INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

2004 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

INTRO EXAM A

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

1. Someone studying horticulture is interested in A) painting B) horoscopes C) gardening D) time

2. To interrogate someone is to A) invite him to a party B) ask him questions C) avoid him D) praise him

3. In the picture you see a view of the _____ where chariot races took place.
   A) Colosseum B) Forum C) Pantheon D) Circus Maximus

4. The master of a Roman house would go to his cubiculum to A) eat his lunch B) ride his favorite horse C) go to bed D) sit and enjoy his garden

5. Which goddess was the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods? A) Ceres B) Venus C) Vesta D) Juno

6. How many heads does this dog, the guardian of Hades, have? A) quīnque B) octō C) trēs D) quattuor

7. Ita vērō means A) Therefore B) Yes, indeed C) By no means D) Maybe

8. Salvēte, discipuli! means A) Hello, students! B) Children, jump! C) Slaves, work! D) Stop, dancers!

9. Locate Pompeii on the map. A) 5  B) 7  C) 3  D) 8

10. Locate Germānia on the map. A) 2  B) 8  C) 6  D) 4

11. A post mortem examination is performed A) after meals B) after midday C) after someone has died D) after a written report is submitted

12. The motto of the U. S. Coast Guard, Semper Paratus, means A) Prepare the Senate B) Forever Loyal C) Always Prepared D) Loyal to the Service

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY ABOUT JULIUS AND HIS FRIEND.

13. Iūlius optimum _____ habet. A) amīci B) amīcus C) amīcō D) amīcum

14. Amīcus ambulāre per silvam amat. A) to walk B) he was walking C) they were walking D) will walk

15. Iūlius cum amīcō ambulat. A) of the friend B) by the friend C) with the friend D) to the friend

16. Iūlius est bonus ____. A) puerum B) puer C) puerō D) puerī

17. Hodī amīci ad silvam ambulant. A) from the forest B) of the forest C) to the forest D) out of the forest

18. Est pecūnia in viā! A) There were B) There was C) There are D) There is

19. Iūlius rogat, “Vidēsne pecūniam?” A) Do you see B) Were you seeing C) You will see D) To see


21. “_____ pecūniam nōn videō.” A) Nōs B) Tū C) Vōs D) Ego

22. Iūlius respondet, “Spectā! Pecūnia est in mediā viā!” A) To look B) I see C) Look D) Can you see


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Exam continued on other side
24. Iulius respondet, “Pecuniam nunc numerō.” A) I am counting  B) Count  C) I will count  D) I was counting
25. “Sunt decem dénaērii.” A) ten  B) nine  C) eight  D) two
26. Amicus rogat, “Quid dē pecūnīā in viā narrābimur?” A) to tell  B) will we tell  C) are we telling  D) were we telling
27. Iulius respondet, “____ pecūnīam servābimur.” A) Multam  B) Multus  C) Multum  D) Multa
28. Iulius amicō quīnque dénaēriōs dat. A) friend’s  B) with the friend  C) friends  D) to the friend
29. “Nunc tū quīnque dénaēriōs _____ et ego quīnque dénaēriōs habeō.” A) habēmus  B) habent  C) habeō  D) habēs
30. Julius and his friend carry the money happily to the farm house. A) laetē  B) laeta  C) laetōs  D) laetōrum

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BRAVE BOY AND THE THIEF

Julius and his friend confront a thief on the way home.


1 reveniunt = are returning
2 vis = do you want
3 nostram = our
4
5 pluvia = rain; diū = for a long time
6
7 capere = to take
8
9 currunt = run
10 dicit = says; fortibus = the brave
11 tūtus = safe

