1. To circumscribe is to  A) sail around the world  B) cut circles in half  C) draw a line around something  D) walk in circles

2. A narrator is someone who  A) believes negative things  B) tells a story  C) thinks only about himself  D) directs the course of a ship

3. The slave who accompanied Roman children to school was the  A) paedogōgus  B) coquus  C) agricola  D) nauta

4. Which group of words identifies the objects in the picture?  A) stella, sōl, lūna  B) taberna, vinum, caupōna  C) cēna, mēnsa, cibus  D) papyrus, stūlis, tabella

5. Who was the Roman god who ruled the heavens and wielded the lightning bolt?  A) Jupiter  B) Neptune  C) Vulcan  D) Pluto

6. What is the name of this mythical beast, pictured on the right, who carried Bellerophon?  A) Sphinx  B) Medusa  C) Cerberus  D) Pegasus

7. The phrase carpe diem means  A) during the day  B) another day  C) seize the day  D) for each day

8. The phrase ad nauseam means  A) without reason  B) to a sickening degree  C) at your pleasure  D) to the stars

9. You would say Valē when  A) opening a window  B) going to the board  C) asking permission  D) leaving the room

10. How many students are in this picture with their teacher?  A) quinque  B) trēs  C) sex  D) octō

11. Locate Graecia on the map.  A) 5  B) 7  C) 3  D) 8

12. Locate Hispānia on the map.  A) 7  B) 8  C) 6  D) 4

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY:

A SCHOOL DAY FOR MARCUS

13. Marcus ad lūdum ______.  A) ambulant  B) ambulō  C) ambulat  D) ambulāre

14. Servus cum puero ambulat.  A) by the boy  B) with the boy  C) to the boy  D) before the boy

15. Servus Marcō tabellam dat.  A) to Marcus  B) of Marcus  C) behind Marcus  D) around Marcus

16. Marcus ______ videt.  A) pugna  B) pugnae  C) pugnis  D) pugnam

17. Agricola et poēta in viā pugnānt.  A) will fight  B) to fight  C) were fighting  D) are fighting

18. ______ Marcum monet.  A) Servi  B) Servus  C) Servum  D) Servō

19. Servus dicit, "Festinā! Nōs sumus tardī."  A) We are  B) They are  C) You are  D) He is

20. Marcus ______ servus ad lūdum festinānt.  A) sed  B) quod  C) et  D) ubi

25. "Cūr tū nōn es parātus recitāre?" magister rogat. A) recites  B) were reciting  C) to recite  D) will recite
26. Marcus nōn respondet quod timet. A) when  B) but  C) if  D) because
27. Magister est ____. A) īrātō  B) īrātus  C) īrātī  D) īrātum
28. "Quinte, recītā! Spectā, Marce!" magister clāmat. A) recite  B) will recite  C) are reciting  D) were reciting
29. Quintus stat et bene recitāt. A) well  B) publicly  C) happily  D) now
30. Magister Quintum laudat, "Quinte, tū es discipulus bonus." A) of Quintus  B) to Quintus  C) by Quintus  D) Quintus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
THE TEACHER MAKES A MISTAKE


Magister inter discipulōs ambulat et tabellās discipulōrum spectat. Magister tabellam Marci videt. Magister dicit, "Marce, quid est in tua tabellā?"

Marcus nōn respondet quod est timidus.


31. What is the best translation of docēbo (line 2)? A) I was teaching  B) I am teaching  C) I will teach  D) I want to teach
32. What are the students practicing in class (lines 1-3)? A) reading a book  B) writing the alphabet  C) drawing pictures  D) adding numbers
33. How is Marcus performing his task according to lines 4-5? A) badly  B) slowly  C) happily  D) well
34. What is Quintus doing while Marcus is writing letters (lines 5-6)? A) eating  B) writing  C) copying  D) sleeping
35. What is the best translation of the phrase tabellās discipulōrum (line 7)? A) writing tablets and the students  B) writing tablets of the students  C) writing tablets near the students  D) writing tablets for the students
36. What does Marcus do because he is afraid (line 10)? A) gives the wrong answer  B) walks out of class  C) does not answer  D) drops his writing tablet
37. What does the teacher tell Marcus to do with his own writing tablet (line 11)? A) give it to the teacher  B) erase it  C) hand it to Quintus  D) write his name on it
38. What is the best translation of quot litterae (line 12)? A) long letters  B) what letters  C) good letters  D) how many letters
39. What is the best translation of cūr nōn labōrabās (line 14)? A) Why are you not working?  B) Why were you not working?  C) Why will you not work?  D) Why do you not work?
40. At the end of the story, the teacher compliments Marcus for A) staying awake  B) reciting very well  C) trying to do his work  D) being on time

