3, Antius hopes that A) he can find his friend B) everyone will find wealth  
C) his master will pay him D) he will escape  
30. What is the best translation of **nōn sē inventūrum esse** (line 3)? A) he has not been found  
B) would not find him C) was not finding him D) is not finding him  
31. According to lines 5-6, the driver shouted at Antius to A) show him the way B) get out of the way  
C) save himself D) return home  
32. How does Antius climb into the wagon (line 6)? A) reluctantly B) painfully C) immediately D) thankfully

Brevī tempore agitātor senem vix ferentem arcam gravem cōspexit. “Licet tibi,” clāmāvit agitātor, “in plaustrum ascendere sed arca tibi relinquenda est!” Senex arcam statim dēīcīt atque in plaustrum ascendit. Antius arcam ērumpere et permultōs nummōs aureōs ac argenteōs prōfundere in viam vīdit. Cum cinis et lapidēs cadere frequentius inciperent, Antius tamen dē plaustrō statim dēsiliuit et nummōs repetere incēpit. Agitātor Antiō imperāvit ut in plaustrum revenīret sed servus, immemor periculī, eī nōn pāruit. Antius igitur relictus est. Paucīs post diēbus, ēruptiōne perfectā, Antius, dormientī similis, adhūc nummōs in manibus tenēns, ā suō dominō inventus est.

- 7 **arcam** = chest  
8  
9  
10 **nummōs** = coins; **prōfundere** =  
11 poured out  
12  
13 **immemor** = forgetful of; **pāruit**  
14 = obeyed  
15

33. According to line 7, what is the old man doing? A) falling over a chest B) pointing out a chest  
C) running with a chest D) having difficulty carrying a chest  
34. What is the best translation of **arca tibi relinquenda est** (line 8)?  
A) you have to leave the chest behind B) you will not want to leave the chest behind  
C) the chest can't be left behind D) the chest has been left behind  
35. In line 9, we learn that the old man A) gave the chest to his friend B) fell over the chest  
C) threw down the chest D) begged to bring the chest along  
36. According to lines 11-12, why did Antius jump down from the wagon? A) to pick up the coins  
B) to run for cover C) to look for his master D) to help others climb on board  
37. According to lines 12-13 (**Agitātor...pāruit**), the driver ordered Antius to A) fix the wagon's wheel  
B) get back in the wagon C) help others into the wagon D) throw the old man out of the wagon  
38. In line 13, **eī** refers to A) the driver B) Antius C) the old man D) the master  
39. According to lines 14-15, in what condition was Antius found by his master? A) sitting and crying  
B) as if sleeping C) struggling with his chest of coins D) trembling with fear  
40. The moral of the story is A) Always give help to those in need. B) Do not accept help from a stranger.  
C) Life is more important than money. D) Always remember to thank the gods.

AULUS GELLIUS WRITES ABOUT ALEXANDER'S HORSE BUCEPHALAS

Equus Alexandrī rēgis... Bucephalas fuit. Ēmptum Charēs scrīpsit talentīs tredecim et rēgī Philippō dōnātum; hōc autem aeris nostrī summa est sēstertia trecenta duodecim. Super hōc equō dīgnum memoriā vīsum, quod, ubi ōmātus erat armātusque ad proelium, haud umquam īncendī sēsē ab aliō nisi ab rēge passus sit. ... Cum īnsīdēns in eō Alexander bellō Indicō et facinora faciēns fortia in hostium cuneum, nōn satis sibi prōvidēns, īmmīssisset coniectisque undique in Alexandrum tēlis, vulneribus altīs in cervīce atque in latere equus perfossus esset, moribundus tamen āc prope iam exsanguis ē mediīs hostibus rēgem vīvācissimō cursū retulit. Atque ubi eum extrā tēla extulerat, īlicō concidit et dominī iam superstītis sēcūrus, quasi cum sēnsūs hūmānī sōlāciō, animam expīrāvit. Tum rēx Alexander partā ēius bellī victōriā oppidum in īsdem locīs condidit idque ob equī honōrēs “Bucephalon” appellāvit.

Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae* V.2

- 1 Charēs = Chares, a Greek historian
- 2 Philippō = Alexander's father; hōc = in respect to
- 3 Super = concerning this sale
- 4
- 5 rēge = Alexandrō
- 6 cuneum = military formation
- 7 immīssisset (understand eum as object)
- 8 perfossus esset = had been pierced
- 9
- 10 īlicō = right then and there
- 11 superstītis sēcūrus = confident in the survival
- 12 partā = brought forth
- 13

