1. *Timeō* periculum in silvā.  A) We are afraid of  B) He is afraid of  C) They are afraid of  D) I am afraid of

2. Anna pulchram stolam *fēmina*e spectat.  A) woman  B) from the woman  C) of the woman  D) by the woman

3. *Mihi nōmen est* means  A) I have a sister  B) My age is  C) I am fine  D) My name is

4. Quot columnas in pictūrā videō?  A) trēs  B) quīnque  C) sex  D) quattuor

5. Cornēlia *cum amīcō* ambulābat.  A) with a friend  B) of a friend  C) to a friend  D) from a friend


7. Magister discipulis dicit, "*Ambulāte, discipuli, ad chartam geōgraphicam.*"  A) You will walk  B) Walk  C) I am walking  D) They walked

8. What do you see in the picture on the right?  A) Nauta ad terram nāvigat  B) Servus in ātrīō est  C) Gladiātor in arēnā pugnat  D) Vir in agrō labōrat

9. Pueri *erunt* in scholā.  A) are  B) were  C) was  D) will be

10. Spectābāsne Lūdōs Olympicōs in Austrāliā?  A) Is Australia the place for Olympic games?  B) Were you watching the Olympic games in Australia?  C) Does Australia have the Olympic games?  D) Are the Olympic games in Australia?

11. Servus *tibi* bonam cēnam parat.  A) with you  B) by you  C) for you  D) from you

12. *Venus* ___ filium amābat.  A) parvōs  B) parvum  C) parvō  D) parvis

13. Ego in agrīs labōrō *sed* meus amīcus in hortō labōrāt.  A) when  B) and  C) or  D) but

14. *Ante* bellum erāmus laeti.  A) around  B) into  C) before  D) to

15. Claudia et Quintīa sunt ____.  A) bona amīca  B) bona amīcae  C) bonis amīcis  D) bonārum amīcarum

16. Quid in pictūrā videō?  A) taurus  B) leō  C) serpēns  D) piscēs

17. Puer sōlus sedēbat et *misericē* lacrimābat.  A) sad  B) is sad  C) I am sad  D) sadly

18. ___ deōrum et deārum est lūnō.  A) Rēgīna  B) Rēginam  C) Rēginīs  D) Rēginae

19. The Colosseum was dedicated in the year A.D. *LXXX*.  A) 60  B) 130  C) 35  D) 80

20. *Quis* est Rōmānus deus belli?  A) Mars  B) Plūtō  C) Mercurius  D) Iuppiter

21. The opera company is *auditioning* new singers for the chorus.  A) questioning  B) hearing  C) talking with  D) making a list of

22. Olympus is famous as the ____.  A) mountain home of the gods  B) river on which Rome is located  C) capital of Greece  D) entry into the Underworld

23. *Mare Nostrum* was the name the Romans gave to the  A) land of Italy  B) Tiber River  C) Mediterranean Sea  D) Atlantic Ocean

24. The abbreviation *i.e.* stands for *id est*, which means  A) seize the opportunity  B) that is  C) note well  D) before noon

25. His *malady* was not treated for a long time.  A) bad health  B) older brother  C) long hair  D) large field

26. "What time is it?" Answer in Latin.  A) *Est secunda hōra*  B) *Librum nōn habeō*  C) *Salvē*  D) *Sōl lūcet*
27. The Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena, was known to the Romans as _____.  
A) Juno  B) Minerva  C) Proserpina  D) Venus

28. It is a herculean task for schools to meet the technological needs of today's students.  
A) necessary  B) extremely difficult  C) very expensive  D) pointless

29. Hannibal was a great general who was born in the city of Carthage in Africa. What number on the map refers to Africa?  
A) 4  B) 5  C) 6  D) 7

30. Hannibal left Hispánia and marched over the Alps with his army to make war on Rome. What number is Hispánia on the map?  
A) 4  B) 6  C) 1  D) 5

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LEÓ ET MŮS  
A lion and a mouse have an adventure.


Adapted from Aesop's Fables

Mūs = mouse

1 2 mūrēs = mice; ludēbant = were playing; nāsum = nose
3 pedibus = with (his) paws; tangēbat = touched; excitābatur = was awakened
4 mūrem = mouse
5 capiēbat = seized
6 7 nōlēbam = I did not wish; Nōli ... edere = Don't eat
8 9 nōn edam = I shall not eat
10 Posterō diē = The next day
11 laqueum = snare, net
12 13 nōdōs = rope; dissecat = cuts
14

31. What is the lion doing (line 1)?  
A) sleeping  B) playing  C) hunting  D) waiting

32. What did the mouse do (lines 2-3)?  
A) touched the lion's nose  B) ran away  C) chewed the lion's nose  D) washed his paws

33. When the lion woke up (lines 3-5), he  
A) drank some water  B) scratched his nose  C) roared loudly  D) caught the mouse