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1. Senātor et filius, Quintus, templum in Forō intrāvērunt. A) are entering B) will enter C) were entering D) have entered
2. In templō septem columnās vidērunt. A) seven columns B) six columns C) three columns D) eight columns
3. "Speciā, pater! Columnae sunt magnae," dicit Quintus. A) I am looking B) Look C) We looked D) To look
4. Quintus et pater ē templō mox ambulāvērunt. A) around the temple B) through the temple C) in front of the temple D) out of the temple
6. "Curre, Quinte! Tempētāsbusinum cum meō amīcō," dicit pater. A) of Quintus B) to Quintus C) Quintus D) with Quintus
7. "Claudius est meus amīcus," dicit senātor. "Est senātor. Cum meō amācō dicere cupiō." A) speaking B) to speak C) did speak D) will speak
8. Senātor filiūsque ad amicōs magnam cum celēritāte ambulābant. A) and his son B) with his son C) to his son D) for his son
9. "Salvē, Claud! Mulnum negōtium fēcum habēbō," dicit senātor. A) with me B) with us C) with you D) with them
11. "Crās in cūria convenīens," respondit Pūblius. A) we are meeting B) we met C) shall meet D) we have met
12. "Cicerō orātōnem scriptīt. Crās senātorībus dicit," continuavit Pūblius. A) to the senators B) the senators C) by the senators D) for the senators
13. "Post senātorōrum conventum ad urbem Alexandriā navigābō," dicit Claudius. A) the senators B) of the senators C) to the senators D) with the senators
15. "Tuam patrem in urbe æquōrum tédtēs," continuavit Pūblius. A) certain B) a certain one C) not certain D) certainly
16. Senātor et Quintus et Claudius eō tempore erant prope nāvem. A) will be B) have been C) were D) are
17. "Claud, tū es," dicit Pūblius. A) bonus amicus B) bonō amīcō C) boni amici D) bonum amicum
18. Claudius dicit, "Valē!" et ambulat ad nāvem. A) walked B) walks C) has walked D) will walk
19. The Latin motto of the United States E Pluribus Unum means A) Out of many one B) Live free or die C) Seize the day D) Hail and farewell
20. The Roman Republic began in 509 B.C. with L. Junius Brutus as A) dictator B) emperor C) consul D) king
21. How might one reply to the phrase Quota hōra est? A) The sun is shining B) Thank you C) I am sorry D) It is noon
22. Many Latin students read the writings of Caesar, Vergil, et al. The meaning of et al. is A) that is B) note well C) for example D) and others
23. The senator was famous for the province for his many benefactions. A) good deeds B) long speeches C) small paintings D) just laws
24. What girl fled from the god Apollo and was turned into a laurel tree? A) Europa B) Proserpina C) Psyche D) Daphne
25. Who is the Greek goddess of love and beauty whose name means "born from the foam of the sea"? A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Demeter D) Artemis
26. Quintia, wearing a ______ went to the Forum. A) cēna B) sella C) stola D) tabella
27. Traveling southwest from Rome to Brundisium, you would cross A) the Apennine Mountains B) the Mediterranean Sea C) Gaul D) the Alps
28. How would the year of Rome's traditional founding, 753 BC, be expressed in Roman numerals? A) DIII B) DCIII C) DCLXIII D) DCCLIII
29. According to its Latin root, the word centenaria means a person who A) has inherited a large estate B) has lived 100 years C) has written books D) has built a library

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
FORMICA ET COLUMBA
An Ant and a Dove Form an Unusual Friendship.


