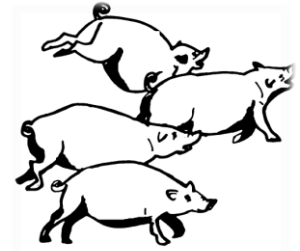


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Quis est deus in pictūrā? A) Plūtō B) Mars C) Apollō D) Bacchus
2. **Filial** devotion describes the devotion of _____. A) a husband for his wife
B) a teacher for her students C) a general for his country D) a child for her parents
3. A **post mortem** examination is held A) behind a curtain B) after death C) secretly D) before morning
4. An example of an amphitheater is the A) Colosseum B) Via Appia C) Mare Nostrum D) Forum
5. Who was the Roman goddess of wisdom who sprang fully-armed from Jupiter's forehead?
A) Diana B) Venus C) Vesta D) Minerva
6. An **auditory** learner would learn best through A) writing flashcards B) building a model
C) listening to the teacher D) reading outlines
7. The Latin abbreviation **i.e. (id est)** means
A) that is B) and others C) in the end D) each year
8. What expression would a teacher use to dismiss a group of students?
A) Adsum B) Sīc semper tyrannīs C) Quid est nōmen tibi D) Valēte omnēs
9. Quot porcī sunt in pictūrā? A) trēs B) quattuor C) duo D) quīnque
10. Roman artists and poets were inspired by a group of nine Muses.
A) IV B) V C) IX D) X
11. Locate **Sicilia** on the map. A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8
12. Locate **Graecia** on the map. A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 7



9. 11, 12.



QUESTIONS 13 - 30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

MARCUS AND JULIUS

13. Mārcus et Iūlius sunt amīcī. A) am B) are C) is D) be
14. Duo amīcī in īnsulā habitant. A) The friends B) Good friends C) Many friends D) The two friends
15. Aqua circum īnsulam est mala. A) around B) on C) near D) across
16. Est rīvus in īnsulā et aqua in rīvō est _____. A) bonam B) bonā C) bona D) bonae
17. _____ magnam silvam habet. A) Īnsulam B) Īnsula C) Īnsulae D) Īnsulā
18. Mārcus in casā prope silvam habitat. A) around a hut B) into a hut C) behind a hut D) in a hut
19. Mārcus in parvō hortō semper labōrat. A) well B) now C) always D) often
20. Nunc Mārcus in rīvō natāre amat. A) to swim B) swim C) is swimming D) was swimming
21. Iūlius hortum Mārcī semper laudat. A) Marcus B) by Marcus C) of Marcus D) from Marcus
22. Ōlim Iūlius post silvam habitābat. A) was living B) is living C) am living D) to live
23. Nunc Iūlius in magnā villā inter silvam et rīvum habitat. A) near B) behind C) outside D) between
24. Iūlius in tablīnō sedet; multam pecūniam numerat. A) I count B) he counts C) you count D) they count

25. Duo amīcī ambulāre in silvā amant. A) used to love B) love C) to love D) loved
26. Hodiē Mārcus vīllam Iūlī vīsitat. A) Now B) Always C) Today D) Once
27. “Cūr tū in vīllā tuā manēs?” Mārcus rogat. A) Why B) When C) Who D) How many
28. Mārcus nūntiat, “Ego ad rīvum ambulō.” A) You B) We C) They D) I
29. “Manēsne quod amīcōs tuōs exspectās?” A) Are you staying B) Stay C) To stay D) Were you staying
30. Iūlius Mārcō respondet, “Minimē, tēcum ambulō.” A) by Marcus B) of Marcus C) Marcus D) to Marcus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A PROBLEM BETWEEN FRIENDS

Duo amīcī ad rīvum ambulānt. Mārcus pecūniam	1	
in mediā viā videt et clāmat, “Spectā pecūniam in viā!”	2	
Iūlius ad pecūniam festīnat. Pecūniam in <u>manū</u> tenet	3	manū = hand
et clāmat, “Pecūnia est mea!”	4	
“Sed ego prīmus pecūniam vidēbam,” Mārcus respondet.	5	
<u>Mox</u> amīcī <u>pugnant</u> . Nauta venit. Amīcōs videt et clāmat,	6	Mox = Soon; pugnant = fight
“ <u>Nōlīte</u> pugnāre! Necessē est vōbīs <u>certāre</u> !”	7	Nōlīte = Don’t; certāre = to hold a contest
Iūlius dīcit, “Nōs circum īnsulam nāvīgāre <u>dēbēmus</u> .”	8	dēbēmus = we ought
“Minimē! Ego <u>natāre volō</u> ,” Mārcus respondet.	9	natāre volō = I want to swim
Nauta dīcit, “Mārcus natāre dēbet et Iūlius nāvīgāre dēbet.”	10	
“Ita vērō!” amīcī clāmant.	11	
Nauta signum dat et amīcī ad aquam festīnant. <u>Ventus</u> est	12	Ventus = The wind
bonus; Iūlius <u>celerius</u> nāvīgat. Sed mox ventus <u>dēsinit</u> , et	13	celerius = faster; dēsinit = stops
Mārcus prīmus <u>metam contingit</u> .	14	metam contingit = touches the finish line
Nauta clāmat, “Mārcus est victor!” et Mārcō pecūniam dat.	15	

31. In lines 1–2, Marcus shouts because he is A) afraid B) excited C) sad D) embarrassed
32. What does Marcus tell Julius to do (line 2)? A) run B) hide C) look D) swim
33. What does Julius hold in his hand (line 3)? A) food B) a letter C) an oar D) money
34. In line 4, what does Julius decide to do with this item? A) share it B) hide it C) keep it D) throw it away
35. In line 5, what does Marcus claim about the item? A) he saw it first B) he dropped it C) it is bad luck D) it belongs to someone else
36. In lines 6–7, what does the sailor do after he stops the fight? A) steals a boat B) offers a solution C) gets help D) sails quickly away
37. What kind of race does Julius propose (line 8)? A) foot B) chariot C) boat D) horse
38. In line 11, **Ita vērō** indicates the friends are A) questioning B) arguing C) complaining D) agreeing
39. How does the race begin (line 12)? A) The friends shout, “Go!” B) The sailor gives a signal C) Marcus sounds a trumpet D) Julius waves a flag
40. In lines 12–14, why does Marcus win the race? A) the weather changes B) he knows a short cut C) the boat hits a rock D) the sailor helps Marcus