31. To whose house were Julius and his friend returning (line 1)?  A) the farmer’s  B) the friend’s  C) Julius’  D) the robber’s
32. In line 3, what is the meaning of Cūr?  A) With  B) Why  C) Around  D) How
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of eram?  A) I was  B) I will be  C) we were  D) we are
34. In the past the thief was (lines 4–5)  A) a farmer  B) a soldier  C) an athlete  D) a sailor
35. In line 5, what is the best translation of labōrābam?  A) I am working  B) we will work  C) we were working  D) I was working
36. The thief had no money because of (line 5)  A) a lack of rain  B) a flood  C) a fire  D) an illness
37. In line 6, what is the meaning of Sed?  A) And  B) Or  C) But  D) Because
38. How did the thief know Julius and his friend had money (lines 6–7)?  A) He heard them discussing it  B) He saw them counting it  C) They were elaborately dressed  D) He saw them buying things
39. What happened when the thief tried to take the money (lines 7–8)?  A) The boys shouted for help  B) They gave up the money  C) The friend started to cry  D) Julius hit him
40. In line 10, Julius’s father says  A) The brave favor fortune!  B) You found a brave fortune!  C) Your mother was brave!  D) Fortune favors the brave!
1. Decem minus sex sunt ______. A) très B) duo C) quattuor D) quinque
2. Pone, serve, cibum in mensam. A) To place B) Place C) He will place D) He places
4. Liberis dé percúlo clamábant. A) after the danger B) around the danger C) under the danger D) about the danger
5. Filia senatoris per villam currít. A) of the senator B) with the senator C) to the senators D) by the senators
6. Nove serví neque patrés liberós spectábant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Nor...later D) Neither...nor
7. Videat multa aedificatione in Foró Rómanó? A) Do you see B) Did you see C) Will you see D) Had you seen
8. Magister puerí multós fábulos nárrabat. A) from the boys B) of the boys C) to the boys D) by the boys
9. Pater pullíllum est ______. A) clárum B) clára C) clárus D) cláro
10. Mátér semper dixit, "Vós estis molesti pueri." A) We B) You C) They D) I
11. Cornélia et Tullia sunt ______. A) meae amicās B) meōs amīcās C) meārum amīcārum D) meam amicam
12. Quid dicís, discipulo? A) with the student B) to the student C) student D) against the student
13. Serví virum in villum portáre temptábant. A) to carry B) were carrying C) are carrying D) will carry
14. Vir milités tubá convocávit. A) a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) for a trumpet D) with a trumpet
15. Fémineae pecúnum sub saxō non inveniunt. A) for the money B) the money C) with the money D) of the money
16. Post bellum Graeci ad patriam návīgāvérunt. A) After the war B) Through the war C) During the war D) Before the war
17. The eager student asked the guide, "Quot aedificiā in Foró Rómanó sunt?" A) Why B) Which C) How many D) Whose
18. Puellae et mātrēs bene cantānt. A) badly B) well C) quickly D) sadly
19. A man whose culinarī skills are great is an expert in the A) kitchen B) garden C) arena D) courtroom
20. What does the Latin phrase Amor omníam vincit mean? A) All can win love B) Love conquers all C) Conquering love is everything D) Love's victory is everywhere
21. When Vesúvius erupted in A.D. 79, the eruption destroyed Pompei, Stabias, and ______. A) Herculanum B) Ostia C) Brundisium D) Capua
22. Which divinity do grapes and wine suggest? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Bacchus D) Vesta
23. The Aventine, Capitoline, and ______ are three of the seven hills of Rome. A) Apennine B) Atlas C) Olympus D) Palatine
24. Which animal's skin did Hercules wear over his shoulders? A) Erymanthian boar B) Nemean lion C) Lernean hydra D) Cerberus
25. Aurigae, carcerés, métae, and spina are associated with A) Roman meals B) Roman baths C) the Colosseum D) the Circus Maximus
26. Place the following in proper chronological order: 1) the expulsion of King Tarquinius Superbus 2) Aeneas' flight from Troy 3) the reign of the emperor Augustus. A) 1,3,2 B) 2,1,3 C) 1,2,3 D) 3,2,1
27. The Alps are located ______ of Rome. A) south B) west C) north D) east
28. Who was the queen of the Underworld and wife of Pluto? A) Proserpina B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Juno
29. What question might a teacher have asked if a student replied, "Marcus?" A) Quis est hoc? B) Quae sunt tempestās? C) Quo est hōra? D) Quot dies in mēna sunt?
30. If a Roman father were writing a letter or receiving clients at home, he would be found in the A) culina B) cubiculum C) tablinum D) triclinium

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

**SIMIUS ET DELPHINUS**

Piræus, the famous seaport of Athens, plays an important part in this story about a monkey and a dolphin.


Adapted from Aesop's Fables

31. In line 2, when the storm arose, the big waves ______. A) frightened the sailors B) disappeared C) went out to sea D) wrecked the ship
32. All the sailors and the monkey (line 2-3) A) were in a panic B) ran up and down the deck C) prayed for help from the gods D) jumped into the sea
33. In line 3, it was apparent that ______. A) could not swim well B) the monkey C) the sailor D) the Athenian
34. Who thought that the monkey was a man (lines 3-4)? A) the sailor B) the friend C) the dolphin D) the captain
35. Quis in dōrso delphīnī sedēbat (line 5)? A) nauta B) canis C) simius D) amīcus
36. In line 6, approquinābant means ______. A) they approach B) they were approaching C) they will approach D) they did approach
37. In line 8, when the dolphin asked the monkey about Piraeus, the monkey made a guess that Piraeus must be ______. A) a friend of the dolphin B) a sailor on the ship C) another ship D) the seaport of Athens
38. In line 9, fuit is translated ______. A) will be B) has been C) is D) had been
39. In line 10, the dolphin was so angry about the monkey's lying that he abandoned the monkey and ______. A) swam far away B) swim as fast as he could C) swam towards Athens D) swim near the sinking ship
40. The dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey that the man who tells lies (line 11) ______. A) will not be able to sleep at night B) will become wealthy C) will need to work hard D) will soon find himself in deep water

