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

1. Poëta multās litterās hodie scribit.  A) today  B) tomorrow  C) yesterday  D) later

2. Pater fābulam filiō narrat.  A) of his son  B) with his son  C) at his son  D) to his son


4. Graeci cum Troānīs in bellō pugnābant.  A) from the Trojans  B) of the Trojans  C) with the Trojans  D) to the Trojans

5. Servī cēnam in culinā parābant.  A) were preparing  B) are preparing  C) do prepare  D) will prepare

6. Circum Italiam sunt ____ insulae.  A) multī  B) multōs  C) multīs  D) multae


9. Toga virī est candida.  A) of the man  B) the man  C) by the man  D) to the man

10. Frātis boni pueri quod labōrābātis cum diligentiā.  A) You will be  B) To be  C) You were  D) You are

11. Quot arborēs sunt in pictūrā?  A) VII  B) IX  C) VIII  D) IV


13. Ego crās lūdōs in Colossō ____ .  A) spectābit  B) spectābunt  C) spectābitis  D) spectābō

14. Ambulābō in Viā Appiā aut ambulābō in Forō Rōmānō.  A) or  B) and  C) when  D) after

15. Per sīlvās ad casam familiae meae properāmus.  A) around the woods  B) through the woods  C) of the woods  D) into the woods

16. In hortō labōrāre cupit.  A) he is working  B) to work  C) you will work  D) they were working

17. Mē rogite, discipuli, dē deis Rōmānīs!  A) I am asking  B) He is asking me  C) Ask me  D) They are asking me

18. Quid agis, Tullia? Tullia respondet, “____.”  A) Bene  B) Ubi  C) Nunc  D) Quot

19. The picture at the right represents the Latin warning  A) Caveat emptor  B) Tempus fugit  C) Carpe diem  D) Cave canem

20. The Greek name for Juno, the queen of the gods, is  A) Artemis  B) Aphrodite  C) Hestia  D) Hera

21. Sex ursae et trés leōnēs sunt ____ .  A) octō animālia  B) tria animālia  C) decem animālia  D) novem animālia

22. He was chosen to be president by acclamation. Acclamation comes from the Latin word meaning  A) to shout  B) to wish  C) to increase  D) to hope

23. When Marcus Favonius says, “Valēte, omnēs,” he is saying  A) How are you all?  B) Listen, students!  C) Where are you going?  D) Goodbye, all!

24. The abbreviation a.m. stands for ante meridiem, which indicates  A) before noon  B) noon  C) afternoon  D) night

25. A person with a pugnacious personality is one who likes to  A) talk  B) work  C) fight  D) laugh

Copyright 2000  Exam continued on other side
26. Semper pluit in Britannia. Which number on the map refers to Britannia?  
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 4  D) 7

27. Caesar conquered many tribes in Gallia. What number on the map refers to Gallia?  
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 6  D) 3

28. Which Roman god kidnapped Proserpina and took her to the Underworld?  
   A) Jupiter  B) Mars  C) Neptune  D) Pluto

29. Where would you go to see chariots racing?  
   A) Curia  B) Circus  C) Forum  
   D) Templum

30. In the picture you see  
   A) Apollo and Diana  B) Romulus and Remus  
   C) Eros and Hermes  D) Pluto and Bacchus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PUER QUI IN RĪVŌ NATAT

There is always danger in unknown waters.


Forte vir in ripā rīvi ambulat et puerum in rīvō videt. “Puer est in periculō et caput est sub aquā,” putat vir.

Vir puero exclamat, “Nōli natūre in rīvō! Rīvus est rapidus. Tū es stultus.”

Puer respondet, “Ō bone vir, primum fer mihi auxilium. Tum me castigā!”

Documentum: Castigātiō sine auxiliō est inūtilis.

—Adapted from Aesop’s Fables

natāt = swims

1 ripā rīvi = bank of the river
2 volō = I want; putat = thinks
3 exuit = he takes off; salit = he jumps
4 Periculōsum = dangerous
5 Forte = by chance
6
7 Nōli = Don’t
8 stultus = foolish
9 fer = bring; auxiliōm = help
10 castigāre = to scold
11 inūtilis = useless

31. What is the boy doing along the bank of the river?  
   A) running  B) talking  C) walking  D) working

32. Why does the boy jump into the water (lines 1-2)?  
   A) because he is tired  B) because the man tells him to  
   C) because the water looks so good  D) because he sees a large fish

33. What does the boy want to do (line 2)?  
   A) fish  B) throw stones  C) swim  D) run away

34. What makes the river dangerous (lines 3-4)?  
   A) the strong wind  B) the swift current  C) the big rocks  D) the threatening storm

35. What happens in line 5 (Forte...videt)?  
   A) a man hears the boy  B) the man shouts to the boy  C) the man sees the boy  
   D) the boy sees the man and cries for help

36. What thought goes through the man’s mind (lines 5-6)?  
   A) I’m going swimming, too.  B) A storm is coming.  
   C) The boy is in danger.  D) It’s a nice day to fish.