1. How is **talentīs tredecim** in lines 1-2 best translated? A) to thirteen talents B) from thirteen talents C) of thirteen talents D) for thirteen talents
2. What word should be supplied with **Ēmptum** and **dōnātum** (lines 1-2)? A) sum B) esse C) fui D) futurus
3. Who is the understood subject of **Ēmptum** and **dōnātum**? A) Chares B) Alexander C) Bucephalas D) Philip
4. To whom does **nostrī** (line 2) refer? A) Aulus Gellius and the Romans B) Alexander and the Macedonians C) Chares and Philip D) Bucephalas and Alexander
5. In line 3, how is **dīgnum memoriā vīsum** best translated? A) it seemed worthy of memory B) a worthy memory was seen C) his memory seemed dignified D) memory has dignified his appearance
6. According to lines 4 and 5 (**ubi...sit**), what was remarkable about Bucephalas? A) he was the most decorated of military horses B) only Alexander could sit on him when he was armed C) he fought many battles D) he did not know how to run away
7. What is the best translation of **Cum** in line 5? A) With B) Since C) When D) Before
8. To whom or what does **sibi** in line 6 refer? A) Bucephalas B) India C) the enemy D) Alexander
9. In line 7, **coniectisque ... in Alexandrum tēlis** is best translated A) and with weapons hurled by Alexander B) and Alexander hurling weapons C) and about to hurl weapons at Alexander D) and after weapons had been hurled at Alexander
10. Lines 6-8 suggest that Alexander's actions are A) helpful B) successful C) reckless D) considerate of others
11. In lines 7-8 (**immīssisset...esset**), we learn that A) Alexander is wounded but Bucephalas presses on B) from a distance Alexander watches Bucephalas ride into the thick of the enemy C) Alexander and Bucephalas successfully drive off the enemy D) as the enemy attacks Alexander, Bucephalas is wounded
12. What word in line 9 best contrasts with **moribundus** (line 8)? A) exsanguis B) hostibus C) rēgem D) vīvācissimō
13. In line 10, **eum** refers to A) Alexander B) the enemy C) Chares D) Bucephalas
14. What is another way of saying **extrā tēla** (line 10)? A) ad salutem B) in aciem C) nullā spē D) nimīs tēlis
15. In lines 10-11 (**Atque...expīrāvit**), we learn that Bucephalas A) witnesses his master's death B) falls down and dies C) watches as many soldiers die D) aids Alexander as he kills many enemies
16. In line 11, what is meant by **quasi cum sēnsūs hūmānī sōlāciō**? A) in battle Bucephalas has no compassion B) Alexander is sad that he must die like any human C) Bucephalas' feelings are almost human D) Alexander has great compassion for his horse
17. What figure of speech is seen in line 11? A) interlocked word order B) oxymoron C) asyndeton D) alliteration
18. In line 12, we learn from **partā ēius bellī victōriā** that A) Alexander was born for victory in war B) this war has been won by Alexander C) victory has eluded Alexander D) Bucephalas is preparing for victory
19. In lines 12-13, the **-que** on **idque** joins A) *victōriā* and *honōrēs* B) *condidit* and *id* C) *condidit* and *appellāvit* D) *in* and *ob*
20. In lines 12-13, how does king Alexander honor his horse? A) he gives him a ceremonial burial B) he hosts a victorious triumph in his honor C) he names his child after him D) he founds a town in his name

## THE TEETH OF THE DRAGON

Jason is faced with the sudden appearance of a deadly, well-armed enemy.

Nec mora, cum multam--dictū mīrābile--gentem	1
fēta venēnātō genitam dē sēmine tellūs	2
parturiit simul et radiantibus <u>induit</u> armīs.	3 <b>induit</b> = endowed (them) with
Hī, postquam lātō solum vīdēre sub arvō	4
<u>Aesonidam</u> , strictīs subitō sē <u>comminus</u> hastīs	5 <b>Aesonidam</b> (acc. case) = Jason; <b>comminus</b> =
in iuvenem vertēre, animōs vertēre furentēs.	6 in close combat
Percussit sociōs timor ingēns; <u>ipsaque factī</u>	7 <b>ipsa</b> = Medea; <b>factī</b> = of the (dangerous) deed
cōnschia, ut agnōvit tot in ūnum <u>grandinis instar</u>	8 <b>grandinis</b> = hailstorm; <b>instar</b> = the image of
corruere armātōs hostēs, expalluit āmēns	9
Mēdēa et magicās, quās ante iniēcērat, artēs	10
advocat atque iterum cantūs et carmina dīcit.	11
Ille autem intrepidus venientia in agmina dūrum	12
prōiēcit silicem, quem sācrum et <u>mīte</u> futūrī	13 <b>mīte</b> = calming
<u>tūtāmen</u> dederat virgō haud ignāra perīclī.	14 <b>tūtāmen</b> = protection
Bellum illī inter sē fērāliaque arma <u>parēsque</u>	15 <b>parēs</b> = matching, in pairs
convertēre aciēs et sē exstīnxēre cruentō	16
Marte.	17