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READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

**NISUS AND EURYALUS**

*Nisus and Euryalus, two young Trojan soldiers, carry out a daring night raid.*

Per umbram notcis duo amici, Nisus et Euryalus, castra hostium clam petivérent, ubi multos hostés per herbam dormientés vidérent.


Multa perícula cum lúce veniunt!" Euryalus autem, galeam pulchráms conspícuisce, eam rapuit et in suó capite posuit.

Interea trécenti equités hostium ab urbe Latiná advénérunt.

Galeam refugéntem quæm Euryalus gerébat per lúnum conspéxérunt.

Quamquam Troiání efflagére magnopere temptávérunt, circumventí sunt et interfécérunt. Iaquae id quod fortiter inceptum erat malé événit ob vanitatem.

Adapted from the *Aeneid*, Book IX

31. Where were the soldiers of the enemy sleeping (line 2)?  A) on the bank of the river  B) scattered throughout the grass  C) in their tents  D) in the woods

32. In line 3, erit means  A) it will be  B) it has been  C) it was  D) it is

33. What does Nisus suggest that he and Euryalus should do (lines 3-4)?  A) kill the enemies  B) wait until they can see better  C) summon their own soldiers to help  D) take hostages

34. According to line 5-6, what attracts the attention of Euryalus?  A) much money  B) shiny weapons  C) expensive horses  D) drinking cups

35. In lines 6-7 (Sed... veniunt), what does Nisus encourage Euryalus to do?  A) take as much loot as possible  B) remain hidden until dawn  C) leave the enemy camp  D) burn the fortifications of the camp

36. According to line 7, Nisus warns Euryalus that dangers are associated with the approaching  A) darkness  B) storm  C) army  D) dawn

37. Why did Euryalus not do as Nisus encouraged (lines 7-8)?  A) he lost his helmet  B) he tripped over the helmet of one of the soldiers  C) he wanted a helmet which he had spotted  D) his helmet became entangled in the branches of a tree

38. How many enemy soldiers entered the forest (line 9)?  A) 13  B) 33  C) 100  D) 300

39. What happened to Nisus and Euryalus (lines 11-12)?  A) they joined the ranks of the enemy  B) they were killed by the soldiers  C) they were wounded but escaped  D) they exchanged the helmet for their freedom

40. The moral of this story can be summed up in the saying  A) They can because they think they can  B) Time heals all wounds  C) Pride goes before a fall  D) Seeing is believing

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1. Dux Românus urbem faciliíssime cépit. A) easily B) very easily C) rather easily D) more easily

2. Viae in nostrâ urbe sunt similes Ἡ Ῥώμαι. A) vias B) viâ C) viâs D) via

3. Orpheus poëta in Oeum déscendit ut suæm quaereret. A) where he searched for his wife B) after he was searching for his wife C) while searching for his wife D) to search for his wife

4. Clódia est altior suæ sororé. A) by her sister B) of her sister C) than her sister D) with her sister

5. Ulixès fábulam de Troës audíens lacrimávit. A) heard B) about to hear C) hearing D) was hearing

6. Cívès non intellectuèntur curr portae templi clauese essent. A) had been closed B) were closing C) will close D) are closed

7. Urbs quam róstra sancti moenia alta habebat. A) who B) with which C) whom D) which

8. Nauæ dixéntur sê in portu multós diés mánsurâ esse. A) are remaining B) would remain C) had remained D) have remained

9. Senatór dê nóvi légi dii locúcios est. A) spoke B) will speak C) is speaking D) had spoken

10. Imperatór rogat légátum sê ad insulam naviget sê in urbe maneat. A) neither...nor B) both...and C) whether...or D) not only...but also

11. His verús audítus, discipuli periculum intellectuèntur. A) Who heard these words B) The words of these shall be heard C) After these words had been heard D) You heard these words

12. Advénti ad canêm prvínciam à quâ númer profectus erat. A) that B) each C) any D) the same

13. Ferte, filiae, multós florés ut átrió ornátas. A) We are bringing B) You will bring C) To bring D) Bring

14. Cicéro et ártem discenti bene intellectuènt. A) by speaking skillfully B) the art of speaking C) to speak skillfully D) without speaking of art