34. What did the mouse call the lion (line 6)?  
A) Leo  B) King of Beasts  C) Your Honor  D) Dear Sir

35. In line 6, tangere is best translated  
A) touching  B) I am touching  C) we touched  D) to touch

36. In lines 7-8, the mouse says he will  
A) give the lion a great gift  B) bite the lion  C) not touch the lion again  
D) worship the lion

37. What does the lion do (line 9)?  
A) chases the mouse  B) smacks the mouse with his paw  C) decides not to eat the mouse  
D) goes back to sleep

38. What does the lion do the next day (line 10)?  
A) he meets another mouse  B) he sees a man  C) he flees from the woods  
D) he walks through the woods

39. The best translation of Mūs pedēs leōnis videt (line 12) is  
A) the mouse sees the paws of the lion  
B) the feet of the mouse are small  C) the paws of the lion capture the mouse  D) the lion sees the feet of the mouse

40. What gift does the mouse give to the lion?  
A) food  B) freedom  C) a new home  D) a net

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29. The phoenix (line 1) came to  A) Rome B) Egypt C) Arabia D) Greece
30. The wise men considered the bird’s arrival (lines 1-2)  A) normal B) frightening C) too late D) wonderful
31. According to lines 1-2 (Philosophi...rogabant), the arrival of the phoenix caused the philosophers to  A) condemn exotic cities B) ask many things C) study other animals D) pray to the Sun God
32. The best translation of de tribus rebus (line 2) is  A) away from three things B) down from three things C) for three things D) about three things
33. According to line 3, the phoenix is easily recognized by its distinctive feathers and  A) strange eyes B) shrill cry C) large claws D) white tail
34. According to lines 3-4, the phoenix  A) gleamed in the sun B) was large and awkward C) looked like the Sun God D) was different from other birds
35. Some of the wise men believed that the phoenix lived for 500 years, but others thought it lived for  A) 1,951 B) 1,871 C) 1,691 D) 1,461

36. The best translation of Eratne vere phoenix? (line 5) is  A) Was the phoenix coming again? B) Where was the phoenix? C) Was it truly a phoenix? D) What was a phoenix?
37. The old phoenix will build a nest when (lines 6-7)  A) it finds a mate B) the old nest is threatened C) Egypt is at war D) it is nearing death
38. The old phoenix will die when the small phoenix (lines 7-8)  A) can fly B) builds its own nest C) drives it from the nest D) devours it
39. In line 8, when the old phoenix dies, the small phoenix carries its body to  A) a nest in Greece B) a sea near Arabia C) the altar of the Sun God D) a burial place in Egypt
40. At the end of this story, the small phoenix will  A) burn the body of its parent B) return to its parent C) rebuild the nest D) return to Egypt
1. Nymphae magno gaudió cantábant et saltábant: A) sing and dance  B) were singing and dancing  C) will sing and dance  D) have sung and danced

2. Omnés libri de Vesuvio à discipulis lecti sunt: A) were reading  B) will be read  C) have been read  D) had been read

3. Mercurius est celior quam ali del. A) than  B) how  C) which  D) who

4. Omnés scimus Hannibalem multos proelis Rómános superávisse. A) defeats  B) will defeat  C) defeated  D) had been defeated

5. He worked on the project all night. A) tóta nox  B) tóam noctem  C) tóius noctis  D) tóis noctibus

6. Which of the following is NOT an infinitive? A) esse  B) posse  C) agite  D) velle

7. Senátóres à consúle convocaabantur. A) of the consul  B) by the consul  C) to the consul  D) near the consul

8. Hic discipulus caecus labráret quam illi. A) very quickly  B) quickly  C) as quickly as possible  D) more quickly

9. Nerón erat post Caesarem. A) imperatóre  B) imperatóri  C) imperador  D) imperatórum

10. Quis est pulcherrima puella__prope té sedet? A) quae  B) cui  C) quas  D) cuíus

11. Filii magni cum cūrā labrárent; itaque pater sós laudat. A) them  B) him  C) her  D) they

12. Lupus, a pueris terríssus, ex agró celerímé currevit. A) frightens  B) has frightened  C) will be frightened  D) frightened

13. Gallic pácem cum Rómánis factionem. A) had made  B) will make  C) had had made  D) were making

14. Cívís putávērunt Caesarem esse optimum disc. A) good  B) well  C) best  D) better

15. Quo sunt quinque et quattuordecim? A) quindece  B) tunde viginti  C) viginti  D) septuaginta

16. Magister puerís dicit, "Diligenter scribite!" A) To write carefully  B) Write carefully  C) I have written carefully  D) They are writing carefully

17. Glađiábéres bestiás__nón nimit. A) ferocibus  B) feróciis  C) ferociis  D) feróci

18. Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custódiet ipsós custódiés? A) Whose guards will guard us?  B) Who will guard the guards themselves?  C) Will the guards guard themselves?  D) Whom are the guards guarding?