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

1. Canēs equōs in campō semper spectābant. A) will watch B) did watch C) are watching D) were watching
2. Cornēlius clāmāvit, “Curre ad casam celeriter!” A) Run B) I will run C) You are running D) To run
3. Cīvēs Rōmānī cōsulem ad oppidum mātris mīsērunt. A) to his mother B) of his mother C) for his mother D) with his mother
4. Līberī in _____ cum familiā habitābant. A) urbs B) urbis C) urbem D) urbe
5. Ōlim vīnum in culīnā servāvimus. A) we keep B) we kept C) we were keeping D) we will keep
6. Ego in magnā villā habitō; ubi tū habitās? A) we B) they C) you D) I
7. In magnō marī _____ nāvīgant. A) pīrātae B) pīrātās C) pīrātīs D) pīrātārum
8. Herī puellae mūsicam pulchram _____. A) audīte B) audit C) audiēbant D) audīre
9. Iānuae villārum nōn sunt _____. A) lātārum B) lātās C) lātīs D) lātae
10. Pōnite, _____, vestrās togās in cubiculō. A) puer B) puerī C) puerōs D) puerīs
11. Agricola per silvam ambulat. A) around the forest B) behind the forest C) near the forest D) through the forest
12. Neque mīles neque lēgātus in castrīs manēbat. A) Either...or B) Both...and C) Neither...nor D) Not only...but also
13. Prīmā lūce mīlitēs ad prōvinciam iter faciēbant. A) At dusk B) At noon C) At dawn D) At midnight
14. Cūr, puerī, in magnō theātrō _____ nōn timētis? A) cantō B) cantāre C) cantābam D) cantat
15. Poētae Rōmānīs fābulās dē virīs clārīs nārrābant. A) to the Romans B) by the Romans C) of the Romans D) with the Romans
16. Your teacher says, “Venī ad tābulam.” What are you being asked to do? A) Go to the board B) Study your vocabulary C) Put your books on the floor D) Go to your seat
17. Gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō pugnābunt. A) used to fight B) have fought C) do fight D) will fight
18. What is an appropriate answer to the question, “Quis pecūniam in mēnsā vīdit?” A) Quod dēfessus erat B) Fīlius meus C) Arbor est magna D) In agrīs
19. Puella epistulam stilō scrīpsit. A) for a pen B) of a pen C) with a pen D) near a pen
20. Which town is NOT located in Italy? A) Pompeii B) Carthage C) Brundisium D) Ostia
21. When Julia enters her home she admires the frescoes in the A) ātrium, trīclīnium, peristylīum B) prandium, iēntāculum, cēna C) forum, basilica, cūria D) bellum, dōnum, baculum
22. Who, disguised as an old woman, visited Arachne and challenged her to a weaving contest? A) Juno B) Proserpina C) Minerva D) Diana
23. An appropriate motto for a forestry service is A) Dum spiro, spero B) Festina lente C) Ex libris D) Conservate arbores
24. **Container**, **retention**, and **tenable** are all derived from A) tenēre B) timēre C) terrēre D) temptāre
25. The stories of Midas, Daphne, and Phaëthon involved the god A) Neptune B) Apollo C) Vulcan D) Mercury
26. Which Latin phrase would most likely appear on a sign in a health club? A) E pluribus unum B) Montani semper liberi C) Mens sana in corpore sano D) Ab ovo usque ad mala

27. Which date is traditionally recognized as Rome's birthday? A) March 15, 44 BC B) April 21, 753 BC
C) January 1, 1 AD D) August 24, 79 AD
28. Which mountains would a traveler cross if he were going from Rome to Brundisium? A) Alps B) Caucasus
C) Atlas D) Apennines
29. Which one of the following was a famous Roman patriot who "left his plow" to save Rome? A) Horatius
B) Romulus C) Cincinnatus D) Tarpeia
30. Who fell in love with his own image while staring into a pool of water? A) Echo B) Psyche
C) Narcissus D) Orpheus

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ROMANS FIND A WAY TO RID THEMSELVES OF A PLAGUE

Trēs annōs fuit pestilentia in urbe Rōmā. Itaque sacerdōtēs Rōmānī
lēgātōs ad Graeciam mīsērunt. Lēgātī auxiliū ab Aesculapiō, deō
sānātiōnis, petēbant. Virī Rōmānī ad templū deī vēnērunt. Subitō
Rōmānī serpentem vīdērunt. Serpēs templū relinquēbat et ad mare
lentē sē movēbat. Serpēs in nāvem Rōmānam ascendit. Prīmō nautae
ā nāve fūgērunt quod erant perterritī. Mox rediērunt quod sēnsērunt
serpentem esse deum. Serpēs in mediā nāve sē cēlābat. Nautae cibum
et aquam serpentī dedērunt. Tandem post sex diēs nautae ad urbem
Rōmam advēnērunt. Serpēs dē nāve dēscendit et ad īnsulam in flūmine
Tiberī natābat. Propter adventum serpentis, Rōmānī erant laetī quod
pestilentia nōn iam in urbe erat.

- 1 **pestilentia** = plague; **sacerdōtēs** = priests
- 2 **lēgātōs** = ambassadors
- 3 **sānātiōnis** = of healing
- 4
- 5 **sē movēbat** = moved; **Prīmō** = At first
- 6 **sēnsērunt** = realized
- 7 **sē cēlābat** = hid
- 8
- 9
- 10 **Propter adventum** = Because of the
- 11 arrival

31. The best translation of **fuit** (line 1) is A) there was B) there will be C) there used to be D) there is
32. From lines 1-2 we learn that A) priests were sent to Rome B) ambassadors were sent to Greece
C) Greeks were miserable D) the plague had spread to Greece
33. According to lines 2-3, Aesculapius was a A) teacher B) general C) politician D) god
34. According to lines 3-4, the visitors A) were slowly attacked by a resident B) suddenly saw a snake
C) quickly ran back to the ship D) immediately pulled out their weapons
35. The best translation of **templū relinquēbat** (line 4) is A) the temple remained B) destroyed the temple
C) the temple shook D) left the temple
36. According to lines 5-6, the sailors A) sailed to Rome B) hid in a temple C) searched for the snake
D) fled from the boat
37. According to lines 6-7, why did the Romans return? A) They had killed the snake B) They saw a larger snake
C) They thought the snake was a god D) The priest ordered them to return
38. According to lines 7-8, the Romans A) killed the snake B) fed the snake C) ate the snake D) imprisoned
the snake
39. From lines 8-9 we learn that the journey to Rome lasted A) a month B) a week C) six days D) three years
40. In honor of the snake there still exists today on the island in the Tiber River a A) hospital B) prison
C) library D) fort