37. In line 7, exclamāt is best translated  
   A) shouts  B) shouted  C) will shout  D) has shouted

38. In lines 7-8, the man tells the boy that  
   A) he is foolish to swim in the river  B) a storm is coming  
   C) he should watch out for the rocks  D) it is forbidden to fish here

39. In lines 9-10, Tum me castigā is best translated  
   A) Why do you scold me?  B) Are you scolding me?  
   C) I don’t like to be scolded.  D) Then scold me!

40. What is the moral of this fable?  
   A) Let well enough alone.  B) Criticism without help is useless.  
   C) Prepare today for tomorrow’s needs.  D) Hasté makes waste.

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1. Magni piscés in aquā habitant. A) in the water B) through the water C) into the water D) near the water

2. Flāvia est semper _____. A) discipulae bona B) discipulam bonam C) discipula bona D) discipulis bonās

3. Many weary travelers were walking down the Appian Way. A) ambulābunt B) ambulant C) ambulābant D) ambulāvērunt

4. Cornēlia erat māter virūrum cīrōrum. A) of famous men B) with famous men C) from famous men D) about famous men


6. Vīrī diligentēs bonam fortūnam habēbunt. A) have B) were having C) will have D) do not have

7. pater : patris ____: filius : ____ A) filēs B) filōs C) filii D) filium

8. Today we shall meet the queen of Egypt. A) régina B) réginarum C) réginae D) régina

9. Da mihi meum librum! A) of me B) from me C) with me D) to me

10. Servi dominum in villā vidērunt. A) to see B) saw C) see D) will see

11. Decem minus trēs sunt ____. A) quīnque B) sex C) septem D) octō

12. Antonius in urbem venit, sed Curiam non intrat. A) because he wants to enter the Curia B) if he does not enter the Curia C) and he likes to enter the Curia D) but he does not enter the Curia

13. Gladiator in Colosseō gladiō pugnābit. A) with his sword B) of his sword C) on his sword D) from his sword

14. The dog is sleeping in the atrium. A) dormie B) dorminum C) dormiunt D) dormit

15. The Pontifex Maximus was marching slowly up the Capitoline Hill. A) lōngē B) clārē C) lentē D) male

16. Eratne Caesar consūl? A) Why was Caesar consul? B) Will Caesar be consul? C) Was Caesar consul? D) When was Caesar consul?

17. Marcus currēre in silvās tinet. A) is running B) to run C) ran D) will run

18. In Forō verbā oratūrus audīēbāmus. A) the words B) the word C) by the words D) of the word


20. The Latin expression Ab ovo usque ad mala would be used in association with A) clothes B) meals C) baths D) religion

21. Which is NOT one of the seven hills of Rome? A) Capitoline B) Tiber C) Quirinal D) Palatine

22. Aeneas, the ancestor of the Roman race, came to Italy from A) Troy B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens

23. The English words deport, importation, portable and reporter all come from the Latin word which means A) lead B) enter C) walk D) carry

24. Romans would typically sleep in a A) cubiculum B) culina C) peristylēum D) tablinum

25. Helvetia : Switzerland :: Hispania : _____. A) Germany B) France C) Italy D) Spain

26. What was the Roman name for Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, revelry and theatrical performances? A) Pluto B) Mercury C) Bacchus D) Apollo

27. The abbreviation SPQR seen even today in modern Rome is related to Roman A) government B) sports C) schools D) farming

28. In the year A.D. LXXIX Mount Vesuvius erupted. What was the year? A) 129 B) 49 C) 89 D) 79

29. Numa Pompilius, Ancus Marius, and Tarquinius Superbus were Roman A) generals B) senators C) kings D) emperors

30. Roman slaves usually wore a A) stola B) palla C) tunica D) toga

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS


—Adapted from Aesop’s Fables

31. The two friends in the story A) were threatened by a bear B) saw a bear in a cave C) made friends with a bear D) were hunting a bear

32. What did Marcus do when he saw the bear? A) he ran away B) he climbed a tree C) he shouted for help D) he helped his friend

33. Lūcius fell on the ground A) in pain from his wounds B) in grief for his friend C) and played dead D) hoping to surprise the bear

34. Lūcius thought that A) he had saved his friend B) the bear might befriend him C) his friend would run away D) his friend would help him

35. Why did the bear leave? A) She had been wounded. B) She had killed one man. C) She thought one man was already dead. D) She heard hunters coming.