19. The Spanish tiempo, the French temps, and the English temporary are derived from the Latin A) templum  B) tempestás  C) tempus  D) tempátre

20. Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Cartagine  B) Brandísium  C) Naples  D) Athens

21. What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when one makes an irreconcilable decision? A) invading Britain  B) revising the calendar  C) crossing the Rubicon  D) becoming Pontífex Maximus

22. Constantinople fell to the Turks in A.D. 1453. How would this number be represented in Roman numerals? A) MCDLIII  B) MDLI  C) MXXXI  D) MDCCCLII

23. The hunter took a circuitus path through the woods. Circuitus means A) scenic  B) direct  C) well-marked  D) roundabout

24. The idiom príma lúce means A) at sunset  B) all day  C) at dawn  D) in the afternoon

25. The senator cogitávit for a long time before he cast his vote. The best definition of cogitávit is A) labored  B) thought  C) argued  D) talked

26. Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war? A) questor  B) aedile  C) praetor  D) consul

27. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Latin expression quid pró quó? A) Vive hodie  B) Festíni lentí  C) Parentes amá  D) Servá mel; servábō té

28. The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules  B) Jason  C) Ulysses  D) Theseus

29. Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne  B) Proserpina  C) Arachne  D) Medea

30. The legendary Roman patriot who helped depose the last king of Rome and who was elected first consul of the Roman Republic was A) Brutus  B) Appius Claudius  C) Cincinnatus  D) Romulus

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

**PASTOR ET CAPRÌ**

This is a story about a goatherd, his own goats, and some wild goats.


Vespere pastor caprós suós et caprós ferós domum dixit. Pastor capris ferus multum frúmentum dedit, sed tuis capris multum frúmentum nón dedit. Cúr capris ferus multum frúmentum dedit? Pastor spérávit caprós cum suís capris mánstrús esse, nam multós caprós cupiébánt.


Únum caper respondit, “Nóbis multum frúmentum dedisti sed tuis capris multum frúmentum nón deditis. Técum manére nón possimus quod alií novi capri venient sed nóbis multum frúmentum nón dabis. Tíbi crédere nón possimus! Valē!”

Adapted from Aesop’s Fables

31. The goatherd saw (lines 1-2) that A) his goats were leaving the field  B) his own goats were not grazing  C) wild goats were coming into the field  D) wild goats were climbing the hill

32. In line 2, intrántis is best translated A) having entered  B) about to enter  C) entering  D) to enter

33. In the evening, the goatherd (line 3) A) took only his own goats back home  B) took only the wild goats back home  C) kept the wild goats in the field  D) took all the goats back home

34. When the goatherd fed the goats, he (lines 3-4) A) gave a lot of grain to all the goats  B) gave no grain to his own goats  C) gave a lot of grain to the wild goats  D) gave the same amount of grain to all the goats

35. In line 5, mánstrús esse is best translated as A) would remain  B) to remain  C) remained  D) are remaining

36. Why did the goatherd want the wild goats to stay (lines 5-6)? A) the wild goats were big and healthy  B) he had lost some of his own goats  C) he wanted to have many goats  D) the wild goats were obedient

37. The next day (line 7) the goatherd took ___ to the field. A) none of the goats  B) all of the goats  C) only his goats  D) only the wild goats

38. When the wild goats arrived at the field, they (line 7) A) played  B) ran around  C) grazed  D) ran away

39. In lines 8-9, the goatherd shouted A) Did you eat the grain?  B) Go away.  C) Look at all the goats.  D) Why are you fleeing?