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

1. Prōserpina cum Plūtōne tōtum annum nōn manet. A) for the whole year B) in the whole year C) of the whole year D) after a whole year
2. Mīlitēs viam mūnientēs dīligerter labōrābant. A) diligent B) more diligent C) diligently D) most diligently
3. Sacerdōs āram in templō nōbīs dēmōnstrābit. A) our B) by us C) with us D) to us
4. Quōmodo exercitus noster urbem ab illīs oppugnantibus dēfendet? A) How B) Why C) When D) Where
5. Senātōrēs ad Cūriam crās convocābuntur. A) will be summoned B) were summoning C) will summon D) are summoned
6. Ille parvus servus fortior est virīs quā fūgērunt. A) by the men B) than the men C) with the men D) to the men
7. Puellae cum sorōribus ad fīnitimum oppidum eunt. A) are going B) will go C) went D) had gone
8. Lūdi ā Rōmānīs in amphitheātrō spectātī sunt. A) from the Romans B) by the Romans C) to the Romans D) with the Romans
9. Quibus dominus hoc negōtium dabit? A) Who B) Whom C) To whom D) With whom
10. Ubi urbs tūta vidēbātur, fēminae ad eam rediērunt. A) to it B) to us C) to him D) to them
11. Tribūnī dē periculīs plēbem monuerant. A) were warning B) have warned C) had warned D) shall have warned
12. Dux cīvibus in forō haec dīxit. A) those people B) these things C) that woman D) to these men
13. Frātrem meum futūrum esse bonum marītum crēdō. A) is B) was C) had been D) will be
14. Magister numerō epistulārum ā puerīs scrīptārum dēlectātus est. A) write B) written C) about to write D) to be written
15. Cēnae coquī nostrī pessimae sunt. A) very good B) very large C) very small D) very bad
16. Mātrēs virtūtem filiōrum laudant quī prō patriā pugnābant. **Quī** refers to A) mātrēs B) virtūtem C) filiōrum D) patriā
17. Cicerō scit _____ ad Forum venīre. A) amīcus B) amīcum C) amīcō D) amīcīs
18. Mosquitoes are among the most common aestival pests. A) summertime B) disease-bearing C) fast-multiplying D) flying
19. What hero in quest of the golden fleece sowed a field with dragon teeth from which sprang armed men whom he had to defeat? A) Theseus B) Jason D) Daedalus D) Perseus
20. The Rubicon River separated A) Spain from Gaul B) North Africa from Egypt C) Macedonia from Greece D) Italy from Gaul
21. Which happened first according to Roman history and tradition? A) Rome defeated Carthage in the Punic Wars B) Octavian defeated Marc Antony at Actium C) Julius Caesar marched on Rome D) Horatius defended Rome from the Etruscans
22. Quirinal, Viminal, Palatine, and Aventine are names of A) sections of the Underworld B) rivers in Greece C) hills in Rome D) divisions of Italy
23. Which Latin motto could well accompany an official warning? A) Ab ovo usque ad mala B) Dum spiro spero C) Amor omnia vincit D) Verbum sapienti sat est
24. What would someone most likely say to a friend whom he has not seen for a long time? A) Quāenam est tempestās? B) Bene respondistī C) Mihi vidētur D) Quid novī?

25. The Rubicon River served as the boundary between A) Gaul and Germany B) Gaul and Spain
C) Italy and Germany D) Italy and Gaul
26. Which hill of Rome served as its citadel and a place of refuge for citizens when they were besieged by the Gauls in 390 B.C.? A) Viminal B) Caelian C) Aventine D) Capitoline

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A COW FORETELLS THE FUTURE

A Sabine farmer brings his miraculous cow to Rome for sacrifice.

Quaedam bōs mīrae magnitudinis prōdigium habita est. Vātēs enim nūntiāvērunt, 1 **prōdigium...est** = was considered an omen;
 “Quisquis hanc bovem Diānae sacrificāverit, illīus cīvitās rēctūra est omnēs 2 **Quisquis** = whoever **Vātēs** = soothsayers
 terrās.” Agricola Sabīnus spērābat hanc mīram bovem datūram esse potestātem 3
 cīvitātī suae. Prīmā diē sacrificiō aptā, agricola bovem Rōmam ad templum 4
 Diānae sēcum dūxit et eam ante āram statuit. Interim eadem verba ad sacerdotem 5 **āram** = altar
 templī Diānae pervēnerant. Ibi sacerdos Rōmānus, cum mīra magnitudō et fāma 6
 bovis eum mōvisset, memor illōrum verbōrum, Sabīnum ita adloquitur: “Num, 7 **memor** = mindful of
 tū, hospes, incestē sacrificium Diānae facere parās? Quīn tū antea flūmine Tiberī, 8 **hospes** = stranger; **incestē** = impurely; **Quīn** =
 quod in proximā vālle fluit, tē pūrgās?” Hospes, religiōne tactus, quī omnia facere 9 **pūrgās** = you purify Why not
rīte cupiēbat, ut ēventus prōdigiō respondēret, statim dēscendit ad Tiberim. 10 **rīte** = according to ritual
 Intereā hospite absente sacerdos Rōmānus bovem Diānae sacrificāvit. 11

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.45 (adapted)