Documentum: Únum factum bonum meret alium factum bonum.

Adapted from Jean de la Fontaine

31. After running in the field, the ant wanted to (lines 1-2) A) find her friend B) have a drink of water C) return to the field D) talk with the dove
32. What did the ant do when she heard the bubbling of the brook (line 2)? She A) called to her friend B) returned to the field
C) ran to the water D) nibbled on a blade of grass
33. In aquam (line 3) is translated A) into the water B) under the water C) in the water D) near the water
34. As the ant was climbing down to the water, she (lines 2-3) A) tried to jump into the water B) decided to swim downstream C) fell into the water D) drank her fill
35. A dove, sitting in the tree, saw the ant in the water. In lines 4-5, the dove A) dropped a leaf into the water near the ant B) called out to the ant to be careful C) urged the ant to climb up onto the leaf D) said that she would wait until the ant was safe
36. How did the ant get to be safe and happy (lines 5-6)? A) She swam across the brook to safety. B) The wind slowly moved the leaf across the brook to safety. C) The wind stopped blowing. D) The dove carried her on her back.
37. In line 9, hominis means A) by the man B) to the man C) of the man D) with the man
38. When the ant saw the man with the net, she (lines 8-9) A) called out for help B) told the dove not to worry C) said that she had a good plan D) decided to bite the man's foot
39. In lines 9-10, the man A) dropped the net B) ran off to the nearby woods C) became very angry D) spread his net over the dove
40. What is the moral of this story (line 11)? A) Every day brings a good deed. B) Not every good deed is recognized. C) Do not boast about your good deed. D) One good deed deserves another good deed.

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READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