15. Dux érat tam poténs ut á multús metuèrétur. A) to fear many people B) many people would fear him C) that he fears many people D) that he was feared by many people

16. Omnis pueri præster Quintum in flâmme frigidissimâ natâverunt. A) except B) with C) behind D) in addition to

17. Marcus Aurelius hostés Ítínum Rómáns prohibuit. A) to the Roman territory B) from the Roman territory C) the Roman territory D) in the Roman territory


19. As he made his way from Spain to northern Italy, Hannibal had to cross the A) Pyrenées Mountains B) Hellespont C) Adriatic Sea D) Aegean Sea

20. The Punic Wars, which were waged for control of the western Mediterranean, were fought between A) Sicily and Athens B) Spain and Gaul C) Rome and Carthage D) Crete and Sardinia

21. The traveler asked the priestess to elucidate the meaning of the signs. A) clarify B) testify to C) sanctify D) deny

22. Which Roman official was created to defend the rights of the common people? A) quaestor B) aedile C) tribune D) dictator

23. Ovid wrote about the nymph who was killed with grief and the youth who loved only himself. Who were they? A) Daphne and Apollo B) Orpheus and Eurydice C) Jason and Medea D) Echo and Narcissus

24. Who is the author of Ad familiares, sixteen books of letters which give a clear picture of Roman life? A) Tacitus B) Cicero C) Livy D) Caesar

25. It is easy to see the similarity in the Romance languages by looking at the words pane (Italian), pain (French), pão (Portuguese), all of which derive from the Latin word pane meaning A) rain B) bread C) money D) cloth

26. Which figure of speech appears in this quotation from Cicero: fragile corpus animus sempternus? A) alliteration B) anaphora C) chiasmus D) praeteritio

27. What office of the cursus honorum judged civil and criminal cases? A) tribune B) augur C) praetor D) pontifex maximus

28. What Latin phrase can be used to indicate an assertion made on authority, but not proved? A) ipse dixit B) et alia C) lapsus linguae D) quid pro quo

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AUGUSTUS

Suetonius writes about the personal habits of Augustus.

Post cibum meridiânum, ita ut vestitus calciátusque erat, retectus pedibus paulisper conquiquicésob oppositá ad oculós manú. Posteá, á cénâ in lectúcum sé lúbratóriam recipiébat; ibi, dóncē residua diurni aut omnía aut ex máximâ parte cóncíseret, ad multum nocem pernáberat. In lecúm inde tránsgressus, nám amplius quam septim hóras dormíebat, ac nē eas quidem continuá, sed ut in illó tempóris spatói iter aut quater expérgiscéretur. Si interruptum somnum recipere, ut éventí, nén possét, lectóribus aut fábulaétoribus arcéssit, deinde somnum resúmēbat pródúcébatque ultra príma lúcem saepè. Nec in ténèbris vigílávit unquam nist assídente aliqúi. Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Caesars, II. LXXXVII (adapted)

1. calciátus = with his shoes on
2. retectus = not covered by a blanket
3. lectúcum = study; lúbratóriam = lit by a lamp
4. residua diurni = the rest of the day's business
5. 6
6. expérgiscéretur = he woke up
7
8
9
10 in ténèbris = in the dark; vigílávit = did he lie awake
11

29. Augustus rested post cibum meridiânum (line 1), meaning A) after reading B) after a bath C) after a walk D) after lunch

30. In the first sentence, what was he wearing? A) his clothes and shoes B) his shoes and a nightgown C) his armor and his shoes D) a cap and cloak

31. The best translation for oppositá ad oculós manú (line 2) is A) with his hand at his side B) with his hand over his eyes C) with his eyes wide open D) his eyes fixed on his hand

32. When did he go to his study (line 3)? A) before dinner B) in the morning C) after dinner D) midday

33. He remained in his study while he (line 4) A) worked on business matters B) ate dinner C) talked to friends D) played games

34. When did he go to bed (lines 4-5)? A) early morning B) late at night C) early evening D) when his servant came in

35. How long did he sleep (line 6)? A) all night B) until the seventh hour C) until the servant awakened him D) not more than seven hours

36. How did he sleep (line 7)? A) soundly B) with his cap on C) fitfully D) on top of the covers

37. Si interruptum somnum recipere...nén possét (line 8) is best translated A) If he woke up B) If he were awakened by someone C) If he went back to sleep D) If he could not go back to sleep

38. Sometimes in order to sleep, Augustus (line 9) A) played games B) summoned readers C) paced the floor D) listened to music

39. When Augustus went back to sleep (pródúcébatque...lúcem) (line 10), he often A) kept waking up B) slept until after dawn C) had nightmares D) woke up before dawn