27. The cow (line 1) is impressive because of its A) color B) voice C) origin D) size
28. According to lines 2-3 (**Quisquis...terrās**), what does the one who sacrifices the cow earn for his state?
A) praise from the king B) control over all lands C) great wealth D) favor of the gods
29. In line 2, **rēctūra est** is best translated A) has ruled B) might rule C) will be ruled D) is going to rule
30. In line 4, **suae** refers to A) the Sabine farmer B) Diana C) the amazing cow D) the omen
31. According to lines 4-5 (**Prīmā...dūxit**), the farmer brought the cow to Rome A) when he had first finished plowing the fields B) on the first day of summer C) on the first suitable day for sacrifice D) after he had stolen it and fled
32. In lines 5-6 (**Interim...pervēnerant**), the Roman priest A) had stolen the cow B) had attacked the Sabine farmer C) had heard the omen about the cow D) had fled to the temple of Diana
33. In lines 6-7 (**cum...mōvisset**), the Roman priest was A) saddened by the cow’s death B) impressed by the cow’s size and reputation C) confused by the prophecy of the cow D) alarmed at the people’s reaction to the cow
34. In line 6, **cum** is best translated A) in order that B) with C) since D) while
35. **Num...parās** (lines 7-8) is best translated A) You are not preparing ... are you? B) Are you preparing? C) Why are you preparing? D) You are never prepared,...are you?
36. What does the Roman priest suggest that the Sabine farmer do (**Quīn...pūrgās**, lines 8-9)? A) cleanse himself in the Tiber B) bathe the cow in the river C) offer a prayer to the gods D) cover his head with a clean garment
37. Lines 9-10 indicate that the Sabine farmer wants to A) cancel the sacrifice B) do everything correctly C) perform the sacrifice as quickly as possible D) summon the crowd to watch
38. The **ut** in line 10 is best translated A) when B) how C) as if D) so that
39. What does the Roman priest do when the Sabine leaves (line 11)? A) replaces the cow with another one B) chases the cow away C) hides the cow inside the temple D) sacrifices the cow himself
40. At the end of the passage, we learn that the priest’s motive in addressing the Sabine farmer (lines 7-9) is to A) trick him B) praise him C) kill him D) help him

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

1. Cicerōne vigilante, Catilīna nōn fiet cōnsul. A) does not become B) was not made C) will not become D) had not been made
2. Nōn facillimum est subitō dēpōnere amōrem longum. A) very easy B) easier C) rather easy D) easy
3. Augustus p̄nceps Athēnīs saepe morātus est. A) from Athens B) near Athens C) in Athens D) to Athens
4. Numquam bellum gerere cupiāmus! A) We have never wanted B) May we never wish C) We will never wish D) We never want
5. Caesar mīlitēs in silvam inveniendae aquae causā mīsīt. A) because of lack of water B) because they found water C) to find water D) to cause the water to flow
6. Pater filiīs imperāvit nē ad flūmen īrent. A) The sons told their father to go to the river. B) The father ordered his sons not to go to the river. C) The father was not commanded to go with his sons to the river. D) The father did not ask his sons to leave the river.
7. Quisque territus exclāmāvit, “Ēheu! Caelum cadit!” A) Any frightened person B) A certain terrified lady C) Why did the frightened man D) Each terrified person
8. Apud nōs omnēs bene cēnant. A) At our house B) On account of us C) Among ours D) For us
9. Oportet nōbīs optimum facere. A) We will try to do our best. B) It is proper for us to do our best. C) Our best is important to us. D) Let’s make sure to do our best.
10. Caesar sōlus ē castrīs excessit ut cōnsilium caperet. A) to capture the consul B) to seek advice C) to make a plan D) to give comfort
11. Pecūnia auxiliō servīs erit. A) There will be money for the helpful slaves. B) The slaves will be as helpful as money. C) The slaves will help themselves to the money. D) The money will be a help to the slaves.
12. Equus alterius puerī pulcherrimus est. A) the other boy's B) other boys C) for the other boy D) to the other boys
13. Bovēs in agrīs vel stābant vel currēbant. A) neither...nor B) either... or C) whether...or D) not only...but also
14. Augustus crēdidit sē Rōmam pulcherrimam reddidisse. A) makes B) made C) had made D) would make
15. Horātius quam diūtissimē pontem dēfendit. A) as long as possible B) how long C) what a long time D) longer
16. Templō aedificātō, artificēs laudābantur. A) By the building of the temple B) After the temple had been built C) I am building the temple D) While the temple was being built
17. Versūs poētae recitandī sunt. A) are reciting B) have been recited C) must be recited D) are being recited
18. The Roman god Janus was unique for his A) two faces B) winged feet C) single eye D) ability to change shape
19. Marsha’s court battle was a Pyrrhic victory. A) It was sweet revenge. B) It was a complete and utter victory. C) It indicated that she was innocent. D) It cost her more to win than it was worth.
20. An ancient Roman discussing **conclāmātiō**, **rogus**, **imāginēs**, **toga pulla**, and **laudātiō** would most likely be speaking of a A) funeral B) wedding C) coming of age ceremony D) birthday
21. What sorceress fled from Colchis with Jason and the Argonauts? A) Circe B) Calypso C) Medea D) Sibyl
22. John replied to his sister when she criticized his choice of mustard over ketchup: A) Manus manum lavat B) De gustibus non est disputandum C) De mortuis nil nisi bonum D) Mens sana in corpore sano
23. According to its Latin root, **agenda** means things A) to be remembered B) to find C) to be done D) to list
24. Victories over the Roman army at the Ticinus River, the Trebia River and Cannae were won by A) Vercingetorix B) Hannibal C) Cleopatra D) Lars Porsena

25. Who was Odysseus' wife who waited twenty years for his return from the Trojan War? A) Circe B) Penelope
C) Medea D) Eurydice
26. The treasurer of the company is a member of the finance committee on the basis of his position. A) ex officio
B) in absentia C) sine die D) pro tempore
27. Where would Roman soldiers gather to exercise or train? A) Appian Way B) Roman Forum C) Campus Martius
D) Capitoline Hill

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WHAT IS THE BEST PATH TO SUCCESS?

The power of magic reveals the true character of a man.

Ōlim habitābat in Lȳdiā rēgis pāstor, Gȳgēs nōmine. Quōdam diē, ovēs
cūrāns, corpus hominis magnitudīne inūsitatā invēnit. In digitō huius hominis
fuit ānulus aureus quem Gȳgēs extrāxit et in suō digitō posuit. Ubi gemma
huius ānulī ad suam palmam verterat, Gȳgēs ā nūllō vidēbātur, sed ipse omnia
vidēre poterat. Postquam gemmam ā palmā in locum reverterat, omnēs eum
rūsus vidēre poterant. Itaque auxiliō huius ānulī, rēgem interfēcit, et removit
eōs quōs obstāre putābat. Nēmō eum in hīs maleficiīs vidēre potuit quod
gemma ad palmam verterat. Sīc statim pāstor factus est rēx Lȳdiae.