IUPITER ET RÉGINA APIUM


Applied from Aesop's Fables

1. In lines 1-2, why does the queen bee visit Jupiter? A) to praise his kindness B) to give him a gift C) to ask for wings D) to receive a punishment
2. Iupitier est laetus quod (line 2) A) the bee leaves Mount Olympus B) the bee is so beautiful C) he receives lots of honey D) he is worshipped by the bee
3. In line 3, datūrum esse is best translated as A) gives B) will give C) was giving D) has given
4. According to lines 3-4, the bee wants to A) feed men honey B) receive a stinger C) punish dishonest men D) give honey to Jupiter
5. From lines 5-6, the reader discovers that A) the bee wants to make more honey B) men often try to take the bee's honey C) some men do not eat honey D) the bee cannot make enough honey
6. Why did Jupiter grant the queen bee her request (lines 8-9)? A) the bee will sting him B) the bee will kill men C) he had promised the bee D) he loves the bee
7. Why was Jupiter, who loved mankind, angry (lines 8-9)? A) he felt the bee had tricked him B) the honey was not as good as it looked C) he feared he would not get the honey again D) he did not understand what men wanted
8. In lines 11-12, where will the stinger stay? A) on the bee B) in a man's body C) in Jupiter's possession D) in the honeycomb
9. What does Jupiter predict will happen to the queen bee (line 12)? A) she will sting many men B) she will die C) she will give Jupiter more honey D) she will keep her stinger
10. Three of the following answers are possible morals for this story. Which one is NOT? A) be careful what you wish for B) not all gifts are sweet C) never look back D) be careful what you promise
1. Multōs hostēs extra hanc prōvinciam habēmus. A) in front of B) outside C) near D) within
2. Meus filius equōs in campō __________ mōnstrāvit. A) ē B) tuum C) tui D) tibi
3. Lesbia, quācum Catullus sedēbat, carmina in hortō audīebat. A) by whom B) with whom C) of whom D) for whom
4. C. Plinius, incolās e periculō ēreptūrās, nāvēm consēndēbat. A) rescues B) intending to rescue C) having rescued D) rescuing
5. "Mihī sunt," Marcus Tullius dixit, "magnae villae per multis regionēs Italiāe!" A) I have B) I expect C) I need D) I want
6. Imperātor tot Gallōs quōs arborēs in magnā sīnās consēxit. A) both... B) and C) so much... that D) not only... but also D) as many... as
7. Oppugnātōs illam urbem fuit sūltissimum! A) To attack B) To be about to attack C) To be attacked D) To have attacked
9. Rēgulus honorīs grātia Carthaginem redivit. A) with honor and grace B) for the sake of honor C) instead of honor D) by means of honor
10. Liceō omnibus servis magnō cum gaudūo celebrāre Saturnālia. A) It is agreed B) It is suggested C) It is tiresome D) It is permitted
11. Dux Troianus timet nē tempestātās nāvēs submergat. A) that the storm has sunk the ships B) that the storm was sinking the ships C) that the storm had sunk the ships D) that the storm is sinking the ships
12. Styx est flumen dei immortālissimīs sacrum. A) very sacred B) sacred C) less sacred D) rather sacred
13. Mors, mi amici, non nōbis mētius est. A) is not fearing B) was not fearing C) must not be feared D) has not been feared
14. Si pater dives essem, tunicās novās meās filiūs emerēm. A) I would buy B) I had bought C) was buying D) I will have bought
15. Tribūnus civēs in ĥermōn quae senator adiectūs est. A) briefly B) very briefly C) more briefly D) briefly
16. What figure of speech is illustrated by the Latin quotation portae patēnt, profisciēscere? A) chiasmus B) alliteration C) simile D) oxymoron
17. Octavīus loquēndā ex animō populum tranquillābat. A) by speaking B) was speaking C) about to speak D) to have spoken
18. Nescivi quōmodo equī effugissent. A) would escape B) were escaping C) had escaped D) are escaping
19. What Latin expression refers to a criminal's pattern of behavior? A) modus operandi B) sine die C) infra dignitatem D) summum bonum
20. What great Roman general rid the Mediterranean Sea of pirates, defeated Mithridates, and joined the triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus? A) Pompey B) Lucullus C) Sulla D) Marius
21. In ancient Rome, on what day of the month did the Nones usually fall? A) 1st B) 5th C) 13th D) 30th
22. Naiads, Dryads, and Oreads, the beautiful female divinities in Greek mythology who inhabit trees and mountains, are known today as A) Sirens B) Gorgons C) Muses D) Nymphs
23. The words orient and occident come from Latin words that mean A) far B) near C) rising, falling D) head, foot E) left, right
24. The De Bello Civili and De Bello Gallico were commentaries written by A) Sallust B) Ovid C) Julius Caesar D) Livy
25. What Titian created mankind out of clay and stole fire from him for Mount Olympus? A) Volusius B) Prometheus C) Midas D) Polyphemus
26. Flaminii, Sulli, and the Pontifex Maximus were different types of Roman A) gladiators B) engineers C) priests D) soldiers
27. In 27 BC, the Senate granted to Octavian the title A) Celer B) Pius C) Augustus D) Magnus
28. What place was considered the center of the universe and contained an oracle of the god Apollo? A) Delphi B) Athens C) Olympia D) Mycenae

THE GERMANS CLAIM TWO GREEK HEROES
Tacitus writes how Hercules and Ulysses left their marks on Germany

Germāni Herculem fuisset apud sē memorant, primurque omnium virōrum fortium itūriā in procella canat. Sunt illi haeque carmina, quae barditum vocant. Hae carmina animōs ascendunt, futūraeque pugnae fortūnam ipsō cantō augurantur... Etiām Ulixēn quidam opinantur longō illō et fabulōsus errore adivisse terrās Germānicās, opipidumque, quod in ripā Rhēnī situm hodiēque incultur, ab illō cōnstitūtum nōminātuque: āram etiam Ulixī consēcrātām, adiectō Laetūs pātris nōmine, eōdem locō ōlim repartēm, monumentāque et tumulōs quōsquam Graecī litterās inscripitōs in finibus Germānicās adhuc exāstēre. Quae neque cōnfīrmāre argumentēs neque refellēre in animō est; ex ingeniō suō quisque dēmat vel addat fidem.