40. According to lines 10-11, Augustus did not lie awake without A) a light in the room B) someone sitting by his side C) getting to work D) eating a snack

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

LATIN III-IV

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

POETRY

LATIN III EXAM E

LATIN IV EXAM G

1. Antónius divitior Crassō non erat. A) by Crassus B) than Crassus C) for Crassus D) of Crassus

2. Piscitor stupefactus Daedalum et Ícarum volantes per caelum spectavit. A) had flown B) about to fly C) were being flown D) flying

3. Catullus multōs mēsēs in Bithyniā habitavit. A) in many months B) by many months C) of many months D) for many months

4. Gaius Memmius pecuniān alicui nōn dedit. A) of anyone B) by anyone C) to anyone D) from anyone

5. Moriamur et in media arma ruimus. A) Let us die B) We are dying C) We must die D) We were dying

6. Puer in litore ob ōmniēm navigandi mānīt. A) on account of fear B) around fear C) without fear D) instead of fear

Tune, Aeneās, ñesperās mē relinquare? A) Are you hoping B) did you hope C) had you hoped D) would you hope

7. Òquōcum, putāvīt Narciussus, “loqui de mé amāre possōm?” A) With whom B) By whom C) From whom D) For whom

8. Ýste, ësculapius, ñuspārum fīlius, nōn erat in Íthaca. A) not was B) in Íthaca C) not D) not in Íthaca


10. Ýstis, quae in cīvis statu sunt, nōn semper fīlii. A) not sons B) not children C) not fīlii D) not

11. Nisi mūlēris nāvēs incendissent, omnēs ad Itālianī navigāvissent. A) were sailing B) would have sailed C) will sail D) should sail

12. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Catullus’ line Nūlla potest mulier tantum sē dicere amātām? A) DSSD B) DDS D) DDSS D) SDSS

13. Which of the following is a logical response to the question Visne ad Forum mēcum adire? A) Requiēscat in pace B) Minimē C) Plaudite omnēs D) Prīmus inter pārēs

14. In times of war, the doors of this god’s temple were opened; in peace they were closed. A) Faunus B) Saturnus C) Quirinus D) Janus

15. In Vergili’s Aeneid, when Juno predicts that Rome would come “exīcit Libyae,” she is referring to the destruction of A) Naples B) Syracuse C) Carthage D) Athens

16. What Roman playwright wrote the comedies Aulularia, Mostellaria, and Miles Gloriosus? A) Catullus B) Plautus C) Tacitus D) Seneca

17. What island marks the southern boundary of the Aegean Sea? A) Sicily B) Ithaca C) Sardinia D) Crete

18. What paranoid emperor, the successor to Augustus, abandoned Rome and ruled from the island of Capri? A) Tiberius B) Caligula C) Claudius D) Nero

19. What does the motto Fāta volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt mean? A) The meek will inherit the earth. B) A little learning is a dangerous thing. C) There is safety in numbers. D) You might as well accept things as they come.

20. With what mortal girl, whose beauty rivaled that of Venus, did Cupid fall madly in love? A) Persephone B) Andromeda C) Psyche D) Ariadne

21. Accident, cadence, and casualty all come from the Latin verb meaning A) to bear C) to fall D) to leave behind E) to receive

22. Which Roman magistrate oversaw the counting of the Latin citizens, supervised public morality, and revised the roster of the Senate? A) censor B) aedile C) tribune D) praetor

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

INVITATIONS

Martial reminds Dento that the grass is not always greener.

Quid factum est, rogō, quid repente factum, ad cénām mihi, Dento, quod vocantī (quis crēdat?) quater ausus es negāre?
sed nec respicis et fugis sequentem,
quel thermīs modo quaerere et theatri et
eclāvibus omnibus solēbīs,
sic est, captus es iniquō mēnsā
et maior rapuit canem culina.
iam tē, sed cito, cognitum et relicītum
cum fastidiertī popīna dīves,
antiquae venīes ad osa cīnac.

1. repente = so suddenly

2. sequentem = mē sequentem

3. coniātus = dining rooms

4. iniquō = richer

5. 9 tē = object of fastidiērit; cito = quickly

6. fastidiērit = will have grown weary of; popīna = tavern

7. antiquae = previous; ossae = bones

Martial, Epigrams, V.44

28. What does Martial ask Dento in line 1? A) Where have you been? B) What has happened? C) Where are you going? D) What did you say?

29. What figure of speech is illustrated by Quid...quid...quod...quis...quater (lines 1-3)? A) litotes B) alliteration C) metaphor D) chiasmus

30. Line 2 tells us that Martial A) is leaving for his villa B) will be giving a poetry recital C) has invited Dento to dinner D) is writing a play

31. To whom or what does vocantī (line 2) refer? A) cēnām B) mihi C) Dento D) quod

32. What is the best translation of Quis crēdat (line 3)? A) Who would believe? B) Who was believed? C) Why would he believe it? D) What could be believed?