Possumusne illum Gȳgem sapientem iūdicāre? Minimē! Vir sapiēns semper
bonus vir est etiam sī nēmō eum observāre potest. Honesta, nōn occulta, ā
virīs sapientibus quaeruntur.

- 1 **Quōdam** = certain; **ovēs** = sheep
2 **inūsitatā** = unusual
3 **gemma** = gem
4
5
6 **rūsus** = again
7 **obstāre** = were standing in the way
8
9 **sapientem** = wise
10 **etiam sī** = even if; **occulta** = secret things
11

Based on Cicero, *De Officiis*, III. IX

28. In line 1, we learn that Gyges was the king's A) shepherd B) teacher C) weaver D) general
29. The best translation of **cūrāns** (line 2) is A) to tend B) having been tended C) about to tend D) tending
30. What did Gyges find (line 2)? A) sheep B) a body C) a box D) armor
31. What was unusual about what he found? A) the location B) the size C) the smell D) the color
32. What object did Gyges remove (line 3)? A) a gleaming sword B) a curved horn C) a golden ring D) a leather sandal
33. What did Gyges do with this object (line 3)? A) he put it on himself B) he hid it C) he showed it off
D) he worshipped it
34. In line 4, **suam** refers to A) the king B) Gyges C) the sheep D) the gem
35. What advantage did this object give Gyges (lines 3-4)? A) riches B) strength C) invisibility D) wisdom
36. In lines 6-7 (**remōvit...putābat**), Gyges A) blocked those trying to kill the king B) interfered with his successors
C) stood in the way of progress D) eliminated those he thought were obstructing him
37. What position in Lydia did Gyges acquire (line 8)? A) king B) richest man C) wisest man D) greatest general
38. Line 8 (**Sic. . . Lydiae**) tells us that this happened A) happily B) suspiciously C) chaotically D) immediately
39. **Possumusne** (line 9) is best translated A) Why can't we? B) Aren't we able? C) Are we able? D) How can we?
40. According to lines 9-11, a wise man A) searches for ways to help others B) acts honestly when there are no witnesses
C) treats others as he would like to be treated D) learns from his past mistakes

1. Cōnsul duās nāvēs Alexandriam mittit. A) of Alexandria B) to Alexandria C) at Alexandria D) from Alexandria
2. Vīdimus multōs canēs similēs illīs. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
3. Mārcus amīcīs rogantibus dē itinere nōn respondēbat. A) asking B) having been asked C) about to ask D) to be asked
4. Timor poenae saepe peior est poenā ipsā. A) better B) smaller C) larger D) worse
5. Trēs puellae in campō carpendōrum flōrum causā errābant. A) without picking flowers B) by means of picking flowers C) for the sake of picking flowers D) although there were flowers to be picked
6. Agrippīna, patrem in ātrium secūta, omnēs amīcōs salūtāvit. A) following B) having followed C) about to follow D) to be followed
7. Nisi vēneris ad nōs, ad tē veniēmus. A) Because you are coming B) If you do not come C) Do not come D) Although you are coming
8. Semper contrā hostēs _____ ūsus sum. A) clēmentia B) clēmentiae C) clēmentiam D) clēmentīa
9. Lars Porsenna mīlitibus imperāvit ut Rōmam oppugnārent. A) to attack Rome B) because Rome must be attacked C) as they were attacking Rome D) that Rome was attacking
10. Mārcus Antōnius in Forō crās ōratiōnem habēbit. A) will stop the speech B) will give a speech C) will avoid the speech D) will hear a speech
11. Accidit ut p̄nceps adsit. A) It happens B) It is convenient C) It is permitted D) It seems good
12. Cornēlia dīxit filiōs esse gemmās suās. A) would be her jewels B) were her jewels C) had been her jewels D) will be her jewels
13. Epistolā lēctā, māter mea multō laetior facta est. A) happier than most B) rather happy C) very happy D) much happier
14. Aliquis ex vōbīs hoc esse vērum dīcat. A) No one B) Someone C) That very one D) Each one
15. Caesar dīcitur in Theātrō Pompeī necātus esse. A) to have killed B) to be killed C) to be about to kill D) to have been killed
16. Sī nūntius rediisset, victōriam nūntiāvisset. A) he had announced B) he was announcing C) he might announce D) he would have announced
17. Gaius Manīlius auxiliō legiōnī ad Galliam missus est. A) as an aid for the legion B) by an aid of the legion C) for the legion's aid D) with an aid in the legion
18. Phidippidēs currendō celerrimē ad urbem pervēnit. A) for running B) of running C) by running D) for the sake of running
19. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentence: Multa mala, multa falsa, multa invīta verba audīta sunt.
A) anaphora B) simile C) polysyndeton D) metaphor
20. Bithynia, Pontus, and Cilicia were Roman provinces located in A) Hispania B) Africa C) Asia D) Gallia
21. The speaker **extolled** her brother's accomplishments. **Extolled** comes from the Latin verb that means A) to mock B) to ignore C) to list D) to lift up
22. What Roman office, filled in times of extreme need or danger, was held for only a maximum of six months and allowed the officer to operate outside the authority of the other magistrates and senate? A) dictator B) praetor C) aedile D) censor
23. To which age of Latin literature do Tacitus, Petronius, Seneca, and Pliny the Younger belong? A) Golden B) Silver C) Medieval D) Renaissance
24. Before the big interview, Robert polished up his **c.v.** or résumé. The abbreviation **c.v.** is short for **curriculum** _____.
A) valetudinis B) vivum C) vitae D) verum

25. What beautiful girl sparked the jealousy of Venus and was married to a “monster” whom she later discovered to be Cupid?
A) Psyche B) Echo C) Daphne D) Thisbe
26. A Latin student exclaims, “Mē taedet huius pēnsī!” She thinks her homework is A) interesting B) confusing C) fun D) boring
27. Who was the Roman general, politician, and member of the First Triumvirate, who acquired a great amount of wealth and was defeated by the Parthians at Carrhae? A) Tarquinius Priscus B) Cicero C) Crassus D) Cato the Elder
28. What is the term for the mythological creature that is half-man and half-horse? A) satyr B) griffin C) centaur D) triton

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NICOMEDIA

A terrible earthquake in A.D. 358 claims many lives.