36. Marcus climbed down and (lines 5–6) A) chased away the bear B) ran to his friend C) mourned his friend D) killed the bear

37. In lines 7–8, “Dixitne ursa?” means A) What is the bear saying? B) Will the bear speak? C) Did you speak to the bear? D) Did the bear speak?

38. The best translation of tēcum (line 9) is A) with me B) with them C) with us D) with you

39. The best translation of manēbit (line 9) is A) was staying B) will stay C) has stayed D) stays

40. Why did Marcus stretch the truth about what the bear had said? A) He was disappointed in his friend. B) He wanted to help his friend. C) He was afraid of the bear. D) He wanted his friend to find the bear.

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REVIEW THE MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY

The poet Horace describes an encounter he had in the Forum.


Tum clámāvī ille, "Cupisne mé abire? Técum ambuláre vólō. Exspectá mé!

"Trāns Tiberim amicés habeás," inquam, "virum quem nōn cognósčis." Ille autem, "Non sum occupáitus; itaque ténim venire postsum!" Ego eram miserrimus sed nūlum verum dixi. Quam molestus erat ille homō!

Tandem alius vir, inimicus huius, advénit prope Apollinis templum et, "Quō ibis, alesceste?" clámāns, tráxit eum in iūdiciúm. Sic mé servávit Apollī. Grātās dés!

—Adapted from Horace, Satires, II

31. When did Horace encounter the man (line 1)?  A) a long time ago  B) a few months ago  C) a few days ago  D) just a moment ago

32. In lines 1-2, we learn that the man was  A) a good friend  B) a person Horace hardly knew  C) a beggar  D) a well-known poet

33. Num té cognóscó? Quid vis? (lines 2-3) is translated  A) "I know what you want, don’t I?"  B) "Do you know what I want?"  C) "You know what I want, don’t you?"  D) "Surely I don’t know you; what do you want?"

34. A verb that means the same thing as inquam (line 3) is  A) dicē  B) rēdieō  C) audiō  D) currō

35. Why does the man wish to be Horace’s friend (lines 3-4)?  A) He knows Horace is a kind man  B) He thinks he will fit in with Horace’s friends  C) He needs Horace to write him a poem  D) He wants Horace to give him some money

36. What is Horace’s reaction (lines 4-5)?  A) He invites the man to join him  B) He tells him he must leave  C) He gives the man some money  D) He thinks the man is a fool

37. What is the man’s response (line 6)?  A) He starts to walk away  B) He starts to cry  C) He still wants to follow Horace  D) He says he will meet him later

38. How does Horace try to get rid of the man (line 7)?  A) He calls a soldier to help  B) He says he has to visit a friend  C) He threatens to take him to court  D) He rudely insults the man

39. Why does the man stop following Horace (lines 10-11)?  A) He is upset at Horace’s rudeness  B) He decides to go into Apollo’s temple  C) He is intercepted by another man who is his enemy  D) He is tricked by Horace