Adapted from Tacitus, Germania, III

29. The Germans believed that Hercules was (lines 1-2) A) rather frightening B) ruthless C) somewhat intelligent D) very brave
30. According to lines 1-2 (Germāni...canant), the Germans would sing songs about Hercules A) before they went into battle B) in the midst of battle C) after a victorious battle D) to commemorate a past battle
31. According to lines 2-3 (Sunt...augurantur), what is NOT a reason why the Germans would sing these songs? A) to encourage their spirits B) to predict the outcome of the battle C) to raise a war-cry D) to curse their enemy
32. In lines 3-4 (Etiām...Germānicāe), the wandering of Ulysses is described as A) tiring and suspicious B) long and renowned C) brave and exciting D) foolish and dangerous
33. The best translation of the adivisse (line 4) is A) will come to B) came to C) must come to D) is coming to
34. According to lines 4-5, the town was situated A) on the shore of the North Sea B) deep in a dense forest C) on the bank of the Rhine River D) on the top of a steep hill
35. The Germans claimed that the town (lines 4-5) A) was attacked and captured by Ulysses B) graciously welcomed Ulysses C) helped Ulysses find his way home D) was founded by Ulysses
36. In lines 5-6, the Germans claim that there was an altar dedicated to Ulysses which contained A) the name of his father B) descriptions of the Trojan War C) loot from his long journey D) a statue of Hercules
37. According to lines 5-8 (āram...exstāre), what evidence do the Germans cite as proof of a Greek presence in Germany? A) the descendants of the Greeks still live there B) they still celebrate many Greek holidays and customs C) Greek inscriptions still exist on local monuments and tombs D) many residents still remember the Greek heroes
38. In lines 8-9, Tacitus writes that he A) does not wish to commit himself B) believes the Germans' claim C) thinks that this information is historically significant D) demands that the subject be explored immediately
39. What is the best translation for quisque dēmat (line 9)? A) each one will take away B) each one took away C) each one takes away D) let each one take away
40. According to lines 8-9, Tacitus tells his readers that A) the Germans are correct in asserting Greek influence on their culture B) they must decide for themselves what they believe C) they should visit these sites if interested in Greek history D) he does not believe what the Germans say
READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE ARRIVAL OF AURORA

The dawn begins her daily journey

lam super Oceanum venit a seniore mariti
flava pruinoso queh vithe axe diem...

Te surgit quamvis lassus veniente viator
et miles saevas aptat ad arma manus.

Prima bidentis videtis oneratris arva colentis,
promissa timers absum sub iuga pande boves.

Tu pueros somno fraudis tradisque magistris
ut subeat tenerae verbera saeva manus.

Tu, cum fuminei possint cessire labores,
lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum.

Ovid. Amores I, xiii

27. In lines 1-2, we learn that Dawn begins her journey by A) calling for a chariot B) leaving her older husband C) causing the sky to freeze D) removing yesterday’s mists

28. In line 2, quae refers to A) Oceanum (line 1) B) flava (line 2) C) axe (line 2) D) diem (line 2)

29. In line 3, we learn that the traveler is A) frightened B) weary C) worried D) hungry

30. The meaning of the phrase te veniente, taken from line 3, is A) you will come B) at your arrival C) I come to you D) after he came to you

31. What does saevas (line 4) modify? A) miles (line 4) B) viator (line 3) C) arma (line 4) D) manu (line 4)

32. The subject of videtis (line 5) is the same person as A) Dawn B) the traveler C) the husband D) the soldier

33. Colentis (line 5) means A) those carrying B) those cultivating C) those lifting D) those throwing

34. What is described as "slow" (line 6)? A) Dawn B) farmers C) yokes D) oxen

35. Who are the pueros (line 7)? A) peasants B) liars C) young soldiers D) students

36. The scanion of the first four feet of line 7 is A) DDDS B) SSSD C) DSSS D) DSDS

37. Who/What is blamed for depriving children of sleep (lines 7-8)? A) schoolwork B) teachers C) parents D) sunrise

38. Line 8 contains an example of A) hendiadys B) litotes C) chiasmus D) anaphora

39. The clause cum ... labores (line 9) describes A) a possible rest from work B) men doing women’s work C) complaints about suffering D) impossible tasks

40. How does Ovid characterize Dawn in these lines? A) a gift of the gods B) full of hope C) a demanding mistress D) bright and warm
Artemisia memorializes her beloved husband Mausolus.