Maffeo Vegio (1407-1458), *Vellus Aureum*, iv, 87-103

21. The best translation of **dictū** (line 1) is A) in order to tell B) of telling C) while telling D) to tell
22. How is the earth described (line 1-2)? A) angry B) pregnant C) paternal D) wondrous
23. In lines 1-3, what is born? A) a race of people B) shining sunbeams C) a poisonous seed D) a new earth
24. In line 4, **vīdēre** means A) you will be seen B) to have seen C) they saw D) they were seen
25. In lines 4-5, Jason is described as A) alone B) with radiant weapons C) furious D) changing his mind
26. According to lines 4-6, Jason A) was threatened by enemy weapons B) fled from raging warriors C) attacked the enemy with his drawn spear D) called for his allies to draw their weapons
27. In line 5, **sē** refers to A) Hī (line 4) B) Aesonidam (line 5) C) hastīs (line 5) D) animōs (line 6)
28. In line 7, **Percussit** is a compound of **per** with the Latin verb A) **quaerō** = search for B) **quatiō** = strike C) **queror** = complain D) **quaesō** = ask
29. The phrase **grandinis instar** (line 8) describes A) Mēdēa B) hostēs C) sociōs D) Iāsōn
30. In line 8, **ut** is best translated A) however B) so that C) as D) so great
31. How is Medea described in lines 8-10? A) careless B) rejoicing C) hostile D) frantic
32. The scansion of the first four feet of line 9 is A) DSSS B) DDSS C) SDDS D) SSDS
33. The Latin word **cantūs** (line 11) gives us the English word A) incandescent B) enchantment C) encapsulate D) chamber
34. Lines 10-11 show Medea as a A) skilled physician B) loving mother C) fearsome warrior D) practicing witch
35. In line 12, **venientia** refers to A) Jason's comrades B) the armed warriors C) Jason D) Medea
36. In lines 12-14, Jason A) gives Medea a sacred offering B) is unaware of the danger C) hurls a rock D) tells Medea of the oncoming danger
37. **Quem**, line 13, refers to A) Ille (line 12) B) agmina (line 13) C) silicem (line 13) D) futūrī (line 13)
38. The phrase **virgō haud ignāra perīclī** (line 14) provides an example of A) polysyndeton B) personification C) litotes D) anaphora
39. The hendiadys in line 15 (**Bellum...fērāliaque arma**) could be rendered as A) deadly in an armed war B) deadly warlike pairs C) matching weapons between them D) deadly weapons of war
40. At the end of the passage, we read that A) Jason and Medea escape together B) Jason is cut down by the enemy C) The enemy turn on each other and kill one another D) bloody Mars turns the battle on himself

**2009 NATIONAL LATIN EXAMINATION  
ANSWER KEY**

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

## 2009 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

### Introduction to Latin

Every day a woman walks on the road through the forest. She walks through the fields to the house of the farmer. The woman gives two coins to the farmer, and the farmer gives ten apples to the woman. When the woman returns to her house, she sings. Every day the horse hears the woman and walks to the woman. The woman always gives one apple to the horse.

One day a robber sees the woman and the ten apples. The robber hits the woman and drags (her) into the forest. The woman is unconscious, and the robber takes ten apples. Then the woman regains consciousness. She is alone. She shouts but no one replies. The forest is dark. Because the woman is trying to be calm, she sings. The horse hears the woman and hurries to the woman. The horse carries the woman out of the forest. Now every day the woman gives two apples to the horse.

### Latin I

Once there was a king named Picus. Near the palace of Picus the famous witch Circe used to live. Circe had a great and evil power; often she used to change men either into beasts or into birds. Circe saw Picus and immediately fell in love. The king, however, did not love the witch because he already had a beautiful wife. Circe was angry, and she wanted to punish Picus.

"Tomorrow Picus will not wear the crown of a king," she said, "but the crest of a bird."

On the following day, the king invited the people to a great dinner. Before dinner Picus walked into the nearby forest with a few friends. Circe also walked secretly into the forest and sat in a tall tree. Soon the king's friends saw a strange sight for Circe changed Picus' form. The king no longer was wearing a crown; he had a crest. Now Picus' hands were wings; Picus had the feet of a bird. He did not have a nose but a beak. He was wearing feathers of many colors. (His) voice was no longer (that) of a man but of a bird. And when it was time for dinner, Picus did not walk but flew into the dining room. Afterwards he lived in the woods and gardens; he never again had a human form.

### Latin II

Once there was a Roman legate named Gaius Verres who was wicked and crazy. This man, while making a journey from Italy, came to the island Delos. On this island there was a very famous temple of Apollo. Verres visited the temple and saw many and beautiful things which he desired. Therefore this man removed the very beautiful statues from this temple one night and he placed them on a ship.