Prīmō lūcis ortū a.d. IX Kal. Sept. dēnsī nūbium nigrārum <u>globī</u> laetam sōlis lūcem	1	globī = masses
<u>cōnfūdērunt</u> . Mox furentēs <u>incubuērunt</u> urbī ventī, cuius impetū audītus est montium	2	cōnfūdērunt = obscured; incubuērunt = fell on
gemitus. Haec secūtus, horrificus terrae tremor urbem ipsam et loca suburbāna	3	
ēvertit. Statim, quoniam in <u>clīvō</u> collium aedēs <u>plēraeque</u> stābant, aliae super aliās	4	clīvō = slope; plēraeque = very many
concidere sonitū ruīnārum immēnsō. Tēctōrum <u>culmina</u> variīs hominum clāmōribus	5	culmina = peaks
resonābant, coniugēs liberōsque <u>quaeritantium</u> . Multī aedium cadentium sub ipsīs	6	quaeritantium = seeking repeatedly
<u>interiēre</u> ponderibus. Quīdam, <u>collō tenuis obrūtī</u> , cum superesse possent sī quī	7	interiēre = died; collō tenuis = up to their neck;
iūvissent, auxiliī inopiā necābantur. Aliī lignōrum exstantium <u>acuminibus</u> fīxī	8	acuminibus = by the points obrutī = covered
pendēbant. <u>Ūnō ictū</u> caesī complūrēs, paulō ante hominēs, nunc cadaverum <u>acervī</u>	9	Ūnō ictū = by one blow; acervī = heaps
cernēbantur. Et superesse potuisset aedium hominumque pars maior, nisi rapidō	10	
cursū ignēs per quīnque diēs et noctēs, quidquid cōsumī poterat, <u>exussissent</u> .	11	exussissent = had burned up

Ammianus Marcellinus, *Rerum Gestarum Libri* 17.7.2-8 (adapted)

29. **Prīmō...ortū** (line 1) indicates that the disaster began A) at sunrise B) in the middle of the night C) late in the day D) at noon
30. According to line 1, the date the earthquake occurred was A) August 21 B) August 24 C) September 9 D) September 23
31. In lines 1-2, we learn that A) people gathered everywhere B) the sunlight was glaring C) celebrations were in progress D) dark clouds obscured daylight
32. In line 2, **furentēs** describes A) the people B) the city C) the winds D) the clouds
33. Lines 2-4 (**Mox...ēvertit**) reveal that A) the city and suburbs were spared B) the winds destroyed everything C) the winds preceded a devastating earthquake D) the horrific quake was diverted from the city and suburbs
34. We learn in lines 4-5 that A) many buildings with sloping roofs were safe B) many buildings on the slopes slid into each other C) the population ran to the hills in great confusion D) the hills proved a safe place to be
35. In line 6, **quaeritantium** describes A) women seeking shelter B) children seeking their parents C) people seeking their spouses and children D) people seeking the roof tops
36. Lines 6-7 (**Multī...ponderibus**) indicate that many people perished A) crushed by their falling houses B) falling off the roofs of their houses C) weighed down with possessions from their houses D) because they fell into deep crevices
37. In lines 7-8, **cum...iūvissent** is best translated A) when they could have helped anyone B) if anyone could have been helped C) while those who had survived could help D) though they could have survived if anyone had helped
38. **Aliī...pendēbant** (lines 8-9) describes A) people impaled on sharp timbers B) people searching through jagged lumber C) people defending their property with sharp stakes D) people collecting splintered firewood from the ruins
39. Lines 9-10 (**Ūnō...cernēbantur**) indicate that those people who were struck so suddenly, were now A) either helping or dying B) pulling bodies from the rubble C) simply seen as heaps of bodies D) witnessing a scene of destruction and death
40. Lines 10-11 (**nisi...exussissent**) reveal that A) the final blow came from people setting fires and looting B) disease spread rapidly like a consuming fire C) after the quake, quick and destructive fires raged D) the majority of people and buildings survived

1. Atalanta tam celeriter in certamine cucurrit ut multos viros velociter superaret. A) she defeated B) she will defeat C) she must defeat D) she was being defeated
2. Prima luce socii in silvam venatum ibunt. A) are hunting B) to hunt C) must hunt D) by hunting
3. Classis litora nota petens vela dabit. A) seeking the familiar shores B) about to seek the familiar shores C) in order to seek the familiar shores D) having sought the familiar shores
4. Poeta malus quam plurimos versus confidit scribit. A) very many lines B) many more lines C) as many lines as possible D) many lines
5. Hic orator saepe sperebat mirifice se locutum esse. A) that he was speaking B) that he would speak C) that he had spoken D) that he was speaking to himself
6. Hoc flumen omnibus enavigandum est. A) in all B) of all C) with all D) by all
7. Gladiator leoni dixit "Nunc morere!" A) "Now die" B) "To die now" C) "He now died" D) "They now die"
8. Fama vires eundo acquirit. A) to go B) by going C) of going D) about to go
9. Dum haec aguntur, dux arcem petivit. A) While these things should be done B) While these things had been done C) While these things were being done D) While these things must be done
10. Si Vergilius hodie viveret, omnia miraretur. A) were living B) had lived C) would live D) is living
11. Cedamus Phoebus et meliora sequamur. A) better things B) the greatest things C) more things D) the most important things
12. Rogabat cur umquam ex urbe cessissent. A) they were going B) they should go C) they will go D) they had gone
13. Sacerdos civis de periculo moniturus erat. A) had warned B) should warn C) was warning D) was about to warn
14. Pater felix epistulam de die natali filii sui scripsit. A) of his little son B) of his nephew C) of his daughter D) of his niece
15. Quaedam carmina sunt bona, plura mala. A) Whichever poems B) Certain poems C) Any poems D) Such poems
16. Tertia hora Sacra Via ibam. A) After the third hour B) For three hours C) At the third hour D) After three hours
17. Quae prima exordia sumat? Quid agat? A) What is he doing? B) What did he do? C) What had he done? D) What should he do?
18. Venti, velut agmine facto, fluctus ad litora volvunt. A) after B) because C) just as if D) and therefore
19. Vir magnae pietatis vi superum actus erat. A) the god B) of the gods C) the gods D) of the god
20. A **ferrous** compound contains A) lead B) gold C) silver D) iron
21. What king of Mycenae was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra after he returned victorious from the Trojan War? A) Odysseus B) Agamemnon C) Menelaus D) Achilles
22. If zoologists are studying specimens in both a **formicary** and an **aviary**, what are they investigating? A) ants and birds B) spiders and birds C) ants and apes D) spiders and apes
23. The students shouted, "Gaudeamus!" because they were A) distraught B) surprised C) fearful D) happy
24. Baucis and Philemon were turned into A) birds B) flowers C) trees D) animals
25. What philosophy is reflected in the "Carpe diem" theme of many poems by Horace? A) mysticism B) epicureanism C) nihilism D) atheism

26. Ubinam gentium sunt Bīthŷnia, Pontus, et Phrygia? A) in Eurōpā B) in Galliā C) in Germāniā D) in Asiā
27. Augustus took the title **prīnceps** which means A) victorious general B) first citizen C) consul-elect D) chief priest

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTER

The Trojan Euryalus, carrying a helmet that he has taken as loot, meets a band of Latin cavalymen under the command of Volcens.