40. The goat’s reply (lines 10-12) reveals the moral A) Better late than never  B) There is no accounting for taste  C) When it rains it pours  D) One who cheats his own cannot be trusted
1. Vidi viros similímos illis. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
2. Feminam clímaxem in viá invínumús. A) shouting B) shouted C) about to shout D) to shout
3. Servus ad villam quam celerímv cucurrit. A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as possible
4. Sció ___ linguam Latinam intellegere. A) tibi B) tibi C) te D) tui
5. Mittit núntium ad régem ipsum. A) that B) certain C) your D) himself
6. Ille mihi vidéitur ánimáisse mentem. A) about to lose B) to have lost C) he had lost D) to lose
7. Nós sequimus te ád fines terrírum! A) we were following B) we have followed C) we shall follow D) we are following
8. Caesar Gallis pugnándis multis proélis vicit. A) for fighting many battles B) by fighting many battles C) after many battles had been fought D) while fighting many battles
9. Camillus erat tam fortís ut Rómanam serváre_. A) potest B) poterat C) posset D) poterit
10. Meus pater tías dies Capuam manébit. A) from Capua B) at Capua C) to Capua D) for Capua
11. Tribúnus náuis légit orbí núntiábit. A) by the whole city B) to the whole city C) around the whole city D) of the whole city
12. Féminae nescivérunt provír a fúmine ducti essent. A) might lead B) were leading C) are being led D) had been led
13. Nón modo discipulí sed etiam parentes illi municipá aversát. A) Not only...but also B) Some...others C) Not...even D) Neither...nor
14. Légit ei apropriáque templó. A) It is permitted for him B) Let him be permitted C) He will permit D) I gave him permission
15. St Marcus Antoniús hostés vesícaet, Cleopatra Rómanós restíxet. A) were conquering...would rule B) is conquering...is ruling C) had conquered...would have ruled D) should conquer...would rule
16. Patre pecúlió, Tullia contíngem régem salítávit. A) After her father had been killed B) About to kill her father C) Since her father had killed her D) Her father being a killer
17. Hoc fúmine látius illo est. A) that one B) than that one C) to that one D) by that one
18. Novus princeps lúdós círcínis popúlo datús est. A) will be given B) is giving C) is going to give D) must give
19. Sallust's description of Catiline as having satís eloquentiae, sapientiae parum shows an ABBA word arrangement called A) litotes B) chiasmus C) metaphor D) anaphora
20. In Roman mythology, the___ were responsible for controlling the length of one's life. A) Fates B) Nymphs C) Muses D) Furies
21. What area of Rome was originally set aside for military training and mass voting? A) Campus Martius B) Forum C) Flavian Amphitheater D) Circus Maximus
22. The investigators found an _incendiary_ device in the rubble. A) poisonous B) defective C) dangerous D) flammable
23. The abbreviation A.U.C. (ab urbe condita) refers to A) a senatorial decree B) a military formation C) a system of numbering years D) the dedication of a temple
24. When an ancient city is described as having cyclopean walls, it means that its walls were A) made of giant stones B) sparkling white C) easy to destroy D) in existence for more than a century
25. When a Roman orator spoke to the people in the Forum, he would usually stand A) at the door of the Curia B) in a basilica C) on the steps of the temple of Vesta D) on the rostra
26. The boy was considered a răra avis by his friends. A răra avis is A) an unusual person B) an average student C) a generous friend D) an unreliable teammate
27. Which author wrote letters that include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 and references to early Christians in Asia Minor? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Augustus D) Pliny
28. When Julius Caesar crossed the___ River, he defied the Roman Senate and declared war on Rome. A) Tiber B) Rubicon C) Nile D) Rhine
29. My parents only gave me one caveat about living in a strange city. A) a bit of information B) favorable thought C) argument D) warning
30. When the poet Juvenal talked about pínet and circínes, he was referring to A) entertaining the common people B) cheering a victorious general C) making a sacrifice D) shopping in the marketplace

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

With war about to break out between the Romans and the Albans, the Roman king sends a message to the Alban king.


Domum revertuntur civēs Albāni et haec verba rēgī nūntiānt. Bellum utrimque sumūro labōre parāitur, civīlī bellō similīmmum, prope inter parentēs nātosque. Nam et Rōmānī et Albāni ab stirpe Troiañō orī sunt: Laviniām ab Troiā, Alba ab Laviniō, Rōmānō ab rēgibus Albānōrum. Řventus tamen bellī minus miserībilib dimicātionēm fecit, quod nūllum proelium pugnātum est et, pauca tēctis dūnum, duo populi in ōnum comīncti sunt.

Adapted from Livy's Ab Urbe Condita, Lxxii-xxiii

31. In line 1, Tullus Hostilius is addressing A) his generals B) the citizens of Alba Longa C) the Roman citizens D) the Roman gods
32. Who had been sent to Alba Longa to demand satisfaction (line 2)? A) Tullus Hostilius B) Gaio Cluii C) the messengers D) the Albans
33. What was the fate of the messengers (lines 2-3)? A) they were sent away B) they changed allegiance C) they were killed D) they were bribed
34. In line 3, inferēnt di immortālēs is best translated A) the immortal gods are bringing B) let the immortal gods bring C) the immortal gods will bring D) the immortal gods had brought
35. How was war between Rome and Alba Longa prepared (lines 5-6)? A) with great eagerness B) under divine influence C) with the highest effort D) with extreme reluctance
36. Why was the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa very similar to a civil war (lines 6-8)? A) many Albin citizens lived in Rome B) Tullus Hostilius was born in Alba Longa C) each side had been so friendly to the other D) both sides were descendants of the Trojans
37. According to Livy, settlers from what city founded Alba Longa (line 7)? A) Rome B) Carthage C) Laviniō D) Latium
38. What was strange about the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (lines 8-9)? A) the gods intervened B) the soldiers fled C) they never met in open battle D) the women withdrew from the cities
39. According to line 9, what happened during the war? A) the gods abandoned the conflict B) a few buildings were destroyed C) many people were killed D) the crops were destroyed
40. What was the result of the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (line 9)? A) Romans and Albans remained enemies forever B) the Alban gods abandoned Rome C) the Alban citizens revolted D) the two peoples were joined into one

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


2. Putative Ovidium esse melius ponere Vergilius?  A) by Vergil  B) of Vergil  C) than Vergil  D) with Vergil

3. Cicero nón súlcut. Augustus nátus est.  A) When Cicero was consul  B) By the consul Cicero  C) On the advice of Cicero  D) After consulting Cicero