40. What word best describes Horace’s feeling when the man leaves?  A) relief  B) sadness  C) hope  D) anger
1. Mihi placet lūdō spectāre. A) I am sorry B) It pleases me C) I ought D) It is forbidden
2. Tantus erat timor ut nēmō manērēt. A) as no one remained B) in order for no one to remain C) while no one will remain D) that no one remained
3. Terentia erat uxor magnā intelligenţia. A) by great intellect B) of great intellect C) in great intellect D) for great intellect
4. Nōs Capua cum amīcis diē erāmus. A) Capua B) to Capua C) from Capua D) to Capua
5. Hannibal, castris posītus, in ripā elephantōs dispōnīt. A) by pitching camp B) who must pitch camp C) going to pitch camp D) after camp was pitched
6. Si sonītum nocte audiēris, perterrīti fugītēsīt. A) If you should hear B) If you hear C) If you will hear D) If you had heard
7. Pompeius ipse cum miliibus ad Graeciam profectus est. A) proceeded B) will proceed C) proceeds D) had proceeded
8. Millium hortandōrum caesāris. Scipīō magnām orātōnem habuit. A) Encouraged by his soldiers B) For the purpose of encouraging his soldiers C) While encouraging his soldiers D) Because he had encouraged his soldiers
9. Magister rogāt ubi discīpula sit. A) where the student is B) how able the student is C) what the student is doing D) when the student is going
10. Hic puer est filius minimus nātū. A) tallest B) oldest C) smartest D) youngest
11. Iam ad urbem ut imperātori honōrem redderem. A) how to show respect B) having shown respect C) by showing respect D) to show respect
12. Puella parva ursum in silvis erantem vidit. A) about to wander B) having wandered C) wandering D) to wander
13. What is the best translation of this sentence? Erat Augustō magnum studium philosophiae. A) He was the most famous philosophy pupil of Augustus. B) Augustus taught philosophy well. C) Augustus had a great enthusiasm for philosophy. D) Augustus must study philosophy.
14. Filia māterque eundem servum laudant. A) the slave himself B) the same slave C) each slave D) a certain slave
15. Cum hominēs orātōrem audire vellent, ad Forum vēnērunt. A) Nevertheless B) Since C) With D) During
16. Domus Aurea nērōnis erat maior aliis rēgibus. A) than other places B) with other places C) to other places D) by other places
17. Plūt! Domī manēāmus. A) In order to stay B) We will stay C) We are staying D) Let's stay
18. Dux nōn laudābat illam legiēnem quae victa erat. A) which had been defeated B) by which he had been defeated C) for which he had defeated D) which he had defeated
19. Ut mihi vidētur, patercēs tuae familiae erant causa belli. A) In order to see me B) So that I might see C) As I seem to her D) As it seems to me
20. Livy's description of Hannibal as a man who had nihil verī, nihil sancti, nihil metus, nihil iūs iūrandum, nihil religiō is an example of A) euphemism B) personification C) anaphora D) simile
21. The Graeci, the three sisters with one eye, helped the hero in his search for Medusa. A) Perseus B) Jason C) Theseus D) Ulysses
22. During the monarch, which ordō was established originally as cavalry support for the legions, but later evolved into the commercial and financial class? A) senatores B) equites C) plebs D) liberti
23. The houses reflected the ante bellum period. A) prehistoric B) Renaissance C) prewar D) modern
24. Which city, founded in 331 B.C. by the Greeks in northern Egypt, became the second largest city of the Roman Empire and the main port of the Eastern Mediterranean? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Athens
25. The museum proudly announced its acquisition of African janiform figures. A) larger than life B) two-headed C) contemporary D) realistic
27. The handles of the Greek jar were auriculae. A) shaped like feet B) shaped like eyes C) shaped like ears D) shaped like hands
28. A fitting motto to mark the establishment of a country might be A) novus ordo seclorum B) de mortuis nīl nisi bonum C) ars gratia artis D) cum grano salis
29. What is the name of the area at the foot of the Palatine Hill which is the site of the Rostra, the Curia, the Basilica Julia, and the Temple of Castor? A) Circus Maximus B) Ostia C) Forum Romanum D) Campus Martius
30. Inter nōs (Latin), entre nous (French), and entre nosotros (Spanish) are used to mean A) obviously B) confidentially C) generally D) endlessly

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREED

Caesar explains his strategy to his troops who are eager to attack an army of fellow Romans.


Hoc ĉōnsilium Caesariē pērisquē nōn prohibēbat: eius miliētēs inter sē irītissimē loquēbantur. Quaquam Caesārum pugnāre nōlēbat, militēs pugnāre volēbant.
Ille autem in suī sententiā perseverāt et suōs militēs ex ĉō sē locō dūcit.