33. How many times does Dento refuse Martial’s invitation (line 3)? A) two B) three C) four D) six

34. According to line 4, what does Martial find surprising? A) Dento is following him around B) Dento doesn’t invite him to dinner anymore C) Dento is planning to move away D) Dento is avoiding him

35. According to lines 5-6, it is obvious that Dento used to be Martial’s A) friend B) doctor C) teacher D) enemy

36. In lines 7-8, Martial implies that Dento is a A) cook B) thief C) coward D) dog

37. In lines 9-10, Martial predicts for Dento that he will A) become wealthy B) be rejected C) gain popularity D) die soon

38. What does Martial’s choice of words in mēnsā...culinā...popīna suggest about Dento’s interests? A) He likes lavish dinner parties B) he is a great conversationalist C) he loves public entertainments D) he has many friends

39. What will finally happen to Dento (line 11)? A) Dento will dine less lavishly as before B) He will forget all about Martial C) He will have to leave Rome to survive D) He will grow fat

40. Why is Dento’s name so appropriate for this poem? A) Dento was bitten by a dog B) Dento likes to eat C) Dento smiles everywhere he goes D) Dento is a constant chatterer

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EXILE

Ovid reflects on the most tragic phase of his life.

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imāgō,
quae mihi suprēmum tempus in urbe fuit,
cum repetō noctem, quā tot mihi cāra reliqui,
lābitur ex oculīs nunc quoque gutta meis.
Iam prope lūx aderat, quā mē discēdere Caesar
finibus extrīmēs iussērat Ausoniāe.
Nec spatium nec mēns fuerat satis apta parandi:
torporant longā pectora nostra morā...
Nōn aliter stupuī, quam qui lovis ignibus ictus,
vivit et est vitae nescius ipse suae...
Quocumque aspicerēs, luctus gemitusque sonābant,
formaque nōn tacitī fūneris intus erat...
Sī licet exemplīs in parvis grandibus ētī,
haec faciēs Trōiae, cum caperētur, erat.

Ovid, Tristia, I.3

1. The verb at the root of subit (line 1) is  A) iaciō  B) fiō  C) eō  D) sum
2. Cum (line 1) is best translated  A) When  B) Although  C) With  D) Because
3. In line 1, there is an example of  A) anaphora  B) anastrophe  C) synecdoche  D) interlocked word order
4. The best translation of suprēnum (line 2) is  A) perfect  B) longest  C) last  D) best
5. In lines 1-3, Ovid is  A) looking at a statue  B) counting the days until his death  C) preparing to attend a friend’s funeral  D) remembering his final hours in Rome
6. In line 3, mihi cāra means  A) things dear to me  B) to my cares  C) my dear one  D) careless of me
7. Lābitur (line 4) is related to the English word  A) elaborate  B) lapse  C) label  D) labyrinth
8. What time of day is described in line 5?  A) noon  B) midnight  C) before dawn  D) sunset
9. From your knowledge of Roman history, to whom does Caesar (line 5) refer?  A) Marcus Aurelius  B) Julius Caesar  C) Augustus  D) Hadrian
10. Line 7 suggests that Ovid  A) was becoming mentally tough  B) was not ready  C) was gathering his friends to say goodbye  D) was losing his mind
11. In line 8, Ovid blames his numbness on  A) hatred  B) an unfinished literary work  C) a long period of waiting  D) a broken heart
12. In line 9, nōn aliter…quam introduces  A) a simile  B) a rhetorical question  C) an indirect question  D) an exclamation
13. In line 9, lovis ignibus refers to a  A) starry night  B) sudden brilliant idea  C) holy flame in a temple  D) lightning bolt
14. Line 10 describes a feeling of  A) confused ignorance  B) abundant gratitude  C) joyous vitality  D) righteous indignation
15. The scanion of the first four feet of line 11 (Quocumque…sonābant) is  A) SDSS  B) SSSD  C) DDSS  D) SDSD
16. In lines 11-12, Ovid describes his house as  A) beautiful on the inside  B) the object of staring crowds  C) resounding with weeping  D) completely empty
17. The description of a funeral (line 12) is enhanced by the use of  A) polysyndeton  B) apostrophe  C) synecdoche  D) litotes
18. The case of exemplīs (line 13) is explained by  A) ablative of separation  B) ablative with ūtor  C) dative after the verb licet  D) ablative of cause
19. The best translation of in parvīs (line 13) is  A) for a little while  B) among children  C) in small matters  D) only a few
20. In lines 13-14, Ovid  A) tells of his plan to write of the fall of Troy  B) says he has learned endurance from the example of Troy  C) compares the tragedy of his household to that of Troy  D) speaks of the irony of going into exile at the site of Troy
THE SABINE COW

An unusual cow to be dedicated to Diana of the Aventine Hill creates a stir and helps define a nation.