A GLORIOUS FUNERAL


Aulus Gellius, Attic Nights, Book X. xvii.1-6

1. In line 1, amāsse is a syncopated form of A) amāvissem B) amāvisse C) amāta esse D) amāvisset

2. What is the best translation of furtur (line 1)? A) is carried B) is offered C) is reported D) is endured

3. The love that Artemisia felt for her husband Mausolus is described in lines 1-2 as A) surpassing the love of glory of ancient warriors B) beyond the love of parents toward their children C) the most intense love ever felt between mortals D) exceeding the passion of the gods

4. M. Tullius (line 2) is a reference to A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pompey D) Livy

5. In line 3, fātō perfīnctus is an example of A) euphemism B) onomatopoeia C) alliteration D) oxymoron

6. According to lines 3-4, Mausolus died A) far from home B) because of an accident C) after a long illness D) in the presence of his wife.

7. With the words luctū flagrāns, taken from lines 4-5, Artemisia is described as A) rousing the citizens to revolt B) setting fire to her palace C) burning her husband's possessions D) blazing with grief

8. According to the words ossa . . . odořībus (line 5), what did Artemisia do with the bones and ashes of her husband? A) purified them with wine B) put them in an urn C) mingled them with fragrances D) spread them in the sun

9. According to the phrase conditūaque . . . pulvēris (lines 5-6), she A) placed the urn under her bed B) dressed the bones in her husband's clothes C) poured off the wine into jars D) reduced the mixture to powder

10. The words aquae . . . eōbitique (line 6) inform us that Artemisia A) drank the powder that had been mixed in water B) placed the soaked bones in her bed C) offered food and water to the bones D) served to guests the water she had poured over them

11. In line 6, multa modifies A) ossa (line 5) B) faciem (line 6) C) amōris (line 6) D) indicē (line 6)

12. In lines 6-7 (multa . . . dicitur), we learn that Artemisia A) took on other lovers in her husband's absence B) showed her passionate feelings toward her husband in many ways C) gave many possessions of her husband to others D) freed many who had been her husband's attendants.

13. The expression ingenti impeti operis (line 7) is indicative of the A) effort used in building the tomb B) resentment of the workers C) attacks made on the tomb D) opposition to building the tomb

14. According to lines 7-9, the tomb that Artemisia erected was so magnificent that A) it took seven years to complete B) copies of it were built in seven different lands C) it was recognized as the seventh largest tomb in the world D) it was considered one of the seven wonders of the world

15. The best translation of cum (line 9) is A) when B) since C) although D) with

16. In line 10, eius refers to A) Artemisia (line 9) B) manibus (line 10) C) Mausolus (line 10) D) certamen (line 10)

17. What sort of contest did Artemisia institute at the dedication of the tomb (lines 10-11)? A) a chariot race B) a wrestling contest C) an oratorical contest D) a foot race

18. According to lines 11-12, the winner of this contest was rewarded with A) praise fit for a king B) money and other goods C) his likeness carved on the tomb D) the gift of a costly slave

19. The participants in the contest are described as (lines 12-13) A) able to speak many different languages B) tall and handsome C) having outstanding talent and eloquence D) possessing significant athletic ability

20. This story of Mausolus gives us the English word mausoleum, which means A) overwhelming grief B) magnificent tomb C) worthy prize D) lasting honor

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THE GOOD LIFE

The poet Tibullus describes what he considers to be a fulfilling life.

Sic placam vōbis: aliu sit fortes in armīs
Sternāt et adversōs Marte favente ducēs,
Ut mihi pōtānti possit sua dicere facta
Miles et in mēnsā pingere castra merō.
Quis furor est ātrām bellīs accesere Mortem?
Imminet et tacitā clam venit illā pede.
Nōn seges est infrā, nōn vīnea culta, sed audāx
Cerberus et Stygia nāvīta turpis aquae;
Illīc percussīssīque genīs ustōque capillō
Errat ad obscūros pallīda turba lactūs.
Quam potiūs laudandus hic est, quem prōle parātā
Occupat in parvā pigra senecta casā.
Ipse suās sectātur ovēs, at filius agnōs,
Et calidam fessō comparat uxor aquam.