— Adapted from Julius Caesar, De Bello Civili I.72

31. What had Caesar hoped to achieve (line 1)? A) to defeat the enemy troops in a quick battle B) to end the battle by severely wounding the enemy C) to take his own wounded soldiers back home D) to finish the matter without a battle and without influencing his own men
32. What had Caesar already done in line 2 to undermine the enemy (quod...interclississet)? A) used spies to learn their battle plans B) cut off their grain supply C) bribed their two lieutenants D) sent one cohort behind enemy lines
33. The best translation of vulnerāri (line 3) is A) to be wounded B) to wound C) to have been wounded D) to be about to wound
34. The best translation of Ĉūr fortūnam periclicitētērēt? (lines 3-4) is A) Why should he tempt fate? B) Why not tempt fate? C) Why had he tempted fate? D) Why must he tempt fate?
35. In line 4, nōn modo...sed etiam means A) while...at the same time B) if...or if C) either...or D) not only...but also
36. In lines 4-5 (Bonus...potest), Caesar states that it is important for a general to A) conquer by fighting B) attack the enemy first C) conquer by strategy as well as by fighting D) always have a plan for retreat
37. Caesar pits the enemy troops because they (line 5) A) all died in battle B) would lose their homes C) would be defeated by foreigners D) must be killed in battle
38. The best translation of irītissimē (line 7) is A) very angrily B) rather angrily C) angrily D) angry
39. Lines 7-8 (Hoc...loquēbantur) suggest that the reaction of many of Caesar's troops to his decision was A) great applause and support B) fear leading to retreat C) disapproval and complaints D) defection to the enemy army
40. From line 8, we learn that Caesar A) prepares his soldiers and attacks B) retreats as the enemy attacks C) watches as his army flees to the enemy D) sticks to his plan to withdraw his army from the place

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The following text is a translation of a Latin poem by Horace, 'Ars Poetica,' and a discussion of the poem's questions.

**The Invention of the Sword**

_The poet expresses to his friend Valgius his thoughts on what the sword has meant to mankind._

1. **prōruit** = brought forth; _ensēs_ = swords

2. _ferus_ = wild; _ferreus_ = iron hearted

3. _nāta_ = supply sunt

4. _an_ = or perhaps; _nihil_ = nothing of blame; _ad mala nostra_ = to our own evil purposes

5. _vitium_ = fault

6. _in saecvius_ = against savage beasts

7. _fāginus...dāpes_ = when cups made up of wood stood on the dinner table

8. _vallus_ = rampart

9. _tunc_ = when; _mihi vita_ = at the age of; _Valgi_ = Valgi, nec tristia nōssem

10. _mican_ = racing; _nunc ad bella trahor_ = the sword

11. _quaem_ = at the age of; _nunc_ = tractum; _haresia_ = in its time

12. _Bellus_ = at the age of; _lux_ = life

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

**THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD**

The poet expresses to his friend Valgius his thoughts on what the sword has meant to mankind.

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28. The first two lines of the poem express the author's _A_ joy _B_ outrage _C_ pity _D_ forgiveness

29. The best translation of _quaem_ in the phrase _quaem ferus_ (line 2) is _A_ than _B_ how _C_ whom _D_ which

30. What two literary devices does the poet use in lines 3-4? _A_ metaphor and litotes _B_ chiasmus and simile _C_ synchysis and hyperbole _D_ anaphora and asyndeton

31. Lines 3-4 link the sword to _A_ a feeling of security _B_ a greater food supply _C_ economic prosperity _D_ danger to mankind

32. To whom or what does the ille in lines 2, 5, and 6 refer? _A_ the inventor of the sword _B_ the first human _C_ the wild beast _D_ the love of gold

33. In line 7, _divitis...auri_ can best be paraphrased _A_ Money makes the world go round _B_ Money does not grow on trees _C_ A penny saved is a penny earned _D_ Love of money is the root of all evil

34. The scansion of the first four feet of line 7 is _A_ DDSS _B_ DSSD _C_ SSDD _D_ DDSDD

35. The wooden cup of line 8 is a symbol for a time of _A_ more greed _B_ greater simplicity _C_ aggressive military ambition _D_ deeper religious fervor

36. To whom does _dux gregis_ (line 10) refer? _A_ a king _B_ a shepherd _C_ a general _D_ a merchant

37. The verbs _foret_, _nōssem_, and _audidsem_ (lines 11-12) indicate the poet's desire to have _A_ lived in a time of peace _B_ experienced the thrill of victory _C_ sacrificed his life for his country _D_ played the role of trumpet

38. In line 13, _quis hostis_ is best translated _A_ no enemy _B_ the enemy himself _C_ some enemy _D_ that enemy

39. In line 14, the verb form _haresia_ means _A_ sticking _B_ stick _C_ about to stick _D_ having been stuck

40. Lines 13 and 14 predict the possibility of _A_ a return to peace _B_ the invention of new weapons _C_ the poet's own death _D_ triumph over the enemy

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CICERO ON DIVINATION

Cicero wonders about the value of information revealed by fortune-tellers.