Intereā praemissī <u>equitēs</u> ex urbe Latīnā,	1 equitēs = (Latin) cavalry
cētera dum legiō campīs īnstrūcta morātur,	2
ībant et <u>Turnō</u> rēgī respōnsa ferēbant,	3 Turnus = the leader of the enemy forces
ter centum, scūtātī omnēs, Volcente magistrō.	4
Iamque propinquābant castrīs mūrōsque subībant	5
cum procul <u>hōs laevō</u> flectentēs <u>līmīte</u> cernunt,	6 hōs = Euryalus and his friend Nisus; laevō...līmīte = on the left path
et galea Euryalum <u>sublustrī</u> noctis in umbrā	7 sublustrī = gleaming faintly
<u>prōdidit</u> immemorem radiīsque aduersa refulsit.	8 prōdidit = betrayed
<u>Haud temere est vīsum</u> . Conclāmat ab agmine Volcēns:	9 Haud temere est vīsum = It did not go unnoticed
'Stāte, virī. Quae causa viae? Quīve estis in armīs?	10
Quōve tenētis iter?' Nihil illī tendere contrā,	11
sed celerāre fugam in silvās et fīdere noctī.	12

Vergil, *Aeneid* IX: 367-379

28. In lines 1- 2 (**Intereā...morātur**), we learn that the rest of the Latin legion A) has returned to the city B) was collecting supplies C) has been drawn up on the plain D) was searching for the cavalry
29. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 2? A) DDS D B) DDSS C) DSSD D) DS DS
30. According to line 3, the cavalry was A) taking messages to Turnus B) preparing for battle C) leaving camp D) declaring Turnus their king
31. In line 4, **ter centum, scūtātī omnēs** describes A) Turnus B) the legion C) the cavalry D) the Trojans
32. What is the figure of speech in line 6? A) interlocked word order B) transferred epithet C) litotes D) metonymy
33. In lines 7-8, the poet A) describes the dangers of the rough terrain B) highlights Euryalus' devotion to duty C) indicates that the sun is rising D) contrasts the dark night with the bright reflection of the helmet
34. Why is Euryalus described as **immemorem** in line 8? A) he has lost his way on the path B) he is unaware that the sun is rising C) he is unmindful of the reflection of the helmet D) he is unmindful of his companion's fate
35. In line 8, **aduersa** modifies A) līmīte (line 6) B) galea (line 7) C) umbrā (line 7) D) agmine (line 9)
36. What does Volcens ask the Trojans in line 10 ("**Stāte...viae**")? A) Where are the enemy? B) Where are your weapons? C) Which is the right road? D) Why do you journey here?
37. In line 10, **Quīve** is best translated A) By whom B) Or who C) Who also D) Whom indeed
38. In line 11 (**Nihil illī tendere contrā**), we learn that the Trojans A) rebuked Volcens B) turned their backs C) said nothing D) begged for mercy
39. The subject of the historical infinitives **tendere** (line 11), **celerāre** (line 12), and **fīdere** (line 12) is A) viae (line 10) B) causa (line 10) C) iter (line 11) D) illī (line 11)
40. It is clear from lines 11-12 (**Nihil...noctī**) that the Trojans are A) questioning their strength B) fleeing swiftly C) rejoicing in victory D) preparing to surrender

TRANSFORMATION

Cadmus and his wife find a new and different life together

S̄bilat: hanc illī vōcem Nātūra relīquit.

Nūda manū feriēns exclāmat pectora coniūnx:

'Cadme, manē tēque, īnfēlix, hīs exue mōnstrīs!

Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pēs, ubi sunt umerīque manūsque

et color et faciēs et, dum loquor, omnia? cūr nōn

mē quoque, caelestēs, in eandem vertitis anguem?

Dīxerat, ille suae lambēbat coniugis ōra

inque sinūs cārōs, velutī cognōsceret, ībat

et dabat amplexūs adsuētaque colla petēbat.

Quisquis adest (aderant comitēs) terrētur; at illa

lūbrica permulcet cristātī colla dracōnis,

et subitō duo sunt iūctōque volumine serpunt,

dōnec in adpositī nemoris subiēre latebrās,

nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem nec vulnere laedunt

quidque prius fuerint, placidī meminēre dracōnēs.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* IV, 589-603

1 S̄bilat: subject is Cadmus

2 coniūnx = wife of Cadmus

3 exue = strip off (+ ablative)