Tibullus, Elegiae, I, 10, lines 29-42

21. With the words Sic placam vōbis (line 1) the poet politely addresses A) brave heroes B) Mars C) his readers D) soldiers in arms
22. The present subjunctives sit, sternāt, and possit (lines 1-3) indicate that the poet A) is doubtful of Mars' will B) wants a brave person to help him in battle C) fears that Mars is unfavorable D) wishes to leave the pursuit of war to someone else
23. Line 2 contains an example of A) chiasmus B) polysyndeton C) synchysis D) anaphora
24. The case of pōtānti (line 3) is A) dative B) ablative C) nominative D) genitive
25. While the soldier is talking (lines 3-4), the poet will be A) praying B) drinking C) drawing D) distracting him
26. The soldier (line 4) is A) slurring his words because of the wine B) describing camp life without wine C) drawing his camp on the table D) sprawled out asleep because of the wine
27. In line 5, the poet asks why one would A) create delay when war is imminent B) infuriate Death by ignoring war C) go mad in deliberating about wars D) invite Death by engaging in war
28. The antecedent of illā (line 6) is A) furor (line 5) B) bellīs (line 5) C) Mortem (line 5) D) pede (line 6)
29. Which of the following does Death NOT do in line 6?? A) approach quietly B) loom over us C) release us from cares D) arrive secretly
30. From the context of lines 6-8, infrā (line 7) indicates A) the Underworld B) the soldier's camp C) the poet's lower social status D) the soldier's depressed state
31. According to lines 7-8, two things the poet would miss if he should die prematurely are A) food and drink B) friends and family C) warmth and security D) wealth and power
32. The best translation for turpis (line 8) is A) deep B) foul C) soothing D) irritating
33. The descriptive terms in line 9 indicate great A) distress and suffering B) pride and respect C) happiness and joy D) anger and revenge
34. The pallida turba (line 10) represents A) soldiers in battle B) poets at work C) the souls of the dead D) enemies in war
35. Quam (line 11) is best translated A) than B) which C) as D) how
36. According to lines 11-12, laudandus indicates that the more praiseworthy person is a A) father B) soldier C) dead person D) child
37. The subject of occupat (line 12) is A) laudandus (line 11) B) prōle (line 11) C) senecta (line 12) D) casā (line 12)
38. How many dactyls are there in line 13? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 0
39. According to the poet (lines 13-14), a desirable occupation is that of A) ruler B) shepherd C) soldier D) carpenter
40. At the end of the passage the poet indicates that one of the features of the good life is A) a delicious meal B) a large house C) pleasant conversation D) a hot bath
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INTRO

Then the teacher says, "Students, now it is time to write. I will teach you the letters. Write the letters onto your writing tablets!" The teacher announces a letter to the students. The students write the letter. The teacher announces a second letter to the students. Marcus tries to write this letter, but he writes the letter badly. Quintus is not working because he is an arrogant boy. Quintus is sleeping in a corner.

The teacher is walking among the students and looking at the writing tablets of the students. The teacher sees the writing tablet of Marcus. The teacher says, "Marcus, what is on your writing tablet?"

Marcus does not reply because he is afraid.

The teacher says, "Give the writing tablet to me. Marcus, you write badly. Look at the writing tablet of Quintus because he is a good student. Quintus, how many letters are on your writing tablet?" The teacher looks at the writing tablet of Quintus. The teacher is astonished. "Quintus, there are no letters on your writing tablet! Why were you not working? Marcus was writing badly but at least Marcus was trying to work."

LATIN I

Once upon a time an ant was running in a field. The sun was shining. In a short time the ant wanted to drink water. Where was the water? The ant heard the babbling of a brook and she ran toward the brook. The ant climbed down toward the water. Suddenly the ant fell into the water. A dove was sitting in a tree and saw the ant in the water. The dove, worried, took a leaf from the tree and dropped the leaf into the water near the ant. The ant climbed upon the leaf. The wind slowly moved the ant on the leaf across the brook. The ant was safe and happy!