Atque ego nē utilem quidem arbitrav esse nōbis futūram rērum scientiam. Quae emī vita fuisset Priamō, si ab adolescenceā scisset, quōs ēventūs senectūtís esset habūtūrus? Abeāmus ā fābulis, propriārā videāmus. Cn. Pompeium cēnas tribus suis consultātibus, tribus triumphīs, maximārum rērum gloriā laetātūrīm fuissē, si scīret sē in solūtūdine Aegyptīorūm trucidātūm irī, āmissō exercitiō... Quīd vērō Caesarem puēram, sī divināsset fore ut in ēō senātū, quem maiōrem ex parte ipse coōptāsset, in Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsīs Pompeī simulārum, tot centūriōnibus suis inspectantibus, ā nōbiāssimīs civībus, partim etiam ā sē omnībus rēbus omātīs, trucidātūs ītā iacēret ut ad eius corpus nōn modo amīcōrum, sed nē servōrum quidem quisquām accēderet: quō cruciāti animi vitam ætūrūm fuisse? Certī igitur ignōrātiō futūrum malōrum utērī est quam scientiam.

—Cicero, De Divinatione I, ix, 24

1. In the first sentence, Cicero states his belief that knowledge of the future is A) given only to a few mortals B) not for mortals, but gods alone C) not even useful D) not to be judged by us

2. The best translation of fuisset (line 2) is A) will there be B) would there have been C) is there D) was there

3. Whose adolescence is mentioned in line 2? A) Cicero's B) the reader's C) the old judge's D) Priam's

4. Scisset (line 2) is a syncopated form of A) scivērunt B) scivissent C) sciverit D) scivisse

5. What knowledge would not have benefited King Priam (lines 2-3)? A) an understanding of his adolescence B) the identity of his bride C) the treachery of the old men in his court D) the events of his own old age

6. Abeāmus ā fābulis, propriārā videāmus (line 3) contrasts A) life and death B) land and sea C) myth and reality D) departure and arrival

7. Abeāmus and videāmus (line 3) are examples of A) hortatory/volitive subjunctive B) imperfect subjunctive C) present indicative active D) indirect question

8. Who is addressed in the question beginning Cn. Pompeius (line 3-4)? A) the reader B) Pompey C) Priam D) Cicero

9. Laetātūrīm fuisset (line 5) is best translated A) would have rejoiced B) will rejoice C) used to rejoice D) is rejoicing

10. Which of the following events of Pompey's life is mentioned (lines 3-6)? A) He was an ally of a foreign king. B) He built a permanent theater in Rome. C) He married his rival's daughter. D) He was consul three times.

11. Sē...trucidātūm irī (lines 5-6) is best translated A) he would be cut down B) he was cut down C) he was going to cut down D) he had to be cut down

12. Cicero has brought Pompey into his discussion (lines 3-6) A) as an example to support his argument B) to emphasize Rome's military might C) to show how Caesar punished his enemies D) as a lesson on the fate of cowards

13. Quem maiōre ex parte coōptāsset (line 7) indicates that Caesar himself had A) spent most of his adult life in the senate B) chosen most of the senators C) been chosen head of the senate D) known most of the senators from childhood

14. To what irony does Cicero allude with the words in Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsīs Pompeī simulācūrum (lines 7-8)? A) Caesar was not even a senator. B) Caesar was younger than his son-in-law. C) Pompey himself missed the senate meeting. D) Caesar died at the foot of the statue of the enemy he defeated.

15. Lines 9-10 tell us that part of the noble citizens looking on had been A) showered with honors by Caesar B) stripped of their fortunes by Caesar C) urged by Caesar to join the Populares D) related to Caesar

16. In line 10, ita iacērēt ut introduces a(n) A) result clause B) indirect question C) indirect statement D) relative clause of purpose

17. From the words ut ad eius corpus...accēderēt (lines 10-11) we learn that A) many ran to view Caesar's body B) only the centurions approached the body C) no one would approach the body D) his own slaves came to get the body

18. Which of these verbs is a synonym for the idiom vitam æctūrūm (line 11)? A) vivere B) dicere C) mori D) vincere

19. In line 12, quam means A) which B) how C) than D) that

20. Cicero has chosen Priam, Pompey, and Caesar as examples in this passage because each of them A) claimed a divine ancestor B) accomplished great things early but met a tragic end C) married into ruling families D) started out without wealth and made their own fortunes
CATASTROPHE!
Apollo’s son gets his wish — with serious consequences.