4. Horátius juvenis Atheníns habitābat.  A) to Athens  B) in Athens  C) the Athenians  D) in Athens

5. Miser Pyramus Thesibem mortuum esse crédidit.  A) would die  B) had died  C) was dying  D) died

6. Haec sunt verba Ippa Caesaria.  A) those  B) the same  C) the very  D) of that

7. Scire vult multi cónsul habere toga.  A) when one wears this toga  B) how much this toga costs  C) where to find this toga  D) who would wear this toga

8. Agite, omnes! Fórum ad bibliothècam.  A) We'll go  B) We are going  C) Let's go  D) We went

9. Speciótories, lúdum còmique spectatóres, scæpe plaudánt.  A) while watching  B) about to watch  C) in order to watch  D) having watched

10. Pōética scribunt nē virírum antiquórum oblíviamur.  A) so we don't forget ancient heroes  B) who might forget ancient heroes  C) so ancient heroes don't forget D) that men forget ancient times

11. Cleopatra vītā, nunc vinum nōbīs bibendum est!  A) wine has been drunk by us  B) we must drink wine  C) we are drinking wine  D) we shall drink wine

12. Si Daphnē effugiat, sequātur Apollo?  A) If Daphne flees, will Apollo follow?  B) If Daphne were fleeing, would Apollo be following?  C) If Daphne should flee, would Apollo follow?  D) If Daphne had fled, would Apollo have followed?

13. Utiam lépissēs hós versus pulcherrímos!  A) You should read  B) If you read  C) If only you had read  D) Don't read

14. Ariadné, cùm Greciæs profecta, in insula relicta est.  A) is setting out  B) having set out  C) to set out  D) about to set out

15. Vergilius ab Italiā nāvīgāvat Greciæs vidēndae grātiās.  A) to see Greece  B) by seeing Greece  C) Greece having been seen  D) is going to see Greece

16. Dídē, insignis formā monteque, Troianós benēgētī acceptī.  A) with a form in her mind  B) she was mindful of her form  C) who had made up her mind  D) in her form and mind

17. Si quis pātem et circēs désiderat, Rōmān venire oportet.  A) Whenever  B) If anyone  C) Whoever  D) If ever

18. Poēta mater crīnēs Gallae esse suiōs can best be interpreted to mean that  A) Galla thinks the poet has nice hair  B) the poet doesn't like Galla's hair  C) Galla doesn't take care of her hair  D) the poet says Galla's hair is not her own

19. Which goddess, called Cytherea because of her birthplace, was born from the foam of the sea and is sometimes attended by the three Graces?  A) Diana  B) Vesta  C) Juno  D) Venus

20. Which Greek poet exerted the greatest influence on Vergilius Aeneid?  A) Sophocles  B) Euripides  C) Homer  D) Aeschylus

21. The scene on the vase showed a warrior and a priest making a libation.  A) magical curse  B) offering of wine  C) battle plan  D) throw of the dice

22. In which city of the ancient world would you have found a famous lighthouse, library, and museum?  A) Rome  B) Caesar  C) Alexandria  D) Carthage

23. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Ovid's line antōpītā via est; dominum retenītus ills?  A) SDSS  B) SDSD  C) DDDD  D) DSSD

24. The opus of providing refreshments fell to the hostess.  A) responsibility  B) urgency  C) joy  D) privilege

25. What literary genre that aims to expose human weakness by ridicule was perfected by such Romans as Horace, Juvenal, and Martial?  A) epic  B) comedy  C) lyric  D) satire

26. Which of these Vergilian phrases contains a similis?  A) quālīs equōs Thēriāsa fatīgat Harpalycē  B) Quōs ego!  sed mótoōs praestat  C) tanteae animis caelestibus irae!  D) magnō mīscēri murmuro ponzum

27. Augustus annō DCCLXVII A.U.C. mortuus est. A.U.C. here means  A) from the founding of Rome  B) in the year of our Lord  C) in a year of the Olympic Games  D) in his 67th year

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

The poet Ovid advises a young reader how to win his dream girl

Disce bonās arēs, moneō, Rōmānae iuventūs,
Nōn tantium trepidōs ut tueāre reōs;
Quam populus iūdexque gravis lectus se nātus,
Tam dabit eloquio victa puella manūs.

Sed lateant vīrēs, nec sīs in fronte disserīs;
Effluant vōcēs verba molesta tuae.
Quis, nisi mentis inōps, tenerae declāmat amicae?
Saeco vāldēs odīti littera causa fuit.
Sī tibi crédibilis sērmō consēquētque verba,
Blanda tamen, praesēntam ut videāre loquit.