Serviō Tulliō rēgnante, cuidam patrii familiae in agrō
Sabinō praecipue magnitudinis et eximiae formae vacca
nāta est. Quam orāculōrum certissimī auctōrēs in hunc
dōmum immolāsset, eius patria tōtīs terrārum
orbis imperium obtinēret. Laetus eō, dominus bovem summā
cum festinātōne Rōmānī ăcťam in Aventīnō ante āram
Diānae constitūtī, sacrificiō Sabinīs regīmen hūmānī generis
datūrūs. De quā rē antistes templī certior factus, religīōnem
hostīpīs intuitū, nē prius victimam caederet quam proximi annīs
sē aquā abluissest, eōque alveum Tiberis petente, vacca mēs
immolāvit et urbem nostram tot civitātium, tot gentium
dominam piō sacrificī fuerō reddidit.

Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta Memorabília, VII.iii.1

21. To what period of Roman history does the phrase Servīo Tulliō rēgnante (line 1) refer?  A) Monarchy  B) Republic  C) Empire  D) Dark Ages

22. In line 1, cuidam patriae familiae refers to  A) the cow's owner  B) some thief  C) an uncertain illness  D) the goddess's demands

23. In line 1, agrō is best translated  A) water  B) rampart  C) heap  D) territory

24. How is the cow described in line 2?  A) tiny  B) beautiful  C) temperamental  D) deformed

25. Quaōm (line 3) refers to  A) Servius Tullius  B) a Sabine woman  C) the cow  D) death

26. Who announced the function of the cow (line 3-4)?  A) experts  B) strangers  C) farmers  D) breeders

27. According to lines 3-4, the cow was produced by  A) the gods  B) Pluto  C) Diana  D) a local farmer

28. In line 5, immolāsset is  A) imperfect subjunctive  B) perfect indicative  C) pluperfect subjunctive  D) pluperfect indicative

29. In line 5, tōtīs modifies  A) patria  B) terrārum  C) orbis  D) imperium

30. In lines 5-6, terrārum orbis is best translated  A) earthquake  B) mounds of soil  C) a terrible outcome  D) the world

31. The word bovem (line 6) means the same as  A) vacca (line 2)  B) āram (line 7)  C) hospitī (line 10)  D) annīs (line 10)

32. Quaōm...obtinēret (lines 3-6) predicts that  A) Diana will sacrifice the cow  B) the cow will not approach the altar  C) the cow's homeland will be destroyed  D) the cow will bring dominance to a country

33. The words Laetus eō (line 6) indicates that the cow's owner was elated by the idea that  A) he was about to make the Sabines very powerful  B) the cow would make him a very rich farmer  C) Diana was about to make him a priest  D) the cow was about to become human

34. In line 9, certior factus is best translated  A) not clearly expressed  B) being unaware  C) having been informed  D) distracted

35. In lines 9-11, religīōnem...abluissest indicates that the priest  A) took away his guest's fears  B) instructed the stranger to prepare for the sacrifice properly  C) dedicated a sacrifice to his friend  D) blessed the stranger's cow

36. In line 10, victimam caederet refers to the  A) sacrificing of the cow  B) escape of the priest  C) finding of the cow  D) the murder of the priest

37. In lines 10-11, the cow's owner was instructed to  A) lead his cow to the river  B) bathe in the nearest river  C) kill the sacrificial victim at the river  D) bring water from the river

38. In line 11, ipse, as the subject of immolāvit, refers to the  A) Tiber  B) cow  C) cow's owner  D) priest

39. In line 13, piō...fuerō is an example of  A) oxymoron  B) onomatopoeia  C) simile  D) hyperbole

40. The passage explains an event which  A) gave Rome the control of vast numbers of people  B) increased the population of the Sabines  C) established a religious practice at Rome  D) represented a proud moment in the Sabine history

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INTRO
When Julius and the friend are returning to the house of Julius, they see a big farmer.
"Who are you? What do you want?" the friend asks.
"Give the money to me!" the farmer shouts.
"No!" the friend replies.
"Why do you want our money?" Julius asks.
"I was once a farmer and I used to work in the fields. There was no rain for a long time and now I have no money."
"But you have much money. I was watching you. You were counting much money." the farmer replies.
Then the farmer tries to take the money. Julius hits the farmer. Julius and the friend run to the house of Julius.
Mother and father are in the garden. Julius tells the story about the farmer. The father says, "Fortune favors the brave!"
The mother says, "Yes, indeed. Our son is safe."