Quae postquam summum tetigere incendia tegrum, 1 Quae = the reins (previously mentioned)
exspatiantur equi nulloque inhinebente per aurás 2 expiator, 1 = wander off course
ignotae regionis eunt, quāque impetus ēgit, 3 quāque = wherever
hāc sine légē ruunt altōque sub aethere fixīs
incursant stellis rapiuntque per āvia currum
et modo summa petunt, modo per déclive viásque 4 déclive, déclivis, n. = a sloping, downwards movement
praecipitēs spatīō terrae propriō feruntur
inferiusque suis frāternīs currere Lūna
admirātur equōs, ambustaque nūbīs fūnant.
corrītur flamīnis, ut quaeque altissima, tellūs
missaque āgit rimās et sūcis āret adempit.
—Ovid, Metamorphoses Book II, 201-211

21. In line 1, Apollo’s horses felt the reins  
A) flying up to the sky  
B) tangling around their heads  
C) getting caught in the wheels  
D) touching the tops of their backs

22. Tetigere (line 1) is an alternate form of  
A) tangi  
B) tangite  
C) tetigisse  
D) tetigēruit

23. Nūllōque inhinebente (line 2) means  
A) and hinder no one  
B) and with no one holding them back  
C) and holding on to nothing  
D) and withholding nothing

24. Per aurās ignōtāe regionis eunt (lines 2-3) indicates that the horses are  
A) traveling very quickly  
B) difficult to control  
C) travelling in unknown territory  
D) being tossed about by the winds

25. What is the case of impetus (line 3)?  
A) genitive  
B) dative  
C) ablative  
D) nominative

26. The best translation of impetus (line 3) is  
A) question  
B) impulse  
C) storm  
D) weapon

27. Sine légē (line 4) refers to the fact that the horses lack  
A) guidance  
B) opportunity  
C) strength  
D) nourishment

28. From the phrase incursant stellis (line 5), we learn that the horses  
A) flee from the fixed stars  
B) watch serenely from the fixed stars  
C) do not fear even the burning stars  
D) crash into the fixed stars

29. In line 5, āvia signifies places where  
A) there are no known paths  
B) the gods dwell  
C) all roads converge  
D) it is always dark

30. To what does summa (line 6) refer?  
A) the end of humanity  
B) the whole earth  
C) the sum of human knowledge  
D) the highest point of the sky

31. The best translation of the words modo...modo (line 6) is  
A) not now...but then  
B) as great...as  
C) now...now  
D) however...and

32. Spatīō terrae propriō (line 7) means  
A) to an opening in the earth  
B) in a space closer to the earth  
C) from space to the earth itself  
D) at first by the wide earth

33. What is the subject of feruntur (line 7)?  
A) equī (line 2)  
B) stellis (line 5)  
C) summa (line 6)  
D) terrae (line 7)

34. In line 8, inferius suis means  
A) hers were worse  
B) their Underworld  
C) lower than her own  
D) she descends

35. What role does Lūna (line 8) play in the passage?  
A) shocked spectator  
B) one who warns of danger  
C) reluctant helper  
D) savage attacker

36. The scansion of the first four feet of line 9 is  
A) DSSD  
B) SDSS  
C) SSDD  
D) SDSĐ

37. What happens to the earth (lines 10-11)?  
A) the seas boil  
B) volcanoes tremble  
C) all the high elevations burst into flames  
D) each and every animal is burned

38. Which of the following is a synonym for tellūs (line 10)?  
A) imber  
B) incendium  
C) periculum  
D) terra

39. In lines 10-11, what is the chief cause of the disaster?  
A) flooding  
B) fire  
C) earthquake  
D) volcanic eruption

40. From your knowledge of mythology, who is driving the chariot in this passage?  
A) Poseidon  
B) Phaethon  
C) Bellerophon  
D) Hades

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# NATIONAL LATIN EXAM KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRO</th>
<th>LATIN I</th>
<th>LATIN II</th>
<th>PROSE</th>
<th>POETRY</th>
<th>LATIN V - VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. B</td>
<td>34. D</td>
<td>34. A</td>
<td>34. A</td>
<td>34. A</td>
<td>34. C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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INTRO

The sun is shining and the happy boy walks on the bank of the river. The water in the river is beautiful and clear. “I want to swim,” the boy thinks. And so he takes off his clothes and jumps into the water. But it is difficult to swim because the river is swift. It is dangerous to swim in the water.

By chance a man is walking on the bank of the river and sees the boy in the river. “The boy is in danger and (his) head is under water,” thinks the man.

The man shouts to the boy, “Don’t swim in the river! The river is swift. You are foolish.”

The boy answers, “Oh good man, first bring help to me. Then scold me!”

Moral: Scolding without help is useless.