P. Ovidius Naso, Ars Amatoria, I, 459-68

28. Lines 1-2 suggest that a Roman youth might use "noble skills"  A) to frighten witnesses  B) to help his clients in lawsuits  C) to gamble successfully  D) to ward off evil

29. We find out in lines 3-4 that the bonās arēs (line 1) refer to  A) political office  B) popular appeal  C) athletic prowess  D) oratorical skills

30. How is the judge described in line 3?  A) popular  B) wise  C) old  D) serious

31. In line 3, lectus is best translated  A) chosen  B) choose  C) choosing  D) to choose

32. Lines 3-4 show that a girl, like a judge or senator,  A) may reject even an eloquent man  B) will give money to a smooth talker  C) can be won over by elegant speech  D) may be confused by clever talk

33. In line 5, latent virés means  A) protect your wealth  B) let your powers lie hidden  C) hidden violence lurks  D) forces may conspire

34. What does the poet advise in nec...disserīt (line 5)?  A) don't seem too smart  B) don't frown when you speak  C) don't hide your intelligence  D) don't worry how you look

35. In line 6, and again in line 9, the poet advises the youth  A) to avoid clever language  B) to let his actions speak for him  C) not to annoy the girl with his voice  D) to impress the girl with his learning

36. Who would deliver a formal speech to his tender sweetheart (line 7)?  A) a well-educated man  B) a gentle suitor  C) one confident of victory  D) a foolish person

37. Line 8 says that a powerful word often  A) impresses a girl  B) has caused hatred  C) shows the youth's courage  D) should be scented with perfume

38. In line 9 (Sīt...verba), Ovid is  A) posing a question  B) predicting the future  C) giving advice  D) referring to something that has happened

39. What type of letter should the youth write to his girl (lines 9-10)?  A) moralistic and persuasive  B) powerful and convincing  C) short and pleading  D) in everyday language but charming

40. How does Ovid suggest the girl should read the letter (line 10)?  A) as a model of eloquent flattery  B) as complimenting her beauty  C) as a present to her alone  D) as if the youth were there in person

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The poet professes his devotion to the one he loves.

Tū mihi sōl placēs, nec iam tē praeter in urbe
formōsa est oculīs ulla puella meis.
Atque utinam possēs ūni mihi bella vidērī!
Displicēās aliis: sic ego tūtus erō.
Nil opus invidiā est; procul absit glōria vulgī;
qui sapit, in tacitō gaudeat ipsī sinū.
Sic ego sēcrēēs possum bene vivere silvis,
qui nulla hūmānō sit via trita pede.
Tū mihi cūrārum requēs, tū nocte vel ātrā
lūmen, et in sólis tū mihi turbā locās.

iam faciam quodcumque volēs; tuus usque manēbō,
nec fugiam nōtēs servītium dominae,
Sed Veneris sanctae considam vinctus ad ārīs:
haec nōtat iniuōtis supplicībusque favet.

Tibullus III. xix

1. The poet says in lines 1-2 that A) he is lonely without his beloved B) he is the only lover who appeals to his beloved C) no other girl is beautiful to him D) rejection has brought him pain

2. The best translation of oculīs meis (line 2) is A) with my eyes B) to my eyes C) of my eyes D) from my eyes

3. The subjunctive mood of the verb possēs (line 3) is used to express A) an impossible wish B) a purpose clause C) an indirect question D) a result clause

4. Displicēās (line 4) is best translated A) you were displeasing B) you have displeased C) may you be displeasing D) you must displease

5. Lines 3-4 suggest the poet’s A) joy in his new-found love B) broken-hearted anguish C) displeasure in other women D) fear of competition

6. The first four feet of line 5 are scanned A) DSDD B) DDDS C) DDS D) DS

7. The best translation of Nil opus invidiā est (line 5) is A) envy never works B) no one is envious C) there is no need for envy D) do not envy the work

8. In line 6 the poet advises a wise lover to A) keep silent about his beloved B) treat his beloved with tenderness C) forever sing his beloved’s praise D) shower his beloved with expensive gifts

9. The best translation of sit...trita (line 8) is A) is wearing down B) has been worn down C) will be worn down D) had worn down

10. In lines 7 and 8 the poet says that he A) rejoices in his new-found happiness B) is accepting of his solitude C) enjoys long walks in the forest with his friends D) shares all possessions with his beloved

11. What literary device is contained in line 8? A) apostrophe B) oxymoron C) interlocked word order D) alliteration

12. In line 9 (tū...requēs) the poet declares that his beloved A) cares only for him B) is careless with his feelings C) is his only care D) relieves his cares

13. In addition to anaphora and ellipsis, what literary device is found in lines 9-10? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) onomatopoeia D) metaphor

14. With the words et...locīs (line 10), the poet says that he A) enjoys showing his beloved off in a crowd B) longs to declare to the crowd his true feelings C) prefers to be alone D) never feels lonely when his beloved is with him

15. The best translation of quodcumque volēs (line 11) is A) whatever you will wish B) as often as you will want C) you who are willing D) however you wish

16. The closest meaning of tuus usque manēbō (line 11) is A) you will always appeal to me B) I shall remember you always C) I will be yours forever D) always remain as you are

17. The best translation of vinicītus (line 13) is A) bound B) binding C) about to bind D) must be bound

18. In line 14, haec refers to A) Venus B) the poet’s beloved C) the poet’s words D) the altars

19. Which literary device is used to intensify the meaning of line 14? A) litotes B) chiasmus C) tmesis D) simile

20. From your knowledge of Roman literature, what Roman author wrote in a genre similar to that of Tibullus? A) Livy B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Pliny
WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

In the year 48 B.C., during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar decides to send an envoy to Pompey. To act as this envoy, he chooses Vibullius, one of Pompey's officers, whom he now holds prisoner.