On the next day, after the theft had been discovered, the inhabitants of this island were angry, but also they were very greatly afraid of life on the island without the statues. "Apollo will be angry," they said. "How will we live our lives?"

The ship, however, which was carrying the statues had scarcely departed when a great storm arose. The ship was destroyed, but Verres survived. The statues which had been found on the shore were put back into the temple by the inhabitants. Soon this wicked man returned to the city Rome. Later Gaius Verres was made governor of Sicily. There he again took the arts of an island.

### Latin III

Part 1: A slave, named Antius, was fleeing from the fields because ash and stones were falling from the sky. The slave, who had often desired freedom and riches, was hoping that his master would not find him in such great confusion. While he was running through the fields, Antius caught sight of a wagon in which several frightened people were being carried. "Hey," shouted the driver, "Climb up! Save yourself! Vesuvius is no longer sleeping." Without delay Antius climbed into the wagon.

Part 2: In a short time the driver caught sight of an old man carrying with difficulty a heavy chest. "It is permitted for you," shouted the driver, "to climb into the wagon but the chest must be left behind by you!" The old man immediately threw down the chest and climbed into the wagon. Antius saw that the chest broke open and poured out very many gold and silver coins onto the road. Although ash and stones were beginning to fall more heavily, Antius nevertheless immediately jumped down from the wagon and began to pick up the coins. The driver ordered Antius to come back into the wagon but the slave, forgetful of the danger, did not obey him. Antius therefore was left behind. A few days later, after the eruption had ended, Antius, similar to one sleeping, still holding the coins in (his) hands, was found by his master.

### Latin III-IV Prose

Antonia, the mother of Claudius, used to say that her son was a monster of a man, not completed by nature but only begun. If Antonia were accusing anyone of stupidity, she used to say that he was more stupid than Claudius. Nor in truth was he free from constant abuses from others. For if he had arrived a little too late at the appointed time of dinner, it was ordered to Claudius that he limp around the dining room before he might be received. And whenever he used to sleep after (his) food, which was usually happening to him, he was being attacked with the pits of olives; sometimes he was being awakened by jesters with a whip as if by sport. And slippers used to be put on the hands of (him) sleeping so that Claudius, awakened suddenly, might rub his face with these. Although the greatest part of his life had been spent in the midst of such things, nevertheless, he took the power in his fiftieth year.

### Latin III-IV Poetry

And Eurydice, having been returned, was coming to the upper breezes, following behind, for Proserpina had given this agreement, when sudden madness seized the incautious lover, (madness which) indeed must be forgiven if the spirits of the dead know how to forgive. He stopped and already near to daylight itself, unmindful, (alas!) and overcome in spirit, he looked back at his Eurydice. There all his labor was wasted, and the promises of the harsh tyrant (were) broken, and three times a crash (was) heard from the pools of Avernus. She said, "Who has destroyed both you and wretched me, Orpheus, what madness so great? Behold, again the cruel Fates call (me) back and sleep covers my swimming eyes. And now farewell."

### Latin V-VI

The horse of Alexander was Bucephalus. Chares wrote that he had been bought for thirteen talents and given to king Philip; however, in respect to this sale the sum of our money is three hundred and twelve sesterces. Concerning this horse it seemed worthy of memory that when he had been armed and equipped for battle, he would never allow himself to be mounted by any other than by the king... When sitting on him (Bucephalus) in the Indian war and doing valorous deeds, Alexander, not looking out for himself enough, had driven him (Bucephalus) into the military formation of the enemy, and the horse had been pierced with deep wounds in his neck and side after weapons had been hurled at Alexander from all sides, but though dying and almost exhausted from loss of blood, he yet in swiftest course carried back the king from the midst of the enemy. And when he (Bucephalus) had carried him out of range of the weapons, right then and there he fell, and confident now in the survival of his master, as though with the comfort of human feeling, he breathed his last breath. Then King Alexander, after victory of this war was brought forth, founded a town in the same places and because of the honors of his horse, he named it 'Bucephalon.'

Nor (was there) delay, when--marvelous to tell--the pregnant earth brought forth a race generated from the poisonous seed, and at the same time, (she) endowed (them) with shining weapons. These (the race of warriors), after they saw the son of Aeson alone in (at the edge of) the wide field, suddenly turned (themselves) against the youth in close combat, with spears drawn, (and) turned their furious animosity (against the youth).

A huge fear struck (his) comrades. And she herself (Medea), aware of the (dangerous) deed, as she recognized that so many armed enemies were rushing--like a hailstorm--at him alone, frantic, grew pale, and calls forth the magical arts, which she had cast beforehand, and again recites (her) spells and enchantments. He, however, fearless, cast at the coming array a hard rock which the maiden, not at all unaware of the future danger, had given (him) as a sacred and calming protection. They turned (their) deadly weapons of war and (their) matching battle lines among themselves, and exterminated themselves in gory battle.