4

5

6

7 lambēbat = was licking

8

9

10

11 permulcet = strokes; cristātī = crested

12

13 latebrās = hiding places

14 laedunt = harm

15

1. What kind of speech has Nature left to Cadmus (line 1)? A) singing B) hissing C) whispering D) shouting
2. The scansion of the first four feet of line 2 is A) DDSS B) SDDS C) DSDS D) DDDS
3. How is Cadmus' wife described in line 2? A) kneeling B) whispering C) weeping D) beating her breast
4. In line 2, **feriēns** comes from the Latin word A) ferrum B) ferō C) ferē D) feriō
5. The best translation of **manē** (line 3) is A) in the morning B) and me C) remain D) permanent
6. The figure of speech in lines 4-5 is A) metaphor B) litotes C) oxymoron D) polysyndeton
7. In lines 4-6, Cadmus' wife asks him a series of questions because he A) has become invisible B) is chirping like a bird C) is no longer human D) is fleeing from her
8. In line 5, **color** refers to Cadmus' A) clothing B) armor C) complexion D) crown
9. In lines 5-6 (**cūr...anguem**), Cadmus' wife A) makes a request B) curses the gods C) begs for death D) rejects her husband
10. **Suae**, line 7, means A) her B) his C) their D) our
11. The words **velut cognōsceret** (line 8) and **adsuēta** (line 9) indicate that Cadmus A) sees his wife as a stranger B) feels a sudden fear C) feels as he did before D) thinks the gods have deserted him
12. The subject of the verbs **ībat** (line 8), **dabat** and **petēbat** (line 9) is A) ille (line 7) B) coniugis (7) C) ōra (7) D) sinūs (8)
13. **Quisquis** (line 10) refers to A) serpents B) spectators C) monsters D) the gods
14. The figure of speech in line 11 is A) interlocked word order B) metaphor C) litotes D) tmesis
15. In lines 10-11, Cadmus' wife demonstrates A) horror B) helplessness C) tenderness D) puzzlement
16. Line 12 describes a A) confrontation B) union C) rejection D) reprimand
17. In line 13, **subiēre** is best translated A) they went into B) to subjugate C) in the underground D) to go under
18. **Vulnere** (line 14) suggests A) an arrow B) a club C) a curse D) a bite
19. The object of **meminēre** (line 15) is A) latebrās (line 13) B) vulnere (14) C) dracōnēs (15) D) quidque prius fuērint (15)
20. In lines 14-15, humans are under no threat because the serpents A) are afraid of humans B) recall their former selves C) have been destroyed D) have convinced all serpents to be friendly to men

LOST: A BATTLE AND A HERO

The Death of Chabrias

Chabriās autem periit bellō sociālī tālī modō. Oppugnābant 1
 Athēniēnsēs Chium. Erat in classe Chabriās prīvātus, sed 2 **Chium** = the island of Chios
omnēs, quī in magistrātū erant, auctōritāte anteībat, eumque 3 **omnēs** = accusative case; **in magistrātū** = in charge
 magis mīlitēs quam, quī praeerant, aspiciēbant. 4
 Quae rēs eī mātūrāvit mortem. Nam dum prīmus studet 5 **mātūrāvit** = hastened
 portum intrāre gubernātōremque iubet eō dīrigere nāvem, 6
 ipse sibi perniciēi fuit. Cum enim eō penetrāsset, cēterae 7 **perniciēi** = destruction; **cēterae** = the remaining Athenian ships
 nōn sunt secūtae. Quō factō circumfūsus hostium concursū 8
 cum fortissimē pugnāret, nāvis rostrō percussa coepit 9
sīdere. Hinc refugere cum posset, sī sē in mare dēiēcisset, 10 **sīdere** = to sink
quod suberat classis Athēniēnsium, quae exciperet natantēs, 11 **quod** = because
 perīre māluit quam armīs abiectīs nāvem relinquere, in quā 12
 fuerat vectus. Id cēterī facere nōluerunt; quī nandō in 13
 tūtum pervēnerunt. At ille praestāre honestam mortem 14 **praestāre** = was superior to
 exīstimāns turpī vītae, comminus pugnāns tēlīs hostium 15 **comminus** = hand to hand
 interfectus est. 16

Cornelius Nepos, *De Viris Illustribus*, XII, 4

21. In line 1, **tālī modō** means A) so great a manner B) in such a way C) only such a thing D) this way just now
22. From line 2, we learn that Chabrias was on the boat as A) commander of the fleet B) inspector of the the fleet C) owner of this boat D) a citizen, not a military man
23. Who are **omnēs quī in magistrātū erant** (line 3)? A) the fighters from Chios B) the Athenians who stayed in Athens C) the military officers on the ship D) the private citizens on the island
24. In line 3, **auctōritāte** means A) with respect to his authority B) outside his authority C) from his authority D) in spite of his authority
25. From lines 2-4, we infer that Chabrias A) challenged the soldiers on the ship B) was the most respected man on the ship C) looked down on all the others D) thought that he should be commander of the ship
26. From lines 5-6, we learn that Chabrias wanted to A) be the pilot of the ship B) bring death to the commander of the ship C) leave the pilot at the harbor D) enter the harbor before the others
27. In line 6, **eō** means A) by him B) to that place C) by so much D) from there
28. In line 7, **ipse sibi perniciēi fuit** suggests that Chabrias A) was himself suffering from a fatal disease B) brought ruin to the Chians themselves C) was the cause of his own death D) killed the pilot of his own ship
29. Which of these four verbs is a syncopated form? A) penetrāsset (line 7) B) pugnāret (line 9) C) posset (line 10) D) dēiēcisset (line 10)
30. What happened when Chabrias took his ship into the harbor (lines 7-10)? A) the other Athenian ships followed B) he rammed the Chian ship with the beak of his ship C) the Chians fled in disorder D) his ship was surrounded and rammed
31. In line 9, **cum fortissimē pugnāret** is best translated A) after he had fought very bravely B) while he is fighting very bravely C) although he fought very bravely D) because he would fight very bravely
32. **Hinc** (line 10) refers to A) the sea B) Athens C) the ship D) Chios
33. The words **sī sē in mare dēiēcisset** (line 10) indicate that A) Chabrias did not dive into the sea B) the pilot himself fell into the sea C) the Athenians cast their enemy into the sea D) one of the Chian sailors threw himself into the sea
34. Why did the Athenian fleet arrive on the scene (line 11)? A) to pierce through the circle of Chian ships B) to bring more sailors to Chabrias' ship C) to arrest Chabrias and his comrades D) to pick up sailors in the water
35. In line 12, **quam** means A) how B) which C) rather than D) so that
36. In line 12, the best translation of **armīs abiectīs** is A) his weapons having been thrown away B) throwing his weapons at those fleeing C) if they threw weapons at him D) after he had gathered up his weapons
37. In line 12, **quā** refers to A) classis (line 11) B) natantēs (line 11) C) armīs (line 12) D) nāvem (line 12)
38. **Id** (line 13) refers to A) assisting the others off the ship B) taking up arms C) staying on the ship D) ramming the enemy ship
39. From lines 13-14, we learn that the sailors were saved because A) they were roped together B) they swam to safety C) they were picked up by the enemy D) they hid in the hold of their ship
40. We conclude from lines 14-16 that Chabrias rejected A) a well-deserved reward B) disgraceful survival C) an honest death D) fighting hand to hand with the enemy