Démôstravímin L. Vibullium Rüfum, Pompei præfectūm, bis in potéstātem pervénisse Caesaris atque ab eō esse dimissum, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispāniā. Hunc prō suis beneficītis Caesar idōneum itūdīcaverat quem cūm mandātūs ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret, eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctōritātem habēre intellegēbat. Erat autem haec summa mandātūrum: dēbēre utrumque pertināciās finem facere et ab armis discēdere neque amplius fortūnam perīciliāri; satis esse magnā utrimque incommoda accepta, quae prō disciplinā et praeceps habēre possent, ut reliquīs cāsūs timērent.

Proinde sibi ac rei publicae parcerent, cum, quantum in bellō fortūna possēt, iam ipsī incommodis suis satīs essent documentō.

C. Iulius Caesar, Bellum Civile, III,10

21. In lines 1-3, Caesar informs the reader that Vibullius had A) left Corfinium for Spain B) defected to Caesar's side C) been captured and released twice before D) been dismissed by Pompey

22. Ab eō (line 2) means A) to him B) to that place C) away from it D) by him

23. The words semel...iterum (lines 2-3) mean A) not only...but also B) once...again C) although...nevertheless D) just...so

24. Hunc (line 3) refers to A) Vibullium B) Pompeii C) Caesaris D) Corfiniūm

25. Why does Caesar judge Vibullius to be a suitable envoy (lines 1-4)? A) Vibullius comes from a noble family B) Vibullius owes Caesar for sparing his life in the past C) Caesar knows Vibullius will want the reward he is offering D) Vibullius has served as a magistrate in the past

26. The words quem...mitteret (line 4) show A) purpose B) doubt C) fear D) disbelief

27. To whom does eundem (line 5) refer? A) the Romans B) Caesar C) the senate D) Vibullius

28. What is the general meaning of apud Cn. Pompeium auctōritātem habēre (line 5)? A) Pompey is the author of several books B) he was at Pompey's house C) he has influence with Pompey D) Pompey originated the plan of attack

29. In line 6, mandātūrum refers to the A) content of the message that Caesar sends to Pompey B) hostages to be exchanged C) speech that Caesar gives to his troops D) site of the battle to be fought

30. The words erat autem haec summa mandātūrum (lines 5-6) introduce a series of A) purpose clauses B) indirect statements C) conditional sentences D) participial phrases

31. In the lines following summa mandātūrum (6-11), Caesar presents A) threats of punishment to Vibullius B) a strategy for cutting off and destroying Pompey's army C) conditions for peace between Pompey and himself D) directions to help Vibullius find Pompey's camp

32. The Latin noun pertināciās (line 6) is related to the English noun "pertinacity" which means A) uniqueness B) obstinacy C) proximity D) perplexity

33. With the words (dēbēre) neque amplius fortūnam perīciliāri (lines 6-7), Caesar says that A) victory is sometimes won without risk B) good luck also requires taking a risk C) fortune can sometimes make weapons useless D) neither side ought to take further risks

34. In line 7, ab armis discēdere is closest in meaning to A) repair their weapons B) wage war C) cease hostilities D) negotiate a treaty

35. In lines 8-9, the words quae prō disciplinā et praeceps habēre possent indicate that A) Pompey and Caesar could learn lessons from their past experiences B) troops on both sides could lose their discipline C) one of them may suffer great losses D) Pompey's troops must learn to win on their own

36. In the clause ut reliquīs cāsūs timērent (line 9) Caesar suggests that A) he fears that his soldiers want to leave B) both he and Pompey should now fear further disasters C) fear often causes the loss of a battle D) those left behind may be the cause of a renewed battle

37. The case and number of cāsūs (line 9) is A) accusative plural B) genitive singular C) nominative singular D) nominative plural

38. In lines 10-11, Caesar suggests that he and Pompey are proof enough of A) how small losses can cause great difficulties B) what a powerful factor sheer luck can be in war C) why Fortune's lessons are often overlooked D) why foreign wars are the most costly and disastrous

39. In line 11, incommodis sui is best translated A) of their losses B) without their losses C) their losses D) by their losses

40. What is the general import of the message? A) "Pompey, you have suffered more losses than I have and you are about to suffer even more." B) "You, Pompey, will lose because you don't understand the real meaning of political power." C) "We should stop this war because even more terrible things could happen to either side." D) "Let's make arrangements to finish this war with one final battle."
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INTRO: LEO ET MUS

A big lion was sleeping in the forest. Around the lion many mice were playing. One mouse touched the nose of the lion with (his) tiny paws. The lion was awakened from sleep and saw the small mouse. The lion moved one paw and captured the mouse.