LATIN I
Once upon a time a sailor was sailing near Athens. The sailor had a monkey as a pet. Suddenly there was a big storm. The big waves wrecked the ship. All the sailors and the monkey jumped into the sea. But the monkey did not swim well. A dolphin saw the monkey and thought, "There is a man in the water and he does not swim well. I will help the man." Soon the monkey was sitting on the back of the dolphin. They were approaching Greece near Athens. The dolphin asked the monkey, "Are you an Athenian?" The monkey told a lie, "Yes, indeed, I am an Athenian." Then the dolphin asked the monkey, "Have you heard about Piraeus?" The monkey thought, "Piraeus is perhaps a friend of the dolphins." He replied, "Piraeus has been my friend for a long time." The angry dolphin shouted, "Liar! Liar!" Immediately the dolphin abandoned the monkey and swam far away. Then the dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey: "The man who tells lies will soon be in deep water!"

LATIN II
Through the darkness of the night, two friends, Nisus and Euryalus, secretly sought the camp of the enemy, where they saw many enemies sleeping throughout the grass. Nisus, whispering, said to his friend: "Come Euryalus! It will be easy for us to kill the sleeping enemy!" Bravely they fought with swords and they killed many. Then Euryalus saw and strongly desired the dead soldiers' arms made from solid silver. But Nisus said: "It is time to leave! Many dangers will come with the light!" Euryalus, however, catching sight of a beautiful helmet, seized it and placed it on his head. Meanwhile three hundred horsemen of the enemy arrived from a Latin city. Through the moonlight they caught sight of the shining helmet which Euryalus was wearing. Although the Trojans tried very hard to flee, they were surrounded and killed. That which had been begun bravely turned out badly on account of pride.

LATIN III-IV PROSE
After (his) midday meal, he used to rest for a little while, just as he was, clothed and with his shoes on, his feet not covered by a blanket (and) his hand over his eyes. Afterwards, from dinner he retreated to his study, lit by a lamp; there he remained until late at night until he finished the rest of the day's business, either wholly or for the most part. Then, having gone to bed, he slept not more than seven hours, and not even those continuously, but in that length of time he woke up four or five times. If he were not able to go back to sleep, which had been interrupted, as happened, after readers or storytellers had been summoned, he then went back to sleep and often prolonged it beyond daylight. He did not ever lie awake in the dark unless someone was sitting by his side.

LATIN III-IV POETRY
What has happened, I ask, what so suddenly has happened, because (who would believe it?) you, four times, Dento, have dared to refuse me inviting you to dinner? But you don't even look back and you flee me following, (me) whom recently you were accustomed to seek out in the baths and the theaters and all the dining rooms. It is thus, you have been seized by a richer table and a greater kitchen has snatched (you) a dog away. Now when the rich tavern will have, but quickly, grown tired of you, found out and abandoned, you will come (back) to the bones of your previous dinner.

LATIN V-VI POETRY PASSAGE
When the very sad image of that night comes up, which was for me the last time in the city, when I recall the night on which I left behind so many things dear to me, a teardrop even now slips from my eyes. It was already almost dawn when Caesar Augustus had ordered me to depart from the boundaries of farthest Ausonia. There had been neither time nor state of mind suitable enough for preparing: my heart had grown numb by the long delay... I was stupefied, not otherwise than one who, having been struck by Jupiter's thunderbolt, lives and (yet) himself is unaware of his own life... Wherever you would look, grieving and groaning were resounding, and there was within (the house) the appearance of a not-silent (noisy) funeral... If it is permitted to use grand examples in small things, this was the appearance of Troy, when it was being captured.

LATIN V-VI PROSE PASSAGE
In the reign of Servius Tullius, a cow of excellent size and extraordinary beauty was born to a certain head of household in the Sabine territory. The most trusted authorities of the oracles responded that this (cow) had been produced by the immortal gods for this purpose so that whoever had sacrificed it to Diana of the Aventine Hill, his country would obtain command of the whole world. Happy because of this, the owner, intending to give the rule of the human race to the Sabines by his sacrifice, stationed the cow, having been driven to Rome with the greatest haste, before the altar of Diana on the Aventine Hill. The Roman priest, having been informed about this matter, put the fear of the gods into the cow's owner so that he would not sacrifice the victim before he had washed himself with the water of the nearest river, and while he (the owner) was seeking the bed of the Tiber, (the priest) himself sacrificed the cow and with the pious theft of the sacrifice, restored our city as the mistress of so many states, of so many nations.