A man who was carrying a small net came to the brook. He looked intently at the dove and wanted to catch (her) in his net. The ant looked at the man, the dove, and the net. The ant thought, "The dove is my friend now. I will bite the man's foot." The man, stunned, shouted in a loud voice and dropped the net. The dove flew away, now safe and happy!

The moral: One good deed deserves another good deed.

LATIN II

The queen of the bees climbs Mount Olympus and gives sweet honey from a honeycomb to Jupiter. Jupiter is happy because there is much and good honey. Jupiter promises that he will give to the queen whatever she wants. The queen desires a wicked and sharp stinger. Thinking for a little while, the queen says, "Now give me a sharp stinger. Men often try to take my honey. I will protect my honey with (my) stinger. I do not like men and so I desire to wound them with (my) stinger."

Jupiter was angry because he himself loved mankind, but he was not able to deny to the queen the stinger which he had promised. Jupiter responded, "I will give you (that) which you have requested, but there will be danger to your life. After you will have stung a man, your stinger will stay in the man's body. Then, without your stinger, you will depart from life (die)."

LATIN III-IV PROSE

The Germans recount that Hercules was among them, and when they are about to go into battles they sing about (him) (as the) first (i.e., the greatest) of all brave men. These are also songs for them which they call a war-cry. These songs encourage their minds, and they foretell the fortune of the future battle with that very song... Certain ones are of the opinion that even Ulysses, in that long and renowned wandering, came to the lands of Germany, and that the town, which is located on the bank of the Rhine and is inhabited today, was founded and named by that one; moreover that there is even an altar dedicated to Ulysses, with the name of his father Laertes added, once discovered in the same place, and that monuments and certain tombs inscribed with Greek letters still exist in the territory of Germany. There is in (my) mind neither to confirm nor to disprove these things with proof; let each one take away or add faith according to his own inclination.

LATIN III-IV POETRY

Now Flava (Golden Dawn), who conveys the day from the frozen sky, comes from her older husband over the Ocean. At your arrival, the traveler, however weary, arises and the soldier fits his savage hands to his weapons. You (are the) first (to) see men, burdened with the pitchfork, cultivating the fields; you are the first to summon the slow oxen under curved yokes. You deprive boys of their sleep and you hand (them) over to teachers so that their tender hands may undergo savage blows. You, when feminine labors might be able to cease, recall the wool-making hand to its duties.

LATIN V-VI PROSE PASSAGE

Artemisia is reported to have loved her husband Mausolus (with a love) beyond all the tales of passion and more than the pledge of human affection. Mausolus moreover was, as M. Tullius says, ruler of the land of Caria... When this Mausolus, having fulfilled his fate amid the lamentations and the arms of his wife, was buried with a magnificent funeral, his wife Artemisia, blazing with grief and with longing for her husband, put into water his bones and ashes (that had been) mixed with fragrances and ground into the appearance of a powder, and she drank (them); and she is said to have carried out elsewhere many indications of her vehement passion. For perpetuating the memory of her husband, she also erected, with great force of labor, that tomb, most celebrated and worthy to be numbered among the seven wonders of all lands. When Artemisia dedicated this monument, consecrated to the deified shades of Mausolus, she instituted an "agon", that is, a "contest" for proclaiming his praises, and she offered very splendid prizes of money and other goods. For the purpose of decreeing these praises, noble men of outstanding talent and eloquence are said to have come... .

LATIN V-VI POETRY PASSAGE

So that I may please you: let another be brave in war, and lay low hostile leaders with Mars favoring him, so that he as a soldier can tell me his deeds while I drink, and draw his camp on the table with wine.

What madness it is to summon dark Death with wars! It threatens (us) and comes secretly on silent foot.

There is no field of grain below, no tended vineyards, only bold Cerberus, and the foul boatman of Styx's water.

There, with sunken (having been stricken) cheeks and burnt hair, a pallid crowd wanders near the dark lakes.

How much more must this one be praised whom, blessed with children, sluggish old age keeps occupied in his humble cottage.

He tenders the sheep, but his son the lambs, and his wife provides hot water for (her) weary (husband).