The terrified mouse shouted, “O king of beasts, I did not want to touch your nose. I am afraid of you. Don’t eat me. I will give you a great gift.”

The lion answered, “You are a miserable mouse, but you are small. I will not eat you.” The next day the lion was walking through the woods. Suddenly the lion walks into a net. The lion calls and the mouse hears the lion. The mouse sees the paws of the lion in the net and he cuts the rope with his teeth. The mouse says, “You did not eat me and now I give you a big gift.”

LATIN I: AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Once upon a time, a phoenix came to Egypt from Arabia. It was a wonderful thing (miracle)! The Egyptian and Greek philosophers were asking many things about the miracle. All the philosophers were agreeing about three things. The bird is sacred to the Sun God. The bird has strange eyes and distinctive feathers. It has a shape different from other birds. However, the philosophers could not agree about everything. They argue about the age of the bird: is it 500 years or 1461 (years) old? Was it truly a phoenix?

Finally, all the philosophers agree about these things. When the phoenix is old and death approaches, it will build a nest in Arabia. In the nest will be a small phoenix. When the small phoenix will be able to fly, it will carry the body of its parent to the altar of the Sun God. Then the phoenix will burn the body of its parent.

LATIN II: PASTOR ET CAPRI

Once upon a time a goatherd was watching his own goats in a field. Suddenly he saw many wild goats entering into the field. These wild goats remained and played in the field.

In the evening the goatherd led his own goats and the wild goats home. The goatherd gave the wild goats a lot of grain, but he did not give his own goats a lot of grain. Why did he give the wild goats a lot of grain? The goatherd hoped that the wild goats would remain with his own goats, for he wanted many goats.

The next day the goatherd led all the goats into the field. Immediately the wild goats ran away out of the field. The goatherd, seeing the goats running away, was very angry. He shouted, “You ungrateful ones! I gave a lot of grain to you yesterday. Why are you running away?”

One goat responded, “You gave us a lot of grain but you did not give a lot of grain to your goats. We are not able to stay with you because other new goats will come and you will not give a lot of grain to us. We are not able to trust you! Farewell!”

LATIN III-IV PROSE: 672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

Tullius Hostilius, the king of the Romans, said to the citizens of Alba Longa, “Announce these things to your king, Gaius Cluilius: When we sent messengers demanding satisfaction to Alba Longa, the Alban people rejected these messengers and sent (them) away. Now, therefore, may the immortal gods bring all the disasters of this war onto all the Albans!”

The Alban citizens return home and announce these words to the king. War was being prepared on both sides with the highest effort, (war) most similar to civil war, as if between parents and sons. For both the Romans and Albans arose from the same Trojan lineage: Laviniun from Troy, Alba (Longa) from Laviniun, (and) the Romans from the kings of the Albans. The outcome of the war, however, made the struggle less wretched because no battle was fought and, with a few buildings destroyed, the two peoples were joined into one.

LATIN III-IV POETRY: WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

Learn noble arts. Advise (you), Roman youth, not only that you may protect fearful defendants; just as the populace and the serious judge and the chosen senate, so the girl, defeated by eloquence, will give her hand(s). But let your powers lie hidden, nor should you be learned on (your) brow; let your speech flee from annoying words. Who, except (one) lacking of mind, would declaim to his tender sweetheart? Often has a powerful letter been the cause of hatred. Let your conversation be believable and the words common, coaxing, however, so that you appear to speak in person.

LATIN V-VI: I LOVE ONLY YOU

You alone are pleasing to me, and no longer is any girl in the city except you beautiful to my eyes. And if only you were able to seem beautiful to me alone! May you be displeasing to others; thus will I be safe. There is no need for envy; let the boasting of the mob be far distant: Let that very one who is wise rejoice in his silent bosom. Thus I am able to live well in secrated forests where no road has been worn down by human foot. You (are) the repose of my cares, you (are) the light even when the night is black, and you (are) the crowd for me in lonely places.

Now I shall do whatever you will wish; I shall remain forever yours; nor shall I flee the servitude of (my) known mistress, but I shall sit bound at the altars of sacred Venus: This one notes the unjust and favors suppliants.

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

We have shown that Lucius Vibullius Rufus, a prefect of Pompey, had come twice into Caesar’s power and had been dismissed by him, once at Corfinium, again in Spain. Caesar had judged this man to be suitable to send (whom he might send) to Oenius Pompey in return for Caesar’s own kindnesses (to him); and he (Caesar) understood that this same man had influence with Pompey.

This was, moreover, the substance of the orders: (that) both (of them) ought to make an end of their obstinacy and depart from arms and not risk fortune any further; (that) enough great losses had been received on both sides -- which they could have (consider) for instruction and lessons -- that they should fear further disasters; (that) so then, they should spare themselves and also the Republic, since, because of their losses, they themselves were already proof enough of how much fortune can (do) in war (i.e., how powerful fortune is...)