LATIN I

A DANGEROUS OUTING IN THE WOODS

One day two friends, Marcus and Lucius, were walking in the forest. Suddenly a large bear saw the friends and went after (them). Marcus climbed a tree, but Lucius was slow. Lucius fell to the ground and pretended death. He was thinking, “My friend Marcus certainly will bring help to me.” The bear walked to Lucius and sniffed. Because Lucius was not moving, the bear said, “He is dead! I’m leaving.” Then the bear departed.

Marcus climbed down from the tree and ran to his friend. “Did the bear speak? What did the bear say?” he asked. Lucius responded, “The bear told me, ‘Choose your friends more carefully, for a true friend will stay with you in danger.’”

LATIN II

A MEETING ON THE SACRED WAY

A few days ago, I was going along the Sacred Way when a man known to me only by name greeted me: “Hello, Horace! What are you doing and where will you go?” and he began to follow me. I said, “Surely I don’t know you; what do you want?” “I want,” said he, “to be among your friends. I am a very intelligent man!” But I thought to myself that he knew nothing and was speaking nonsense; and so, answering nothing, I kept on walking.

Then that man shouted, “Do you want me to go away? I want to walk with you. Wait for me!” I said, “I have a friend across the Tiber, a man whom you do not know.” That one, however, (said): “I am not busy; so I am able to come with you!” I was very miserable but said no word. How annoying was that man!

Finally, another man, an enemy of this one, arrived near Apollo’s temple and shouting, “Where will you go, scoundrel?” he dragged him to court. Thus Apollo saved me. Thanks (be) to the gods!

PROSE

CAESAR AND HIS MEN DISAGREE

Caesar had hoped that he, without a battle and without the injury of his own men, could finish the matter because he had cut off the enemy from their grain supply. Why should he lose his own soldiers also in a second battle? Why should he allow soldiers who had fought so well to be wounded? Why should he tempt fate? A good general can win not only with a sword but also with strategy. He was moved by pity for the citizens whom he saw must be killed. He wanted the soldiers to be unharmed and he did not want them to fight.

This strategy of Caesar was not approved by most: his soldiers were speaking very angrily among themselves. Although Caesar did not want to fight, his soldiers wanted to fight. He, however, perseveres in his opinion and leads his soldiers from that place.

POETRY

THE INVENTION OF THE SWORD

Who was it who first brought forth horrible swords? How wild and truly iron-hearted that one was! Then slaughter, then battles were born to the race of men, then a shorter road of dire death was opened.

Or perhaps did that poor wretch deserve nothing of blame; have we turned to our own evil purposes (that) which he gave us against the savage beasts? This is the fault of precious gold; nor were there wars when cups made of wood stood on the dinner table. There were not citadels, there was not a rampart, and the carefree leader of the flock used to seek sleep among the varied-colored sheep.

If only my life were then, Valgus, and I had not known grim arms nor had I heard the trumpet call with racing heart. Now I am dragged to wars; and some enemy, perhaps, already bears the weapon about to stick in my side.

LATIN V-VI

CICERO ON DIVINATION

And I think that the knowledge of future affairs is not even useful. For what life would there have been for Priam, if from adolescence he had known what events of his old age he was going to have? Let us move away from myths, let us see closer things. Do you think that Gnaeus Pompey would have rejoiced in his three consulships, in his three triumphs, in the glory of his very great achievements (rerum), if he knew that he would be cut down in the desert of the Egyptians, his army lost...?

But what do we think that Caesar - if he had known in advance that it would happen that in that senate, the greater part of which he himself had chosen, in the Curia of Pompey, before the statue of Pompey himself, with so many of his own centurions looking on, he, having been killed by the most noble citizens, some of whom (had been) honored by him with all (types of) material things (omnia rebus), would lie there so that not anyone, not only of his friends but even of his slaves, would approach his body - with what agony of spirit would he have lived his life?

Surely, therefore, ignorance of future events is more useful than knowledge.

CATACSTROPHE!

After these (the reins) lying (loose), touched the top (s) of their back (s), the horses wander off course and, with no one holding them back, they go through the airs of an unknown region, wherever the impulse drove (them). Without this law (control) they rush (forward) and they run into the stars fixed (set) under the high upper-air, and they snatch the chariot along pathless (ways). And now they seek the heights, now rushing through downward movement and ways, they are carried in a space nearer the earth and the Moon is amazed that her brother’s horses are running lower than her own, and clouds, having been scorched, smoke. The earth - each highest part - is seized by flames, and, having been split, makes cracks and it dries up, with its moisture having been taken away.

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